Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate,
Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity,
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

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

Final Report

December 2016

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Earth and Human Corporation

GE
JR
16-143

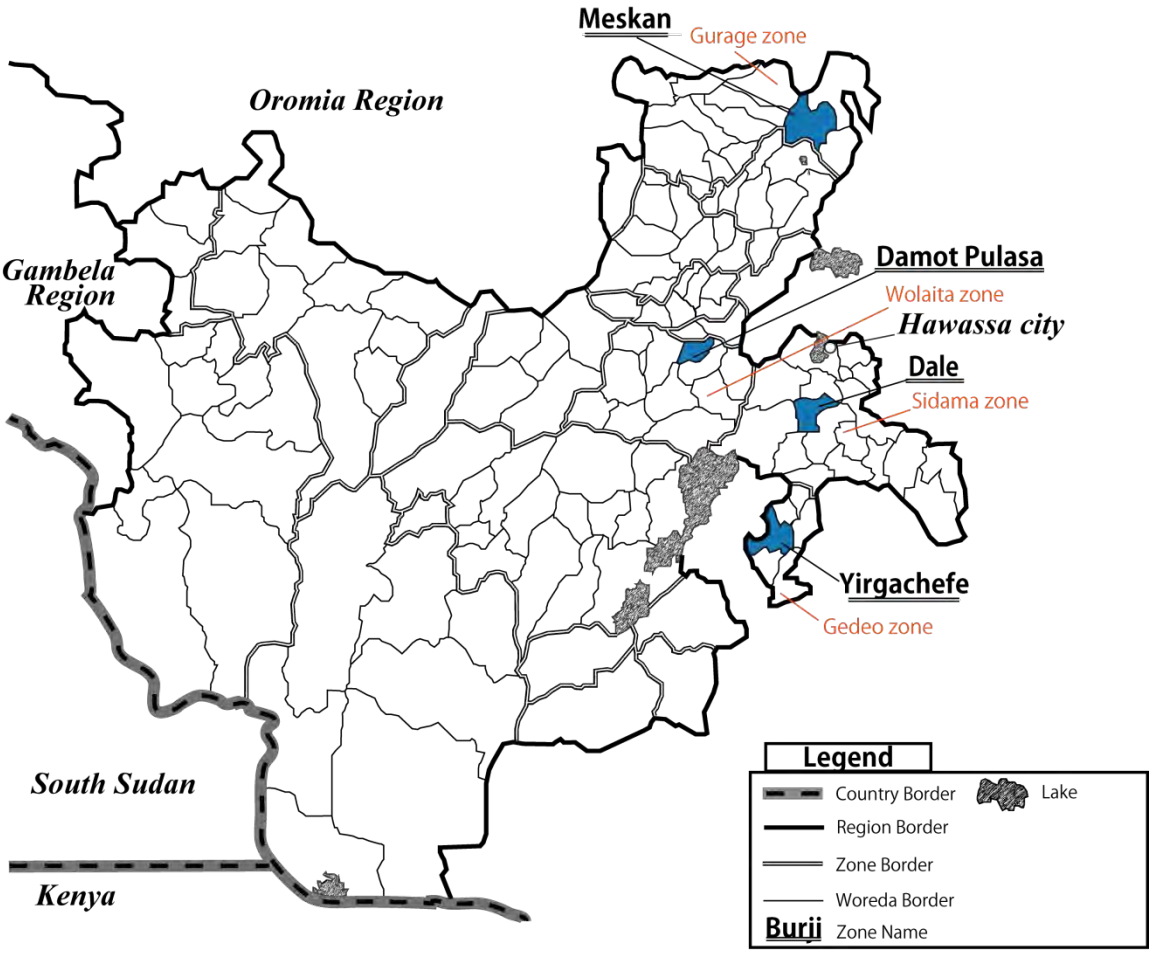
Map

<<Map of Ethiopia>>

<<Map of Region>>

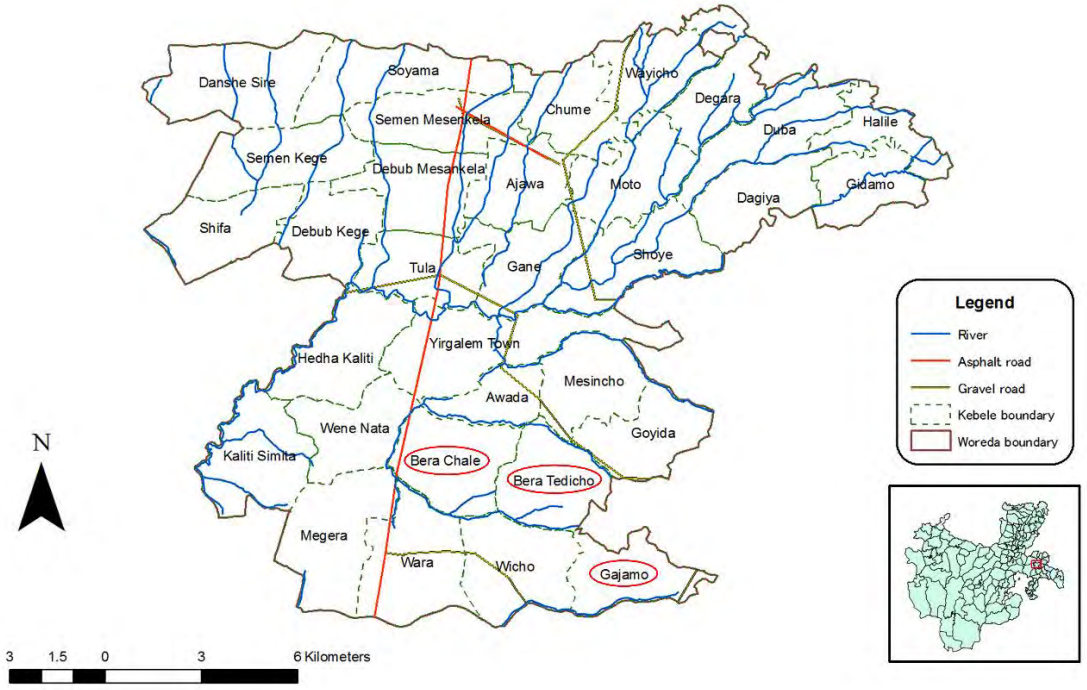
Source : http://www.idp-uk.org

<<Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region>>

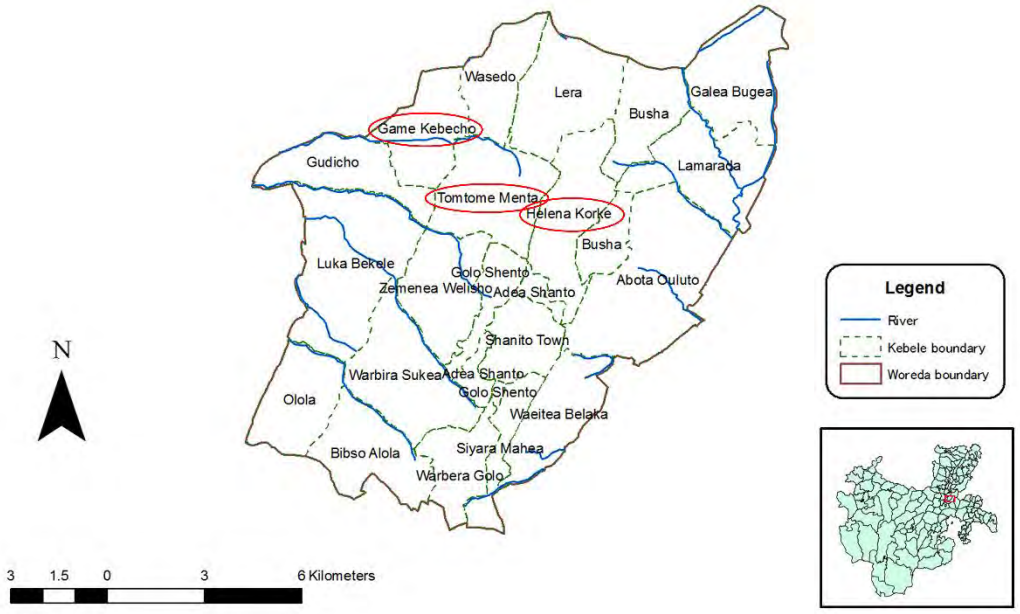


Map of Target Areas

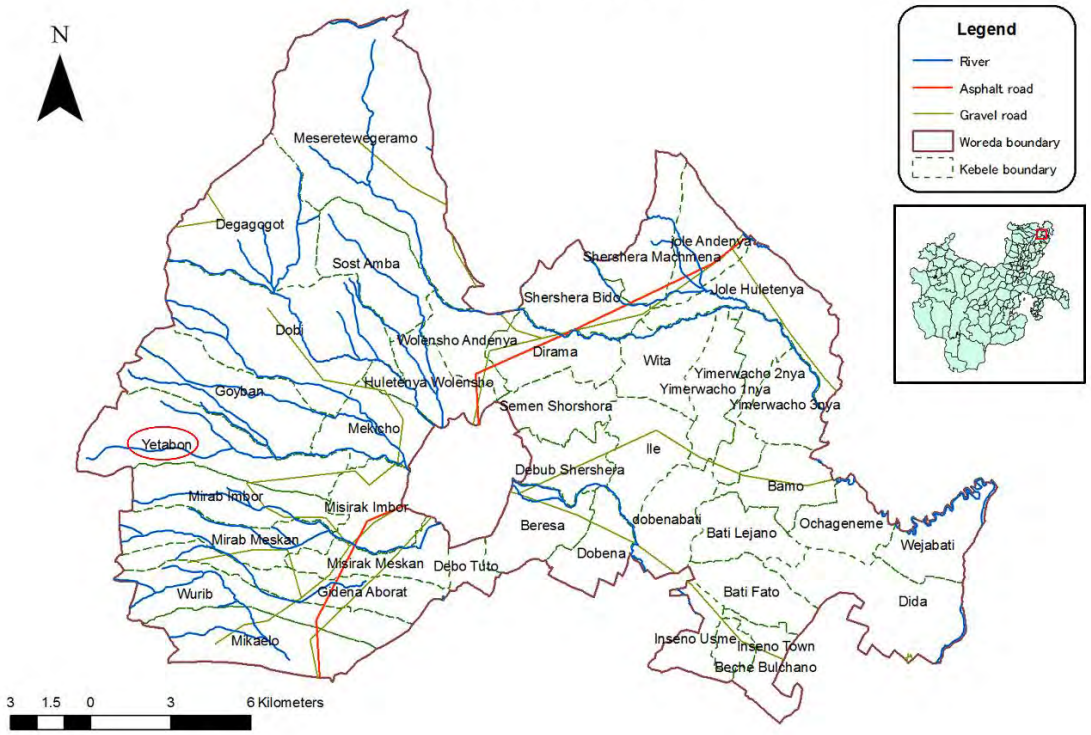
Dale Woreda



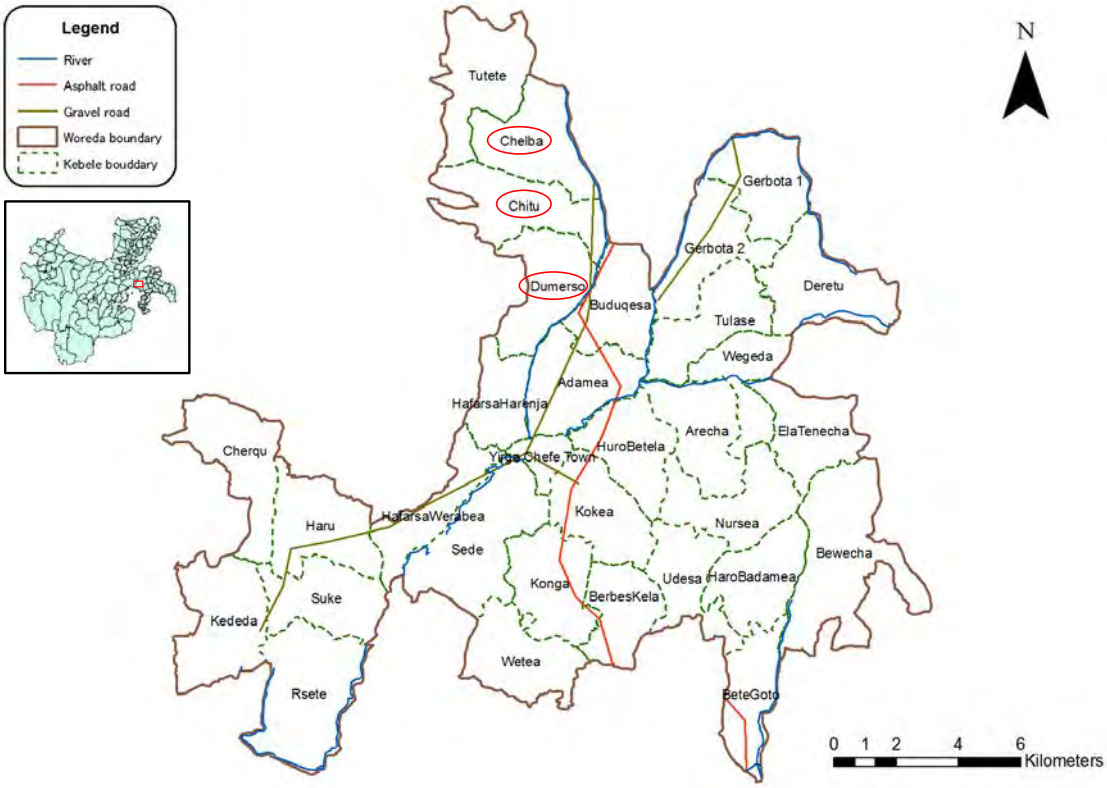
Damot Pulasa Woreda



Meskan Woreda



Yirgachefe Woreda



Map of Target Areas and Additionally Supported Areas for RP Dissemination in SNNPR

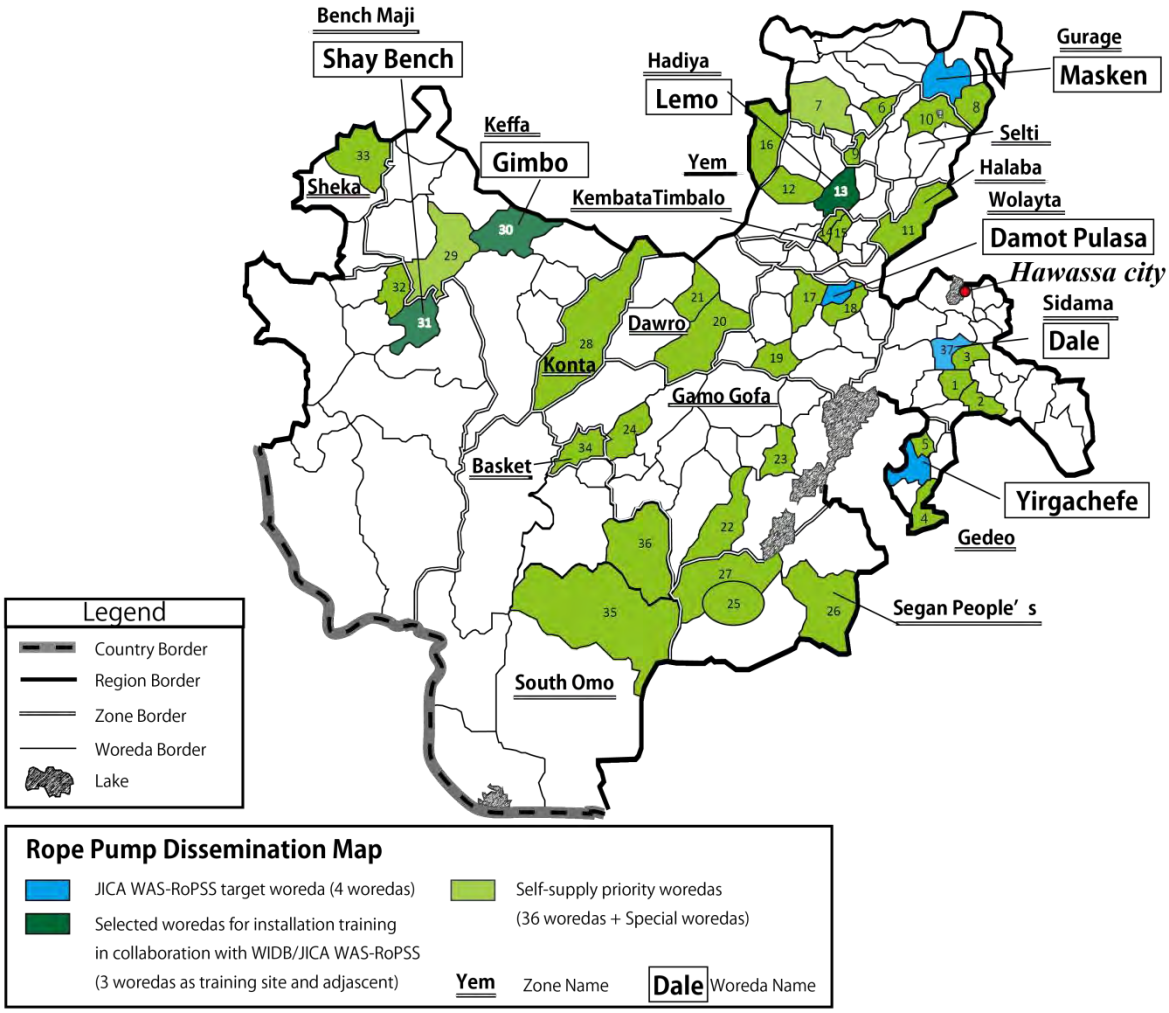


Photo Report

Courtesy Visit to State Minister
(April 2013, Addis Ababa)

Site Visit by Joint Terminal Evaluation Team
(June, 2016)

Output 1

Active Rope Pump (RP) User Survey in
Amhara, SNNP and Oromia Regions
(April-June 2013)

Interview with Hand Dug Well
in Meskan Woreda
(June-July 2013, Meskan)

Standardisation Workshop
(May 2014, Addis Ababa)

Training for Trainer on
RP Installation and Maintenance
(November 2014, Dale)

Output 2

User-Village Technician Meeting
(January 2015, Meskan)

Advanced Course of
RP Manufacturing Training
(February 2015, Hawasssa)

Installation Training for Village Technician
(May 2015, Damot Pulasa)

Instruction to Users on How to Use RP during
Installation Training
(May 2015, Damot Pulasa)

Installation & Maintenance Training for
Village Technicians
(December 2015, Yirgachefe)

Well Cover Casting Training
(February 2016, Lemo woreda, Hadiya zone)

COC Test for RP Manufacturers
（April 2016, Hawassa）

COC Test for RP Installers
(April 2016, Hawassa)

Site Visit during TOT Review
(April 2016, Dale)

Workshop on Strategies on
RP Quality Control and O&M
(August, 2016, Addis Ababa)

Output 3

RP Dissmination Strategy Workshop and
Self-supply Training
(May 2014, Hawassa)

RP Promotion Activity
(April 2014, Meskan)

Woreda RP Dissemination Planning Workshop
(Mini WASH)
(June 2014, Hawassa)

Introduction of RP Coupon
by Micro Finance Agent
(December 2014)

Promotion Orientation for 10,000 RP
Dissemination Organized by WIDB/SNNPR
(December 2015, Hawassa)

Repayment Campaign for RP Users
(April 2016, Dale)

Output 4

Water Safety Plan and Potatest Training
with JOCV
(September-October 2014, Hawassa)

Sanitation and Hygiene Activity with Household
Water Treatment Tools at High School
(January 2015, Dale)

On the Job Training on Potatest for Woreda Water and Health Staff (February 2015, Damot Pulasa)

Group Discussion in Agriculture Training (April 2015, Yirgachefe)

Output 5

Filming for RP Promotion (December 2014, Dale)

International Guests' visit to WAS-RoPSS Project area, a Side Event of Self-supply Fair (March 2015, Masken)

Exhibition of Self-supply Technology at SS Fair (March 2016, Addis Ababa)

Final Seminar in Addis Ababa (October 2016, Addis Ababa)

Table of Contents

Annexes

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

A4A	Aqua for All
BoA	Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource Development
BoH	Bureau of Health
COC	Certificate of Competency / Centre of Competency
DA	Development Agenct
ESA	Ethiopia Standards Agency
EWTEC	Ethiopia Water Technology Centre
EWTI	Ethiopia Water Technology Institute
H&S	Hygiene and Sanitation
HDPE pipe	High Density Polyethylene pipe
HEW	Health Extension Worker
HH	Household
HWTS	Household Water Treatment and Storage
IRC	International Water and Sanitation Centre
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JCC	Joint Coordination Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JOCV	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWIE	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity
MWA	Millennium Water Alliance
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OJT	On the Job Training
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OMFI	Omo Micro Finance Institution
OWNP	One WASH National Program
PDM	Project Design Matrix
QC	Quality Control
RP	Rope pump
RWSN	Rural Water Supply Network
SC	Steering Committee
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region
SSTF	Self-supply Task Force
TOT	Training of trainers
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TVETC	Technical and Vocational Education Training College
UAP	Universal Access Plan
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
uPVC pipe	Unplasticized Polyvinyl Chloride pipe
WAS-CAP	The Water Sector Capacity Development Project in Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regional State in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WAS-RoPSS	The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps for Drinking Water
WBS	Work breakdown structure
WHO	World Health Organization
WIDB	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau
WQT	Water Quality Test

Chapter 1. Outline of the Project

1.1 Background

In the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, hereinafter referred to as 'Ethiopia', the proportion of the population who have access to safe water was as low as 44%, at the time of the preparation of the project, while the average for Sub-Saharan African countries is 61% (2012, WHO/UNICEF). The government of Ethiopia set the target of water supply coverage of 98.5% by 2015 in the Universal Access Plan 2 (UAP2), which is a five-year development plan of the water and sanitation sector. In particular, it focuses on the rural water supply, with the average increment of the coverage rate is set about 7% annually.

Japan, as a development partner of Ethiopia for a long time, has provided financial and technical assistances in rural water supply sub-sector for the last several decades. In particular, it has been contributing to the new sphere of rural water supply technology, rope pumps, hereinafter referred to as 'RP'. RP, as a low cost water lifting device which can be self supplied by the rural people, was improved and introduced by two technical cooperation projects, namely, Ethiopia Water Technology Centre Project (EWTEC) and the Water Sector Capacity Development Project in Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regional (SNNPR) State in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (WAS-CAP).

RP is now increasingly valued as one of the low cost technologies for 'Self-supply' as the government placed it in its national guidelines and plans. However, dissemination of RPs has yet been limited so far for several reasons. For instance, some untrained local manufacturers forged RPs, which were of low quality and malfunctioned. These low quality RPs in turn contributed to a bad reputation and lowered the market values of RPs in some areas. The absence of the appropriate financial support system to the rural people also contributed to the slow expansion of the RP market. It is therefore essential that the government has clear national strategies for accelerating the dissemination of RPs, which may include a financial support system for the rural people, as well as improvement of RP as a valued market commodity.

The government of Ethiopia requested technical assistance from Japan in August 2010, and the Project was officially launched in March 2013.

1.2 History of the Revisions of the Project Design Matrix

The Project Design Matrix (PDM) is a major tool in project management for all of JICA's technical cooperation projects. The PDM version 1.1 of this project, which is the original PDM that was agreed between Ministry of Water Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in 2012, was revised as PDM version 3.1 in July 2015. This revision was made due to some circumstantial changes around the Project. For example, Self-supply is increasingly being given its due value and importance in Ethiopia, with the One WASH National Programme (OWNP) placing Self-supply as one of the water supply service modalities, while the

Ethiopian government launched Self-supply Acceleration Programme. In SNNPR, Water and Irrigation Development Bureau (WIDB) has started a bulk procurement of RPs and dissemination as a part of its Self-supply acceleration programme.

The revision process took about six month. Firstly, the PDM version 1.1 was revised during the Mid-term Review Mission, held in February 2015, and the PDM version 2.1 draft was agreed at the 4th JCC. Secondly, in July 2015, the PDM 3.1 was agreed between MoWIE and JICA, and Minutes of Meeting were signed by both parties, after a series of discussions among the stakeholders. PDM 3.1 is attached in Annex 1.

1.3 Project Design

This project was designed in order to contribute to the improvement of rural water supply, sanitation and livelihood through dissemination of RP technology, while giving efforts in standardisation of RP specifications and developing dissemination strategies. The overall goal, the project purpose and the expected outputs of the project are as follows:

(1) Overall Goal

Water supply and sanitation conditions and livelihood in rural areas are improved through dissemination of RPs for drinking water in Southern nations, Nationalities and People's Region.

(2) Project Purpose

Situations of water supply, sanitation and livelihood are improved through dissemination of RPs for drinking water in project target areas.

(3) Expected Outputs

- Specifications of RPs for drinking water and installation technologies are standardized at the federal level.
- Strategies are formulated for manufacturing and installation technologies, opera of RPs for drinking water.
- Promotion activities on RP including hygiene education are accelerated by the governmental and semi-governmental organization in the target Woredas.
- Practices of RP use including hygiene are supported continuously by the village technicians and extension workers in the target areas.
- Project knowledge and experiences are compiled as dissemination tools and acknowledged in nation-wide.

1.4 Duration

The project started in March 2013 and will end in December 2016. The project periods are divided into three as follows;

Period 1 : March 2013 – July 2014

Period 2 : August 2014 – August 2015

Period 3 : October 2015 – December 2016

1.5 Counterpart Organizations

The counterpart organizations of the Project are as follows:

Overall Management:

- Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE)

Implementation Agencies:

- Water and Irrigation Development Bureau of Southern Nation, Nationalities and People's Region (WIDB/SNNPR)
- Woreda Water, Mines and Energy Offices in the target areas

Other Counterpart Organisations in SNNPR:

- Bureau of Health (BoH)
- Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource Conservation (BoA)
- Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Bureau
- Omo Micro Finance Institution (OMFI)
- Bureau of Women and Youth Affairs

The list of the counterpart staff is shown in the Annex 2.

1.6 Target Areas

The target areas are four geographical areas (one to three kebeles per area, in total ten kebeles) in four selected woredas. The target areas were selected through discussions and agreement among the counterpart organizations, JICA Ethiopia Office and the Project in November 2013, based on the needs assessment in SNNPR.

Table 1-1: Target Areas of the Project

Zone	Woreda	Project target Areas (Kebeles)
Gedeo	Yirgachefe	Chelba Chitu Dumerso
Sidama	Dale	Bera Chale Bera Tedicho Gajamo
Wolaita	Damot Pulasa	Game Kebecho Helena Korke Tomtome Menta
Gurage	Meskan	Yetabon

1.7 Inputs

The Project inputs from the Japanese and Ethiopian sides are summarised in the following sections.

1.7.1 Input from Japan

The inputs from the Japanese side are as follows.

Table 1-2: Dispatch of Japanese Experts

Work in Ethiopia			
Name	Title	No. of trips to Ethiopia	MM
Ms.Akino Kitazume	Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy	11 trips	24.60 MM
Mr.Takeshi Ono	Deputy Chief Advisor / Dissemination	7 trips	11.30 MM
Mr.Yoichi Harada	Mechanical Engineering / Mechanical Design	8 trips	10.50 MM
Mr.Hidekuni Usami	Drilling Technologies / Construction Management	6 trips	6.53 MM
Ms.Takako Uchida	Agriculture (Micro-irrigation / Cultivation)	11 trips	14.23 MM
Ms.Kaina Honma	Sanitation and Hygiene / Community Development	11 trips	24.67 MM
Ms.Ayano Ishii	Micro Finance / Improvement of Rural Livelihood	2 trips	2.00 MM
Mr.Jun Sugai	Micro Finance / Improvement of Rural Livelihood	1 trip	1.00 MM
		Sub Total	94.83 MM
Work in Japan			
Mr.Hidekuni Usami	Drilling Technologies / Construction Management	-	0.40 MM
		Sub Total	0.40 MM
		Total	**95.23 MM**

1.7.2 Input from Ethiopia

The local cost borne by the Ethiopian side is as follows.

Table 1-3: Local Cost shared among the Ethiopian Counterpart Organisations

Organisation bearing the cost	Item
MoWIE (Addis Ababa Office)	Office space, utility cost (electricity, water) Meeting room
WIDB (Hawassa Office)	Office space, utility cost (electricity, water) Daily allowance and accommodation for the water sector staff for 10,000 RPs dissemination activities of WIDB

Chapter 2. Project Activities and Progress

2.1 Project Concept and Approach

2.1.1 Self-supply Policies and Promotion of RP Technology

For the promotion and dissemination of RP technology in the water sector in Ethiopia, "Self-supply" is regarded as a predominant concept, which is defined in The National Policy Guidelines for Self-supply in Ethiopia (2012) as "the improvement of water supplies developed largely or wholly through user investment by households or small group of households", unlike the conventional water supply projects which place the users as the recipients of the benefits. It is regarded as one of the water supply service modalities in the One WASH National Programme. The Self-supply Task Force of MoWIE, established under Rural WASH Technical Working Group in the OWNP structure, has set its goal to increase the coverage of Self-supply to 20% of the national population, whereas WIDB in SNNPR is aiming at covering 30% of the unreached population with an improved water supply.

RP technology is considered to be one of the chief technologies in Self-supply that the rural people can afford, while it is also appreciated in terms of contribution to reduce women's workload and time in fetching water, increase the security of children by guarding against them falling into hand-dug wells, and diverting the means of production through the multi-purpose use of water. The Project hoped to contribute to the accumulation of the experiences through its own trials and errors and from the actual practices of Self-supply on the ground.

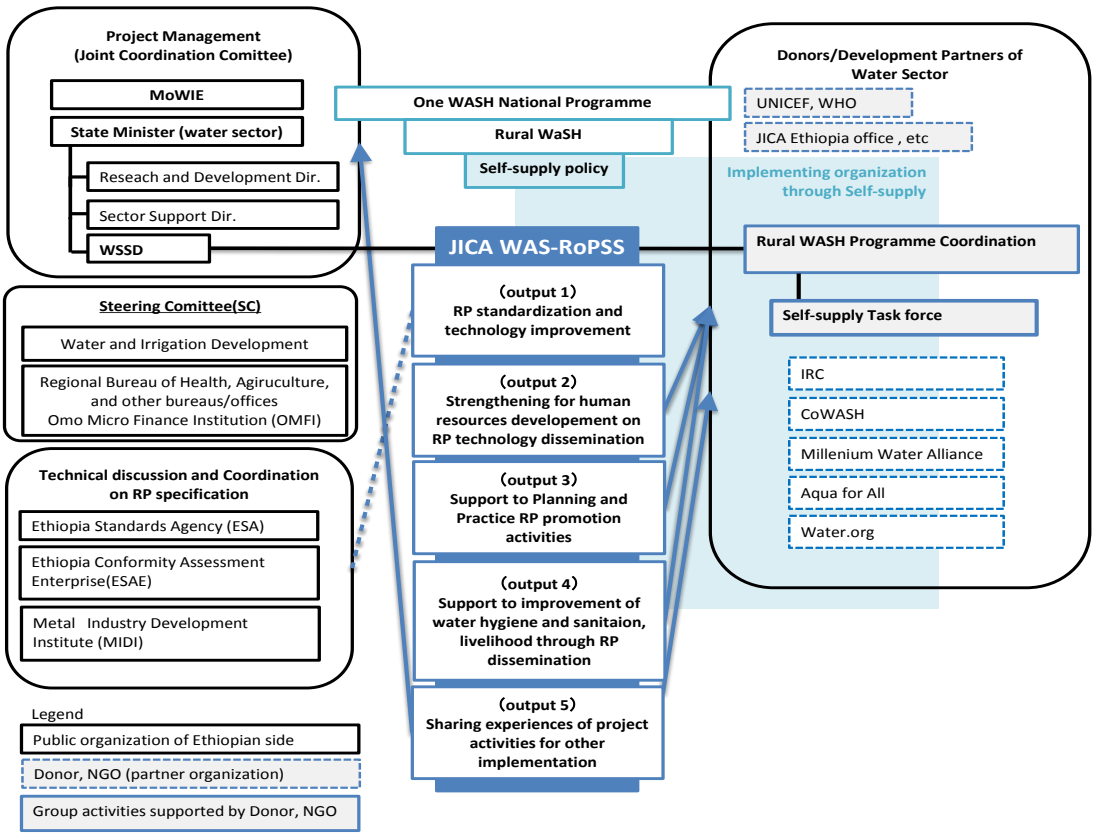


Figure 2-1: Self-supply Stakeholders under WASH Structure

2.1.2 Project Approach

WAS-RoPSS Project was aiming at contributing to rural water supply, sanitation and livelihood improvement through dissemination of RPs, in line with the Policy Guidelines. In order to achieve the set goal, the Project firstly gave its efforts to strengthening the enabling environment for RP promotion. In terms of creating an enabling environment, the Project worked with its Ethiopian counterparts to improve the specifications of RP models and RP installation; to reduce production costs, to standardise RP specifications, to establish RP manufacturers' certification system and to carry out human resource development, and to start the operation of a micro finance scheme.

Secondly, at the practical level, the Project provided technical assistance to its counterpart organisations for the promotion of RP technology in four project target woredas in SNNPR, in accordance with the national policy guidelines. For the promotion of the technology, the Project took a holistic approach to improve the livelihood of the rural dwellers. The activities included promotional activities for demand creation in rural villages, while promoting small-scale irrigation, sanitation and hygiene practices.

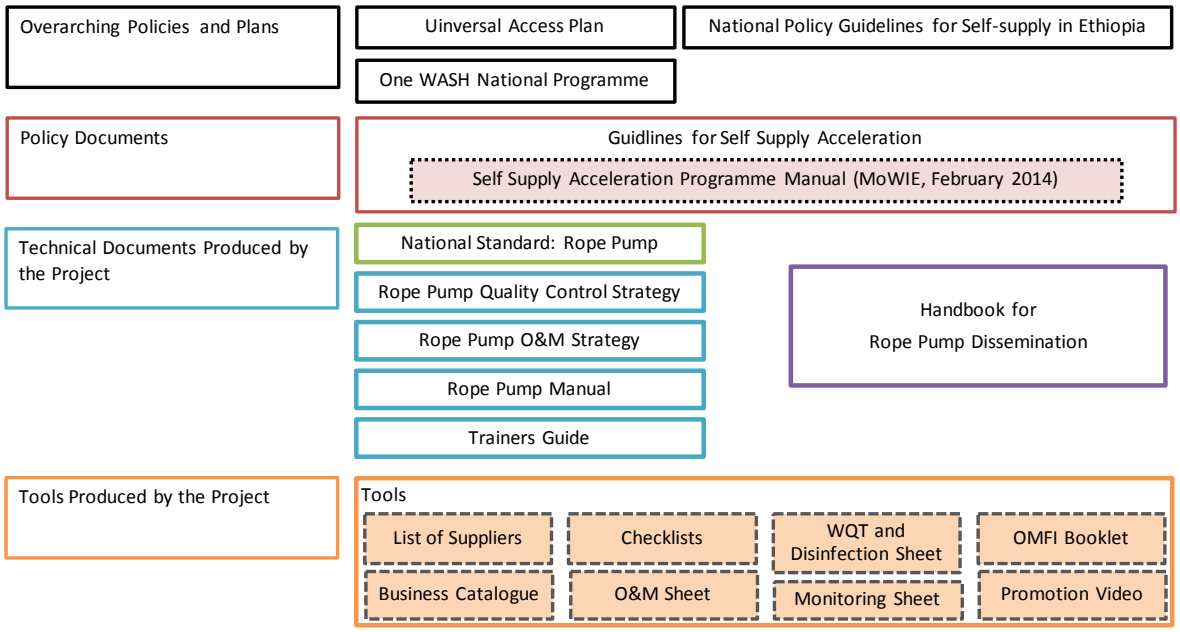


Figure 2-2: Project Products and Related Documents

2.1.3 Project Framework

The Project attempted to achieve the project purpose through the production of five expected outputs. Outputs were placed into two pillars; establishment of enabling environment (Pillar 1) and pilot activities (Pillar 2) as shown in the figure below.

Output 1 was to improve and to standardise the RP specifications, whilst Output 2 was to strengthen the enabling environment for RP promotion through quality control, improvement of parts supplies, and human resource development in manufacturing, installation and maintenance of RPs. Output 3 was to come up with the methods and procedures in promotion of the RP technology mainly done by the governmental and semi-governmental organisations. This included the establishment of a micro financing scheme to provide a means of financial support to the potential

RP users. Output 4 was the accumulation of practical experiences and the drawing of lessons for RP dissemination through pilot activities in the pilot areas in SNNPR. Output 5 was to compile all the above experiences and lessons into the Handbook for RP Dissemination through Self-supply for wider recognition of the compiled methods and procedures.

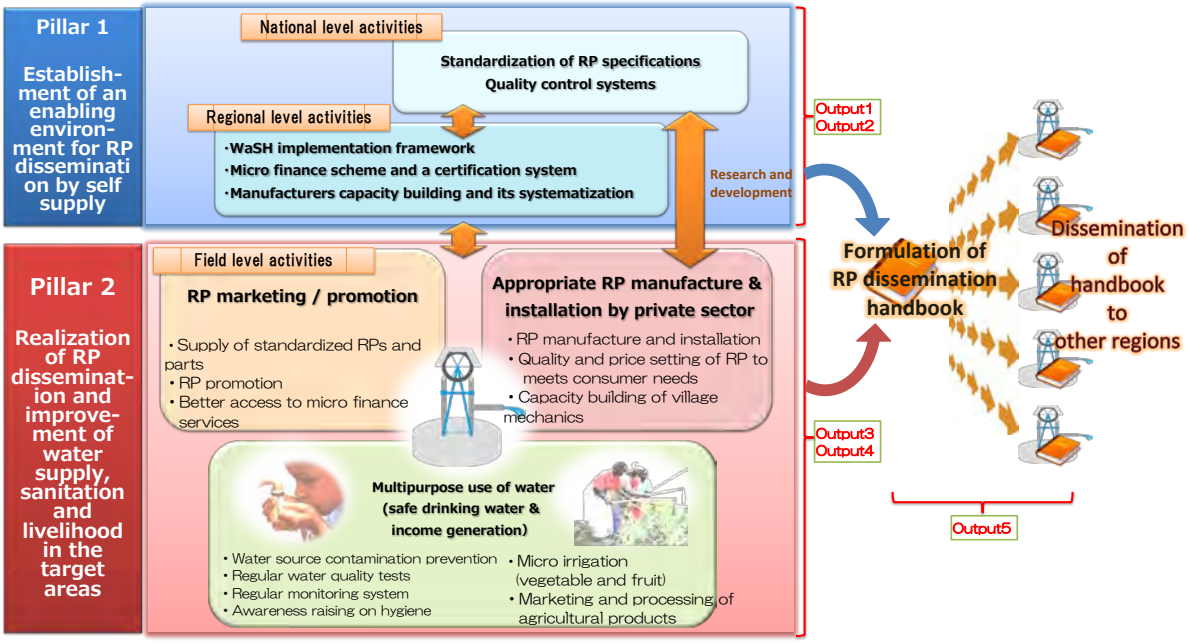
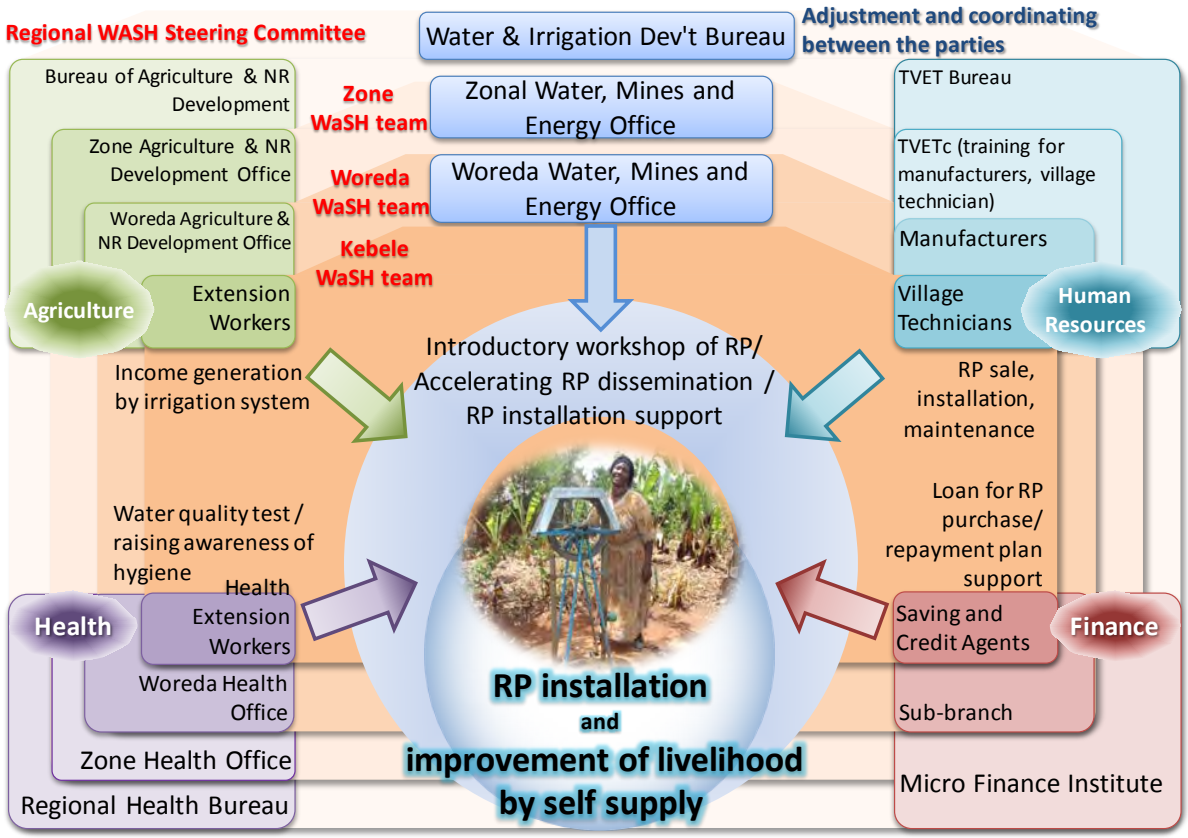


Figure 2-3: Project Framework

The actors in the Project were diverse, as the Project was dealing with a variety of issues around RP promotion and livelihood improvement. The Project Team worked with the government and private partners beyond the boundary of the sectors and hierarchical levels of administration. The Project gave particular emphasis to the facilitative roles of the government organisations, as they were playing the central roles in standardisation of the technology and policy supports. The Project also gave special attention to the roles of private sector stakeholders, in particular to small and micro enterprises as they play the roles of promotors and bearers to the RP market. The Project gave its efforts to ensuring the sustainability of the technology and the further expansion of the market by making promotional activities a normal part of the routine, and through human resource development by strengthening the linkages among the stakeholders.



NR: Natural Resources

Figure 2-4: Project Stakeholders

2.2 Planned Activities

The flow of the activities is shown in the figure below, while the detailed flow chart of the planned activities is shown in Annex 3. The numbers of the activities correspond to the PDM version 3.1.

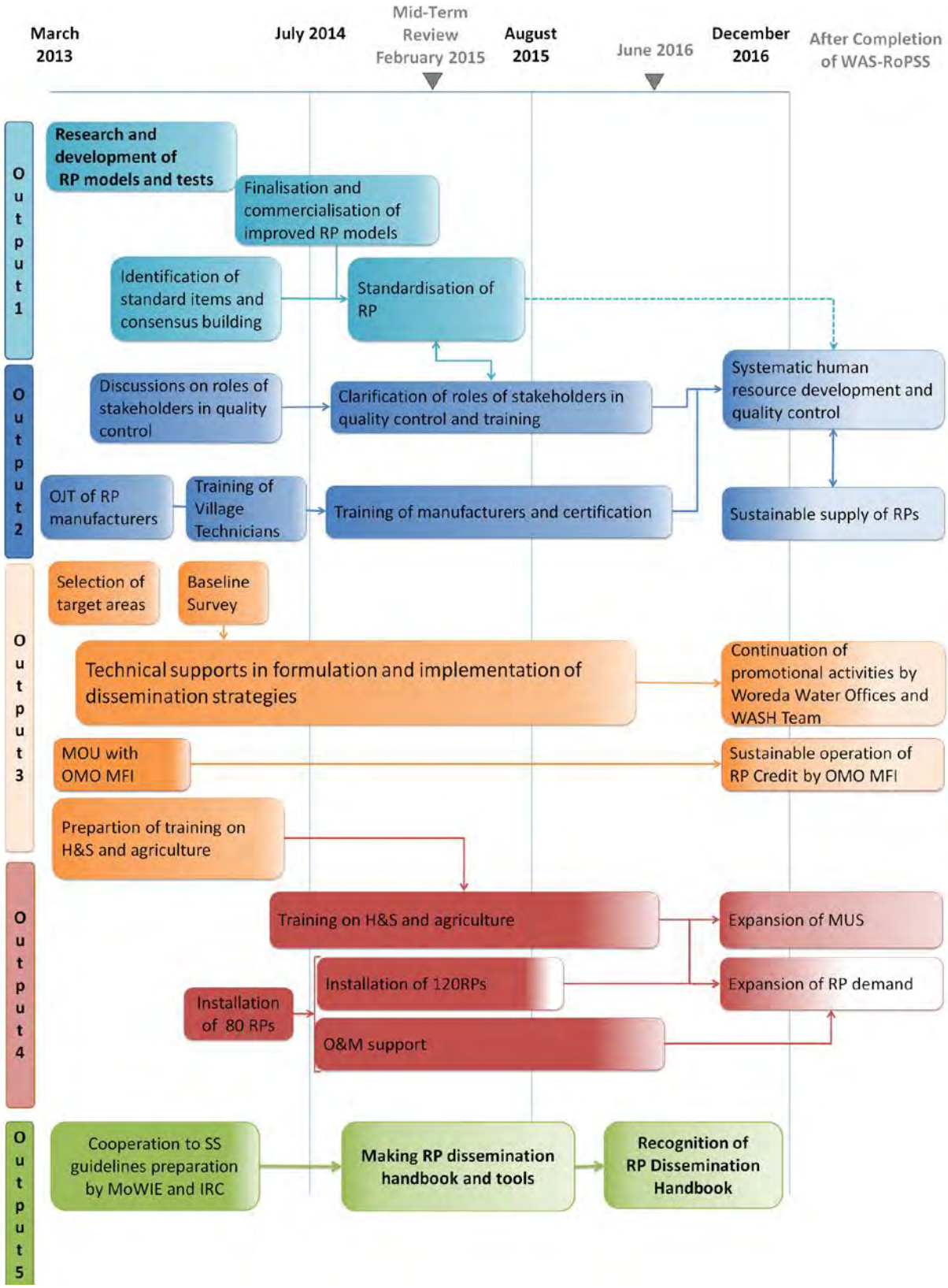


Figure 2-5: Flow of Planned Activities

2.3 Summary of Activities and Progress

2.3.1 Summary of Activities for Project Management

The Project was operated at two offices; Addis Ababa Office in MoWIE Head Office and, Hawassa Office in WIDB compound. The Project Team was composed of the Japanese Experts, local staff hired by the Project and the counterpart staff. The important decisions over the general directions of the Project and the detailed plans of actions were made through the discussion and consensus building process among the Team, in consultation with the relevant stakeholders, including the high officials of MoWIE and WIDB, JICA and other development partners. The Project attempted to develop sense of ownership among the counterparts through this joint decision making process.

2.3.2 Joint Coordination Committee (JCC)

Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) and Steering Committee (SC) were established at the national and the regional levels, in order to discuss and make decisions on the Project directions, annual plans of activities, and sharing the experiences. JCC was composed of the representatives of MoWIE, WIDB, the Japanese Experts, and JICA, whilst SC was composed of the representatives of WIDB, regional sector line bureaus (including agriculture, health, TVET, women and youth), OMFI, the Japanese Experts, and JICA. In the whole project period, 7 JCC meetings and 8 SC meetings were held in Addis Ababa and Hawassa respectively. The summary of these meetings are presented in Annex 5.

2.3.3 Public Relations

In order to share the information on the project activities as well as RP technology among both the Ethiopian and Japanese peoples, the Project Team prepared various communication tools. A summary of the communication tools are shown in table 2-1. The Project also tried to utilise the JICA's and other organisations' media to promote the Project (Annex 6).

Table 2-1: List of Communication Tools

Name of Tool	Duration and Frequency of Publishing	Communication Targets
Rope Pump News Letter* (English and Amharic)	May - September, 2013, Issue No. 1-3	Counterparts, JICA, stakeholders in Self-supply in/outside country
Self-supply News* (English and Amharic)	Nov, 2013 – October, 2016, Issued bi-monthly, from No.1-15	Counterparts, JICA, stakeholders in Self-supply in/outside country
Brief Notes	July 2014 – November, 2016, Annually updated, No.1-3	JICA public relations
Project Leaflet	2013-2016, Annually updated	Counterparts, JICA, stakeholders in Self-supply in/outside country, participants of various project's events
A Better Life with Rope Pump (promotional film)	Produced in February 2015, shown at various events of the Project	Participants of trainings, workshops and seminars organised by the Project, participants of various events during the Self-supply Fair

Name of Tool	Duration and Frequency of Publishing	Communication Targets
Other communication tools (T-shirts, notepads, bags, stickers)	Produced for Self-supply Fair 2015 and 2016	Participants of various events during the Self-supply Fair

*Annex 7

2.3.4 Cooperation to Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation Missions

The Mid-term Review Study and the Terminal Evaluation Study were held in February 2015 and in June 2016 respectively. A joint mission of MoWIE and JICA was organised for both studies and the Project Team cooperated with these studies through the provision of necessary information, arranging and attending meetings and interviews and following the instructions given by the joint mission. The results of these studies are presented in Chapter 3.

2.3.5 Reports

Periodical reports were prepared in consultation with the counterpart organisations and JICA and submitted as scheduled. The lists of the reports and the documents produced by the Project are shown in table 2-2 and 2-3.

Table 2-2: List of Reports Produced by the Project

Name of Report	Month / Year of Submission
Work Plan (Period 1 – 3, in Japanese only)	March 2013, August 2014; October 2015
Inception Report (English and Japanese)	May 2013
Progress Report I-V (English and Japanese)	August 2013, February and July 2014, August 2015, July 2016
Interim Report (English and Japanese)	April 2015
Final Report (English and Japanese)	December 2016

Table 2-3: List of Documents Produced by the Project

Name of Document	Annex
Rope Pump – A Manufacturing, Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual (Amharic)	・ O&M Sheet ・ Technical Drawings
Strategies for Maintaining the Quality of Rope Pumps for Manufacturing, Installation and Maintenance Services (in English only)	・ Ethiopian Standard ES 3968/2016: Rope Pumps* ・ RP Manufacturing Checklist for Quality Control ・ RP Installation Checklist for quality control ・ O&M Sheet ・ RP Price Calculation Tool ・ Trainers Guide ・ List of Required Units of Competencies for RP Manufacturing ・ List of Required Units of Competencies for RP Installation
Strategies for sustainable Operation and Maintenance (in English only)	・ O&M Sheet ・ Village Technician Service Menu ・ List of Manufacturer & Supplier of Pipes and Fittings ・ Self-supply Business Catalogue ・ RP Monitoring Sheet
Handbook for RP Dissemination Through Self-suuply (English and Amharic)	・ Operation Procedure for the RP Credit Scheme ・ Water Quality Test and Disinfection Procedure Sheets

* "Ethiopian Standard ES 3968/2016: Rope Pumps" is a national standard document, which is an output of the Project activities.

2.3.6 Other Activities

(1) Additional Assistance to WIDB for a Bulk Procurement and Dissemination of RPs

WIDB launched a series of activities related to Self-supply Acceleration and decided to procure 10,000 RPs for region-wide dissemination in 2006 Ethiopian Fiscal Year (EFY)[1] (2013/14). The tender process took place for the procurement of RPs.

WIDB requested some additional assistance from JICA for this bulk procurement and dissemination. Considering the possible positive and negative influences of this bulk procurement and dissemination plan, the Project Team thoroughly analyse the potential impacts of the bulk procurement towards the planned Project activities. After a series of discussion sessions among WIDB, JICA and the Project Team, JICA agreed on the additional assistance for the bulk procurement and dissemination and inclusion of these additional activities within the scope of the Project (for details, see Annex 8). The added activities are presented in the table 2-4.

Table 2-4: Additional Assistance for 10,000 RP Dissemination of WIDB

Project Period	Added Activities
Period 2	Technical advice for planning and management of dissemination activities
	Acceptance of additional woreda technicians and Village Technicians outside Project areas (4 zones 4 woredas) for Training on RP installation and maintenance held in the Project area
	RP promotion orientation for the selected woredas outside the Project areas (4 zones 4 woredas)
	RP Credit training for the selected woredas outside the Project areas (the above 4 zones 4 woredas)
	OJT on water quality test for the woreda water and health officers outside the Project areas (the above 4 zones and 4 woredas)
Period 3	Introductory training on RP installation and maintenance for woreda technicians from 36 Self-supply priority woredas outside the Project areas
	Full-scale training on RP installation and maintenance for woreda technicians and Village Technicians of the selected 6 woredas (in 3 zones) outside the Project areas (in 3 sessions at 3 venues)
	Training on well cover and reducer block production for the above technicians from 6 woredas (in 3 zones)
	RP promotion orientation for the woreda line officers (Admin, Water, Health, Agriculture) and OMFI staff of 36 Self-supply priority woredas

(2) Participating in Self-supply Task Force Meetings

Throughout the Project period, the Project Team actively participated in the monthly meetings and joint activities of the Self-supply Task Force[2] (SSTF), as one of the leading members.

The WAS-RoPSS Project is one of only a few initiatives which put the National Policy Guidelines for Self-supply into practice, and the experiences and lessons accumulated through the Project activities can be an important knowledge source for other organisations involved in Self-supply.

[1] Ethiopian Fiscal Year starts in early July and end in early July in the following year. 2006 EFY is from July 2013 to July 2014.

[2] Self-supply Task Force is a group of the representatives from MoWIE, development partners and projects to promote Self-supply, as a technical sub-working group under OWNP structure of the MoWIE.

The Project Team worked with SSTF in various ways, in particular issuing a bi-monthly newsletter, "Self-supply News" (see section 2.3.3), jointly organising the Self-supply Fair (see section 2.8.3), and preparation and distribution of Self-supply Business Catalogue (see section 2.8.3), while it contributed to the preparation of the briefing note which is to be presented to the high officials of MoWIE.

2.4 Activities and Achievements for Output 1: RP Improvement and Standardisation

<Output 1: Specifications of RPs for drinking water and installation technologies are standardised at the national level>

2.4.1 Summary of Output 1

The Project Team worked on the improvement and standardisation of RP specifications. The Project improved the RP designs and came up with 2 improved RP models for promotion, after studying the existing models of RPs and experimenting test models. The Project also facilitated the consensus building on the minimum standard specifications of the RP parts, and the agreed standards were approved as the national standards by the Ethiopian Standards Agency (ESA).

2.4.2 RP improvement

The Project Team conducted studies and various experiments for the improvement of RP specifications, and two new models were selected to be promoted by the Project, namely 2014 Model and Pole Model (see the box on the next page). A technical manual was prepared, based on the previous technical manual developed by the previous JICA projects and development partners.

2.4.3 Minimum Standard Specifications of RP

The minimum standard specifications of RP parts were discussed and agreed among the stakeholders, including MoWIE, RP manufacturers and development partners who work on RP promotion. MoWIE submitted the agreed specifications to ESA and this set of standards were approved as National Standard ES3968:2016 "Rope Pumps" (Annex 9).

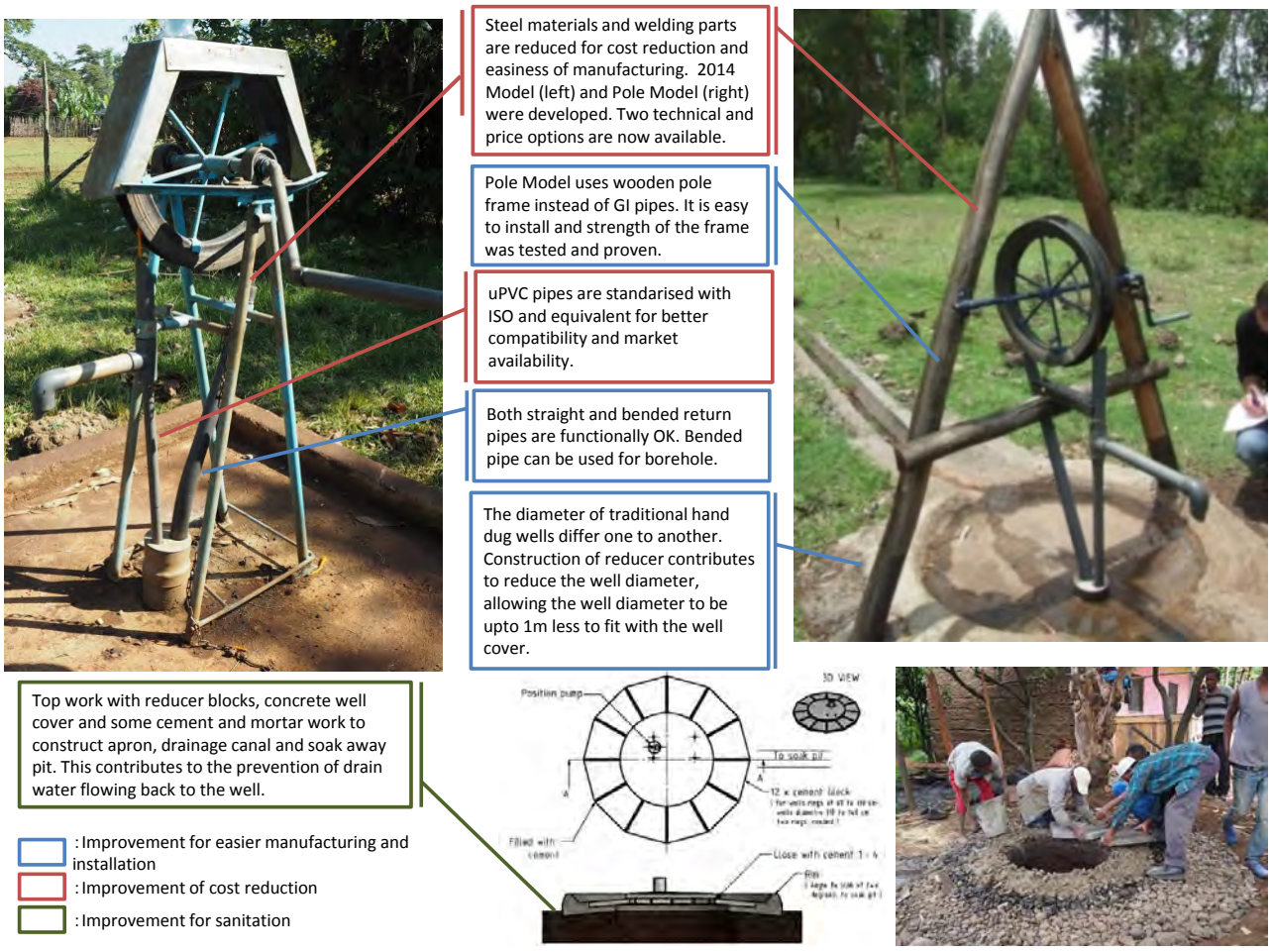
The standard document was highlighted and distributed to the stakeholders, including the counterparts and Self-supply partners at the Final Seminar of the Project held in October 2016.

Box: Points of RP Improvement by WAS-RoPSS Project

Points of RP Improvement

RP part	Points of improvement	
	2014 Model	Pole Model
Bushing	Longer bushing for a better handle alignment	
Handle	Length of handle is shortened to reduce the amount of of steel material needed	
Structure	Reduction of steel materials and welding parts.	Wooden frame was tested and adopted.
Guide box	Reduction of size to minimise the steel parts.	
Riser pipe	Adoption of ISO standards	
Return pipe	Straight and bended pipes are tested and both were found OK.	
Cost of RP body as compared to JICA Classic model	88.6%	51.7%

*Note: The above prices do not include the pipes, fittings, installation and top structural work. The prices of rising/return pipes differs according to the water level of the well. The price information was made according to the market cost of the materials in Addis Ababa. It should be noted that the prices are all subject to the prevailing market prices of the parts, and are time-bound and area-specific.



Improvement of RP and Top Work

2.4.4 Tests and Improvement of RP and Dug-wells

In addition to the improvements made on the new models of RPs, the Project Team continued its efforts to study several points for the improvement of RP parts. Though the findings from these tests have not been reflected in the promotional models agreed among the stakeholders, the findings are useful for the further improvement of RP, and were compiled as "Technical Notes" for future reference. The Project Team also attempted to find out the ways and means to improve dug-wells, while some low-cost drilling techniques were also studied.

The tests and findings are summarised in table 2-5 below;

Table 2-5: Test Items and Findings for the Improvement of RP and Dug-wells

Testing Item	Findings
Structural calculation and concrete strength of well covers and reducer blocks	The current practices of the local artisans of 1:2:3 ratio give enough strength for both well covers and reducer blocks, as far as they keep the quality of materials and cement as instructed in the manual
U-shaped structure frames: improvement of structure frame with bending processing instead of welding	Bending may contribute to the strength and durability of the structure by reducing welded parts. It is technically possible to make bended structure frames locally. The optimal bending radius for structure frames is 95mm, while a range between 70–100 mm is possible.
Alternative materials for riser pipes	Use of HDPE pipes is possible, instead of uPVC pipe, since uPVC is prone to Ultra Violet (UV). HDPE pipe processing and finding fittings in the local markets remain as challenges.
Concrete guide box	Use of a concrete guide box, instead of a steel guide box is found possible, in terms of function and durability. A concrete guide box may have several comparative advantages; such as lower production costs and ease of production.
Protection of wells from collapse due to heavy rain	There were a few cases of well collapse due to the exceptional heavy rain in a Project area. Lining the well is recommended in these cases, although the final decision has to be left with the well owners in the context of Self-supply, as the lining may involve a high cost.
Protection of wells from collapse with bamboo casing	Experiments on bamboo casing were conducted in collaboration with Hawassa Poly Technic College. After the field study at three test wells, several difficulties were found and the bamboo casing was rejected for promotion by the Project, although further research was handed over to the college.
Drilling technology experiments	Three drilling methods were experimented at three different sites in the target areas; manual drilling, and machine drilling with two different drilling machines. Manual drilling was found to be most cost-effective; though some technical difficulties remain such as drilling in lock formation is often not easy by manual drilling alone.

2.5 Activities and Achievements for Output 2: Quality Control and Human Resource Development

Output 2: Strategies are formulated for manufacturing and installation technologies of RPs for drinking water

2.5.1 Summary of Output 2

The activities for output 2 were to maintain the quality of RPs and to provide technical services for RP installation and maintenance. The Project Team devised strategies for quality control of RP

products, and established the system in terms of human resource development in RP manufacturing, installation, operation and maintenance.

In order to maintain the quality of RP products, the Project Team attempted to build capacity of RP manufacturers and installers by utilising TVET system, and by strengthening the internal quality control of RPs. The Project also sought an objective system of assessing the level of attainment of their skills. The certification system for RP manufacturers and installers was also developed by utilising Certificate of Competencies (COC) system. These experiences were compiled as "Strategies for Maintaining the Quality of Rope Pumps for Manufacturing, Installation and Maintenance Services", which was distributed to the stakeholders at the Final Seminars of the Project, held in October 2016.

"Strategies for sustainable Operation and Maintenance (O&M)" were also compiled, after the field experiences and a series of discussions with the stakeholders. Useful information for parts and material supply was also compiled and attached to the O&M Strategy paper, which was also provided to the stakeholders at the Final Seminars.

2.5.2 Strategies for Quality Control of RPs

The Project Team facilitated the discussion with the concerned stakeholders, including RP manufacturers, installers, and the individuals / organisations who promote RP technology, and compiled "Strategies for Maintaining the Quality of Rope Pumps for Manufacturing, Installation and Maintenance Services" These strategies includes the following:

- ✓ Conforming to national standards
- ✓ Strengthening the internal quality control among the RP manufacturers utilising the checklists for quality control of RP manufacturing and installation,
- ✓ Human resource development utilising TVET system
- ✓ Adoption of certification system for RP manufacturers and installers
- ✓ Promoting private sector business development and improvement of customer services

The strategy paper was distributed to the stakeholders in the Final Seminar of the Project held in October 2016.

2.5.3 Human Resource Development

The Project Team has conducted various trainings to develop the RP trainers, manufacturers, installers (Village Technicians) and users; including Training of Trainers (TOT) on RP Manufacturing, Installation and Maintenance (for 1 month and 15 days), Training on RP Manufacturing (1 month), Training on Installation and Maintenance (21 days or 15 days depending on the target group). The number of the trained human resources is as shown in table 2-6;

Table 2-6: Technical Trainings and Number of Trainees

Training Title / Organisation / Occupation	TOT	RP Manufacturing (Advanced)	RP Manufactur -ing (Basic)	Installation and Maintenance	Accumulated Number of Trainees
TVETC Instructors	12			12	24
Private Service Providers	4	6	7	17	34
WIDB	1			1	2
Zonal Water Office Technicians (Outside Project areas)				4	4
Woreda Water Office Technicians				11	11
Woreda Water Office Technicians (Outside Project areas)				17	17
Village Technicians				49	49
Village Technicians (Outside Project areas)				69	69
RP Users (Households)				204	204
Total	17	6	7	385	415

After a lengthy consultation process with the stakeholders, including TVETC instructors, RP manufacturers, technical staff of MoWIE and WIDB, the Project Team decided to adopt the COC test to objectively assess the attainment of the technicians trained by the Project. The test was prepared by the Centre of Competencies of SNNPR after the Project provided all the necessary information on the required skills and competencies for RP manufacturing and installation. A COC test for RP manufacturing and two tests for RP installation and maintenance were held in Hawassa. The numbers of the candidates and certified technicians are summarized in table 2-7.

Table 2-7: COC Tests Candidates and No. Certified

Category / Organisation	Manufacturing		Installation and Maintenance	
	No. of candidates	No. of certified	No. of candidates	No. of certified
TVETC instructors			12(1)	11
WIDB			1	1
Woreda technicians (project areas)			9 (1)	8
Woreda / zone technicians (outside project areas)			7	7
RP manufacturers	10	10	8	7
Village Technicians (project areas)			37 (14)	17
Village Technicians (outside project areas)			37	24
TVETC instructors from Self-supply partners' operating areas			3	3
Private service providers			3	3
Total	10	10	117 (16)	81

(#) : Number of candidates who took the test for the second time.

The above 10 RP manufacturers who passed the COC test voluntarily discussed and agreed to establish the "RP Manufacturers' Association" based in Hawassa. As of October 2016, the association is preparing an action plan.

2.5.4 Discussion on Access to RP Parts and Materials

The Project Team had a number of discussion sessions and workshops with the stakeholders, including MoWIE, RP manufacturers, NGOs and other development partners who are involved in Self-supply and RP dissemination to share experiences and views on supply parts and materials required for RP manufacturing and maintenance. It is commonly understood that some parts and materials are not easily accessible in local markets; that include uPVC pipes and fittings, pistons and galvanised bolts and nuts. In order to ease the situation, the Project Team compiled a list of parts/material suppliers and distributed to the above stakeholders, while advising the local retail material shops to acquire such important materials.

The Project Team also lobbied SSTF at its regular monthly meeting so that it would be effective to influence the parts/material suppliers for provision of materials/supplies in small units, unlike their usual provision with a bulk unit. For instance, uPVC pipes are provided by the suppliers in a minimum unit of 1,000 pieces, while a RP manufacture needs only 10 or 20 pieces. The retail price of uPVC pipes are often double or triple the price of suppliers. As the parts/material demands have not matured in the market, it is difficult to think of a good business for the private service providers without government interventions. The Project Team therefore tried to seek for a possibility to find a way to give some advantages for the RP parts/material supplies such as tax deduction or exemption. The Project Team also tried to put some suggestions on the briefing note to be presented to the high officials of MoWIE.

2.5.5 Operation and Maintenance Strategy

One of the major advantages of RP is local maintainability. It is expected that the users are capable in doing daily operation and maintenance, and sometimes minor repairs by themselves, after a short and simple training given by local technicians. Village Technicians who are trained by the Project are encouraged to give this short training to the users, when they install RPs. The Project Team promoted the local level operation and maintenance of RPs with the following three steps;

1) Users do daily operation and regular maintenance, including weekly oiling and checking of rope tensions, etc.
2) Village Technicians provide technical services to the users on a fee basis. The technical services may include a change of rope, pipe extension, etc.
3) RP manufacturers, working in a nearby town, provide technical services, when Village Technicians are not available, or are not capable of attending to a major problem.

The strategies for sustainable operation and maintenance are suggested in "Strategies for Sustainable Operation and Maintenance of RPs for Family Wells", and were distributed to the stakeholders at the Final Seminar held in October 2016.

2.5.6 Support to WIDB's RP Procurement and Dissemination

WIDB has been working on the procurement and dissemination of 10,000 RPs since 2014 and The Project Team partly supported these activities. As a part of this support, the Project accepted some additional trainees to the planned trainings on RP installation and maintenance, and also organised three sessions of full-scale training on RP installation and maintenance in three zones outside the Project areas. The results are shown in tables 2-6 and 2-7.

In Kafa Zone, one of the three venues of the trainings on RP installation and maintenance, the trained Village Technicians are actively working on installation and maintenance. On the contrary however, those who were trained in the Project areas are not very active. This difference may be due to the fact that those who came to the Project areas do not have a good demonstrative RP installed in their respective areas.

2.6 Activities for Output 3: RP Promotion

Output 3: Promotion activities on RP including hygiene education are accelerated by the governmental and semi-governmental organizations in the target Woredas.

2.6.1 Summary of Output 3

For Output 3, the Project Team explored the ways of promoting RP technology on the ground. Through the actual promotion activities and hygiene education, the Project accumulated experiences and drew lessons, which were compiled in the form of "Handbook for RP Dissemination".

In promotion and demand creation activities, the Project Team (in collaboration with Woreda WASH Team, composing of water, health, and administration sectors, as well as Woreda Agriculture Office and OMFI), promoted the RP technology in rural communities. The promotion was not only focused on the technology itself, but also on the additional benefits of improving household wells with RPs. For instance, by improving access to water, this saves time and workload in fetching water, and this also creates an additional opportunity for earning income through agricultural production.

In addition, a micro finance scheme was developed with OMFI to provide the rural communities with better access to finance for RP purchase and well improvement.

2.6.2 Micro Finance

"RP Credit Scheme" was developed and operationalised, after a tripartite Memorundum of Understanding (MOU) signing among OMFI, WIDB and the Project in February 2014, in order to

increase the access to finance for rural dwellers who are in need of purchasing RPs. OMFI is a micro finance institution which has a wide service network in SNNP and Oromia Regions. 204 households in the Project target areas signed the loan agreement and have found financial support. As of May 31, 2016, the repayment rates ranged from 25.2% to 51.7%, according to woredas.

RP Credit is the first of its kind in SNNPR, allowing the individual households to have an access to finance for investment in improvement of water supply. The procedure of the loan scheme was adopted when WIDB established a similar scheme for RP dissemination in SNNPR.

The process of loan application, signing of agreement, RP installation and repayment are well explained on "Operation Procedure for the Rope Pump Credit Scheme", a handy booklet developed by the Project (Annex 11). This booklet was distributed to the OMFI staff, counterparts at regional, zonal and woreda levels and other development partners at various opportunities such as trainings, Self-supply Fair and Final Seminar.

Table 2-8: RP Credit Repayment Situation (as of May 31, 2015)

	Dale	Damot Pulasa	Meskan	Yirgachefe	Total
No. of RP installed	94	12	41	51	198
No. of Households (HHs) who signed loan agreements	93[*1]	12	39	50[*1]	194
No. of HHs who have repayments due	50	12	39	27	128
No. of HHs who are due to repay and have started to repay	39	12	21	16	88
No. of HHs who are not due to repay but have started to repay	29	0	0	16	45
Total No. or HHs who have started their repayments	68	12	21	32	133
Total loan amount (Ethiopian Birr)	421,166	53,065	123,409	222,753	820,393
Total repayment (Ethiopian Birr)	8,780	3,350	12,134	28,576	52,840
Repayment rate[*2]	51.7%	25.2%	35.5%	64.8%	—

*[1]The number of RPs installed and the number of loan agreements do not correspond in Dale and Yirgachefe woredas, as there are RPs installed at health centres for demonstration purposes.
*[2]The repayment rate was calculated based on the total amount due and the actual amount of the loan repayment collected as of May 31, 2016. The due amount was calculated according to the loan agreements in line with the MOU; 4 installments in the two-year loan period, after 4 months of the grace period after signing the loan agreement.

2.6.3 RP Promotion by Woreda WASH Team

The Project Team compiled the "Handbook for RP Dissemination through Self-supply", with the methods and procedures of RP dissemination, which are drawn from the experiences of the Project activities in the 4 target woredas. The major characteristics of the promotional activities, discussed in the handbook are;

- ✓ Encouraging the RP promotion activities by Woreda WASH Team+ (WASH Team composed of water, health, education, administration and finance sectors, stipulated in One WASH National Programme, plus agriculture sector)
- ✓ Encouraging the collaboration with private service providers (provision of technical services by RP manufacturers and Village Technicians, sales promotion of Household Water Treatment and Storage (HWTS) private suppliers)
- ✓ Promotion of O&M by RP users, hygiene promotion and livelihood improvement by extension workers and Village Technicians

The handbook and the promotional tools to be associated with the handbook were distributed to the stakeholders through trainings, promotional orientations, other events related to Self-supply as well as through the Final Seminar.

2.7 Output 4: RP Use, Hygiene and Sanitation (H&S) and Livelihood Improvement

Output 4: Practices of RP use including hygiene are supported continuously by the village technicians and extension workers in the target areas

2.7.1 Summary of Output 4

For Output 4, the Project Team supported the RP user households in strengthening their practices in the operation and maintenance of RPs, in collaboration with the trained Village Technicians and Woreda Water Offices. Promotion of hygiene and sanitation, and livelihood improvement activities were also conducted at the grassroots level with health and agriculture officers. The good practices in RP use and livelihood improvement were collected and compiled.

2.7.2 RP Installation, Operation and Maintenance

As of October 2016, the number of installed RPs in each target kebele is shown in table 2-9.

Table 2-9: Number of the Installed RPs (as of October, 2016)

Woreda	No. of RPs	No. of HHs	Kebele	No. of RPs in Kebele	No. of HHs in Kebele	Remark
Dale	95	94	Bera Chale	38	37	1 RP installed at health centre
			Bera Tadecho	36	36	
			Gajamo	21	21	
Damot Pulasa	12	12	Helena Korke	1	1	
			Tomtome Menta	3	3	
			Game Kabecho	8	8	
Meskan	44	40	Yetabon	44	40	2 test RPs were re-installed and 2 were replaced with 2014 models
Yirgachefe	59	58	Dumerso	13	13	

Woreda	No. of RPs	No. of HHs	Kebele	No. of RPs in Kebele	No. of HHs in Kebele	Remark
			Chito	19	18	1 RP installed at health centre
			Chelba	27	27	
Total	210	204				

The installed RPs are expected to be operated and maintained by three-steps O&M structure, (Users, Village Technicians, and RP manufacturers), as explained in the earlier section 2.5.5. The functional rate as of July 2016 was 97.5%[3], and O&M activities were handled by the expected actors.

2.7.3 Hygiene and Sanitation

The Project Team facilitated various trainings, workshops and On the Job Training (OJT) opportunities to develop the capacity of health personnel, including woreda health officers, health centre staff, health promoters, health post staff and Health Extesion Workers (HEWs) at zonal, woreda and kebele levels for continuous hygiene and sanitation promotion. The major activities related to hygiene and sanitation were summarised in table 2-10.

Table 2-10: Trainings related to Hygiene and Sanitation

Name of training	Target
Water safety plan and water quality test kit training	Zonal and woreda health and education officers
Safe water chain training	Woreda health officers, HEWs, WASH Team+ members from target woredas
OJT on water quality test	Woreda health officers of the target woredas and the selected Self-supply priority woredas in SNNPR
RP Promotion Orientation (hygiene and sanitation component)	Woreda water, health, agriculture, administration officers and OMFI staff of 136 selected Self-supply priority woredas in SNNPR

Water quality tests were conducted at all the RP wells before and after installation, both in the rainy season and the dry season, in collaboration with a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV), who was dispatched to WIDB.

In addition, hygiene promotion activities utilising the 3M's Petrifilm[4], and demonstrations of HWTS methods (water filters and water treatment chemicals) were conducted in collaboration with HEWs and health personnel. Furthermore, the Project Team conducted a comparative analysis of different water treatment methods, and the results were compiled and shared with the counterpart staff at WIDB (Annex 12).

[3] 97.5% was calculated with the number of RPs functioning / the number of RP wells functioning, whilst the number of collapsed wells are excluded.

[4] The 3M Petrifilm plate is an all-in-one plating system made by the Food Safety Division of the 3M Corporation. They are used extensively in many microbiology-related industries and fields to culture various micro-organisms and are meant to be a more efficient method for detection and enumeration compared to conventional plating techniques. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petrifilm). The Project uses the Petrifilm™ E-coli/Coliform Count Plates. (http://solutions.3m.com/wps/portal/3M/en_US/Microbiology/FoodSafety/product-information/product-catalog/?PC_Z7_RJH9U523003DC023S7P92O3O87000000_nid=C0WJ62882Vbe29BDXSBJ7Fgl)

2.7.4 Livelihood Improvement

Agriculture production and farm management trainings were given to the RP users as a promotion of RPs as well as a means for livelihood improvement of the rural households.

At the RP promotion meetings at kebele level, Development Agents (DAs) of agriculture explained the potential benefit of RP as a means for effectively watering vegetable gardens in or nearby to home compounds. And after RP installation, agriculture training on vegetable production and farm management was conducted for RP users to promote income generation activities.

Good practices were collected and compiled, while some of them were also included in the Handbook for RP Promotion.

2.8 Activities for Output 5: Acceleration and expansion of RP Promotion

Output 4: Experiences and lessons learned are compiled from activities for Output 1-3.

2.8.1 Summary of Output 5

A major focus of the activities for Output 5 was preparation of the Handbook for RP Dissemination through Self-supply, which is the compilation of the Project's accumulated experiences and lessons learnt. MoWIE published "Self-supply Acceleration Programme Manual" in 2014 which contains the methods and procedures of Self-supply acceleration processes; planning, promotion, etc. The Project initially planned to compile "RP Dissemination Guidelines" which would have contained similar items. Therefore MoWIE and JICA agreed to compile a handbook which will contain practical information based on the experiences in the field.

The Project Team promoted the project and RP technology on various occasions, in particular through an international event; the Self-supply Fair in association with World Water Day.

2.8.2 Preparation of RP Promotion Handbook and Promotional Tools

The Project Team produced the "Handbook for RP Dissemination through Self-supply" as a compilation of the Project's experiences and lessons learnt through its activities in SNNPR. The contents were drafted by the Project Team and major counterpart staff members, and were repeatedly discussed and refined through a lengthy internal process. The Handbook was then finalised at two Handbook Workshops in Hawassa and Addis Ababa in September and October 2016, in consultation with the stakeholders from various backgrounds; government officers of water and agriculture, OMFI, RP manufacturers, and NGOs who promote Self-supply. The documents and tools developed and updated by the Project are summarised in figure 2-6.

2.8.3 Self-supply Fair (World Water Day)

A major event, "Self-supply Fair" was organised in two consecutive years, 2015 and 2016, in association with World Water Day in March. These two events were planned and managed by the Self-supply Task Force member organisations, in which the WAS-RoPSS Project played a leading role.

The separate events organised during the Fair are summarised in table 2-11.

Table 2-11: Events Organised during Self-supply Fair (World Water Day)

Year	Activity	Duration	Participants	Organiser
2015	World Water Day Exhibition (including Self-supply Fair Exhibition)	3 days	All stakeholders of water sector and visitors	MoWIE
	Water and Sustainable Development Seminar (Self-supply Seminar on the 1st day)	2 days	Self-supply partners (NGOs, donors, projects, etc.) MoWIE staff, researchers (Over 160 persons)	MoWIE, Self-supply group (WAS-RoPSS, IRC, A4A, MWA, RWSN, etc.)
	Business Matching Event	Half day	Private sector service providers, related to Self-supply	A4A
	Preparation of Self-supply Business Catalogue	-	Private sector service providers, related to Self-supply	A4A, WAS-RoPSS
2016	RP Stakeholders Conference	1 day	MoWIE, RP manufacturers, Village Technicians, NGOs, woreda officers who are involved in Self-supply activities (about 140 persons)	WAS-RoPSS
	World Water Day Ceremony	Half day	Invitees by MoWIE	MoWIE
	Business Skill Training	Half day	TVETC instructors, Village Technicians, RP manufacturers (57 persons)	WAS-RoPSS
	Self-supply Seminar (RP Champion Award: Award giving session as a part of the seminar)	1 day	MoWIE, WIDBs from various regions, development partners, NGOs, TVETC deans and instructors, Village Technicians, RP manufacturers, etc. (140 persons)	Self-supply Task Force (WAS-RoPSS)
	Exhibition	3 days	Invitees of MoWIE and Self-supply partner organisations, private companies (45 companies / organisations)	Self-supply Task Force
	Production of Self-supply Business Catalogue		Exhibitors and Self-supply partners / companies (dealing with RPs, water filters, water purification chemicals, part/material suppliers, etc.)	Self-supply Task Force

*A4A: Aqua for all, IRC: International Water and Sanitation Centre, MWA: Millennium Water Allience, RWSN: Rural Water Supply Network

The avove series of events won the popularity of many water sector stakeholders and visitors, and contributed to increase the presence of "Self-supply" in the water sector. With respect to the events in 2016, the organisers tried to involve multi-sectoral stakeholders, who are involved in household level investments, such as; the bio-gas programme in the energy sector, the household irrigation

programme of the agricultural sector, the sanitation marketing programme of the health sector. All this was done whilst, lobbying the importance of inter-sectoral collaboration.

2.8.4 Promotion of Project Outputs

The final seminars were organised on October 25 and 28, 2016 in Addis Ababa and Hawassa respectively. The technical outputs of the Project were presented and distributed to the participants, and the way forward was discussed.

Chapter 3. Achievement of the Project

3.1 Measurement of the Project Achievements against PDM Indicators

The achievements of the Project according to the Project Design Matrix (PDM) version 3.1 are summarised in the table below.

Table 3-1: Achievements of the PDM Indicators as of October 2016

	Verifiable Indicators	Achievements up to October 2016 /	Achieve-ment
[Overall Goal] **Water supply and sanitation conditions and livelihood in rural areas are improved through the dissemination of RPs for drinking water in Southern nations, Nationalities and People's Region.**			-
	As of the year 2019, in three (3) year after the termination of the Project, in Southern nations, Nationalities and People's Region.		
1.	The percentage of users who knows the methods of improving hygiene and sanitation becomes more than 80% among the RP users.		-
2.	The percentage of RP users who find that their livelihood is improving becomes more than 80%.		-
[Project Purpose] **Situations of water supply, sanitation and livelihood are improved through the dissemination of RPs for drinking water in project target areas.**			**100%**
1.	The number of RP users who installed RPs by Self-Supply which re manufactured in the project becomes 200.	210 RPs were installed and RP user households became 204 in the target areas.	100%
2.	The percentage of RP users who knows the methods of improving hygiene and sanitation becomes more than 90% among the RP users.	According to the endline survey, 100% of 171 RP user households know at least one method of hygiene and sanitation improvement. (Water point cleaning 100%, keeping animals away 99%, fencing around the well 60% and HWTS 44%)	100%
3.	The percentage of RP users who find that their livelihood is improving becomes more than 90%.	89% of 140 RP user households feel their livelihoods are improving after RP installation according to the RP monitoring. 93% of households are satisfied and 98.3% feel their livelihoods have improved according to the endline survey.	100%
1.	**Specifications of RPs for drinking water and installation technologies are standardized at the national level.**		**100%**
1.1	RP technologies are improved in terms of quality and cost reduction, and 2 or more improved RP models are operational by the end of year 2015.	Two (2) improved RP models were developed and are almost ready to be produced by the manufacturers in SNNPR. 120 of new model RPs were produced and installed in the target areas.	100%
1.2	Minimum standard specification of RPs is agreed among the stakeholders by the end of year 2016.	Minimum standard specification of RP was agreed among the stakeholders in July 2015.	100%
1.3	At least one (1) application for minimum standardized specification of RPs is applied to ESA, by the end of 2016.	Minimum standard specification of RP was applied to ESA in November 2015, and approved as a national standard in April 2016.	100%
2.	**Strategies are formulated for manufacturing, installation technologies, operation and maintenance of RPs for drinking water.**		**100%**
2.1	Documentation for the quality control (QC) is prepared for the manufacturing and installation of RPs for drinking water by the end of year2016.	Checklists for RP manufacturing and installation were developed. COC tests for manufacturers and installers were conducted. QC strategy was drafted.	100%

	Verifiable Indicators	Achievements up to October 2016 /	Achieve -ment
2.2	Documentation for Supply chain methodology for RPs parts distribution is prepared by the end of 2016.	Workshop on RP Part/Material Supply was held and the common issues were discussed. List of part/material suppliers was developed and distributed to stakeholders. Summary notes on how to improve future access to part/material supply was also prepared	100%
2.3	Documentation for the O&M methodology for household RPs is prepared by the end year 2016.	Strategies for sustainable operation and maintenance of RPs for family wells were compiled.	100%
2.4	The number of the trainees of TOT on RP manufacturing, installation and maintenance who completed the training becomes more than 14.	16 persons (12 TVETC instructors and 4 private) were trained and completed TOT. 11 TVETC instructors are actively participating in the technical trainings.	100%
2.5	The number of the trainees of training on RP manufacturing who completed the training becomes more than 8.	Advanced course on RP manufacturing was held once for 6 participants (all private RP manufacturers). 7 metal workers were newly trained in RP manufacturing training (basic course). 10 manufacturers passed COC test.	100%
2.6	The number of the trainees of training on RP installation, operation and maintenance who completed the training becomes more than 150.	118 Village Technicians, 33 regional/ zonal/ woreda technicians, 12 TVETC instructors, 13 manufacturers, 4 private persons and 204 RP users were trained (total 384). 41 Village Technicians, 16 regional/zonal/woreda officers/technicians, and 11 TVET instructors passed COC test.	100%
2.7	Lists of RP manufacturers and installers are in place.	List was developed in February 2015 and is being updated. Self-supply Business Catalogue was developed in March 2015 and updated in 2016.	100%
2.8	80% or more of the listed RP manufacturers and installers are aware of how to access to the RP parts providers/retailers.	88% of RP manufacturers know how to access to RP parts.	100%
3.	**Promotion activities on RP including hygiene education are accelerated by the governmental and semi-governmental organization in the target areas.**		**100%**
3.1	Micro-Finance scheme for purchasing or RPs is established	RP Credit scheme was established with OMFI. 2014 households entered loan contracts.	100%
3.2	Methodology and procedures in promotion activities on RP including hygiene education are defined.	Methods and procedures in RP promotion and well screening were developed and are being practiced by government officers and extension workers.	100%
3.3	All Woreda WASH Teams are involved in the promotion activities.	RP promotion methods and procedures were shared among woreda WASH Teams at the Mini-WASH Workshops in June 2014 and June 2015. Agriculture, health, MF and water officers participated in the promotional activities in all target woredas.	100%
3.4	The RP dissemination handbook is developed based on the experiences and lessons from the activities for Output 3.	Handbook for RP Dissemination through Self-supply was developed and finalized at the workshops in Addis Ababa and Hawassa in Sept.-Oct.2016.	100%
4.	Practices of RP use including hygiene are supported continuously by the village technicians and extension workers in the target areas.		100%
4.1	The percentage of functional RPs which is installed in the project is more than 90%.	98% of RPs are functional as of the endline survey (117/120)[5].	100%

[5] 171 RP wells were visited during the endline survey. 51 wells were not functioning due to well problems, such as collapse and a dropping of the water level. Due to the severe drought in 2016, 49 wells were facing this decline in their water level, while 2 had collapsed. The functionality rate was calculated from the number of the functioning RP wells (117), divided by the number of the functioning wells (120); 117/120 = 97.5%. The non-functioning RPs were found to be only 3.

	Verifiable Indicators	Achievements up to October 2016 /	Achieve -ment
4.2	The percentage of RP users who received support from health extension workers becomes more than 90%.	3,700 people participated in Activity 3.3 (see above) in Period 2. 96.4% of households responded they received the extension services of health officers according to the endline survey.	100%
4.3	The percentage of RP users who received support from agriculture extension workers becomes more than 85%.	3,700 people participated in Activity 3.3 (see above) in Period 2. 199 households participated in agriculture trainings. 94.5% of RP users responded they received the extension services and were satisfied by the extension services by HEW, DAs and Village Technicians. They scored the average of 4.68 out of 5 for the satisfactory rating of their services[6].	100%
5.	Project knowledge and experiences are compiled as dissemination tools and acknowledged in nation-wide.		100%
5.1	The dissemination tools with reflection of the Project's experiences are delivered to water resources bureau of each region.	Self-supply Fair in 2015 and 2016 both contributed to promote Self-supply and the project's activities. RP manual, O&M sheets, OMFI booklets and Information sheets on Water Quality Test and well disinfection, etc. Handbook for RP Dissemination and the tools associated with it was distributed to the participants of the Final Seminars in Addis Ababa and Hawassa. Achievements and outputs of the Project were presented at the Final Seminars.	100%

[6] The question was "Did you get useful information to improve your livelihood through Village Technicians, HEW, DA and MF agents?" Rating keys were 5: very satisfied, 4: satisfied, 3: received, 2: not satisfied, 1: not at all satisfied. The responses were not differentiated by sectors, as rural dwellers often receive the extension services without disaggregating by sector.

3.2 Reponses of the Project to the Recommendations of Mid-term Review

The recommendations given by the Mid-term Review are seven points, and these recommendations and the responses of the Project are as presented in the table below;

Table 3-2: Recommendations of Mid-term Review and the Project's Responses

Recommendation	Response of the Project
Support to WIDB, SNNPR for their on-going procurement of RPs	• Continuation of the technical advices for RP procurement • Acceptance of the additional trainees from the selected four woredas outside the Project target areas for RP installation and maintenance training in the target areas, utilizing TVETC instructors (completed in Period 2) • RP dissemination orientation for woreda WASH Team and micro finance training for OMFI staff from the above selected woredas (completed in Period 2) • RP dissemination orientation for 36 Self-supply priority woredas (including 14 zones and 4 special woredas) was conducted (completed in Period 3) • Introductory trainings on RP installation and maintenance for the technicians from the above 36 woredas (completed in Period 3) • Full-scale RP installation and maintenance trainings for 6 Self-supply priority woredas, selected among the above 36 woredas are conducted (completed in Period 3) • Development and sharing of the RP dissemination handbook, compiled from the Project's experiences (completed in Period 3)
Attention to the water quality of RP wells	• Continuation of promotion of HWTS and hygiene education • Adoption of NO2 and NO3 tests in water quality testing • OJT in water quality test for the woreda water and health staff from the four selected woredas outside the project target areas (completed in Period 2) • Hygiene and sanitation training was given to the participants of the RP orientation for the Self-supply priority 36 woredas (including 14 zones and 4 special woredas) (competed in Period 3)
Improvement of hygiene education activities	• Improvement of the methods and procedures for hygiene education activities in association with RP promotion activities, and compilation of these in the RP dissemination handbook (completed in Period 3) • Information sheets on water quality tests and well disinfection are produced and disseminated to WIDB and BoH (completed in Period 3) • M/M on strengthening hygiene and sanitation promotion by health sector is signed among WIDB and BoH (completed in Period 3)
Improvement of small scale agriculture utilising RPs	• Collection and compilation of good practices in small scale agriculture and livelihood improvement in association with RP utilization (completed in Period 3)
Emphasis on the importance of operation and maintenance	• "Strategies for Sustainable O&M of RPs for Family Wells" which is a compilation of the methods and procedures that was developed (completed in Period 3) • Operation and maintenance sheets are produced and disseminated to RP users, Village Technicians and Woreda Water Offices (completed in Period 3)
Strengthening the coordination among the related organisations	• Strengthening of coordination among the government organisations and development partners, involved in RP and Self-supply promotion, in order to avoid confusion among the rural people (recommendation to the Ethiopian side).

Recommendation	Response of the Project
	• Provision of technical advices to the counterparts for strengthening the coordination • Collection of the information related to Self-supply and RP dissemination from other DPs and NGOs and sharing with the counterparts
Amendment of PDM	• Cooperation with JICA Headquarter and JICA Ethiopia Office for PDM discussions (completed in Period 2)

3.3 Summary of the Results of the Terminal Evaluation

The Terminal Evaluation Study was conducted by the Joint Evaluation Team, composed of 3 Japanese and 2 Ethiopian representatives. The summary of the results is as follows;

3.3.1 Results of the Evaluation by 5 Evaluation Criteria

The results of the evaluation according to 5 evaluation criteria are summarized in the table below;

Table 3-3: Summary of the Evaluation by 5 Criteria

Criteria	Result	Remarks
Relevance	High	The Project is in line with both Ethiopian and Japanese policies and development priorities
Effectiveness	High	All of the Project purpose indicators have been achieved. Most of PDM indicators were fulfilled.
Efficiency	High	Inputs were appropriately provided in terms of quality, volume and timing since each expected output has been produced associated with implementation of inputs and Project activities as planned.
Impact	Relatively high	With regard to the Overall Goal, its important assumption is assumed to be sustained. In order to achieve the Overall Goal, WIDB needs to continue collaboration with relevant authorities and private service providers in many ways. Several ripple effects of the Project have been identified. TVETC started their own trainings RP manufacturers' association established. Enterprise established by Village Technicians.
Sustainability	Moderate	**Policy aspect:** Policy aspect is secured. QC system includes Ethiopian Standard, COC test for certifying manufacturers and installers are advantages. Immaturity of parts market is a hindering factor. **Institutional aspect:** Organisation and financial aspects look fine. QC could be maintained by TVETC instructors and manufactures. **Technical aspect:** TVETC instructors, COC tests and various strategy papers are the positive factors. **Other aspect:** Need due attention to HWTS practices.

3.3.2 Recommendations and Lessons of the Terminal Evaluation Mission

The recommendations and the lessons leant, reported by the Terminal Evaluation Mission are quoted in this section.

(1) Recommendations for the activities until the end of the Project Period

1) Discussion for Assisting Small Enterprises dealing with RP Manufacturing and Spare-parts Supply through Policy Support

It is recommended for MoWIE and WIDB to discuss with the association of RP manufacturers, suppliers and village technicians in the region and the trade authority about possibilities of governmental intervention.

2) Alignment to Self-supply Guideline

It is recommended for WIDB to respect the agreed MOU and self-supply guideline, and inform to relevant organizations that providing subsidy is the temporary measure for severe drought in the region.

(2) Recommendations for the activities after the completion of the Project

1) Dissemination of the results and outcome of the Project

The Project has established the foundation of the Self-supply promotion and RP technology for dissemination practices. In particular, the standardization of RP specifications, RP credit scheme, technical training modules and manuals utilizing TVETC system, assessment of the RP technicians through COC system, training and assignment of village technicians are the elements that are essential for sustainable RP technology dissemination. It is recommended that MoWIE, WIDB and other relevant organization (including other self-supply donors) utilize these established systems, and follow the methods and procedures developed by the Project for further acceleration of Self-supply and expansion of RP dissemination in SNNPR.

2) Adoption of ESA Standardized RP Specifications

The minimum specifications of RP were approved by ESA; however, simple dissemination of the ESA document will not lead to the adoption of this ESA standardized RP specifications by stakeholders. Therefore, it is recommended for MoWIE to consider a strategy for the way forward through discussion with Self-supply taskforce and regional bureau in different sectors.

3) Scaling-up of Capacity Building of Village Technicians and Water Office Engineers

In order to sustain high quality of RP installation and O&M with collaboration with Zone and Woreda water offices beyond the Project sites, it is recommended for WIDB to scale-up the

capacity building effects of the Project to village technicians and water office engineers through training by TVETC instructors and woreda water office engineers who obtained COC. In addition, it is also recommended that the regional government shall ensure the budget for continuous RP promotion activities at all level (Regional, Zonal and Woreda offices).

4) Continuous Sanitation and Hygiene Education Activity by Woreda Water Office and Health Workers

It is recommended that woreda water office and health workers exert more effort for practicing household water treatment and storage as well as hygiene promotion at community level.

5) Collaboration with Bureau of Agriculture

Multiple uses of RP need to be emphasized for practicing at household level. BOA is planning installation of RP for the irrigation at the household level under the approved specification standard. Moreover, BOA has intention to utilize the Project outcomes including the construction design and method of installation. Therefore, it is recommended that WIDB gives BOA necessary technical advice and sharing information.

(3) Lessons Learned

1) Integrating Capacity Building Component of the Project Activities to the TVET System

Through the collaboration with TVETC instructors who were trained in the TOT courses, small enterprises for RP manufacturing were trained in each target area. In addition, TVETC instructors and woreda water office engineers cascaded down its installation and O&M techniques to village technicians. Formulation on of the COC standard exam also contributed to sustainable capacity building. Therefore, the method of ensuring the sustainability of the Project through developing local technical experts and industry utilizing the TVETCs is effective for other projects as well, which has extension component. Thus, it is recommended to consider utilizing the TVETCs in the case of formulating a project that aims to promote the product through capacity building of technical experts.

2) Collaboration with the Microfinance Institution for RP Promotion

The Project has been able to promote RP as well as to change RP users' mind-set through developing village technicians and through promotion activities with the microcredit scheme. Likewise, it is recommended to consider such approach that increases the sustainability by enhancing the sense of ownership in other projects with extension components.

3.3.4 Reponses of the Project to the Recommendations of Terminal Evaluation

The Project's responses to the recommendations of the Terminal Evaluation Mission are summarised in table 3-4.

Table 3-4: Response of Project to Recommendations of Terminal Evaluation

Recommendation	Response of the Project
Recommendations before the end of Project	
Assisting Small Enterprises dealing with RP Manufacturing and Spare-parts Supply through Policy Support	・ Consideration for some government interventions in support of parts/material supply of small-hold manufacturers was suggested at SSTF. SSTF members shared the concern and agreed to continue discussions on the issue. ・ A suggestion to support small-hold manufacturers in parts/material supply was made on the briefing note to be presented to high officials of MoWIE. ・ The Project Team submitted the Summary notes on how to improve future access to part/material supply for small-hold manufacturers and technicians to SSTF . SSTF agreed to continue discussion and consider taking an action in support of small hold service providers.
Alignment to Self-supply Guidelines	・ The Project Team re-confirmed with WIDB their alignment to Self-supply Policy at the Handbook Workshop as well as Final Seminars. ・ Situations in SNNPR were shared at Self-supply Task Force meetings and lobbying for the supervision and monitoring of the performances of the region was also done. ・ The importance of alignment to Self-supply Policy Guidelines was mentioned in the MoWIE's Roll Out Strategies* at the Final Seminars of the Project. ・ WIDB clarified that the subsidy to small household groups (2-3 households) would not be continued and WIDB would align with Self-supply Guidelines of the country, after disseination of 10,000RPs. ・ It is hoped that MoWIE, in collaboration with SSTF will continue monitoring of regional performances in Self-supply promotion.
Recommendations after the termination of the Project	
Dissemination of the results and outcomes of the Project	・ The Project outline and experiences were presented at the MWA planning Workshop and the outputs were promoted. ・ Continuous promotion and lobbying for utilisation of the Project outputs to the Self-supply partners, such as IRC and A4A. ・ MoWIE mentioned that it will continue to disseminate and utilise the materials and tools developed by the Project, as well as to scale-up of human resource development in their Roll Out Strategies* at the Final Seminars. The seminar participants supported the suggested strategy for utilising outcomes of the Project, with the ministry's initiative. MoWIE clarified that it will follow it up with SSTF. ・ A number of manufals, handbooks and tools were handed over to MoWIE by the Project for distribution to the retional bureaus, and MoWIE assigned a technical staff to distribute them.
Adoption of ESA Standardized RP Specifications	・ National standard document is attached as a tool, namely, "Strategies for Maintaining the Quality of Rope Pumps for Manufacturing, Installation and Maintenance Services" ・ The above document was distributed to the participants of

Recommendation	Response of the Project
	the Final Seminars, and to the Self-supply focus regions, such as Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Benishangul-Gumuz Regions by MoWIE.
Scaling-up of Capacity Building of Village Technicians and Water Office Engineers	・ Two participants from the MWA partner organisations participated in RP installation and maintenance training in Kafa zone. They passed the COC test as well. ・ Scaling-up of capacity building was mentioned in the roll out plan of the MoWIE at the Final Seminars. ・ IRC has a plan to organise TOT on RP technology and the Project put them in touch with TVETCs in SNNPR for human resource exchange. ・ Scaling-up of human resource development was mentioned in MoWIE's Roll Out Strategies* at the Final Seminars. ・ According to the action plans prepared and submitted by the TVETC instructors during the TOT Review, TVETCs in Hawassa, Wolayita Sodo, Arba Minch, Wolkite, Hossana and Bonga have plans to organise RP trainings.
Continuous Sanitation and Hygiene Education Activity by Woreda Water Office and Health Workers	・ Importance of H&S is well covered in the "Handbook for RP Dissemination" developed by the Project. ・ Importance of H&S was mentioned in the Roll Out Strategies* of the MoWIE at the Final Seminars. ・ At the final Joint Coordination Committee Meeting, Director of Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate of MoWIE mentioned the importance of involving H&S activities in association with RP dissemination, utilising the health personnel such as HEW.
Collaboration with Bureau of Agriculture	・ The benefits of Multiple Use Service (MUS) including micro irrigation are promoted in the "Handbook for RP Dissemination". ・ The importance of collaborating with agricultural sector was mentioned in MoWIE's Roll Out Strategies* in the Final Seminars. WIDB representative enphasised that BoA and WIDB agreed to follow the unified modality in RP dissemination (without subsidy).

*Annex 15

3.4 Prospects for the Overall Goal Achievement

[Overall Goal]
Water supply and sanitation conditions and livelihood in rural areas are improved through the dissemination of RPs for drinking water in Southern nations, Nationalities and People's Region.

[Indicators]
As of the year 2019, in three (3) year after the termination of the Project, in Southern nations, Nationalities and People's Region.

1. The percentage of users who knows the methods of improving hygiene and sanitation becomes more than 80% among the RP users.
2. The percentage of RP users who find that their livelihood is improving becomes more than 80%.

3.4.1 Prospects for RP Dissemination in SNNPR

For achievement of the Overall Goal of the Project, it is critically important to consider the prospects for RP dissemination in SNNPR, though it is not measured by the set indicators. A SWOT analysis was attempted as table 3-5, in order to clarify the internal and external factors influencing RP dissemination in SNNPR.

Table 3-5: SWOT Analysis: RP Dissemination

Internal Strength	Internal Weakness
· Commitment of WIDB · 10,000 RPs distributed to zones and woredas · Presence of the trained human resources, such as manufacturers, Village Technicians and woreda technicians · 6 TVETCs are equipped with the trained RP trainers · OMFI RP Credit Scheme · Materials and tools developed by WAS-RoPSS Project (technical manual, handbook, technical notes, strategy papers, promotion tools, etc.)	· Insufficient support structure for RP dissemination at WIDB · Insufficient allocation of budget for the required activities (promotion, installation, etc.) · Insufficient awareness of zonal/woreda staff on Self-supply · Low utilisation of the trained technicians · Low number of the trained technicians · Weak networking and horizontal collaborative relationships (TVET, health, agriculture, etc.) · No persistence in dissemination approach (with or without subsidy, households or group)
External Opportunity	**External Threat**
· National policies and plans related to Self-supply · Keen interest of SSTF in the Self-supply activities and progress in SNNPR · Potential future support from SSTF members · Potential future support of JOCV · Good reputation of the RP technology among the users in the Project target areas	· Confusion created by the inconsistant approaches of different development partners, such as the free distribution of RPs · Drought or natural disaster · Non repayment or delay of repayments for loans

3.4.2 Prospects for Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement

A SWOT analysis was done to see the prospects for the achievement of the overall goal. It is not easy to measure the set indicators, in particular the perception of the users on the livelihoods of indicator 2, since the perception of the RP users on the usefulness of RP may not be conrsistent throughout the year. It also depends on the availability of water in the wells and the functionality of RPs, which may change seasonally (i.e. measuring in rainy season or dry season?), and the variation of the annual rain fall (i.e. a year of good rain or the year of drought?). With regard to the questio of when to measure the impact of the Project during the ex-post evaluation study, it is highly recommended that such assessment is done not only by measuring the point-of-time situation but also by looking at the changing situations with due consideration to fluctuation and seasonality of variables, possible impacts of the annual production on the perception of the informants at the time of the evaluation, etc. For example, some important variables which may have critical implications on the measurement of the indicators can be included in the study; such as the functionality of RP wells (but not RPs)[7] , the presence of technical problems with RPs, the presence and the degree of influence due to natural disasters and a shortage of rain for the agricultural production of the user households at the time of the study, etc.

[7] It is NOT the same as the functionality of RPs. RPs are often fitted over shallow wells, which may then often have the serious consequence of a lowering water level due to a shortage of rain fall. The Project implemented well assessment including measurement of static water level during the driest season of the year, before the installation works, however, many RP wells fell into the situation that deepning of dug-wells was necessary, due to the continuous shortage of rain over the three years ofthe Project period. Though the wells are short of water, in many cases there was no problem wiht the RPs.

Table 3-6: SWOT Analysis: H&S and Livelihood Improvement

Internal Strength	Internal Weakness
· MOU on cooperation in H&S promotion activities between WIDB and BOH · DAs and HEWs assigned in rural villages · Handbook and Promotion tools developed by WAS-RoPSS Project · Good practices of RP users · Growing funding sources for H&S · Presence of low cost HWTS solutions and private supplies of HWTS goods	· Insufficient awareness and interest of zonal/woreda water offices on H&S promotion · Insufficient awareness and understanding of extension workers
External Opportunity	**External Threat**
· National policies and plans related to Self-supply · Keen interest of SSTF in the Self-supply activities and progress in SNNPR · Potential future support from SSTF members · Potential future support of JOCV[8]	· Potential risks of temporal hazardous situation of rural households due to drought or natural disasters · Non-existence/low interests of rural dwellers on water hygiene · Low reputation or scepticism towards RP technology among RP users whose pumps are non-functional.

3.4.3 Strategies to Achieve Overall Goal

The following table shows an attempt to draw effective strategies for the achievement of the Overall Goal, by utilising TOWS Analysis.

Table 3-7: TOWS Analysis: Strategies for Achieving Overall Goal

	External Opportunity Opportunities listed in table 3-5 and 3-6	**External Threat** Threats listed in table 3-5 and 3-6
Internal Strength Strengths listed in table 3-5 and 3-6	**Maxi-Maxi Strategy** · Utilisation of materials and tools developed by WAS-RoPSS · Adoption of ESA standard · Scaling-up human resource development through TVETCs · Assessment by COC and utilisation of certified technicians · Scaling-up RP Credit Scheme · Strengthening H&S and HWTS promotion by health workers	**Maxi-Mini Strategy** · Strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration with agriculture and health sectors · Awareness raising among community
Internal Weakness Weaknesses listed in table 3-5 and 3-6	**Mini-Maxi Strategy** · Strengthening promotional activities by woreda officers · Development and strengthening of private sector service providers · Lobbying for assistance from SSTF · Utilising JOCV for RP dissemination and H&S and HWTS promotion	**Mini-Mini Strategy** · Monitoring and drawing lessons from the Self-supply practices

Maxi-Maxi Strategy: Strategies that use strengths to maximize opportunities
Maxi-Mini Strategy: Strategies that use strengths to minimize threats
Mini-Maxi Strategy: Strategies that minimize weaknesses by taking advantage of opportunities
Mini-Mini Strategy: Strategies that minimize weaknesses and avoid threats

The strategies draw from the above are summarised as the recommendations presented in Chapter 4.

[8] Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer

Chapter 4. Recommendations

4.1 Recommendations of Terminal Evaluation

As described in Chapter 3, there are 5 recommendations after the termination of the Project for the achievement of the Overall Goal which are as follows (for details, see 3.3.2);

1) Utilisation of the Project outputs: Utilisation of the established systems for RP promotion and dissemination should be encouraged, that include technical trainings utilising TVET system, assessment of technical attainment by COC tests, training and utilisation of local artisans, i.e. Village Technicians.
2) Adoption of Ethiopian Standards: The National Standards for RPs (ES3968:2016) should be adopted, and the government needs to have strategies to promote this.
3) Expansion of human resource development for installation, operation and maintenance: Trainings of Village Technicians should be expanded and there should be an increase in the number of technicians outside the Project areas, while the regional/zonal/woreda government should secure the necessary budget allocation.
4) Continuous promotion of hygiene, sanitation and HWTS by Woreda Water Offices and HEWs: Community level promotion of hygiene and sanitation, and HWTS should be continued.
5) Collaboration with the agricultural sector: Since the Bureau of Agriculture (BoA) has a plan to disseminate RPs, WIDB should share the necessary technical information with the BoA.

4.2 Recommendations drawn from the Project's Experiences

According to the TOWS Analysis presented in the previous section (3.4.3), there are a number of strategies and tactics noted, in order to utilise internal strengths and external opportunities, while minimising the internal weaknesses and the external threats. The following are the major recommendations drawn from the analysis, which were not included in the recommendations presented in the section 4.1.

4.2.1 Direction for Self-supply Promotion: Promotion and Private Sector

As discussed in the earlier sections, the Project Team partially supported the activities related to WIDB's bulk procurement and dissemination of RPs. As a part of the assistance, the Project Team provided technical trainings on RP installation and maintenance as well as orientations on RP promotion and dissemination to the local level (regional/zonal/woreda) government officers, technical staff, and Village Technicians.

There were some differences in the outcome of the activities between the areas where the Project directly operated activities, and the areas where the government office initiated the activities. One of the contributing factors to this contrast could be the fact that many non-target woredas have

been implementing RP dissemination activities with the conventional supply-driven water supply approach, whereas RP dissemination in association with Self-supply promotion requires quite a different approach involving demand creation and market stimulation at the grassroots level.

Self-supply, by its nature, involves promotional works so that individual households are stimulated to decide to invest in their water supply facilities. The conventional top-down approach may not always be effective to stimulate the households' investment decisions in investment and slow progress in RP dissemination by the government offices could be due to this top-down thinking. In addition to the above, there are some structural problems that were observed within the government-led Self-supply promotion;

- Inadequate capacity of WIDB and line offices in planning and management of RP dissemination
- Conventional supply-driven instructions on RP dissemination to line officers (target number of installation in a short period of time, without enough promotion work)
- Insufficient capacity of Woreda Water Offices to carry out promotional activities (insufficient time and resources allocated)
- None or a limited number of trained technicians who work on installation and maintenance

The Project Team has adopted a holistic approach to Self-supply and RP promotion, while trying to strengthen linkages among the users, private service providers and the government officers, instead of relying only on the government services, based on the lessons learnt from the previous JICA projects. This also contributed to accelerating the promotional activities within local communities, where the private Village Technicians and the active users promoted RPs to their neighbours.

From these experiences, the Project Team would like to recommend two key strategies for further expansion of RP dissemination; continuous promotional activities and strengthening private sector service providers.

4.2.2 Continuous Promotion

As discussed in the previous sections, continuous promotion is a key to success in Self-supply and RP dissemination. The Project has observed good results of its promotional works in its target areas. The ways and means of promotional activities are compiled in "Handbook for RP Dissemination through Self-supply" and distributed to the stakeholders, including counterparts and Self-supply partners at various events. Other tools for promotional activities have also been developed by the Project. These materials and tools should be widely disseminated and utilised by different stakeholders.

Self-supply Fairs in 2015 and 2016, organised by the Self-supply Task Force were ideal opportunities for private service providers, such as RP manufacturers and Village Technicians from different areas, and other stakeholders to meet and exchange ideas with each other. It is

recommendable to decentralise this kind of opportunity to other local towns for giving more opportunities to the local service providers.

4.2.3 Strengthening Private Service Providers

As discussed above, it is important to develop and strengthen the private sector service providers, instead of relying on the government extension services, in order to accelerate Self-supply and RP promotion and dissemination. There are trained and certified RP manufacturers and Village Technicians in SNNPR, who can provide technical services in the respective areas. In addition, RP manufacturers who have obtained COC and who have organised themselves as "RP Manufacturers' Association", have two of their members who run the part/material shop, which deals with RP parts/materials in Wolayita Sodo and Hawassa respectively.

Supply of RPs can be served by private RP manufacturers, though there are some indispensable issues. For example, WIDB has done bulk RP procurement through a tender process. This may have contributed to a cheaper unit cost of RP and reduce the variation of the specifications of RPs, which are favorable factors to RP users. On the other hand, a tender process requires a certain technical and financial capacity with regard to the competing firms, which may then make it difficult for small-hold RP manufacturers. The Project provided technical trainings to the local small-hold manufacturers, rather than medium to large firms, as local manufacturing is encouraged in Self-supply policy documents. These small-hold manufacturers are facing difficulties in making a good business out of RP manufacturing, as there are several hindering factors with the immature RP markets, such as lack of access to some materials/parts, and low demands in rural areas. In other words, RP business has not been matured as an attractive business.

The trained Village Technicians have been practicing or have a potential of practicing a range of activities both in technical service provision and technology promotion, as they take advantage of being close to the RP users and potential users. They can provide technical services in RP installation and maintenance on a fee basis, and can promote RP technology to rural dwellers, and to assist linking the users with the manufacturers, when necessary. The Village Technicians in Yirgachefe Woreda organise themselves and are in the process of registering as an enterprise. The trained Village Technicians in Kafa, Bench Maji and Hadiya zones are also voluntarily organising themselves as associations.

Considering the above, it is indispensable to expand the local demand of RPs in rural areas, to sustain the business of the local service providers, including manufacturers and Village Technicians, in order to accelerate the dissemination of RPs. The government can play a facilitating role here so as to nurture a healthy ground for private businesses while assisting demand creation by continuous promotional works. In addition, some interventions can be considered to support the access of private businesses to parts/material supply through exemption/reduction of tax or ease of a minimum requirement of a purchase order, etc.

4.2.4 Monitoring and Drawing Lessons from WIDB's Bulk RP Dissemination

It has been more than three year since WIDB launched the procurement and dissemination of a bulk number of RPs. The number of installed RPs has not been growing in a satisfactory way and future acceleration of the process is required.

Since April 2016, WIDB introduced a subsidy for RP distribution in order to accelerate the dissemination process; free distribution of RP units, while users pay installation and well-head work. However, the MOU between WIDB and OMFI does not stipulate that a subsidy can be used for a group of households of less than 10 households, and OMFI has not agreed to implement this subsidy scheme yet.

The subsidy issue in a Self-supply context has been a hot issue among the stakeholders involved in Self-supply promotion. It is therefore recommended WIDB and other Self-supply stakeholders monitor the progress and consequences of the subsidised components in Self-supply and subsequently draw lessons for the future improvement of Self-supply policies and strategies.

Chapter 5. Challenges and Findings

5.1 Challenges that the Project Faced

5.1.1 Procurement of 10,000 RPs by WIDB-SNNPR

Since 2014, WIDB in SNNPR has been implementing a mass procurement and dissemination of RPs as a part of the Self-supply Acceleration Programme. The Project Team has been behind this, supporting WIDB to bring about the synergy effects with the Project interventions and to avoid any duplication of efforts. It was one of the biggest challenges that the Project Team faced during the Project period, as this factor was not included in the project design. The Project made the necessary amendments to its plan of activities, including additional budget requests on two occasions to JICA in the middle of contract. The following are the major challenges regarding the WIDB's bulk RP procurement and dissemination plans.

First, the Project Team faced a huge challenge in avoiding any negative impacts from the WIDB's plans onto the already planned activities of the WAS-RoPSS Project, and vice versa. As mentioned in section 4.2.1, the implementation plans of the WIDB's RP dissemination were more or less designed with the conventional supply-driven water supply assumptions, in which the top-down instruction of the government are implemented at the woreda and lower levels of line offices. The Project Team fell into the situation where it had to deal with both the top-down initiative of the Bureau and the holistic approach that the Project had planned to implement.

To respond to this difficult situation, the Project Team chose a compromise approach; it involved the water sector line offices as much as possible, while seeking for the best combination of collaborative works with other sector offices, without depending only on the service network of the water sector line offices, including TVETCs, micro finance institute, and private sector service providers. This approach worked well and the Project has come up with some tangible results from this collaborative works, such as RP Credit Scheme with OMFI, trainings with TVETCs and assessment of technicians with COC.

Second, changes in the WIDB's plans and approaches to RP dissemination was a challenge that the Project had to cope with. For example, WIDB had announced that groups of 2-3 households could have RPs free while the groups would have to pay for installation and well-head work in April 2016. This change of approach was decided by WIDB, in order to accelerate the RP dissemination of the RPs which had already been distributed to zonal and woreda water offices months before. The National Policy Guidelines for Self-supply says that the subsidy is for groups of more than 10 households, and threrfore WIDB's approach is not consistent with the national policy. The Project Team consulted with SSTF about the situation and SSTF will monitor the progress in the future.

As described above, the Project Team has given its maximum efforts to cope with the changing circumstances, and tried to respond to the present situation flexibly and in a timely way, in consultation with JICA when necessary. These efforts have resulted in accomplishing the given tasks of the Project and produced the planned outputs without any major problems.

5.1.2 Incentives for the Counterpart Staff

There have been unignorable voices heard throughout the Project on the travel allowances given to the counterpart staff.

The Project Team has been assisting the travel allowances for the counterpart staff during their business trips related to the Project activities, according to the rules and regulations given by Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation. Though the complaints never stopped and continued until the end of the Project, the Project Team tried their best to increase the incentives for these counterpart staff in ways other than through cash incentives. For example, the Project Team shared the tangible results of the joint activities with the counterparts as much as possible, so that they felt a sense of work satisfaction.

5.2 Project's Measures for Tackling Challenges

5.2.1 Involvement of A Variety of Stakeholders

One of the major characteristics of the Project's approach was involvement of a range of stakeholders. The actors included water, health, agriculture, finance, education, TVET, women' affairs sectors, as well as the stakeholders from private sector. This networking and collaboration enabled the Project to work flexibly in a changing environment, while seeking for a best combination of the roles and responsibilities in Self-supply and RP promotion.

The Project Team also facilitated the dialogue between the regional bureaus (e.g. water and health) for building consensus in support of field level activities. In addition, The Project Team utilised the different communication devices to keep in touch with the stakeholders all over the region so as to work in harmony.

At various Project events, the Project Team involved a wide range of stakeholders to meet and to exchange ideas among themselves. In particular, the Project invited the stakeholders from federal to village levels together at one place and produced a forum to exchange with each other.

It is often not easy for a government institution on its own to initiate such inter-sectoral collaboration, since the government offices often work in a rigidly-made structure. Therefore, it was found that the external support from a JICA Project was helpful in encouraging inter-sectoral collaboration.

5.2.2 Utilisation of Existing Information and Systems

RP is not a new technology, since it was introduced in Ethiopia as early as 2004. Since then, the technology has been improved and disseminated by various stakeholders. The Project Team tried to utilise the already accumulated experiences and knowledge as much as possible.

For the newly introduced activities, such as the establishment of a micro finance scheme within the already existing OMFI structure, technical trainings through TVET, and assessment of technical attainment by COC, the Project Team gave their efforts to finding-out and utilising the already-existing systems and structures.

Utilising the existing information and systems was a cost-saving device, as the duplication of efforts was avoided. At the same time, the reputation of the already-existing system has contributed to a high appreciation of the work done by the Project. For example, adoption of the COC test has given an additional value to the trainings given by the Project, since the COC has already been in the system and its value has been publically known. Both the counterpart organisations and the technicians who obtained certification highly appreciate the COC adoption.

5.2.3 Collaboration with Self-supply Partners

One of the strength of the Project is cooperation and collaboration with Self-supply partners, including consultants, international development organisations, and NGOs in and outside the country. The Project Team actively participated in the SSTF regular meetings and shared their experiences and technical information, while facilitating mutual human resource exchange and field visits.

The Project Team also took a leading role in joint activities of the Task Force, such as issuing of bi-monthly newsletters, and organising Self-supply Fair. At the 1st Self-supply Fair in 2015, the international experts, who lead Self-supply promotion all over the world, from the Netherlands, Switzerland, Tanzania and United Kingdom, participated in the events. This series of events contributed to increase the presence and importance of Self-supply in the water sector. The Project's activities were also introduced in various international conferences and meetings.

The Task Force is now preparing a briefing note to be presented to the high officials of MoWIE for lobbying for Self-supply promotion.

5.2.4 Capacity Development of Private Sector Service Providers

Utilisation of local human resources, such as Village Technicians is also a unique characteristic of the Project. This idea emerged as a lesson drawn from the previous JICA project that the training of the government technicians alone may not necessarily bring a sustainable and effective provision of technical services to the people in need.

In addition, the Project Team found that many private manufacturers who were trained by the previous projects were passively sitting and waiting for job opportunities given by outsiders. This finding led the Project to incorporate a business management component in its technical trainings.

Moreover, a Self-supply Catalogue was developed in collaboration with other Self-supply Partners, in particular Aqua for All, in order to promote these private sector service providers, including RP manufacturers, Village Technicians, RP trainers and part/material suppliers.

Involvement of private sector actors in development work is increasingly appreciated in developing countries in Africa. The Project Team believes that the experiences of the Project in this regard may be useful for other JICA projects in Ethiopia and in other countries as well.

5.3 Lessons Learnt

5.3.1 Lessons drawn by Terminal Evaluation

Two major lessons were drawn from the Terminal Evaluation Study in June 2016 (see 3.3.3. for details).

1) Technical training through TVET system: The established system for human resource development related to RP technology, utilising TVET system, as well as assessment by COC are useful.
2) RP promotion with micro finance institution collaboration: It is found effective to do promotional work, in collaboration with micro finance institutions and Village Technicians.

5.3.2 Lessons Leant through Project Experiences

(1) Documentation Based on the Experiences

The Project Team has learnt that the documentation of the experiences is important and useful. The Project Team gave their maximum efforts to leave their experiences and findings in documents. Technical Notes, an RP technical manual, Strategy papers on RP quality control and O&M, a Handbook for RP Dissemination, together represent a full compilation of the tested facts and findings of the Project Team based on their experiences.

The Project Team recognised the importance of documentation through the lessons learnt from the previous projects, where the accumulated knowledge and skills remained only with individual persons, and consequently much of them which disappeared after the completion of the projects. The Project Team attempted to compile the existing information, analysed and processed it into generalised and replicable forms, which would be useful for a wide range of readers.

(2) Field Activities, Research and Development

The Project operated under two major sets of activities; technical improvement and standardisation; and field promotion activities. Despite the challenges in managing a very wide range of activities, there were several benefits in handling with these sets of activities, which are often not dealt with in the same project.

First, on improvement of RP designs and specifications, the field activities contributed to provide a rich ground of hearing the RP users' voices and collecting live information. The improvement on new RP designs as well as the approved national standard specifications are not simply worked on in offices, but are made through field testing and discussions among the experienced stakeholders and users. The improved RPs models and the standard specifications are therefore responsive to the needs of the rural people as well as to the service providers, and are therefore practical.

Second, the Project Team won the trust of the people in rural areas, because the Project has been also dealing with the RP technology itself for its design improvement and standardisation. The technical staff members of the Project have a rich knowledge and experience of technical

improvement and trainings both locally and internationally, and were able to provide a good volume and quality of technical information to the rural households, who were new to the RP technology and were considering investment in it.

Annex

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

Duration: March 2013 to December 2016 (4 Years)

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MOWIE), Water Resources Bureau of SNNPR

Direct Target Group: Water Resources Bureau of SNNPR, Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices in the target areas, Private Service providers concerned with RPs

Beneficiaries: Users of RPs

Project Target Areas: 10 kebeles in 4 Woredas of SNNPR

Working Version 3.1 31 July, 2015

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
【Overall Goal】 Water supply and sanitation conditions and livelihood in rural areas are improved through dissemination of RPs for Drinking Water in Southern nations, Nationalities and People's Region.	As of the year 2019, in three (3) years after the termination of the Project, in Southern nations, Nationalities and People's Region. 1. The percentage of users who knows the methods of improving hygiene and sanitation becomes more than 80% among the RP users. 2. The percentage of RP users who find that their livelihood is improving becomes more than 80%.	• Data/information of MOWIE (Federal, Regional, Woreda) on water supply and sanitation facilities and served population (sample surveys if necessary) • National WASH Inventory • Documents related to Self-supply technology dissemination under Self-supply policy	
【Project Purpose】 Situations of water supply, sanitation and livelihood are improved through dissemination of RPs for Drinking Water in project target areas.	1. The number of RP users who installed RPs by Self-Supply which are manufactured in the project becomes 200. 2. The percentage of RP users who knows the methods of improving hygiene and sanitation becomes more than 90% among the RP users. 3. The percentage of RP users who find that their livelihood is improving becomes more than 90%.	• Various reports of the Project • Data/records of Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices • Results of monitoring survey of RP wells • Results of End-line survey	Self-supply policy in One WASH National Program is continued.

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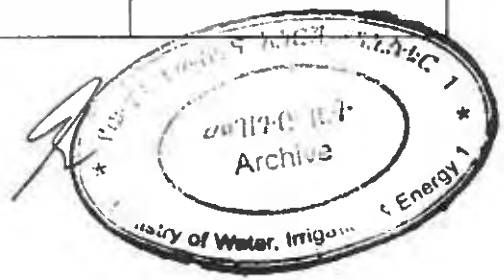
Annex 1 PDM version 3.1



Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
【Outputs】 1. Specifications of RPs for Drinking Water and installation technologies are standardized at the federal level.	1.1 RP technologies are improved in terms of quality and cost reduction, and 2 or more improved RP models are operational by the end of year 2015. 1.2 Minimum standard specification of RPs is agreed among the stakeholders by the end of year 2016. 1.3 At least one (1) application for minimum standardized specification of RPs is applied to ESA, by the end of year 2016.	• Specification of improved RP models • Survey on the satisfaction of related stakeholders (manufacturers, installers, users) concerning on RPs • Documents on application for standardization of RP • Various reports of the Project •	Hindering factors for dissemination of RP technology (e.g. imitation and/or poor-quality products) are not significantly increased.
2. Strategies are formulated for manufacturing, installation technologies, operation and maintenance of RPs for Drinking Water.	2.1 Documentation for the quality control (QC) is prepared for manufacturing and installation of RPs by the end of year 2016. 2.2 Documentation for the Supply chain methodology for RPs parts distribution is prepared by the end year 2016. 2.3 Documentation for the O&M methodology for household RPs is prepared by the end year 2016. 2.4 The number of the trainees of TOT on RP manufacturing, installation and maintenance who completed the training becomes more than 14. 2.5 The number of the trainees of training on RP manufacturing who completed the training becomes more than 8.	• Documents on QC • Documents on Supply chain methodology • Documents on O&M methodology • Reports on TOT and manufacturing training • List of RP manufacturers and installers • List of RP parts providers/ retailers • Manual on RP manufacturing, TOT manual, Guide for RP installation • Various reports of the Project	There is no significant change in the RP parts market, not in favour of RP manufacturers and installers.

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	2.6 The number of the trainees of training on RP installation, operation and maintenance who completed the training becomes more than 150. 2.7 Lists of RP manufacturers and installers are in place. 2.8 80% or more of the listed RP manufacturers and installers are aware of how to access to the RP parts providers/retailers.		
3. Promotion activities on RP including hygiene education are accelerated by the governmental and semi-governmental organization in the target Woredas.	3.1 Micro-Finance scheme for purchasing of RPs is established. 3.2 Methodology and procedures in promotion activities on RP including hygiene education are defined. 3.3 All Woreda WASH Teams are involved in the promotion activities. 3.4 The RP dissemination handbook. is developed based on the experiences and lessons from the activities for Output 3.	• Implementation plans of the target Woredas • Various reports of the Project • Lists of Woreda WASH Team members involved in RP technology promotion in the target Woredas • Results of RP technology and self-supply concept awareness test during various trainings/workshops • Documents of Water Resources Bureau related to Self-supply and RP dissemination	Micro finance institutes continue with certain schemes which can be utilized by the rural dwellers for RP purchases.
4. Practices of RP use including hygiene are supported continuously by the village technicians and extension workers in the target areas.	4.1 The percentage of functional RPs which are installed in the project is more than 90%. 4.2 The percentage of RP users who received support from health extension workers becomes more than 90%. 4.3 The percentage of RP users who	• List of installed RP wells • Data/records of Woreda Water, Offices on water facilities • Monitoring records on RP wells • Various reports of the Project, • Questionnaire survey to RP	

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Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	received support from agriculture extension workers becomes more than 85%.	users	
5. Project knowledge and experiences are compiled as dissemination tools and acknowledged in nation-wide	5.1 The dissemination tools with reflection of the Project's experiences are delivered to water resources bureaus of each region	• Dissemination tools • Distribution record of dissemination tools	
【Activities】 1.1 Develop and improve various types of RPs to meet different needs, and tested. (*1) 1.1.1 Survey and make lists of RPs which are currently utilized 1.1.2 Improve each part of existing RPs 1.1.3 Test the existing and develop RPs in terms of durability, safety, functionality, compatibility, cost effectiveness, design, easiness of installation and O&M, protection of contamination 1.1.4 Test low-cost designs of structure of well head of traditional hand dug well and concrete-slab and propose feasible methods/measures to minimize contamination 1.1.5 Test low-cost drilling and construction technologies and do comparative analysis 1.2 Facilitate the standardisation process of RP specifications and its installation technologies 1.2.1 Organize meetings to examine specifications for RPs among the stakeholders concerned 1.2.2 Facilitate the approval processes of the RP in collaboration with MoWIE 1.2.3 Facilitate the necessary procedures for standardization by ESA 1.3 Formulate operation manuals for manufacturing, installation and O & M of RPs, based on the experiences and lessons learned from the activities for Output 1. 2.1 Propose quality control systems of manufacturing and installing of RPs 2.1.1 Clarify roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders in quality control systems of RPs 2.1.2 Propose certification systems for RP manufacturers 2.1.3 Assist in organizing a certain type of association for self-help among the private manufactures, installers		【Inputs】 I. <u>The Japanese side</u> 1) Experts i. Chief advisor / Dissemination strategy ii. Mechanical engineering / Mechanical design iii. Drilling technologies iv. Dissemination v. Agriculture vi. Micro-finance / Improvement of rural livelihood vii. Sanitation and hygiene viii. Other necessary fields 2) Equipment 3) Training in Japan, third countries and in Ethiopia 4) Cost for operation 2. <u>The Ethiopian side</u> 1) Counterpart personnel 2) Equipment 3) Facilities (office space) 4) Cost for operation	

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
2.2 Consider O&M methodology for household RPs. 2.3 Consider supply chain methodology for RP parts distribution. 2.4 Facilitate consensus building on the concept and methodology of capacity development for RP manufacturing and installation with WRB and TVET Bureau 2.5 Assist in carrying out trainings on capacity development for RP manufacturing, installation, operation and maintenance 2.5.1 Carry out TOT on manufacturing and installation of RPs for TVETC trainers and private RP manufacturers utilizing operation manuals 2.5.2 Assist existing trainers in carrying out manufacturing training for the existing RP manufacturers 2.5.3 Assist trained trainers in carrying out manufacturing training for newly identified potential RP manufacturers 2.5.4 Assist trained trainers in carrying out installation trainings for Woreda technicians and village technicians through RP installation practices 2.6 Prepare list of manufacturer and village technicians, suppliers of RP materials and parts 3.1 Formulate Regional strategies for accelerating RP dissemination 3.1.1 Survey and identify existing water supply facilities 3.1.2 Draft Regional strategies for accelerating RP dissemination based on the analysis of shallow well locations, economic status, livelihood, and access to Drinking Water in rural areas in line with "the National Guidelines for Self-Supply in Ethiopia" and other related policy documents 3.2 Select target Woredas/areas for accelerating promotion activities on RP including hygiene education. 3.2.1 Categorize Woredas/areas base on the above strategies 3.2.2 Select target Woredas/areas together with the regional RP Team based on the above categorization and propose it to JCC for approval 3.3 Incorporate promotion activities on RP including hygiene education into the existing plans in the target Woredas 3.3.1 Collect and analyse necessary information in order to carry out the project activities 3.3.2 Identify incentives (e.g., introduction of cash crops) for target groups/areas and			---------- 【Pre-Conditions】

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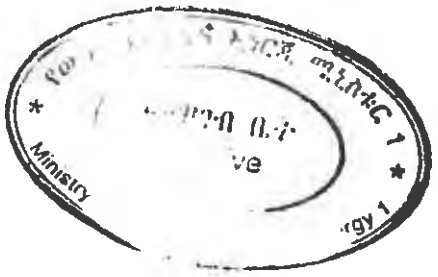
Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
methodology in line with the self-supply concept 3.4 Introduce micro-finance institution to support for RP purchase 3.4.1 Identify appropriate micro-finance scheme and sign MOU with the micro-finance institution at the regional level 3.4.2 Organize workshops to introduce the identified micro-finance scheme to the personnel of micro-finance institutions in the target Woredas 3.4.3 Assist micro-finance institution in monitoring the operation of micro finance scheme 3.5 Carry out the promotion activities on RP including hygiene education with Woreda WASH Teams and extension workers 3.5.1 Assist Woreda WASH Teams and extension workers in organizing community meeting/workshops in the selected target areas for introduction of improvement of shallow wells, RPs and supportive options for financial arrangement 3.5.2 Assist the loan applicants in taking necessary procedures for RP purchase in the target areas 3.5.3 Assist village technicians in installing RP at the users' wells through OJT of them. 3.6 Develop RP dissemination handbook based on the experiences and lessons learned from the activities for Output 3. 4.1 Assist village technicians, extension workers and Woreda WASH Teams in improving operation and maintenance of RP 4.1.1 Assist village technicians in maintaining RP 4.1.2 Assist village technicians, extension workers and Woreda WASH Teams in monitoring RP use in technical aspect 4.1.3 Assist extension workers and Woreda WASH Teams in sharing experiences and good practices on operation and maintenance of RP at the community meeting mentioned above 3.5.1 4.2 Assist health extension workers in disseminating hygiene practices 4.2.1 Review way of hygiene education associate with promotion activities on RP 4.2.2 Assist health extension workers in instructing how to treat water at household level 4.2.3 Assist health extension workers in monitoring hygiene practice by RP users 4.2.4 Assist health extension workers in sharing experiences and good practices of			

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
hygiene at the community meetings mentioned above 3.5.1 4.3 Assist agriculture extension workers in disseminating practices for livelihood improvement. 4.3.1 Compile good practice of small scale agriculture with utilizing of RPs. 4.3.2 Assist agriculture extension workers in instructing how to practice livelihood improvement 4.3.3 Assist agriculture extension workers in monitoring practice for livelihood improvement by the RP users 4.3.4 Assist agriculture extension workers in sharing experiences and good practices of improvement of livelihood at the community meeting mentioned above 3.5.15.1 5.1 Compile experiences and lessons learned from activities for Outputs 1 up to 4 as dissemination tools. 5.2 Facilitate to organize workshops to acknowledge experiences and lessons learned from project with dissemination tools in nation-wide.			

Abbreviation: ESA: Ethiopian Standard Authority, EWTI: Ethiopian Water Technology Institute, MOU: Memorandums of Understanding, O&M: Operations and Maintenance, SNNPR: Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region, TOT: Training of Trainers, TVETC: Technical, Vocational and Educational Training College

Note*1: There are various use of RPs, such as individual household or community water supply, irrigation various scales.
1.1.2 Parts: wheel, wheel cover, bearing, counter rotation device, rope etc.
1.1.5 Drilling and construction technologies: hand dug well, tube well



Counterpart List

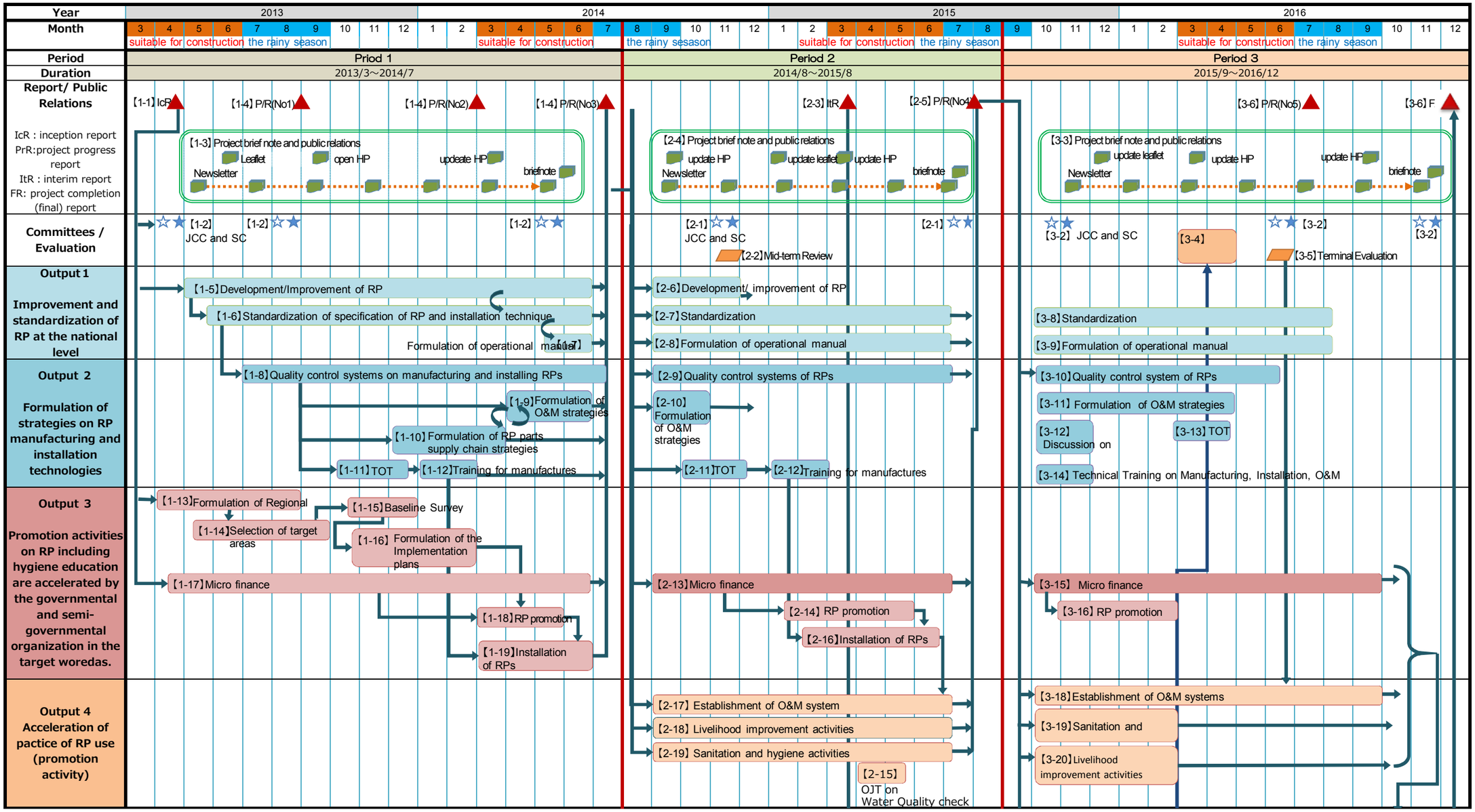
(as of November 10, 2016)

Name	Title	Department / Organisation
Mr. James Deng Choltot	State Minister / Project Director	MoWIE
Mr. Yohannes G / Medhen*	Director / Project Manager (Till December 2013)	Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE
Mr. Nuredin Mohammed	Director / Project Manager (Since December 2013)	Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE
Dr. Markos Wijore	Director /Head of EWTI (Till June 2016)	Sector Support Directorate, MoWIE / Ethiopia Water Technology Institute
Mr. Abiti Getaneh	Director	Research and Development Directorate, MoWIE
Mr. Abebe Mekonnen*	Head (Till July 2013)	Ethiopia Water Technology Centre
Mr. Abiy Girma	National WASH Coordinator	National WASH Coordination Office
Ms. Zewditu Yilma	UNICEF Project Coordinator (Till July 2014)	Self Supply Office
Mr. Agash Asmamewe	National Consultant / Self-supply Focal Person (Since July 2014)	Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE
Mr. Tamane Hailu	Rural WASH Coordinator	Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE
Mr. Eyasu Guta	Technical/ Program Support Officer	Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE
Mr. Tedros Tadele	Engineer on Electro Mechanics	Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE
Mr. Abbas Mohamed*	Head (Till December 2013)	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Tesfaye Yigezu	Head (Till January 2015)	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Samuel Tamiru	Head (Since January 2015)	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Letta Yetamu	Vice Head, (Since March 2015)	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Tadela Kibru	Core Process Owner, Water Resources Study and Management Core Process (Till November 2015)	Water Resource Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Melkamu Worko	Core Process Owner, Water Resources Study and Management Core Process (Since December 2015)	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Eyasu Mamo	Water Quality Expert (Till May 2014)	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Kassahun Woldegeorgis	Core Process Owner, Water Supply Schemes and Material Maintenance Administration Core Process	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Kassu Eshete	Socio-economist	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Dereje Haile	Mechanic	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Lebenu Lemma	Water Quality Expert under Water Resources Study and Management Core Process	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Andualem Shirko	Water Quality Expert under Water Resources Study and Management Core Process	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Abdela Yimar	Hydrogeologist	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Mulugeta Mussie*	WRB WASH Coordinator (Till July 2014)	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Bekele Kassaye	WASH Coordinator (Since July 2014)	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR

Name	Title	Department / Organisation
Mr. Shimeles Debele*	Head of Credit Department (Till November 2014)	Omo Micro Finance Institution
Mr. Ashebir Alemu	Director of Credit Directorate (Since December 2014)	Omo Micro Finance Institution
Mr. Mekuria Mesekele	Rural Credit Officer	Omo Micro Finance Institution
Mr. Tegegneworku Serawit	Senior Rural Credit Officer	Omo Micro Finance Institution
Mr. Atnafu Asfaw	Deputy Bureau Head and Core process Owner of Human Resource Development	TVET Bureau SNNPR
Mr. Fisseha Hariso Burra*	Dean (till April 2016)	Technical and Vocational Education Training Collage (TVETC) Hawassa
Mr. Gedion Teka*	Technical Coordinator for Technical Transfer (Till October 2014)	TVETC Hawassa
Mr. Ketema Getaneh	Technical Coordinator for Technical Transfer (Since October 2014)	TVETC Hawassa
Mr. Mahamednur Faris	Process Owner of Natural Resources Division, Agriculture Bureau	Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource Conservation, SNNPR
Mr.Debebe Woldemariam	Irrigation Engineer	Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource Conservation, SNNPR
Mr. Desalegn Gullo	Hygiene and Sanitation Focal Person, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	Health Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Solomon Gebre*	Hygiene and Sanitation Focal Person, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (Till May 2014)	Health Bureau, SNNPR
Mrs. Woinshet Mengesha	Hygiene and Sanitation Focal Person, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (Since May 2014)	Health Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Male Mate	Hygiene and Sanitation Focal Person, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (Since May 2014)	Health Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Firew Bekele	Women Children and Youth Affairs Bureau	Women Children and Youth Affairs Bureau, SNNPR

*The counterpart who left the position.

MoWIE: Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity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2015
2016
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suitable for construction
the rainy season
Period
Priod 1
Period 2
Period 3
Duration
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2014/8～2015/8
2015/9～2016/12
Report/ Public Relations
IcR : inception report
PrR:project progress report
ItR : interim report
FR: project completion (final) report
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【1-4】P/R(No1)
【1-4】P/R(No2)
【1-4】P/R(No3)
【2-3】ItR
【2-5】P/R(No4)
【3-6】P/R(No5)
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briefnote
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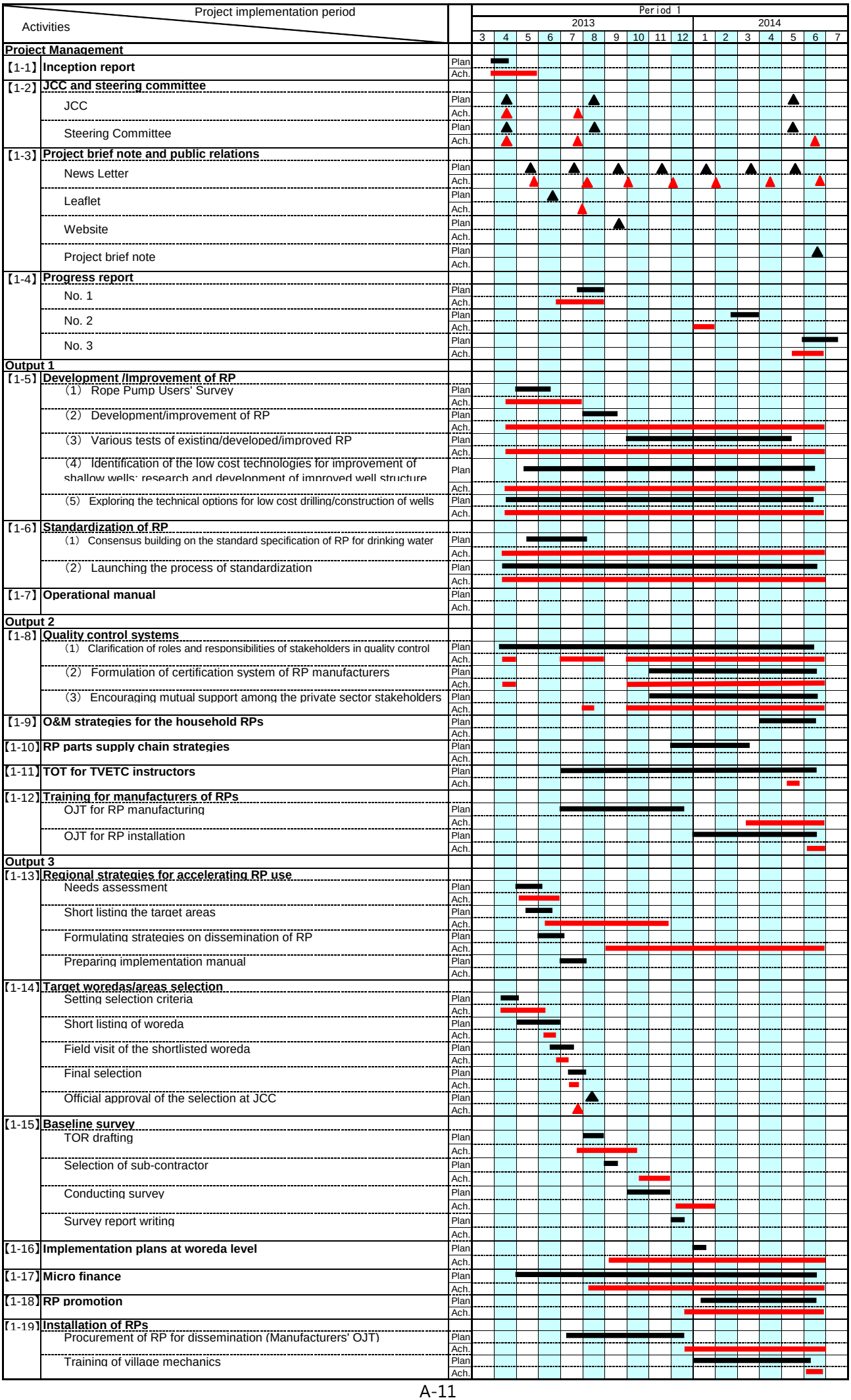
update HP
Newsletter
briefnote
【3-3】Project brief note and public relations
update leaflet
update HP
update HP
Newsletter
briefnote
Committees / Evaluation
【1-2】 JCC and SC
【1-2】
【1-2】
【2-1】 JCC and SC
【2-2】Mid-term Review
【2-1】
【3-2】 JCC and SC
【3-4】
【3-2】
【3-5】Terminal Evaluation
【3-2】
Output 1
Improvement and standardization of RP at the national level
【1-5】Development/Improvement of RP
【1-6】Standardization of specification of RP and installation technique
Formulation of operational manual【1-7】
【2-6】Development/ improvement of RP
【2-7】Standardization
【2-8】Formulation of operational manual
【3-8】Standardization
【3-9】Formulation of operational manual
Output 2
Formulation of strategies on RP manufacturing and installation technologies
【1-8】Quality control systems on manufacturing and installing RPs
【1-9】Formulation of O&M strategies
【1-10】Formulation of RP parts supply chain strategies
【1-11】TOT
【1-12】Training for manufactures
【2-9】Quality control systems of RPs
【2-10】 Formulation of O&M strategies
【2-11】TOT
【2-12】Training for manufactures
【3-10】Quality control system of RPs
【3-11】 Formulation of O&M strategies
【3-12】 Discussion on
【3-13】TOT
【3-14】Technical Training on Manufacturing, Installation, O&M
Output 3
Promotion activities on RP including hygiene education are accelerated by the governmental and semi-governmental organization in the target woredas.
【1-13】Formulation of Regional
【1-14】Selection of target areas
【1-15】Baseline Survey
【1-16】 Formulation of the Implementation plans
【1-17】Micro finance
【1-18】RP promotion
【1-19】Installation of RPs
【2-13】Micro finance
【2-14】 RP promotion
【2-16】Installation of RPs
【3-15】 Micro finance
【3-16】 RP promotion
Output 4
Acceleration of pactice of RP use (promotion activity)
【2-17】 Establishment of O&M system
【2-18】 Livelihood improvement activities
【2-19】 Sanitation and hygiene activities
【2-15】 OJT on Water Quality check
【3-18】Establishment of O&M systems
【3-19】Sanitation and
【3-20】Livelihood improvement activities


Activities
Project implementation period
Period 1
2013
2014
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Project Management
【1-1】 Inception report
【1-2】 JCC and steering committee
JCC
Steering Committee
【1-3】 Project brief note and public relations
News Letter
Leaflet
Website
Project brief note
【1-4】 Progress report
No. 1
No. 2
No. 3
Output 1
【1-5】 Development /Improvement of RP
（1） Rope Pump Users' Survey
（2） Development/improvement of RP
（3） Various tests of existing/developed/improved RP
（4） Identification of the low cost technologies for improvement of shallow wells; research and development of improved well structure
（5） Exploring the technical options for low cost drilling/construction of wells
【1-6】 Standardization of RP
（1） Consensus building on the standard specification of RP for drinking water
（2） Launching the process of standardization
【1-7】 Operational manual
Output 2
【1-8】 Quality control systems
（1） Clarification of roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in quality control
（2） Formulation of certification system of RP manufacturers
（3） Encouraging mutual support among the private sector stakeholders
【1-9】 O&M strategies for the household RPs
【1-10】 RP parts supply chain strategies
【1-11】 TOT for TVETC instructors
【1-12】 Training for manufacturers of RPs
OJT for RP manufacturing
OJT for RP installation
Output 3
【1-13】 Regional strategies for accelerating RP use
Needs assessment
Short listing the target areas
Formulating strategies on dissemination of RP
Preparing implementation manual
【1-14】 Target woredas/areas selection
Setting selection criteria
Short listing of woreda
Field visit of the shortlisted woreda
Final selection
Official approval of the selection at JCC
【1-15】 Baseline survey
TOR drafting
Selection of sub-contractor
Conducting survey
Survey report writing
【1-16】 Implementation plans at woreda level
【1-17】 Micro finance
【1-18】 RP promotion
【1-19】 Installation of RPs
Procurement of RP for dissemination (Manufacturers' OJT)
Training of village mechanics
Plan
Ach.

Progres by Work Breakdown Structure Period 2

			Period 2												
			2014					2015							
			8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Activities in Period 2															
Project Management															
【2-0】	**Activities Planning**	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-1】	**JCC and Regional Steering Committee**														
	Joint Coordination Committee	Plan													
		Realized													
	Regional Steering Committee	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-2】	**Cooperation to Mid-term Review**	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-3】	**Interim Report**	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-4】	**Elaboration of Project Brief Note and Public Relations**														
	Self Supply News Letter	Plan													
		Realized													
	Homepage	Plan													
		Realized													
	Project Brief Note	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-5】	**Elaboration of Progress Report No4**	Plan													
		Realized													
Activities on Output 1															
【2-6】	**Development / Improvement of RP**														
	（1） Finalizing of improved RP models	Plan													
		Realized													
	（2） Development / Improvement of RP parts	Plan													
		Realized													
	（3） Study of RP well Structure and Low Cost Drilling Technology	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-7】	**Standardisation of Specification of RP and Installation Method**														
	（1） Standardisation of RP	Plan													
		Realized													
	（2） Support to approval process of the standard RP specification	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-8】	**Formulation of an Operational Manual for manufacturing, installation, operation and maintenance of RP**	Plan													
		Realized													
Activities on Output 2															
【2-9】	**Quality Control System for manufacturing and installing RPs**														
	(1) Clarification of roles and responsabilities of stakeholders in quality control	Plan													
		Realized													
	（2） Certification systems for manufacturers and installers	Plan													
		Realized													
	（3） Exploring the possibility for organizing a self-supply organization for private manufacturers and installers	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-10】	**Formulation of O&M strategies for household RPs**														
	(1) Formulation of O&M strategies	Plan													
		Realized													
	(2) Formulation of RP Parts Supply Chain Strategies	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-11】	**TOT for TVETC instructers on manufacturing and installation of RP**	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-12】	**Training for manufacturers and installers of RPs**	Plan													
		Realized													
Activities on Output 3															
【2-13】	**Micro Finances**	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-14】	**RP promotion by the Woreda Water, Mines and Energy Offices**	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-15】	**Water Quality OJT for Woreda Water and Health Offices outside of project target woredas**	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-16】	**Supports to Individual Households in RP installation**	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-17】	**O&M systems**	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-18】	**Support to Livelihood Improvement Activities**	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-19】	**Support to Hygiene and Sanitation Activities**														
	(1) Training on Safe Water Chain	Plan													
		Realized													
	(2) OJT on water quality test	Plan													
		Realized													
Activities on Output 4															
【2-20】	**Study Tour**	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-21】	**Self-supply Fair**	Plan													
		Realized													
【2-23】	**RP Dissemination Handbook**	Plan													
		Realized													

Activities in Period 3		Period 3														
		2015			2016											
		10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Project Management																
【3-1】	Joint Coordination Committee (JCC)															
	Joint Coordination Committee (JCC)	Plan	▲								▲					▲
		Achieve	▲								▲					▲
	Regional Level Steering Committee	Plan	▲								▲					▲
		Achieve	▲								▲				▲	
【3-2】	Elaboration of Project Brief Note															
	Newsletter	Plan		▲		▲		▲		▲		▲		▲		
		Achieve		▲		▲		▲		▲	▲			▲		
	Project Brief Note	Plan														
		Achieve														
【3-3】	Endline Survey	Plan														
		Achieve														
【3-4】	Cooperation to Terminal Evaluation Mission	Plan														
		Achieve														
【3-5】	Elaboration of Progress Report V	Plan														
		Achieve														
【3-6】	Elaboraiton of Final Report	Plan														
		Achieve														
Activities for Output 1																
【3-7】	Minimum standard specification of RP	Plan														
		Achieve														
【3-8】	Finalisaion of operation manual for manufacturing, intallation and maintenance of RPs	Plan														
		Achieve														
Activities for Output 2																
【3-9】	Quality control of RP manufacturing, installation, operation and maintenance	Plan														
		Achieve														
【3-10】	Operation and maintenance strategy	Plan														
		Achieve														
【3-11】	RP parts/materials supply	Plan														
		Achieve														
【3-12】	TOT for TVETC instructors on manufacturing and installation of RPs	Plan														
		Achieve														
【3-13】	Training of RP manufacturers and installers	Plan														
		Achieve														
Activities for Output 3																
【3-14】	Micro finance	Plan														
		Achieve														
【3-15】	RP promotion by Woreda WASH Team	Plan														
		Achieve														
【3-16】	Preparation of RP promotion handbook	Plan														
		Achieve														
Activities for Output 4																
【3-17】	Support for operation and maintenance of RPs	Plan														
		Achieve														
【3-18】	Hygiene and sanitaiton promotion	Plan														
		Achieve														
【3-19】	Livelihood improvement with RP use	Plan														
		Achieve														
Activities for Output 4																
【3-20】	RP dissemination tools	Plan														
		Achieve														
【3-21】	Self-supply Fair (World Water Day)	Plan														
		Achieve														
【3-22】	Final Seminars	Plan														
		Achieve														

Joint Coordination Committee Members

Chair Person	
State Minister	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE)
Members (Ethiopian side)	
Director and representatives	Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE
Director	Research and Development Directorate, MoWIE
Director	Sector Support Directorate, MoWIE
Representative	Ethiopia Water Technology Institute
Representative	One WASH National Programme
Self-supply Focal Person	MoWIE
Representative	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation
Members (Japanese side)	
Representative	Japanese Embassy
Representative	JICA Ethiopia Office
Representative	Project Team

Regional Steering Committee Members

Chair Person	
Head	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau (WIDB)
Members (Ethiopian side)	
Core Process Owner and representatives	Water Supply Scheme and Material Maintenance Administration Core Process, WIDB
Self-supply Focal Person	WIDB
Representative	Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource Conservation
Representative	Bureau of Health
Representative	Technical and Vocational Educataion and Training Bureau
Representative	Women and Youth Affairs Bureau
Representative	TVETC Hawassa
Representatives	NGOs and development partners
Members (Japanese side)	
Representative	JICA Ethiopia Office
Representative	Project Team

Summary of Regional Steering Committee and Joint Coordination Committee Meetings

Title	1st SC Meeting	1st JCC Meeting
Date	April 19, 2013	April 16, 2013
Venue	Office of Bureau Head's, Water Resources Bureau, SNNPR	Meeting Room, Ministry of Water and Energy
Participants	・ WRB/SNNPR Representatives (Process ・ Owner, Rope Pump Team, Water Quality ・ Expert, WaSH Coordinator) ・ Representatives of sector bureaux (Women, ・ Youth and Culture, Agriculture and Rural Development) ・ JICA Ethiopia Office ・ JICA Experts	・ Director of Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate ・ Director of Sector Support Directorate ・ Head of EWTEC ・ Representative of WaSH Programme ・ Representative of Self Supply Office ・ Representative of WRB/SNNPR ・ Director of Bilateral Cooperation of MoFED ・ JICA Ethiopia Office ・ JICA Experts
Agenda	・ Discussions and approval of Inception Report ・ Methods and process of target area selection, etc.	・ Discussions and approval of Inception Report ・ Methods and process of target area selection, etc.
Major Achievement	・ Inception Report approved ・ Methods and process of target area selection discussed and agreed	・ Inception Report approved ・ Decision on the methods and the process of target area selections shall be authorized to Steering Committee in SNNPR
Title	2nd SC Meeting	2nd JCC Meeting
Date	July18, 2013	July 22, 2013
Venue	Lewi Campus Café, Hawassa	Hawassa Meeting Room, Ministry of Water and Energy
Participants	・ WRB/SNNPR (Process Owners, Rope Pump Team, Water Quality Expert) ・ Dean of TVETC/Hawassa ・ Representatives of sector bureau (Agriculture and Rural Development, Health) ・ IRC, World Vision ・ JICA Ethiopia Office ・ Project Team (JICA Experts, Local Experts)	・ Director of Sector Support Directorate ・ Director and representative of Research and Development Directorate ・ Representative of WaSH Programme ・ Representative of Self Supply Office ・ Head and representative of WRB/SNNPR ・ JICA Ethiopia Office ・ Project Team (JICA Experts, Local Experts)
Agenda	・ Sharing and discussion on Progress Report-I ・ Approval of selection of the target woredas ・ Discussion and approval of project logo, short message, and nickname ・ Sharing the results of RP Users' Survey in Three Regions	・ Sharing and discussion on Progress Report-I ・ Approval of selection of the target woredas ・ Discussion and approval of project logo, short message, and nick-name ・ Sharing the results of RP Users' Survey in Three Regions
Major Achievement	・ Selection of the target woredas approved ・ Project logo, short message and nick-name approved	・ Selection of the target woredas approved ・ Project logo, short message and nick-name approved

Title	3rd SC Meeting	3rd JCC Meeting
Date	June 18, 2014	June 23, 2014
Venue	South Star Hotel, Hawassa	Meeting Room, MoWIE
Participants	・ WRB/SNNPR Representatives (Process ・ Owners, Socio-economist, Mechanic) ・ Representatives of sector bureaus (Agriculture, TVETC) ・ World Vision ・ JICA Ethiopia Office ・ Project Team (JICA Experts, Local Experts)	・ State Minister ・ Directors of Water Supply and Sanitation ・ WASH Coordinator, Rural WASH Coordinator ・ Representatives of WASH Coordination Office ・ One WASH Secretariat ・ JICA Ethiopia Office (Senior Representative, ・ Project Formulation Officer, Programme Officer) ・ Project Team (JICA Experts, Local Experts)
Agenda	・ Progress Report ・ Sharing results of RP field test and RP models for promotion ・ Sharing plan of actions for Period 2	・ Progress Report ・ Sharing results of RP field test and RP models for promotion ・ Sharing plan of actions for Period 2
Major Achievement	・ Progress Report III shared and discussed ・ New RP models introduced and discussed ・ Plan of actions for Period 2 approved	・ Progress Report III shared and discussed ・ New RP models introduced and discussed ・ Plan of actions for Period 2 approved
Title	4th SC Meeting	4th JCC Meeting
Date	October 23, 2014	February 19, 2015
Venue	Lewi Campus Café, Hawassa	Meeting Room, MoWIE
Participants	・ WRB/SNNPR Representatives (Vice Head, Process Owner, WASH Unit, Socio-economist, Mechanic, Hydrogeologist) ・ Bureau of Agriculture ・ UNICEF, International Rescue Committee, World Vision ・ Representative of JICA Ethiopia Office, ・ Project Team (JICA Experts, Local Expert) ・	・ Director of Water Supply and Sanitation ・ Representative of WRB/SNNPR ・ Joint Mid-term review team (JICA HQ, Consultant, Ethiopian members) ・ JICA Ethiopia Office ・ Project Team (JICA Experts, Local Experts)
Agenda	・ Progress of the activities in Period 1 ・ Sharing the activities in Period 2 ・ Discussion on draft revised PDM	・ Presentation and discussion on the results of mid-term review ・ Discussion on PDM revision
Major Achievement	・ Progress of the project activities was shared ・ Draft revised PDM was discussed and comments were collected	・ Results of mid-tem review were shared ・ Revision of PDM was proposed

Title	5th SC Meeting	
Date	July 27, 2015	
Venue	Hawassa	
Participants	・ Deputy Head of Water Resources Bureau ・ Regional WASH Representative ・ Zonal Water Office ・ OMFI Representatives ・ JICA Ethiopia Office ・ Project Team (JICA Experts, Local Experts)	
Agenda	・ Sharing of the progress of Period 2 ・ Proposal and discussions of Plan of Activities for Period 3 ・ Report on PDM revision	
Major Achievement	・ Progress of Period 2 was shared ・ Proposed plans of Period 3 was approved	
Title	6th SC Meeting	5th JCC Meeting
Date	October 28, 2015	October 30, 2015
Venue	Lewi Café, Hawassa	MoWIE
Participants	・ Drinking Water Supply Administration Core ・ Process Owner ・ Self-supply Focal Person ・ Coordinator, Regional WASH Programme ・ OMFI Representative ・ IRC Representative ・ JICA Headquarters ・ JICA Ethiopia Office ・ Project Team (JICA Experts, Local Experts)	・ Director, Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate ・ Director, Research and Development Directorate ・ National WASH Coordination Office Representative ・ Small and Micro Enterprise Development Office ・ Representative ・ National consultant in charge of Self-supply ・ JICA Headquarters ・ JICA Ethiopia Office ・ Project Team (JICA Experts, Local Experts)
Agenda	・ Presentation of achievement in Period 1 and 2 ・ Presentation of plan of activities in Period 3 ・ Sharing of revised version of PDM ・ Discussion on Project activities	・ Presentation of achievement in Period 1 and 2 ・ Presentation of plan of activities in Period 3 ・ Sharing of revised version of PDM ・ Discussion on Project activities
Major Achievement	・ Approval of the plan of action in Period 3 ・ Endorsement of the revised version PDM (version 3.1)	・ Approval of the plan of action in Period 3 ・ Endorsement of the revised version PDM (version 3.1)

Title	7th SC Meeting	6th JCC Meeting
Date	June 24, 2016	June 30, 2016
Venue	Lewi Café, Hawassa	Getfam Hotel, Addis Ababa
Participants	・ Drinking Water supply Administration Core ・ Process Owner ・ Self-supply Focal Person ・ TVET Bureau Representative ・ OMFI Representative ・ BoH Representative ・ BoA Representative ・ Terminal Evaluation Mission ・ JICA Ethiopia Office ・ Project Team (JICA Experts, Local Experts)	・ Director, Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate ・ National WASH Coordination Office Representative ・ National Consultant on Rural WASH ・ MoFEC Representative ・ Terminal Evaluation Mission ・ JICA Ethiopia Office ・ Project Team (JICA Experts, Local Experts)
Agenda	・ Presentation on results of Terminal evaluation（Achievement of PDM indicator and Evaluation with 5 criteria） ・ Lessons learned and Recommendations ・ Discussion	・ Presentation on results of Terminal evaluation（Achievement of PDM indicator and Evaluation with 5 criteria） ・ Lessons learned and Recommendations ・ Discussion
Major Achievement	・ Approval of the results of Terminal Evaluation	・ Approval of the results of Terminal Evaluation
Title	8th SC Meeting	7th JCC Meeting
Date	October 29, 2016	November 3, 2016
Venue	Central Hotel, Hawassa	Getfam Hotel, Addis Ababa
Participants	・ Drinking Water Supply and Material Maintenace Administration Core Process Owner ・ Self-supply Focal Person ・ TVETC instructors ・ OMFI Representatives ・ Zonal / Woreda Water Offices ・ Zonal / Woreda Administration Offices ・ Zonal / Woreda Health Offices ・ Zonal / Woreda Agriculture Offices ・ RP manufacturers ・ Village Technicians ・ OMFI Branches / Sub-branches ・ JICA Ethiopia Office ・ Project Team (JICA Experts, Local Experts)	・ State Minister ・ Director, Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate ・ National WASH Coordination Office Representative ・ National Consultant on Rural WASH ・ Small and Micro Enterprise Development Office ・ MoFEC Representative ・ JICA Ethiopia Office ・ Project Team (JICA Experts, Local Experts)
Agenda	・ Discussion on challenges and future direction for RP dissemination in SNNPR	・ Presentation on Project outline and achievements ・ Roll Out Strategy ・ Discussion
Major Achievement	・ Project successfully completed ・ Positive momentum for RP dissemination	・ Project successfully completed ・ Handing over of the printed materials and tools

SC: Regional Steering Committee, JCC: Joint Coordination Committee

MINUTES OF THE PROJECT JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE FOR THE PROJECT FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT THROUGH DISSEMINATION OF ROPE PUMPS (RPS) FOR DRINKING WATER

Date: Tuesday, 16th April, 2013

Venue: Conference Room #011, Ministry of Water and Energy

Time: 14:30-

Chairperson: Ato Yohannes Ghebremedhen, Director, Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation, Ministry of Water and Energy

Summary of discussion:
Participants of JCC as attached as ANNEX-I discussed and agreed upon as follows.

1. Approval of the Inception Report

The Project Team presented and proposed a draft of Inception Report of the Project. The Ethiopian authorities agreed in principle to the contents of the Report. Some minor changes to be made are as follows; insert description on advantages of RP, attach Japanese experts dispatch schedule, add Agriculture Research Centre as a development partner to coordinate and collaborate with. In addition, for the purpose of harmonization with all other stakeholders, the project will conduct a national level workshop if JICA approves budget for it.

Besides, there were some clarifications made according to the questions raised;

- Role of the TVET is to provide training on manufacturing installation and maintenance. The project will use the existing system of micro and small scale enterprise development which is enhanced by TVET.

- The duration of the project is four years because the Project has variety of activities such as technical improvement of the RP, exploring local shallow well protection, standardize RP which require coordination among the stakeholders, promotion of activities involving agriculture, health and micro finance, horizontal coordination at the level of Woreda and Kebele, introducing new concept of micro finance, etc. Some of the activities are challenging, for example, micro finance. This is a key for RP dissemination according to the guideline. The Project is going to actualize this concept, in other words, the Project will make the RPs to be an easily accessible, low-cost technology to attract rural people to motivate them to purchase it through micro finance scheme. Simultaneously, the RP shall provide quality water for drinking. It shall be noted that the project is aiming at sustainability of activities hence financial support will not be done.

- It is difficult for the Project to contribute to the Ministry's One WaSH programme common fund. However, the Project and JICA office will make effort on intensive coordination with One WaSH. Since the project component is part of the One WaSH program, the project is expected to produce output which will contribute to the programme, as WASCAP did in the past.

- The Project Team is recognizing that the RP is more effective for household supply rather than communal supply. Tentatively the project is planning to provide RP to the target households and the households will refund the cost for RP to micro finance institute.

- The Ministry side proposed to place a "Project Coordinator", who will be dealing with day to day

work of the project. They suggested from their past experiences that the Project Manager is occupied with his duty most of the time, therefore he cannot spare enough time for the Project. The Ministry side will discuss to assign a personnel.

- The Sector Coordinator pointed out a necessity of communication with Ministry of Education, TVET Agency and Ministry of Health since the project covers variety of activities such as School health programme, technical / vocation education and water quality. The Project Team will involve these organizations.

2. Process of Selection of Target Areas

Ethiopian and Japanese sides (hereafter referred to as "both sides") agreed on the process of target areas selection in general. The criteria will include willingness of accepting the RP and project activities from the Woredas. For the procedure, it is necessary to have detail discussion at the Steering Committee held in SNNPR.

3. AOB

Both sides confirmed to purchase three (3) vehicles for project purpose. JICA will procure and SNNPR will take care of tax, insurance and any other cost from the next year budget.

Minutes certified by

Yohannes G/Medhen
Water Supply and Sanitation
Director

Mr. Yohannes Ghebremedhen
Director,
Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation,
Ministry of Water and Energy

北吉秋乃

Ms. Akino Kitazume
Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy,
JICA Project Team

ANNEX-I

List of Participants in the First JCC

Ministry of Water and Energy

Mr. Yohannes Geberemeden	Director, Water Supply & Sanitation Directorate
Dr. Markose Wijore	Director, Sector Support Directorate
Mr. Awoke Gulilat	MoWE
Mr. Tegenu Zergwe	WASH Consultant
Mr. Kassu Eshete	Socio-Economist, SNNPR Water Resources Bureau

Other Organizations

Mr. Dereje Girma	Director, MoFED
Mr. Ababa Mekonnen	Head, EWTEC

JICA Ethiopia Office

Mr. Yukiyasu Sumi	Project Formulation Advisor, Water Sector
Mr. Ephreme Fufa	Programme Officer, Water Sector

Project Team

Ms. Akino Kitazume	Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy
Ms. Takako Uchida	Agriculture
Ms. Ayano Ishii	Micro finance
Ms. Kaina Homma	Hygiene and Sanitation

MINUTES OF THE PROJECT JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE FOR THE PROJECT FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT THROUGH DISSEMINATION OF ROPE PUMPS (RPS) FOR DRINKING WATER

Date: Monday, 22nd July, 2013
Venue: Conference Room #011, Ministry of Water and Energy, Addis Ababa
Time: 9:30- 12:30
Chairperson: Dr. Markose Wijore, Director, Directorate of Sector Support, Ministry of Water and Energy

Summary of discussion:
Participants of JCC as attached as ANNEX-I discussed and agreed upon as follows.

1. Presentation of the highlights of the Progress Report I Draft

The Project Team, represented by 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. Major activities were explained with pictures and challenges for the coming period were addressed.

2. Report on the Project Target Woreda Selection

The selection committee, represented by Mr. Kassu Eshete, Socio-Economist, WRB-SNNPR, described on the progress of the target woreda selection. He tabled out the criteria and the data collected by the Project team through cooperation of stakeholder organizations. He further explained that the selection committee with approval from the Steering Committee, four (4) woreda are suggested, namely; Yergachefe in Gedeo Zone, Dale in Sidama Zone, Damot Pulasa in Wolaita Zone and Meskan in Gurage Zone.

During the discussion session, following comments and clarifications were made;

- Concerning selection criteria, water quality, ground water potential, equity in zone selection were crucial. Ground water potential were studied according to the available data. Woreda are selected from different zones for distribution of resources. Water quality will be carefully considered when the area will be selected in the woreda, since the contamination is not covering whole area of one woreda but only partially.
- A criterion on "willingness of the people" was also on discussion. Since the RP operation and maintenance will be done by the users, even the willingness is subjective criteria, it should be focused. In addition, economical capacity was measured to see self supply potential; the Project Team considered production, cash crop, etc.
- The Project is aiming at contributing to the national target. To have specific goal, baseline survey

will be conducted after the area selection. The survey will disclose the actual situation at the ground. According to the concrete figure/data, the project team will come up with figures on how far the project is expected to achieve and how it will contribute to the national target.

- Technical skill transfer will be done by different approaches, producing guideline, holding seminar, conducting training on manufacturing and installing, integrating RP technology to TVETC curriculum, etc. The manufacturers will be invited for these activities even they are not residing in the project target areas.
- The Project is aligning with One WaSH Programme by following the policy on self supply as self supply is a part of One WaSH Programme. The Project will continue to consult with One WaSH plan and to discuss on how the Project can fit in.

After thorough clarification and discussions, the participants approved the suggested 4 woreda as the Project target woreda, promising that the issues raised will be integrated during the implementation.

3. Plan of Actions for the coming 1 Year

The Project Team, represented by Mr. Takeshi Ono, Deputy Chief Advisor of the project, illustrated the upcoming activities. One modification from the Inception Report was made on training on manufacturer. To have improved model RP training, the full scale training will be conducted in the 2nd year when the model is confirmed.

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

The Project Team from Ms. Kaina Homma, JICA Expert, presented 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 (English)→ WAS-RoPSS stands for "Water and Sanitation – Rope Pump Self Supply"

The nick name (Amharic)→ "Wuhan Betirete"

Project Logo

In the discussion, Wuhan Begile, which was proposed by the Steering Committee, was changed to "Wuhann Betirete" because "Begile may sometimes connote "selfishness". In addition, the logo picture is the old Rope Pump. Therefore the rope pump picture will be changed once the improved model is decided.

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

The Project Team from Mr. Girma, the Technical Coordinator of the Project, elaborated 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;

- RP technology is a promising technology, which is worth considering its sustainability. To achieve sustainability, the project activities must cover the following aspects, technological, social, financial, institutional areas.
- Aspects on technological improvement of RP, an officer from WRB-SNNPR pointed out that water level fluctuation is the main reason in Southern Region that RP being taken out from the well. From the discussion, it was indentified that the problem can be solved by proper "installation" and "designing". During the site selection, static water level of the well should be measured in dry season and rainy season. At the same time, it is necessary to have an interview with the users on the condition of HDW. Site selection training must be done for both village mechanics, who will install the RP, and users so that they understand hydrogeological condition. During the designing stage, water lifting amount limitation, hydrogeological information, material quality and skill of workers should be examined and specified.
- Aspects on institutional framework, manufacturer should have code of conduct.
- Aspects on social issue, concerning the survey result showing more than 50% of the population do not care about water quality, it is essential to promote and raise awareness of the community.

6. Closing Remarks

Mr.Abiti Getaneh, Director of Research and Development Directorate, in his closing remarks, thanked all the participants for their contributions. He also thanked JICA for its support. He expressed his anticipation of the success of the Project as described in TOR and promised that MoWE will fully cooperate with it.

Meeting was closed at 12:00.

Minutes certified by

MARKOS WIJORE (Dr.)
Director, Water Sector Support and Capacity Building Directorate

Dr. Markose Wijore
Director,
Directorate of Sector Support,
Ministry of Water and Energy

for **Ms. Akino Kitazume**
Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy,
JICA Project Team

ANNEX-I

List of Participants in the Second JCC

Ministry of Water and Energy

Dr. Markose Wijore	Director, Sector Support Directorate
Mr. Abiti Getaneh	Director, Research and Development Directorate
Mr. Abiy Girma	WaSH Programme Coordinator
Ms. Azalech Solomon	Assistant Researcher, Research and Development Directorate
Mr. Awoke Gulilat	M&E Expert
Mr. Abas Mohamed	Director, SNNPR Water Resources Bureau
Mr. Kassu Eshete	Socio-Economist, SNNPR Water Resources Bureau

JICA Ethiopia Office

Mr. Yukiyasu Sumi	Project Formulation Advisor, Water Sector
Mr. Ephreme Fufa	Programme Officer, Water Sector

Project Team

Ms. Akino Kitazume	Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy
Mr. Takeshi Ono	Deputy Chief Advisor
Ms. Kaina Homma	Hygiene and Sanitation
Mr. Girma Senbeta Ararso	Technical Coordinator
Mr. Henok Teka	Assistant Surveyor
Ms. Afra Mohamed	Secretary

MINUTES OF THE THIRD JOINT COORDINATION 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: Monday, 23rd June, 2014

Venue: Conference Room #101, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy, Addis Ababa

Time: 9:30- 13:00

Chairperson: H.E. Kebede Gerba, State Minister Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy

Summary of discussion:
The 3rd JCC was conducted according to the agenda as attached in Annex-1.
Participants of JCC, as attached as Annex-2, discussed and agreed upon as follows.

The meeting was opened by H.E. Kebede Gerba, the State Minister, stating that the rope pump is a technology which is focused among the stakeholders in the water sector for improving water supply in the country and this meeting will be discussed on how the project implemented the rope pump dissemination in SNNPR.
Following the H.E. Kebede's opening remarks, Mr. Takusaburo Kimura, JICA Senior Representative, made a brief explanation of the project by highlighting on self-supply involving the private sector. He expressed that the discussion in this JCC meeting will spearhead the sector issues and assess the project for future enhancement.

1. Presentation of the highlights of the Progress Report III Draft

The Project Team, represented by 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 figures 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.

2. Presentation on the progress in rope pump improvement

The Project Team, represented by 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.

3. Plan of Actions for the Period 2

The Project Team, represented by Ms. Akino, 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.

During the discussion session, following comments and clarifications were made;

- There were several suggestions made from JICA and the Project side. ①Spontaneous request is difficult to be integrated in the project activities. It is appreciated if the activity plan of federal and regional will be informed in well advance so that the Project and JICA will be able to discuss how well the Project can respond to the request. Following one plan principle of One WASH National Program, both Ethiopian and Japanese sides need to work together for harmonized annual planning. ②Quality of water should be considered since the rope pumps are installed on shallow wells, which can be easily contaminated. Initiative by the zonal and woreda level on the sanitation awareness raising is appreciated. ③To create ownership of the Ethiopian Government side, it is necessary to appoint focal person from the Ministry and WRB who can practically work in the project. The Ministry appointed Mr. Tamiru, National WASH Coordinator, and Mr. Tamene, Rural WaSH Coordinator, to be the focal person of the project. From the WRB, Mr. Tesfaye will appoint accordingly.
- Mr. Tamene from Water Supply Directorate and Mr. Eyasu Guta from Water Sector Working Group gave summary of the field visit to two project target woredas, Meskan and Dale. During the visit, they found that the project was well known to the woredas and the people in the communities are keen to adopt the technology. On the other hand, there were some limitations, i.e., among the 12 wells which was installed rope pumps, 3 were not functioning with several reasons. The remarks from the visits were; ①activities related to sanitation was missing, ②well owners did not know how to maintain the rope pump, ③supply chain is not yet established, ④water quality inspection at the household level should be done. In addition, database of hydrogeology of the areas have to be reviewed to avoid the area which the wells will dry up. It was recommended to acquire the hydro-geological map on shallow ground water, which was studied by DFID and University of Addis Ababa. About the issue on 3 non-functioning wells, the project experts added pipes to reach water or deepen the wells to solve the problems. Since the ministry has several ideas on how to avoid or solve these problems, it will be discussed in detail in a separate session.
- Head of WRB, Mr. Tesfaye, commented that the Project is supporting the process of procurement of 10,000 rope pumps. With suggestions from the project, a series of discussions were made between Bureau of Agriculture to align the dissemination modality and control the quality of rope pumps. BoA has pended the process of a bulk procurement of rope pumps. Furthermore, a steering committee was established in the region for self-supply. In the next step, demand creation and capacity building of manufacturers in SNNPR will be done in collaboration with WAS-RoPSS Project. Currently in the region, 50 NGOs are involved in small-scale technologies. To have one modality in the region, WRB is writing letter to Zonal and Woreda level to establish task force. The bureau requested the project to share the good practices and outputs frequently so that the bureau will scale-up simultaneously using same approach.
- The Government of Ethiopia is requiring report both financial and physical activities every quarter. Not only WAS-RoPSS Project but also all other JICA projects should be included in the quarterly reports of the regional level or federal level. JICA Ethiopia agreed with submission of reports as per request.
- The process of study on rope pump and standardization was again explained during the discussion. It was emphasized that the rope pump improvement was mainly focusing on lowering the cost so

that it will be affordable to the communities. At the same time, manufacturers were consulted in several meetings to be transparent in standardization process.

- To incorporate trainings in TVETC curriculum, the project have started discussion with Dean of TVETC Hawassa. TOT for manufacturing rope pump will be integrated in electro-mechanical course. In addition, TVETC's curriculum "GLOWS" has self-supply component. Besides, there will be ad hoc "tailor-made" training courses for short-term.

After thorough discussion and clarification, the participants understood the project progress and agreed its plan for the next project period.

4. Closing Remarks

Mr. Nuredin Mohammed, Director of Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, in his closing remarks, expressed that this meeting made the project progress clear to the participants and what is next step. He reminded that all the participants have taken own assignments, therefore, we shall work together.

Meeting was closed at 13:00.

Minutes certified by

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

北詰 秋乃

Ms. Akino Kitazume
Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy,
JICA Project Team

Annex-1

The 3rd Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting

June 23, 2014, Conference Room, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy

Programme

Time	Content	Presenter
09:00	Opening Remarks	H.E. Kebede Gerba, State Minister
09:05	Remarks from JICA Ethiopia Office	Mr. Takusaburo Kimura, Senior Representative, 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	Project Team
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	Ato Nuredin Mohammed, Acting Director, Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate

Chairperson: H.E. Kebede Gerba, State Minister

Annex-2

List of Participants in the Third JCC

Ministry of Water and Energy

H.E. Kebede Gerba	State Minister
Mr. Nuredin Mohammed	Director, Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate
Mr. Abiy Girma	WaSH Programme Coordinator
Mr. Eyasu Guta	Technical Programme Support Officer
Mr. Tamiru Gedefa	National WASH PMU Coordinator
Mr. Tamene Haile	R.W. F.
Mr. Asefa Birru	Officer
Mr. Fanta Feyisa	Officer
Mr. Agash Asmamew	Officer
Mr. Tesfaye Yigezu	Head, SNNPR Water Resources Bureau

JICA Ethiopia Office

Mr. Takusaburo Kimura	Senior Representative
Mr. Itsuro Takahashi	Project Formulation Advisor, Water Sector
Mr. Ephrem Fufa	Programme Officer, Water Sector

Project Team

Ms. Akino Kitazume	Chief Advisor
Mr. Yoichi Harada	Mechanic Engineer
Ms. Takako Uchida	Agriculture
Ms. Kaina Homma	Hygiene and Sanitation
Mr. Girma Senbeta Ararso	Technical Coordinator
Ms. Afra Mohamed	Secretary

MINUTES OF MEETING BETWEEN
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
AND
MINISTRY OF WATER, IRRIGATION AND ENERGY
OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
ON
JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECT
FOR
THE PROJECT FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT THOROUGH DISSEMINATION OF ROPE PUMPS (RPS) FOR DRINKING WATER

The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "Ethiopia") and Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to "JICA") jointly organized the Mid-Term Review Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), headed by Mr. Toshio Murakami, for the purpose of conducting the mid-term review for "The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water" (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"). The Team has carried out intensive study and analysis of the activities and achievements of the Project, and prepared the Joint Mid-Term Review Report attached hereto (hereinafter referred to as "the Report"), and presented it to the Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) held on February 19th, 2015.

The representatives of the Japanese side and the Ethiopian side agreed to report to their respective authorities concerned the matters referred to in the Report to ensure that necessary measures are taken for the smooth and successful implementation of the Project.

Addis Ababa, February 20, 2015

Mr. Toshio Murakami
Team Leader
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Nuredin Mohammed
Water Supply & Sanitation Directorate
Director

Mr. Nuredin Mohammed
Director, Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate
Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Energy

ATTACHED DOCUMENT

1. Amendment of PDM

The Team explained the draft of PDM Ver.2.1 which was agreed basically by related organizations in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region. Ethiopian side insisted that target site of Overall Goal should be whole nation of Ethiopia and RP should be used for drinking water. The Team replied that it was not necessary to amend target area of Overall Goal unless any additional inputs were not required.

2. Support to the ongoing procurement of RPs by Water Resource Bureau, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region

The Team has considered supporting measures to the ongoing procurement of RPs by Water Resource Bureau, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (hereinafter referred to as "WRB") through Mid-Term Review since the main target of the Project is dissemination of RPs. The Team explained the draft of supporting measures as below and Ethiopian side understood it.

- Procurement :
  Continue to advice in technical aspect
- Promotion activities :
  Support to formulate a promotion plan through sharing the experiences and lessons learned which are compiled as Dissemination Hand Book.
- Capacity Development for installation :
  Support some part of trainings which are supposed to be carried out by Woreda technicians to village technicians utilizing TVET trainers who are trained in the Project.

The Team justified the prerequisite conditions which were required to be undertaken by Ethiopian side in order to carry out supporting measures mentioned above and Ethiopian side agreed it.

- Additional assignment of necessary C/Ps (2 persons from WRB are desirable)
- Payment of daily allowances and accommodation fee for C/Ps from WRB and Zone Water Offices.
- Selection of target Woredas and Kebeles for trainings
- Selection and mobilization of village technicians
- Mobilization and coordination necessary officers and extension workers
- Necessary Arrangement for Micro-finance scheme
- Activities which are required after trainings.(ex. Supports for installation, operation and maintenance, improvement of water supply, sanitation and livelihood)

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Energy

JICA
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Action plan with clear demarcation of responsibility between WRB and the Project should be developed based on the above mentioned recommendations and prerequisite conditions.

3. Water Quality and Hygiene Education

The Team explained items below.

- According to the result of water quality test on RPs which were installed in the project, the Team found it difficult to meet all standards for drinking water since installed RPs were on existing traditional dug wells. Moreover, it was shown that water quality of RPs could be improved to some extent with physical improvement of RP wells including other necessary work.
- The project needs to put emphasis on hygiene education including household water treatment which are needed to utilize water of RPs for drinking considering the difficulties on protection of traditional dug wells from contamination which comes from surface.
- For the reason stated above, it is needed for the project to emphasize the water quality of RPs and necessity of hygiene education in the promotion of RPs though the project has already taken care of it.

After the explanation by the team, there were some opinions regarding to water quality as follows.

- RP can provide safe water with appropriate site selection, technical assistance on well construction and physical protection.
- Safety water should be secured at the water points.
- It is difficult to prevent contamination from surface and aquifer completely as far as utilizing traditional dug well.
- Household water treatment is needed to utilize water of RP for drinking since self-supply technologies such as RP are the ways to improve water quality gradually
- Contribution of site selection alone will not ensure prevention of contamination since colon bacillus can be detected anywhere.

4. Procurement of motorbike

Ethiopian side requested Japanese side to procure motorbikes for 4 Woredas in view of the shortage of their budget in order to follow project activities by themselves. Japanese side will verify relevance with the JICA headquarters as the team has not been authorized to decide procurement and its prerequisite conditions.

END

Attached Document: Joint Mid-Term Review Report

Mid-Term Review Report

on

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

February 2015

The Joint Mid-Term Review Team

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EWTEC	Ethiopia Water Technology Centre
EWTI	Ethiopia Water Technology Institute
HHWT	Household water treatment
IDE	International Development Enterprise
IRC	International Water and Sanitation Centre
JCC	Joint Coordination Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWIE	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OJT	On the job training
OMFI	OMO Micro finance institute
PDM	Project Design Matrix
SC	Steering Committee
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region
TOR	Terms of reference
TOT	Training of trainers
TVETC	Technical and Vocational Education Training Collage
UAP	Universal Access Plan
WAS-CAP	The Water Sector Capacity Development Project in Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regional State in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WAS-RoPSS	The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps for Drinking Water
WHO	World Health Organization
WRB	Water Resource Bureau

1. Outline of the Review

1-1. Background

In the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, hereinafter referred to as 'Ethiopia', the proportion of the population with access to safe water was as low as 44%, at the time of the preparation of the project, while the average of Sub-Saharan African countries was 61%. The government of Ethiopia set the target of water supply coverage of 98.5% by 2015 in the Universal Access Plan 2, UAP2, which is a five-year development plan of the water and sanitation sector. In particular, it focuses on the rural water supply, as the average increment of the coverage rate is set about 7% annually.

Japan International Cooperation Agency, hereinafter referred to as 'JICA', as a development partner of Ethiopia for a long time, has provided financial and technical assistances in rural water supply sub-sector for the last several decades, namely, "Eleven Centres Water Supply and Sanitation", "Project for Water Supply in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State", and "The Project for Water Supply in Afar Region". In addition, several technical cooperation projects, such as Ethiopia Water Technology Centre Project (EWTEC) and the Water Sector Capacity Development Project in Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regional State in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (WAS-CAP) contributed to human and organizational capacity development, as well as technical extension. These two projects also contributed to the new sphere of rural water supply technology, rope pumps, hereinafter referred to as 'RP'. RP, as a low cost water lifting device which can be self-supplied by the rural people, was improved and introduced by these projects.

RP is now increasingly valued as one of the low cost technologies for 'Self-supply' as the government placed it in its national guidelines and plans. However, dissemination of RPs has yet been limited so far for several reasons. For instance, some untrained local manufacturers forged RPs, which were low in quality and caused malfunctioning. These low quality RPs in turn contributed to bad reputations and lowered the market values of RPs in some areas. The absence of the appropriate financial support system to the rural people also contributed to the slow expansion of the RP market. It is therefore essential that the government has clear national strategies for accelerating the dissemination of RPs, which may include the financial support system for the rural people, as well as improvement of RP as a valued market commodity. The government of Ethiopia has requested technical assistance to JICA in August 2010, and JICA has conducted the Detailed Project Planning Study in March-April 2012 and June 2012. As a result, it was found that the government of Ethiopia has already made a good progress in the acceleration of Self Supply, and that the technical assistance shall not be limited only to improvement and standardization of RPs but shall extended to dissemination and marketing of RPs. Both parties agreed the project design and signed the Record of Discussion in August 2012, and the Project was officially launched in March 2013.

About two years have passed since the Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water hereinafter referred as to "the Project" was launched in March 2013. Considering the fact that the Project is to be completed in December 2016, the Mid-term Review is to be conducted with an aim to review activities and outputs which come up in the Project, and extract lessons from the result to make recommendations on the activities for the remaining period of the Project.

1-2. Objectives

(1) To review the activities of the project and its process of implementation based on the PDM ver1.1.

(2) To analyze and discuss the achievement of the project in terms of five evaluation criteria (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability).

(3) To identify and recommend measures for solving problems on the project operation to related agencies of Ethiopia and Japan based on the result of (1) and (2), and to discuss the activity plan of the project for the rest of the cooperation period.

(4) To propose to revise the Project Design Matrix (PDM) and Plan of Operation (PO) based on the results of discussions.

(5) To prepare and agree on the Mid-term review report with the Government of Ethiopia and to exchange the Minutes of Meetings (M/M).

1-3. Outline of the Project

The outline of the Project is shown as follows and the details are as described in the PDM ver.1.1 (Annex 1):

(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) Project Purpose:

Situations of water supply, sanitation and livelihood are improved through dissemination of RPs for drinking water.

(3) Outputs:

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.

1-4. Evaluation Methodology

1-4-1. Method of Review

The Mid-term Review was conducted in accordance with the latest "JICA Guidelines for Project Evaluations" issued in June 2010. The review was performed using PDM as a reference. Current project status and outcomes were assessed on the basis of the evaluation grid (Annex 4) from the aspects of the five criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability.

The Mid-term Review Team conducted surveys at the project sites through the interviews and questionnaires to the Ethiopia project personnel, other related organizations, and the Japanese experts involved in the Project to review the Project on the basis of the evaluation grid.

1-4-2. Five Evaluation Criteria for the Review

Description of the five evaluation criteria that were applied in the analysis for the Mid-term Review is given in Table 1 below. The relationship between the five evaluation criteria and PDM (Overall Goal, Project Purpose, Outputs and Inputs) are also described in the following (Figure 1).

Table 1: Description of Five Evaluation Criteria

Criteria	Definitions
Relevance	Degree of compatibility between the development assistance and priority of policy of the target group, the recipient, and the donor.
Effectiveness	A measure of the extent to which an aid activity attains its objectives.
Efficiency	Efficiency measures the outputs in relation to the inputs. It is an economic term which is used to assess the extent to which aid uses the least costly resources possible in order to achieve the desired results. This generally requires comparing alternative approaches to achieving the same outputs, to see whether the most efficient process has been adopted.
Impact	The positive and negative changes produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. This involves the main impacts and effects resulting from the activity on the local social, economic, environmental and other development indicators.
Sustainability	Sustainability is concerned with measuring whether the benefits of an activity are likely to continue after donor funding has been withdrawn Projects need to be environmentally as well as financially sustainable.

Source: "JICA Guidelines for Project Evaluations", June 2010

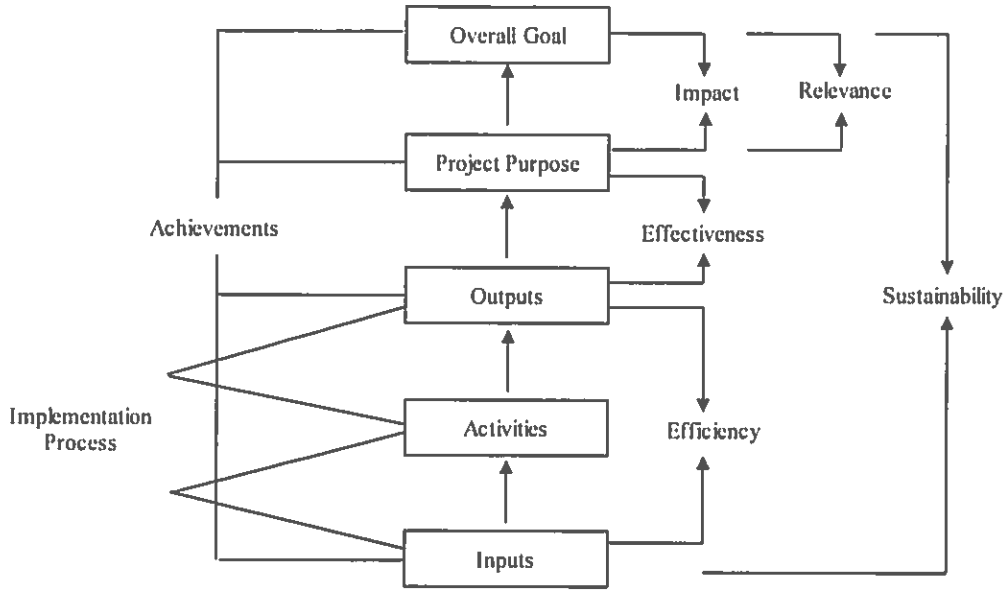


Figure 1: Relationship between the Five Criteria and PDM
Source: "Practical Methods for Project Evaluation" March 2004

1-4-3. Collection Methods and Data Sources

The data collection methods and main data sources are specified as shown in the evaluation grid. The specific methods and sources are described below.

Data Collection Methods	Data Sources: Respondents to the Mid-tem Review
■ Interview ■ Questionnaire	■ MoWIE ■ Regional Water Resource Bureau ■ EWTI ■ TVETC ■ WASH Coordination Office ■ OMFI ■ Woreda Water Resource Office ■ Regional Health Bureau ■ Woreda Health Office ■ Regional Agriculture Bureau ■ Woreda Agriculture Office ■ Other Cooperation partners

■ Document review	■ Project Progress Report ■ National Water Policy ■ Documents related to One WASH National Programme ■ Manual for Self supply ■ Other related documents

1-5. Members of the Joint Mid-term Review

<Ethiopia Side>

Name	Title	Position and Organization
Mr. Agash Asmamaw,	National Consultant, Rural WASH	MoWIE
Mr. Bekele Belete,	Socio Economist	SNNPR WRB

<Japanese Side>

Name	Title	Position and Organization
Mr. Toshio Murakami	Team leader	JICA
Mr. Masanori Yamazaki	Planning of Survey	JICA
Mr. Teppei Okano	Evaluation Analysis	Icons Inc.

1-6. Schedule of the Joint Mid-term Review

The Mid-term Review was conducted during the period between February 1st and February 20th, 2015 (Annex 3).

2. Achievements of the Project

2-1. Records of Inputs

(1) Japanese Side

1) Dispatch of the Experts

Name	Position	Total M/M
Ms. Akino Kitazume	Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy	9.27
Mr. Takeshi Ono	Deputy Chief Advisor / Dissemination	8.43
Mr. Yoichi Harada	Mechanical Engineering / Mechanical Design	7.00
Mr. Hidekuni Usami	Drilling Technologies /Construction Management	4.50
Ms. Takako Uchida	Agriculture (Micro-irrigation / Cultivation)	7.70
Ms. Ayano Ishii	Micro Finance/Improvement of Rural Livelihood	2.00
Mr. Jun Sugai	Micro Finance/Improvement of Rural Livelihood	1.00
Ms. Kaina Homma	Sanitation and Hygiene	9.40

*As of the end of December 2014

2) Inspection tour in other country

An inspection tour in other country (Nicaragua) is planned to be organized in 2015.

3) Project operation cost

As of the end of January 2015, the amount of 74 million Japanese Yen has been spent for the project operation expenses such as training, local transport expenses and local staff salary.

4) Provision of equipment

As of the end of January 2015, the amount of 4.1 million Japanese Yen has been spent for provision of equipment, such as PC, Printer, Projector and generator.

(2) Ethiopian Side

1) Staff Allocation (Project counterparts)

Organization	Title	Name
MoWIE	State Minister / Project director	H.E. Kebede Gerba
Water supply and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE	Director / Project Manager	Mr. Nuredin Mohammed
MoWIE	Acting Director / Ethiopia Water Technology Institute	Dr. Markos Wijore
Research and Development Directorate, MoWIE	Director	Mr. Abiti Getaneh
Water supply and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE	UNICEF Project Coordinator	Ms. Zewditu Yilma
National WASH Coordination Office	National WASH Coordinator	Mr. Abiy Girma
Water supply and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE	Rural WASH Coordinator	Mr. Tamane Hailu
SNNPR Regional Water Resource Bureau	Bureau Head Water supply facility and governance	Mr. Samuel Tamiru
SNNPR Regional Water Resource Bureau	Process owner for Water resource research and management	Mr. Tadela Kibru
SNNPR Regional Water Resource Bureau	Water quality Expert	Mr. Kassahun Kulgrored
SNNPR Regional Water Resource Bureau	Social Economics Division	Mr. Kassu Eshete
SNNPR Regional Water Resource Bureau	Machinery Division	Mr. Dereje Haile
SNNPR Regional Water Resource Bureau	Machinery Division	Mr. Mentesnot Yohanes
SNNPR Regional Water Resource Bureau	Hydrogeology Division	Mr. Asbdela Yimar
SNNPR Regional Water Resource Bureau	Regional WASH Coordinator	Mr. Bekele Kassaye

Organization	Title	Name
OMO Micro Finance Institute	Manager, Saving Department	Mr. Ahebir Alemu
Hawassa TVETC	School Director	Mr. Fisseha Hariso Burra
Agriculture and Rural Development Bureau	Manager, Natural Resources Section	Mr. Mahamednur Faris
Health Bureau	Sanitation Engineer , Disease prevention /Health Promotion	Mr. Desalegn Gullo
Health Bureau	Sanitation Engineer, Disease prevention /Health Promotion	Mr. Male Mate
Women and Youth Bureau	Women and Youth	Mr. Firew Bekele

2) Office space for Japanese Experts

Ethiopian side has provided office space for Japanese experts in MoWIE office in Addis Ababa and WRB office in Hawassa. Although the office space has been provided in EWTI compound in Addis Ababa, it has been closed.

2-2. Accomplishment of Activities

Overall, most of the activities of the Project have been carried out as scheduled. However there are several modification of schedule and delays in the activities such as TOT for RP manufacturing and installation, revision of PDM based on the result of baseline survey and promotional activities and subsequent activities of RPs in Damot Pulasa Woreda (3 Kebeles).

Regarding to the implementation of TOT, it has been postponed since the field test of RPs required more time to develop better model. TOT was rescheduled to be carried out in the next half of the project since it is considered to become more effective utilizing the experiences from the process of development and improvement of RPs. The revision of PDM has not been completed as scheduled due to the delay in the finalization of the baseline survey as well as continuous postponement of the JCC meeting. The revision of PDM has been discussed at the time of Mid-term review and is expected to be agreed at the following JCC. The installation of RPs in Damot Pulasa has not been undertaken yet because the demands for it have remained low from the time of baseline survey. The Project pays regard to the Woreda's initiative on demand creation of RPs and continues effort to convince the Woreda officers and community in the area. On the other hand, other activities, such as training for Safe Water Chain, Manufacturers of Rope Pumps and Micro Credit Scheme have been implemented as scheduled in all Woreda including Damot Pulasa.

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Energy

Japan International Cooperation Agency

2-3. Achievement of Outputs

The team conducted survey and evaluated the achievement level of outputs based on the PDM ver1.1. However some numerical targets have not been fixed at the time of Mid-term review since the authorization of the result of baseline survey among stakeholders which is needed for determination of it required time more than expected.

Output 1	Specifications of RPs for drinking water and installation technologies are standardized at the national level.

It is difficult to measure achievement of Output 1 since the numerical targets have not been fixed at the time of Mid-term review. On the other hand, the application of standardization of RP parts is in the finalizing process though related activities has been slightly delayed because the development of new RPs required several times of trial and error.

Indicator 1.1:
"__kinds of developed RPs for drinking purpose are practically used and commercialized by the year of 2016."

The achievement of the indicator cannot be measured since the numerical target has not been fixed. Up to date, 2 models of developed RPs are expected to be practically used by the end of 2016.

The Project has conducted surveys to confirm the situation of existing RPs and RP users. Based on the result of it, 4 new models of RPs were developed and a comparative test was done together with the existing 2 JICA RP models (bearing and bushing) in the 1st year of the project. 2 models were selected from these 6 new models as the promotional model. The drawing of the models are about to be finalized at the time of Mid-Term review.

Indicator 1.2:
"More than 1 application for standardization of the specifications of RPs for drinking water is submitted to ESA, which may include construction technology for RPs well, and protection methods from the contamination for traditional hand dug well."

The indicator is likely to be achieved in 2015. Since all necessary application documents are ready to submit to ESA. The items for minimum standard of RP parts were discussed and agreed in the workshop for the specification of RPs and quality control was held in collaboration with main counterparts such as MoWIE and WRB SNPPR. The drawing works for specifications of RPs are under the operation on the basis of the standards of improved RP models. At the time of

the Mid-term review, the project is collecting information about application of standardization. In addition, the project recommend the pipes and fitting with ISO standards considering accessibility in the market, price and compatibility.

Indicator 1.3:
"Manuals for manufacturing, installation and O&M are completed for all the RPs for drinking water, practically used and commercialized."

The indicator is likely to be achieved during the project period. The operation manuals for RP production, installation, operation and maintenance are under the formulation at the time of Mid-term review and it is supposed to be finalized by April 2015.

Indicator 1.4:
"More than __number of developed and improved RPs for drinking water is manufactured by the year of 2016."

The achievement of the indicator cannot be measured since the numerical target has not been fixed. Up to date, 80 units of RPs were manufactured and 120 units of RPs are planned to be manufactured out of the planned 200 units of RPs.

Indicator 1.5:
"Stakeholders concerned are satisfied with the developed and improved RPs in terms of such as durability, safety, functionality, compatibility, cost effectiveness, design, easiness of installation and O&M, protection of contamination, etc."

It is difficult to judge the achievement of the indicator at the time of Mid-term review since the developed and improved RPs have not widely used yet in the target area. The indicator will be measured in the remaining term of the project by a survey for all users who installed RPs.

Output 2	Strategies are formulated for manufacturing and installation technologies of RPs for drinking water.

Output 2 is likely to be achieved during the project period. Operation and maintenance strategies for manufacturing and installation technologies of RPs for drinking water have been considered in the working group which consists of MoWIE and related organization of SNNPR and supposed to be formulated by April 2015.

Indicator 2.1

"Documentation for the quality control (QC), such as operational structure, O&M, supply chain of spare parts, etc. is completed for manufacturing and installation of drinking water RPs by the year ___."

The indicator is likely to be achieved during the project period though the due year of this output has not been fixed yet. The quality control strategy has been considered in the working group and workshops for RP standardization was held on May 16, 2014. The roles of stakeholders have discussed and documentation for the quality control is assumed to be developed through the workshop.

Indicator 2.2

"Workshops for diffusing knowledge of QC strategy are held __times by the year ___."

The achievement of the indicator cannot be measured since the numerical target has not been fixed. Quality control strategy and role of each actor is discussed in the RP standardization work shop and the workshop was held twice, in August 2013 and May 2014. The number of participant was about 20 each time. The workshop is planned to be held twice a year in the remaining term of the project.

Indicator 2.3

"TOT for manufacturing and installation of RPs are held __ times, and __ numbers of trainers are trained."

The achievement of the indicator cannot be measured since the numerical target has not been fixed. TOT for manufacturing and installation of RPs is held once, and 17 numbers of trainers were trained. These trainees will be trained on manufacturing of RPs in March 2015. The trainings carried out and the number of trained trainers is as shown in table 2.

Table 2. TOT for installation of RPs

Title	Participants	Instructor	Place	Duration
TOT for installation of RPs	12 (2 lecturers each from 6 TVETCs), 4 (Candidates of lecturer from private sector), 1 (Regional Water Resource Bureau)	Project RP Specialist	Hawassa Dale	November 17-29, 2014

Source: Project documents

Indicator 2.4
Training for the RPs manufacturers and artisans for installation are held __times and __numbers of manufacturers and artisans are trained.

The achievement of the indicator cannot be measured since the numerical target has not been fixed. The trainings were carried out and the number of trained trainers is as shown in table 3.

Table 3. Training for the RPs manufacturers and artisans

Title	Participants	Instructor	Place	Duration
OJT through production of 80 RPs	4 (Existing RP manufacturers)	Project RP Specialist	Hawassa, Wolaita Sodo, Arba Minch	March – April, 2014
Training on well cover production	1 (Existing RP manufacture), 2 (potential local manufacturers)	Project RP Specialist,	Hawassa, Butajira	April 29-30, May 25-27, 2014
Training on reducer production	5 (Village Technicians of Meskan) , 6 (Village Technicians of Yirgachefe)	Project RP Specialist,	Meskan Yirgachefe	May 1-2, June 12-13, 2014
RP installation training	17 (11 Village Technicians and 6 Woreda Water Officers)	Project RP Specialist	Meskan Yirgachefe	June 17- July 3, 2014
RP installation and O&M training	18 (6 Village technicians and 2 Woreda Water Officers of Dale, 6 Village technicians and 2 Woreda Water Officers of Yirgachefe, 2 Woreda Water Officers of Damot Pulasa)	Project RP Specialist and 3 Trainers trained by TOT	Dale and Yirgachefe	December 15-27, 2014
Advance course for RP manufacture	6 RP local manufacturers	Private RP specialist	Hawassa	February 9 - 21, 2015

Source: Project documents

Output 3	Rural livelihood, and sanitation and hygiene are improved through dissemination and marketing systems of RPs for drinking water in the target areas.

Output 3 is likely to be achieved during the project period. Through the promotional activity, the roles of each stakeholder and utilization method of RP technology in the target areas have been identified and the information is reflected to the dissemination activates of the Project. At this time, it is observed some RPs users put in practice the small-scale irrigation by RP and HHWT for drinking water. Besides, most of users are instructed about repayment plan of micro credit scheme. Even though the number of RP installed in the Project at this time is not a large number to compare with the number of the households in the target areas, the people have been increasingly attracted by RP technologies as they have physically observed the improvement made on the neighbor's life through RPs. Therefore, it is expected that the number of the people who apply for purchasing of RPs is increasing in the remaining term of the Project.

In addition, it is considered that one of the significant achievements in the first half of the project is the operationalization of the micro credit scheme for RPs dissemination with OMO Micro Finance Institute. That scheme can be utilized by other donors or governmental agencies for their dissemination of RPs through self-supply.

Indicator 3.1

"Implementation plans are formulated in all target Woredas by the ___ quarter of the year____."

The indicator has already been achieved by the end of 2014. As the activities related to the indicator, a project kick off meeting was held and around 50 participants from different offices; such as Water resource, Health, Education and Agriculture sector and other sector offices at Regional, Zone and Woreda participated . Potential of RP dissemination was analysed for each Woreda in the meeting. Also workshops for the formulation of implementation plan were held in June 2014. Implementation plan for RPs dissemination was formulated in Meskan Woreda under the cooperative assistance with IRC and Implementation plans for RP dissemination were formulated in Dale Woreda, Yirgachefe Woreda and Damot Pulasa Woreda through the workshop organized by the Project.

Indicator 3.2

"Promotional activities are carried out by Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices, and other sector office, such as health, for __households in the target areas."

The achievement of the indicator cannot be measured since the numerical target has not been fixed. The number of households which are targeted for promotional activity cannot be

count. For the first step of promotion of RPs, RP sensitization meeting was held as shown in table 4. Orientation session was held in Meskan Woreda in 24 to 25 April 2014 and the promotional activities have been started in each Woreda by the local consultant in collaboration with Water office, Health office, Agriculture office, OMFI and the Project in each Woreda. Through the several times of community meeting organized by this collaboration, more than 500 community people participated in the meeting for sensitization of RP with Self Supply. RPs for demonstration were installed in a health post in Bera Tedicho Kebele in Dalle Woreda and a health post in Chito Kebele in Yirgachefe Woreda.

Table4. RP sensitization meeting

Woreda	Date	Participants (Woreda level)	Participants (Kebele level)
Damot Pulasa	January 16-17, 2014	Woreda: Administration, Water, Health, Agriculture, Education, Women and Children Affairs Offices, OMO-MFI Branch and Sub-Branch Offices Kebele: Administration Office, Health Extension Workers, Development Agents, Credit Agents of OMO-MFI WRB/SNNPR, Zonal Water Offices	Inhabitants in the project target areas
Meskan	February 12-13, 2014		
Dale	February 19-21, 2014		
Yirgacheffe	February 26-27, 2014		

Source: Project documents

Indicator 3.3
"More than __ RPs for drinking water are installed."

The achievement of the indicator cannot be measured since the numerical target has not been fixed. In the implementation plan of the project, the planned target of installed RP until the end of 2016 is set as 200 and the project carries out the activities toward the target. 52 RPs were installed as of the end of December 2014. The number of installed RPs is behind the planned target at this time, though the people have been increasingly attracted by the RP technology as they physically observe the RPs in their Kebele.

Indicator 3.4
"More than __ households purchase RPs by utilizing micro-finance schemes."

The achievement of the indicator cannot be measured since the numerical target has not been fixed. Up to date, 52 RPs were purchased by utilizing micro finance schemes in the project.

As to the 200 RPs plans to be manufactured in the project are supposed to be purchased by utilizing micro finance schemes.

Indicator 3.5 "More than __% of micro-finance borrowers pay-off the loan within the terms of repayment."

The indicator is not appropriate to judge the achievement of the output. The repayment in the micro finance scheme has not started yet and the data is not available at this time. OMFI has assigned area agent in each Kebele and the agent follows up the creditor by the house to house visit base. The system has been working properly for other micro finance scheme and it shows OMFI has capacity to collect the loan from borrowers by their own system.

Indicator 3.6 "More than __% of the constructed/improved RP wells fulfill the minimum standard, in line with the standard set as Output 1."
Indicator 3.7 "More than __% of the constructed/improved RP wells are functional."
Indicator 3.10 "More than __% of the RP wells are found improved with certain sanitary and hygienic measures by the users."
Indicator 3.12 "Water contamination is reduced at more than __% of the RP wells supported by the Project."

The data to evaluate achievement of the indicator 3.6, 3.7, 3.10 and 3.12 are not available at this time because the installation of planned number of RPs has not been completed. The information should be collected at the end of the project.

Indicator 3.8 "The number of days required for the repair of RPs, and spare parts supply are within (# of days) and (# of days) respectively."

It is difficult to collect the data for the indicator because there is no concrete information measuring the down time of the RPs. The indicator should be reconsidered.

Indicator 3.9
"More than __ households practice micro-irrigation by utilizing household-type RPs."

It is difficult to judge the prospect of the achievement of the indicator because the numerical target for the indicator has not been fixed. The practice of micro-irrigation are introduced by Woreda Agriculture office in the target areas since the multiple use of the RPs has been encouraged for income generation in order to reinforce their repayment of the micro credit loan. To assist their activities, the Project provided agriculture training once in Yirgachefe Woreda .

Indicator 3.11
"Water quality monitoring is carried out at more than __% of RP wells supported by the Project."

Water quality monitoring has been done at all the RP wells supported by the Project though the numerical target for the indicator has not been fixed.

Indicator 3.13
"The experiences and lessons from the activities for Output 3 are well-reflected to the Regional strategies."

It is difficult to judge the achievement of the indicator 3.13 at this time. The data or information is under the process of compiling. In the next half of the Project, the Project will compile their experience and reflect them in the dissemination tools.

Output 4	Guidelines are formulated for dissemination of RPs for drinking water, and acknowledged nation-wide.

The indicator should be reconsidered. At the beginning of the Project, there was no guideline developed by the Ethiopian government. However MoWIE formulated the Self-supply Acceleration Program in February 2012 and has already developed the Self-supply Acceleration Guidelines, the experiences and lessons of the Project are to be incorporated into these Guidelines instead of creating new. Project Team started to communicate with the stakeholders concerned, including MoWIE, IRC and other partners for collaborative efforts in updating and disseminating these Guidelines.

Indicator 4.1 "(# of times) workshops are held for (# of participants) participants to acknowledge the contents of the Guidelines."
Indicator 4.2 "The workshop participants recognize the Guidelines useful."
Indicator 4.3 "The Guidelines are distributed to all Water Resources Bureaus."

It is difficult to judge the achievement of the indicator 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 as the situation has been changed from the time when the indicators were fixed. The Project will compile their experiences and lessons learned as dissemination tools corresponding to this change.

2-4. Achievement of Project Purpose

Project Purpose	Situations of water supply, sanitation and livelihood are improved through dissemination of RPs for drinking water.

The project purpose is likely to be achieved until the end of the project by the achievement of 6 indicators. The prospects of the achievement of the project are mentioned below.

Indicator 1 "The number of households/ population served drinking water by RP wells is increased by (# of households/ population), by the year 2016."

It is difficult to judge the achievement of the indicator since the definitions of the increased number and target area are not certain. In the most cases, the water quality of RP wells does not meet the Ethiopian standard for drinking water and it is needed to conduct HHWT when utilize the water of RP for drinking. The verifiable indicator needs to be reconsidered.

Indicator 2 "The number of the installed and operating RPs for drinking water is increased by (# of RPSs), by the year 2016."

It is difficult to judge the achievement of the indicator because the definitions of increase number and target area are not certain. Therefore it is needed to fix numerical target. WRB is currently under the process to procure and distribute 10,000 RPs to Woredas through Zone. In addition to that, though the roles of each governmental agency are getting clear, improvement of coordination between private and governmental sectors is needed. The dissemination tools for

RP will be developed in the remaining years of the project, besides, the operational procedure booklet of micro credit scheme which have been already developed.

Indicator 3
"The number of rural people who want to install RPs is increased."

It is difficult to judge the achievement of the indicator because the definitions of increase number and target area are not certain.

Indicator 4
"The operational rate of RPs for drinking water is kept more than __ %."

It is difficult to judge the achievement level of the indicator since the numerical target is not fixed. The project conducts activities to support operation and maintenance of RPs in collaboration with the stakeholders including private sector. The capacity building of local resources expected to contribute to keeping the operational rate of the installed RPs. In particular, the project has held workshops for operation and maintenance of RPs which target at private sector (producers, installers of RPs) and governmental sectors. Series of training also has been provided for village technicians and government staff in the target area.

Indicator 5
"The number of households practicing multi-purpose use of RPs, e.g. for micro-irrigation, by (# of households), by the year 2016."

It is difficult to judge the achievement level of the indicator 5 since the numerical target is not fixed. Besides, indicator 5 should be removed since most of RP users have utilized traditional dug well for multi-purpose before the installation of the RPs.

Indicator 6
"The number of RPs wells with improved water supply environment is increased by (# of facilities) by the year 2016."

It is difficult to judge the achievement level of the indicator 6 since the numerical target is not fixed. Besides, indicator 6 should be removed since number of it is not available. However, the number of RPs with improved water supply environment is expected to be increase since WASH team in each target Woredas and Kebeles have conducted sensitization activities to create awareness of the users and there has been good sign for improvement of water supply environment around

installed RPs.

2-5. Prospect of Achievement of Overall Goal

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.

It is pre-matured to measure the achievement of Overall Goal at this stage with following reasons.

Indicator 1
"The water supply rate is improved in the whole nation."

Indicator 1 must be achieved regardless of the project. Besides, indicator 1 should be removed since it is difficult to fix valid numerical target.

Indicator 2
"The population served drinking water by the RP wells is increased in the whole nation."

It is difficult to predict prospect of the achievement of the indicator 2. Besides, indicator 2 should be removed since baseline of it is not available.

Indicator 3
"The number of the installed RPs is increased in the whole nation."

It is difficult to predict prospect of the achievement of the indicator 3 at this time since appropriate monitoring data have not been accumulated. Besides, indicator 3 should be removed since baseline of it is not available.

Indicator 4
"The number of traditional dug wells equipped with certain technical/ mechanical measures for contamination protection is increased."

It is difficult to judge the achievement level of the indicator since the numerical target is not fixed. Indictor 4 should be removed since baseline data of it is not available. On the other hands, incidental work for contamination protection has been conducted as to the RPs installed by the

project.

Indicator 5
"The number of households practicing multi-purposes of RPs, such as micro-irrigation, is increased."

It is difficult to judge the achievement level of the indicator 5 since the numerical target is not fixed. Besides, indicator 5 should be removed since most of RP users have utilized traditional dug well for multi-purpose before the installation of the RPs.

Indicator 6
"The number of water supply facilities is increased, where the users take certain sanitary and hygiene measures to minimize contamination."

It is difficult to judge the achievement level of the indicator 6 since the numerical target is not fixed. Besides, indicator 6 should be removed since baseline data of it is not available.

2-6. Implementation Process of the Project

The Project communicates with counterparts in day to day basis since the Project offices are located in the office of MoWIE, Addis Ababa and WRB SNNPR, Hawassa. This close relationship contributes smooth implementation of the project activities. On the other hand, the limitation of involvement of counterparts (particularly Agriculture and Health Office in Woreda) due to their daily works and frequent turnovers is considered as the inhibiting factors to the implementation process of the project.

On top of the daily communication with stakeholders, SC (Steering committee) and JCC (Joint coordinating committee) were established and have been functioning effectively. To date, Steering Committee has been held 4 times and Joint coordinating Committee had been held 3 times. JCC plays a role of advisory and coordination at the national level. SC holds twice a year and have function as a coordination body at the regional level. This framework was relevant to make the project implementation smooth. The agenda of the meetings are as follows;

Table 5. Agenda on SC and JCC

	Steering Committee	Joint Coordinating Committee
1st	-Inception Report was approved -Methods and process of target area selection discussed and agreed Date :19 April, 2013	-Inception Report was approved -Decision on the methods and the process of target area selections Date :16 April, 2013
2nd	- Selection of the target Woredas was approved - Project logo, short message and nick-name were approved Date : 18 July, 2013	- Selection of the target Woredas approved - Project logo, short message and nick-name were approved Date :22 July, 2013
3rd	- Progress Report III was shared and discussed - New RP models were introduced and discussed - Plan of actions for Period 2 was approved Date :18 June, 2014)	- Progress Report III was shared and discussed - New RP models were introduced and discussed - Plan of actions for Period 2 was approved Date :23 June, 2014
4th	- Progress report of Period 1 - Plan of Period 2 was shared and discussed - Revision of PDM and schedule were shared and discussed Date :23 October, 2015	Scheduled in 19 February 2015 - Revision of PDM - Discussion about Mid-term review result

Source: Project documents

3. Evaluation by Five Criteria

3-1. Relevance: High

(1) Necessity

The Project aims at dissemination of self-supply technology in line with the Universal Access Program 2 (UAP2) which is a five-year development plan of the water and sanitation sector. The government of Ethiopia set the target of water supply coverage of 98.5% by 2015 in the UAP 2, in particular, it focuses on the rural water supply, as the average increment of the coverage rate is set about 7% annually. The project is consistent with the needs of target area as well. The Project promotes RP as a low cost technology affordable for the rural residents to purchase RP utilizing the micro-finance scheme under the concept of self-supply.

(2) Priority

The project objective is consistent with Japan's aid policy and country cooperation plan of JICA. The main pillar of Japanese Country Assistance Program for Ethiopia is food security and aiming the establishment of the system for human security. In the policy, assistance for water supply and sanitation sector is one of priority area in Ethiopia, and it is equally important as the assistance in agriculture and rural development sector.

(3) Relevance of approach

The relevance of the approach is considered as high. The dissemination of self-supply is based on the premise that the users purchase the equipment by their own funds. Under the concept, with the continuous effort of the project team, the approach of the Project is appropriate all in all. On the basis of the Self supply policy of Ethiopia, the project designed inclusive approaches which include demand creation for the RPs in the local areas, technical assistance to dissemination of RP and training and sensitization. Particularly, introduction of methodology to utilize microfinance scheme meets to the concept of the self-supply dissemination and the model can be utilized for the other self-supply program by related organizations. Standardization of RP and TOT are also considered as effective approaches to secure the sustainability for quality control of RPs.

3-2. Effectiveness: Relatively High

(1) Achievement level of Project Purpose

It is difficult to evaluate the achievement of Project Purpose properly as numerical targets have not been fixed yet. Based on the proposed PDM Ver2.1, the project purpose is likely to be achieved until the end of the project since promotion, demand creation and capacity development for dissemination of RPs in the target areas have been strengthened.

(2) Causal Relations

The amendment of PDM ver1.1 is suggested in the Mid-term review, since the causal relations in the version is not appropriate. Moreover Output3 "Rural livelihood, and sanitation and hygiene are improved through dissemination and marketing systems of RPs for drinking water in the target areas." has similar meaning with project purpose and output 4 has already implemented by the government of Ethiopia. Therefore not only indicator but also whole structure of the PDM should be reconsidered.

3-3. Efficiency: Moderate

(1) Achievement of output

Most inputs that are necessary for the implementation of activities have been allocated as planned and converted into outputs. Output 1 and 2 have been achieved as scheduled level at the time of Mid-term review. Regarding to output 1, the application of standardization of RP is in the finalizing process as scheduled. The strategy for manufacturing and installation is on the process to formulate in the activities related to output 2. Trainings for capacity development have been carried out efficiently cooperating with related organization such as TVET, IRC, WHO and MIDI.

As to output 3, the number of installed RPs (52) have not reached even the target number of 1st year of the project since the RPs were not known well by the people and part of applicants canceled to purchase it at the beginning of the project though promotional activates has been conducted as scheduled. However the number of installed RPs is prospected to reach scheduled number as demands for RPs have been increased along with the dissemination of RPs. It is difficult to evaluate the achievement of Output 4 as the Guideline has been already developed by MoWIE though the project has partially contributed to formulate the guideline. To respond the situation, the project has been compiling their experiences and lessons learned as dissemination tools.

(2) Appropriateness of Inputs

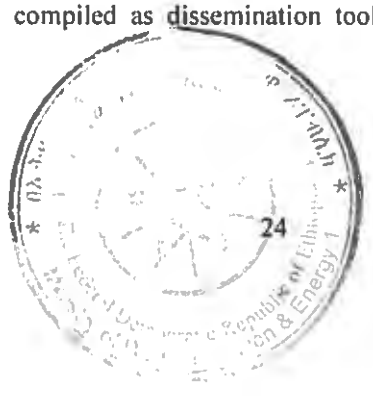
Japanese experts dispatched appropriately as planned. Regarding to the input of facilities and equipment such as PC, Printer, Projector, Generator, water quality test kit and other office equipment are provided in timely manner. These inputs contribute smooth operation of the Project. As to the input from Ethiopia, assignment of counterparts and provision of office space and other inputs were mostly implemented.

(3) Cost

No incompatible cost of input to Outputs is observed up to date.

3-4. Impact (Prospect): Immeasurable at this time

It is difficult to measure the impact of the Project at this time because some activities are on the way to be implemented. There is limitation on achieving of Overall Goal in other Regions as it is difficult to strengthen implementation system of them though the experiences and lessons learned of the project compiled as dissemination tools have significant implication to the nationwide.



3-5. Sustainability: Moderate

(1) Policy, Institutional Aspect

Priority of low cost technologies for water supply in UAP is expected to be continued after 2015 though the government of Ethiopia is under the process of formulating GTP2. The priority of self-supply in One-WaSH national program is also expected to be continued.

(2) Organizational and financial Aspect

As to sustainability regarding to Overall Goal, there remain some difficulties on organizational and financial aspect in Woreda. The major challenges are as follows.

- It might be difficult to enhance skills and experiences of Woreda technicians to properly capacitate village technicians in short term through only trainings conducted outside the project by WRB.
- The budget and means of transportation in Woreda office might not be enough to utilize transferred skills by themselves.

As to the budget for the training courses, TVET agreed to add RP technology program into regular curriculum in the MOU among TVET, WRB and the project. Therefore the budget for the course is likely to be secured. Regarding to the micro credit scheme, OMFI has shown willingness to continue the micro credit scheme for RPs utilizing funds collected form repayment of RPs which originally provided by the Project

(3) Technical Aspect

The Project has assisted tendering for the ongoing procurement of RPs and will continue assistance for inspection of them utilizing technical experiences. These assistances have been appreciated by WRB and will contribute to enhance the sustainability in technical aspect.

3-6. Contributing and inhibiting factors

(1) Ongoing procurement of RPs by WRB

The Ongoing procurement of 10,000 RPs by WRB has significant impact as follows.

- Contribution: Accelerate the dissemination of RPs.
  Facilitate expansion of market for materials and parts.
  Create business opportunity for installer.
- Inhabitation: Restrict with the occasion for small and middle manufacturers which are expected to do main role in self-supply with large-scale order.
  Affects to users' recognition for RP quality

(2) Requests on short notice from WRB and MoWIE

It is noted that there were various occasions that the project received requests for support

towards the ongoing and new plans of self-supply acceleration program by the WRB and MoWIE. The project attempted to accommodate most of the requests within their limited resources.

(3) Distribution of RPs by related organizations

The project has received some complaints as to the price of RPs since NGO has distributed RPs with 50% subsidies on Meskan Woreda.

Distribution of RPs freely by NGO in Damot Pulasa might have negative impact on dissemination of RPs through self-supply.

Agriculture Bureau, SNNPR has plan for procurement of RPs. It will have significant impact on dissemination of RPs once the plan implemented though self-supply though the plan has been postponed up to date.

(4) Daily allowances and accommodations for counterparts and necessary personals

Complaints caused by differences regarding to daily allowances and accommodations among the related organizations have discouraged the participation of counterparts and necessary personals.

3-7. Conclusions

In the first half of the project period, with a strong ownership of the WAS-RoPSS by the Government of Ethiopia and a good collaboration between WRB SNNPR and the Project team, the Project has been successfully conducted in general.

From the perspective of the five evaluation criteria, the relevance of the Project is assessed as high since the improvement of the situation of water supply, sanitation and livelihood is one of the high priorities for the Government of Ethiopia and the Project's approach is also in line with the national strategy, which promote the self-supply with increased participation and empowerment of the local resources in the operation under the One WASH national program. The effectiveness of the Project is assessed as relatively high. It is prospected that the project purpose to be achieved by the end of the project period and is expected judging from the prospect of achievement of the four project outputs. The efficiency of the Project is assessed as Moderate. Most inputs that are necessary for the implementation of activities have been allocated as planned and converted into outputs. It is premature to assess the Project's impact in improvement of the water supply and sanitation condition and livelihood in rural area through dissemination of RPs in the whole Nation at the time of the Mid-term Review since appropriate monitoring data have not been accumulated. The Sustainability of the Project is deemed as Moderate as well at the time of the Mid-term Review. For further improvement of the Project, the Mid-term Review Team recommends the measures presented in "3-8. Recommendations"

3-8. Recommendations

(1) Support to the ongoing procurement of RPs by WRB

Though WRB is going to disseminate 10,000 RPs in order to increase the water supply coverage, there are some difficulties not only in planning but also related capacity development at the moment. Since main target of the project is dissemination of RPs, the project should support their plan utilizing the experiences and lessons learned as possible. The supporting measures which were considered through Mid-Term Review are as follows.

- Procurement : Continue to advice from technical aspect
- Promotion activities : Support to formulate a promotion plan through sharing the experiences and lessons learned which are compiled as Dissemination Hand Book.
- Capacity development for installation of RPs : Support some part of trainings which are carried out by Woreda technicians to area technicians through utilizing TVET trainers who are trained in the project.

(2) Water Quality of RPs

According to the result of water quality test on RPs which were installed in the project, the team found it difficult to meet all standards for drinking water as far as utilizing traditional dug wells at the moment, though it was shown that water quality was improved to some extent with physical improvement of RP wells including incidental work.

Considering the difficulties on protection of traditional dug wells from contamination which comes from surface, the project needs to put emphasis on hygiene education including household water treatments which are needed to utilize water of RPs as drinking water.

For the reason stated above, it is needed for the project to emphasize the water quality of RPs and necessity of hygiene activities in the promotion of RPs though the project has already taken care of it.

(3) Way of Hygiene Education Activities

Some measures of household water treatment could compete with dissemination of RPs according to the way of hygiene education especially in promotion stage. There are some rooms to strengthen the current way of hygiene education associated with RP promotion, though related organizations (ex. Regional Health Bureau, Woreda Health Office, Health Extension Workers) have enough knowledge and have carried out hygiene education.

Therefore the project needs to strengthen the current method of hygiene education associated with RP promotion based on the experiences of the project and compile it as dissemination tools.

(4) Improvement of small scale agriculture with utilizing RPs

The project needs to put on emphasis to compile good practice of small scale agriculture with utilizing of RPs as dissemination tools based on the experiences of the project in consultation with other related organizations as agriculture extension workers have basic knowledge and have provided guidance by themselves.

(5) Importance of Operation and Maintenance

The project needs to compile method for operation and maintenance of RPs as part of dissemination tools as soon as possible since the project have come into the stage of dissemination after trial of improvement of RPs. It can also correspond to the demands for operation and maintenance of RPs which are expected to be increased rapidly according to the ongoing procurement of RPs by WRB.

(6) Coordination among related organizations

Ethiopian side needs to take necessary coordination among related organizations in order to prevent negative impact to dissemination of RPs through self-supply considering the facts stated below.

- Dissemination of RPs through self-supply could be hindered by activities of related organizations such as distribution of it freely or with subsidies and the ongoing procurement could have significant impact on it.
- Complaints caused by differences regarding to daily allowances and accommodations among the related organizations have discouraged the participation of counterparts and necessary personals.

(7) Amendment of PDM

Amendment of PDM is needed to implement project smoothly and effectively according to the result of the Mid-term review. Major points of amendment are as follows.

- Clarification of each target and activity
- Fixing of numerical indicators

3-9. Lessons learned

Fixing indicators in the early stage of the project

Fixing of the indicators should be done as soon as possible based on the result of baseline survey as there were some difficulties to evaluate progress of the project and consider the improvements of it without appropriate indicators. On one hand some of the indicators of PDM ver1.1 were not appropriate, on the other hand some indicators have not been fixed yet at the time of Mid-term review.

time of Mid-term review.

(ANNEXES)

ANNEX 1: PDM Ver.1.1

ANNEX 2: PO Ver1.1

ANNEX 3: Schedule of the Mid-term review

ANNEX 4: Evaluation Grid

ANNEX 5: List of Inputs

ANNEX 6: List of Interviewees

ANNEX 7: PDM Ver.2.1

Project Design Matrix: PDM
Project Name: The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water
Duration: October 2012 - September 2016 (4 Years)
Implementing Agency: Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, Ministry of Water and Energy (MOWE), Water Resources Bureau of SNNPR
Direct Target Group: Ministry of Water and Energy (MOWE), Water Resources Bureau of SNNPR, Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices at the target areas, Private service providers concerned with RPs
Indirect Target Group: Users of RPs (for drinking water) (people of the target areas)

Version 1.1: July 20, 2012

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
【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.	As of the year 2018-2020, in three (3) to five (5) years after the termination of the Project: 1. The water supply rate is improved in the whole nation. 2. The population served drinking water by the RP wells is increased in the whole nation. 3. The number of the installed RPs is increased in the whole nation. 4. The number of traditional dug wells equipped with certain technical/ mechanical measures for contamination protection is increased. 5. The number of households practicing multi-purposes of RPs, such as micro-irrigation, is increased. 6. The number of water supply facilities is increased, where the users take certain sanitary and hygiene measures to minimize contamination.	• Data/information on water supply and sanitation facilities and served population of MOWE (Federal, Regional, Woreda) (sample surveys)	
【Project Purpose】 Situations of water supply, sanitation and livelihood are improved through dissemination of RPs for drinking water.	1. The number of households/ population served drinking water by RP wells is increased by (# of households/ population), by the year 2016. 2. The number of the installed and operating RPs for drinking water is increased by (# of RPSs), by the year 2016. 3. The number of rural people who want to install RPs is increased. 4. The operational rate of RPs for drinking water is kept more than __ %. 5. The number of households practicing multi-purpose use of RPs, e.g. for micro-irrigation, by (# of households), by the year 2016. 6. The number of RPs wells with improved water supply environment is increased by (# of facilities) by the year 2016.	• Various reports of the Project • Data/records of Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices • Monitoring survey of RP well • Record and interview survey results of Woreda Agricultural Offices, Development Agents (DA) • Record and interview survey results of Woreda Health Offices, Health Extension Workers (HEW)	
【Outputs】 1. Specifications of RPs for drinking water and installation technologies are standardized at the national level.	1.1 __kinds of developed RPs for drinking purpose are practically used and commercialized by the year of 2016. 1.2 More than 1 application for standardization of the specifications of RPs for drinking water is submitted to ESA, which may include construction technology for RPs well, and protection methods from the contamination for traditional hand dug well. 1.3 Manuals for manufacturing, installation and O&M are completed for all the RPs for drinking water, practically used and commercialized. 1.4 More than __number of developed and improved RPs for drinking water is manufactured by the year of 2016. 1.5 Stakeholders concerned are satisfied with the developed and improved RPs in terms of such as durability, safety, functionality, compatibility, cost effectiveness, design, easiness of installation and O&M, protection of contamination, etc..	• Documents on standardization certificate • Standardization certificate • Various reports of the Project • Operation manuals • Surveys on the satisfaction level of manufacturers, installers and users of RPs	
2. Strategies are formulated for manufacturing and installation technologies of RPs for drinking water.	2.1 Documentation for the quality control (QC), such as operational structure, O&M, supply chain of spare parts, etc. is completed for manufacturing and installation of drinking water RPs by the year ___. 2.2 Workshops for diffusing knowledge of QC strategy are held __times by the year ___. 2.3 TOT for manufacturing and installation of RPs are held __times, and __ numbers of trainers are trained. 2.4 Training for the RPs manufacturers and	• Documents on management and supervision on RPs for drinking water and installation • Strategy documents for RPs promotion for the use of individual household • Strategy documents on establishment of spare-parts supply chain • Various reports of the Project	

3. Rural livelihood, and sanitation and hygiene are improved through dissemination and marketing systems of RPs for drinking water in the target areas.	artisans for installation are held __times and ___ numbers of manufacturers and artisans are trained. 3.1 Implementation plans are formulated in all target woredas by the ___ quarter of the year____. 3.2 Promotional activities are carried out by Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices, and other sector office, such as health, for __households in the target areas. 3.3 More than __ RPs for drinking water are installed. 3.4 More than __ households purchase RPs by utilizing micro-finance schemes. 3.5 More than __% of micro-finance borrowers pay-off the loan within the terms of repayment. 3.6 More than __% of the constructed/improved RP wells fulfill the minimum standard, in line with the standard set as Output 1. 3.7 More than __% of the constructed/improved RP wells are functional. 3.8 The number of days required for the repair of RPs, and spare parts supply are within (# of days) and (# of days) respectively. 3.9 More than __ households practice micro-irrigation by utilizing household-type RPs. 3.10 More than __% of the RP wells are found improved with certain sanitary and hygienic measures by the users. 3.11 Water quality monitoring is carried out at more than __% of RP wells supported by the Project. 3.12 Water contamination is reduced at more than __% of the RP wells supported by the Project. 3.13 The experiences and lessons from the activities for Output 3 are well-reflected to the Regional strategies.	• Implementation plans at the target woredas/areas • Various reports of the Project • Data/records of water supply facilities at Woreda Water Office • Data/records of micro-finance institutions • Monitoring record of RPs well • Interview surveys of the users • Strategies of RPs dissemination and marketing at the regional level	
4. Guidelines are formulated for dissemination of RPs for drinking water, and acknowledged nation-wide.	4.1 (# of times) workshops are held for (# of participants) participants to acknowledge the contents of the Guidelines. 4.2 The workshop participants recognize the Guidelines useful. 4.3 The Guidelines are distributed to all Water Resources Bureaus.	• Questionnaire/interview survey of the participants of dissemination workshops • Record of the workshops held • Record on distribution of the Guidelines	

【Activities】

1.1 Various types of RPs are developed and improved to meet different needs, and tested. (*1)
- 1.1.1 RPs, which are currently utilized, are surveyed and listed.
- 1.1.2 Each part of existing RPs are improved
- 1.1.3 The existing and developed RPs are tested in terms of such as durability, safety, functionality, compatibility, cost effectiveness, design, easiness of installation and O&M, protection of contamination.
- 1.1.4 Low-cost designs of structure for well head of traditional dug well and concrete-slab are tested, and proposed in order to minimize contamination.
- 1.1.5 Low-cost drilling and construction technologies of dug well are tested and proposed for community water supply.

1.2 Specifications of RPs and its installation technologies are standardized.
- 1.2.1 Specifications for RPs for drinking water are examined among the stakeholders concerned.
- 1.2.2 Approval processes of the specifications made in 1.2.1 are facilitated with MOWE.
- 1.2.3 Necessary procedures are taken for standardization by ESA.

1.3 Operational manuals are formulated for manufacturing, installation and O & M of RPs, as standardized above 1.2.

2.1 Quality control systems on manufacturing and installing RPs are proposed.
- 2.1.1 Responsibilities of the stakeholders are clarified on quality control systems of RPs for drinking water.
- 2.1.2 Certification systems for manufactures are proposed.
- 2.1.3 The possibility of organizing a certain type of association is explored for self-help among the private manufactures, installers and O&M providers.

2.2 O&M strategies are formulated for the household RPs.

2.3 Supply chain strategies are formulated for spare parts distribution.

2.4 TOT is carried out for TVETC instructors on manufacturing and installation of RPs (e.g., at EWTEC).

2.5 Training is carried out for manufactures and installers for RPs (e.g., at TVETC).

3.1 Regional strategies of accelerating RP use are formulated based on the findings from the needs assessment.

【Inputs】

1. The Japanese side:
1) Experts
- i. Chief Advisor/dissemination strategy
- ii. Mechanical engineering/ mechanical design
- iii. Drilling technologies
- iv. Dissemination
- v. Agriculture
- vi. Micro-finance/improvement of rural livelihood
- vii. Sanitation and hygiene
- viii. Other necessary fields

2) Equipment
3) Training in Japan, third countries and in Ethiopia
4) Cost for operation

2. The Ethiopian side:
1) Counterpart personnel
2) Equipment
3) Facilities (office space)
4) Cost for operation

3.1.1 Existing water supply facilities are surveyed and listed. 3.1.2 Regional strategies of accelerating RP use are drafted based on the analysis of economic status, livelihood, and access to drinking water in rural areas in line with "the National Guidelines for Self-Supply in Ethiopia." 3.1.3 Implementation plan and manuals are formulated, including responsibilities among the stakeholders for dissemination and distribution of RPs, livelihood and sanitation improvement, and necessary procedures based on the above regional strategies. 3.2 Target woredas/areas are selected for accelerating RP use and O&M. 3.2.1 Woredas/areas are categorized base on the above strategies. 3.2.2 Target woredas/areas are selected together with the regional RP Team based on the above categorization and proposed it to JCC for approval. 3.3 Implementation plans are formulated together with the target Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices based on the analysis on demand/supply, and available resources. (*2) 3.3.1 Necessary information is collected and analyzed. 3.3.2 Incentives (e.g., introduction of cash crops) for target groups/areas are identified. 3.3.3 Formulation of implementation plans of Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices is supported for rural water supply based on the collected/reviewed information. 3.4 Micro-finance is introduced for RP purchase by users. 3.4.1 Appropriate micro-finance scheme is identified, and MOU is signed by the micro-finance institution at the regional level. 3.4.2 Workshops are held to introduce the identified scheme to the personnel of micro-finance institutions at the target woredas. 3.4.3 Micro-finance institutions, households and communities are supported and monitored for implementation of micro-finance schemes. 3.5 RP promotion is carried out by Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices. 3.5.1 Workshops are held at the selected target woredas for introduction of improved shallow wells, RPs and options for financial arrangement. 3.5.2 Necessary grouping of households is supported for financing and installation of RPs in line with the woreda's implementation plan. 3.5.3 Individual and group-led households are supported when applying micro-finance, public subsidy and technical support in line with the woreda's implementation plan. 3.6 Individual and group-led households are supported in installation of RPs for drinking water in a self-supply manner. 3.6.1 Installers are supported in improvement of hand-dug wells (including cleaning and chlorination). 3.6.2 Local artisans are supported in construction of wells and installation of RPs. 3.7 O&M systems are established for individual and group-led households. (*3) 3.7.1 Necessary personnel and organizations for O&M are strengthened at a community level 3.7.2 Test operation of a spare-parts supply chain, which is prepared above 2.3, is carried out. 3.8 Livelihood improvement activities are supported (e.g. income generation, micro-scale irrigation). 3.9 Sanitation and hygiene activities are supported (e.g. regular water quality monitoring, workshops on sanitation and hygiene practices). 3.10 Regional strategies are finalized for accelerating use of RPs reflecting the results of 3.2-3.9. 4.1 Experiences and lessons learned are compiled from activities for Outputs 1-3. 4.2 Guidelines are formulated for rural water supply and livelihood improvement through dissemination of RPs based on the result of 4.1, and workshops are held to be acknowledged nationwide. 4.3 Some site(s) in other regions(s) is (are) selected for demonstration activities.		--- 【Pre-conditions】

Abbreviation: ESA: Ethiopian Standard Authority, EWTEC: Ethiopian Water Technology Center, MOU: Memorandums of Understanding, O&M: Operations and Maintenance, SNNPR: Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region, TOT: Training of Trainers, TVETC: Technical, Vocational and Educational Training College,

Note *1: There are various types of RPs, such as individual household or community water supply, irrigation various scales.
1.1.2 Parts: wheel, wheel cover, bearing, counter rotation device, rope etc.
1.1.5 Drilling and construction technologies: hand dug well, tube well

Note *2: Following items are included in the Woreda implementation plan, such as RP promotion activities, target numbers of installation, securing financial resources (procedures on subsidy/micro-finance), purchase and installation of RPs, sanitation and hygiene activities, and a support for income generation activities.

Note *3: Not eligible for subsidies for installation and construction of "Self-Supply water facilities", such as a well used by less than 10 households, and a well at individual households

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Plan of Operation (PO) :

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

Western Calendar Year		2012	2013				2014				2015				2016			
Activities			1st Year				2nd Year				3rd year				4th Year			
			1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4
Output 1: Specifications of RP for drinking water and installation technologies are standardized at the federal level.																		
1.1	Various types of RP are developed and improved to meet different needs, and tested.																	
1.2	Specifications of RP and its installation technologies are standardized.																	
1.3	Operational manuals are formulated for manufacturing, installation and O & M of RP, as standardized above 1.2.																	
Output 2: Strategies are formulated for manufacturing and installation technologies of RP for drinking water																		
2.1	Quality control systems on manufacturing and installing RP are proposed.																	
2.2	O&M strategies are formulated for the household RP.																	
2.3	Supply chain strategies are formulated for spare parts distribution.																	
2.4	TOT is carried out for TVETC instructors on manufacturing and installation of RP (e.g., at EWTEC).																	
2.5	Training is carried out for manufactures and installers for RP (e.g., at TVETC).																	
Output 3: Rural livelihood, and sanitation and hygiene are improved through dissemination and marketing systems of RP for drinking water in the target areas.																		
3.1	Regional strategies of accelerating RP use are formulated based on the findings from the needs assessment.																	
3.2	Target woreda/areas are selected for accelerating RP use and O&M.																	
3.3	Implementation plans are formulated together with the target Woreda Water Offices based on the analysis on demand/supply, and available resources.																	
3.4	Micro-finance is introduced for RP purchase by users.																	
3.5	RP promotion is carried out by Woreda Water Offices.																	
3.6	Individual and group-led households are supported in installation of RP for drinking water in a self-supply manner.																	
3.7	O&M systems are established for individual and group-led households.																	
3.8	Livelihood improvement activities are supported (e.g., income generation, micro-scale irrigation).																	
3.9	Sanitation and hygiene activities are supported (e.g., regular water quality monitoring, workshops on sanitation and hygiene practices).																	
3.10	Regional strategies are finalized for accelerating use of RP reflecting the results of 3.2-3.9.																	
Output 4: Guidelines are formulated for dissemination of RP for drinking water, and acknowledged nation-wide.																		
4.1	Experiences and lessons learned are compiled from activities for Outputs 1-3.																	
4.2	Guidelines are formulated for rural water supply and livelihood improvement through dissemination of RP based on the result of 4.1, and workshops are held to be acknowledged nationwide.																	
4.3	Some site(s) in other regions(s) is (are) selected for demonstration activities.																	

Regional strategies are finalized for accelerating use of RP reflecting the results of 3.2-3.9.

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Schedule of the Mid-term review

Date	Schedule	Place
2015/2/2	Meeting with Mid-Term Review Team	Addis Ababa
2015/2/3 －2015/2/7	Interview with related organizations	
2015/2/8	Documentation of Mid-Term Review Report	
2015/2/9	Meeting with MoWIE	
	Interview with Related Organizations	Hawassa
2015/2/10	Interview with Related Organizations	
2015/2/11 －2015/2/12	Site Visit	Dale, Yirgachefe
2015/2/13	Discussion with WRB on Revision of PDM,PO	Hawassa
2015/2/14	Site Visit	Meskan
2015/2/15	Internal Meeting Documentation of Mid-Term Review Report	Addis Ababa
2015/2/16	Discussion with Joint Evaluation Members	
2015/2/17	Discussion with MoWIE and Project Team	
2015/2/18	Finalization of Mid-Term Review Report Preparation of JCC	
2015/2/19	JCC / Signing of MM (Acceptance of Mid-Term Review Report and Draft of Revised PDM,PO)	
2015/2/20	Report to EOJ and JICA Ethiopia Office	

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Evaluation Grid

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

Verification of Achievement Level

Items of Evaluation	Evaluation Items		Necessary Data	Evaluation
	Main question	Sub question		
Achievement level of 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.	Is VI1) "The water supply rate is improved in the whole nation.." likely to be achieved?	· Data/information on water supply and sanitation facilities and served population of MoWIE (Federal, Regional, Woreda) (sample surveys)	· The indicator should be reconsidered. · It is difficult to predict prospect of the achievement of the indicator 1 since there is a limitation to duplicate the good practice of the Project only by the distribution of dissemination tools to other region. Therefore the indicator should be reconsidered.
		Is VI 2) "The population served drinking water by the RP wells is increased in the whole nation." likely to be achieved?		· It is difficult to predict prospect of the achievement of the indicator 2since there is a limitation to duplicate the good practice of the Project only by the distribution of dissemination tools to other region. Therefore the indicator should be reconsidered. The indicator should be reconsidered.
		Is VI 3) "The number of the installed RPs is increased in the whole nation." likely to be achieved?		· It is difficult to predict prospect of the achievement of the indicator 3 since there is a limitation to duplicate the good practice of the Project only by the distribution of dissemination tools to other region. Therefore the indicator should be reconsidered. The indicator should be reconsidered
		Is VI 4) "The number of traditional dug wells equipped with certain technical/ mechanical measures for contamination protection is increased." likely to be achieved?		· It is difficult to judge the achievement level of the indicator since the numerical goal is not fixed. On the other hands, incidental work for contamination protection has been conducted as to the RPs installed by the project. The indicator should be reconsidered.
		Is VI 5 "The number of households practicing multi-purposes of RPs, such as micro-irrigation, is increased." likely to be achieved?		· It is difficult to judge the achievement level of the indicator since the numerical goal is not fixed. It is not confirmed that there are the similar structures and capacity for sensitization activities as SNPPR in other regions. Experiences and lessons learned from the Project cannot be utilized only by the dissemination tools. The indicator should be reconsidered.
		Is VI 6) "The number of water supply facilities is increased, where the users take certain sanitary and hygiene measures to minimize contamination." likely to be achieved?		· I is difficult to judge the achievement level of the indicator since the numerical goal is not fixed. It is not confirmed that there are the similar structures and capacity for sensitization activities as SNPPR in other regions. Experiences and lessons learned from the Project cannot be utilized only by the dissemination tools. The indicator should be reconsidered.
Achievement level of Project Purpose	Situations of water supply, sanitation and livelihood are improved through dissemination of RPs for drinking water.	Is VI 1) "The number of households/ population served drinking water by RP wells is increased by (# of households/ population), by the year 2016." likely to be achieved?	· Various reports of the Project · Data/records of Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices · Monitoring survey of RP well · Record and interview survey results of Woreda Agricultural Offices, Development Agents (DA)	· It is difficult to judge the achievement of the indicator since the definition of increase number and target area is not certain. Most of RP users utilize RPs for multiple purposes such as drinking, livestock, housework, small scale irrigation and so on.
		Is VI 2) "The number of the installed and operating RPs for drinking water is increased by (# of RPSs), by the year 2016." likely to be achieved?	· Record and interview survey results of Woreda Health Offices, Health Extension Workers	· IWRB is currently under the process to procure and distribute 10,000 RPs in the SNNPR. In addition to that, though the role of each governmental agencies are getting clear, there is still some room for work on the improvement of cooperation structure between private sectors and governmental sectors.

[1] Verifiable Indicator

		Is VI 3) "The number of rural people who want to install RPs is increased." likely to be achieved?	(HEW)	· It is difficult to judge the achievement of the indicator because the definition of increase number and target area is not certain. During the dissemination activity in 2nd year, the Project plans to collect date of the number of rural people who want to install RPs. The date will be compared with the result of baseline survey and data collected in the 1st year.
		Is VI 4) "The operational rate of RPs for drinking water is kept more than __%." likely to be achieved?		· It is difficult to judge the achievement level of the indicator since the numerical goal is not fixed. The project conducts activities to support operation and maintenance of RPs in collaboration with the stakeholders including private sector.
		Is VI 5) "The number of households practicing multi-purpose use of RPs, e.g. for micro-irrigation, by (# of households), by the year 2016." likely to be achieved?		· It is difficult to judge the achievement of the indicator because the definition of increase number and target area is not certain. Besides, most of RP users already utilize traditional dug well for multi-purpose before the installation of the RPs.
		Is VI 6) "The number of RPs wells with improved water supply environment is increased by (# of facilities) by the year 2016." likely to be achieved?		· It is difficult to judge the achievement level of the indicator since the numerical goal is not fixed. However, the number of RPs with improved water supply environment is expected to be increase since WASH team in each target Woredas and kebeles have conducted sensitization activities for create awareness of the users and there has been good sign for improvement
Achievement level of Outputs	Output 1. Specifications of RPs for drinking water and installation technologies are standardized at the national level.	Is VI 1-1) "__kinds of developed RPs for drinking purpose are practically used and commercialized by the year of 2016." likely to be achieved?	· Documents on standardization certificate · Standardization certificate · Various reports of the Project · Operation manuals · Surveys on the satisfaction level of manufacturers, installers and users of RPs	· The achievement of the indicator cannot be measured since the numerical goal has not been fixed. Up to date, 2 models of developed RPs are expected to be practically used by the end of 2016.
		Is VI 1-2) "More than 1 application for standardization of the specifications of RPs for drinking water is submitted to ESA, which may include construction technology for RPs well, and protection methods from the contamination for traditional hand dug well." likely to be achieved?		· The indicator is likely to be achieved in 2015. Since all necessary application documents are ready to submit to ESA. The items for minimum standard of RP parts were discussed and agreed in the workshop for the specification of RPs and quality control was held in collaboration with main counterparts such as MoWIE and WRB SNPPR.
		Is VI 1-3) "Manuals for manufacturing, installation and O&M are completed for all the RPs for drinking water, practically used and commercialized." likely to be achieved?		· The indicator is likely to be achieved during the project period. The the operation manuals for RP production, installation, operation and maintenance is under the formulation at the time of Mid-term review and it is supposed to be finalized by April 2015.
		Is VI 1-4) "More than __number of developed and improved RPs for drinking water is manufactured by the year of 2016." likely to be achieved?		· The achievement of the indicator cannot be measured since the numerical goal has not been fixed. Up to date, 80 units of RPs were manufactured and 120 units of RPs are planned to be manufactured out of the planned 200 units of RPs.

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	Is VI 1-5) "Stakeholders concerned are satisfied with the developed and improved RPs in terms of such as durability, safety, functionality, compatibility, cost effectiveness, design, easiness of installation and O&M, protection of contamination, etc.. " likely to be achieved?		· It is difficult to judge the achievement of the indicator at the time of Mid-term review since the developed and improved RPs have not widely used yet in the target area. The indicator will be measured in the remaining term of the project by a survey for all users who installed RPs.
Output 2. Strategies are formulated for manufacturing and installation technologies of RPs for drinking water.	Is VI 2-1) "Documentation for the quality control (QC), such as operational structure, O&M, supply chain of spare parts, etc. is completed for manufacturing and installation of drinking water RPs by the year ___." likely to be achieved?	· Implementation plans at the target Woredas/areas · Various reports of the Project · Data/records of water supply facilities at Woreda Water Office · Data/records of micro-finance institutions · Monitoring record of RPs well · Interview surveys of the users · Strategies of RPs dissemination and marketing at the regional level	· The indicator is likely to be achieved during the project period though the due year of this output has not been fixed yet. The quality control strategy has been considered in the working group and workshops for RP standardization was held on May 16, 2014. The roles of stakeholders have discussed and documentation for the quality control is assumed to be developed through the workshop.
	Is VI 2-2) "Workshops for diffusing knowledge of QC strategy are held __times by the year ___." likely to be achieved?		· The achievement of the indicator cannot be measured since the numerical goal has not been fixed. Quality control strategy and role of each actor is discussed in the RP standardization work shop and the workshop was held twice, in August 2013 and May 2014. The number of participant was about 20 each time. The workshop is planned to be held twice a year in the remaining term of the project.
	Is VI 2-3) "TOT for manufacturing and installation of RPs are held __ times, and __ numbers of trainers are trained.." likely to be achieved?		· The achievement of the indicator cannot be measured since the numerical goal has not been fixed. TOT for manufacturing and installation of RPs is held once, and 17 numbers of trainers were trained. These trainees will be trained on manufacturing of RPs in March 2015.
	Is VI 2-4) "Training for the RPs manufacturers and artisans for installation are held __times and ___ numbers of manufacturers and artisans are trained." likely to be achieved?		· The achievement of the indicator cannot be measured since the numerical goal has not been fixed. The trainings were carried out.
Output 3. Rural livelihood, and sanitation and hygiene are improved through dissemination and marketing systems of RPs for drinking water in the target areas.	Is VI 3-1) "Implementation plans are formulated in all target Woredas by the ___ quarter of the year____." likely to be achieved?	· Implementation plans of the target Woredas · Various reports of the Project · Lists of staff involved in RP technology promotion in the target Woredas · Results of RP technology awareness test during various trainings/workshops · Data/records from OMO Micro Finance Institute · Documents of Water Resources Bureau related to Self-supply and RP dissemination · Questionnaire survey to RP users	· The indicator has already been achieved by the end of 2014. Implementation plan for RPs dissemination was formulated in Meskan Woreda under the cooperative assistance with IRC is received and Implementation plan for RP dissemination were formulated in Dale Woreda, Yirgachefe Woreda and Damot Pulasa Woreda through the workshop organized by the Project.
	Is VI 3-2) "Promotional activities are carried out by Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices, and other sector office, such as health, for __households in the target areas." likely to be achieved?		· The achievement of the indicator cannot be measured since the numerical goal has not been fixed. The number of household which are targeted at promotional activity cannot be count. Through the several times of community meeting organized by this collaboration, more than 500 community people participated the meeting for sensitization of RP with Self Supply.
	Is VI 3-3) "More than __ RPs for drinking water are installed." likely to be achieved?		· The achievement of the indicator cannot be measured since the numerical goal has not been fixed. In the implementation plan of the project, the planned goal of installed RP until the end of 2016 is set as 200 and the project carries out the activities toward the goal. To date, 52 RPs were installed as of the end of December 2014.

	Is VI 3-4) "More than __ households purchase RPs by utilizing micro-finance schemes." likely to be achieved?	· The achievement of the indicator cannot be measured since the numerical goal has not been fixed. Up to date, 52 RPs were purchased by utilizing micro-finance schemes in the project.
	Is VI 3-5) "More than __% of micro-finance borrowers pay-off the loan within the terms of repayment." likely to be achieved?	· The indicator is not appropriate to judge the achievement of the output. The repayment in the micro finance scheme has not started yet and the data is not available at this time.
	Is VI 3-6) "More than __% of the constructed/improved RP wells fulfill the minimum standard, in line with the standard set as Output 1." likely to be achieved?	· The data to evaluate achievement of the indicator are not available at this time because the installation of planned number of RPs has not been completed. The information should be collected at the end of the project.
	Is VI 3-7) "More than __% of the constructed/improved RP wells are functional." likely to be achieved?	· The data to evaluate achievement of the indicator are not available at this time because the installation of planned number of RPs has not been completed. The information should be collected at the end of the project.
	Is VI 3-8) "The number of days required for the repair of RPs, and spare parts supply are within (# of days) and (# of days) respectively." likely to be achieved?	· It is difficult to collect the data for the indicator because of there is no concrete information measuring the down time of the RPs. The indicator should be reconsidered.
	Is VI 3-9) ". More than __ households practice micro-irrigation by utilizing household-type RPs." likely to be achieved?	· It is difficult to measure the prospect of the achievement of the indicator, the numerical goal for the indicator has not been fixed and. The practice of micro-irrigation are introduced by Woreda Agriculture office in the target area since the multiple use of the RPs has been encouraged for income generation in order to promote their repayment of the micro credit loan.
	Is VI 3-10) "More than __% of the RP wells are found improved with certain sanitary and hygienic measures by the users." likely to be achieved?	· The data to evaluate achievement of the indicator are not available at this time because the installation of planned number of RPs has not been completed. The information should be collected at the end of the project.
	Is VI 3-11) "Water quality monitoring is carried out at more than __% of RP wells supported by the Project." likely to be achieved?	· Water quality monitoring has been done at all the RP wells supported by the Project though the numerical goal for the indicator has not been fixed.
	Is VI 3-12) "Water contamination is reduced at more than __% of the RP wells supported by the Project." likely to be achieved?	· The data to evaluate achievement of the indicator are not available at this time because the installation of planned number of RPs has not been completed. The information should be collected at the end of the project.
	Is VI 3-13) "The experiences and lessons from the activities for Output 3 are well-reflected to the Regional strategies." likely to be achieved?	· It is difficult to judge the achievement of the indicator 3.13 at this time. The data or information is under the process of compiling. In the next half of the Project, the Project will compile their experience and reflect them in the dissemination tools.
Output 4. Guidelines are formulated for dissemination of RPs for drinking water, and acknowledged nation-wide.	Is VI 4-1) "(# of times) workshops are held for (# of participants) participants to acknowledge the contents of the Guidelines." likely to be achieved?	· Questionnaire/interview survey of the participants of dissemination workshops · Record of the workshops held · Record on distribution of the

· It is difficult to judge the achievement of the indicator 4.1, as the situation has changed from the time when the indicators were fixed. The Project will compile their experiences and lessons learned as dissemination tools corresponding to this change.

		Is VI 4-2) "The workshop participants recognize the Guidelines useful." likely to be achieved?	Gudelines	· It is difficult to judge the achievement of the indicator 4.2 as the situation has changed from the time when the indicators were fixed. The Project will compile their experiences and lessons learned as dissemination tools corresponding to this change.
		Is VI 4-3) "The Guidelines are distributed to all Water Resources Bureaus." likely to be achieved?		· It is difficult to judge the achievement of the indicator 4.3 as the situation has changed from the time when the indicators were fixed. The Project will compile their experiences and lessons learned as dissemination tools corresponding to this change.
Input provided	Japan side 1. Dispatch of Japanese Experts 2. Equipment and materials necessary for the Project 3. Training in Japan and / or other countries	Are the quantity, quality and timing of input as planned?	· Project reports · Result of questionnaire survey and interviews with Japanese experts and the PM of Ethiopia side	1) Experts i. Chief advisor / Dissemination strategy ii.Mechanical engineering / Mechanical design iii.Drilling technologies iv.Dissemination v.Agriculture vi.Micro-finance / Improvement of rural livelihood vii.Sanitation and hygiene viii.Other necessary fields 2) Equipment 3) Training in Japan, third countries and in Ethiopia 4) Cost for operation 1st Year : 142,863,000 JPY 2nd Year : 93,780,750JPY 3rd Year : 94,024,350JPY
	Ethiopia side 1. Counterpart (C/P) personnel 2. Facilities and equipment necessary for the Project 3. Office for the Japanese experts 4.Expense necessary for the Project			1) Counterpart personnel 2) Equipment 3) Facilities (office space) 4) Cost for operation

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Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Energy

Verification of Implementation Process

Items of Evaluation	Evaluation Question		Basis of judgment and method	Necessary Data	Source	Evaluation result
	Main question	Sub question				
Progress of inputs and activities	1.1 Various types of RPs are developed and improved to meet different needs, and tested.		-Confirm the progress of inputs and activities by comparison between plan and actual achievement - Confirm the reason in case there is a gap between plan and actual achievement	-Records of Inputs and activities -Level of achievement -Cross relationship of activities	-Project reports -Interviews with Japanese experts and the PM of Ethiopia side	6 models and twelve (12) sets of test RPs were installed in Yetabon Kebele of Meskan Woreda for the purpose of field tests in January 2014, and regular monitoring was carried out by the monitor users and the local consultant on usability of RPs in each models, and the monitoring visit was conducted in May 2014 for final verification on the field test to make report on the test Improvement of well slabs was discussed and checked up from the viewpoint of the dimensions and the materials needed. Also in collaboration with TVETC Hawassas, bamboo casing was experimented in the three test wells. However, it was found that the water levels of the test wells declined lower than 10 cm in April 2014, and the experiments were in jeopardy. After a series of discussions with the counterparts of WRB, Project Team concluded that the experiments should be discontinued. The Project handed over all the information to TVETC and TVETC will continue research and development of these technologies without the assistance of the Project. In addition to above, in order to explore the technical options for low cost drilling/construction of wells, demonstrations of community tube wells were constructed in three (3) target areas of the project, Chitu of Yirgachefe Woreda, Bera Chale of Dale Woreda, and Helena Korke of Damot Pulasa Woreda. After completing the construction of each community tube well, RPs were installed for promotion and exhibition purposes.
		1.1.1 RPs, which are currently utilized, are surveyed and listed.				
		1.1.2 Each part of existing RPs are improved.				
		1.1.3 The existing and developed RPs are tested in terms of such as durability, safety, functionality, compatibility, cost effectiveness, design, easiness of installation and O&M, protection of contamination.				
		1.1.4 Low-cost designs of structure for well head of traditional dug well and concrete-slab are tested, and proposed in order to minimize contamination.				
		1.1.5 Low-cost drilling and construction technologies of dug well are tested and proposed for community water supply.				
	1.2 Specifications of RPs and its installation technologies are standardized.					The workshops for consensus building on the standard specification of RP were held twice in this reporting period. The workshops were held for 2 (two) working groups: 1) governmental officers and 2) private sector. The working group of governmental officers is aiming at establishment of quality control system, and the working group of private sector is aiming at standardizing the specifications of RPs. As a result of activities of working groups, there are some items of standardization identified and agreed. These items will be finalized. The workshop for the working group of private sector RP manufacturers was held in May 15, 2014 and the members had a consensus that selecting one RP structure model is not realistic, as many models are being produced.
		1.2.1 Specifications for RPs for drinking water are examined among the stakeholders concerned.				
		1.2.2 Approval processes of the specifications made in 1.2.1 are facilitated with MOWIE.				
		1.2.3 Necessary procedures are taken for standardization by ESA.				
	1.3 Operational manuals are formulated for manufacturing, installation and O & M of RPs, as standardized above 1.2.					Since the results of the activity 1-5and 1-6 should be incorporated into the manufacture training as well as the operation manuals. The the operation manuals for RP production, installation, operation and maintenance is under the formulation at the time of Mid-term review and it is supposed to be finalized by April 2015
	2.1 Quality control systems on manufacturing and installing RPs are proposed.					The workshops on RP standardization for the working group of government officers was held in May 2014. In the workshop, the participants understood that there are a variety of stakeholders from central to grassroots levels, involved in standardization and quality control and that it is necessary to clarify the roles of these stakeholders. The Working Group came to a consensus that it will continue discussing this issue and explore the possibility of certification system in consultation with MoWIE, ESA, ECAE, TVEC and others.
		2.1.1 Responsibilities of the stakeholders are clarified on quality control systems of RPs for drinking water.				
		2.1.2 Certification systems for manufactures are proposed.				
		2.1.3 The possibility of organizing a certain type of association is explored for self-help among the private manufactures, installers and O&M providers.				

2.2 O&M strategies are formulated for the household RPs.	Project Team supports trainings of private small and micro entrepreneurs and village technicians in RP manufacturing, installation, operation and maintenance.(On the job training of RP manufacturers, Training on well cover production, Training on reducer production and Training on RP installation)
2.3 Supply chain strategies are formulated for spare parts distribution.	Project Team studied the availability, future marketability, and the accessibility of RP parts for RP manufacturers and users, with special attention to the rural dwellers. In order to exchange views and opinions related to RP manufacturing and supply chain of the RP parts, the Project and WRB organized a workshop on material supply on June 11, 2014. Deputy Head of WRB, Representatives of WRB (Process Owners, Socio-economist and mechanic), Representative of One WASH Coordination Committee and Project Team were participated in the workshop.
2.4 TOT is carried out for TVETC instructors on manufacturing and installation of RPs (e.g., at EWTEC).	O&M strategies were discussed among Project Team and their counterparts. The strategies will be incorporated together with the promotion activities and installation/maintenance trainings.
2.5 Training is carried out for manufactures and installers for RPs (e.g., at TVETC).	Project Team held a series of discussions with TVETC for the planning of the TOT for the coming Period 2. TVETC generally agreed to incorporate RP manufacturing into their activities. There are two potential activities; 1) incorporating RP technology into the regular electro-mechanical course as part of the course on manual water lifting devices, and 2) organizing a short-term RP manufacture course for manufacturers. Project Team will continue to discuss details that relate to the above points with TVETC instructors.
3.1 Regional strategies of accelerating RP use are formulated based on the findings from the needs assessment.	Information collection for formulating strategies on dissemination of RP in Self Supply was conducted in the following three areas; agriculture, micro finance and hygiene and sanitation. From 1 to 3 May, 2014"Workshop for Formulation of RP Dissemination Strategy and Training on Self-supply" was held by the sub-contracted consultant as one of their activities. The objective of the workshop was to deepen the participants' understanding of Self-supply and to exercise how to plan activities for RP dissemination.
3.1.1 Existing water supply facilities are surveyed and listed	
3.1.2 Regional strategies of accelerating RP use are drafted based on the analysis of economic status, livelihood, and access to drinking water in rural areas in line with "the National Guidelines for Self-Supply in Ethiopia."	
3.1.3 Implementation plan and manuals are formulated, including responsibilities among the stakeholders for dissemination and distribution of RPs, livelihood and sanitation improvement, and necessary procedures based on the above regional strategies.	
3.2 Target Woredas areas are selected for accelerating RP use and O&M.	4 target Woreda/ Area (Yirgachefe/Gedeo Zone, Dale/Sidama Zone, Damot Pulasa/Wolaita Zone, Meskan/Gurage Zone) were selected.
3.2.1 Woredas/areas are categorized base on the above strategies	
3.2.2 Target Woredas/areas are selected together with the regional RP Team based on the above categorization and proposed it to JCC for approval.	
3.3 Implementation plans are formulated together with the target Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices based on the analysis on demand/supply, and available resources.	Baseline Survey was conducted by a local consultant between December 2013 and January 2014. The results and analysis were utilized for the Woreda Mini WASH Planning Workshop Since the finalization of the Baseline Survey was delayed than expected, the analysis and modification of strategies, indicators on PDM Woreda Self-supply action plan formulated in Meskan Woreda Kick-off Workshop for the target Woreda organized Woreda dissemination strategies formulated
3.3.1 Necessary information is collected and analyzed.	
3.3.2 Incentives (e.g. introduction of cash crops) for target groups/areas are identified.	

3.3.3 Formulation of implementation plans of Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices is supported for rural water supply based on the collected/reviewed information.	
3.4 Micro-finance is introduced for RP purchase by users.	The MOU was signed on 10 February, 2014 by WRB, OMFI and the Project and 23 households purchased RPs with the scheme. t was found that demand creation in Self-supply is not easy as the multiple factors influence the perception of the people; power relationships in the community, political influences, the capacity and willingness of the extension workers who are involved in promotion, etc. Project Team has learnt lessons through the promotional activities in Period 1, which can be reflected to the activities in Period
3.4.1 Appropriate micro-finance scheme is identified, and MOU is signed by the micro-finance institution at the regional level.	
3.4.2 Workshops are held to introduce the identified micro-finance scheme to the personnel of micro-finance institutions at the target Woredas.	
3.4.3 Micro-finance institutions, households and communities are supported and monitored for implementation of micro-finance schemes.	
3.5 RP promotion is carried out by Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices	The RP sensitization meetings in the project target Woredas and kebeles were organized. On the first day of RP sensitization meetings, the main actors at Woreda and kebele levels participated in the meeting, and the outline of Self-supply policy, the outline of WAS-RoPSS Project, the approach for dissemination of RPs were presented and the RP technology and HHWT were demonstrated. Then the activities on promotion and demonstration of RPs at kebele level were facilitated by the participants of the Woreda meeting on the following day. The meeting in each kebele had more than 100 participants and they exchanged views in a lively way. Agriculture training held in Yirgachefe and Meskan Woredas.
3.5.1 Workshops are held at the selected target areas for introduction of improved shallow wells, RPs and options for financial arrangement.	
3.5.2 Necessary grouping of households is supported for financing and installation of RPs in line with the Woreda's implementation plan.	
3.5.3 Individual and group-led households are supported when applying micro-finance, public subsidy and technical support in line with the Woreda's implementation plan	
3.6 Individual households are supported in installation of RPs for drinking water in a self-supply manner.	In the Project Period 1, the Project has a plan to support the provision of 80 RPs as a seed fund for micro finance in the target areas. Based on the information collected in the Baseline Survey, Project Team made candidate lists for RP purchase in each target area.
3.6.1 Installers are supported in improvement of existing hand-dug wells (including cleaning and chlorination).	
3.6.2 Local artisans are supported in construction of wells and installation of RPs.	
3.7 O&M systems are established for individual and group-led households.	The activity will be conducted in the remaining term of the Project. 17 Village Technicians and 8 Woreda technical staff have been trained.
3.7.1 Necessary personnel and organizations for O&M are strengthened at a community level	
3.7.2 Test operation of a spare-parts supply chain, which is prepared above 2.3, is carried out.	
3.8 Livelihood improvement activities are supported (e.g. income generation, micro-scale irrigation).	The Project provided agriculture training once in Yirgachefe Woreda
3.9 Sanitation and hygiene activities are supported (e.g. regular water quality monitoring, workshops on sanitation and hygiene practices).	Water quality monitoring has been done at all the RP wells supported by the Project.
3.10 Regional strategies are finalized for accelerating use of RPs reflecting the results of 3.2-3.9.	In the next half of the Project, the Project will compile their experience and reflect them in the dissemination tools. The tools can be utilized for formulation of regional strategy
4.1 Experiences and lessons learned are compiled from activities for Outputs 1-3.	The activity will be conducted in the remaining term of the Project, reflecting the achievement for output 1 to 3

	4.2 Guidelines are formulated for rural water supply and livelihood improvement through dissemination of RPs based on the result of 4.1, and workshops are held to be acknowledged nationwide.				MoWIE has already developed the Self-supply Acceleration Program Guidelines, the experiences and lessons of the Project are to be incorporated into these Guidelines instead of creating new. Project Team started to communicate with the stakeholders concerned, including MoWIE, IRC and other partners for collaborative efforts in updating and disseminating these Guidelines.
	4.3 Some site(s) in other regions(s) is (are) selected for demonstration activities.				The activity will be conducted in the remaining term of the Project.
Method of technical transfer	Are there any problems in technical transfer?	Confirm the method of technical transfer	Result of activities Opinion from stakeholders	Project reports Questionnaire survey and interviews	The technical transfer to WRB, Woreda Health bureau, Woreda Agriculture Bureau, and each governmental agency at Woreda level were implemented through training program. The level of satisfaction for the training program is high. As a result of the training program, it is observed at the Training program provided by IRC that the level of understanding of concerned personnel of the Project was] higher than staff from other areas.
Relation between stakeholders	Have PSC and JCC held at regular interval and worked for issue resolution?	Confirm the situation of PSC and JCC	Opinion from stakeholders	Questionnaire survey and interviews	To date, Steering Committee was held 4 times and Joint coordinating Committee was held 3 times. The major achievements of the meetings are as follows;
	Have the Project team and counterpart sufficiently communicated with each other to share information?	Confirm the situation of the communication between stakeholders			Schedule coordination and communication with other government agency were mainly conducted by counterparts
	Have the system for chain command and division of roles been established?	Confirm the chain command and division of role			There is a good communication structure

	Steering Committee	Joint Coordinating Committee
1st	- Inception Report approved - Methods and process of target area selection discussed and agreed Date :April 19, 2013	-Inception Report approved -Decision on the methods and the process of target area selections shall be authorized to Steering Committee in SNNPR Date :16 April, 2013
2nd	- Selection of the target Woredas approved - Project logo, short message and nick-name approved Date : July 18, 2013	- Selection of the target Woredas approved - Project logo, short message and nick-name approved Date :July 22, 2013
3rd	- Progress Report III shared and discussed - New RP models introduced and discussed - Plan of actions for Period 2 approved Date :June 18, 2014)	- Progress Report III shared and discussed - New RP models introduced and discussed - Plan of actions for Period 2 approved Date :June 23, 2014
4th	- Progress report of Period 1 - Plan of Period 2 shared and discussed -Revision of PDM and schedule were shared and discussed Date :October 23, 2015	Scheduled in 19 February 2015 - Revision of PDM - Discussion about Mid-term review result

Ownership of the Project	Have the Ethiopia staffs (supervisors and C/Ps) adequately participated in project management and activities?	Confirm the situation of participation of Ethiopia staff	Result of activities Opinion from stakeholders	Project reports Result of questionnaire survey and interviews	Several CP from WRB have participated in the Project activities and 3 main CP who are in charge of Self supply and RP dissemination have adequate level of comprehension and responsibility for the project. However they have their regular service of WRB. Therefore the Project team coordinates their schedule considering the burden of their activities. The personnel from OMFI has actively participated the Project activities. They assume a leading role in the Micro Credit scheme for RP. . Although Regional Health Bureau shows their understanding of the project, their participation to training programs is limited.
	Has the Ethiopia Government allocated sufficient budget for the Project activities?	Confirm the budget of Ethiopia side	Financial condition Opinion from stakeholders	Project reports Related documents Result of questionnaire survey and interviews	CP has been assigned in WRB. There is no specific CP in MoWIE Office spaces were provided in MoWIE Adiss Ababa and WRB Hawassa. There is some challenge in the payment of daily allowance.
	Does the Ethiopia Government understand the contents of the Project well?	Confirm the level of understanding of Ethiopia side	Level of understanding on the contents of the Project by stakeholders	Result of questionnaire survey and interviews	CP in water sector understands the contents of the Project well, especially CP in WRB compliment the detail of the contents. Other CP such as EWTI, OMFI and other government office in other sector understand some part of the Project.
Collaboration with Other Projects	Has the Project adequately collaborated with other projects implemented either by JICA or other donors?	Confirm the situation of collaboration	Contents of collaboration with other donors Opinion from stakeholders	Project reports Result of questionnaire survey and interviews	The Project well communicates with other cooperation partners in WASH sector. The Project currently works for preparation of Self-supply fair with IRC, MWA and other partner. The fair will be held on word water week.
Factors affecting the Implementation Process	Have restructuring of implementing organizations or reshuffling of the supervisors and C/Ps affected the implementation of the Project?	Confirm the problem in the implementation process	Opinion from stakeholders	Project reports Result of questionnaire survey and interviews with Japanese experts, the PM of Ethiopia side and C/P	Due to the seminars for government employee related to National election, counterparts are often not in the office. The absence of counterparts affects the schedule of the monitoring and discussion of the project activities. A considerable number of the stakeholders at all level are dissatisfied about payment rate of daily allowance and accommodation fee. There may be a possibility that the condition affects to the efficiency and the result of technical transfer.

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Evaluation based on Five Evaluation Criteria

Items of Evaluation		Items of Evaluation		Items of Evaluation	Items of Evaluation	Items of Evaluation	Items of Evaluation
		Main question	Sub question				
Relevance	Necessity	Is the Project Purpose and the needs of Ethiopia side (target group) corresponded?			Development plan Related documents Opinion from stakeholders	Project reports Related documents Result of questionnaire survey and interviews with Japanese experts and the PM of Ethiopia side	The Project aims at dissemination of self-supply technology in line with the Universal Access Program 2 (UAP2) which is a five-year development plan of the water and sanitation sector. The government of Ethiopia set the target of water supply coverage of 98.5% by 2015 in the UAP 2, in particular, it focuses on the rural water supply, as the average increment of the coverage rate is set about 7% annually. The project is consistent with the needs of target area as well. The Project promotes RP as a low cost technology affordable for the rural residents to purchase RP utilizing the micro finance scheme under the concept of self-supply.
		Is the Project Purpose corresponded with the needs of target area and social situation?			Opinion from stakeholders		The outputs and activities planned to be implimented in the Project consistent to the needs of the WOWIE, SNNPR regional water resource bureau and sellected target Woreda.
	Priority	Are the Overall Goal and the Project Purpose consistent with the National Development Plan, Sector development plan, other relevant policies?			Documents concerning the policy of the sector Opinion from stakeholders		The project objective is consistent with Japan's aid policy and country cooperation plan of JICA. The main pillar of Japanese Country Assistance Program for Ethiopia is food security and aiming the establishment of the system for human security. In the policy, assistance for water supply and sanitation sector is one of priority area in Ethiopia, and it is equally important as the assistance in agriculture and rural development sector.
		Is the project objective consistent with Japan's aid policy and country cooperation plan of JICA?			Aid policy of Japan	Japan's aid policy	The main pillar of Japanese Country Assistance Program for Ethiopia is food security and aiming the establishment of the system for human security. In the policy, assistance for water supply and sanitation sector is one of priority area in Ethiopia, and it is equally important as the assistance in Agriculture and rural development sector. Moreover "Safe Water" is a focused agenda (human centered approach development) in Japan's initiative toward African development
	Suitability as a Means	It the Project's approach was appropriate as a strategy to improve the issue of water supply, sanitation and hygiene in Ethiopia?	Is the project's approach was appropriate.		Result of project activities Result of project implemented by other donors Opinion from stakeholders	Result of questionnaire survey and interviews with Japanese experts	The approach of the Project is appropriate. On the basis of the Self supply policy of Ethiopia, the project designed a inclusive approach which include training and sensitization of Self-supply, creation of needs for the RPs in the local community, financial and technical assistance to dissemination of RP. Bulk procurement of RPs by governmental agency (Regional Water Resource Bureau, Regional Agriculture Bureau) may cause for prevention of the growth of the local manufactures.
		Is the experience of technical cooperation projects of JICA utilized?	Situation of the experience of technical cooperation projects of JICA	Experience of similar project Opinion from stakeholders			and the document developed in the Water Sector Capacity Development Project in Southern Nations, Nationalities and People' s Regional State in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (WAS-CAP) were utilized in the Mass procurement of RPs in SNNPR.
		Is the experience of Japan utilized?	Situation of utilization of Japanese experience	Advantage of Japan's experience Opinion from stakeholders			Assistance for RP disseminateion has been implemented by japan's Aid for more than 10 years.

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		Is the experience of Japan utilized?	Situation of utilization of Japanese experience	Advantage of Japan's experience Opinion from stakeholders			Assistance for RP disseminateion has been implemented by japan's Aid for more than 10 years.
	Others	Is there any change on the environment (policy, economy and society) surrounding the project?		Changes on the environment (policy, economy and society) surrounding the project	Opinion from stakeholders		WRB has secured 94 million Birr of budget for Self-supply Acceleration Programme for the 2006 Ethiopian fiscal year (2013/2014). The procurement of 10,000 RPs is a part of the planned activities and the open tender process was started in March 2014. The tender process was finalized and 5 lots of contracts were awarded to four RP manufacturers. Project Team was requested by WRB to give technical advices to the assigned experts, and the details of the inspection process are now under discussions between WRB and the Project. The success or failure of this procurement process will have critical implications for the success of the Project as the reputation of RP technology will be depending on the quality of these 10,000 RPs. The following points are to be considered as opportunities and risks for the effects of the Project activities;
Effectiveness	Achievement level of Project Purpose (Forecast)	Is the Project Purpose likely to be achieved?		Achievement level of verifiable indicator	Project reports Opinion from stakeholders	Project reports Related documents Result of questionnaire survey and interviews with Japanese experts	It is difficult to evaluate the achievement of Project Purpose properly as numerical goals have not been fixed yet. Based on the proposed PDM Ver2.1, the project purpose is likely to be achieved until the end of the project since promotion, demand creation and capacity development for dissemination of RPs in the target areas have been strengthened
		Is the setting up of indicators of Project Purpose appropriate?		Baseline survey, Verifiable indicator of other project			PDM including the indicators of Project Purpose is planned to be revised based on the baseline survey result.
	Causal Relations	Are outputs of the project contributed to achieve the project objective? (Achievement of project outputs has been caused by the Outputs.)		Logical consistency	Project reports Opinion from stakeholders		The causal relations in the version is not appropriate. It may be difficult to deplicate the experience of the project in 4 Woredas in SNPPR to federal level.since the situation is diferrent from place to place.
		Is there other necessary matter to achieve the objective of the project?		Necessary matter to achieve the objective of the project	Project reports Opinion from stakeholders		Nothing particular
		Is there other important assumption?	Other important assumption				Nothing particular
		What are the inhibiting or contributing factors to achieve the Project Purpose?		The inhibiting or contributing factors to achieve the Project Purpose			If the bulk procurement by WRB is not in line with Self supply policy, it might be a inhibiting factor for the dissemination of RPs
Efficiency	Achievement of output	Is the Output likely to be achieved as planned by adequate activities? If not, what is the inhibiting factor?		Comparison between plan and input	Achievement level and time of the Output Opinion from stakeholders	Project reports Result of questionnaire survey and interviews with Japanese experts, the	The team conducted survey and evaluated the achievement level of output based on the PDM ver1.1. However some quantitative indicators have not been fixed at the time of Mid-term review and it is diffficulet to measure achievement level.by line.

	It the indicators for each Output level appropriate?		Appropriateness of the indicators and its level	Achievement level Causal relation with Project Purpose	PM of Ethiopia side and C/P	Revision of PDM will be discussed at the Mid-Term review.
Appropriateness of Inputs	Are the activities appropriate to generate output?			Opinion from stakeholders		Most inputs that are necessary for the implementation of activities have been allocated as planned and converted into outputs. Output1 and 2 have been achieved as scheduled level at the time of Mid-term review.
	Was the dispatch of Japanese experts appropriate in terms of number, expertise, length and timing of their assignment?	Appropriateness of Japanese experts in terms of number, expertise, length and timing.	Result of dispatch of Japanese experts Opinion from stakeholders			Dispatch of Japanese expert has been conducted as planned.
	Was the provision of equipment from Japanese side appropriate in terms of types, quantity and timing of procurement?	Appropriateness of the provision of equipment in terms of types, quantity and timing.	List of procured equipment Opinion from stakeholders			Provision of equipment from Japanese side appropriate in terms of types, quantity and timing of procurement
	Has the training of C/Ps in other country appropriately undertaken in terms of number of trainees, contents (relevancy to the project activities), length and timing?	Appropriateness of the training of C/Ps in other country in terms of number of trainees, contents (relevancy to the project activities), length and timing	Result of Trainings Opinion from stakeholders			Training in other country is planned to be organized in 2nd year
	Has the assignment of C/P staff been appropriate in terms of number, position and competency?	Appropriateness of the assignment of C/P staff in terms of number, position and competency	Result of local cost Opinion from stakeholders			CP has not been assigned appropriately in MoWIE (there is no specific personnel) and there is an issue on the ownership of the Project. There is a shortage of the appropriate personnel in Woreda Health Bureau and it is difficult to conduct a training, OJT and other necessary technical transfers.
	Has the local cost support by the Japanese side been appropriate in terms of amount, use, and timing of disbursement?	Appropriateness of the local cost support by the Japanese side in terms of amount, use, and timing.	Situation of C/P assignment Opinion from stakeholders			Local cost support by the Japanese side been appropriate in terms of amount, use, and timing of disbursement
	Have the local cost support by the Ethiopia side been appropriate in terms of amount, use, and timing of disbursement?	Appropriateness of the local cost support by the Ethiopia side in terms of amount, use, and timing of disbursement?	Result of local cost Opinion from stakeholders			Local cost covered by the Ethiopian side are office space and utilities.
Cost	Comparing to the similar projects (cooperation conducted by the JICA project and other donors), the Output and the Project Purpose are commensurate with the input costs?		Comparison with other project	Project budget Opinion from stakeholders	Project reports Related documents Result of questionnaire survey and interviews with Japanese experts	No incompatible cost of input to Outputs is observed up to date.

		Were the local resources utilized effectively?	Were the existing organizations or facilities utilized effectively?	Situation of utilization of the existing organizations or facilities	Project reports Opinion from stakeholders	Project reports Related documents Result of questionnaire survey and interviews with Japanese experts	Project support and collaborate with local technician and extension workers in grass roots level.
			Were the results of previous similar projects utilized effectively?	Situation of utilization of the results of previous similar project			Lessons learnt from WAS-CAP project are considered when to plan the promotion activities. Technical manuals created by WAS-CAP are utilized.
	Factors which affect the effectiveness of implementing process of the Project	Were there any causes which obstruct the effectiveness of the project		Causes which obstruct the effectiveness of the project			To contribute the governmental plan, the project needs to review the input to improve the work condition of Japanese exparts and local exparts as necessary. The assistance for TOT which requested from MoWIE in 1st year, created a negative effect for efficiency of the Project.
Impact	The Prospect of the Overall Goal Achievement	Is the Overall Goal expected to be achieved?	"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."	Prospect of achievement of the Overall goal	Opinion from stakeholders	Project reports Related documents Result of interviews with Japanese experts and the PM of Ethiopia side	It is pre-matured to measure the achievement at this stage. One WASH National Plan places the importance of Self-supply as a mode of service delivery indispensable to achieve the goals. This contributes to the establishment of enabling environment for the Project activities, while the expectations from the stakeholders to the Project increased.
		Is there other factor to inhibit the achievement of the Overall Goal?		Other factor to inhibit the achievement of the Overall Goal	Existence of inhibiting factors		The quality of 10,000 RP procured by WRBs may critically affect the reputation of RP technology.
	Causal relationship	Isn't there significant gap between the Overall Goal and the Project purpose? Does the achievement of the Project purpose contribute the achievement of the Overall Goal?		Logical consistency			There is a gap between the overall goal and the project purpose.
	Ripple effect	Is there other positive or negative effect except the Overall Goal?		Expectation of positive or negative effect	Opinion from stakeholders		It is predicted that the introduction of self supply technology is utilized for a disemination method regarding to the improvement of water supply and sanitation. The practical examples from the Project can be utilized by the organizations/individuals who are involved in self supply dissemination domestically and intanationally
Sustainability (prospect)	Policy, Institutional Aspect Organizational Aspect	Is the possibility to continue the political assistance high after the termination of the cooperation?		The possibility to continue the political assistance after the termination of the cooperation	Policy and Strategy	Project reports Related documents Result of questionnaire survey and interviews with Japanese experts, the PM of Ethiopia side and C/P	GTP/UAP is likely to be continued until 2015. It is predicted that the self-supply maintains its importance in the overarching policies and development plans of the country.
	Organizational Aspect	Is Ethiopia side likely to maintain and develop the organizational structure including appropriate staff assignment with which the Outputs achieved through the Project can be sustained after the technical cooperation terminates?		The prospect of organizational structure after the technical cooperation terminates	Organizational structure Opinion from stakeholders		The structure of Ethiopian government for self-supply dissemination is likely to be continues if the OWNP continues.

Financial Aspect	Is Ethiopia side likely to secure an adequate budget with which the Outputs achieved through the Project can be sustained after the technical cooperation terminates?	The prospect of budget of Ethiopia side after the technical cooperation terminates	Financial condition Opinion from stakeholders		・OWNP include the budget for self-supply and the budget is likely to be secured if OWNP continues. ・TVETC agreed to add RP technology course into regular curriculum. Therefore the budget for the course is likely to be secure. ・OMFI is expected to continue the RP credit scheme using funds collected form RP cost which originally provided by the Project
Technical Aspect	Is the method of technical transfer used in the Project likely to be maintained by C/P?	Prospect of situation for maintenance of technical transfer used in the Project	Opinion from stakeholders		Project has assisted tendering for mass procurement of RPs and will continue assistance for inspection of them utilizing technical experiences. These assistances have been appreciated by WRB and will contribute to enhance the sustainability in technical aspect.
	Is the maintenance of facilities and equipment made properly?	Situation of the maintenance of facilities and equipment.	Opinion from stakeholders		Equipment provided by the Project maintained by Woreda Water resource Bureau.
	Is the transferred technique suitable to disseminate to other areas?	Content of transferred technique	Opinion from stakeholders		Minimum specification of RP formulated by the project is expected to be standardize and utilized in whole nation. Also the dissemination tools developed by the Project will be distributed and used in other region of Ethiopia.
	Is the mechanism to disseminate the transferred technique to other area included in the Project?	The mechanism to disseminate the transferred technique to other area	Opinion from stakeholders		The Project plans to hold workshops and develop distribute guidelines in the activity related the Output 4.
Social, Cultural and Environmental Aspect	Is there any factor to inhibit the sustainability on Social, Cultural and Environmental aspects?	Factor to inhibit the sustainability on Social, Cultural and Environmental aspects	Opinion from stakeholders		tuneover of the related personnl

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Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Energy

List of input

List of Equipment

Item	Model Number	Plan			Record	
		Time	Place	Unit	Date	Condition
Laminator	LTA32E(A3 size)	1st Year	MoWIE Office	1	15-Mar 2013	Good
Projector	Sony /VPL-Dx100 LCD Projector	1st Year	MoWIE Office	1	11-Apr 2013	Good
UPS	1050VA	1st Year	MoWIE Office, Hawassa Office	2	27-May 2013	Good
Desk Top Computer	Dell/ optiplex GX790, core i3, 2GB, HDD 500GB, 19inch screen	1st Year	Hawassa Office	1	27-May 2013	Good
Projector	Sony /VPL-Dx100 LCD Projector	1st Year	Hawassa Office	1	6-Jun 2013	Good
Screen		1st Year	Hawassa Office	1	6-Jun 2013	Good
Bookbinding Machine	S-100	1st Year	MoWIE Office	1	6-Jun 2013	Good
Combination Printer-Copier-Scanner-Fax	HP M1212nf Laser Jet all in one machine Serial Number: CNGJ8F388N2	1st Year	Hawassa Office	1	27-Jun 2013	Good
Bookbinding Machine	S-100	1st Year	Hawassa Office	1	24-Feb 2014	Good
Lap Top Computer	TOSHIBA/satellite L855 core i5, 6GB, HDD 640GB, 15.6inch screen	1st Year	Hawassa Office (For Each Woreda)	4	27-Feb 2014	Good

List of Equipment Accompanied by Expert Dispatch

Item	Model Number	Plan			Record	
		Time	Place	Unit	Date	Condition
Digital Video Camera	Victor/ GZ-E320-R	1st Year	MoWIE Office	1	16-Mar 2013	Good
Digital Turbidity Meter	Kyoritsu Chemical Check.,corp. WA-PT-4DG	1st Year	MoWIE Office	1	28-Mar 2013	Good
Conductance Meter	Horiba/B-173	1st Year	MoWIE Office	1	28-Mar 2013	Good
Copier	1300678X (FT1X043, AR5620NGSF1), Sharp AR 5620N	1st Year	MoWIE Office	1	27-May 2013	Good
Copier	1300679X (FT1X043, AR5620NGSF1) Sharp AR 5620N	1st Year	Hawassa Office	1	27-May 2013	Good
Generator	RGD5000 Self Start	1st Year	Hawassa Office	4	9-Oct 2013	Good
Leaser Color Printer(A4)	HP M551n Color Laser Jet Printer	1st Year	MoWIE Office	1	11-Oct 2013	Good

Annex 5

List of Other Equipment

Item	Model Number	Year	Place	Number	Date	Condition
Lap Top Computer	TOSHIBA/satellite core i5, 4GB, HDD 500GB, 15.6inch screen, Serial Number:5C295467Q-9 Serial Number:7C038289Q-9	1st Year	MoWIE Office	2	27-May 2013	Good
Desk Top Computer	Dell/ optiplex GX790, core i3, 2GB, HDD 500GB, 19inch screen Serial Number: HHP8TS1, 38075626945	1st Year	MoWIE Office	1	27-May 2013	Good

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List of Interviewee

Date	Name	Title / Organization
3 February 2015 4 February 2015	Mr. Tamane Hailu,	Rural Water Desk Coordinator, MoWIE
3 February 2015 4 February 2015	Mr. Assefa Biru,	National Consultant, Rural WASH, MoWIE
3 February 2015 4 February 2015	Mr. Brhanu Wendaferew,	National Consultant, Rural WASH, MoWIE
3 February 2015	Mr. Abiy Grimam	Wash Coordination Office
4 February 2015	Mr. Tamiru Gedefa,	WASH Program Coordinator, MoWIE
4 February 2015	Mr. Nuredin Mohammed,	Director, Water and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE
4 February 2015	Dr. Markos.Wijore	National Director, EWTI
4 February 2015	Mr. Abebe Mekonnen,,	Director, EWTI
4 February 2015	Mr. Tamiru Fekadu,	Director, EWTI
4 February 2015	Mr. Mesfin Mulugeta,	Coordinator, Water Sector Working Group Secretariat
4 February 2015	Mr. Eyassu Guta,	Program officer, Water Sector Working Group Secretariat
4 February 2015	Mr. Nuredin Mohammed,	Director, Water and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE
5 February 2015	Mr. Zemen Deginetu	Supply Chain Manager, iDE-Ethiopia
5 February 2015	Mr. Melkam Jaleta,	Millennium Water Alliance
6 February 2015	Mr. Zeru Mulunhe	Metal Industry Development Institute
6 February 2015	Mr. Ayane.Y	Metal Industry Development Institute
6 February 2015	Mr. Arto suominen	Chief technical Advisor, COWASH
6 February 2015	Ms. Oona Rautiainen	Junior Expert COWASH

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Annex 6

6 February 2015	Mr. Atkelt Girmay	General Manager, Pamark Business
9 February 2015	Mr. Samuel Tamiru	Director, Water supply facility and governance, , WRB SNNPR
9 February 2015	Mr. Mr. Kassu Eshete	Social Economics Division, WRB SNNPR
9 February 2015	Mr. Kassahun Kulgrored	Water quality Expert, WRB SNNPR
9 February 2015	Mr. Bekele Kassaye	Regional Wash Coordination Officer
10 February 2015	Mr. Mekuria Meskele	Rural credit officer, OMO micro finance instutute
10 February 2015	Mr. Desalegn Gullo	Sanitation Engineer , Disease prevention /Health Promotion
10 February 2015	Mr. Dereje Haile	Machinery Division,, WRB SNNPR
11 February 2015	Mr. Addisu Fisher	Water Office, Dale Woreda
11 February 2015	Mr. Siyoum Mutato	Agriculture office, Dale Woreda
11 February 2015	Mr. Esayas Yasegn	Water Office, Dale Woreda
11 February 2015	Mr. Alman Demissie	Head,Water Office, Dale Woreda
12 February 2015	Mr. Mihret Door	Water office, Yirgachefe Woreda
12 February 2015	Mr. Tilahun Kula	Water office, Yirgachefe Woreda
12 February 2015	Mr. Fetachew Teseme	Water office, Yirgachefe Woreda
16 February 2015	Mr. Woltaji Terfa	WHO
16 February 2015	Mr. John Butterworth	Senior Program Officer, IRC
16 February 2015	Mr. Lemessa Mekonta	Associate consultant, IRC / SRS PLC

Japan International Cooperation Agency

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

Duration: March 2013 to December 2016 (4 Years)

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MOWIE), Water Resources Bureau of SNNPR

Direct Target Group: Water Resources Bureau of SNNPR, Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices in the target areas, Private Service providers concerned with RPs

Beneficiaries: Users of RPs

Project Target Areas: 10 kebeles in 4 Woredas of SNNPR

Working Version 2.1 February 19, 2014

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
【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.	As of the year 2019, in three (3) years after the termination of the Project, in the whole nation of Ethiopia. 1. The percentage of users who knows the methods of improving hygiene and sanitation becomes more than 80% among the RP users. 2. The percentage of RP users who find that their livelihood is improving becomes more than 80%.	• Data/information of MOWIE (Federal, Regional, Woreda) on water supply and sanitation facilities and served population (sample surveys if necessary) • National WASH Inventory • Documents related to Self-supply technology dissemination under Self-supply policy	
【Project Purpose】 Situations of water supply, sanitation and livelihood are improved through dissemination of RPs for Drinking Water in project target areas.	1. The number of RP users who installed RPs by Self-Supply which are manufactured in the project becomes 200. 2. The percentage of RP users who knows the methods of improving hygiene and sanitation becomes more than 90% among the RP users. 3. The percentage of RP users who find that their livelihood is improving becomes more than	• Various reports of the Project • Data/records of Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices • Results of monitoring survey of RP wells • Results of End-line survey	Self-supply policy in One WASH National Program is continued.

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	90%.		
【Outputs】 1. Specifications of RPs for Drinking Water and installation technologies are standardized at the federal level.	1.1 RP technologies are improved in terms of quality and cost reduction, and 2 or more improved RP models are operational by the end of year 2015. 1.2 Minimum standard specification of RPs is agreed among the stakeholders by the end of year 2016. 1.3 At least one (1) application for minimum standardized specification of RPs is applied to ESA, by the end of year 2016.	• Specification of improved RP models • Survey on the satisfaction of related stakeholders (manufacturers, installers, users) concerning on RPs • Documents on application for standardization of RP • Various reports of the Project •	Hindering factors for dissemination of RP technology (e.g. imitation and/or poor-quality products) are not significantly increased.
2. Strategies are formulated for manufacturing, installation technologies, operation and maintenance of RPs for Drinking Water.	2.1 Documentation for the quality control (QC) is prepared for manufacturing and installation of RPs by the end of year 2016. 2.2 Documentation for the Supply chain methodology for RPs parts distribution is prepared by the end year 2016. 2.3 Documentation for the O&M methodology for household RPs is prepared by the end year 2016. 2.4 The number of the trainees of TOT on RP manufacturing, installation and maintenance who completed the training becomes more than 14. 2.5 The number of the trainees of training on RP manufacturing who completed the training becomes more than 8. 2.6 The number of the trainees of training on RP installation,	• Documents on QC • Documents on Supply chain methodology • Documents on O&M methodology • Reports on TOT and manufacturing training • List of RP manufacturers and installers • List of RP parts providers/ retailers • Manual on RP manufacturing, TOT manual, Guide for RP installation • Various reports of the Project	There is no significant change in the RP parts market, not in favour of RP manufacturers and installers.

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	operation and maintenance who completed the training becomes more than 150. 2.7 Lists of RP manufacturers and installers are in place. 2.8 80% or more of the listed RP manufacturers and installers are aware of how to access to the RP parts providers/retailers.		
3. Promotion activities on RP including hygiene education are accelerated by the governmental and semi-governmental organization in the target Woredas.	3.1 Micro-Finance scheme for purchasing of RPs is established. 3.2 Methodology and procedures in promotion activities on RP including hygiene education are defined. 3.3 All Woreda WASH Teams are involved in the promotion activities. 3.4 The RP dissemination handbook. is developed based on the experiences and lessons from the activities for Output 3.	• Implementation plans of the target Woredas • Various reports of the Project • Lists of Woreda WASH Team members involved in RP technology promotion in the target Woredas • Results of RP technology and self-supply concept awareness test during various trainings/workshops • Documents of Water Resources Bureau related to Self-supply and RP dissemination	Micro finance institutes continue with certain schemes which can be utilized by the rural dwellers for RP purchases.
4. Practices of RP use including hygiene are supported continuously by the village technicians and extension workers in the target areas.	4.1 The percentage of functional RPs which are installed in the project is more than 90%. 4.2 The percentage of RP users who received support from health extension workers becomes more than 90%. 4.3 The percentage of RP users who received support from agriculture extension workers becomes more than 85%.	• List of installed RP wells • Data/records of Woreda Water, Offices on water facilities • Monitoring records on RP wells • Various reports of the Project, • Questionnaire survey to RP users	

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Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Energy

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
5. Project knowledge and experiences are compiled as dissemination tools and acknowledged in nation-wide	5.1 The dissemination tools with reflection of the Project's experiences are delivered to water resources bureaus of each region	• Dissemination tools • Distribution record of dissemination tools	
【Activities】 1.1 Develop and improve various types of RPs to meet different needs, and tested. (*1) 1.1.1 Survey and make lists of RPs which are currently utilized 1.1.2 Improve each part of existing RPs 1.1.3 Test the existing and develop RPs in terms of durability, safety, functionality, compatibility, cost effectiveness, design, easiness of installation and O&M, protection of contamination 1.1.4 Test low-cost designs of structure of well head of traditional hand dug well and concrete-slab and propose feasible methods/measures to minimize contamination 1.1.5 Test low-cost drilling and construction technologies and do comparative analysis 1.2 Facilitate the standardisation process of RP specifications and its installation technologies 1.2.1 Organize meetings to examine specifications for RPs among the stakeholders concerned 1.2.2 Facilitate the approval processes of the RP in collaboration with MoWIE 1.2.3 Facilitate the necessary procedures for standardization by ESA 1.3 Formulate operation manuals for manufacturing, installation and O & M of RPs, based on the experiences and lessons learned from the activities for Output 1. 2.1 Propose quality control systems of manufacturing and installing of RPs 2.1.1 Clarify roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders in quality control systems of RPs 2.1.2 Propose certification systems for RP manufacturers 2.1.3 Assist in organizing a certain type of association for self-help among the private manufactures, installers 2.2 Consider O&M methodology for household RPs. 2.3 Consider supply chain methodology for RP parts distribution. 2.4 Facilitate consensus building on the concept and methodology of capacity development for RP manufacturing and installation with WRB and TVET Bureau 2.5 Assist in carrying out trainings on capacity development for RP manufacturing,	【Inputs】 **1. <u>The Japanese side</u>** 1) Experts i. Chief advisor / Dissemination strategy ii. Mechanical engineering / Mechanical design iii. Drilling technologies iv. Dissemination v. Agriculture vi. Micro-finance / Improvement of rural livelihood vii. Sanitation and hygiene viii. Other necessary fields 2) Equipment 3) Training in Japan, third countries and in Ethiopia 4) Cost for operation **2. <u>The Ethiopian side</u>** 1) Counterpart personnel 2) Equipment 3) Facilities (office space) 4) Cost for operation	

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
installation, operation and maintenance 2.5.1 Carry out TOT on manufacturing and installation of RPs for TVETC trainers and private RP manufacturers utilizing operation manuals 2.5.2 Assist existing trainers in carrying out manufacturing training for the existing RP manufacturers 2.5.3 Assist trained trainers in carrying out manufacturing training for newly identified potential RP manufacturers 2.5.4 Assist trained trainers in carrying out installation trainings for Woreda technicians and village technicians through RP installation practices 2.6 Prepare list of manufacturer and village technicians, suppliers of RP materials and parts 3.1 Formulate Regional strategies for accelerating RP dissemination 3.1.1 Survey and identify existing water supply facilities 3.1.2 Draft Regional strategies for accelerating RP dissemination based on the analysis of shallow well locations, economic status, livelihood, and access to Drinking Water in rural areas in line with "the National Guidelines for Self-Supply in Ethiopia" and other related policy documents 3.2 Select target Woredas/areas for accelerating promotion activities on RP including hygiene education. 3.2.1 Categorize Woredas/areas base on the above strategies 3.2.2 Select target Woredas/areas together with the regional RP Team based on the above categorization and propose it to JCC for approval 3.3 Incorporate promotion activities on RP including hygiene education into the existing plans in the target Woredas 3.3.1 Collect and analyse necessary information in order to carry out the project activities 3.3.2 Identify incentives (e.g., introduction of cash crops) for target groups/areas and methodology in line with the self-supply concept 3.4 Introduce micro-finance institution to support for RP purchase 3.4.1 Identify appropriate micro-finance scheme and sign MOU with the micro-finance institution at the regional level 3.4.2 Organize workshops to introduce the identified micro-finance scheme to the personnel of micro-finance institutions in the target Woredas 3.4.3 Assist micro-finance institution in monitoring the operation of micro finance scheme			---------- 【Pre-Conditions】

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
3.5 Carry out the promotion activities on RP including hygiene education with Woreda WASH Teams and extension workers 3.5.1 Assist Woreda WASH Teams and extension workers in organizing community meeting/workshops in the selected target areas for introduction of improvement of shallow wells, RPs and supportive options for financial arrangement 3.5.2 Assist the loan applicants in taking necessary procedures for RP purchase in the target areas 3.5.3 Assist village technicians in installing RP at the users' wells through OJT of them. 3.6 Develop RP dissemination handbook based on the experiences and lessons learned from the activities for Output 3. 4.1 Assist village technicians, extension workers and Woreda WASH Teams in improving operation and maintenance of RP 4.1.1 Assist village technicians in maintaining RP 4.1.2 Assist village technicians, extension workers and Woreda WASH Teams in monitoring RP use in technical aspect 4.1.3 Assist extension workers and Woreda WASH Teams in sharing experiences and good practices on operation and maintenance of RP at the community meeting mentioned above 3.5.1 4.2 Assist health extension workers in disseminating hygiene practices 4.2.1 Review way of hygiene education associate with promotion activities on RP 4.2.2 Assist health extension workers in instructing how to treat water at household level 4.2.3 Assist health extension workers in monitoring hygiene practice by RP users 4.2.4 Assist health extension workers in sharing experiences and good practices of hygiene at the community meetings mentioned above 3.5.1 4.3 Assist agriculture extension workers in disseminating practices for livelihood improvement. 4.3.1 Compile good practice of small scale agriculture with utilizing of RPs. 4.3.2 Assist agriculture extension workers in instructing how to practice livelihood improvement 4.3.3 Assist agriculture extension workers in monitoring practice for livelihood improvement by the RP users 4.3.4 Assist agriculture extension workers in sharing experiences and good practices of improvement of livelihood at the community meeting mentioned above 3.5.15.1			

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
5.1 Compile experiences and lessons learned from activities for Outputs 1 up to 4 as dissemination tools. 5.2 Facilitate to organize workshops to acknowledge experiences and lessons learned from project with dissemination tools in nation-wide.			

Abbreviation: ESA: Ethiopian Standard Authority, EWTI: Ethiopian Water Technology Institute, MOU: Memorandums of Understanding, O&M: Operations and Maintenance, SNNPR: Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region, TOT: Training of Trainers, TVETC: Technical, Vocational and Educational Training College

Note*1: There are various use of RPs, such as individual household or community water supply, irrigation various scales.
1.1.2 Parts: wheel, wheel cover, bearing, counter rotation device, rope etc.
1.1.5 Drilling and construction technologies: hand dug well, tube well

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Energy

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Japan International Cooperation Agency

MINUTES OF THE FIFTH JOINT COORDINATIONCOMMITTEEMEETING
FOR
THE PROJECT FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT THROUGH DISSEMINATION OF ROPE PUMPS (RPS) FOR DRINKING WATER (WAS-RoPSS)

Date: Friday, 30th October, 2015
Venue: Ground Floor Hall, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity, Addis Ababa
Time: 9:15-12:00
Chairperson: Ato Nuredin Mohammed, Director, Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity

Summary of discussion:
The 5th JCC was conducted according to the agenda as attached in Annex-1.
Participants of JCC, as attached as Annex-2, discussed and agreed upon as follows.

The meeting was opened by Ato Nuredin Mohammed. The remark was followed by Mr. Kimiaki Jin, Country Representative of JICA, explaining about JICA's assistance in water sector and expressed his expectation to have good discussion on the Project.

1. Presentation on the Plan of Activities in Project Period 3

Mr. Agash Asmemaw, Self-supply Focal Person of MoWIE, gave overview of the WAS-RoPSS Project, explained the activities achieved in the past periods and presented the plan of Project Period 3. Following his presentation, the floor was opened for questions and answers, chaired by Mr. Nuredine. Clarified points are as follows;

- ✓ The documents on standardization are with Mr. Abiti and he promised to proceed for ESA approval. Meanwhile, it was suggested that the draft minimum standard document should be distributed to the manufactures.
- ✓ "Self-supply" to be understood by the stakeholders is a challenge since water supply facility has been given freely by the government before. Furthermore, NGOs are giving rope pumps free at this moment. In Self supply context, households have to purchase rope pumps by their own expenses.
- ✓ Unless the beneficiaries satisfy with the rope pump product, they will not repay the loan. The rope pumps have been providing benefits to the users in terms of safety and easy operation and OMFI has experiences in their schemes including repayment collection. The Project will focus on repayment during this project period since this is a key for expansion of rope pump dissemination.
- ✓ Financial report should be presented in the JCC meeting.
- ✓ The statuses of rope pumps installed are monitored by the Project in July and August 2015. Out of 152, 10 rope pumps were not functioning due to the following reasons; well dry up, rope cut, well collapse

and the rope pump structure damage by animal hitting. These problems have been fixed by the village technician according to the latest information which was gathered this month. Water quality test result will be presented in the next progress report.

- ✓ To have safer drinking water, hygiene and sanitation awareness creation activity should be continuously done with intense cooperation of Health Bureau.
- ✓ From the Research and Development Directorate, there was a strong request on holding a national level meeting on minimum standard for the direct stakeholders like regional water bureaux and manufacturers. The Project Team will consider accommodating it in the planned final seminar of the Project.
- ✓ Payment to village technicians is done by the users. There is a price list for each item of maintenance which was agreed among the Village Technicians and the RP users.

2. Presentation on the revised PDM and R/D

Mr. Ephrem highlighted 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". The document is available at the Project office. Mr. Nuredin suggested distributing the PDM to the JCC members.

3. Remark from JICA HQ

Mr. Yamagami made a remark for the meeting, reporting the site visit conducted a day before to one of the project target areas. He recognised that the users were pleased to have rope pumps in their compound. At the same time, water quality is a big concern, since people are using the water fetched from the rope pump wells directly for drinking without treatment. Collaboration with Health Bureau is critical to tackle this problem.

4. AOB

Mr. Ephrem explained that SNNPR is planning to distribute 10,000 rope pumps and the Project is suggesting some assistance to fill the gap. Mr. Agash mentioned that the previous support did not meet the regions expectation and warned JICA to take it into consideration. Method of training and utilizing microfinance scheme is also a concern of the Ministry. All the advices and suggestions from MoWIE should be forwarded to SNNPR.

5. Closing

The chairman thanked all the participants for the fruitful discussion. The Project team is expected to put its best efforts especially on water quality, hygiene and sanitation. On the other hand, standardization will be preceded by Mr. Abiti, sending the documents to required institutions for necessary approval. The chairman suggested MoWIE counterparts to visit a project site. At the same time, MoWIE will guide the Region to be able to take proper actions for Self-supply acceleration.

Meeting was closed at 11:20.

Minutes certified by

Mr. Nuredin Mohammed
Director, Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate,
Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity

Ms. Akino Kitazume
Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy,
JICA Project Team

Annex-1

The 5th Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting

October 30, 2015, Ground Floor Hall, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity

Chairperson: Nuredine Mohammed, Director

Programme

Content	Presenter
Opening Remarks	Nuredine Mohammed, Director
Remarks from JICA Ethiopia Office	Kimiaki Jin, Representative
Presentation on the Plan Activities in Project Period 3	Agash Asmamew, Project Team, MoWIE
Questions and Answers	
Presentation on the revised PDM and R/D	Ephrem Fufa, Project Officer
Questions and Answers	
Remarks from JICA HQ	Keisuke Yamagami, JICA HQ
Closing Remarks	Nuredine Mohammed, Director

Annex-2

The 5th Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting

Participants

Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity

Nuredin Mohammed,	Director, Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate
Abiti Getaneh,	Director, Research and Development Directorate
Abiy Girma,	National WASH Coordinator
Tamiru Gedefa,	National WASH PMU Coordinator
Agash Asmamew,	National Consultant, Self Supply
Dr. Almayehu Mekonnen,	Lead National Consultant
Asefa Gebrewold,	MSE Development

JICA

Kimiaki Jin,	Representative, JICA Ethiopia Office
Keisuke Yamagami,	JICA Headquarter
Ephrem Fufa,	Programme Officer, JICA Ethiopia Office
Itsuro Takahashi,	Project Formulation Advisor, JICA Ethiopia Office

WAS-RoPSS

Akino Kitazume,	Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy
Kaina Homma,	Hygiene and Sanitation / Community Development
Girma Senbeta,	Technical Coordinator
Afra Mohammed,	Secretary

MINUTES OF MEETING BETWEEN
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
AND
MINISTRY OF WATER, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY
OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
ON
JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECT
FOR
"THE PROJECT FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT THOROUGH DISSEMINATION OF ROPE PUMPS (RPs) FOR DRINKING WATER"

The Terminal Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") visited the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "Ethiopia") from 12th June to 1st July, 2016 for the purpose of reviewing the progress and the achievements of "The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water" (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

During its stay in Ethiopia, the Team visited the Project area, exchanged views and opinions with stakeholders on the Project and had a series of discussions with the officials of the Ethiopian organizations concerned. And the Joint Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the JCC') was held on 30th June, 2016.

As a result of discussions, the Team submitted the Joint Terminal Evaluation Report as attached and both sides agreed on the matters referred to in the report.

Addis Ababa, 30th June, 2016

Mr. Yuki Aratsu

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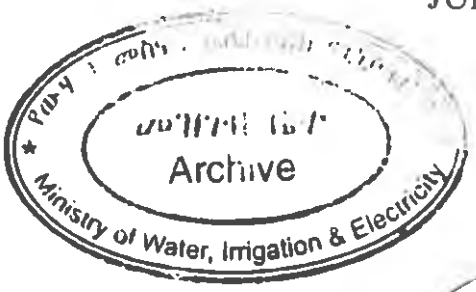
JOINT TERMINAL EVALUATION REPORT
FOR
THE JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECT
FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT THRUOGH DISSEMINATION OF ROPE PUMPS FOR DRINKING WATER
(WAS-ROPSS)
IN
THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUPLIC OF ETHIOPIA

Japan International Cooperation Agency
and
Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

JUNE 30, 2016



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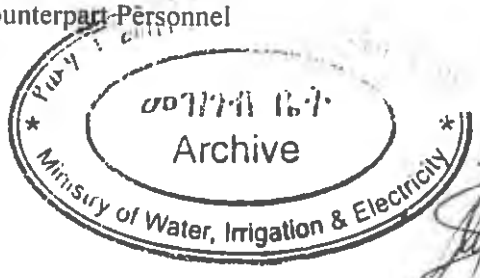
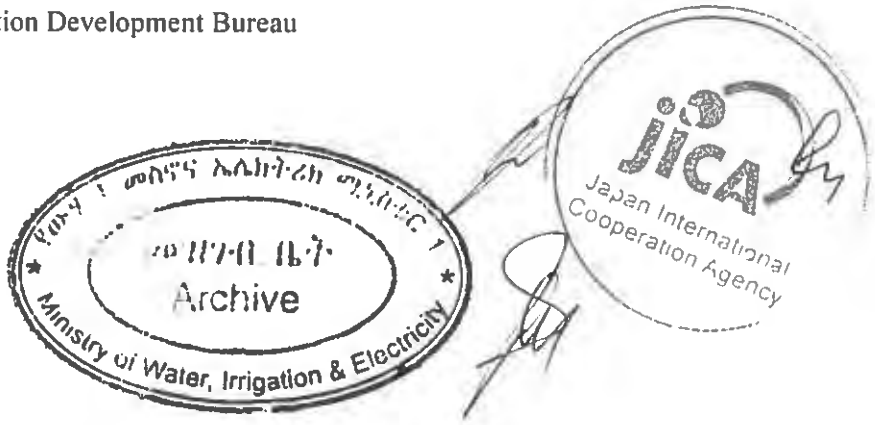


Abbreviations

BoA	Agriculture Bureau
BoH	Health Bureau
COC	Certificate of Competency
C/P	Counterpart
ESA	Ethiopia Standards Agency
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EWTEC	Ethiopia Water Technology Centre
EWTI	Ethiopia Water Technology Institute
GI pipe	Galvanized Iron Pipes
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
HWTS	Household Water Treatment and Storage
IRC	International Water and Sanitation Centre
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JCC	Joint Coordination Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MFI	Micro Finance Institute
MIDI	Metal Industrial Development Institute
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWIE	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OMFI	OMO microfinance institute
PDM	Project Design Matrix
RP	Rope Pump
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region
TOT	Training Of Trainers
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TVETC	Technical and Vocational Education Training Collage
UAP	Universal Access Plan
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
VT	Village Technician
WAS-CAP	The Water Sector Capacity Development Project in Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regional State in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WAS-RoPSS	The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps for Drinking Water
WHO	World Health Organization
WIDB	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau



1. INTRODUCTION

1-1. Objectives of the Terminal Evaluation

The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps for Drinking Water (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") is a bilateral technical cooperation project between the Government of Japan through JICA and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia through Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE), Water and Irrigation Development Bureau (WIDB) of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR). This three-year and nine-month project was launched in March 2013 and will be completed in December 2016[1]. With the remaining project period of about six months, JICA dispatched the Japanese Team to Ethiopia from 12 June to 1 July 2016, for evaluating the achievement of the Project. The Joint Terminal Evaluation team consisting of MoWIE and SNNPR WIDB officials and the Japanese Team has undertaken the terminal evaluation jointly.

Objectives of the terminal evaluation are as follows:

1) To review the degree of the achievement of inputs, outputs and the Project Purpose based on the Project Design Matrix (hereinafter referred to as "PDM") (Annex 1: PDM version 3.1);
2) To conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the Project from the viewpoints of five evaluation criteria (relevant, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability)
3) To identify contributing and hindering factors of the progress of the Project;
4) To formulate recommendations for the Project and relevant parties with regard to the activities for the remaining period of the Project and after termination of the Project; and
5) To draw out lessons learned from the Project for future cooperation in the same field.

1-2. Methodology of the Terminal Evaluation

The Terminal Evaluation was conducted based on PDM (Version 3.1), which was agreed to revise during the Mid-Term Review in February 2015 and signed on 31 July 2015 (see Annex 1 PDM Version 3.2). The Joint Evaluation Team consisting of both the Ethiopian and Japanese sides conducted the evaluation based on the confirmation on the achievement of the Project and the implementation process with the five evaluation criteria. Based on its result, this Joint Evaluation Report was developed. The definition of the five evaluation criteria applied in the analysis for the evaluation is given in the table below.

Criteria	Definition as per the JICA Evaluation Guidelines
1. Relevance	Relevance of the plan for the Project has been reviewed in terms of validity of the Project objective and overall goal, in connection with the development policy of the Government of Ethiopia, the foreign assistance policy of the Government of Japan, the needs of beneficiaries, and the logical coherence of the Project.
2. Effectiveness	Effectiveness is considered by assessing the extent of achievement of the Project objective and the clarification of the relationship between the Project purpose and the outputs.
3. Efficiency	Efficiency of the implementation of the Project is analyzed with focus on the relationship between outputs and inputs in terms of time, quality and quantity of inputs.
4. Impact	Impact of the Project is evaluated on expectation level to achieve the Overall Goal and the basis of direct or indirect, positive or negative, intended or unintended influences generated by the Project.
5. Sustainability	Sustainability of the Project is evaluated on the political, institutional, financial and technical aspects for examining how the achievements of the Project would be sustainable after the period of the Project.

[1] Project period is divided as follows: Period 1(2013.03 - 2014.07), Period 2 (2014.07 - 2015.08), Period 3 (2015.09 – 2016.12).

Data collection methods used for the terminal evaluation were as follows:

- Review of the Project documents and policy documents
- Questionnaires of Ethiopian counterpart personnel (C/Ps), Japanese experts
- Key informant interviews to draw out opinions of the following stakeholders on the issues above: Ethiopian C/Ps in MoWIE, WIDB, TVETC, Metal Industry Development Institute (MIDI), Bureau of Agriculture (BOA) and Bureau of Health (BOH) RP manufacturers, Village Technicians, OMFI, RP users, RP self-supply partners (IRC, Millennium Water Alliance, Water.org, International Water and Sanitation Center, Aqua for all) and Japanese experts
- Site observations of TVETC, Village Technicians, RP users in the Project target sites (1. Dale Woreda, 2. Damot Pulasa, 3.Meskan Woreda, 4. Yirgachefe Woreda)

The list of C/Ps and stakeholders consulted is shown in Annex 3.

1-3. Members of the Joint Terminal Evaluation Team

The Terminal Evaluation of the Project was conducted jointly by both the Ethiopian and Japanese sides. Members of the team were as follows.

(1) Ethiopian side

Name	Title	Organization
Mr. Agash Asmamaw	Advisor on Rural WASH and focal person for self-supply	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity
Mr. Bekele Belete	Social Economist	Water, Irrigation and Development Bureau of SNNPR

(2) Japanese side

Name	Title	Position and Organization
Mr. Yuki Aratsu	Leader	Global Environment Department, JICA
Mr. Keisuke Yamagami	Evaluation Planning	Water Resources Team 2, Water Resources Group, Global Environment Department, JICA
Ms. Hiroyo Onozato	Evaluation Analysis	Global Link Management

1-4. Schedule of the Terminal Evaluation

The Terminal Evaluation was conducted during the period between 12 June until 1 July 2016 as in ANNEX 4.

2. OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT

2-1. Background

In the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as 'Ethiopia'), the proportion of the population who has access to safe water was as low as 44%, at the time of the preparation of the project, while the average of Sub-Saharan African countries is 61% (2012, WHO/UNICEF). The Government of Ethiopia set the target of water supply access of 98.5% by 2015 in the Universal Access Plan 2, UAP2, which is a five-year development plan of the water and sanitation sector aligned with GTP I. In particular, it focuses on the rural water supply, as the average increment of the access rate is set about 7% annually (UAP2, MoWIE).

Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as 'JICA'), as a development partner of Ethiopia for a long time, has provided financial and technical assistances in rural water supply sub-sector for the last several decades. In particular, it has been contributing to the new sphere of rural water supply technology,

rope pumps, hereinafter referred to as 'RP'. RP, as a low cost water lifting device which can be self-supplied by the rural people, was improved and introduced by two technical cooperation projects, namely, Ethiopia Water Technology Centre Project (EWTEC) and the Water Sector Capacity Development Project in Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regional State in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (WAS-CAP).

RP is now increasingly valued as one of the low cost technologies for 'Self Supply' as the government placed it in its national guidelines and plans. However, dissemination of RP has yet been limited so far for several reasons. For instance, some untrained local manufacturers forged RP, which were low in quality and caused malfunctioning. These low quality RP in turn contributed to bad reputations and lowered the market values of RP in some areas. The absence of the appropriate financial support system to the rural people also contributed to the slow expansion of the RP market. Therefore, it is essential that the government have clear national strategies for accelerating the dissemination of RP, which may include the financial support system for the rural people, as well as improvement of RP as a valued market commodity.

In this context, the Government of Ethiopia has requested technical assistance to JICA in August 2010 and JICA conducted the detailed project planning study from March to April 2012 and in June 2012. As a results, it was found that the Government of Ethiopia has already made a good progress in the acceleration of the Self-Supply, and that the technical assistance shall not be limited to improvement and standardization of RP but shall be extended to dissemination and marketing of RP. Both parties agreed the project design and signed the Record of Discussion (R/D) in August 2012, and the Project was officially launched in March 2013.

2-2. Summary of the Project

The outline of the Project described in PDM Version 3.2 is as follows.

Overall Goal	Water supply and sanitation condition and livelihood in rural areas are improved through dissemination of RPs for Drinking Water in Southern nations, Nationalities and People's Region.
Project Purpose	Situation of water supply, sanitation and livelihood are improved through dissemination of RPs for Drinking Water in project target areas.*
Outputs	1) Specifications of RPs for Drinking Water and installation technologies are standardized at the federal level. 2) Strategies are formulated for manufacturing, installation technologies, operation and maintenance of RPs for Drinking Water. 3) Promotion activities on RP including hygiene education are accelerated by the governmental and semi-governmental organization in the target woredas. 4) Practices of RP use including hygiene are supported continuously by the village technicians and extension workers in the target areas. 5) Project knowledge and experiences are compiled as dissemination tools and acknowledged in SNNP and other Regions.

*The target areas are four geographical areas (one to three kebeles per area, in total ten kebeles in four selected woredas. Target Woredas & Kebeles: 1. Dale Woreda (Bera Chale, Bera Tedicho, Gajamo), 2. Damot Pulsa (Game Kebecho, Helen Korke, Tomtome Menta), 3.Meskan Woreda (Yetabon), 4. Yirgachefe Woreda (Chelba, Chitu, Dumerso). The selection was made in November 2013 based on the needs assessment in SNNPR.

3. ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PROJECT

Achievements of the Project are measured in terms of inputs, activities, outputs, project purpose and overall goals, all of which are in accordance with the PDM (Version 3.1) as in Annex 1.

3-1. Results of Inputs

3-1-1 Japanese Side

(1) Experts

Eight short-term experts have been dispatched as planned in the following various fields. The total period of dispatch is 83.77 man-month as of 31 May 2016 out of the planned 95.56 man-month till the end of the Project period.

Table 3.1 - Placement Records of Japanese Experts (as of 31 May 2016)

Name	Fields of expertise	M/M	
		By Period	Total
Ms. Akino KITAZUME	Chief Advisor/ Dissemination Strategy	7.50 (Period 1) 7.00 (Period 2) 5.57. (Period 3)	20.07
Mr. Takeshi ONO	Deputy Chief Advisor/ Dissemination	6.93 (Period 1) 3.67 (Period 2) 0.00 (Period 3)	10.60
Mr. Yoichi HARADA	Mechanical Engineering/ Mechanical Design	5.00 (Period 1) 3.00 (Period 2) 1.73 (Period 3)	9.73
Mr. Hidekuni USAMI	Drilling Technologies/ Construction Management	4.50 (Period 1) 0.93 (Period 2) 0.73 (Period 3)	6.16
Ms. Takako UCHIDA	Agriculture (Micro-Irrigation/Cultivation)	6.20 (Period 1) 3.50 (Period 2) 3.53 (Period 3)	13.23
Ms. Ayano ISHII	Micro Finance/ Improvement of Rural Livelihood	2.00 (Period 1)	2.00
Mr. Jun SUGAI	Micro Finance/ Improvement of Rural Livelihood	1.00 (Period 1)	1.00
Ms. Kaina HONMA	Sanitation and Hygiene/ Community Development	6.77 (Period 1) 8.27 (Period 2) 5.93 (Period 3)	20.97
		Grand Total	83.77

(2) Provision of Equipment

By the time of the Terminal Evaluation, total amount of 4,536,800 Japanese Yen (equivalent to US $48,242)[2] has been disbursed for the costs of equipment provision including PCs, power supply generator, digital turbidity meter etc. The list of equipment is shown in Annex 5.

Table 3.2 - Expenses for provision of equipment (Unit: JPY)

Period 1 (2013.03 - 2014.07)	Period 2 (2014.07 - 2015.08)	Period 3 (*plan) (2015.09 – 2016.12)	Total (JPY)
4,104,800	0	432,000*	4,536,800

[2] For calculation, JICA official exchange rates are used as follows: @JPY91.84/USD (March 2013) for period 1, JPY103.41/USD (2014.07) for period 2, 121.81JPY/USD (2015.09) for period 3.

(3) Local Operational Costs

The amount of financial contribution from the Japanese side for local operational costs (RP training and material costs, office supplies, local consultants and staff, fuel, travel costs etc.) during the Project is 159,153,000 Japanese Yen (Equivalent to US $1,540,269)[3] at the time of the terminal evaluation.

Table 3.3 - Local Operational Costs (Unit: JPY)

Period 1 (2013.03 - 2014.07)	Period 2 (2014.07 - 2015.08)	Period 3 (*Plan) (2015.09 – 2016.12)	Total (JPY)
59,954,000	50,033,000	49,166,000	159,153,000

3-1-2 Ethiopian Side

(1) Assignment of Counterpart Personnel (C/P)

From the commencement of the Project, total of 41 persons were assigned as C/Ps from 9 organizations (MoWIE 11, WIDB 15, EWTI 1, OMFI 4, TVET bureau of SNNPR 1, TVETC – Hawassa 2, BOA 1, BOH 4, Women Children and Youth Affairs Bureau of SNNPR 1). The list of C/P is shown in ANNEX 6.

(2) Provision of buildings and facilities

Office space for the Project was provided in MoWIE in Addis Ababa and WIDB in Hawassa. Training facilities were provided in TVETC for RP manufacturing and installation training and at MIDI for welding training etc.

(3) Budgetary allocation

MoWIE and WIDB disbursed their budget for the Project activities as below.

- (MoWIE) The periodic review and mid-term review of the project etc. participated by C/Ps, Operation and facilitation of activities such as liaison with stakeholders.
- (WIDB) Training materials and pumps for RP installment and O&M training and distribution costs. Material costs (documents, stationary) for RP promotion orientation.

3-2. Achievement of the Activities

Overall activities were implemented as planned based on PDM (Annex 1) and Plan of Operations (PO) (Annex 2) with slight delays in finalization of the documents such as RP handbook. Major details of activity achievement for each Output are explained in the following section 3-3.

[3] For calculation, JICA official exchange rates are used as follows: @JPY91.84/USD (March 2013) for period 1, JPY103.41/USD (2014.07) for period 2, 121.81JPY/USD (2015.09) for period 3)

3-3. Achievement of the Outputs

Findings regarding the achievement of the expected outputs at the time of the terminal evaluation are as follows:

3-3-1. OUTPUT 1

Output 1: Specifications of RPs for Drinking Water and installation technologies are standardized at the federal level.	
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	**Achievement**
1.1. RP technologies are improved in terms of quality and cost reduction, and 2 or more improved RP models are operational by the end of year 2015.	• Two RP models (1. 2014 Model, 2. Pole Model) with upgraded specifications were selected for the promotion by the Project after developing four new models and conducting a series of comparative tests with other two existing models. • As a result of the improvement in structure frame with less welded parts, riser pipes[4], and guide box of RP, production costs of these two models are lower than the JICA Classic Model by 11.4% for 2014 Model and 48.3 % for Pole Model. Improvement was also made for reducer blocks, concrete well cover and apron to prevent drain water from flowing back to well. • Newly developed parts such as U-shape[5] frame, pre-casted rubber wheel and HDPE pipes were also tested for providing more technical options for RP manufacturing in future. • After 2014 model was selected for RP promotion, 120 units were produced. 120 units have been installed and functioning.
1.2. Minimum standard specification of RPs is agreed among the stakeholders by the end of year 2016.	• In July 2015, the Standardization Working Group[6] agreed and finalized the minimum standards of RP parts for its submission to the Ethiopia Standards Agency (ESA).
1.3. At least one (1) application for minimum standardized specification of RPs is applied to ESA, by the end of year 2016.	• In November 2015, MoWIE submitted the application for the minimum standardized specification of RP to ESA • On 31 March 2016, Technical inspection committee of ESA was held with participation of MoWIE and technical staff from the Project team for presenting technical information of the RP minimum standards. • In April 2016, the minimum standardized specification of RP was approved by ESA.

Output 1 has been achieved at the time of the terminal evaluation as shown in the indicators above.

The minimum standard specification of RP was approved by ESA. This achievement is beyond the target set within the Project period. The next step for MoWIE is to disseminate this national standard to relevant stakeholders including governmental bodies at the federal, regional and woreda levels as well as manufacturers.

[4] ISO standardized uPVC pipes were introduced for new models.

[5] Due to the reduced number of welded part, the strengthening of the frame was increased and the risk of corrosion was reduced since the bendable part does not have any opening on the pipe walls where the water could penetrate.

[6] The RP standardization Working Group was established in October 2013 to discuss the issue of RP standardizations composed of the representatives of MoWIE and WIDB, RP manufactures, NGOs and private RP trainers.

Output 2

Output 2: Strategies are formulated for manufacturing, installation technologies, operation and maintenance of RPs for Drinking Water.	
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	**Achievement**
2.1 Documentation for the quality control (QC) is prepared for manufacturing and installation of RP by the end of year 2016.	• By the Period 3, five types of the checklist[7] were developed for quality control of RP manufacturing and installation. • Through TVET system of Certificate of Competency (COC), technical certificate exams for RP manufacturing and installation have been introduced. • Draft strategy paper for the quality control was developed and will be finalized by October in 2016.
2.2 Documentation for the Supply chain strategies for RP parts distribution is prepared by the end year 2016.	• Workshop was held for discussing supply chain in the region with participations of RP manufacturers and C/Ps. The list of part shops was developed. The supply-chain strategy paper has been under development. It will be reviewed among related C/Ps and finalized by October 2016.
2.3 Documentation for the O&M strategies for household RPs is prepared by the end year 2016.	• O&M sheet, which illustrates the procedure of maintenance of RP, was developed after agreeing on the workflow of Village Technicians. Based on the results of the refresher training for Village Technicians held in March and April 2016, the strategy paper for the O&M has been under development and will be finalized by October 2016.
2.4 The number of the trainees of TOT on RP manufacturing, installation and maintenance who completed the training becomes more than 14.	• 16 trainees (12 from TVETC trainers, 4 from the private sector) completed two TOT sessions (1. Installation/O&M, 2. Manufacturing). They have been conducting RP installation and maintenance training for village technicians on sites.
2.5 The number of the trainees of training on RP manufacturing who completed the training becomes more than 8.	• 13 trainees completed RP manufacturing training (6 trainees for the advance course, 7 trainees for basic course.). • 10 RP manufactures passed the COC exam.
2.6 The number of the trainees of training on RP installation, operation and maintenance who completed the training becomes more than 150.	• The total number of trainees is more than 262 as below. By the Mid-term review, 52 Village Technicians, 26 officials from WIDB, Zone and Woreda Water Offices, 12 TVETC trainers, 4 from the private sector participated in RP installation and O&M training. In addition, 200 households of RP users participated in RP O&M training. • In total 27 passed COC for RP installation (10 TVETC instructors, 8 Village Technicians, 6 technical officials of Woreda Water Offices, 1 WIDB official, 2 Project office staff)
2.7 Lists of RP manufacturers and installers are in place.	• "List of Manufacturer & Supplier of Pipes and Fittings Pipes"[8] was developed through the workshop with participation of relevant C/Ps as well as RP manufacturers in February 2015. • "Village Technicians Catalogue" was developed in March 2016.

[7] 1. Quality Control checklist for RP manufacturing, 2. Quality Control checklist for RP Installation and construction of apron, drainage canal and soak away pit etc., 3. Checklist for techniques and qualification of RP manufacturers, 4. Checklist for techniques and qualification of Village Technicians as RP installers, 5. Checklist for qualification of RP technical trainers.

[8] The list includes the information of 8 pipe suppliers, 9 fitting suppliers, 7 metal product suppliers, 2 piston suppliers, 14 manufacturers, and 1 plastic-well liner ring supplier (as of March 2016).

2.8 80% or more of the listed RP manufacturers and installers are aware of how to access to the RP parts providers/ retailers.	• 88% of the RP manufactures in the list responded that they were aware of how to access to RP parts (The result of the questionnaire at the workshop in March 2016).

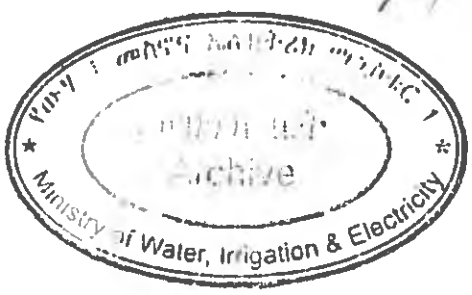
Output 2 has mostly been achieved at the time of the terminal evaluation as shown in the indicators above. Indicator 2-1, 2-2 and 2-3 target the formulation of strategies respectively for quality control of RP manufacturing & installation, supply chain of RP parts, and O&M of RP. These strategy papers have been under development and will be finalized by October in 2016. All other indicators have already been achieved.

The number of trainees by organizations is listed as below. After the Mid-Term Review, the Project has also started training activities to support WIDB's initiative in installation of 10,000 RP in SNNPR based on the Minutes of Meeting as explained in 3-6-3 (1). For instance, in Period 3, the Project team expanded its activities to delivering 1) installation and O&M training for zonal water offices and woreda water offices beyond the project target areas, 2) training for manufacturing the concrete well covers and reducer blocks, and 3) orientation for zonal and woredas' admin, water, health, agriculture and OMFI offices on RP dissemination and credit scheme.

Table 3.4 - Number of trainees by training courses and organization (12 June 2016)

Organization	1. TOT	2. RP manufacturing (advanced)	3. RP Manufacturing (Basic)	4. Installation and O&M	Accumulated No. of Trainees
TVETC Instructor	12	-	-	12	24
Private	4	6	7	17	34
WIDB	1	-	-	1	2
Zonal Water Office (Outside project target)	-	-	-	3	3
Woreda Water Office	-	-	-	11	11
Woreda Water Office (Outside project target)	-	-	-	9	9
Village Technicians	-	-	-	40	40
Village Technicians (Outside project target)	-	-	-	18	18
RP Users (household)	-	-	-	200	200
Total	17	6	7	311	341

Source: JICA Experts



3-3-2. Output 3

Output 3: Promotion activities on RP including hygiene education are accelerated by the governmental and semi-governmental organization in the target woredas.	
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	**Achievement**
3.1. Micro-Finance scheme for purchasing of RPs is established.	• Omo Microfinance Institute (OMFI) established "RP credit scheme" in February 2014[9]. • As of June 2016, 200 households signed contracts with OMFI to install RP.
3.2. Methodology and procedures in promotion activities on RP including hygiene education are defined.	• After examining and defining the selection criteria of wells and promotion method, RP promotion activities have been implemented by officials and extension workers and agricultural development agents in target Woredas and Kebeles.
3.3. All Woreda WASH Teams are involved in the promotion activities.	• WASH annual plan formulation workshop were held in June 2014 and June 2015 with participations by WASH teams (Region, Zone, Woreda officials of the Admin, Water, Agriculture and Health sectors) as well as OMFI staff in the Project target sites. • In all Project target sites, agriculture officials, health workers as well as OMFI agents participated in RP promotion activities. According to the terminal evaluation interviews, they will continue promotion as their regular tasks.
3.4. The RP dissemination handbook is developed based on the experiences and lessons from the activities for Output 3.	• Framework of the RP dissemination handbook was formulated and contents of promotion tools were revised in WASH planning workshop. From November 2015, the C/Ps and JICA Experts started developing the handbook. It will be finalized by October 2016.

Output 3 is highly likely to be achieved by the end of the Project period as shown in the indicators above. Promotion activities on RP including hygiene education have been accelerated by the WASH teams and OMFI etc. in the target woredas. After training for OMFI agents and woreda water office staff in December 2015 followed by the repayment campaign, RP users have started their loan repayment as shown in the table below.

Table 3.5 - Progress of repayment by RP finance scheme clients (as of 31 May 2016)

	Dale	Damot Pulasa	Meskan	Yirgachefe	Total
RP installed	94	12	41	51	198
Number of household using RP finance scheme	93	12	39	50	194
Number of households being due to repayment	50	12	39	27	128
Number of households started loan payment (of those due to repayment)	68 (39)	12 (12)	21 (21)	32 (16)	133 (88)
Loan amount (Birr)	421,166	53,065	123,409	222,753	820,393
Amount repaid (Birr)	8,780	3,350	12,134	28,576	52,840
Recovery rates (Actual amount repaid out of the amount to be paid back by 31 May 2016 according to the contract*) (%)	51.7	25.2	35.5	64.8	44.30

*After 4 months of grace period, clients start the repayments (4 times) during 2 years.

Source: Monthly report by JICA Experts (May 2016) based on the primary data from the OMFI monthly report.

[9] RP credit scheme by Omo MFI targets residents in SNNPR. Credit amount is 5,000ETB (amended from 4,000ETB in January 2015). Loan term is 1 to 2 years (bi-annual or annual). Interest is 18% flat plus 2% service fee. Collateral includes having at least half hectare of land, the title to an estate (land certificate) as collateral for RP credit from the kebele administration, forming a group collateral or having a house in urban areas as collateral issued from the municipalities.

3-3-3. Output 4

Output 4: Practices of RP use including hygiene are supported continuously by the village technicians and extension workers in the target areas.	
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	**Achievement**
4-1. The percentage of functional RP which are installed in the project is more than 90%.	• 97.5% of installed RP is functioning (117 RP wells units out of 120 functioning wells) according to the Project end-line survey[10]. Only 3 units were not functioning due to problems with pumps. • Besides during the terminal evaluation mission, it was observed about 92.5% of the RP were operational.
4-2. The percentage of RP users who received support from health extension workers becomes more than 90%.	• Promotion activities on RP including hygiene education were included to the existing plans in the target woredas and 3,700 persons participated in Period 2. • According to the Project end-line survey, 95% of RP users responded that they received extension support.
4-3. The percentage of RP users who received support from agriculture extension workers becomes more than 85%.	• 3,700 persons benefited from the promotion activities in Period 2. 199 persons including RP users participated in training in agriculture. • According to the Project end-line survey, 94.5% of RP users (119 responders) received information supports from extension workers on livelihood improvement.

Output 4 has been achieved at the time of the terminal evaluation as shown in above indicators.

Regarding water quality management, regular water examination has been conducted by woreda water offices and woreda health offices with supervision of the water quality expert from WIDB for installed RP in dry season and rainy season. With regard to household water treatment, the comparison of available household water treatment technologies and tools was conducted to derive advantages and disadvantages, and identify the most suitable option for rope pump wells as well as to design adequate awareness creation program for community meetings. On the other hand, in order to strengthen further promotion of water hygiene, water point sanitation, and household water treatment and storage in association with the Self-supply acceleration program, WIDB and BOH clarified and agreed upon their roles and responsibilities in the collaborative manner in April 2016[11].

3-3-4. Output 5

Output 5: Project knowledge and experiences are compiled as dissemination tools and acknowledged in SNNPR and other Regions.	
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	**Achievement**
5.1. The dissemination tools with reflection of the Project's experiences are delivered to water resources bureaus of each region.	• In self-supply fair, which was implemented in collaboration with self-supply partners in March 2015 and 2016, the Project's experiences were presented utilizing the Project leaflet, newsletters "Self-Supply News" as well as other public relation goods. During this event, RP manufacturers had opportunities for business promotion at the demonstration booth. Outside of the event, the Project organize the field tour for visitors from abroad which contributed on expansion of the information network beyond the

[10] 51 RP wells which had problems with the well (e.g. collapsed well, lowered water level) were excluded from the calculation for the function rates. The level of achievement may be varied depend on the figure of the indicator 4.1 which may change through the time, and the number of RP installed. In dry season in 2016, due to drought, many wells (49) lacked water or had the low water level. Only 3 units were not functioning due to problem with pumps.

[11] MOU among WIDB, BOH, JICA Ethiopia Office and WasRoPSS signed on 25 April 2016.

	borders. • Draft "RP dissemination handbook" has been prepared and will be finalized by October 2016. • RP manual, O&M sheets and OMFI booklet, Water quality test sheet etc. have already distributed within SNNPR in March 2016.

Output 5 is highly likely to be achieved by the end of the Project period as shown in above indicator. By reflecting the results of Output 1, 2, 3 and 4, WIDB with JICA Experts have been working on finalization of the "RP dissemination handbook." This handbook is consisting of a series of promotion methods and procedure including technical transfer contents by authorities in woredas and kebeles, training methods on water sanitation and hygiene promotion as well as RP credit scheme procedure. Once the handbook is finalized, it is expected to be distributed to water bureau as well as all bureaus and stakeholders concerned of every region by October 2016.

3-4. Achievement of the Project Purpose

Findings regarding the achievement of the Project Purpose at the time of the terminal evaluation are as follows:

Project Purpose: Situation of water supply, sanitation and livelihood are improved through dissemination of RP for Drinking Water in project target areas.	
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	**Achievement**
1. The number of RP users who installed RP by Self-Supply which are made in the project becomes 200.	• The number of households equipped with RP reached 200 on 13 June 2016. (see Table 3.6 for distributions by target woreda)
2. The percentage of RP users who knows the methods of improving water hygiene and sanitation becomes more than 90% among the RP users.	• According to the Project end-line survey, 100% of 171 households using RP knows at least one of the following methods of improvement. ✓ Cleaning the water points (100%) ✓ Keeping animals away from the water point (99%) ✓ Fencing around the well (60%) ✓ RP users knows the method of household water treatment and storage (HWTS) (44%)
3. The percentage of RP users who find that their livelihood is improving becomes more than 90%.	• According to the Project end-line survey (for 171 RP user-households), 98.3% responded that they found positive changes in the well-being of their family due to RP installation (40.4% very positive, 57.9% positive.)

Project Purpose has been achieved at the time of the terminal evaluation as shown in the indicators above. In Period 2, the serious water shortage due to lack of rain has limited the number of wells that can pass the technical assessment for RP installation especially at some target areas in Damot Pulasa woreda. Potential of ground water[12] in this area is relatively lower than other target areas. There were cases that water sources could not be identified after drilling[13], even though people still come to the Damot Pulasa woreda water offices for requesting RP.

[12] In technical term, it is called sub-surface water.
[13] e.g. At Lera health post in Damot Pulasa, drilling was conducted for 2 points, water did not come out.

Table 3.6: Distribution of Installed RP as of 13 June 2016

Woreda	Test/Demonstration	Installation Training	Installed by VTs	Total Number of RP installed (The number of households) *
Dale	1	42	53	96 (95)
Damot Pulasa	0	10	2	12 (12)
Yirgachefe	1	19	35	55 (54)
Meskan	12	8	21	41 (39)
Total	14	79	111	204 (200)

* The number of installed RP is larger than the number of households since 2 RP (pole model for trial purpose) were replaced with 2014 model for the same households and 2 demonstration RP were installed in a public space, Chito Health Center and Bera Chale Health Post.

3-5. Prospects for Achieving the Overall Goal

Findings regarding the achievement of the Overall Goal are as follows:

Overall Goal: Water supply and sanitation condition and livelihood in rural areas are improved through dissemination of RPs for Drinking Water in Southern nations, Nationalities and People's Region.	
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	**Achievement**
As of the year 2019, in three (3) years after the termination of the Project, in Southern nations, Nationalities and People's Region. 1. The percentage of users who knows the methods of improving water hygiene and sanitation becomes more than 80% among the RP users.	• The data is not available for the RP users outside the Project target areas at the time of the terminal evaluation. Referring to the data for the Project sites, the Project end-line survey found that the percentage of RP users who knew any method of improving was 100%. Therefore, it is assumable to say Overall Goal Indicator 1 is also achievable by applying the dissemination approach collaborating with health workers.
2. The percentage of RP users who find that their livelihood is improving becomes more than 80%.	• The data is not available for the RP users outside the Project target areas at the time of the terminal evaluation. Referring to the data for the Project sites, the Project end-line survey found that 98.3% of RP users recognized improvement in their well-being associated with installation of RP. Therefore, it is assumable to say the achievement of Overall Goal Indicator 2 is highly possible by applying the dissemination approach in collaboration with OMFI, agricultural extension workers and health workers etc.

It is assumable to say that Overall Goal indicators will be achieved to some extent in SNNPR 3 years after the end of the Project period. As long as the self-supply is continued as one of the modalities for implementation of One WASH national Program, MoWIE and WIDB will continue self-supply promotion. However, in order to achieve the Overall Goal in zones and woreadas where WIDB implements RP installation, WIDB needs to maintain the Project effects and approaches along with Quality Control strategy and RP part-supply strategy and continue collaboration with relevant authorities and private service providers in many ways as follows (1. Promotion of human resources development through COC of TVET system, 2. Introduction of RP credit scheme in the entire region, 3. Implementations of RP promotion utilizing developed RP dissemination tools). The progress of the self-supply acceleration program of WIDB as well as quality of delivering the current initiative by WIDB for RP installation (10,000 units) will definitely affect the achievement level of the Overall Goal.

3-6. Implementation Process

3-6-1 Overall Implementation Process

Overall implementation process has been appropriate.

- According to the PDM and PO revised appropriately after the Mid-term review, the Project activities have been implemented without major constraints.
- The Project applied adequate methods of technical transfer of RP manufacturing, installation and O&M through developing trainers by TOT and cascading down their knowledge to RP manufacturers and village technicians who directly deliver services to RP users in target kebeles.
- As for promotion of RP including hygiene education and livelihood improvement components, overall mobilization of human resources are appropriate to carry out the comprehensive approach. Relevant counterparts in regional and woreda levels from the WASH sector involve in delivering the promotion activities. Moreover, OMFI, as a major partner of the Project, offers the RP credit scheme, which made households in the target areas accessible to RP with self-supply.

3-6-2 Project Management

(1) Monitoring system

Monitoring system of the Project is functioning appropriately. Through baseline survey, end-line survey and monitoring survey, the Project monitors the status of RP function, changes of RP users in their livelihood, household water treatment and water point sanitation etc. in the target areas. Project also conducts regular monitoring of water quality of RP wells in dry season and rainy season.

(2) Communications among project team and with related organizations

Relationships among project team and related organizations were built for each Output in the good manner. Besides MoWIE and WIDB, multiple stakeholders have been involving in the Project. TVETC, OMFI, RP manufacturers, village technicians, MIDI and self-supply partners have played major roles in respective Outputs. In addition, by operating steering committee in the region, members have been able to communicate regularly and coordinate among them. Moreover, by issuing of newsletter "Self Supply News", the Project has been disseminating information of progress of the Project activities as well as activating the network among self-supply partners.

(3) Decision making process of the Project management

JCC meetings were held 5 times (2013.04.16, 2013.07.22, 2014.07.23, 2015.02.19, 2015.10.30) and JCC members appropriately discussed and approved the annual plan of the Project, revision of PDM etc. In addition, Steering committee was established in the region and has been held 6 times (2013.04.19, 2013.07.18, 2014.06.18, 2014.10.23, 2015.07.27, 2015.10.28) to practically manage the Project activities in target areas of SNNPR.

(4) Collaboration with other organizations

Self-supply taskforce members (International Water and Sanitation Center: IRC, Millennium Water Alliance, Water.org, Aqua for All, etc.) have been collaborating with the Project in human resource development of RP manufacturing and installation, promotion of RP, microcredit scheme, and overall acceleration of self-supply such as through co-organizing Self-Supply Fair in the past 2 years and issuing "Self-Supply News" bi-monthly.

3-6-3 Responses to the recommendations by the Mid-term review

In order to improve the implementation mechanism and environment of the activities during the remaining period, the Mid-term review team made the following recommendations (1) to (7). In response, following

actions have been undertaken.

(1) Support to WIDB for their on-going procurement of RP

WIDB has procured the large amount of RP (10,000 units) under its own initiative since 2014. As of April 2016, approximately 8,500 units out of 10,000 units were manufactured and distributed to zonal water departments and woreda offices in the region. After the Mid-term review, utilizing the experiences of the Project, the Project members have supported WIDB with its planning for procurement and installation of 10,000 RP to ensure quality control as a part of RP approaches. For all 14 zone and 36 woredas prioritized by the region, following major activities were implemented with support of the Project.

- Orientation session for woreda officials (administration, water, agriculture, health, OMFI) in all zones of SNNPR and 36 woredas prioritized for self-supply
- Providing "RP trainers' guide", TOT for TVETC trainers
- Introductory training on RP installation, operation and maintenance for 14 zones, 4 special woredas and 36 Self-supply priority woredas
- Training of manufacturing the concrete well cover and reducer blocks as well as installation and O&M training for 6 woredas of 3 zones (2-weeks RP installation training for woreda water offices and village technicians in 18 kebeles in 6 woredas).
- Distribution of promotion tools (Operation procedure for the RP credit scheme booklet, RP O&M sheets, Manuals for water test and chlorine sterilization of the wells)

However, according to JICA Experts, more active involvement by WIDB C/Ps are crucial especially for management of these training in order for JICA Experts to precisely handover the training procedure and technical points to WIDB C/Ps. In woreda offices outside of the Project target areas, staff are not fully aware of the action to be taken for the distributed RP and do not have know-how to prepare the installation materials to meet the specification of the ideal construction (e.g. reducer block, the well cover etc.). Following the same approach introduced by the Project, it is essential to build capacities of these woredas and kebeles through adequate technical training at TVETC in or nearby zone followed by practical training on sites so that the trainees from these woredas and kebeles can appropriately cascade down their trained skills and knowledge to others[14].

In addition, BOA is also planning procurement of RP for the household irrigation program[15]. These initiatives are reflections of the trend in SNNPR that RP promotion has been accelerated.

(2) Attention to the water quality of RP wells

Since RP are normally installed in the traditional dug wells which is relatively shallow, the Mid-term review team recommended that more emphasis should be put on the water quality of RP wells and hygiene education including household water treatments upon RP promotion. WIDB assesses fluoride whenever they conduct development of water resources. Project has continued conducting pre-test of water quality before RP installation and monitoring of water quality after the installation. At the same time, the Project has continued hygiene education for RP users through health workers and utilization of petrifilm, which is the test tool for coliform bacteria in water and make them visible. In addition, in response to the recommendation by Mid-Term Review team, test items were added (nitrate and nitrite) for the water quality test of the wells before RP installation.

[14] Adequate size of the trainees per course is less than 20 according to TVETC instructors (TVETC Wolayta, Wolkite, June 2016)

[15] BOA planned to procure 30,000 for last fiscal year. But the plan was not implemented. BOA has planned to procure 15,000 units for this fiscal year and managed to order production of 225 units. At the time of the terminal evaluation production was not completed yet.

Moreover, comparison test of 12 household water treatment methods of 6 categories (conventional practice, chlorine, flocculent-disinfectant, sand filter, ceramic filter, membrane filter) were also implemented and its result was compiled to the "Report on household water treatment options for rope pump wells". In order to strengthen further extension works for water, sanitation and hygiene, WIDB and BOH clarified their roles and signed the memorandum of understanding (MOU) on their collaboration for RP self-supply acceleration in April 2016. RP users observed during site visit of the terminal evaluation responded that they do not apply any treatment before drinking RP water. Even if HWTS is instructed to the RP users, if they do not practice daily, it is possible that water born disease can happen from the RP wells. This will affect reputation of RP.

(3) Improvement of hygiene education activities methods

Regarding hygiene education, Woreda Health Offices and health workers have sufficient technical knowledge. On the other hand, it is essential for the Project to compile experiences of the Project such as the method of hygiene education associated with RP promotion. The result of monitoring by the Project found that the transferring knowledge and information at the household level by health workers had more significant effect than sensitizing through group meetings in particular for sanitation of water points and water treatment methods. These lessons will be included to the RP dissemination handbook and shared with BOH.

(4) Improvement of small scale agriculture with utilizing RP

Agriculture extension workers have been providing technical guidance to farmers. On the other hand, it is essential for Project to compile good practices of small-scale farming with utilization of RP as dissemination tools and share with relevant organizations. In response, the Project team has been collecting information of good practices in livelihood improvement by RP users. Documentation of good practices and sharing with related organization is planned within the Project period.

(5) Importance of Operations and Maintenance

It is essential for the Project to share RP O&M methods with relevant organizations as the Project shifted from the stage of improving RP model to the stage of the RP promotion. In response, the RP manufacturing, installation, O&M manual has already been finalized in February 2016 and been distributed to the village technicians. O&M sheet, which contains diagrams, has been distributed to RP users for promotion.

(6) Strengthening the coordination among the related organizations

In order to prevent any negative impact on self-supply method for RP acceleration, the Mid-term review team recommended the Project to coordinate with other organizations concerning the following problems (1. grant giving by other organizations for purchasing and installation of RP, 2. The gaps in travel costs such as daily substance allowance and accommodation provided by different development partners).

In response, C/Ps of the Ethiopian side have been working on the coordination among related organizations as below.

- In order to promote RP self-supply, WIDB of SNNPR signed the agreement with OMFI for RP credit scheme in February 2016. Currently, WIDB has been responding to the regional government's order to let zone and woreda water offices distribute RP free to groups of households (2-3 per group) and let the groups to cover installation costs[16], which counts 50% of the total costs of RP itself and installation including materials for the well cover[17].

[16] Source: Letter issued by WIDB of SNNPR to 14 zones and 4 special woreda water offices (April 2016).

[17] WIDB' estimation of the total cost of RP, parts and installation is ETB4,305. WIDB covers RP and pipes (ETB2,117) which is 49.2%. Household bears the costs of the well cover (ETB 667) and installation fee for village technician (ETB 1,521) which consist of 50.82% of the total costs. (Source: WIDB, June 2016)

- On the other hand, there are organizations, which deliver activities of RP installation as grants and/or subsidies. Since it is difficult for WIDB to control these external activities, the hindering factor for self-supply remains that may cause confusion among different communities.
- Regarding issues of different rate setting of daily allowances and accommodation for government officials provided by development partners, Federal Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation discussed with development partners and issued the standard rates.

(7) Amendment of PDM

In response to the recommendation by the Mid-Term Review to clarify indicators and activities in PDM, C/Ps and JICA discussed and amended the PDM (revision of overall goal, revision and addition of the output and activities, revision of indicators) on 31 July 2015. Although the target of the Overall Goal indicator was for the national level coverage before the revision of PDM, it was revised to focus on SNNPR to make the indicators feasible to be achieved within 3 years after the completion of the Project.

3-6-4 Important assumption and/or problems which affect project activities

- There were unpredictable factors affected the Project implementation. In Period 2, the serious water shortage due to lack of rain has limited the number of wells that can pass the technical assessment for RP installation especially at some target areas in Damot Pulasa woreda. In addition, during fiscal year 2015/2016, there was drought effect in the country. In Period 3, in Meskan woreda, some of the RP wells have collapsed because of unpredictable flood due to heavy rain. According to Self-Supply policy, the project team has started to give Woreda water offices technical advice to take necessary measures. In addition, the Project experiences are going to be compiled as the Project's documents and be shared with the Project counterparts and relevant stakeholders.

4. RESULT OF THE EVALUATION BY FIVE CRITERIA

Each criteria is judged using 5 grades (High, Relatively high, Moderate, Relatively low and Low). Positive factor is indicated as [+]. Negative factor is indicated as [-].

4-1. Relevance

Relevance of the Project is high as evidenced by the following factors.

The objectives and activities of the Project are in line with policies and strategy of the Government of Ethiopia and the Government of Japan, as well as needs of the target group. Moreover, project's strategy and approach are appropriate for achieving the Project goal.

4-1-1. Consistency with the policy/strategy of Government of Ethiopia

- [+] The Project has been aligned with "Growth and Transformation Plan (2011-2015) (GTP-1)"[18] and "Universal Access Plan (UAP2)" since its launch. In line with GTP-1, UAP2 aimed to increase national water supply access from 68.5% (2010) to 98% and rural potable water supply access within 1.5km radius from 65.8% (2010) to 98% by 2015. It also stated that, in order to achieve 98% access, 93,827 schemes would be constructed and an estimated 100,000 traditional wells were expected to be upgraded to an acceptable standard in line with the self-supply policy guideline[19].

[18] Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. 2010. Growth and Transformation Plan 2010/11-2014/15 (P.77)
[19] MoWIE. 2011. Part I Revised Rural Water Supply UAP. (P.1)

- [+] The Project is also aligned with newly issued GTP-2 (2016-2020). As in GTP-2, The Government of Ethiopia aims to increase water supply access rates to 83.0% (rural 85%, urban 75%) and reduce non-functional rates of water supply facilities from 15.5% to 7%[20]. One of the four prioritized objectives is to ensure good governance in rural water supply enhancing sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency of the service. Acceleration and supports of self-supply are highlighted to achieve the objective. As one of the goals, it targets to establish water supply extension supporting system at kebele level to enhance implementation of self-supply at household and communal level self-supply water as well as to improve O&M of rural water supply schemes. In addition, in order to increase income, it is promoted to utilize self-supply water at household level for multiple purposes. As for human resources development for water supply, in order to support self-supply in communities and O&M, it is aimed to dispatch extension workers to kebeles and assist the community managed water supplies and train care takers and artisans.

- [+] To achieve the GTP2 target, WIDB of SNNPR has the regional self-supply acceleration program and annual budget plan with the aim to cover 20% of uncovered population (1,440,108 out of total regional population of 7,200,539 as of FY2015) by self-supply schemes[21].

- [+] The Project has been implemented following "National policy guidelines for Self-supply: guidelines to support contribution of improved Self-supply to universal access (2012)" issued by MoWIE. One WASH National Program (2013), which is the national program up to 2020 in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector, emphasizes the self-supply as the one of important modalities for promoting rural water supply.

4-1-2. Consistency with the Japanese aid policy and strategy

- [+] TICAD V commitment is to improve access to safe water and sanitary condition for 10 million people and poverty reduction for 15 million people[22]. Ethiopia is one of the prioritized countries for official development assistance in the water sector since the access rates for safe drinking water of Ethiopia is lower than the average rates of Sub-Sahara Africa.
- [+] Japanese development assistance policy for Ethiopia is to contribute on promotion of food security and industrialization through 4 prioritize areas (1. Agricultural and Rural Development, 2. Development of the private sector, 3. Infrastructure development, 4. Education). This Project is a part of the cooperation program for "Improving access to safe water and operation and maintenance" in the "Agricultural and Rural Development" field.

4-1-3. Appropriateness of Project's strategy and approach

The Project's strategy and approach are appropriate.

- [+] When the project was designed major issues found as follows.
  - Unstable quality of RP and their specifications in the market
  - Limited supplies of some parts to produce RP
  - Limited knowledge of community residents about RP in SNNPR
  - Insufficient number of private service providers of RP and training system
  - Lack of financial scheme for RP installment accessible by low-income rural dwellers
  - Insufficient measures to prevent contamination of water quality of dug wells

[20] Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. 2016. Growth and Transformation Plan 2016-2020 (P.31)
[21] Source: WIDB Regional SSA proposed activities and budget for the FY2015/2016. The annual budget plan for the amount of 10,000,000 ETB includes following activities: sensitization meeting, RP installation and manual well drilling training, link users with artisans and RP manufactures, linking Omo MFI with households supporting installation of RP, and monitoring and follow up.
[22] JICA. 2016. JICA's activities in Africa – TICAD V Five-Years Assistance 2013-2017

In order to tackle these issues, the Project framework consists of following components based on the principle of national self-supply policy; development of RP model specifications, improvement and standardization of RP models, quality control and human resources development for RP manufacturing and installment, RP promotion including hygiene and sanitation as well as livelihood improvement, and compiling the Project's experiences to the RP dissemination handbook and its dissemination nationwide.

- [+] The target groups of the Project include WIDB of SNNPR, Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices in the target areas and private service providers concerned with RP. The selection of the target groups is appropriate since they are all major actors in self-supply of RP. Especially, by including private service providers such as RP manufacturers and village technicians, the Project approach has been more strategized in terms of developing the RP business. Moreover, trained village technicians have been playing key roles in delivering sustainable O&M of RP with fees in their community. In addition, the collaboration with the development partners of self-supply brought about synergy in acceleration of RP self-supply.

4-2. Effectiveness

Effectiveness of the Project is high as evidenced by the following factors.

4-2-1. Achievement forecast of the Project Purpose and Outputs

- [+] As mentioned in 3-4, the Project Purpose has been achieved. At the time of the terminal evaluation, the number of households with RP reached 200. Operational rates of the RP are high at 97.5%. Since the trained village technicians have been continuing installment of RP, it is highly likely that the achievement level will increase more. On the other hand, 100% of 171 households with RP know any method of improving water hygiene and sanitation, which is beyond the target figure of 90%. Similarly, 98.3% responded that they found positive changes in their well-being associated with RP installation. This is also beyond the target figure of 90%. Therefore, the achievement level of these Project Purpose indicators is high.

- [+] There are several contributing factors for achievement of the Project Purpose. In addition to C/P organizations, cooperation among related organizations such as self-supply partners, TVET, OMFI, Woreda Agricultural Office and Woreda Health Office and local communities contributed for accelerating the achievement of the Project Purpose. Details are as follow.

Promoting Factor	Results
Utilization of the TVET system for implementation of Human resource development component	TVETC instructors who participated in TOT engaged in technical transfer and dissemination. In some TVETCs where trained instructor belongs, technical training for RP is planned and implemented even beyond the Project activities. In the past, there was only a few private trainers on RP. Now technical transfer of RP is actualized by TVETCs in different locations. In addition, by applying COC exam to the RP manufacturing and installation training, technical level of trainees can be measured objectively.
Development of private service providers 'Village Technicians' residing in villages and local small-scale enterprises	Regarding human resources development for RP installment and O&M, village technicians were developed to deliver service directly to RP users. Two village technicians are allocated for each target village. Before the Project, RP installation and O&M has been done by woreda water offices. Now villagers are able to conduct these technical services in their communities leading to more business opportunities.

Ensuring Quality Control through public institutions	As for welding techniques, MIDI provided cooperation and conducted training for RP manufacturers and TVETC instructors. MIDI has also worked on examining diameter of the U-shape frame to minimize its distortion, testing the strength of the frame as well as to produce the mold for the U-shape frame. Moreover, with cooperation by Chemical Construction Input Industry Development Institute, further comparative testing of riser pipes has been undertaken with High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), which is mainstreaming in Ethiopia, as an alternative for uPVC.
RP Promotion and livelihood improvement activities conducted by collaboration with WASH team in woreda and kebeles, microfinance institution and the agricultural sector.	Self-supply promotion has been implemented with the cross sector approach not limiting to the water sector. As a result, the platform was generated for relevant stakeholders in water, administration, health, education as well as the financial sector to complement each other to accelerate livelihood improvement including health education and technical transfer etc.

4-2-2. Causal relations of the Project Purpose and Outputs

- [+] The logic between 5 Outputs and the Project purpose is appropriate. The achievement of the Project Purpose has been led through different stages such as 1) improvement and standardization of RP technology, 2) development of human resources on manufacturing, installation and O&M associated with the TVET system, 3) development of microcredit scheme and promotion of RP, followed by 4) behavioral changes of residents towards their livelihood improvement upon RP installation.

- [+][-] Important assumptions for the attainment of the Project Purpose remain the same. However, it seems that some countermeasures may be necessary to improve the situation.

	Important assumption	Current situation
1	Hindering factors for dissemination of RP technology (e.g. imitation and/or poor-quality products) are not significantly increased.	• In term of quality control for WIDB's initiatives of procurement and installment of 10,000 RP in SNNPR, the technical assistance such as training and promotion tools are provided by the Project to stress importance of the quality control.
2	There is no significant change in the RP parts market, not in favour of RP manufacturers and installers.	• The market of RP is still at the immature stage and need to grow further by creating more demands by promoting quality of RP so that even for small-scale retailers in woredas can deal with RP parts and gain their profits, and RP manufacturers can increase their productivity and profits.
3	Micro finance institutes continue with certain schemes which can be utilized by the rural dwellers for RP purchases.	• It is expected to remain the same as WIDB has signed MOU with OMFI for RP credit scheme[23]. • Self-supply partner organization such as Water.org is also planning to expand its water credit activities[24] with collaboration with OMFI.

4-3. Efficiency

Efficiency of the Project is high as evidenced by the following factors.

[23] OMFI is concerned about the fact that WIDB did not have any consultation with OMFI about the change in contents of MOU regarding the WIDB's temporary measure for the WIDB to cover the RP unit cost and let RP users cover the installation costs which accounts for 50% the whole cost. (OMFI Hawassa, 20 June 2016)

[24] 'Water credit' is the program that Water.org implements for facilitating microcredit service for toilet and water facilities.

4-3-1. Achievement level of the Outputs

- [+] As explained in 3-3, Output 1 and 4 have been achieved by the time of the Terminal Evaluation. Achievement levels of Output 2, 3 and 5 are relatively high with a few remaining indicators, which are mostly related to the documentations of strategies, experiences, lessons learned, and good practices.
- [+] Several contributing factors are identified.

Contributing factors	Results
Utilization of local expertise and outputs of the previous projects (Output 1)	Local experts, some of whom had been cooperated with the previous projects by JICA, contributed on delivery of activities in RP technology improvement (including MIDI, Chemical Construction Input Industry Development Institute, Addis Ababa University, etc). RP models developed in the past were also utilized for improvement and comparative tests.
Utilization of trained TVETC instructors (Output 2)	RP trainers were developed among TVETC instructors from 6 locations in SNNPR. Consequently, technical transfer of RP manufacturing and installation were efficiently carried out at the regional and woreda levels.
Utilization of OMFI for development and implementation of RP self-supply credit scheme (Output 3)	Network of OMFI in the region contributed on efficient delivery of RP promotion activities. Their expertise in microfinance, mobilization of OMFI agents in woredas and information management network have brought about better understanding of self-supply microcredit scheme among RP users as well as WASH team members in woredas.
Utilization of existing organizations and structure working in kebeles (Output 4)	WASH team and Health Workers working directly with communities contributed on efficient delivery of health education activities etc. Trained village technicians contributed on RP installation and O&M service activities and played roles like extension workers.
Collaboration with self-supply partners (Output 5)	With collaboration with Self-supply partners, the Project activities such as promotion of self-supply and RP technology were delivered efficiently in terms of accumulation of expertise, and outreaching to the public, as well as cost sharing.

- [+] Hindering factors are associated with allocation of human resources especially in the field operations. As mentioned in 3-6-3 (2) & (3), in order to ensure RP users to manage water hygiene and sanitation for preventing contamination of the shallow wells, more strategic support allocation and operation by health workers and village technicians are essential for sustainability. In addition, changes in OMFI agents in some target woredas affected the processing of the work.

4-3-2. Causal relations between activities and outputs

- [+] Logic between activities and outputs is appropriate and overall implemented activities have effectively led to the production of Outputs as expected.

4-3-3. Appropriateness of inputs

(1) Japanese experts

- [+] As mentioned in 3-1, inputs from the Japanese side were appropriate in terms of number, expertise, and timing of dispatching experts for the Project framework. On the other hand, after Period 2, the Japanese side received request from WIDB for additional technical assistance upon procurement and promotion of 10,000 RP in SNNPR. This resulted in the change in Plan of Operation of the Project and extremely tight schedule with the heavier workload beyond the Project framework given the limited dispatch period of Japanese experts.

(2) Facilities and equipment

- [+] MoWIE in Addis Ababa and WIDB in Hawassa offered the Project Offices, which contributed on

efficient management of the Project by Japanese experts and local staff by communicating with C/Ps on daily basis. TVETCs provided their training facilities to conduct manufacturing training for RP manufacturers and Village Technicians. Similarly, Metal Industrial Development Institute offered their facilities for implementing training of welding for manufacturing RP parts as well as testing the strength of concrete and reducer blocks etc. Utilization of these local resources have contributed on generating Outputs in technical development of RP and human resource development in the efficient manner.

(3) Assignment of C/P

- [+] As indicated in 3-1-2, 9 related organizations allocated C/Ps who have been contributing on effective implementation of their respective Project activities while involvement of each personnel to the Project vary depending on their other duties besides the Project activities.

(4) Project cost

- [+] Both Ethiopian side and Japanese side have disbursed the budget for implementation of the Project activities including RP improvement costs, training and orientation costs, production costs for RP promotion tools and materials etc. in the timely manner. Exchanging human resources such as trainers among self-supply partners have led the efficient operations in term of costs. From the aspect of cost sharing, the synergy effects were identified as a result of the collaboration with other organizations and other scheme as follows.
  - ➢ Old models developed through previous projects were utilized for improvement of RP models. It was cost effective in terms of development and improvement costs. Technical tests were conducted with cooperation by national institutions such as MIDI, Chemical Construction Input Industry Development Institute, Addis Ababa University as well as private company. (for Output 1)
  - ➢ In terms of human resources development for RP manufacturers and village technicians, it was cost effective to involve TVETCs as cooperating parties and integrate training to the TVETC system. The cooperation by MIDI brought about the similar effect as well. (for Output 2)
  - ➢ Cooperation with OMFI for developing RP self-supply microcredit scheme was cost effective in terms of implementing activities. (for Output 3)
  - ➢ Assistance by Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and WHO in delivering technical training on water quality test and safe water chain etc. (for Output 4)
  - ➢ It was efficient to collaborate with self-supply partners for organizing self-supply fair and to promote RP manufacturing and O&M. (for Output 5)

4-4. Impact

Impact of the Project is relatively high as evidenced by the following factors.

4-4-1. Prospect of achieving the Overall Goal

- [+] As mentioned in 3-5, it is assumable to say that the Overall Goal will be achieved in the zones and woredas, where WIDB implements the RP installation, in SNNPR three years after the completion of the Project. Self-supply policy will be maintained in One WASH National Program, which is the important assumption towards the Overall Goal. However, in order to achieve the Overall Goal, MoWIE and WIDB need to maintain the developed approaches and the effects of the Project along with Quality Control strategy and RP part-supply strategy, as well as to promote human resources development utilizing TVET COC, RP credit scheme and developed promotion tools by continuing partnership with relevant authorities and private service providers (RP manufacturers, RP parts retailers, village technicians).

4-4-2. Causal relations between Project Purpose and Overall Goal

- [+] Logic between Project Purpose and Overall Goal is appropriate. In response to the recommendation of Mid-term review, Overall Goal was revised to scale down its target areas from the national level to the regional level through amendment of PDM.

4-4-3. Ripple effects

Several ripple effects of the Project have been identified which shows positive impact. There was no negative impact of the Project implementation was observed.

- [+] In TVETCs in the region, TVETC instructors completed TOT conduct training of manufacturing improved models of RP for local small-scale enterprises. Some of these trained small-scale enterprises are receiving RP orders and providing manufacturing and installation services. Two of them, one in Wolayta and the other one in Hawassa, have been starting spare-part shops to deal with parts including those for RP.

- [+] In Yirgachefe woreda, a group of village technicians received the order from the private company for RP installment. This group is now processing for establishing an enterprise.

- [+] At national level, self-supply taskforce activated its activities through issuing of 'Self-supply newsletter', self-supply fair, and regular meetings. As a result, the network of the self-supply organizations has been enhanced. Moreover, Water.org, one of the self-supply partners is now seeking for the possibility of self-supply activities in SNNPR through new collaboration with OMFI.

4-5. Sustainability

Sustainability of the Project is moderate as evidenced by the following factors.

4-5-1. Policy aspect

Sustainability of the Project in terms of policy aspect is relatively high.

(1) Self-supply policy

- [+] As mentioned in 4-1, the current policy on self-supply is likely to continue. GTP-2 covers the period up to 2020 and it is expected that overall strategies of MoWIE and WIDB remain the same aiming to achieve rural water access of 85% by 2020. In addition, WIDB has implemented annual plan of water supply schemes development by zone and special woredas in SNNPR which aims to cover 20% of uncovered population (1,440,108 out of total regional population of 7,200,539, FY2015) in the region by self-supply.

- [+] [-] BOA has been planning for promotion of RP for irrigation at the household level. Although standard specification of the RP has been shared with BOA and utilized upon procurement of the RP, BOA provides RP as subsidies for farmers. BOA looks for WIDB's advice about how to install RP in the manner of preventing contamination of water and improve the water point by adequate construction[25]. In addition, since there are also NGOs that provide RP for grant, it is essential for WIDB to continue outreach activities to other organizations along with coordination with OMFI so that the self-supply policy on the RP promotion can be ensured.

[25] BOA of SNNPR, 20 June 2016

(2) RP quality control standard

- [+] In terms of policy aspect for quality control, ESA approved the minimum specification of RP developed through the series of technical tests by the Project. The approved RP specification has become the national standard.

- [-] Regarding supply network for RP parts, strategy has been under development through Output 2. However, some concerns remain as follows. In local market at the woreda level, small-scale enterprises engaging in RP manufacturing companies have difficulties in accessing spare parts such as uPVC, T-piece, and piston while they are accessible in Addis Ababa. As the RP market is still immature, there is little incentive for small retailers at the regional, zonal and woreda levels to deal constantly with RP spare parts. Consequently, there is a limitation in quantity of orders that can be handled by small-scale RP manufacturers due to their weak financial capacities. Therefore, it is pointed out that some measures need to be taken to publicize RP and promote the expansion of RP market as well as to discuss possibility of governmental intervention for small-scale retailers of parts and manufactures of RP.

(3) Human resource development policy for RP

- [+] In terms of policy for human resource development, TVETC set a policy to implement the skills test for RP manufacturing and installation utilizing the COC system. Since the COC exams for these two skills have been started in April 2016, sustainability of policy aspect for human resources development of RP production and installment has been secured.

4-5-2. Institutional and financial aspects

Sustainability in terms of institutional and financial aspect is moderate.

(1) RP promotion activities

- [+] In terms of institutional aspect, no great issue was found in organizational capacities and administrative framework of WIDB and woreda water offices in the Project target areas. Regarding RP promotion activities, no great issue was found in organizational capacities and administrative framework of woreda health offices. Based on MOU between the WIDB and BOH signed in April 2016, it is expected that administrative framework will be strengthened further. Moreover, since BOA and woreda agriculture offices locate agricultural work its mandate, it is expected that collaboration with the agricultural sector through RP promotion will continue.

- [+][-] In term of financial aspect, since WIDB has the MOU with OMFI for promotion of 10,000 RP, the financial source has been secured. However, further consultation is expected between two parties regarding the temporary measure planned by WIDB (50% sharing by households/group of 2-3 households). In addition, WIDB is making a new budget plan for RP promotion activities, however, it is only focusing on fiscal year 2016, and it does not have after the fiscal year 2017.

(2) Quality control of RP

- [+] The minimum standard specification of RP was approved by ESA through this Project. Therefore, quality control of RP is secured in terms of the regulation. Moreover, TVETC instructors (12) and RP manufacturers (13) were trained in producing RP with the standard specifications approved by ESA. Regarding the supply network of RP and spare-parts, information of RP manufacturers and spare-parts shops has been compiled and shared with relevant manufacturers. Besides, as mentioned above, RP manufacturers, who built the relationship through participating in a series of Project activities, are formulating the association for RP manufacturers to support each other to maintain the level of technology.

Two of them have started spare-part shop businesses to deal with all parts essential for controlling quality of RP. However, it is expected to discuss strategies for how to apply the national standard of the minimum specification for RP to all relevant organizations.

(3) RP manufacturing, installation and O&M

- [+] The survey team found that TVETCs do not have organizational and human resource issues. Each TVETCs have been conducting or planning training for RP manufacturing, RP installation, and RP O&M with their budget. TVETCs have been integrating the RP manufacturing course to their programs and providing RP installation and O&M training on request basis. This is why such a training course will be continued after the Project finishes.

- [+] About RP manufactures, 13 of them have taken the manufacturing course based on ESA standard through this Project, and 10 of them have passed the COC level manufacturing exam. Moreover, RP manufacturers trained through the Project have formulated the association of RP manufacturers in the region, and some of them have started spare-parts shop business, which will lead to activation of local market.

- [+] 6 Woreda water office technical staff and 8 village technician, who belong to each Pilot site of this project, have passed the COC level installation and O&M exam. WIDB is planning to assign at least 4 village technicians to every Woreda, and they are going to secure the budget for training for capacity building continuously.

- [-] However, it is expected that the number of RP spare-parts shops increase because RP local market has not been matured as mentioned above.

4-5-3. Technical aspect

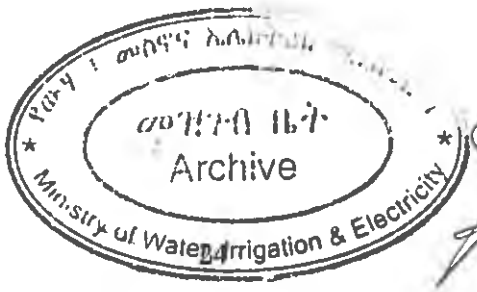
Sustainability of the technical aspect is high.

- [+] TVETC trainers, RP manufacturers and village technicians have been utilizing their skills and knowledge in their daily work. Moreover, they are transferring their knowledge and/or techniques to others utilizing various manuals developed through the Project. COC exams for RP manufacturing and RP installation provided are positive elements for the sustainability of technology. Since strategy paper for quality control as well as RP dissemination handbook have been under development, these are positive factors for technical sustainability as well.

4-5-4. Other aspect

Sustainability of other aspect is moderate.

[-] According to the Project's end-line survey, 100% of RP users reported that they knew at least one of the methods of improvement for water hygiene and sanitation. However it is important to give due attention to household water treatment and storage practices (e.g. boiling, filtering, using chemical, etc.) by woreda water offices and health workers, as RP users tend to drink water without any treatment even they understand the way to do it.



5. CONCLUSION

The Project has implemented planned activities and expected outputs have been emerged. First, two types of RP models and installation methods were developed at lower costs than the previous models. The minimum specifications of RP were developed and approved by ESA in April 2016. RP self-supply credit scheme was developed and introduced to make the sustainable financial system for RP self-supply. And human resources (manufacturers, TVETC instructors, Woreda experts, etc) for RP manufacturing and installation were developed and village technicians were allocated in target kebeles. Moreover, majorities of those completed TOT courses passed respective technical exams and obtained COC. Through these activities, essential environment for RP promotion and dissemination was prepared in the Project target areas. Utilizing these developed environment and resources, RP promotion and dissemination have been conducted with combination of hygiene and sanitation education as well as small-scale irrigation support resulting in acceleration of Self-supply and RP technology.

Rural dwellers take responsibilities for loan payment and enhanced ownership by the RP credit scheme. RP users in the pilot sites have been showing their understanding of objective of the microfinance. Moreover, since WIDB and OMFI signed the agreement for the cooperation, it is expected that RP dissemination as a part of self-supply activities utilizing the microfinance scheme should expand further in the region.

On the other hand, some factors hindering the sustainability were observed as pointed out in the Mid-term review as well. Especially, grant supports by other organizations for provision of RP have been causing confusions among rural dwellers and hindering the acceleration of self-supply. Therefore, it is essential to continue paying attention to this matter. The study found that there were some limitations due to immaturity of local spare-parts market in the region. Given this situation, RP manufacturers trained through the Project have formulated the association of RP manufacturers in the region and some of them have started spare-parts shop business, which will lead to activation of local market.

Based on studying through all of these achievements and external factors, *Relevance, Effectiveness, and Efficiency* are evaluated as high. *Impact* is relatively high. *Sustainability* is moderate. Since the Project Purpose has been achieved, the Joint Terminal Evaluation team concludes that it is appropriate to complete the Project in December 2016 as planned.

6. RECOMMENDATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

6-1. Recommendations

The Joint Terminal Evaluation Team recommends that the following actions should be taken so that the outcomes of the Project will be utilized and sustained after the Project.

6-1-1. Recommendations for the activities until the end of the Project Period

In order to secure the achievement of the Project, recommendations are made as follows.

(1) Discussion for assisting small enterprises dealing with RP manufacturing and spare-parts supply through policy support

Since the RP market is still immature, it is difficult for the manufacturers, installers and users to get access to spare-parts at the local level. Therefore, it is recommended for MoWIE and WJDB to discuss with the association of RP manufacturers, suppliers and village technicians in the region and the trade authority about possibilities of governmental intervention.

(2) Alignment to self-supply guideline

In line with self-supply principles, OMFI and WIDB signed bilateral MOU agreeing to disseminate RP household in the region. However, it is noted that WIDB allowed Zonal and Woreda water offices to provide subsidies (50% of whole purchase cost). Therefore, it is recommended for WIDB to respect the agreed MOU and self-supply guideline, and inform to relevant organizations that providing subsidy is the temporary measure for severe drought in the region.

6-1-2. Recommendations for the activities after the completion of the Project

In order to secure the sustainability of the Project and fill the gap to achieve the overall goal, recommendations are made as follows.

(1) Dissemination of the results and outcome of the Project

The Project has established the foundation of the Self-supply promotion and RP technology for dissemination practices, based on the real experiences. In particular, the standardization of rope pump specifications, micro finance scheme (RP credit scheme), technical training modules and manuals utilizing TVETC system, assessment of the RP technicians through COC system, training and assignment of village technicians at the village level are the elements that are essential for sustainable RP technology dissemination. It is highly recommended that MoWIE, WIDB and other relevant organization (including other self-supply donors) utilize these established systems, and follow the methods and procedures developed by the Project for further acceleration of Self-supply and expansion of RP dissemination in SNNPR.

In addition, it is recommended that WIDB take over coordinating roles among the relevant organizations (BOH, BOA, OMFI, etc) in order to check whether the established system functions well at all level.

(2) Adaption of ESA standardized RP specifications

The minimum specifications of RP was approved by ESA, however, simple dissemination of the ESA document will not lead to the adaptation of this ESA standardized RP specifications by stakeholders. Therefore, it is recommended for MoWIE to consider a strategy for the way forward through discussion with Self-supply taskforce and regional bureau in different sectors.

(3) Scaling-up of capacity building to village technicians and water office engineers

In order to sustain high quality of RP installation and O&M with collaboration with Zone and Woreda water offices beyond the Project sites, it is recommended for WIDB to scale-up the capacity building effects of the Project to village technicians and water office engineers through training by TVETC instructors and woreda water office engineers who obtained COC. In addition, it is also recommended that the regional government shall ensure the budget for continuous RP promotion activities at all level (Regional, Zonal and Woreda offices).

(4) Continuous sanitation and hygiene education activity by woreda water office and health workers

WIDB and BOH signed the memorandum of understanding in April 2016 aiming to strengthen their cooperation and clarify demarcations for acceleration of RP self-supply. Through the Project activities, the practice of sensitization in water hygiene at the grass-roots level has been strengthened. Therefore, it is recommended that woreda water office and health workers exert more effort for practicing HWTS and hygiene promotion at community level.

(5) Collaboration with BOA

Multiple uses of RP need to be emphasized for practicing at household level. BOA is planning installation of RP for the irrigation at the household level under the approved specification standard. Moreover, BOA has intention to utilize the Project outcomes including the construction design and method of RP installation. Therefore, it is recommended that WIDB gives BOA necessary technical advice and sharing information.

6-2. Lessons Learned

(1) Integrating capacity building component of the Project activities to the TVET system

One of the major factors that contributed on the success of this Project was collaboration with TVETCs in several locations within the regions. Through this collaboration with TVETC instructors who were trained in the TOT courses, small enterprises for RP manufacturing were developed in each target area. In addition, TVETC instructors and woreda water office engineers cascaded down installation and O&M techniques to community members, specifically village technicians. Making a COC standard exam also contributed to sustainable capacity building. Therefore, the method of ensuring the sustainability of the Project through developing local technical experts and industry utilizing the TVETCs is feasible to be applied to other projects, which has extension component not limited to the RP. Thus, it is recommended to consider utilizing the TVETCs in the case of formulating a project that aims to promote the product through capacity building of technical experts.

(2) Collaboration with the microfinance institution for RP promotion

It was a remarkable approach that the Project conducted RP promotion through collaboration with the microfinance institution. It had been a regular practice to distribute RP free to users through the SNNPR. However, the Project has been able to promote RP associated with changing RP users' mind-set towards operation and maintenance through developing village technicians as well as implementing promotion activities with the microcredit scheme. Likewise, it is recommended to consider such approach that increases the sustainability by enhancement of sense of ownership of the user side as beneficiaries from the designing stage of other projects with extension components.

End.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. Project Design Matrix (PDM)
ANNEX 2. Plan of Operations (PO)
ANNEX 3. List of Stakeholders Consulted
ANNEX 4. Schedule of Terminal Evaluation
ANNEX 5. List of Equipment Procured under the Project
ANNEX 6. Placement Records of Counterpart Personnel

ANNEX 1. Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Project Name: The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water
Duration: March 2013 to December 2016 (4 Years)
Implementing Agency: Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MOWIE), Water Resources Bureau of SNNPR
Direct Target Group: Water Resources Bureau of SNNPR, Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices in the target areas, Private Service providers concerned with RPs
Beneficiaries: Users of RPs
Project Target Areas: 10 kebeles in 4 woredas of SNNPR

Working Version 3.1 31 July, 2015

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
【Overall Goal】 Water supply and sanitation condition and livelihood in rural areas are improved through dissemination of RPs for Drinking Water in Southern nations, Nationalities and People's Region.	As of the year 2019, in three (3) years after the termination of the Project, in Southern nations, Nationalities and People's Region. 1. The percentage of users who knows the methods of improving water hygiene and sanitation becomes more than 80% among the RP users. 2. The percentage of RP users who find that their livelihood is improving becomes more than 80%.	• Data/information of MOWIE (Federal, Regional, Woreda) on water supply and sanitation facilities and served population (sample surveys if necessary) • National WASH Inventory • Documents related to Self-supply technology dissemination under Self-supply policy	
【Project Purpose】 Situation of water supply, sanitation and livelihood are improved through dissemination of RPs for Drinking Water in project target areas.	1. The number of RP users who installed RPs by Self-Supply which are made in the project becomes 200. 2. The percentage of RP users who knows the methods of improving water hygiene and sanitation becomes more than 90% among the RP users. 3. The percentage of RP users who find that their livelihood is improving becomes more than 90%.	• Various reports of the Project • Data/records of Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices • Results of monitoring survey of RP wells • Results of End-line survey	Self-supply policy in One WASH National Program is continued.
【Outputs】 1. Specifications of RPs for Drinking Water and installation technologies are standardized at the federal level. 2. Strategies are formulated for manufacturing, installation technologies, operation and maintenance of RPs for Drinking Water.	1.1 RP technologies are improved in terms of quality and cost reduction, and 2 or more improved RP models are operational by the end of year 2015. 1.2 Minimum standard specification of RPs is agreed among the stakeholders by the end of year 2016. 1.3 At least one (1) application for minimum standardized specification of RPs is applied to ESA, by the end of year 2016. 2.1 Documentation for the quality control (QC) is prepared for manufacturing and installation of RPs by the end of year 2016. 2.2 Documentation for the Supply chain strategies for RPs parts distribution is prepared by the end year 2016. 2.3 Documentation for the O&M strategies for household RPs is prepared by the end year 2016. 2.4 The number of the trainees of TOT on RP	• Specification of improved RP models • Survey on the satisfaction of related stakeholders (manufacturers, installers, users) concerning on RPs • Documents on application for standardization of RP • Various reports of the Project • • Document on QC • Documents on Supply chain methodology • Document on O&M methodology • Reports on TOT and manufacturing training • List of RP manufacturers and installers	Hindering factors for dissemination of RP technology (e.g. imitation and/or poor-quality products) are not significantly increased. There is no significant changes in the RP parts market, not in favour of RP manufacturers and installers.

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	manufacturing, installation and maintenance who completed the training becomes more than 14. 2.5 The number of the trainees of training on RP manufacturing who completed the training becomes more than 8. 2.6 The number of the trainees of training on RP installation, operation and maintenance who completed the training becomes more than 150. 2.7 Lists of RP manufacturers and installers are in place. 2.8 80% or more of the listed RP manufacturers and installers are aware of how to access to the RP parts providers/retailers.	• List of RP parts providers/ retailers • Manual on RP manufacturing, TOT manual, Guide for RP installation • Various reports of the Project	
3. Promotion activities on RP including hygiene education are accelerated by the governmental and semi-governmental organization in the target woredas.	3.1 Micro-Finance scheme for purchasing of RPs is established. 3.2 Methodology and procedures in promotion activities on RP including hygiene education are defined. 3.3 All Woreda WASH Teams are involved in the promotion activities. 3.4 The RP dissemination handbook is developed based on the experiences and lessons from the activities for Output 3.	• Implementation plans of the target Woredas • Various reports of the Project • Lists of Woreda WASH Team members involved in RP technology promotion in the target woredas • Results of RP technology and self-supply concept awareness test during various trainings/workshops • Documents of Water Resources Bureau related to Self-supply and RP dissemination	Micro finance institutes continue with certain schemes which can be utilized by the rural dwellers for RP purchases.
4. Practices of RP use including hygiene are supported continuously by the village technicians and extension workers in the target areas.	4.1 The percentage of functional RPs which are installed in the project is more than 90%. 4.2 The percentage of RP users who received support from health extension workers becomes more than 90%. 4.3 The percentage of RP users who received support from agriculture extension workers becomes more than 85%.	• List of installed RP wells • Data/records of Woreda Water, Mine and Energy Offices on water and sanitation facilities • Monitoring records on RP wells • Various reports of the Project, including the results of water quality tests • Questionnaire survey to RP users	
5. Project knowledge and experiences are compiled as dissemination tools and acknowledged in SNNP and other Regions.	5.1 The dissemination tools with reflection of the Project's experiences are delivered to water resources bureaus of each region.	• List of candidate for RP purchase • Dissemination tools • Distribution record of dissemination tools	
【Activities】 1.1 Develop and improve various types of RPs to meet different needs, and tested. (*1) 1.1.1 Survey and make lists of RPs which are currently utilized 1.1.2 Improve each part of existing RPs 1.1.3 Test the existing and develop RPs in terms of durability, safety, functionality, compatibility, cost effectiveness, design, easiness of installation and O&M, protection of contamination 1.1.4 Test low-cost designs of structure of well head of traditional hand dug well and concrete-slab and propose feasible methods/measures to minimize contamination		【Inputs】 1. **The Japanese side** 1) Experts i. Chief advisor / Dissemination strategy ii. Mechanical engineering / Mechanical design iii. Drilling technologies	

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
1.1.5 Test low-cost drilling and construction technologies and do comparative analysis 1.2 Facilitate the standardisation process of RP specifications and its installation technologies 1.2.1 Organize meetings to examine specifications for RPs among the stakeholders concerned 1.2.2 Facilitate the approval processes of the RP in collaboration with MoWIE 1.2.3 Facilitate the necessary procedures for standardization by ESA 1.3 Formulate operation manuals for manufacturing, installation and O & M of RPs, based on the experiences and lessons learned from the activities for Output 1. 2.1 Propose quality control systems of manufacturing and installing of RPs 2.1.1 Clarify roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders in quality control systems of RPs 2.1.2 Propose certification systems for RP manufacturers 2.1.3 Assist in organizing a certain type of association for self-help among the private manufactures, installers 2.2 Consider O&M methodology for household RPs. 2.3 Consider supply chain methodology for RP parts distribution. 2.4 Facilitate consensus building on the concept and methodology of capacity development for RP manufacturing and installation with WRB and TVET Bureau 2.5 Assist in carrying out trainings on capacity development for RP manufacturing, installation, operation and maintenance 2.5.1 Carry out TOT on manufacturing and installation of RPs for TVETC trainers and private RP manufacturers utilizing operation manuals 2.5.2 Assist existing trainers in carrying out manufacturing training for the existing RP manufacturers 2.5.3 Assist trained trainers in carrying out manufacturing training for newly identified potential RP manufacturers 2.5.4 Assist trained trainers in carrying out installation trainings for woreda technicians and village technicians through RP installation practices 2.6 Prepare list of manufacturer and village technicians, suppliers of RP materials and parts 3.1 Formulate regional strategies for accelerating RP dissemination 3.1.1 Survey and identify existing water supply facilities 3.1.2 Draft Regional strategies for accelerating RP dissemination based on the analysis of shallow well locations, economic status, livelihood, and access to drinking water in rural areas in line with "the National Guidelines for Self-Supply in Ethiopia" and other related policy documents 3.2 Select target woredas/areas for accelerating promotion activities on RP including hygiene education. 3.2.1 Categorize woredas/areas base on the above strategies 3.2.2 Select target woredas/areas together with the regional RP Team based on the above categorization and propose it to JCC for approval 3.3 Incorporate promotion activities on RP including hygiene into the existing plans in the target woredas 3.3.1 Collect and analyse necessary information in order to carry out the project activities 3.3.2 Identify incentives (e.g., introduction of cash crops) for target groups/areas and methodology in line with the self-supply concept 3.4 Introduce micro-finance institution to support for RP purchase 3.4.1 Identify appropriate micro-finance scheme and sign MOU with the micro-finance institution at the regional level 3.4.2 Organize workshops to introduce the identified micro-finance scheme to the personnel of micro-finance institutions in the target woredas 3.4.3 Assist micro-finance institution in monitoring the operation of micro finance scheme		iv. Dissemination v. Agriculture vi. Micro-finance / Improvement of rural livelihood vii. Sanitation and hygiene viii. Other necessary fields 2) Equipment 3) Training in Japan, third countries and in Ethiopia 4) Cost for operation **2. <u>The Ethiopian side</u>** 1) Counterpart personnel 2) Equipment 3) Facilities (office space) 4) Cost for operation	----------

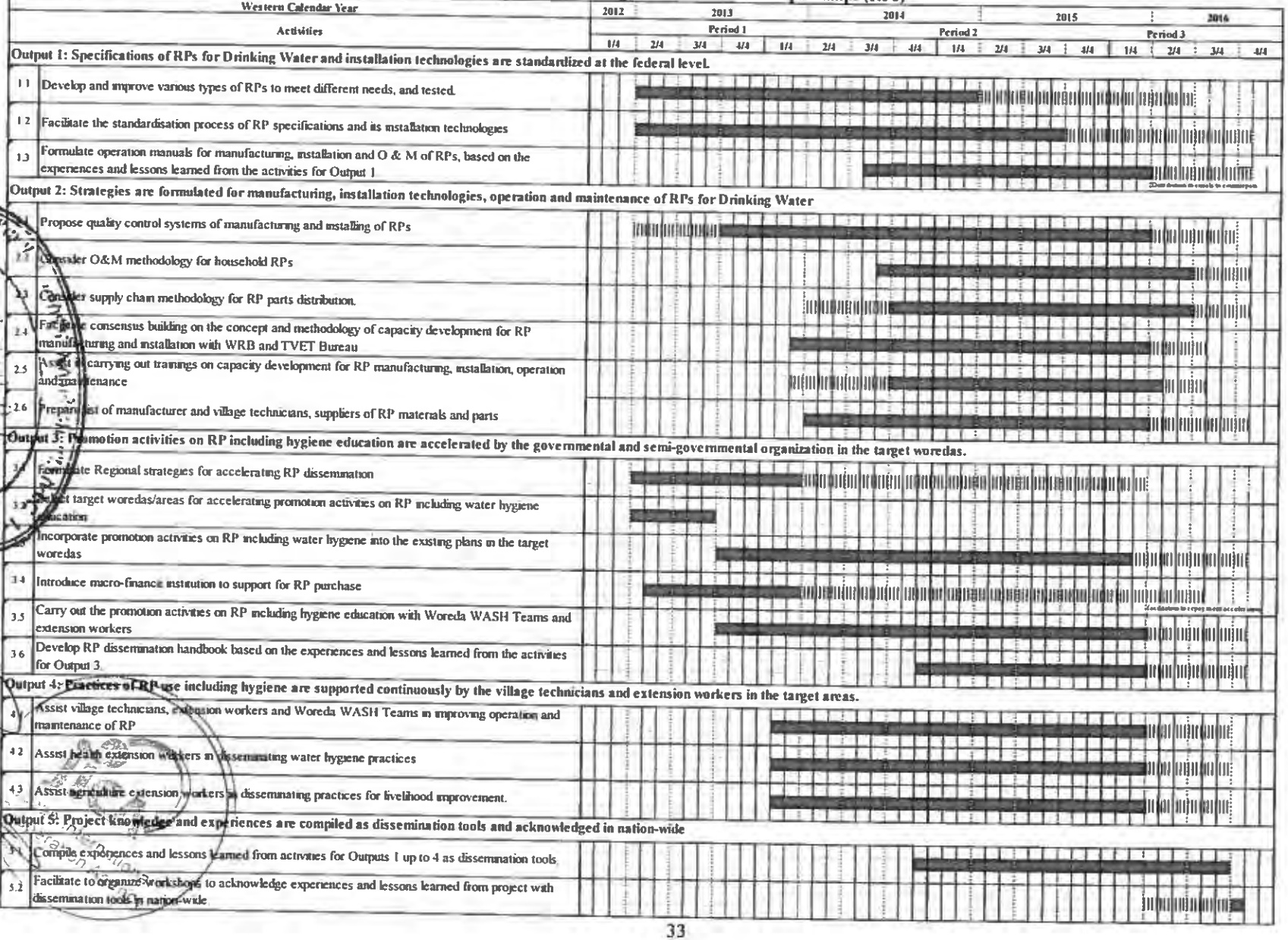
Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
3.5 Carry out the promotion activities on RP including hygiene education with Woreda WASH Teams and extension workers 3.5.1 Assist Woreda WASH Teams and extension workers in organizing community meeting/workshops in the selected target areas for introduction of improvement of shallow wells, RPs and supportive options for financial arrangement 3.5.2 Assist the loan applicants in taking necessary procedures for RP purchase in the target areas 3.5.3 Assist village technicians in installing RP at the users' wells through OJT of them. 3.6 Develop RP dissemination handbook based on the experiences and lessons learned from the activities for Output 3. 4.1 Assist village technicians, extension workers and Woreda WASH Teams in improving operation and maintenance of RP 4.1.1 Assist village technicians in maintaining RP 4.1.2 Assist village technicians, extension workers and Woreda WASH Teams in monitoring RP use in technical aspect 4.1.3 Assist extension workers and Woreda WASH Teams in sharing experiences and good practices on operation and maintenance of RP at the community meeting mentioned above 3.5.1 4.2 Assist health extension workers in disseminating hygiene practices. 4.2.1 Review way of hygiene education associate with promotion activities on RP 4.2.2 Assist health extension workers in instructing how to treat water at household level 4.2.3 Assist health extension workers in monitoring hygiene practice by RP users 4.2.3 Assist health extension workers in sharing experiences and good practices of hygiene at the community meetings mentioned above 3.5.1 4.3 Assist agriculture extension workers in disseminating practices for livelihood improvement. 4.3.1 Compile good practice of small scale agriculture with utilizing of RPs 4.3.2 Assist agriculture extension workers in instructing how to practice livelihood improvement. 4.3.3 Assist agriculture extension workers in monitoring practice for livelihood improvement by the RP users 4.3.4 Assist agriculture extension workers in sharing experiences and good practices of improvement of livelihood at the community meeting mentioned above 3.5.15.1 5.1 Compile experiences and lessons learned from activities for Outputs 1 up to 4 as dissemination tools. 5.2 Facilitate to organize workshops to acknowledge experiences and lessons learned from project with dissemination tools in nation-wide.			【Pre-Conditions】

Abbreviation: ESA: Ethiopian Standard Authority, EWTI: Ethiopian Water Technology Institute, MOU: Memorandums of Understanding, O&M: Operations and Maintenance, SNNPR: Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region, TOT: Training of Trainers, TVETC: Technical, Vocational and Educational Training College

Note*1: There are various use of RPs, such as individual household or community water supply, irrigation various scales.
1.1.2 Parts: wheel, wheel cover, bearing, counter rotation device, rope etc.
1.1.5 Drilling and construction technologies: hand dug well, tube well

ANNEX 2. Plan of Operations (PO)

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



ANNEX 3: List of stakeholders consulted

(1) Ethiopian side

<Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity>

Mr. Nuredine Mohammed	Director, Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate
Mr. Tamene Hailu	Rural WASH coordinator, WASH Coordination Office, Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate
Mr. Agash Asmamewe	National consultant/Self-supply focal person
Mr. Eyasu Guta	Technical/Program support officer, Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate

<Water, Irrigation and Development Bureau, SNNPR>

Mr. Samuel Tamiru Amade	Bureau head
Mr. Kassahun Woldegeorgis	Core Process Owner, Water Supply Schemes Administration Core Process
Mr. Kassu Eshete	Socio-economist
Mr. Lebenu Lemma	Water quality expert

<Bureau of Health, SNNPR>

Mr. Dessalegn Gullo	Hygiene & sanitation focal person, Disease Prevention & Health Promotion
Mr. Male Matie	Consultant, Disease Prevention Dept., Bureau of Health

<Bureau of Agriculture, SNNPR>

Mr. Seifu Atnfe	Irrigation Engineer, Natural Resources
Mr. Kahsay Haile	Agriculture Engineer

C/Ps and stakeholders in 4 target zone and woredas

<Gedeo zonal office>

Mr. Fisehayesus	Head of Zonal water & Zone Administration

1. Damot Pulsa Woreda

<Damot Pulsa Woreda water & mineral energy office>

Mr. Wadilo Wana	Head of Woreda Water office and Technical staff
Mr. Dawit Zekarias	Mechanics

<Damot Pulsa Woreda Health Point>

Mr. Takele Baffa	Disease prevention officer

<Lera Health Center>

Mr. Wondimu Zekarias	Staff

<Game Kabecho Health Point>

Ms. Felekech Mamo	Health Extension Worker, Game Kabecho Health Point
Ms. Nehimiya Giya	Women's group in Gome Kabecho

<Village technicians, RP users>

Mr. Degu Elias, Ms. Elian	Village Technician/RP user at Tomtomente Kebele
Mr. Markos Wonke	Village Technician/RP user at Tomtomente Kebele

2. Dale Woreda

<Dale Woreada Water office>

Mr. Hageretsion Abebe	Head of Dale woreda water office (Previous)
Ms. Esayas Yoseph	Head of Dale woreda water office(Newly appointed)
Mr. Zerihun Tadesse Coordinator	Portable water coordination, Dale woreda water office

<Dale Woreada Agriculture Office>

Mr. Seyoum Nutato	Agriculture/Coffee, Dale Woreada Agriculture Office

<Dale Woreada Health Office>

Mr. Addisu Fiseha	Health Point focal person, Dale Woreada Health Office

<Village technicians>

Mr. Yakob Dukamo	Village Technician, Bera chale, Dale woreada
Mr. Ashenafi Demisse	Village Technician, Bera chale, Dale woreada
Mr. Wondimu Laakemo	Village Technician, Bera tedicho, Dale woreada
Mr. Mesheshsa Alagaw	Village Technician, Bera tedicho, Dale woreada
Ms. Maereg Petros	Village Technician, Bera tedicho, Dale woreada
Mr. Tafesse Yutie	Village Technician, Gajamo, Dale woreada

3. Meskan Woreda

<Meskan Woreda Water Office>

Mr. Shafi Bediru	Meskan Woreda Water construction supervisor

<Village technicians, RP users >

Mr. Zeinu Oumet	Village Technicians/RP user, Yatabon kebele, Meskan Woreda
Mr. Abebe Zeleke	Village Technicians, Yatabon kebele, Meskan Woreda
Mr. Mohammed Shafo	Village Technicians, Yatabon kebele, Meskan Woreda
Mr. Shemisu Oumet	Village Technicians, Yatabon kebele, Meskan Woreda
Mr. Shirmolo Tesfa	RP user, Yatabon kebele, Meskan Woreda
Mr. Awole Oumer	RP user, Yatabon kebele, Meskan Woreda
Mr. Hussein Awole	RP user, Yatabon kebele, Meskan Woreda

4. Yirgachefe Woreda

<Yirgachefe Woreada Administration Office>

Mr. Zerihum Aseffa	Head of Administration, Yirgachefe Woreada Administration Office

<Yirgachefe Woreda Water Office>

Mr. Melkamu Tadele	Head, Yirgachefe Woreada Water Office
Mr. Girma Roba	Water Sector, Irrigation Section, Yirgachefe Woreada Water Office

<Yirgachefe Woreda Health Post>

Ms. Hirut Chenenisa	Health Post, Yirgachefe Woreada/RP user

<Village technicians, RP users>

Mr. Kassahun Janiyo	Village Technician, Dumerso, Yirgachefe Woreada
Mr. Daniel Assefa	Village Technician, Chilto, Yirgachefe Woreada
Mr. Ayanu Gemede	Village Technician, Chilba, Yirgachefe Woreada
Mr. Tarekgne Tadele	Village Technician, Dumerso, Yirgachefe Woreada
Mr. Esyas Tadesse	Village Technician, Dumerso, Yirgachefe Woreada
Mr. Ediget Feysso	Village Technician, Dumerso, Yirgachefe Woreada
Mr. Girma Gume	RP user, Chilba Kebele, Yirgachefe Woreada
Mr. Kifle Assefa,	RP user, Yirgachefe woreda

<OMO Micro Finance Institution>

Mr. Tegegnwork Serawit	Credit & Saving, Rural Credit Office, Hawassa head Office
Mr. Mekuria Meskele	Credit & Saving, Rural Credit Office, Hawassa head Office
Mr. Eyob Chinasho	Manager, Damot Pulsa OMFI sub-branch office
Mr. Agege Yunna	Manager, OMFI Dale woreada branch office
Mr.Mulugefa Bekele	OMFI Yirgachefe woreada branch
Mr. Fekadu Feyissa	OMFI Yirgachefe woreda branch
Mr. Firehywot Pesemo	Omo agent, Dumerssu Kebele
Mr. Tamirat Alemu	Omo agent, Chelba Kebele

<TVET Bureau>

Mr. Atnufu Asfaw	Deputy Bureau Head and Core Process Owner of Human Reosurce Development

<Wolkite TVETC>

Mr. Jemil Mussema	Instructor, Water Technology
Mr. Tefera Demissie	Instructor, Manufacturing

<Wolayita Sodo TVETC>

Mr. Yasin Boto,	Dean
Mr. Admasu Dabara,	Instructor, Manufacturing
Mr. Tarekegn Hoile,	Instructor, Manufacturing

<Metal Industry Development Institute>

Mr. Zeru Muluneh	Lead Engineer
Mr. Zerihlin Kedida	Senior Engineer
Mr. Girma Beyecha	Senior NDT Technician
Mr. Agash Asmamaw	National consultant/Self-supply focal person

<RP manufacturers>

Mr. Timotiyos Mehow	RP manufacturer/Spare shop owner, Wolayta Sodo
Mr. Samson Shegena	RP manufacturer/Owner Hope Electro-mechanical Engineering/RP manufacture, Hawassa
Mr. Berihun Getachew	RP manufacture/Owner of Berihun Getachew Metal & Wood Works Enterprise, Hawassa

(2) Self-supply partners

<Millennium Water Alliance>

Mr. Melkamu Jaleta	Country representative

<International Water and Sanitation Center>

Mr. Lemessa Mekonta	Program officer

<Water.org>

Mr. Salfiso Kitabo	Country director

<Aqua for All >

Mr. Bekele Damte

(3) Japanese side

<JICA Ethiopia Office>

Mr. Takeshi Matsuyama	Senior Representative
Mr. Ephrem Fufa	Programme Officer
Mr. Itsuro Takahashi	Project formulation Advisor

<JICA Experts>

Ms. Ms. Akiko KITAZUME	Chief Advisor/ Dissemination Strategy
Mr. Hidekuni USAMI	Drilling Technologies/ Construction Management
Ms. Takako UCHIDA	Agriculture (Micro-Irrigation/Cultivation)
Ms. Kaina HONMA	Sanitation and Hygiene

<Local consultant, Project staff>

Mr. Arjen van der Wal	Rope Pump / Drilling Specialist
Mr. Tewodros Tadese	Technical assistant
Mr. Muluken Girma	Promotion Assistant
Mr. Girma Senbeta	Technical Coordinator
Ms. Azalech Solomon	Assistant Technical Coordinator
Mr. Girma Belay	Office Assistant
Mr. Ermias Tekeste	Office Assistant

ANNEX 4. Schedule of Terminal Evaluation

Date		Leader	Coordinator	Evaluation analysis
12-Jun	Sun			00:30 TOKYO/HANEDA - 06:15 DUBAI(EK313) 10:30 DUBAI - 13:35 ADDISABABA(EK723)
13-Jun	Mon			08:50-09:30 Meeting with JICA Ethiopia office 10:15-10:50 Interview with MoWIE WaSH Coordination Office] 14:30-14:55 Interview with MoWIE [Rural Water Desk Coordinator, Rural Wash)[Hygiene and Sanitation Directorate]
14-Jun	Tue			09:20-09:50 Interview with MoWIE [National consultant/Self-supply focal person] 10:00-10:20 Interview with Self-supply taskforce [WSWG Secretariat Self-supply Coordinator] 10:50-11:50 Interview with Water.org 14:00-15:00 Interview with Metal Industry Development Institute
15-Jun	Wed			09:00-10:00 Interview with International Water and Sanitation Centre 15:00-16:00 Interview with Millennium Water Alliance 16:30-17:15 Meeting with JICA Ethiopia Office
16-Jun	Thu			07:00-09:30 Journey From Addis – Wolkite TVETC 10:00-11:05 Interview with Wolkite TVETC 11:00-14:00 Journey from Wolikite to Wolayita 14:00-15:00 Lunch 15:30-16:35 Interview with Wolaita TVETC
17-Jun	Fri			08:30-09:20 Interview with Damot Pulsa Woreada Water office 09:30-10:00 Interview with RP manufacturer, part shop owner 10:00-11:00 Journey to Damot Pulasa 11:00-11:40 Interview with OMFI sub-branch office, Damot Pulsa 12:00-13:30 Damot Pulsa Woreda water & mineral engery office Damot Pulsa Woreda Health Point, Lera Health Center, Game Kabecho Health Point, Women's group in Gome Kabecho 14:00-14:30 House visits: RP user 15:30-16:00 House visits: RP user 16:15-16:30 Site visit: Helena Korke HP - drilling site 16:30-19:00 Journey to Hawassa
18-Jun	Sat			AM/PM Documentation of the Terminal Evaluation Report
19-Jun	Sun		00:30 TOKYO/HANEDA - 06:15 DUBAI(EK313) 10:30 DUBAI - 13:35 ADDISABABA(EK723) 15:00 ADDISABABA - 19:00 HAWASSA	AM: Documentation of the Terminal Evaluation Report PM: Internal meeting
20-Jun	Mon			10:30-10:50 Interview with WIDB [Water quality expert] 11:15-12:15 Interview with Agricultural Bureau SNNPR [Irrigation Engineer, Natural Resources] 14:15-14:35 Interview with WIDB [Core Process Owner, Water Supply Schemes Administration Core Process] 15:00-16:20 Interview with OMO micro-finance [Credit & Saving, Rural Credit Office] 16:50-17:15 Interview with RP users [Hope Electronical Mechanical Engineering] 17:25-18:00 Interview with TVET bureau [Deputy Bureau Head and Core Process Owner of Human Resource Development]
21-Jun	Tue			07:00-08:15 Journey from Hawassa to Dale 08:15-09:15 Breakfast in Yirgalem, Dale (while waiting for Almaw) 09:20-10:30 Interview with Woreda Water office, Woreda Health office 10:30-11:00 OMFI sub-branch office, Dale 11:15-11:35 Journey to the site 11:40-12:10 Interview with village technician, Dale woreada 12:10-13:00 Journey to Dilla 13:00-14:00 Lunch 14:00-16:00 Journey to Yirgachefe 16:00-16:30 Site visits: Chito HC 16:50-17:20 Site visits: RP user, Chilba, Yirgachefe Woreada (RP installation by village technician)
22-Jun	Wed			08:50-09:00 Interview with Yirgachefe Woreada Administration Office 10:50-11:10 House visit RP users, Yirgachefe 12:30-13:00 Interview with Gedeo Zonal Water Office 13:30-14:30 Lunch 14:30-18:00 Journey back to Hawassa
23-Jun	Thu			10:00-10:30 Interview with RPs manufacturers 11:00-16:30 Preparation for Steering Committee 16:30-16:40 Courtesy Call to Bureau Head, WIDB 17:45-18:30 Interview with WIDB [Socio-economic Expert]
24-Jun	Fri			09:20-12:00 Steering Committee with all relevant CPs in SNNPR PM Internal meeting
25-Jun	Sat	20:45 HANOI - 22:35	7:00 9:15 Journey to Meskan	

		BANGKOK(TG565)	9.15-10.00 Breakfast in Ziway 10:00-10:30 Journey from Butajira to Yetabon 10:30-11:30 Interview with Woreda Water office and village technician, House visits: 11:30-12:00 House visits: 12:00 14:00 Lunch, Meeting 14:05 16:35 Journey to Addis Ababa	
26-Jun	Sun	01:30 BANGKOK - 06:10 (ET629) ADDISABABA	Documentation of M/M and the Terminal Evaluation Report	
		PM Internal Meeting, Documentation of M/M and the Terminal Evaluation Report		
27-Jun	Mon	AM Meeting with Self-Supply Donor Working Group PM Drafting M/M		
28-Jun	Tue	AM/PM Checking the contents of Draft Terminal Evaluation Report and M/M with CPs PM Revision of the Terminal Evaluation Report and M/M		
29-Jun	Wed	Site visit: Meskan	AM/PM Checking the contents of Final Draft Terminal Evaluation Report and M/M with CPs PM Finalization of M/M and Terminal Evaluation Report	
30-Jun	Thu	AM JCC(Signing of M/M and the Terminal Evaluation Report) PM Wrap up meeting with CPs, Project team and JICA Ethiopia office		
1-Jul	Fri	8:30 AM Reporting to JICA office 10:30 AM Reporting to Embassy of Japan		
		15:40 ADDISABABA - 21:05 DUBAI(EK724)	PM Meeting with JICA Ethiopia office	15:40 ADDISABABA - 21:05 DUBAI(EK724)
2-Jul	Sat	02:50 DUBAI - 17:35 TOKYO/NARITA(EK318)	Internal meeting	02:50 DUBAI - 17:35 TOKYO/NARITA(EK318)

JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency

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ANNEX 5. List of Equipment procured under the Project

List of equipment

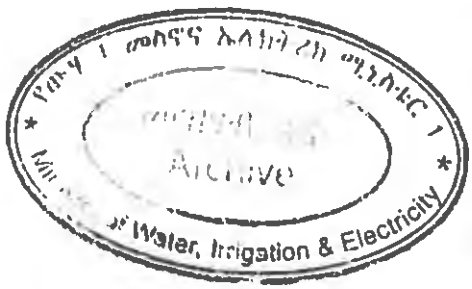
Item	Spec	Qty	Date of procurement	Year	Location	Condition
Laminator	LTA32E(A3 size)	1	2013.3.15	Period 1	MoWIE project office	Good
Projector	Sony /VPL-Dx100 LCD Projector	2	2013.4.11	Period 1	MoWIE project office	Good
			2013.6.6	Period 1	Hawassa project office	Good
UPS	1050VA	2	2013.5.27	Period 1	MoWIE project office, Hawassa project office	Good
Desktop Computer	Dell/ optiplex GX790, core i3, 2GB, HDD 500GB, 19inch screen	1	2013.5.27	Period 1	Hawassa project office	Good
Screen		1	2013.6.6	Period 1	Hawassa project office	Good
Book binding machine	S-100	2	2013.6.6	Period 1	MoWIE project office	Good
			2014.2.24	Period 1	Hawassa project office	Good
Printer-copier-scanner -fax	HP M1212nf Laser Jet all in one machine Serial Number: CNGJ8F388N2	1	2013.6.27	Period 1	Hawassa project office	Good
Laptop computer	TOSHIBA/satellite L855 core i5, 6GB, HDD 640GB, 15.6inch screen	4	2014.2.27	Period 1	Hawassa project office (for each woreda)	Good
Power generator	RGD5500	2	2016.2.4	Period 3	Hawassa project office	Good

List of equipment accompanied by dispatch of the JICA Experts.

Item	Spec	Qty	Date of procurement	Year	Location	Condition
Digital video camera	Victor/ GZ-E320-R	1	2013.3.16	Period 1	MoWIE project office	Good
Digital turbidity meter	Kyoritsu chemical check, corp/ WA-PT-4DG	1	2013.3.28	Period 1	MoWIE project office	Good
Conductance mater	Horiba/B-173	1	2013.3.28	Period 1	MoWIE project office	Good
Copier	1300678X (FT1X043, AR5620NGSF1), Sharp AR 5620N	1	2013.5.27	Period 1	MoWIE project office	Good
Copier	1300679X (FT1X043, AR5620NGSF1) Sharp AR 5620N	1	2013.5.27	Period 1	Hawassa project office	Good
Generator	RGD5000 Self Start	4	2013.10.9	Period 1	Hawassa project office	Good
Laser color printer (A4 size)	HP M551n Color Laser Jet Printer	1	2013.10.11	Period 1	MoWIE project office	Good

Other equipment

Item	Spec	Qty	Date of procurement	Year	Location	Condition
Laptop computers	TOSHIBA/satellite core i5, 4GB, HDD 500GB, 15.6inch screen, Serial Number:5C295467Q-9 Serial Number:7C038289Q-9	2	2013.5.27	Period 1	MoWIE project office	Good
Desktop computers	Dell/ optiplex GX790, core i3, 2GB, HDD 500GB, 19inch screen Serial Number: HHP8TS1, 38075626945	1	2013.5.27	Period 1	MoWIE project office	Good



ANNEX 6: Placement Records of Counterpart Personnel

(As of June 12, 2016)

Name	Title	Department / Organisation
Mr. James Deng Choltot	State Minister / Project Director	MoWIE
Mr. Yohannes G / Medhen*	Director / Project Manager (Till December 2013)	Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE
Mr. Nuredin Mohammed	Director / Project Manager (Since December 2013)	Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE
Dr. Markos Wijore	Director / Head of EWTI	Sector Support Directorate, MoWIE / Ethiopia Water Technology Institute
Mr. Abiti Getaneh	Director	Research and Development Directorate, MoWIE
Mr. Abebe Mekonnen*	Head (Till July 2013)	Ethiopia Water Technology Centre
Mr. Abiy Girma	National WASH Coordinator	National WASH Coordination Office
Ms. Zewditu Yilma	UNICEF Project Coordinator (Till July 2014)	Self Supply Office
Mr. Agash Asmamewe	National Consultant / Self-supply Focal Person (Since July 2014)	Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE
Mr. Tamane Hailu	Rural WASH Coordinator	Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE
Mr. Eyasu Guta	Technical/ Program Support Officer	Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE
Mr. Tewodros Tadele	Engineer on Electro Mechanics	Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, MoWIE
Mr. Abbas Mohamed*	Head (Till December 2013)	Water Resource Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Tesfaye Yigezu	Head (Till January 2015)	Water Resource Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Samuel Tamiru	Head (Since January 2015)	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Letta Yetamu	Vice Head, (Since March 2015)	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Tadela Kibru	Core Process Owner, Water Resources Study and Management Core Process (Till November 2015)	Water Resource Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Melkamu Worko	Core Process Owner, Water Resources Study and Management Core Process (Since December 2015)	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Eyasu Mamo	Water Quality Expert (Till May 2014)	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Kassahun Woldegeorgis	Core Process Owner, Water Supply Schemes Administration Core Process	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Kassu Eshete	Socio-economist	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Dereje Haile	Mechanic	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Lebenu Lemma	Water Quality Expert under Water Resources Study and Management Core Process	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Andualem	Water Quality Expert under Water Resources Study and Management Core Process	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Abdela Yimar	Hydrogeologist	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Mulugeta Mussie	WRB WASH Coordinator (Till July 2014)	Water Resource Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Bekele Kassaye	WRB WASH Coordinator(Since July 2014)	Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Shimeles Debele*	Head of Credit Department (Till November 2014)	Omo Micro Finance Institute (MFI)
Mr. Ashebir Alemu	Director of Credit Directorate (Since December 2014)	Omo Micro Finance Institute (MFI)
Mr. Mekuria Mesekele	Rural Credit Officer	Omo Micro Finance Institute (MFI)
Mr. Tegegne Worku	Senior Rural Credit Officer	Omo Micro Finance Institute (MFI)
Mr. Atnafu Asfaw	Deputy Bureau Head and Core process Owner of Human Resource Development	TVET Bureau SNNPR
Mr. Fisseha Hariso Burra	Dean (till April 2016)	Technical and Vocational Education Training College (TVETC) Hawassa
Mr. Gedion Teka	Technical Coordinator for Technical Transfer (Till October 2014)	TVETC Hawassa

Mr. Ketema Getaneh	Technical Coordinator for Technical Transfer (Since October 2014)	TVETC Hawassa
Mr. Mahamednur Faris	Process Owner of Natural Resources Division, Agriculture Bureau	Agriculture Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Desalegn Gullo	Hygiene and Sanitation Focal Person, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	Health Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Solomon Gebre*	Hygiene and Sanitation Focal Person, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (Till May 2014)	Health Bureau, SNNPR
Mrs. Woinshet Mengesha	Hygiene and Sanitation Focal Person, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (Since May 2014)	Health Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Male Mate	Hygiene and Sanitation Focal Person, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (Since May 2014)	Health Bureau, SNNPR
Mr. Firew Bekele	Women Children and Youth Affairs Bureau	Women Children and Youth Affairs Bureau, SNNPR

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Minutes of the 6th Joint Coordination Committee Meeting

Date : June 30, 2016
Venue : Getfam Hotel, Addis Ababa
Participants: As attached,

Contents:

Opening Remark

Ato Nuredin Mohammed, Director of Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate made his opening remark. He thanked all the members gathered for the meeting. He also appreciated the Terminal Evaluation Team for their efforts for the thorough assessment of the achievements of the Project.

He expressed that the MoWIE learned a lot through the experiences with the project, in terms of Self-supply acceleration and rope pump dissemination. He applauded the project outcomes, in particular, standardization of the rope pump technology is regarded as one of the most remarkable achievements, while he gave a value to the project's contribution in showing a good model of promotion of Self-supply and low cost technology in collaboration with the inter-sectoral partners, including health, agriculture, TVET and finance sectors. Those achievements were observed by many stakeholders during the course of events of Self-supply Fair, in association with World Water Day. He said these results shall be taken over by the ministry as a part of the ministry's efforts of One WASH National Programme.

He concluded his remark with encouraging the participants to actively participate in the discussion over the results of the Terminal Evaluation Study.

Remark from Terminal Evaluation Team

Mr.Yuki Aratsu, Team Leader of the Terminal Evaluation Team expressed his appreciation to all the stakeholders of tbe project for their collaboration. He explained that the Terminal Evaluation was conducted jointly by the Ethiopian and Japanese members and the Joint Evaluation Team has successfully produced the evaluation report.

He mentioned that the project activities on PDM have mostly been completed. The major achievements are; development of new models of RP, minimum standard

specification, enough numbers of technical trainings, establishing the promotion model in collaboration with health agriculture, TVET and OMFI, and installation of 200 households who signed agreements with OMFI.

Quality control, parts supply strategies and RP dissemination handbook are under development and will be finalized within the project period. The project has created the model of RP dissemination, but further efforts should he exerted.

He expressed his sincere thanks to all the stakeholders for their cooperation and his wishes to the people in Ethiopia for better access to hygienic water.

Presentation on findings by Ms.Hiroyo Onozato

Ms.Hiroyo Onozato presented the findings of the Terminal Evaluation Study. She presented the achievement of the project according to the PDM, and 5 evaluation criteria.

The team evaluated that the relevancy, effectiveness and efficiency of the Project are high while impact is relatively high. Sustainability is evaluated as moderate, as some NGOs are providing the RPs as grant, immaturity of spare parts market is still a challenge. The details are as attached PPT.

Presentation on the Recommendations and Lessons Learnt

Ato Agash Asmamaw, a member of the Terminal Evaluation Team from MoWIE presented the recommendations and lessons learned from the study.

Before the completion of the project (during the remain project period);

1. Considering the policy support to assist small and micro enterprises dealing with rope pump manufacturing and spare-parts
2. For the government institution (e.g. WIDB) to align with the Self- supply guidelines, to respect the national guideline and the signed MOU

After completion of the project;

1. Dissemination of the results and outcome of the project
2. Adaption of ESA standardized rope pump specifications
3. Scaling- up of capacity building to village technicians and water office engineers
4. Continuous hygiene education activity by woreda water office and health workers
5. Collaboration with bureau of agriculture for multiple use of the water

Finally Mr.Agash presented the lessons learnt from the project like; using the existing system, that is integrating capacity building component of the project activities to the TVETC systems and collaboration with micro finances institution for rope pump promotion are useful. The details are as attached.

Discussion

The participants held an active discussion over the various issues related to the project and the results of tbe evaluation. The major points are summarized as follows.

**Keys ···· C: Comment, Q: Question, → : Reaction*

[Appreciation to the Project]

C: The Project Team achieved the objectives, especially hringing the new approach to Self-supply at the community level.

C: Major significance of the Project is not 200 RPs installed, but is the developed systems to actualize the RP dissemination/promotion. This system should be scaled up.

C: Use of HEWs and agriculture DAs are appreciable. What we could learn from the project is this part.

C: It was appreciable this project is located in SNNPR. All activities have been done together with JICA. Thank MoWIE to give a chance with the project to SNNPR.

[Method of evaluation]

C: Impact was rated relatively high. However the impact should be measured at the time of the impact evaluation and the data should be collected further with control. Some of the evaluated impact for this evaluation could not be the impact, which is solely from the project. "Outcome" should be the correct word.

→Joint Evaluation Team did not evaluate the impact at this point of time but the prospect. Impact will be attained in three years. The system that the project made should continue, then the impact should be attained.

→Final evaluation indication is a goal. Impact is outside the project area. It should be assessed.

Q: In the Steering Committee Meeting in Hawassa, it was discussed that sustainability of the project was rated relatively high, but it was changed to moderate. Why?

→Policy and institutional aspect, financial aspect and sanitation aspects are the factors considered. Sanitation activity is important. "Relatively high" is considered a bit too high and the evaluation team changed the score to "moderate".

[H&S]

C: Improvement of drinking water is the objective of the project. Improving drinking water is treatment. There must be treatment of water at the household level.

Q: Fencing practice was found 60%. It is very important to keep animals away. How these things were evaluated?

→Fencing practices were surveyed by the project but not by the evaluation team.

→The evaluation team observed that, in Yirgachefe, RPs were installed near to their houses. No fence seemed necessary. In Meskan, tbeir RPs are far from house. Some are fenced.

[After the Project]

C: The remaining time for the project is only 6 months, and there is need of exit strategies.

C : The results of the Project should be sustained with the systems in SNNPR. There should be the exit strategy. There should be a scaling up strategy throughout the country.

C: SNNPR could serve as CoE for RP dissemination. With tools, the technical people in SNNPR should be trained.

→Strategy is important, but JICA's case, strategy is embedded to the whole design of the project. Some remaining activities in the remaining 6 months are the strategy. We are planning to conduct the national seminar in the project period.

→There are dissemination tools as well. The experiences of the project activities will be compiled and those shall indicate the scaling-up strategies.

→Discussing with the Self-supply partners for taking over some outcomes of the project.

JICA and the project will continue discussing with them.

→TVET trainers are good potential for SNNPR. WIDB would like to utilize them, e.g. Wolkite, Arba Minch.

→JICA is considering dispatch of JOCVs to support promotion and sanitation aspect in future.

[Alignment with Self-supply policy]

C: For WIDB of SNNPR, if the subsidy is allowed for a single household, it will be difficult in future, in terms of sustainability. Subsidising RPs should be restricted and monitoring the NGOs who are providing grants should be necessary. Awareness should be created.

→ WIDB has a budget of 1.2 million Birr to train 135 woredas. It has a plan to install 10,000 RPs. 7 million Birr is allocated to promote RPs from finance. 20% of unserved population is to be served with RPs.

→Every zone has potential. WIDB's decision on 50% subsidy is for promotion of the technology. In addition, in this year there are problems (of drought). 39 million Birr is allocated for supplying water to the people. The Bureau has discussed and came up with the idea that it needs to do more promotion. Main task is to install there RPs and attend the non-functional schemes.

→WIDB has discussed with OMFI and WIDB agreed to provide RPs in kind as seed money. Some misunderstanding happened over the change of the modality (but will be solved). Bureau does not disagree with the Self-supply policy.

[COC]

Q: Technicians trained were 50 but 27 passed the COC exam. What are the problems?

→ The indicator does not show the COC passing as an indicator.

→ Only 43 sat for the exam. 63% passed. Many candidate VTs were new for that kind of test and being nervous.

[Functionality of RPs and O&M]

C: The project reported that the functionality rate was 97.5% but the evaluation team calculated as 92%. In Meskan, 15 non-functional wells were found. The evaluation team calculated all related wells as functionality.

Q: O&M aspect. Artisans are trained. How the users communicate with technicians?

→ O&M aspect was well thought by the Project Team and improved. Earlier there are only woreda technicians attended the technical problems, whereas, after the trainings of the Project, there are Village Technicians who live in the rural villages to help users.

→ As for the spare parts, it was found through the experiences of the project that the RP parts alone cannot make business in the current market in Ethiopia, as the demands have not been matured. The Project Team recommends the government sector to consider a sort of intervention to support this situation.

→ Spare parts shops will be opened in SNNPR in future. WIDB is planning to open 26 shops.

[Business license]

C: Trade license could he one of the issues. It is necessary to be given by MoWIE at the moment, but, if Region can give it, things will be better.

→ MoWIE and WIDB will discuss further on this issue.

[Financial report]

C: MoWIE needs the financial report from the project. The finance issue was raised many times at JCCs.

→ The evaluation report already includes the finance.

→ JICA is communicating with MOFEC and can provide the figures. JICA's approach is not for financial, but technical support. It is good to note that the effectiveness of the project cannot be simply calculated by the cost. Physical and financial values are not solely the means to evaluate the technical cooperation.

→As agreed on ONWP, JICA needs to have a standard to document for one WASH, one report.

Closing Remark

Mr.Kimiaki Jin, Chief Representative of JICA Ethiopia Office made a closing remark expressing his gratitude to the successful JCC meeting. He appreciated the results of the evaluation with 3 aspects high, 1 relatively high and 1 moderate and extended his sincere appreciation to those who are involved in the project.

He emphasized that the remarkable outcome of the project is the established systems for RP dissemination and asserted that the Ethiopian counterparts can utilize, elaborate and further expand the RP while utilizing the established system. It was urged that scaling-up is a question to the Ethiopian side, as he observed most of successful projects being scaled up by the Ethiopian side, such as Kaizen, which has been scaled up through EKI without the consensus of JICA.

He also focused that the ambition of SNNPR to disseminate 10,000 RPs is important. Though some challenges are there. Ownership and strong willingness are important.

Mr.Jin closed the meeting with appreciation to all the participants at 12:00 pm.

Minutes certified by

Mr. Nuredin Mohammed
Director, Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate,
Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity

Ms. Akino Kitazume
Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy,
JICA Project Team

Annex-1

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 6th Joint Coordination Committee Meeting

June 30, 2016, Getfam Hotel, Addis Ababa

Programme

Time	Content	Presenter
09:00	Opening Remarks	Representative, MoWIE
09:10	Remarks from Terminal Evaluation Team	Mr.Yuki Aratsu, Team Leader of Terminal Evaluation Team / Global Environment Department, JICA HQ
09:20	Presentation on the Findings of Terminal Evaluation Study	Ms.Hiroyo Onozato, Evaluation Consultant
09:40	Presentation on Recommendations and Lessons Leaned	Mr.Agash Asmamaw, Evaluation Member / Self-supply Focal Person, MoWIE
10:00	Tea Break	
10:30	Discussion and Approval of Evaluation Results	Participants
11:30	Closing Remark	Mr.Kimiaki Jin, Country Representative, JICA Ethiopia Office

Chairperson: Representative of MoWIE

List of Attendants
For the 6th JCC Meeting
June 30, 2016, at Getfam Hotel

Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity

Nuredin Mohammed	Director, Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate
Tamiru Gedefa	National WASH PMU Coordinator
Dr. Almayehu Mekonnen	Lead National Consultant

Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation

Dereje Girma	Team Leader, Bilateral Cooperation

Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR

Kassahun Woldegiorgis	Core Process Owner, Drinking Water Schemes Administration

Joint Terminal Evaluation Team

Yuki Aratsu	Global Environment Department, JICA HQ
Keisuke Yamagami	Global Environment Department, JICA HQ
Hiroyo Onozato	Evaluation Analysis, Global Link Management
Agash Asmamew	National Consultant, Self Supply
Bekele Belete	Socio-economist, WIDB

JICA

Kimiaki Jin	Representative, JICA Ethiopia Office
Ephrem Fufa	Programme Officer, JICA Ethiopia Office

WAS-RoPSS

Akino Kitazume	Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy
Hidekuni Usami	Drilling Technology
Girma Senbeta	Technical Coordinator
Azalech Solomon	Assistant Technical Coordinator
Muluken Girma	Promotion Assistant
Girma Belay	Driver / Office Assistant

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

Minutes of the 7th Joint Coordination Committee Meeting

Date : November 3, 2016
Time : 9:25-11:30
Venue : Getfam Hotel, Addis Ababa
Participants: As attached in Annex 1

Contents:
The Seminar programme is attached as Annex 2.

1. Opening Remark

H.E. James Dengchol Tol, State Minister gave the opening remark, emphasizing that the Joint Coordination Committee that day was the 7th and the final one for the Project. He explained that Self-supply is one of the important sub-components of One WASH National Program and that the Ministry considers Self-supply promotion should be further accelerated and low cost technologies including Rope Pump should be widely spread to the rural people for betterment of their livelihoods. He appreciated the efforts of the Project for actualising the National Policy Guidelines for Self-supply on the real ground, and for making a firm ground to disseminate the rope pump technology, in particular, standardisation of RP specifications, human resource development utilising TVET and COC systems, and promotion of Self-supply through Self-supply Fair.

2. Remark by JICA Ethiopia Office

Mr. Takeshi Matsuyama, Senior Representative of JICA Ethiopia Office, congratulated the participants for successful completion of the Project, after 3 years and 9 months. He said he understood that the Project Team had been busy for the previous week to disseminate the outputs at Final Seminars in Addis Ababa and Hawassa. And that the 7th JCC was the final official event for the project.

He reminded the participants that the recommendations of the Terminal Evaluation were as follows; two recommendations before the termination of the Project, 1) discussion on spare parts issue for small enterprises, and 2) alignment of Self-supply guidelines; and after the termination of the Project, 1) dissemination of the Project outputs, 2) conforming to national standards, 3) scaling-up of human resource development, 4) promotion of hygiene and sanitation, and 5) collaboration with Bureau of Agriculture. He finally appreciated the efforts of the stakeholders and encouraged the Ethiopian counterparts to take over the Project outputs.

3. Presentation on the Project Outline and Achievements

Mr. Tamene Hailu, Rural WASH Coordinator of the ministry, presented the outline of the Project and the major achievements. See Annex 3 for the details.

4. Presentation on the Roll-out Strategies

Mr. Eyasu Guta, Technical/ Program Support Officer of the ministry, presented the Roll-out Strategies. See Annex 4 for the details.

5. Discussion on Roll-out Strategy

There were questions and comments from the participants. The summary is as follows;

(Q: question, C: comment, →: reaction)

[Roll-out Strategies]

Q: On the Roll-out Strategies, there were some points raised, who are responsible for each activity? Who are the stakeholders?

C: What suggested on the presentation are the points to focus, but not really strategies. The strategies should be clarified as to how we can do it. These suggested action points should be implemented not only in SNNPR, but also in other regions.

C: SNNPR has strategies, allocating the budget and disseminate 10,000 RPs. Ministry needs to have its own strategy to scale-up the Project outputs.

C: There are many organisations who work on Self-supply. For example, IRC, MWA and World Vision are working in RP technology. What important is how the Ministry can use this technology, and how it can utilise those organisations for dissemination of it.

C: Based on the project agreement, remarks are high in achievements.

[External Support]

C: There are still many remaining issues, such as creation of job opportunities, and financial support to those who were trained. JICA should continue its support to the end.

C: To scale-up this to other areas, MoWIE still need support from JICA.

→ In June 2016, Terminal Evaluation Team concluded that the outputs were produced, and that the Project would not be extended.

→ MoWIE has all the materials and have trained technicians. There are a lot of trained human resources already. MoWIE is encouraged to think about scaling up the project

outputs, rather than depending on the donors.

→ MoWIE may need to maintain the momentum in SNNPR.

→ JICA will consider the minimum support to follow-up the project.

→ JICA appreciates the acknowledgement the project output. The project was a comprehensive one, and efforts to establish the foundation. At the final seminar, MoWIE side said that they are the one to take over.

→ JICA's further support should not be expected too much. JICA will dispatch JOCVs for hygiene education aspect, in a small scale. Now it is MoWIE's turn to own the project.

[Water Quality]

Q: One of the major problems of RP and Self-supply is that it is not included in the water supply coverage. How can we have a technology which we include in the water supply coverage? What is the conclusion of the project about the water quality?

Q: Do RPs give the same water quality as other schemes?

→ RP is introduced as only a step of Self-supply ladder, on which the rural people make one step up to improve their water supply facilities, but not necessarily to guarantee 100% safe water immediately.

→ Shallow wells are often prone to contamination, and 100% protection from the contamination by the physical means is not easy.

→ The Project promoted a physical means to protect wells from contamination, such as installation of a well cover, construction of apron, drainage canal and soak away pit. In addition, Household Water Treatment and Storage (HWTS) was promoted in association with RP promotion, as RP installation alone may not give 100% protection from contamination.

→ The appropriateness of promotion of the technology in relation to water quality should not be the questions to the Project, as RP promotion is already in the policy papers and incorporated in various government plans. This should involve a political decision.

→ RP is only a water lifting device and not to do with water quality. It is not appropriate to discuss RP technology and water quality on the same ground.

→ Water quality, the wells are not gravel packed, not sealed. JICA checked water quality and disinfected, protected wells with aprons and drainage canal. It is

important to monitor the wells by woreda, and promote HWTS. Think about the cost of well protection and other means.

→ In Self-supply, consideration of cost is an important factor. Improvement of wells with physical means, such as lining can be considered in terms of protection from contamination. However, the cost matters in case of Self-supply, as the rural people need to self-finance improvement of water supply facilities. Lining with concrete rings may cost 15,000 – 20,000 Birr for a 10m-well, and whether or not rural individual household can afford it could be a question.

→ As far as the outcome of the Project is concerned, the turbidity became better. E-coli figures may be different in particular rainy season.

→ Water quality the reason why HEWs are involved in this project. Water is shallow and water can be easily contaminated.

→ A care needs to be taken, as the water sector HWTS is not a solution. No possibility of having drinking water in that area. Having water supply nearby is an issue.

[Shallow Groundwater Potential]

Q: In the presentation, it was said that 51 wells were non-functional due to water level decline. Was this kind or problems identified before project?

→ 51 wells were not functioning due to wells, but not due to pumps. A need of hydro-geological consideration during target area selection and well technical assessment is explained in the Handbook.

→ We need to delineate the areas where RPs are suitable.

→ Some studies were conducted by Addis Ababa University and Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA).

→ We have to see seriously about the functionality. 97.5% is very big to compare with communal supply. These wells are for households, who have no other means for water supply. Individuals should be guaranteed with water supply. They do not have water in dry season.

[Subsidy]

Q: What are the problems of subsidy vs. non-subsidy? Is MoWIE planning to subsidise households?

→ The Project has not subsidised anyone.

[Others]

C: All questions raised by the participants should not be the questions only to the Project, but to be answered by the participants themselves, as the Project is phasing out and only the counterparts remain with the works.

6. Hand-over of Materials and Tools

After all the questions and answers were exhausted, Ms. Akino Kitazume, Chief Advisor of the WAS-RoPSS Project, handed a set of the materials and tools produced by the Project to Mr. Nuredin, representing Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate of MoWIE.

7. Closing Remark by Ato Nuredin Mohammed

Mr. Nuredin Mohammed, Director of Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate, expressed in his closing remark that the Project has been implemented over 3 years, and that the team has given lots of efforts. He reminded that the Terminal Evaluation has concluded that the Project achieved good results.

He expressed his gratitude to the Project Team for its efforts and struggles for the benefit of the rural community in Ethiopia. Activities for all 5 outputs were very important for the Ministry, in particular capacity building of human resources and the manuals produced. Finally he concluded that the Project was very successful, and MoWIE expects continuous support of JICA in the sector.

The meeting ended at 11:30 a.m.

End.

Minutes certified by

Nuredin Mohammed
Water Supply & Sanitation Directorate
Director
Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity

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

Annex 1

List of Participants

No.	Name	Position	Organisation
1	H.E. James Dengchol Tol	State Minister	MoWIE
2	Mr.Nuredin Mohammed	Director, Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate	MoWIE
3	Mr.Tamene Hailu	Rural WASH Coordinator	MoWIE
4	Mr.Tamiru Gedefa	One WASH National Program Program Management Unit	MoWIE
5	Dr.Alemayehu Mekonnen	National Consultant	MoWIE
6	Mr.Agash Asmamaw	National Consultant	MoWIE
7	Mr.Eyasu Guta	Technical / Program Support Officer	MoWIE
8	Mr.Asefa Gebrewold	Small and Micro Enterprise Streaming	MoWIE
9	Mr.Tedros Tadele	Electro-mechanical Engineer	MoWIE
10	Mr.Birhanu Wondifraw	Rural Consultant	MoWIE
11	Mr.Dereje Girma	Team Leader	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation
12	Mr.Takeshi Matsuyama	Senior Representative	JICA Ethiopia Office
13	Mr.Atsushi Munakata	Project Formulation Officer	JICA Ethiopia Office
14	Mr.Ephrem Fufa	Program Officer	JICA Ethiopia Office
15	Ms.Akino Kitazume	Chief Advisor	WAS-RoPSS Project
16	Ms.Kaina Homma	Community Development	WAS-RoPSS Project
17	Mr.Girma Senbeta	Technical Coordinator	WAS-RoPSS Project
18	Ms.Azalech Solomon	Assistant Technical Coordinator	WAS-RoPSS Project
19	Mr.Tewodros Tadese	Technical Assistant	WAS-RoPSS Project
20	Mr.Muluken Girma	Promotion Assistant	WAS-RoPSS Project
21	Ms.Afra Mohammed	Secretary	WAS-RoPSS Project
22	Mr.Ermias Tekeste	Office Assistant	WAS-RoPSS Project
23	Mr.Yonas G/egziabher	Office Assistant	WAS-RoPSS Project

MoWIE: Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity

Annex 2

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 7th Joint Coordination Committee Meeting

November 3, 2016, Getfam Hotel, Addis Ababa

Programme

Time	Content	Presenter
09:00	Opening Remarks	Representative, MoWIE
09:10	Remarks from JICA Ethiopia Office	Mr.Takeshi Matsuyama, Senior Representative, JICA Ethiopia Office
09:20	Presentation on the Achievements of the Project	Mr.Tamene Haiu, MoWIE
09:40	Tea Break	
10:10	Presentation on Roll Out Strategy	Mr. Eyasu Guta, MoWIE
10:30	Discussion on Roll Out Strategy	MoWIE
11:20	Remark from JICA Ethiopia Office	Mr.Kimiaki Jin, Country Representative, JICA Ethiopia Office
11:30	Closing Remark	Representative, WIDB

Chairperson: Representative of MoWIE

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

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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.

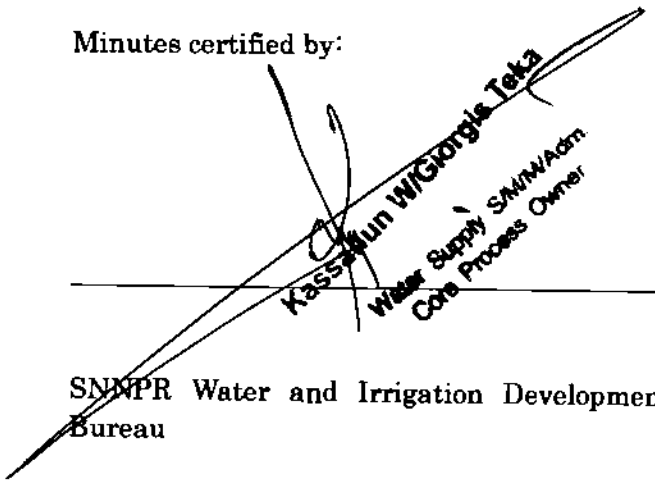
- For each woreda and zone WIDB already procured and distributed tripods and drilling tools. If the management is strong, the offices can manage these resources for a long time.

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

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.

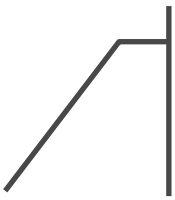
[1] This framework is edited by WAS-RoPSS to adjust to serve the purpose of reporting

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.