Issue No. 9 July 15, 2015

Self Supply News

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

Rope Pump Installation and Maintenance Trainings Conducted

- JICA WAS-RoPSS

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

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

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

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

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

How to install Rope pump

The procedures in installation of Rope Pump by Village Technicians

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

Setting of reducer blocks 2

Construction of apron, drainage canal and soak away pit 3

Placing of well cover 4

Preparation of riser pipe, rope and pistons 5

Installation of riser pipe 6

Installation of Rope Pump 7

Explaining how to maintain Rope Pump to the users 8

Renewal Working Group Launched for Acceleration of Self–Supply

- The National Self Supply Sub Working Group (SSSWG)

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

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

After continuous operations of the working group until January 2014, the Working group couldn't undertake its regular meeting due to some arrangement in the Ministry. Therefore, the Ministry has arranged a meeting in late January 2015 to discuss on the revitalization of the Working group. Major Key points raised and discussed were on how to reactivate the working group through engaging more potential partners who are working on self-supply acceleration activities in the country. Accordingly, the current members of the Self Supply Sub Working Group (SSSWG) members are fifteen including Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Energy (MoWIE), IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre, UNICEF, CoWASH, JICA, International Development Enterprises (IDE), JICA-supported WAS-RoPSS project, WHO, CCRDA, Water Aid, CARE, World Vision, CRS, Millennium Water Alliances (MWA), Aqua For All, and RiPPLE.

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

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

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

(Lemessa Mekonta, IRC International Water and Sanitation Center)

May 14, 2015 SSSWG members meeting

Annual Woreda Planning Workshop on Self-Supply and Rope Pump

- JICA WAS-RoPSS

A three-day workshop on woreda annual WASH planning was held from June 24 to 26, 2015, at Central Hotel in Hawassa, with participation of woreda level water, health, education, agriculture, administration, women & youth affaires and Omo Micro Finance Institute offices. This workshop aimed to formulate the annual Woreda WASH Action Plans based on the experiences of Self-Supply implementation I with WAS-RoPSS Project and also in consideration of large scale Rope Pump dissemination program conducted by WRB/ SNNPR.

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

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

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

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

Presentation on activities by project team

Annual strategy formulation by stakeholders in WAS-RoPSS target woreda

Presentation of drafted woreda strategy by head of woreda water office

Activities done in May & June 2015

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

Coming up in July & August 2015

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

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Websites

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

Issue No. 10 November 30, 2015

Self Supply News

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Contents

Message from Our New Leader at WIDB in Southern Region

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

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

For example, Production capacity and quality limitations on the rope pump production from the manufacturers side were the main challenge over the last couple of years when it comes to the 10,000 rope pump dissemination in the Region, but this budget year we have a plan to install 10,000 rope pumps in different part of the region. We have already distributed 8,500 rope pumps to zones and then to the woredas. So we hope that by the end of Growth Transformation Plan (GTP)-2 clean water coverage will grow 100% from where it is now 67%. And at the same time we will cover 20% of the uncovered population of clean water access through self-supply alone which is a big step forward on clean water supply and coverage. (Continue to next page)

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

Loading rope pumps and distributing to zones and woredas water offices

(Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

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

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

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

(Interviewed by JICA WAS-RoPSS)

Self-supply Learning Retreat held in Butajira

Millennium Water Alliance

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

News from National Self-supply Task Force

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

Self-supply in Tanzania with 4000 Rope

Mr. Henk Holtslag, Working at SMART Centre, Tanzania

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

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

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

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

Self-supply Baseline Survey

Millennium Water Alliance

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

Omo-Microfinance is committed

JICA WAS-RoPSS

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

Ato Mulgeta, left, meeting with WAS-RoPSS team members

(Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

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

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

Ato Mulgeta, in left, visiting the RP user to installed household

(Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geremew Hiddimu, Rope Pump user

Bera Tedicho Kebele,Dale woreda

(Interviewed by WAS-RoPSS)

RP Standardization is under completion

JICA WAS-RoPSS

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

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

Activities done in October & November 2015

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

Coming up in December 2015 & January 2016

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

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Websites

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

ዜና ስለ ራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት

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

ማውጫ

መልዕክት ከደቡብ ክልል ውሃ መስኖ ልማት ቢሮ

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

"ሲቀጥሉ አቶ ካሳሁን "የራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦትዕድገትን በባለገመድ ፓምፕ ስናየው በተለያዩ ምክንያቶች ዕድገቱ አዝጋሚ ሆኖ ቆይቷል፡፡


የክልሉ ውሃ ቢሮ ተረክቧቸው የሚገኙ የባለገመድ ፓምፖዎች

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

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

ስለዚህ በእድገትና ትራንስፎርሜሽን ዕቅድ / GTP-2/ መጨረሻ የንፁህ ውሃ ሽፋንን አሁን ካለበት 67% ወደ 100% ለማድረስ ተስፋ እናደርጋለን፡፡በተመሳሳይ መልኩ የንፁህ ውሃ አቅርቦት ላልደረሰበት 20% የሚሆነውን የገጠሩ ህዝብ በራስ አገዝ ጭምር እናደርሳለን ብለን እናምናለን ፡፡ ይህ ማለት ደግሞ በንፁህ ውሃ አቅርቦት እና ሽፋን ትልቅ እርምጃ ወደ ፊት እንደ ማለት ነው፡፡

የክልሉ የገመድ ፓምመፐዎች ወደ ዞኖችና ወረዳዎች ለማሰራጨት ሂደት ላይ

(ፎቶ ዋስ - ሮፐስ)

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

ክልሉ የተለያዩ ስራዎችን በተገኙ መንገዶዎች እና አማራጮች በመጠቀም የወረዳው የዋሽ ቡድን ተጨምሮበት ህብረተሰቡን የመቀስቀስና የማነሳሳት ስራ እየተሰራ ይገኛል::

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

የራስ አገዝ ተቋማት የመማማሪያ ጉብኝት በቡታጂራ ተደረገ

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

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

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

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

ዜና ከብሔራዊ የራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦትግብረ ሀይል

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

የራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት በ4000 የገመድ ፓምፕ በ ታንዛኒያ

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

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

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

ለአነስተኛ መስኖ የገመድ ፓምፕን ሲጠቀሙ (ግፊትን በመጠቀም ውሃን በቀጫጭን ቱቦ ማስተላለፍ)

መኪና አጣቢዎች የገመድ ፓምፕን በመጠቀም ውሃ ከውሃ ጉድጓድ ሲያወጡ

ለራስ አገዝ የውሃ ተቋማት የሚረዳ ቅድመ ጥናት ተደረገ

Millennium Water Alliance

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

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

አሞ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ በቁርጠኝነት ይሰራል

JICA WAS-RoPSS

አቶ ሙሉጌታ ከ ዋስ ሮፕስ ፕሮጀክት ቡድን አባላት ጋር (ፎቶ ከዋስ ሮፕስ)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

አቶ ሙሉጌታ በስተቀኝ በተከላ የሚገኘውን የገመድ ፓምፕ በመጎብኘት ላይ

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

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

ይህን ጉዳይ በአግባቡ ከተረዳን ገንዘብን መሰብሰብ ችግር የሚሆን አይመስለኝም፡፡

“ለጤንነቴ ስል የውሃውን አካባቢ አፀደዋለሁ”

መልካም ተሞክሮ ከባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚ ቃለ ምልልስ በዋስ ሮፕስ !

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ፎቶ ከዋስ ሮፕስ)

በኢትዮጲያ የዛሬ አስር አመት በጃይካ ሲተዋወቅ የነበረው የገመድ ፓምፕ የጥራት አወጣጥ ክንውን በሂደት ላይ ይገኛል፡፡

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

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

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

እ.ኤ.አ በጥቅምት እና በህዳር 2015 የተሰሩ ስራዎች

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እ.ኤ.አ በታህሳስ 2015 እና ጥር 2016 የሚሰሩ ስራዎች

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

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【MoWIE】 http://www.mowr.gov.et/
【IRC】 http://www.ircwash.org/
【A4A】 http://www.aquaforall.org/
【RWSN】 http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/resources/details/662
(Self supply fair presentations are available!)

Issue No. 11 February 15, 2016

Self Supply News

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

Contents

"Collaboration is mandatory" Interview with Mr. Samuel, Bureau Head, WIDB/SNNPR

Mr. Samuel, Bureau Head, at his office (Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

" To address the constant demand from the community; the support of every sector and positive contribution of stakeholders at every level are vital for Self-supply acceleration" says Mr. Samuel Tamiru, Head of Regional Water Irrigation Development Bureau (WIDB) of SNNPR.

"Self–supply program primarily is to provide potable water for rural community at low cost. And we are also successful in the implementation of Self-supply acceleration activities in many places in our region." Continues Mr. Samuel,

"Helping the community through available means of low cost technologies is our goal and it is a part of government development plans. And in order to do this, WIDB is playing a coordination role through WASH structures. On the other hand, we need to pull resources and experiences together so that self-supply will get continuous coverage and promotion."

When asked about collaboration, Mr. Samuel said, "Collaboration with different sectors is mandatory. We have to work hand-in-hand with different government bodies (health, education and agriculture and other). Our success in Self-supply acceleration program is relying on how much we are working together for our own common goal. And the same is true for TVET since they are our main source of human resource development and capacity building. So collaboration is required".

"We have got many problems and got lessons at the same time." Says Mr. Samuel, when he comments on the hopes and challenges facing 10,000 Rope pump dissemination in the region. "Problems here and there paralyzed the dissemination efforts in the region at times. But it is good learning ground to start the work from firm foundation. And one thing that stood out as a lesson for us is that; the standardized product should come first and then do the promotion work case of

in order to build the trust with the community so that the door of doubt will be closed. And in the SNNPR, with help of self-disciplined staff the work is advancing smoothly."

Mr. Samuel also expressed his vision "Self-supply has to grow on the ladder as long as low cost technology is available. And it is good at the same time to present to the community what is available." and he left the following message, "Through integration and participation with different actors in the region, we will increase regional water coverage and with that we hope that the living standard of the people in our region will be better." (Interview by WAS-RoPSS)

10000 Rope Pump Dissemination in South

WIDB/SNNPR, JICA WAS-RoPSS

From all 18 zones and Special Woredas and 37 woreda of the zones, Heads of Water (zones and woredas), Administration, Agriculture, Health Offices and Branches and Sub branches of Omo Micro Finance Institute (OMFI), total of over 200 participants gathered in Hawassa, participating in Rope Pump Promotion Orientation.

In the orientation, the outline of 10,000RP dissemination program and Self-supply, water and hygiene, sanitation, multi-purpose use (MUS) of rope pump were presented by WIDB officers and WAS-RoPSS Team member; and promotion agents from private company of household water treatment tools presented their products. Furthermore, OMFI officers shared general MF systems, experiences in rope pump promotion activities with JICA WAS-RoPSS. The participants also discussed how to collaborate with multiple sectors for rope pump dissemination.

Standardization of Rope Pump Specification

JICA WAS-RoPSS

Mr Tewodros Tadele, visiting to the project site (back) (Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

From December 20 to 22, 2015, Mr. Tewodros Tadele took a visit in Gedeo Zone Yirgachefe Woreda to observe how the rope pump technology is working in reality. He held interviews with rope pump users, Village Technicians, trainees and trainers of rope pump and asked a variety of questions; including the issues of sustainability, community acceptance, sanitation, safety and health.

Mr.Tewodros is an electro-mechanic in Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate of Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity, being assigned for monitoring the process of standardization of rope pump.

Mr. Tewodros appreciated the work of WAS-RoPSS Project and said that if the minimum standard specifications of rope pump are approved as Ethiopian national standard, it may contribute to keep the quality standard of the rope pumps in the country.

The application documents of the rope pump minimum standards are now in hand of Ethiopian Standards Agency, awaiting for the technical examination and approval.

(Site visit accompanied with WAS-RoPSS)

An Innovative challenge fund for Self-supply

Aqua For All

Aimed at strengthening private sector development for self-supply acceleration, Aqua for All (A4A) (one of the partners for MW-EP Self-supply Acceleration) is launching a fund for which private sectors working on Self-supply related activities can bid. Private business working in the Millennium Water Alliances Self-supply Acceleration project woredas are initially targeted.

Could working on common interest of different sectors be an opportunity to bring sectoral co-ordination for household investments?

Millennium Water Alliance

There are different developmental processes that entail household level investments, where households invest both their resources and knowledge for their own facility developments and uses. Despite the difference in the type of facilities, they need similar approaches in promotion and support as well as issues.

The approach and the solution to overcome challenges in one sector can be used as an experience for other sectors; in addition, there could be a possibility of working/talking about the same resources and households at a time.

Some of the household level investment activities currently observed in Ethiopia are household irrigation, biogas, sanitation and Self-supply. Different sectors are responsible for the promotion and support of such activities. Household irrigation is for example, promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture, sanitation by Health, biogas by Energy and Self-supply by Water.

However, all these sectors have issues in common to implement such household-led activities: supply chain, availing service providers at most convenient areas, for example kebele service private service providers, access to loan services both for households and service providers, etc. If we have look at the challenges facing the household biogas development supported under African Biogas Partnership program (ABPP), for example, weak private sector development, lack of credit facilities, and poor commitment of stakeholders at regional are some to be mentioned.

Apart from maximizing resource utilization through avoiding duplication of efforts in availing both demand and supply for the household level investments, the sectoral coordination can solve the challenge of fragmented implementation of the activities.

The National Self-supply Task Force, the Sanitation Marketing Multi-stakeholder Forum and the parallel platforms for irrigation and biogas can be one of the opportunities to bring different initiatives together for joint effort.

Rope Pump Installation Training for Newly Selected Village Technicians

JICA WAS-RoPSS

For 6 days, from December 16 to 22 2015, newly selected Village Technicians from Damot Pulasa, Dale and Yirgachefe woredas were trained on rope pump installation. Several Village Technicians left their work since the first training. To appoint two village technicians in one kebele to cover the area, the project team decided to supplement a few more. This training was a short version since there are other Village Technicians trained in the same areas. Therefore, after this training, newly trained technicians are expected to be supported by the previously trained ones.

Lecture on rope pump by Mr. Melkamu, Yirgachefe Woreda Water Office Head (Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

In this training, the project shifted its strategy from “install as many as possible to gain hands-on experiences during the training” to “take time for each installation for deeper understanding”. Combination of the trainers; an technical assistant who is in frontline of rope pump (Mr. Alene Hadera) and a TVETC instructor (Mr. Tarekegn from TVETC Wolaita Sodo) who is professional in teaching, brought a perfect harmony to show practical works with full explanation. Trainees were satisfied with how they were taught.

The most appreciation goes to Mr. Melkamu, Yirgachefe Woreda Water Office Head, together with Omo Microfinance Institute because without them, the training were not implemented on time. Mr. Melkamu went round all the rope pump installed houses to check the quality of installation.

By the end of year 2015, Trained Village Technicians continue working in 4 target areas of the project. After the training, they get opportunities to install rope pump for villagers in their resident village, through price negotiation and material purchases on business base.

Installation of reducer blocks, taught by TVETC instructor, Mr. Tarekegn (front left) (Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

Quality check after installation by Mr. Alene, Technical Assistant of JICA WAS-RoPSS (center) (Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

Working in a Spirit of Partnership is vital

JICA WAS-RoPSS

WAS-RoPSS Project in collaboration with OMFI (Omo Microfinance institute) WIDB (Water and Irrigation Development Bureau) were organized a two-day training for the Project target Woredas on the 4th and 5th of December in Hawassa Central Hotel. And WAS-RoPSS team had an interview with Mr. Mekuria Meskele, Rural Credit Officer and focal person for the WAS-RoPSS about the training.

Mr. Mukuria Meskele, Rural Credit Officer (Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

"The training was very helpful in many ways." says Mr. Mekuria. "Though the aim of the training was mainly on loan repayment and associated issues but we have also used the platform to convey other credit program with in OMFI as well. On the other hand, we believe the training has equipped well our staffs at the sub-branch level so that there will be no information gap or misunderstanding on loan repayment in the future. And the things we hear from sub-branch after the training is a prove that how much the participants were impacted by the two-day training." continues Mr. Mekuria, "We believe that there is much better understanding and alliance with stakeholders now than ever before. We also do evaluation to our staffs regularly as a part of checking mechanisms on what's going on at grass root level on loan repayment and other issues. Much emphasis and attention is there at the moment on the rope pump dissemination in our region by WIDB after the experience and lessons gained from JICA WAS-RoPSS project. "

When Mr. Mekuria comments on the experience gained from JICA as an input to the 10,000 rope pump dissemination program by WIDB, "I think the key point here is that to take all the necessary experience and not to repeat the same mistakes again. And we know that still there is a long way to go on loan repayment even with project's target woredas but from the reports we get form sub-branches now-a-days are some-what encouraging. "

Finally, Mr. Mekuria, concluded his interview with the following message "There is always this naivety on the whole work when it comes to sharing responsibility with different bodies; which is waiting somebody to act first then follow. I think this is wrong. We all have duties and responsibility to act upon. We shouldn't miss that and we have to work in a spirit of partnership."

(Interview by WAS-RoPSS)

Opening note from WAS-RoPSS (Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

Interactive lecture at the training (Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

Group work at the training (Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

Self-supply Fair 2016: March 21-23

Self-supply Fair 2016, in association with World Water Day, is now under preparation by Self-supply Task Force. This year the main theme of the World Water Day is "Water and Job" which fits nicely with Self-supply. In this year, SSTF is planning to engage more partners of household investments in development, such as Household Irrigation, Household Energy (bio-gas) and Sanitation Marketing. The contents of the fair will be exhibition, seminar and awarding of the best Self-supply acceleration champions, that are scheduled from March 21 to 23, 2016 at Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE) compound.

The first Self-supply Fair was held in 2015, in line with the World Water Day 2015, organised by MoWIE, supported by many Self-supply partners, such as Millennium Water Alliance, Aqua for All, Water.org, and JICA WAS-RoPSS Project. See the brief report at http://www.ircwash.org/news/my-water-my-business

Activities done in December 2015 & January 2016

- Designing and launching a challenge fund to finance private sector innovation and capacity development for self-supply (WMA)
- Completion of Self-supply baseline survey in five woredas of Amhara Region (MWA)
- Discussion with ACSI and Vision Fund on providing loans for household for self-supply (MWA)
- Market Assessment and product development by ACSI in some woredas of self-supply acceleration project woredas (MWA)
- Promotion Orientation and Introductory RP Installation Training in Southern Region, supporting for 10,000RP dissemination (WIDB/SNNPR,JICA WAS-RoPSS)
- OMFI Progress Meeting (JICA WAS-RoPSS)
- Self-supply presentation at Multi-Stakeholders Forum 7 in December 2015 in Addis Ababa, Hilton Hotel Tamene Hailu 's presentation is available at http://www.ircwash.org/news/priority-one-wash-national-programme-%E2%80%93-focus-recent-multi-stakeholder-forum-ethiopia

Coming up in February & March 2016

- Organizing Self-supply fair (March 21-23)
- MWA-EP Project Management Group meeting (first week April) will review Self-supply acceleration implementation by partners
- Demand creation for individual household Self-supply through implementing partners in the MWA-EP Self-supply Acceleration Project woredas
- Community meetings for RP promotion and installation of RPs by Village Technicians in business base (Supported by JICA WAS-RoPSS)
- RP Installation training in Southern Region, supporting 10,000RP dissemination (WIDB/SNNPR,JICA WAS-RoPSS)
- Rope pump Internal Quality Control training for manufacturers (JICA WAS-RoPSS)
- Village Technicians Refresher Training (JICA WAS-RoPSS)

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

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http://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/ethiopia/004/index.html (English)
MoWIE http://www.mowr.gov.et/
IRC http://www.ircwash.org/
A4A http://www.aquaforall.org/
RWSN http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/resources/details/662
IRC http://www.ircwash.org/

ዜና ስለ ራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት

ዜና ሰልፍ ሰፐላይ በየሁለት ወሩ አንዴ በ ሰልፍ ሰፐላይ ግብረ ሐይል በኢትዮጵያ አማካይነት የሚዘጋጅ ሲሆን ይህም ግብረ ሐይል በመንግስት ተቋማትና ከልማት አጋሮች የተወጣጣ ሮረም ነው። የጃይካ ዋስ ሮፐስ ፕሮጀክት ዜና በማዘጋጀት ረገድ ቅድሚያውን ወስዷል።

ማውጫ

“ተቀራርቦ መስራት ግዴታ ነው ” ከአቶ ሳሙኤል ታምሩ በደቡብ ክልል የውሃ መስኖ ልማት ቢሮ ሐላፊ ጋር የተደረገ ቃለመጠይቅ

አቶ ሳሙኤል ታምሩ በደቡብ ክልል ውሃ መስኖ ልማት ቢሮ ሐላፊ

ባለማቋረጥ ከሕብረተሰብ እየመጣ ያለውን ፍላጎት ምላሽ ለመስጠት ቀና የሆነ የባለድርሻ አካላት ድጋፍና የሴክተር መስሪያ ቤቶች አስተዋጾኦ ለራስ አገዝ ፕሮግራሞችን ለማቀጣጠል ወሳኝ ነው።

ይላሉ አቶ ሳአሙኤል ታምሩ የደ/ብ/ብ/ሕ/ክ/መ ውሃና መስኖ ልማት ቢሮ ዋና ሐላፊ።የራስ አገዝ ፕሮግራም በመጀመሪያ ደረጃ በሆኑ ቴክኖሎጂዎች ማገዝና መረዳት የኛም የመንግስት የልማት ዕቅድ አካል ነው።

ይህንንም በተገቢው መንገድ ለመምራት የክልሉ ውሃና መስኖ ልማት ቢሮ ባሉት የዋሽ / WASH/ ሰንሰለቶች የማስተባበር ሚናዎ እየተዋጣ ይገኛል።በሌላ መልኩ ደግሞ ያሉትን ሐብቶችንም ሆነ የተገኙ ልምዶችን በተገቢው መንገድ በአግባቡ መጠቀም የራስ አገዝ / Self Supply/ ፕሮግራሞች ዘላቂነት ባለው መንገድ ሽፋን ማግኘትና ማስተዋወቅ ይችላል።

በትብብር መስራትን በተመለከት አቶ ሳአሙኤል ሲናገሩ በትብብር ከተለያዩ ሴክተር መስሪያ ቤቶች ጋር መስራት ግዴታ ነው።ሁላችንም እጅ ለ እጅ ተያይዘን ከተለያዩ መንግስት መስሪያ ቤቶች ማለትም ከውሃ ከጤና ከትምህርት ከግብርና ጋር በጋራ መስራት አለብን።የራስ አገዝ ፕሮግራሞች ስኬት የሚለካውም ሆነ የሚሚረኮዘው በጋራ ግቦች ላይ ተግባብተን አልያም ተቀናጅተን ስንሰራ ነው። ጉዳዩ ከሙያ ማሰልጠኛ ተቋማት ጋር ተመሳሳይ ነው።እነዚህ የሙያ ማሰልጠኛ ተቋማት ከአቅም ግንባታና ብቁ ባለሙያ በማፍራት ረገድ ዋነኛ ተቋሞቻችን ናቸው። ስለሆነም በቅንነት መስራት አስፈላጊ ነው። በዛ ያሉ ችግሮችን እንደዚሁም ትምህርቶች አግኝተንባቸዋል፡ይላሉ አቶ ሳአሙኤል በክልሉ ስለተሰራጩት 10,000 የባለ ገመድ ፓምፖዎች ችግሮችና ተስፋዎች አስተያየታችውን ሲገልፁ እዚህም እዚያም ያሉ ችግሮች ማሰራጨቱንና የማስተካከሉን ሂደት ደካማ አድርጎብን ቆይቷል። ሆኖም ግን ስራዎችን ከጠንካራ መሰረት ለመጀመር ይህም በጎ ጎን አለው።አንድ እንደ ትምህርት ያገኘነው በጎ ነገር ደረጃውን የጠበቀ ምርት አምርቶ ለመቀጠል ስራዎችን ማስተዋወቅ በሕብረተሰብ የሚፈጠሩትን የጥርጣሬና ያለመተማመን በሮችን ይዘጋል። (ቀጣዩ ገፅ ላይ ይቀጥላል)

በክልላችን ሁኔታ ግን ለስራው ተማኝ በሆኑ ሰራተኞች ድጋፍና ክትትል ስራዎች ወጥ በሆነ መንገድ እየተሰራ እና ዕድገት እያስመዘገበ ይገኛል፡፡ስለወደፊቱ ሲናገሩ አቶ ሳአሙኤል ይህን ብለውናል የራስ አገዝ ተቋማት ግንባታ በአንድ በተወሰነ ደረጃ ላይ መቆም የለበትም፡፡ቴክኖሎጂውና አቅም እስከፈቀደ ድረስ የተገኙትንም ግኝቶች ለሕብረተሰብ ማቅረብ ያስፈልጋል፡፡በመጨረሻም አቶ ሳአሙኤል በክልሉ ከሚገኝ የተለያዩ የልማት ተዋናዮች ጋር የተቀናጀ ተሳትፎ በማድረግ የክልሉን የውሃ ሽፋን በመጨመር የክልላችን ሕብረተሰብ የኑሮ ደረጃ እናሻሽላለን በማለት መልዕክታቸውን በማስተላለፍ ቃለምልልሳቸውን አጠናቀዋል፡፡

የ10000 ሺ የገመድ ፓምፕ ስርጭት በደቡብ

WIDB/SNNPR, JICA WAS-RoPSS

ከ18 ዞኖች 37 ወረዳዎች ከልዩ ወረዳዎች ከአስተዳደር ፣ ከግብርና ፣ ከጤና ፣ ከኦሞ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ የተወጣጡ ከ200 መቶ በላይ የሆኑ ተሳታፊዎች በሀዋሳ በባለገመድ ፓምፕ ዙሪያ የማስተዋወቅና ስለአስተገባበሩ ውይይት አደረጉ፡፡

በተደረገው ውይይት ላይ የ10000 የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ስርጭትና ራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት በግልና የአካባቢ ንፅህና በባለገመድ ፓምፕ ከሚያመጣው ዘርፍ ቡዙ ጥቅሞች ዙሪያ ከልልሉ ውሃ ቢሮ እና ከዋስ ሮፐስ ፕሮጀክት አባላት ማብራሪያና ገለፃ ተደርጓል፡፡ጎን ለጎንም የግል ኩባንያዎች ስለቤት ውስጥ የውሃ አጠባበቅና ህክምና ዙሪያ ምርቶቻቸውን ማስተዋወቅና ገለፃ ተደርጓል፡፡ ከዚህ ጋር በተያየዘ ለተሳታፊዎች ስለኦሞ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ አሰራር ከዋስ ሮፐስ ጋር ያለውን ተሞክሮ ገለፃ ተደርጓል፡፡ በተጨማሪም ተሳታፊዎቹ እርስ በእራሳቸው እንዴት ተቀናጅተው መስራት እንደልባቸው ውይይት አድርገዋል፡፡

የባለገመድ ፓምፕ ደረጃ እና ዝርዝር ጉዳዮችን ማውጣት

JICA WAS-RoPSS

አቶ ቴዎድሮስ ታደለ የፕሮጀክቱ የሚያካሄዳቸው ስራዎች በመጎብኘት ላይ

እ.ኤ.አ ከታህሳስ 20 እስከ 22,2015 አቶ ቴዎድሮስ ታደለ በውሃ መስኖ ኤሌክትሪክ ሚኒስተር ኤሌክትሮ መካኒክ ሲሆኑ የገመድ ፓምፕ አሰራርን በአካል በመስክ ምልከታ ለመረዳት እና ዝርዝር ጉዳዮች ደረጃ ለማውጣት እንዲያመች በጌድዮ ዞን ይርጋጨፌ ወረዳ ተገኝተው የፓምፕን አሰራር ጎብኝቷል፡፡

በጉብኝታቸውም ከተጠቃሚዎች አከባቢ ባለሙያዎች አስልጣኝ እና ሰልጣኝ ጋር ተወያይተዋል፡፡ በውይይታቸውም ስለዘላቂታማነቱ የህብረተሰብ አቀባበል በፓምፑ ደህንነት በፓምፑ ንፅህና ዙሪያ እና ጤና ውይይት አድርገዋል፡፡

አቶ ቴዎድሮስ የዋስ ሮፐስ ፕሮጀክት ስራን ያደነቁ ሲሆን ለባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ዝቅተኛ የሆነ የደረጃ ዝርዝር ወጥቶለት ቢፀድቅ የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ደረጃ ጠብቆ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ የተሻለ የጥራት ደረጃ ይዞ እንዲመረት አስተዋፆ ሊያበረክት እንደሚችል አስተያየታቸውን ሰጥቷል፡፡

ለባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ዝቅተኛ ደረጃ ለማውጣት እንዲሁ ዝርዝሩን የያዘ የማመልከቻ ቅፅ በኢትዮጵያ ደረጃ ምዘናዎች ባለስልጣን ለተጨማሪ ቴክኒካዊ ፈተና እና ብሎም ዶክመንቱን ለማፅደቅ ቀጠሮ ተይዟል፡፡

የፈጠራ ባለቤት ከሆኑ በራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት ዙሪያ የተዘጋጀ ቻሌንጅ ፈንድ ላይ ይሳተፉ

Aqua For All

የግል ዘርፉን በራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት ላይ ለማጠናከር አላማ ያለው በአኳፎር አል/ Aqua for All/ የተዘጋጀ ፈንድ አቅርቧል፡፡ በዚህ ውድድር በግል ዘርፍ የሚሰሩና የራስ አገዝ ተያያዥነት ያላቸውን እንቅስቃሴዎችን የያዙ ሰዎች መሳተፍ ይችላሉ፡፡በሚሊኒየም ዋተር አሊያንስ የራስ አገዝ ቡድን ውስጥ የሚንቀሳቀሱ የግል ስራ ባለቤቶች በመጀመሪያ ኢላማ ተደርገዋል፡፡

በአባወራ ደረጃ ለሚደረጉ ኢንቨስትመንቶች ለጋራ አላማ የተለያዩ ሴክተሮች በቅንጅት መስራት ጥሩ ዕድል ሊያመጣ ይችል ይሆን?

Millennium Water Alliance

የተለያዩ የልማት ስራዎች በአባወራ ደረጃ ለሚካሆዱ ኢንቨስትመንቶች ሊያያዙ ይችላል፡፡ ሆኖም ግን በቤት ደረጃ የሚካሄዱ ኢንቨስትመንት የባለቤቱን ዕውቀትና ምንጮች ለራሳቸው የልማት ግንባታ ማበርከት ይገባቸዋል፡፡የማስተዋወቁና ድጋፍ የማድረግ ጉዳዮች ተመሳሳይ አቀራረብ እንዲኖራቸው ይገባል ምንም እንኳ የፋስሊቲ አይነቶች ቢኖሩትም፡፡

በአንድ ሴክተር የሚታዩ ችግሮችና መፍቴዎች ሌሎች በሴክተሩ ለሚገኙ ተዋንያኖች ልምድ ለመለዋወጥ ጠቃሚ ሲሆን በተጨማሪም ምን አልባትም በአንድ አባወራ ደረጃ ለሚደረጉ ስራዎች አብሮ መስራትንና ብሎም የሚገኙ ሀብቶችን በጋራ መጠቀም ተገቢ ሊሆን ይችላል፡፡

አንዳንድ በቤተሰብ ደረጃ የሚካሄዱ ኢንቬስትመንት ማለትም ለአባወራ ደረጃ የሚካሄዱ የመስኖ ስራዎች የባዮጋስ፣ የአከባቢ ንፅህና እና ራስ አገዝ የመጠጥ ውሀ ግንባታን ያጠቃልላል ::

የተለያዩ ሴክተሮች የማስተዋወቅና ድጋፉ በማደርጉ እንቅስቃሴ ሀላፊነት አለባቸው ለምሳሌ በአባወራ ደረጃ የሚካሄዱ የመስኖ ስራ፣ በግብርና ሚኒስቴር የአካባቢ ንፅህና በጤና ሚኒስቴር ፣ ባዮጋስ በኃይል እና ራስ አገዝ የውሃ ተቋማት ግንባታ በውሃ ማዕድንና ኤሌክትሪክ ልማት ቢሮ በኩል የመተዋወቅ ስራ ይሰራል፡፡

ሆኖም ግን እነዚህ ሁሉ የሴክተሩ ተዋንያኖች በጋር የሚያመሳስላቸው ጉዳይ ላይ ለመተግበር በሚያደርጉት ሂደት ውስጥ ለምሳሌ የአቅርቦት ሰንሰለት ፣ በአካባቢያቸው ሊገኝ የሚችል አገልግሎት ሰጪው ወዘተ ይመለከታል፡ለአብነት ያህል አፍሪካ ባዮጋዝ አጋርነት ፕሮግራም እየተደገፈ እና እየተሰራ ያለው የአባወራ የባዮ ጋዝ እንቅስቃሴ ዙሪያ እየተጠና ያለውን እንቅስቃሴ ስንመለከት ደካማ የሆነ የግል ሴክተሩ ተሳትፎ የብድር አገልግሎት አለመመቻቸት እና ደካማ የሆነ የባለድርሻ አካላት ለፕሮግራሙ ማሳያነት ሊነሱ የሚችሉ ችግሮች ናቸው፡፡

ውስን የሆነውን ሀብት በጋራ በአግባቡ በመጠቀም ተመሳሳይ የሆኑ ስራዎችን እንዳይሰሩ ከማገዙም በተጨማሪ በአባወራ ደረጃ የሚፈጠረውን ፍላጎትና አቅርቦት ለማጣጣም ከፍተኛ አስተዋጸኦ ያደርጋል፡፡በዚህም ዘርፍ በቅንጅት አሰራር መኖሩ ተነጣጥሎ የመተግበር ሩጫዎችን ይቀንሳል፡፡

ሀገር አቀፍ የራስ አገዝ ግብረ ሀይል እና ሳንቴሽን ማርኬትንግ መልቲ ስቴክ ሆልደር ፎረም እና መሰል በአባወራ ደረጃ ለሚከናወኑ መስኖዎች እና የባዮጋዝ ልማት ስራዎችን በጋራ ወደ አንድ መድረክ ለማምጣት ጥሩ የሆነ አጋጣሚ እና ጥረቶችን ወደ አንድ ለማምጣት ያግዛል፡፡

ለተመረጡ የአከባቢ ቴክኒሺያኖች የባለገመድ ፓምፕ ተከላ ስልጠና ተሰጠ

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ከይርጋጨፌ፣ዳሞትፑላሳናዳሌ ወረዳ አዲስ ለተመረጡ የአካባቢ ባለሙያዎች ለተከታታይ ስድስት ቀናት የገመድ ፓምፕ ተከላ ስልጠና በይርጋጨፌ ተሰጠ፤ሁለት የአከባቢ ቴክኒሻኖች በአንድ ቀበሌ በሚለው መሪህ መሰረት ፕሮጀክቱ ተጨማሪ ጥቂት የአከባቢ ቴክኒሻኖችን ማሰልጠን ታሳቢ ተደርጎ ነው፡፡

የአቶ መልካሙ ታደለ የይርጋጨፌ ወረዳ ውሃ ቢሮ ሐላፊ በገመድ ፓምፕ ዙሪያ ገለፃ ሲሰጡ /ፎቶ በዋስ ሮፕስ/

እነዚህ የአከባቢ ቴክኒሻኖች ተጨማሪ እንደመሆናቸው ስልጠናው በአጭሩ ጊዜ ውስጥ የተካሄደ ነው፡፡ በመሆኑም እነዚህ አዲስ ስልጣኞች ቀደም ብለው ከሰለጠኑ የአከባቢ ቴክኒሻኖች የበለጠ ልምዶችን እና ትምህርቶችን ይቀስማሉ ተባሎ ይጠበቃል፡፡

ይህ ስልጠና ስትራቴጂያዊ ለውጥ የተደረገበት ሲሆን ይህም ማለት ብዙ በመትከል ከሚገኝ ዕውቀት ይልቅ ጥቂት በመትከል የጠለቀ መረዳትን ትኩረት ያደረገ ነው፡፡

በሁለት ባለገመድ ፓምፕ ዙሪያ የጠለቀ ዕውቀት ላላቸው አሰልጣኞች ማለትም አቶ አለነ ሀራዳ እና በአቶ ታረቀኝ ከወላይታሶዶ ቴክኒክ እና ሙያ በተሰጠው ስልጠና ፍፁም ቅንጅታዊ እና በተግባር ልምምድም የተሳካ ነበር ማለት ይቻላል፡፡

በዚህም ሰልጣኞች ፍፁም ደስተኛ መሆናቸውን ገልፀዋል፡፡ለስልጠናው መሳካት የይርጋጨፌ ወረዳ ውሃ ቢሮ እና የወረዳው አሞ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ላሳዩት ቀና ትብብር ፕሮጀክቱ ምስገናውን እየገለፀ የእነዚህ ሁለት አካላት ቀና ትብብር ባይኖር ኖሮ ስልጠናውን በጊዜው መስጠት አስቸጋሪ ሊሆን እንደሚችል ይታወቅ ነበር፡፡በዚህም ረገድ የይርጋጨፌ ወረዳ ውሃ ቢሮ ኃላፊ አቶ መልካሙ ታደለ የመስክ ምልከታ በማድረግ ተሳትፎአቸውን አሳይተዋል፡፡

በተያዘው የበጀት አመት ከማለፉ በፊት እነዚህ አዲስ የሰለጠኑ ሰልጣኞች ወደየመጡበት ሲመለሱ በፕሮጀክቱ ታርጌት ወረዳዎች ወደ ሥራ ይሰማራሉ ተብሎ ይጠበቃል፡፡

ስልጠናው ከተጠናቀቀም በኃላ በየአከባቢያቸው የባለገመድ ፓምፖችን ዋጋ በመደራደር የመግጠም፣ የመጠገን እና መሰል ከባለገመድ ፓምፕ ጋር ተያያዥ ሥራ የመፍጠር እንቅስቃሴዎች ላይ ይሳተፋሉ ተብሎ ይታሰባል፡፡

የሬድዩሰር ብሎክ የተከላ ስልጠና በቴክኒክ እና ሙያ ተቋም መምህራን በአቶ ታረቀኝ (ፍትለፊት በስተቀኝ) (ፎቶ ከዋስ ሮፕስ)

የጥራት ቁጥጥር ከተከላ በኃላ በአቶ አለነ የጃይካ ዋስ ሮፕስ የቴክኒክ ረዳት

(ፎቶ በዋስ ሮፕስ)

“በትብብር መንፈስ መስራት በጣም አስፈላጊ”

JICA WAS-RoPSS

የዋስ ሮፐስ ፕሮጀክት ከደቡብ ክልል አሞ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ከደቡብ ክልል ውሃ መስኖ ልማት ቢሮ በመሆን ፕሮጀክቱ ከሚሰራቸው 4 ወረዳዎች ለተወጣጡ የባለ ድርሻ አካላት በኢ.ኤ.አ ታህሳስ 4 እና 5 በሀዋሳ ሴንትራል ሆቴል የሁለት ቀን ስልጠና አዘጋጅቶ ነበር፡፡

የዋስ ሮፐስ ቡድንም ለክልሉ አሞ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ የገጠር ብድር ዋና ኦፊሰርና በመ/ቤቱ የፕሮጀክቱ ፎካል ስለ ስልጠናው ቃለ ምልልስ አድርገው ነበር፡፡

አቶ መኩሪያ መስቀሌ የገጠር ብድር ኦፍሰር (ፎቶ ዋስ ሮፐስ)

“ስልጠናው በቡዙ መልኩ ጠቃሚና አስፈላጊ ነበር”፡፡ይላሉ አቶ መኩሪያ ምንም እንኳ የስልጠናው ዋና ዓላማ ብድር አመላለስ እና ተያያዥ ጉዳዮች ላይ ቢሆንም የተፈጠረውን መድረክ ሌሎች የብድር አማራጮችን ለመንገር ተጠቅመንበታል ፡፡ በሌላ በኩል ደግሞ የተሰጠው ስልጠና ታች ላሉ ሰራተኞች በሚገባ ይረዳቸዋል ብለን እንምናለን፡፡

በተለይም በብድር አመላለስ ዙሪያ ያለው የተሳሳተ ግንዛቤ ያጠረዋል፡፡አሁን እንኳን ታች ካሉ ቢሮዎች እየመጡ ያሉ ግብረ መልሶች ስንመለከት በሁለቱ ቀን ስልጠናዎች ሰልጣኞች ትልቅ የሆነ ግንዛቤ እንዲፈጠርላቸው ማየት ተችሏል፡፡

አቶ መኩሪያ ሲቀጥሉ “አሁን ካለፉት በተሻለ ከባለድረሻ አካላት ጋርመግባባት እንደተፈጠረ እናምናለን እኛም እዚህ ከዋናው ቢሮ የተለያዩ ግምገማዎችን በየጊዜው የምናደርግባቸው መንገዶች አሉን በዚህ በታችኛው መዋቀር ስለብድር አመላለስ እና በሌሎች ጉዳዮች ዙሪያ እንወያያለን፡፡

አሁን የተሻለ እይታዎችንና ትኩረቶችን በባለገመድ ፓምፕ ዙሪያ ከክልል ው/መ/ል/ቢሮ በኩል የተገኘለት ሁኔታ አለ፡፡ እነዚህም ከጃይካ ልምዶችና ትምህርቶች ለመቀመር የተገኘ ነው፡፡አቶ መኩሪያ በክልሉ 10000 የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ስርጭት ያለውን ጠቀሜታ ሲናገሩ አሁን ዋናው ነገር አስፈላጊ የሆኑትን ልምዶች መውሰድና ተመሳሳይ የሆኑ ስህተቶች እንዳይፈጠሩ መድረግ ነው፡፡ አሁንም በብድር አመላለስ ዙሪያ ረዥም ርቀት መሄድ እንዳለብን እናውቃለን ፣ ከታችኛው መዋቅር እያገኘን ያለው ምላሽ አበረታች ቢሆንም ብዙ መስራት እንዳለብን ያሳያል፡፡

”በመጨረሻም አቶ መኩሪያ ቃለ ምልልሳቸውን ሲያጠቃልሉ “አንዳንዴ በስራዎች ዙሪያ የሚታዩ ቁርጠኝነት የማጣት ሁኔታ ይታያሉ፡፡ በተለይም የተለያዩ ሀላፊነቶችን በመከፋፈልና በመውጣት ረገድ አንዱ አካል እንዲፈፅም የመጠበቅ ነገር ይታያል፡፡ይህ ደግሞ ስህተት ነው፡፡ሁላችንም የምንሰራቸውና የምንወጣቸው ኃላፊነቶች አሉን፡፡ያም ሆነ ይህ ሁላችንም ማወቅ ያለብን በትብብር መንፈስ የመስራት ጉዳይ ነው፡፡ይህም በጣም አስፈላጊያችን ነው፡፡

የመግቢያ ንግግር በዋስ ሮፐስ (ፎቶ ዋስ ሮፐስ)

ጥልቅ የሆነ ውይይቶች በስልጠና ወቅት (ፎቶ ዋስ ሮፐስ)

የቡድን ውይይት በስልጠና ወቅት (ፎቶ በዋስ ሮፐስ)

የራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት ኤግዝብሽንና ሴሚናር 2016፡ እ.ኤ.አ ከመጋቢት 21-23

የራስ አገዝ ኤግዚብሽን ወይም ፎረም 2016 የአለም ውሃ ቀንን ምክንያት በማድረግ በሀገር አቀፍ የራስ አገዝ ግብር ሀይል ዝግጅት እየተደረገ ነው:: "የኔ ውሃ የኔ ስራ" በሚል መሪህ የሚከበረው አለም አቀፍ የውሃ ቀን በሚገባ ከራስ አገዝ ፅንሰ ሐሳብ ጋር የሚሄድ ሆኖ አግኝተነዋል::በዚህ አመት የራስ አገዝ ግብረ ኃይል ብዙ አጋሮችን ማለትም በአባወራ ደረጃ እየተከናወኑ ባሉ ልማቶች ላይ ተሳታፊዎች ለምሳሌ በቤት መስኖ በቤት የሀይል አቅርቦት ላይ በሳንቴሽን ማርኬቲንግ እንዲካተቱ ተደርጓል::

የእግዚብሽኑ እና ሴሚናሩ በራስ አገዝ ግንባታዎች ላይ ተሳታፊ ለሆኑ አካላት ሽልማት ተሰጥቷል::ፕሮግራሙም እ.ኤ.አ. ከማርች 21 እስከ 23 2016 በውሃ መስኖ እና ኤሌክትሪክ ሚኒስትር ቅጥር ጊቢ ውስጥ ይከናወናል::የመጀመሪያው የራስ አገዝ ኤግዚብሽን እና ባዛር እ.ኤ.አ 2015 የአለም ውሃ ቀን ጋር ተያይዞ ከውሃ መስኖ እና ኤሌክትሪክ እንዲሁም ከራስ አገዝ የልማት አጋሮች ማለትም ሚሊንም ዋተር አሊያንስ፣ አኳ ፎር አል ፣ ከ ዋተር ዩት ኦርግ እና ጃይካ ዋስ ሮፐስ ፕሮጀክት በትብብር አቅርበውታል:: ለበለጠ መረጃ በየድርጅቶቹ ድህረ ገፅ ላይ መመልከት ይቻላል::http://www.ircwash.org/news/my-water-my-business

እ.ኤ.አ በታህሳስ 2016 እና በጥር 2016 የተከናወኑ ስራዎች

- ቻሌንጅ ፈንድ ዲዛይን ማድረግና ማስተዋወቅ ዘረፍ ፊጠራ አቅም ግንባታ ማድረግ
- የቤዝ ላይን ጥናት መጠናቀቅ በ
- የአማራ ብድን ቁጠባ ተቋም ከ ቪዥን ፈንድ ጋር ለአባወራዎች ብድር አሰጣጥ ዙሪያ የሚያደርጉት ውይይት / ሚሊንየም ዋተር አሊያንስ/
- የገበያ ጥናት እና ምርት ማምረት በአማራ ብድርና ቁጠባ ተቋም በአንዳንድ የራስ አገዝ አክሰሌሬሽን ፕሮጀክት በወራዳዎች /ሚሊንየም ዋተር አሊያንስ/
- የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ አረንቴሽን መስጠት የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ የተከላ ስልጠና እና ድጋፍ ማድረግ
- የአሞ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ፕሮግረስ ስብሰባ
- የራስ አገዝ ገለፃ በ መልቲ ስቴክሆልደር ፎረም 7 በታህሳስ 2015 አዲስ አበባ ሒልተን ሆቴል የአቶ ታመነ ሀይሉ ገለፃ በድርጅቱ ድህረ ገፅ ይገኛልhttp://www.ircwash.org/news/priority-one-wash-national-programme-%E2%80%93-focus-recent-multi-stakeholder-forum-ethiopia

እ.ኤ.አ በየካቲት እና መጋቢት 2016 ሊሰሩ የታቀዱ ስራዎች

- የራስ አገዝ ኤግዚብሽንና ባዛር ማስተናገድ (ከመጋቢት 21-23)
- ሚሊኒየም ዋተር አሊያንስ ፕሮጀክት የማነጅመንት ቡድን ስብሰባ የሰልፍ ሰፐላይ አክስለራሽን የትግበራ ዕቅድ ከለሳ
- በአባ ወራ ደረጃ ለሚሰራ የሰልፍ ሰፐላይ ፍላጎት መፍጠር ሚሊንየም ዋትር አሊያንስ በሚሰራቸው ወረዳዎች
- የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕን ማስተዋወቅና በአከባቢ ባለሙያዎች ተከላ ማድረግና እና ከማህበረሰብ ጋር ስብሰባዎችን ማከናወን::/ዋስ-ሮፐስ/
- የ10000 የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ በደቡብ ክልል ድጋፍ ማድረግና የተከላ ስልጠና መስጠት/ከዋስ ሮፐስ/
- የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ የጥራት ቁጥጥር ለአምራቾች መስጠት /ጃይካ ዋስ ሮፐስ/
- ለአከባቢ ባለሙያዎች የማነቃቂያ ስልጠና መሰጠት /ጃይካ ዋስ ሮፐስ/

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Websites
JICA http://www.jica.go.jp/oda/project/1100485/index.html (Japanese)
http://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/ethiopia/004/index.html (English)
MoWIE http://www.mowr.gov.et/
IRC http://www.ircwash.org/
A4A http://www.aquaforall.org/
RWSN http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/resources/details/662
IRC http://www.ircwash.org/

Issue No. 12 April 30, 2016

Self Supply News

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

Self-supply Fair 2016 An Opportunity for Key Self-supply Acceleration Actors to meet

Exhibition stands by various actors (Photo by IRC)

Tape cutting by Mr. James Deng Choltot, Opening ceremony at Ministry 's compound (Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

Based on the previous year experience, the National Self-supply Task Force has organized self-supply fair event during the World Water Day 2016 event for three days (March 21- 23, 2016). The key objectives of the fair was to have a learning and experience sharing opportunities among key actors (policy makers, private sector, NGOs, donors and practitioners) of self-supply acceleration and similar household-led investment approaches in addition to the advocacy and promotion of the initiatives.

As a part of the fair, an exhibition of products and services related to Self-supply was held for three days in Addis Ababa in the compound of Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity.

More than 40 exhibitors different household water treatment products, manual-drilling tools, various mechanical water lifting devices (pumps) and supplies such as rope pump and treadle pump, pipes, fittings, etc. In addition, micro finances such as Omo Micro finance from SNNPR has exhibited the range services it provides including loan for household-led self-supply acceleration. (continue to the next page)

Contents




More than 40 organizations participated in the exhibition in this year, every stand showed their products and their activities. It was also a good opportunity to exchange the knowledge and experiences among the exhibition.

Self-supply Seminar

My water, My Business, promoting local initiative and business towards universal access to safe water supplies

The second component of the Self-supply Fair was the one-day seminar (March 23, 2016) organized and undertaken at GETFAM hotel in Addis Ababa. More than 135 peoples (government, NGOs, donors, private sector and users) participated in the seminar. The seminar was opened by Mr. Tamene Hailu, Rural WASH and National WASH inventory coordinator of MoWIE, followed by the keynote address of Mr. Takeshi Matsuyama, JICA Ethiopia Office Senior Representative.

At conference hall in GET FAM Hotel, Addis Ababa, more than 130 people gathered for the seminar.
(Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

Mr.Tamene Hailu, Rural WASH and NWI Coordinator of MoWIE (left) and Mr Matsuyama (right) had speech at the seminar .
(Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

10 different papers on various topics related to self-supply were presented. The papers were categorized approaches and types of activities, including ; Self-supply and household bio-gas interventions, human resource development and technology transfer for Self-supply acceleration, experiences of micro finances for loan provision to household-led investment, and monitoring Self-supply.

Rope Pump Champion Award

Different performed actors of Self-supply acceleration such as private rope pump manufacturers, installers and menders, and woreda offices were awarded by JICA-supported WASRoPSS Project. For the award winners, various tools and novelty goods are given as award gifts, such as wall clocks with a promotional background design, water filters with steel stand, to accelerate their practice on water and hygiene, presented by high officials of MoWIE and other development partners.

Front Runner of Rope Pump Dissemination

Name of winner	Award	Organization
(Group award)	Best Promotion of Rope Pump Credit	Yirgachefe OMFI Sub Branch Office
Mohammed Shafo	Best Village Technician of Leadership	Village Technician, Masken woreda
Wondimu Lankamo	Best Village Technician of Quality Work and Promotion	Village Technician, Dale woreda
Beyene Dukemo	Best Village Technician of Activeness	Village Technician, Masken woreda
Getachew Mohammed	Best Quality of Rope Pumps Manufacture	Manufacturer, Jinka
Timotyos Mehari	Best Sales of Rope Pumps	Manufacturer, Wolayta Sodo
Atkelt Girmay	Best Creativity in Rope Pump Manufacture	Manufacturer, Addis Abeba
Tarekegn Haile	Best Performing Rope Pump Trainer	Instructor, TVETC Wolayta Sodo
Tadese Badane	Best Rope Pump User of Operation and Maintenance	RP user, Yirgachefe woreda
Belay Berguda	Best Rope Pump User of Pioneering New Model	RP user, Dale woreda
(Group award)	Best Performance of Rope Pump Technology Transfer	TVETC Wolkite
(Group award)	Best Performance of Rope Pump Technology Transfer	TVETC Arba Minch
(Group award)	Good Work on Rope Pump Promotion	Dale Woreda Water Office
(Group award)	Good Work on Rope Pump Promotion	Damot Pulasa Woreda Water Office
(Group award)	Good Work on Rope Pump Promotion	Masken Woreda Water Office
(Group award)	Good Work on Rope Pump Promotion	Yirgachefe Woreda Water Office

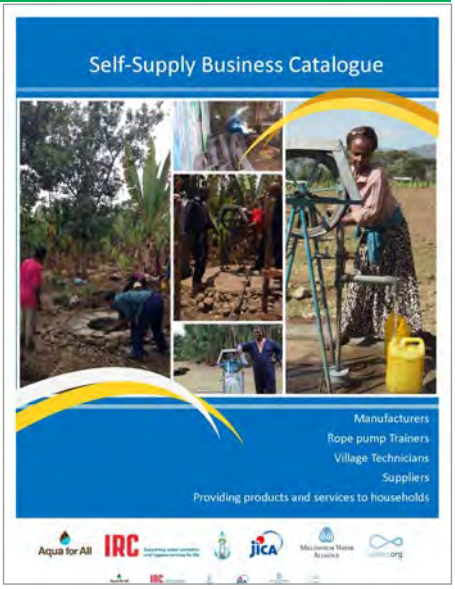
Self-Supply Business Catalogue 2016 New version now available!

During the 'My Water, My Business 2016' events a Fair and Seminar on Self-Supply Acceleration were held in Addis Ababa from 21st – 23rd March 2016. The fair attracted over 40 exhibitors to showcase and sell their products and services. As a part of the event, the second edition of Selfsupply Fair Business Catalogue was developed which focusses on self-supply businesses.

In this catalogue you find businesses of entrepreneurs in the self-supply / WASH sector from Ethiopia. Together they offer a variety of services and products that individuals or households could purchase to secure their access to safe water and sanitation. All businesses are looking to consoli-date or expand their business and offer quality services for households willing to invest in their own water or sanitation provision.

This second edition of the catalogue has been updated and extended with businesses that are new to the fair or are already known to provide services for Self-supply. The catalogue is becoming a reference document with background information and contact details on businesses that can supply (parts) of the value chain and provide relevant services for house-holds. Many businesses described in this catalogue are present at the 2016 fair to showcase themselves and introduce their business propositions to the general audience and to potential new partners. Each individual business sheet in this catalogue describes what the entrepreneur offers and what s/he is looking for. Have a look at the business propositions of entrepreneurs offering goods and services for Self-supply and discover how you can accelerate Self-supply in Ethiopia. Please get in touch and do business!

This catalogue will be updated regularly and extended with more entrepreneurs, as part of the Self-supply acceleration program implemented by partners MWA, MWA members, IRC and Aqua for All. Please send any additions, updates or requests to change the contents to: Bekele at b.damte@aquaforall.org



Business Catalogue is covered most Exhibitors in Self-supply Fair 2015-2016.

You can find their attractive vision for their business and basic information including contact details.

Suppliers and manufacturer of low cost technology tools/devices are introduced in the catalogue (up), and the trained Village Technicians, serving on rope pump installation, operation & maintenance, are introduced in the Village Technician Catalogue (bottom).

As an output of the fair, business enterprise catalog, and blogs were produced and can be accessed at the following:

http://www.ircwash.org/blog/accelerating-self-supply-more-water-and-more-jobs

Side Events conducted for Leading Actors for Rope Pump

During these 3days, different events were organized by JICA WAS-RoPSS. In the Rope Pump Stakeholder Conference, the activities for quality control of rope pumps were introduced and discussed.

At the Business Skill Training, setting vision of own business was discussed among the private sector service providers, and demand creation/promotion and customer services were introduced. The participants of the Repayment Meeting shared and discussed their challenges and solution on demanding of the repayment of loans for rope pump users.

Mr.Tamene Hailu, Rural WASH and NWI Coordinator of MoWIE delivered the opening speech and presented point of discussion on technology dissemination at Rope pump stakeholder conference. (March 20)

Omo Micro Finance Institute staff, Village Technicians and woreda government staffs discussed how to encourage rope pump user to repay their credit (March 21)

At the Business Skill Training how to have marketing activities for rope pump dissemination was discussed , the participants took group photo at the closing of the training (March 22).

Various documents, booklets and novelty goods for rope pump dissemination and promotion are distributed to the participants.

Boost your WASH Business

by accessing the new Challenge fund of $75,000 in cooperation with IRC and Millennium Water Alliance to accelerate Self-supply WASH businesses in Ethiopia

Aqua for All

Why Challenge Fund?

To trigger and support the involvement of the private sector to deliver products and services needed for safe and sustainable Water and Sanitation services for ***households.*** *The challenge fund seeks to support new ideas to support private sector partners including skilled local artisans, small and micro-enterprises, retailers, distributors all involved in providing products and services in Water and sanitation, operating at different levels (community, kebele, woreda or even beyond).*

More information: Concerning Challenge Fund, Please contact Aqua for All:

B.Damte@aquaforall.org / Or Call +251-911 76 97 90

Share your activities on Self-supply acceleration through Self-supply newsletter!

Self-supply News is a bi-monthly newsletter issued by Self-supply Task Force (SSTF) of Ethiopia, which is a forum of government institutions and development partners. The newsletter is distributed for subscribed members by e-mail and available on website of IRC, available to be introduced at other networking sites worldwide.

Please share your challenges, progress and announcement on your activities on this newsletter. Please contact to JICA WAS-RoPSS or your partner organisations, and send your article and photo to e-mail address (shown below) .

Activities done in February & March, April 2016

Feb 10-11	Well cover and reducer block making training
March 4,5	Rope pump manufacturers and installers certification / parts supply workshop (JICA WAS-RoPSS)
March 7-12	Village Technicians Refresher Training in Masken (JICA WAS-RoPSS)
March 20-22	Rope pump stakeholders conference, Rope Pump Credit Scheme repayment meeting. Business skill training (JICA WAS-RoPSS)
March 21-23	World Water Day celebration and Self-supply Fair (Self Supply Task Force)
-	Community meetings for RP promotion and installation of RPs by Village Technicians in business base (Supported by JICA WAS-RoPSS)
-	Demand creation for individual household Self-supply through implementing partners in the MWA-EP Self-supply Acceleration Project woredas
-	TOT Review (JICA WAS-RoPSS)
April 4-9	Rope pump internal quality check training for manufacturers (JICA WAS-RoPSS)

Coming up in April & May 2016

- MWA-EP Project Management Group meeting will review Self-supply acceleration implementation by partners
- Demand creation for individual household Self-supply through implementing partners in the MWA-EP Self-supply Acceleration Project woredas
- Community meetings for RP promotion and installation of RPs by Village Technicians in business base (Supported by JICA WAS-RoPSS)
- Well cover making training in Yirga chefe (JICA WA-RoPSS)
- RP Installation training in Southern Region, supporting 10,000RP dissemination (WIDB/SNNPR,JICA WAS-RoPSS)
- Rope pump Internal Quality Control training for manufacturers (JICA WAS-RoPSS)

If you have any comments, questions, suggestions, please contact us at;
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E-mail : jica.ropepump.ethiopia@gmail.com
http://www.jica.go.jp/oda/project/1100485/index.html (jp)
http://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/ethiopia/004/index.html (en)

Websites

MoWIE	http://www.mowr.gov.et/
CoWASH	http://www.cmpethiopia.org/
IRC	http://www.ircwash.org/
A4A	http://www.aquaforall.org/
Water.Org	http://water.org/
RWSN	http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/resources/details/662

ዜና ውሃ ራስ አገዝ አቅርቦት

ዜና ሰልፍ ሰፕላይ በየሁለት ወሩ አንዴ በ ሰልፍ ሰፕላይ ግብረ ሐይል በኢትዮጵያ አማካይነት የሚዘጋጅ ሲሆን ይህም ግብረ ሐይል በመንግስት ተቋማትና ከልማት አጋሮች የተውጣጣ ሮረም ነው፡፡ የጃይካ ዋስ ሮፐስ ፕሮጀክት ዜና በማዘጋጀት ረገድ ቅድሚያውን ወስዷል፡፡

የራስ አገዝ የውሃ ተቋማት ኤግዚብሽንና ባዛር!
ቁልፍ የራስ አገዝ የውሃ ተቋማት ተዋናዮች የተገኙበት መድረክ

የተለያዩ ተዋንያኖች በኤግዚብሽኑ ላይ ተከፍለዋል (የኤግዚብሽኑ ገፅታ በከፊል)

ከቡር አቶ ጀምስ ዴንግቻልቶት በዋና መ/ቤት ቅጥር ጊቢ ኤግዚብሽኑንና ባዛሩን ሲከፍቱ

(ፎቶ በዋስ ሮፐስ)

ከባለፈው አመት ልምድ በመነሳት ብሔራዊው የራስ አገዝ / Self Supply/ ግብረ ሀይል የውሃ ቀንን ምክንያት በማድረግ ለሶስት ቀናት ማለትም እ.ኤ.አ.ከመጋቢት 18 እስከ 21 2018ዓ.ም አዘጋጅቶ ነበር፡፡

የኤግዚብሽኑም ዋና ዓላማ እርስ በእርስ ለመማማር የልምድ ልውውጥ ማድረግ ሲሆን የተገኙ እድሎችን ከባለድርሻ አካላት (ማለትም ከፓሊሲ አውጪዎች ከግል ሴክተር ከመንግስታዊ ካልሆኑ አካላት ግብረሰናይ ድርጅቶች እና ከሴክተሩ ፈፃሚዎች ጋር በአባወራ ደረጃ እየተከናወነ ስላለው ኢንቨስትመንትዎች እና የተደረጉ ስላሉ ቅስቀሳዎች ውይይትና ምክክር ተደርጓል፡፡

ለኤግዚቢሽኑ ላይ የተለያዩ ምርቶችና አገልግሎት ሰጪዎች በራስ አገዝ የውሃ አቅርቦት ዙሪያ በተያያዘ በሚኒስትር መስሪያ ቤት ጊቢ ውስጥ ቀርቧል፡፡ በዚህም ኤግዚብሽን ከ40 በላይ የኤግዚቢሽን ተካፋዮች የተለያዩ የቤት ውስጥ ውሃ መሳቢያ ምርቶችን ማንዋል ሊንግ መሳሪያዎች የተለያዩ በሜካኒካዊ መንገድ የሚሰሩ የውሃ ፓምፖች እና የተለያዩ የውሃ ፓምፕ ፒቪሲ ቱቦዎች አቅራቢዎች ቀርቧል፡፡በተጨማሪም በደብብ ክልል በስፋት በራስ አገዝ ውሃ ተቋማት ግንባታ ዙሪያ ትልቁን ሚና እየተጫወተ ያለው የደቡብ ክልል ኦሞ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ እየሰጠ ያለውን የብድር አገልግሎት አሰጣጥ ዙሪያ ያሉ ዕድሎችን በስፋት ለታዳሚዎቹ አቅርቧል፡፡

ልዩ ዕትም የሰልፍ ሰፕላይ ኤግዚብሽንና ባዛር

- ለቁልፍ ሰልፍ ሰፕላይ አክሰሌሬሽን ተዋንያኖች የመገኖኘት የተፈጠረ ዕድል
- ሰልፍ ሰፕላይ ሴሚናር የኔ ውሃ ፣ የኔ ስራ ሐገራዊ የስራ ተነሳሽነትን ማበረታታት በተጨማሪም የዩኒቨርሳል አክሰስ ደህንነቱ የተጠበቀ የውሃ አቅራቢት
- የባለገመድ ፓምፕ ቻምፑን ሽልማት
- የሰልፍ ሰፕላይ ቢዚነስ ካታሎግ እ.ኤ.አ 2016 ተዘጋጅቷል
- ሰልፍ ሰፕላይን ለማስፋፋት የተለያዩ ኢቨንቶች ጎን ለጎን ተደርጓል

ማውጫ

ከ 40 በላይ ድርጅቶች የተሳተፉበት የዚህ ዓመት ኤግዚብሽን ሁሉም ድርጅቶች የራሳቸው ምርትና አገልግሎታቸውን አቅርበዋል፡፡በአጋጣሚውም ለተለያዩ ድርጅቶች ዕውቀት የልምድ ልውውጥ ለማድረግ ተጠቅመውበታል፡፡

ሰልፍ ሰፕላይ ሴሚናር
የኔ ውሃ ፣ የኔ ስራ ሐገራዊ ተነሳሺነት እና ትውውቅ

በሌላ መልኩ ደግሞ ይህንኑ ኤግዚብሽንና ባዛር ተንተርሶ የአንድ ቀን ሴሚናር መጋቢት 15፡ 2008ዓ.ም በጌት ፋም ሆቴል የቀረበ ሲሆን በስብሰባው ላይ 135 ያህል ተሳታፊዎች ከተለያዩ አካላት ማለትም ከመንግስት ከግብረሰናይ ድርጅቶች ከግል ሴክተርና ከተጠቃሚዎች የተውጣጡ ናቸው፡፡ሴሚናሩን በንግግር የከፈቱት አቶ ታመነ ሀይሉ የገጠርና የብሔራዊ ዋሽ አቀናጅ ሲሆኑ በጃይካ ኢትዮጵያ ቢሮ አቶ ታካሐሽ ማቱኢሲያማ /Takashi Matsuyama ሴሚናሩ መከፈቱን በጋራ አብስረዋል፡፡

በጌት ፋም ሆቴል አዲስ አበባ በተደረገው ኮንፍረንስ ከ130 በላይ ሰዎች ተሰብስበው ነበር።

አቶ ታመነ ሐይሉ የገጠር ዋሽ እና በሚኒስትር መ/ቤት አስተባባሪ (በስተቀኝ)እና አቶ ማቱኩያማ(ባራ) በሴሚናሩ ላይ በመገኘት ንግግር አድርገው ነበር

ወደ 10 የሚጠጉ ጹሁፎች በተለያዩ ርዕሶች ዙሪያ የቀረበ ሲሆን እየተከናወኑ ስላሉ እንቅስቃሴዎች ሰፋ ያለ ምክክር ተደርጓል፡፡በተለይም በራስ አገዝ የቦዮ ጋዝ አጠቃቀም አቅም ግንባታና የቴክኖሎጂ ሽግግር ዙሪያ ከራስ አገዝ አቀጣጣዮች ጋር ያለውን ተያያዥነትና ከማይክሮ ተቋማት ጋር ስለብድር አቅርቦት ዙሪያ በሰፊው ዳሰሳ የተደረገበት ርዕስ ናቸው፡፡

From Implementing Partners

◇ “Local people do not stop if they know the benefit” - Interview of Mr.Atnafu Asfaw, Deputy Head of TVET

የገመድ ፓምፕ ሻጊዎን ተሸላሚዎች

የተለያዩ የራስ አገዝ ተዋንያኖች በጃይካ ዋስ ሮፕስ የተለያዩ ሽልማቶች ተሰጣቸው::እነዚህ የተለያዩ የባለ ድርሻ አካላት ከአምራቾች፣ ከተካዮች ከወረዳ ቢሮዎች ከተጠቃሚዎች እና ከአከባቢ ባለሙያተኞች የተውጣጣ ነበር::

ለተሸላሚዎች የተለያዩ ዕቃዎችና ሰርተፍኬቶች በሽልማት መልክ የተበረከቱ ሲሆን ሽልማቱንም ከውሃ መስኖና ኤሌክትሪክ ሚኒስቴር በመጡ ተሳታፊዎች እና በተለያዩ አካላት ተበርክቷል::የተለያዩ የግድግዳ ሰዓቶች የውሃ ማጣሪያ መቆሚዎች እና የውሃ ማጣሪያ ዕቃዎች ለተሸላሚዎች ተሰጥቷል::

መሪ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ስርጭት ተዋናዮችና ተሸላሚዎች

የአሸናፊው ስም	የሽልማቱ ምድብ	የድርጅቱ ስም
የብድን ሽልማት	ምርጥ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ብድር ተቋም	የይርጋጨፌ ወረዳ አሞ - ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ
አቶ መሀመድ ሻፎ	መሪ የአከባቢ ባለሙያ	የአከባቢ ባለሙያ መስቀን ወረዳ
አቶ ወንድሙ ላንቃሞ	መሪ የአከባቢ ባለሙያ እና የምርጥ ስራ ባለቤት	የአከባቢ ባለሙያ ዳሌ ወረዳ
አቶ በየነ ዱካሞ	ምርጥ የአከባቢ ባለሙያና ጉቁ ተሳትፎ	የአከባቢ ባለሙያ ዳሌ ወረዳ
አቶ ጌታቸው መሀመድ	ምርጥ የባለሙያ ፓምፕ አምራች	አምራች ከጃይካ
አቶ ጢሞቲዎስ መሀሪ	ምርጥ የባለገመድ ፓምፕ ሻጪ	አምራች ከወላይታ ሶዶ
አቶ አትክልት ግርማይ	ምርጥ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ አምራቾች	አምራች ከአዲስ አበባ
አቶ ታረቀኝ ሐይሌ	ምርጥ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ አሰልጣኝ	አሰልጣኝ -ከወላይታ ሶዶ ቴክኒካ እና ሙያ
አቶ ታደሰ በዬቾ	ምርጥ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ጠጋኝና ተጠቃሚ	የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚ ይርጋጨፌ
አቶ በላይ በልጉዳ	የመጀመሪያው የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚ	የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚ ከዳሌ
የቡድን ሽልማት	ምርጥ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ቴክኖሎጂ አስተላላፊ	የወልቂጤ ቴክኒክ እና ሙያ ተቋም
የቡድን ሽልማት	ምርጥ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ቴክኖሎጂ አስተላላፊ	የአርባ ምንጭ ቴክኒክ እና ሙያ ተቋም
የቡድን ሽልማት	በባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ መልካም ስራ	የዳሌ ወረዳ ውሃ ቢሮ
የብድን ሽልማት	በባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ መልካም ስራ	የዳሞት ፕላሳ ወረዳ ውሃ ቢሮ
የቡድን ሽልማት	በባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ መልካም ስራ	የመስቀን ወረዳ ውሃ ቢሮ
የቡድን ሽልማት	በባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ምልካም ስራ	የይርጋጨፌ ወረዳ ውሃ ቢሮ

የሰልፍ ሰፕላይ የቢዚነስ ካታሎግ ተዘጋጀ

“የኔ ውሃ የኔ ስራ ነው” በሚል ርዕስ የራስ አገዝ ትርኢትና ሲሚናር በአዲስ አበባ እ.ኤ.አ ከመጋቢት 21 እስከ 23 2016 ተካሆደ።ከ40 በላይ የሆኑ ኢግዚቢተሮች አገልግሎታቸውንና ምርቶቻቸውን ሸጠዋል፣ አስተዋውቀዋልም።ከዝግጅቶችም መካከል ሁለተኛው የራስ አገዝ ቢዝነስ ካታሎግ ትኩረቱን በራስ አገዝ ላይ ያደረገ ዕትም ለተሳታፊዎች ተዘጋጅቷል።

በዚህ የቢዚነስ ካታሎግ የተለያዩ የቢዚነስ ፈጣሪዎች/ኢንተርፕነሮች/ እና በዋሽ ሴክተር የሚገኙ የራስ አገዝ አቀጣጣዮች ተካተውበታል።እነዚህ የተለያዩ የቢዚነስ አካላት ምርቶቻቸውንና አገልግሎታቸውን የሸጡና ያስተዋወቁ ሲሆን በዚህም የንፅህ ውሃ አቅርቦትን እና ንፅህናን በከፍተኛ ደረጃ እንደሚያሻሽል ይጠብቃል።

የቢዚነስ አካላት ምርቶቻቸውን ማስፋፋትና ተቀናጅተው መስራት እንደሚፈልጉ አስታውቀዋል።የሁለተኛው የቢዚነስ ካታሎግ በፊት ከነበረው ተሻሽሎ የቀረበና አዳዲስ አቅራቢዎችም የተካተቱበት ካታሎግ ስለ እያንዳንዱ ድርጅት በቂ መረጃ የሚሰጥ የአምራቾችን አድራሻን ያካተተ እንደማጣቃሻ ሰነድ ሊያገለግል የሚችል ነው።

አብዛኞቹ አምራቾች በትርዒቱ ላይ ተሳትፎ ያደርጉ ሲሆን ከሌላ አካላት ጋር አብሮ ለመስራት ፍቃደኛ ናቸው።እያንዳንዱ የቢዚነስ ቡድን ስለ ምርቶቻቸው በቂ መረጃ ያስቀመጡ ሲሆን ምን እንደሚፈለጉም በግልፅ ፍላጎታቸውን አንፀባርቀዋል። ይህን ካታሎግ ለማየትና ምርቶቻቸውን ለመጠቀም ጥቂትም ቢሆን በኢትዮጲያ እየተካሄደ ላለው የራስ አገዝ ንቅናቄ አስተዋፆ ያደረጉ እነዚህ አምራቾች በመጎብኘት ስራ ይፍጠሩያሎትን ማንኛውንም አስተያየት ጥያቄ እና ሐሳብ ካሎት የሚከተሉትን አድራሻ ይጠቀሙ።

አብዛኞቹ የኤግዚብሽኑ ተካፋዮች እ.ኤ.አ 2015/16 በተካሄደው የሰልፍ ሰፕላይ ኤግዚብሽንና ባዛር ላይ ተሳታፊ የነበሩና በዚያኑ አመት ላይ በወጣው ቢዚነስ ካታሎግ ላይ የወጡ ናቸው በዚህ ዕትም ደግሞ ስራቸው እና መሰረታዊ መረጃን ጨምሮ አድራሻቸውም ተካቷል።

አቅራቢዎች የአነስተኛ ቴክኖሎጂ ዕቃ አምራቾች በካታሎግ ለማስተዋወቅ ተሞክሯል (ከላይ) በተጨማሪም የሰለጠኑ የአከባቢ ባለሙያዎች በተከላ አሰራርና ጥገና በአባቢ ባለሙያዎች ካታሎግ ውስጥ ለማካተት ተሞክሯል (ከታች)

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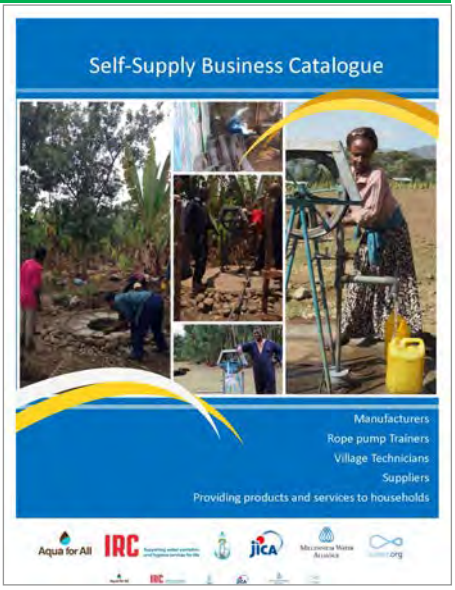

አብዛኞቹ የኤግዚብሽኑ ተካፋዮች እ.ኤ.አ 2015/16 በተካሄደው የሰልፍ ሰፕላይ ኤግዚብሽንና ባዛር ላይ ተሳታፊ የነበሩና በዚኑ አመት ላይ ለወጣው ቢዚነስ ካታሎግ ላይ የወጡ ናቸው በዚህ ዕትም ደግሞ ስራቸው እና መሰረታዊ መረጃን ጨምሮ አድራሻቸውንም ተካቷል።
አቅራቢዎች የአነስተኛ ቴክኖሎጂ ዕቃ አምራቾች በካታሎግ ለማስተዋወቅ ተሞክሯል (ከላይ) በተጨማሪም የሰለጠኑ የአከባቢ ባለሙያዎች በተከላ አሰራርና ጥገና በአባቢ ባለሙያዎች ካታሎግ ውስጥ ለማካተት ተሞክሯል (ከታች)

As an output of the fair, business enterprise catalog, and blogs were produced and can be accessed at the following:

የራስ አገዝ የውሃ ተቋማት ዋና ዋና ተዋናዮች በባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ዙሪያ ውይይት አደረጉ

የውሃ ቀንን ተተርሶ በተካሄደው የሶስት ቀናት ኤግዚቢሽንና ሴሚናር በጃይካ ዋስ ሮፐስ ተዘጋጅቶ ነበር፡፡ በዚህ የራስ አገዝ የባለ ድርሻ አካላት ኮንፍረንስ፣ በባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ጥራት ቁጥጥር ዙሪያ እና እየተደረጉ ስላሉ እንቅስቃሴዎች ውይይት እና ገለፃ ተደርጓል፡፡

በተጨማሪም የቢዚነስ ፈጠራ ወርክ ሾፕ የተደረገ ሲሆን እንዴት የራስ የቢዝነስ ፈጠራ ባለ ራዕይ መሆን እንደሚችል ከግል አገልግሎት ሰጪ ከተወጣጡ አካላት ውይይት ተደርጓል፡፡በውይይቱም ፈጠራን እንዴት ምርትን ማስተዋወቅ እንደሚቻል እና የደንበኛ አያያዝ ጨምሮ በቂ ውይይቶች ተደርጓል፡፡ በተያያዘ ዜና በብድር አመላለስ ዙሪያ የገጠሙ ችግሮች እና መፍቴዎቻቸው ጨምሮ በተሳታፊዎች እና በተጠቃሚዎች ተመክሮበታል፡፡

አቶ ታመነ ሐይሌ የገጠር ዋሽና በሚኒስትር መ/ቤት አስተባበር በሴሚናሩ ላይ በመገኘት ለባለገመድ ፓምፕ ባለድርሻ አካላት የመክፈቻ ንግግር ሲያደርጉ

የኦሞ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ኢንስቲዩት የአከባቢ ባለሙያዎች እና የወረዳ የመንግስት አካላት በብድር አከፋፈል ዙሪያ ያደረጉት ውይይት በከፋል (ኢ.ኤ.አ መጋቢት 21 2016)

የቢዚነስ ስኬል ስልጠና እንዴት ለባለገመድ ፓምፕ ስርጭት የገበያ እንቅስቃሴ ዙሪያ ውይይት ተደርጓል፡፡ ተሳታፊዎች በስልጠናው ማጠናቀቂያ ላይ የተነሱት ፎቶ /ኢ.ኤ.አ መጋቢት 22 2016/

የተለያዩ ዶክመንቶች ቡክሌቶች ዕቃዎች ከባለገመድ ፓምፕ ስርጭትና ትውውቅ ተሳታፊዎች ተሰራጭቶ ነበር፡፡

የዋሽ የቢዚነስዎን ሐሳብዎን ያሳድጉ
አይ አር ሲ ከምንሊንየም ውሃ አሊያንስ ጋር ለመጣመር ቻሌጅ ፈንድ አዘጋጅቷል በፈንዱም 75000 ብር የሚጠጋ ለአሸናፊዎች ተዘጋጅቷል

Aqua for All

ቻሌንጅ ፈንድ ለምን ?

የግሉን ሴክተር ተሳትፎ በዘላቂ ንፁህ ውሀ አቅርቦትና የውሃ ንፅህና አሰጣጥ በቤትለቤት ተሳትፎ ለማነቃቃትና በምርቶችና አገልግሎቶቻቸው ዙሪያ ድጋፍ ለማድረግ ሲባል ይህን ቻሌንጅ ፈንድ አዘጋጅቷል፡ይህ ቻሌንጅ ፈንድ ድጋፍ ለማድረግ የሚፈልገው በግሉ ዙሪያ ማለትም ለአከባቢ ባለሙያዎች፣ ለአነስተኛ እና ጥቃቅን ኢነተርፕራይዞች፣ ለአምራቾች ፣ ለአከፋፋዮች ሆኖ የሚሰጡት አገልግሎት ሆነ ምርት ከውሃ እና ከውሃ ንፅህና የተያያዘ ሆኖ የስራው ስፋት በማሕበረሰብ ደረጃ በወረዳ አሊያም በቀበሌ ሊሆን ይችላል፡፡ ለበለጠ መረጃ ይህን ድህረ ገፅ ይጠቀሙ B.Damte@aquaforall.org / Or Call +251-911 76 97 90

የራስ አገዝ የማፋጠን እንቅስቃሴዎችን ያካፍሉ

የራስ አገዝ ዜና በሁለት ወር አንዴ በራስ አገዝ ግብረ ሐይል በኢትዮጵያ አማካይነት ይታተማል፡፡ ግብረሀይሉም ከመንግስት ተቋማት እና ከልማት አጋሮች የተወጣጣ ፎረም ነው፡፡ ዜና ራስ አገዝ ተመዝግበው ለሚከፍሉ አካላቶች በኢ-ሜይል የሚላክ ሲሆን በተጨማሪም ዜናውን በአይ አር ሲ ድህረ ገፅ ላይ ማግኘት ይቻላል፡፡ቄብ ሳይቱ ከሌሎች አለም አቀፍ ሳይቶች ጋር በማስተዋወቅ የኔትወርክ ትስስርን ይፈጥራል፡፡በዚህ ራስ አገዝ ዜና ላይ የገጠመዎትን ችግር ያስመዘገቡት ዕመረታ እና እንዲታወቁለት የሚፈልጉትን እንቅስቃሴዎን ይንገሩን ያካፍሉን፡፡ ለዚህም እንዲረዳዎት ለጃይካ ዋስ ሮፕስ ኢጋር ድርጅት ያነጋግሩ አሊያም በአድራሻው ይላኩ፡፡

እ.ኤ.አ በየካቲት በመጋቢትና በሚያዝያ የሚከናወኑ ክንውኖች

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-	የማህበረሰብ ስብሰባ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕን የማስተዋወቅና የመትከል በአከባቢ ባለሙያዎች ከቢዚነስ አንፃር
-	በአባወራ ደረጃ ፍላጎት መፍጠርና የራስ አጋዝ አተገባበር በራስ አገዝ አክሰለሬሽን ፕሮጀክት ወረዳዎች
-	ቲዎቲ ርቪው /ጃይካ ዋስ ሮፕስ/
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እ. ኤ. አ በሚያዝያ እና ግንቦት 2016 የድርጊት መርሐ - ግብር

- ሚሊንየም ዋተር አሊያንስ የማነጂመንት ቡድን ስብሰባ የሰልፍ ሰፕላይ አክሰሌሬሽን የኢጋሮች ክንውን
- በአባ ወራ ደረጃ ፋላጎት በሰልፍ ሰፕላ ዙሪያ ከኢጋሮች ጋር ለመሆን በሚሊንየም ዋተር አሊያንስ ሰልፍ ሰፕላይ አክሰለሬሽን በሚሰራቸው ወረዳዎች
- ማሕበረሰብ አቀፍ የባለገመድ ፓምፕ የማስተዋወቅ እና የተከላ ከስራ ፈጠራ ጋር ተያይዞ ለአባቢ ባለሙያዎች (ዋስ- ሮፕስ ፕሮጀክት)
- የውሀ ጉድጓድ ሽፋንየማምረት ስልጠና በይርጋጨፌ (በዋስ ሮፕስ ፕሮጀክት)
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http://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/ethiopia/004/index.html (en)

Websites

MoWIE	http://www.mowr.gov.et/
CoWASH	http://www.cmpethiopia.org/
IRC	http://www.ircwash.org/
A4A	http://www.aquaforall.org/
Water.Org	http://water.org/
RWSN	http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/resources/details/662

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Self Supply News

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

"Local people do not stop if they know the benefit"

- Interview of Mr. Atnafu Asfaw, Deputy Head of TVET Bureau -

Useful technologies should reach to the people's lives" Mr. Atnafu Asfaw, Deputy Head of Technical and Vocational Education and Training Bureau and Human Resource Development Core Process Owner of SNNPR said, as he was asked his views on technical transfer. "Like other low cost technology such as drip irrigation, once a technology is found useful among the people, they take it and use it immediately. The Self-supply technologies like rope pump should be the same", he added.

According to him, technology should not belong to the person who invented or brought to the place, but should belong to the people who use it.

Mr Atnafu at his office (Photo by JICA WAS-RoPSS)

TVET Bureau of SNNPR experienced the technical transfer of rope pump, in collaboration with WAS-RoPSS Project and 6 TVET Colleges in the region. Mr. Atnafu appreciated the way the technology was transferred to TVETCs, as "it is directly related to local needs, and capacity of local people", and "the technology was transferred in a <learning-by-doing> manner", which contributes the sustainability of technical transfer itself.

He is satisfied with the adoption of COC testing system in measuring the skills of rope pump manufacturers and installers, which was recently started by the joint efforts of the COC Office of SNNPR and TVET Bureau. "Now we can find those who have competencies in rope pump manufacturing and installation", as all the required units of competencies were identified and the testing tools have already been developed by COC. (Continue to the next page)

He also mentioned the importance of collaboration with other sector offices, such as water and agriculture in dissemination of useful technologies, which should go with strategic plans and evaluations of the past progress. Finally, he expressed his appreciation to the development partners, like JICA, working with high transparency in communication, and the attitudes to reach grassroots level people. He assures the sustainability of the results of the Self-supply efforts, "if your project stops one day, the local people do not stop it if they know the benefit from it".

(Interview by JICA WAS-RoPSS)

Water Credit and Self-Supply

Ato Tefera Siemero, pictured here, is the first person to take out a Water Credit loan in Ethiopia. He is a client of ADCSI, and he will use the loan funds to construct a new toilet at his household (Photo by Water.org)

Water.org

Water.org is supporting the Government of Ethiopia's plan to increase access to water and sanitation and reach middle income country status. Water.org is working with three MFIs (Amhara Credit and Savings Institution, Addis Credit & Savings Institution, and Vision Fund) to disburse at least 8,000 water loans to clients at the base of the pyramid by 2017. The program is putting into action the Government of Ethiopia's strategy to accelerate Self-supply for water by working with microfinance institutions (MFIs) to develop water supply and sanitation (WSS) loan products.Water.org will support, these MFIs in researching the demand for WSS loans, designing the new loan products, training staff and piloting and refining the loan products. Water.org will work with partners to scale their WSS portfolios to reach greater numbers of people with access to clean water and adequate sanitation.

According to the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) of the World Health Organization and UNICEF, 1 in 10 people lack access to safe water, and one-third of the global population lives without access to a toilet. More people have a mobile phone than a toilet, and the World Economic Forum announced in January 2015 that the water and sanitation crisis is the number one global risk based on impact to society. In Ethiopia, some report that 88% of Ethiopians carry water to their homes.

While people in Ethiopia are being motivated to construct their own wells, water harvesting systems, or toilets at the household or small group level, they are in need of support. The Government has recognized the importance of this support and is committed to ensuring that at least five MFIs join the Self-supply effort and provide credit and services to individuals and small businesses. With a decade of experience in implementing and refining Water Credit in Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Latin America, Water.org's partnerships with local MFIs in Ethiopia are making a significant contribution to the Government's goal.

Worldwide, more than 2.6 million people have received access to safe water and adequate sanitation through the disbursement of over 600,000 Water Credit loans supported by Water.org. Additionally, Water.org's MFI partners around the world have leveraged USD $128 million in commercial and social investment capital. People around the world are willing to pay for what they want, and MFIs are continuing to offer them this opportunity.

Planning for Self Supply Acceleration

IRC and Millennium Water Alliance

Planning for Self-supply acceleration at woreda level in Ethiopia: what are the issues to address?

IRC together with the Millennium Water Alliance (MWA) and its partners is supporting the development of Self-Supply Acceleration (SSA) plans in seven districts.

Dugda woreda planning, Oromiya (Photo by IRC/MWA)

The development of this plan is a joint sectoral collaborative process involving Water, Agriculture/Irrigation, Health, Small and Micro Enterprises, Micro-finance institutions, Women and Children Affairs and District Administrations at woreda level. The plan itself includes selecting potential areas and locally appropriate technology options for self-supply promotion and identifying activities for demand creation, private sector development, loan facilitation, and inter-sector coordination and learning.

A favorable policy environment

Government policies in Ethiopia have provided an opportune moment to promote Self-supply. The Water Sector has recognized Self-supply as a potential service delivery model that will reach about 30% of the rural population that are currently without access to water supply (Sanitation and Water High Level Meeting, 2012). Strategies and guidelines are developed and focal persons assigned at national and regional (sub-national) levels (MoWE, 2012). Within the agriculture sector, Self-supply has become an extension of the annual soil and water conservation campaigns. Under the motto “one well for one rural household” or “one alternative water source for one household” people are encouraged to develop their own wells for household irrigation (discussion with woreda sector offices, 2016). It has turned into one of the strategies to develop resilience at household level to the recurring drought affecting many parts of the country.

An inter-sectoral coordination issue

The culture of developing household wells is increasing from time to time. A baseline done by IRC with Millennium Water Alliance’s (MWA) support, at the end of 2015, shows an increase in well construction in the last 2-3 years, in many of the program districts. However, most wells are traditional, unprotected wells developed by households with no technical support. Some are close to latrines. The hygiene and sanitation situation is mostly appalling. The water office is interested only in fully protected wells developed for drinking purposes, while the agriculture sector is not concerned beyond the irrigation use of the wells. Yet, a significant number of the wells are used for multiple purposes: irrigation, drinking water, livestock and sanitation and hygiene uses. The SSA plan encourages an incremental upgrading of traditional wells by households, as their income allows, and provides a ladder of technology option. Inter-sectoral coordination between Agriculture and Water is also one key issue to be addressed in the Self-supply acceleration planning. (continue to the next page)

Non-scalable subsidies and limited private sector development

Planning for Self-supply acceleration involves raising households' awareness and then demand to invest in Self-supply facilities. The discussion on how to raise demand brought to the surface the unintended outcomes of subsidizing household well construction, introduced by NGOs as well as some government implemented and donor funded sector programs, which has reduced effective demand or people's willingness to pay. Ensuring the provision of basic services, including water supply, should primarily be the responsibility of government. However, in some of the programme woredas, the non-targeted subsidies that haven't taken account of households income status or interest, have led to waste, non-use or inappropriate use of the materials given.

Este Woreda Planning, South Gonder, Amhara (Photo by IRC/MWA)

Farta Woreda planning (Photo by IRC/MWA)

The absence of a strong private sector engaged in provision of products and services for Self-supply was another issue to contend with during the planning. In the program districts, as elsewhere in the country, the government has taken upon itself the role of freely distributing water lifting pumps and household water treatment products (filters and chemicals) to rural households, though on ad-hoc basis for lack of sustainable funding. This in turn has hampered the development of a local private sector in the rural towns for supply of pumps or household water treatment technologies, and households are not willing to pay for those products.

Implementing the plan of Self-supply acceleration at woreda level will mean learning to do things in a different way.

The government needs to become comfortable with playing the role of an enabler, allowing the market for Self-supply to develop, removing obstacles that prevent the local private sector to operate, facilitating access to loans for households to raise demand, while holding back on non-scalable subsidies that don't provide sustainable solutions.

The SSA plans, which are developed to be an integral part of the woreda WaSH programme, came up with district specific solutions to some of those issues. Their success depends on effective collaboration of all MWA partners, including the sector offices at the district level. Commitment in follow-up of the action plans is essential, in order not to lose the momentum gained during the plan preparation. The results of the implementation will be monitored, and changes and impacts assessed by IRC and partners. At the end of the year we will share the outcomes.

(Ms Bethel Terefe, IRC)

Objective Assessment of Rope Pump Technology through COC System

JICA WAS-RoPSS

Assessment of the attainment of the trained rope pump manufacturers and installers has been a pressing issue for the WAS-RoPSS Project, since the very beginning of the Project. Through the Project has organized many technical trainings to the Village Technicians, rope pump manufacturers and rope pump trainers, there was no objective and systematic way of assessment, so far.

The very first COC (Certificate of Competency) tests for rope pump manufacturers and installers were conducted on April 9 and 23, respectively, by COC Office of SNNPR.

Product evaluated by official examiner checked with required competencies criteria in COC

(Photo WAS-RoPSS)

Two sets of tests were designed and prepared by the COC Office, according to the required competencies for manufacturing and installation of rope pumps separately. The training materials by the Project together with TVET instructors were also referred to make the test toolkits.

10 manufacturers and 27 installers passed the tests and certified their respective competencies. Unlike the commonly produced " Certificate of Participation " which is indiscriminately given to those who participate the trainings, regardless of his/her attainment and level of skills, COC would give the certification of his/her level of technique, which is objectively measured by the professional assessors. It is therefore meaningful that COC is adopted in rope pump technology transfer, in terms of maintaining the standard quality of the technology.

WAS-RoPSS Team would like to promote these competent human resources as capable technicians and encourage the government offices and development partners to utilize them for providing standard services of rope pump manufacturing, installation and maintenance.

Technical exam on manufacturing (left, on April 9 at Selam Hawassa Business College) and installation (right, April 23 at TVETC Hawassa)

(Photo by JICA WAS-RoPSS)

Refresher Trainings for Village Technicians

Two courses of the Refresher Trainings for Village Technicians were organised by WAS-RoPSS Project in Meskan and Dale Woredas in March and April 2016 respectively. The Village Technicians are the selected skilled persons who give technical services to the rope pump users at the village level, and they participated in one of these one-week trainings to review and update their skills in rope pump installation and maintenance.

Inspection after installation
(Photo by JICA WAS-RoPSS)

During the training in Dale Woreda, a two-day TOT Review was simultaneously conducted for the TVETC instructors who are ex - Training of Trainers (TOT) participants. The participants reviewed their past activities at their own duty stations and discussed future plans in rope pump technology dissemination. Both the participants of the Refresher Trainings and the TOT Review also had a chance to exchange their experiences and views. This was an opportunity for them to maintain their friendship and work relationship.

Activities done in April & May 2016

April 4	Self-supply Task Force Meeting
April 4-9	Rope pump internal quality control training for manufacturers (JICA WAS-RoPSS)
April 9	COC test for rope pump manufacturers (JICA WAS-RoPSS)
April 18-23	Refresher Training for Village Technicians (JICA WAS-RoPSS)
April 21,22	TOT review (JICA WAS-RoPSS)
April 23	COC test for Village Technicians (JICA WAS-RoPSS)
	- MWA-EP Project Management Group meeting: review of Self-supply acceleration implementation by partners (Millennium Water Alliance)
	- Demand creation for individual household Self-supply through implementing partners in the MWA-EP Self-supply Acceleration Project woredas (Millennium Water Alliance)
	- Community meetings for RP promotion and installation of RPs by Village Technicians in business base (Supported by JICA WAS-RoPSS)

Coming up in June & July 2016

	- Self-supply Task Force Meeting
June 12-30	Terminal Evaluation Mission (JICA WAS-RoPSS)
June	RP Installation training in Hadiya zone , Southern Region, supporting 10,000RP dissemination (WIDB/ SNNPR, JICA WAS-RoPSS)

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

Websites

MoWIE	http://www.mowr.gov.et/
CoWA$H	http://www.cmpethiopia.org/
IRC	http://www.ircwash.org/
Aqua for All	http://www.aquaforall.org/
Water.Org	http://water.org/
Rural Water Supply Network	http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/resources/details/662

ዜና ስለ ራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት

ዜና ሰልፍ ሰፕላይ በየሁለት ወሩ አንዴ በ ሰልፍ ሰፕላይ ግብረ ሐይል በኢትዮጵያ አማካይነት የሚዘጋጅ ሲሆን ይህም ግብረ ሐይል በመንግስት ተቋማትና ከልማት አጋሮች የተወጣጣ ሮረም ነው፡፡ የጃይካ ዋስ ሮፕስ ፕሮጀክት ዜና በማዘጋጀት ረገድ ቅድሚያውን ወስዷል፡፡

“ሰዎች ጥቅሙን ከተረዱ በፍፁም አያቆሙም”

“የሚጠቅሙ ቴክኖሎጂዎች ወደ ሕዝብ መድረስ ይገባቸዋል፡፡” ይላሉ አቶ አጥናፉ አስፋው ምክትል ቢሮ ኃላፊና የስ/ኃ/ል/ዋና የስራ ሂደት ባለቤት “እንደሌሎች በዋጋ ርካሽ የሆኑ ቴክኖሎጂዎች ለምሳሌ እንደ የጠብታ መስኖ በአንድም ሆነ በሌላ መልኩ ቴክኖሎጂው ለሕዝቡ የሚጠቅም ሆኖ ከተገኘ ያለምንም ማመንታት ቴክኖሎጂውን ሕዝብ ይቀበላል እንዲሁም ይጠቀምበታል፡፡ከራስ አገዝ ቴክኖሎጂዎች አንዱ የባለገመድ ፓምፕ በተመሳሳይ እንደዚሁ ነው፡፡” እንደ አቶ አጥናፉ ገለፃ የማንኛውም ምርት ውጤቶች ባለቤት እና ተጠቃሚው ህዝብ እንጂ ግለሰቦች አልያም የቴክኖሎጂው ፈጣሪዎች መሆን የለባቸውም፡፡

በደቡብ ክልል ቴክኒክ እና ሙያ ተቋማት ቢሮ ይህን የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ቴክኒካዊ የዕውቀት ሽግግር ላይ ከዋስ ሮፕስ ፕሮጀክት በቅንጅት ከ6 የቴክኒክ እና ሙያ ተቋማት ጋር ብዙ ተሞክሮዎችን ቀስሟል፡፡ አቶ አጥናፉ አስፋው በለው (Photo by JICA WAS-RoPSS)

አቶ አጥናፉም የቴክኖሎጂ ሽግግር የተደረገበትን መንገድ ያደንቃሉ፡፡የዕውቀት ሽግግር በቀጥታ ከታችኛው የህብረተሰብ ፍላጎትና አቅም ግንባታ ጋር የተገናዘበ ነው፡፡

ይህ ስራ ተኮር የትምህርት እና ስልጠና መርህ በብዙ መልኩ ለዘለቄታዊና ቴክኒካዊ የዕውቀት ሽግግር አስተዋፆ ያደርጋል፡፡ በተጨማሪም የብቃት ማረጋገጫ ሰርተፍኬት መርህን በቀላል መልኩ ለባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ አምራቾች እና ለባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ተካዮች እየተሰጠ ያለው የብቃት መለኪያ በጣም የሚያስደስት ነው ይላሉ አቶ አጥናፉ፡፡ ይህን የብቃት ማረጋገጫ ፈተና የደቡብ ክልል የብቃት ማረጋገጫ ተቋም ከክልሉ ቴክኒክ እና ሙያ ተቋማት በቅንጂት እየተከናወነ የሚገኝ ጥረት ነው፡፡”አሁን አሁን ብቃት ያላቸው የባለገመድ ፓምፕ አምራቾችን እና ተካዮችን በቀላሉ ማግኘት ይቻላል ማለት ነው፡፡” ለብቃት ማረጋገጫው አስፈላጊ የሆኑ መሳሪያዎች በብቃት ማረጋገጫ ማዕከል ከተዘጋጀ በኋላ ፈተናው እንዲሰጥ ሆኗል፡፡ተቀናጅቶ በመስራት ረገድ ስላለው ሁኔታ አስተያየታቸውን ሲሰጡም ከሴክተር መስሪያ ቤቶች ጋር ያለው ቅንጅታዊ አሰራር ወሳኝ መሆኑንም አስምረውበታል፡፡

በተለይም ለውህ እና ግብርና መሰል ስራዎች ለቴክኖሎጂው ስርጭት ከፍተኛ አስተዋፆ አለው፡፡ በተለይም ስራው ከባለፉት ዓመታት ግምገማዎች በመነሳት እና ለስትራቴጂካዊ ዕቅድ ለማጠናከሪያ ስራው አስፈላጊ ነው፡፡በመጨረሻ አቶ አጥናፉ ሲገልጹ የልማት አጋሮች ከሆኑት እንደ ጃይካ ካሉ ድርጅቶች በከፍተኛ ግልፀኝነት እና ፍላጎት ለታችኛው ማህበረሰብ ቴክኖሎጂው እንዲደርስ በመደረጉ በከፍተኛ አድናቆት የምንመለከተው ነው፡፡ይህ ደግሞ በራስ አገዝ ስራዎች ላይ ያለውን ጥራት ዘለቄታዊነት በከፍተኛ ደረጃ የሚያረጋግጥልን ነው፡፡በማጠቃለያቸው አቶ አጥናፉ “ይህ የፕሮጀክት አንድ ቀን ቢቆምም ሰዎች ጥቅሙን ከተረዱ ስራው አይቆምም ፡፡” በማለት አስተያየታቸውን አጠናቀዋል፡፡

የውሃ ብድርና ራስ አገዝ የውሃ አቅርቦት

Water.org

የአቶ ተፈራ ስመሮ ከላይ በፎቶው ላይ እንደሚታየው በኢትዮጵያ የመጀመሪያው የውሃ ብድር ተጠቃሚ ናቸው፡፡ የአማራ ብድርና ቁጠባ ተቋም ደንበኛ ሲሆን የተበደሩትንም ገንዘብ በቢታቸው አቅራቢያ ለአዲስ መፀዳጃ ቤት ግንባታ ይጠቀሙታል፡፡

“ዋተርዶት ኦርግ” የመንግስትን የንፁህ ውሃ አቅርቦትን ከሃይጅንና ሳንቴሽን ጋር በማጣመር የሚንቀሳቀስና ሀገሪቱ ወደ መካከለኛ ገቢ ካለቸው ሀገራት ተርታ ለማድረስ የሚደረገውን ጥረት ከሚደግፉ ግብረ ሰናይ ድርጅቶች አንዱ ነው፡፡

ወተር ዶት ኦርግ ከሦስት የኦሞ ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋማት/ማለትም ከአማራ ብድርና ቁጠባ ተቋም ፣ ከአዲስ ብድርና ቁጠባ ተቋም እንዲሁም ከቪዥን ፈንድ /ጋር በመሆን ቢያንስ 8000 የሚሆኑ የውሃ ብድር ተጠቃሚዎች ፒራሚዳዊ በሆነ ቅርፅ እ.ኤ.አ. በ2017 ለማዳረስ አቅዷል፡፡

ፕሮግራሙ የመንግስት የሰልፍ ሰፕላይ ስትራቴጂን ወደ ተግባር ለመተርጎም ከአጋር መስሪያ ቤቶች ማለትም ከማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋማት ጋር በውሃ አቅርቦት ዙሪያ ብድርን የማመቻቸት ስራዎችን ተፈፃሚ ማድረግ ወይም በማዳበር ይሆናል፡፡

ድርጅቱ የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋማትን በውሃ አቅርቦትና ንፅህና ዙሪያ የተለያዩ ጥናቶችን ጨምሮ የብድር አሰራር ሂደቶችን ለመቅረጽና ስለ ውህ ብድር ቅርፃዊ ሂደት ስልጠናዎች ላይ የራሱን ድጋፍ ያደርጋል፡፡

በተጨማሪም ከአጋሮች ጋር በመሆን የውሃ አቅርቦትና ንፅህና ብዙኑን ሕዝብ ለማዳረስ የሚደረገውን ጥረት ይደግፋል አብሮም ይሰራል፡፡

እንደ አለማቀፉ ጤና ድረጅት እና ዩኒሴፍ በጋራ ግምገማቸው ከአስሩ አንዱ ለንፁህ ውሃ እጥረት የተጋለጠ እና 1/3ኛው የአለም ህዝብ የመፀዳጃ ቤት አማራጭ የሌለው መሆኑን አረጋግጠዋል ::እንደ መረጃው ከሆነ አብዛኛው ሰው የመፀዳጃ ቤት የሌለው ፣ ግን ደግሞ የተንቀሳቃሽ ስልክ ተጠቃሚ ሆኖ ተገኝቷል፡፡የአለም ኢኮኖሚክ ፎረም እ.ኤ.አ.በጃንዋሪ 2015 ባወጣው መግለጫ ከውሃ ንፅህና ጋር ያለው ቀውስ ቁጥር አንድ አለም አቀፍ አደጋ በማህበረሰብ ላይ መደቀኑን አስተዋውቋል፡፡

በኢትዮጵያ ደግሞ 88% ውሃን በሽከም ከተለያዩ ቦታዎች ወደየቤታቸው ይወሰዳሉ፡፡ በኢትዮጵያ አብዛኛው ሕዝብ የራሱን የጉድጓድ ውሃ ለመገንባት የዝናብ ውሃን ለማጠራቀም ወይም መፀዳጃ ቤት ለመገንባት ተነሳሽነት ያለው ሲሆን ለውሃ ግንባታም ሆነ ለመፀዳጃ ቤት ግንባታ ስራዎች የብድር ድጋፉን የሚፈልጉ ናቸው፡፡

መንግስትም በነዚህ ስራዎች ዕውቅና እና ጠቀሜታ ዙሪያ ቁርጠኝነት ያለው ሲሆን በዚህም ቢያንስ አምስት የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋማት ጥረቱን ለማገዝ ተቀላቅለዋል እንዲሁም የብድር አገልግሎቱን ለቡድን እና ለግል አመልካቾች ያቀርባሉ፡፡

የአስር ዓመታት የውሃ ብድር የስራ ልምድ ቀምሮ የውሃ ብድርን በአፍሪካ፣ ደቡብ ኢሺያ፣ በደቡብ ምስራቅ ኢሺያ ፣በላቲን አሜሪካ አገልግሎቱን ሲሰጥ የቆየው ወተር ዶት ኦርግ ፣ ሀገር ውስጥ ካሉ የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋማት ጋር በመሆን በኢትዮጵያ ተጠቃሽ የሆነ አስተዋፆ መንግስት ላቀዳቸው ግቦች እያበረከተ ይገኛል፡፡

በአለም ዙሪያ ከ 2.6 ሚሊዩን በላይ ሰዎች የንፁሁ ውሃ አማራጭ ያላቸው ሲሆን ከ600,000 ብር የውሃ ብድር ስርጭት ድጋፍ በወተር ዶት ኦርግ ተደርጓል፡፡

በተጨማሪ “ወተር ዶት ኦርግ” አለም ላይ ካሉ ማይክሮ ፋይናንሶች ጋር በትብብር 128 ሚሊዮን የአሜርካ ዶላር ለንግድና ለማህበራዊ ኢንቬስትመንቶች ፈሰስ አድርጓል፡፡

ሰዎች በአለም ዙሪያ ለሚፈልጉት ነገር ብር ለመክፈል ፍቃደኝነቱ ካለ የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋማት ይህንን ዕድል እውን ለማድረግ አስተዋፆቸው ከፍ ያለ ነው፡፡

የራስ አገዝ የውሃ ተቋማት ዕቅድ ዝግጅት

IRC and Millennium Water Alliance

በወረዳ ደረጃ በኢትዮጵያ የራስ አገዝ የውሃ አቅርቦትን ለማፋጠን በሚደረግ እቅድ፡ ትኩረት የሚሹ ጉዳዮች ምንድናቸው

አይ አር ሲ / IRC/ ከሚሊንየም ዋተር አሊያንስ/ Millennium Water Alliance/ና ከአጋሮቹ ጋር በጋራ በመሆን በሰባት ወረዳዎች በራስ አገዝ የውሃ አቅርቦት ማፋጠንን አስመልክቶ እቅዶችን በማዘጋጀት ስራ ላይ ድጋፍ ያደርጋሉ፡፡

የዕቅድ ዝግጅት ውይይት በዱግዳ ወረዳ ኦሮሚያ /ፎቶ በአይ አር ሲ/

በዕቅድ ዝግጅቱ ላይ ከተለያዩ ሴክተር መስሪያ ቤቶች ማለትም ከውሃ፣ ግብርና/መስኖ ፣ጤና፣ የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ከሴቶችና ህፃናት እና የወረዳ አስተዳደሮች የተገኙበት ነበር የዕቅድ ዝግጅቱ ከራስ አገዝ አንጻር አቅም ያለቸውን ቦታዎች መምረጥ ፤ በአቅራቢያ የሚገኙ የቴክኖሎጂ አማራጮችን ማቅረብ እና ፍላጎት የመፍጠሩን እንቅስቃሴ ማሳየት የግሉ ዘርፍ ተሳትፎን የብድር አቅርቦትን እና የእርስ በእርስ ቅንጅታዊ አሰራሮችን መማማር ናቸው፡፡

ምቹ የሆነ የፖሊሲ ሁኔታ

የራስ አገዝ የውሃ ተቋማት ለመገንባት ምቹ የመንግስት ፖሊሲ እና ጥሩ አጋጣሚ እንዳለ ማየት ይቻላል፡፡በውሃ ዘርፍ 30% የውሃ አማራጭ የሌለውን የገጠር ሕዝብ በራስ አገዝ የውሃ አቅርቦት ለመድረስ እንደ አንድ አገልግሎት ሰጪ ሞዳሊቲ እውቅና ተሰጥቶታል፡፡ ስትራቴጂዎችና መመሪያዎች በሀገርና በክልሎች ደረጃ የተዘጋጀ ሲሆን ይህንኑ ጉዳይ እንዲከታተልልን አንድ ፎካል ሰው ተመድቧል፡፡በግብርና ዘርፍም ቢሆን የራስ አገዝ የውሃ ተቋማት ግንባታ አመታዊ የመሬት እና የውሃ ዘመቻ አንዱ አካል ነው፡፡

ይህም “አንድ የውሃ አማራጭ ለአንድ አባወራ” በሚል መርህ ሰዎች የራሳቸውን የውሃ አማራጮች በአባወራ ደረጃ ለአነስተኛ መስኖ እንዲገነቡ ይበረታታሉ፡፡ ይህ ስትራቴጂ በአባወራ ደረጃ በሀገሪቱ በተለያየ ጊዜ እየተከሰተ ያለውን የድርቅ ተጽዕኖ ለመቋቋም እንዲያግዝ ተደርጎ ተቀርጿል፡፡

የውስጣዊ የየዘርፍ ቅንጅታዊ አሰራር ጉዳዮች

በአባወራ ደረጃ የመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦት ባህል ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ እየጨመረ መጥቷል፡፡”አይ አር ሲ” ከሚሊንየም ወተር አሊያንስ ጋር በጋራ ባካሄዱት ቅድመ ጥናት እ.ኤ.አ 2015 መጨረሻ የጉድጓድ ውሃ ግንባታ በከፍተኛ ደረጃ ባለፉት 2-3 ዓመታት ውስጥ ፕሮግራሙ እየተካሄደ ባለባቸው ወረዳዎች በከፍተኛ ደረጃ ጨምሯል፡፡ሆኖም ግን አብዛኞቹ ጉድጓዶች ባህላዊ እና በሚገባ ያልተሸፈኑ ሆነው ምንም አይነት ቴክኒካዊ ድጋፍ ያልተደረገባቸው ናቸው፡፡ አንዳንዶቹም ወደ መፀዳጃ ቤት የተጠጉና የግል የአከባቢ ንፅህናውም ቢሆን ከፍተኛ ትኩረት የሚሻ ጉዳይ ሆኗል፡፡በየዘርፉ ያለው የግብ ልዩነትም አንዱ ችግር እየሆነ መጥቷል፡፡

ለምሳሌ በውሃው ዘርፍ ጉድጓዶቹ በደንብ ተሸፍነው ለመጠጥ አገልግሎት እንዲውሉ ሲፈለጉ ፣ ግብርና በበኩሉ ደግሞ ለአነስተኛ መስኖ ከመጠቀም ባለፈ ትኩረት ሲሰጡ አይታይም፡፡ሆኖም ግን በቁጥር በዛ ያሉ የባለገመድ ፓምፖች ለብዙ አገልግሎቶች ማለትም ለመስኖ ፣ ለመጠጥ ውሃ ፣ ለከብቶች እና ለግልና አከባቢ ንፅህና አገልግሎቶች ውለዋል፡፡

የራስ አገዝ የውሃ ተቋማት ግንባታ ፕሮግራም ለባህላዊ ጉድጓድ ውሃ አቅም በፈቀደ መጠን በየጊዜው እየተሻሻለና እንዲያድግ ተደርጎ መገንባት ስለሚቻል ለተጠቃሚው የተለያዩ አማራጮችን ስለሚያቀርብ የሚበረታታ ቴክኖሎጂ አይነት ነው፡፡

የየዘርፎቹ ውስጥ የሚታዩ የቅንጅታዊ አሰራር በተለይም ውሃ እና ግብርና በራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት አሰራር ዙሪያ መግባባታቸው በጣም አስፈላጊና ዋነኛ ነው፡፡

እመርታ የሌለው ድንማ እና የግል ዘርፍ ተሳትፎ ውስንነት

የራስ አገዝ ስራዎች ዕቅድ ከምንም በላይ በአባወራ ደረጃ ግንዛቤ የመፍጠርና እና በራስ ፍላጎት እና ተነሳሽነት ሰዎች መዋለንዋያቸውን እንዲያፈሱ ማድረግን የካትታል፡፡ ፍላጎት እንዴት እንፍጠር የሚለው ውይይት እና በድንማ ዙሪያ ያልተፈለጉ ውጤቶች መከሰታቸውን በግልጽ አሳይቷል፡፡በአባ ወራ ደረጃ የጉድጓድ ውሃ ግንባታዎችን ማካሄድ በግብረ ሰናይ ድርጅቶች እንደተጀመረና አንዳንድ የመንግስት መስሪያ ቤቶችም በለጋስ ድርጅቶች እየተደገፉ መሰረታቸውን ይታወቃል፡፡ ይህም በሕዝብ ቀጥተኛ ተሳትፎ እና በፍቃደኝነት የመካፈል ፍላጎት ላይ ተጽዕኖ አሳርፏል፡፡መሰረታዊ የውሃ አቅርቦት አገልግሎቶች አቅርቦት በዋናነት ማረጋገጥ የመንግስት ሀላፊነት ነው፡፡በመሆኑም በአንዳንድ ወረዳዎች ድንማ በማይደርግባቸው ፕሮግራሞች በአባወራ ደረጃ የገቢ መጠንን ወይም ሁኔታን ከግምት አላካተተም ፣ ስለሆነም ጥቅም ለማይሰጡ እና ለግብአት ብክነት አምርቷል፡፡

ጠንካራ የሆነ የግሉ ተሳትፎ በራስ አገዝ ምርቶችና አገልግሎቶች ዙሪያ አለመኖሩ ሌላው የውይይት ጉድይ እንደነበር በውይይት ላይ ተነስቷል፡፡ፕሮግራሙ ከሁሉም ወረዳዎች ለተወጣጡ ባለድርሻ አካላት የተሳተፉ ሲሆን መንግስት የውሃ መውጫ ዕቃዎችን እና የውሃ

የእስቴ ወረዳ በዕቅድ ዝግጅት ላይ አማራ /ፎቶ በ አይ አር ሲ/

የፍርጣ ወረዳ በዕቅድ ዝግጅት ላይ /ፎቶ በ አይ አር ሲ/

ማጥሪያ ምርቶችን በገጠር ለሚገኙ አባወራዎች ለማሰራጨት ለመጀመሩ ዘላቂ የሆነ ፈንድ /fund/ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት ችግር ሊያጋጥማቸው እንደሚችል ይተመናል፡፡በተቃራኒው የግሉን ዘርፍ ተሳትፎ በገጠር ከተሞች የራስ አገዝ የውሃ አቅርቦት እና በየቤቱ የውሃ ማጥሪያ ቴክኖሎጂ የማድረስ ሂደቱን ሊጎዳ እንደሚችል ይታሰባል፡፡

በመሆኑም ምክንያት አባወራዎች ለአምራቾቹ የመክፈል ፍቃደኛነት እንዳይኖራቸው ያደርጋቸዋል፡፡

የራስ አገዝ የውሀ ተቋማት ግንባታ በወረዳ ደረጃ የመተግበር ዕቅድን በሌላ መልኩ እየሰሩ የመማር ሂደት ይሆናል ማለት ነው፡፡

መንግስትም በሂደት ላይ ምቹ ሁኔታዎች እየፈጠረና የራስ አገዝ የውሀ አቅም ግንባታዎች እንዲስፋፉና እንዲጎለብቱ የግሉ ዘርፍ በሰፊው እንዲሳተፉ ተግዳሮቶችን እንዲመቻቹና በሂደቱ ላይ እመረታ በማያሳዩ ፕሮግራሞች ላይ ድንማውን በማንሳት ለዘላቂታማነቱ እንደመፍትሄ ቢወሰድ መልካም ነው፡፡

የራስ አገዝ የራስ ዕቅዶች በየወረዳዎቹ ዋሽ ፕሮግራም ውስጥ አንድ አካል በመሆኑ እንደ የወረዳዎች ነባራዊ ሁኔታ እየታየ መፍትሔ ቢሰጥበት የሚለው ሀሳብ በውይይት ላይ ቀርቦ ተሳታፊዎቹ ተወያይቶበታል፡፡

ለስኬታማነቱ በየዘርፉ የሚገኙ መስሪያ ቤቶች ቅንጅታዊ አሰራር ወሳኝ ሲሆን እስከ ታች ድረስ ያሉ የዘርፉ ተዋናዮች ተሳትፎ ወሳኝ መሆኑም ተጠቋሚል፡፡ ለመርሀ ግብሩ ተፈፃሚነት ቁርጠኝነት ዋናው ጉዳይ ሲሆን በተለያዩ መልኩ የተገኙ ውጤቶችን ጠብቆ ለማቆየትም የሴክተሩ ተሳትፎ ውሳኔ የተገኙ ውጤቶች አመቱ መጨረሻ ላይ ይፋ የሚደረጉ ቢሆንም በአተገባበሩ ዙሪያ የመጡ ለውጦችን ሆነ ተፅዕኖዎች በ IRC እና በአጋሮቹ የሚገመገም ይሆናል፡፡

የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ቴክኖሎጂ የዕውቀት ፍተሻ የብቃት ማረጋገጫ ማዕከል በኩል

JICA WAS-RoPSS

ብቁ የሆኑ የባለገመድ ፓምፕ አምራቾችን እና ገጣሚዎችን ማፍራት ለዋስ ሮፕስ ፕሮጀክት ገና ከጅምሩ አንገቡጋቢ ጉዳይ ነበር፡፡ለተለያዩ ሰልጣኞቹ ቴክኒካዊ ድጋፎች በፕሮጀክቱ አማካይነት ለአከባቢ ባለሙያዎች ለባለገመድ ፓምፕ አምራቾች እና ለባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ አሰልጣኞች የተሰጠ ቢሆንም በነዚህን ሰልጣኞች ሳይንሳዊ በሆነ መንገድ የዕውቀት ደረጃቸውን ለመፈተሽ አልተቻለም፡፡

ይህም በመሆኑ ምክንያት ለመጀመሪ ጊዜ የብቃት ማረጋገጫ ፈተና ለባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ አምራቾች ገጣሚዎችና ለአከባቢ ባለሙያዎች እ.ኤ.አ ሚያዝያ 9 እና 23 በ ደ/ብ/ብ/ሕ/ክ የብቃት ማረጋገጫ ቢሮ በኩል ተሰጥቷል፡፡

የምሮቶች ምርመራ ሂደት በባለሙያዎች ግምገማ ሂደት ላይ በብቃት ማረጋገጫ ማዕከል ሐላፊዎች (ፎቶ በዋስ ሮፕስ)

በብቃት ማረጋገጫ መዕከል በኩል ሁለት ዓይነት የፈተና ዲዛይኖች የቀረቡ ሲሆን ፈተናውንም ለአምራቾች እና ለገጣሚዎች ብቻ ለብቻ የቀረበ ነበር፡፡

ከፈተና በፊት የስልጠና ዕቃዎች በፕሮጀክቱና በቴክኒክ እና ሙያ ማዕከል በኩል እንዲቀርብ የተደርገ ሲሆን ፣ ወደ 10 ለሚጠጉ አምራቾች እና ለ27 ገጣሚዎች ፈተናውን በሚገባ ያለፉ ሲሆን የብቃት ማረጋገጫ ሰርተፍኬትም ተሰጥቷቸዋል፡፡በተለያየ መስክ በፈተናው ተሳታፊዎች የተሳትፎ ሰርተፍኬት የተሰጠ ሲሆን በሰርተፍኬት ደረጃ የተሳተፉ አቅማቸው እና ሙያዊ ችሎታ ደረጃቸውን አይተውበታል፡፡በመሆኑም የብቃት ማረጋገጫ የባለገመድ ፓምፕን የዕውቀት ሽግግር ዙሪያ መሰጠቱ ድረጃውን እና ጥራቱን የጠበቀ ምረት ለማምረት ትርጉም ይሰጠዋል ተብሎ ይታመናል፡፡

የዋስ ሮፕስ ፕሮጀክት ቡድን እንነዚህን ተወዳዳሪ የሆነ የሰው ሀይል ባለሙያዎች በማስተዋወቅ ረገድ ድጋፍና አስተዋፆ አድርጓል፡፡ የመንግስት ቢሮዎች እና ልማት አጋሮች ጥራቱን የጠበቀ አገልግሎት ለማግኘት እነዚህን አምራቾች እና የባለገመድ ፓምፕ ገጣሚዎች እንዲጠቀሟቸው ይበረታታል፡፡

እ.ኤ.አ ሚያዝያ 9 2016 በሰላም ሐዋሳ ለአምራቾች (በስተቀኝ) እና ለተካዮዎች (በስተግራ) ሚያዝያ 23 በቴክኒክ እና ሙያ ተቋም ማዕከል (ፎቶ በዋስ ሮፕስ)

ለአከባቢ ባለሙያዎች የተሰጠ የማነቃቂያ ስልጠና

ሁለት የማነቃቂያ ስልጠና ለአከባቢ ባለሙያዎች በዋስ- ሮፕስ ፕሮጀክት አማካይነት በመስቃንና በዳሌ ወረዳዎች በአውሮፓዉያኑ ቀመር አቆጣጠር በመጋቢት እና ሚያዝያ 2016 ተሰጥቶ ነበር።

እነዚህ የአከባቢ ባለሙያ ለተመረጡ ሰዎች የቴክንካዊ ሙያ አገልግሎት ለባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚዎች በመንደር ደረጃ አገልግሎቱን የሚሰጡ ሲሆን ለአንድ ሳምንት በቆየው ስልጠና ሙያቸውን የሚያሻሻሉበትና ሙያዊ ክለሳ ያደርጉበት ተከላና ጥገናን የወሰዱበት ስልጠና ነበር።

በዳሌ ወረዳ በተደረገው ስልጠና የሁለት ቀን የአሰልጣኞች ስልጠና የክልሳ እና የማነቃቂያ ስልጠና ለቴክኒክ እና ሙያ ተቋማት በተጓዳኝ ተሰጥቷል።

ተሳታፎዎቹ የቀድሞ ዕውቀታቸውን የፈተሹበት እና የቡድን ውይይት ለባለገመድ ፓምፕ ቴክኖሎጂ ስርጭት ዙሪያም ውይይት ያደርጉበት ነበር።

ከተከላ በኃላ የገመድ ፓምፕ ምርመራ ሲካሄድ(ፎቶ በዋስ ሮፕስ)

ሁለም ተሳታፊዎች በዚህ ማነቃቂያ ስልጠና ዙሪያ እርስ በእርሳቸው የልምድ ልውውጥ ያደረጉበትና ሐሳብ የተለዋወጡበት ነው። ስልጠናው ወንድማዊ የሆነ ግንኙነታቸውን ለማጠንከር እና የስራ ግንኙነት ለመመስረትም ዕድል ሰጥቷቸዋል።

ኢ.ኤ.አ ሚያዝያና ግንቦት 2016 የተከናወኑ ክንውኖች

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Websites
MoWIE http://www.mowr.gov.et/
CoWASH http://www.cmpethiopia.org/
IRC http://www.ircwash.org/
Aqua for All http://www.aquaforall.org/
Water.Org http://water.org/
Rural Water Supply Network
http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/resources/details/662

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Self Supply News

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

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"I'm very optimistic about Rope pump dissemination after the project"

- Interview with Terminal Evaluation Members for WAS-RoPSS -

Mr. Agash (left) and Mr. Bekele (right) and Terminal Evaluation mission members had a round trip in all target woredas in SNNPR, and they had presentations of the results of the evaluation at the meeting to share counterparts.
(Photo by JICA WAS-RoPSS)

It has been said that there is always a season for every task to begin and finish. Before its final completion, the Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water (WAS-RoPSS) has been evaluated by Terminal Evaluation Team from June 13th to July 1st, for what the project has been achieved over the last three and half years The Evaluation Team was formed of three Japanese and three Ethiopians. And WAS-RoPSS Team had an opportunity to interview with Mr. Agash Asmamaw, a consultant in the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity, and Mr.Bekele Belete, Socio-economist, in Water and Irrigation Development Bureau of SNNPR. "The whole process has been done in an opened and transparent way. We have said what we believed and put it on the terminal evaluation report. And we have observed so many good things." Said Mr. Agash.

"What is typical about this project is its linkage to the TVET system. Usually, inputs and technology transfers are done on individual and/or institution base, and then I had doubt about its

sustainability. But in this project, the technology was transferred through the TVET system, and it will somehow help the system to run by itself. And it is one of the strength that I have observed during our terminal evaluation."

When Mr. Agash commented on the prospect of the work after the project is terminated, he said, " The main thing for us is to scale up and build on what is already achieved through the project. A lot of investment, resources and skill training poured towards the rope pump technology. So now it is time for the region (SNNPR-WIDB) to take the work to the next level through continuous engagement the community and strategic communication with stakeholders. If this is done, then I'm very optimistic about rope pump dissemination after termination of the project."

It is now nearly two years since SNNPR-WIDB has started dissemination of 10,000 RPs to the zones and woredas. And the installation process in some zones and woreda are already underway. Mr. Bekele Belete represented WIDB-SNNPR in the Terminal Evaluation Team. When asked about how the region would utilize the experience and knowledge gained from the project to scale up the work to other parts of the region, "We have already got lessons and experience from the project over the years. I believe every step the project has taken significantly contributes to the 10,000 RP dissemination program." Continues Mr. Bekele, "Confidence has been built among stakeholders and the systems are also properly developed through the project. And I believe these are the fundamentals of the whole process and/or work. When we look at the participation of the different sectors on the chain, it is very agreeable and encouraging but this doesn't' mean we haven't witnessed limitations in the terminal evaluation. To me, this is the area where the region needs to intervene, to fill the gap and at the same time, to take the lesson to other non-target zones and woredas."

Mr. Bekele also commented on the hope after the project, "Like I said, already the project has left us a good fertile ground to continue. Now there is a great chance for us to install the remaining rope pumps in the region within a short period. Things are already in the pipeline and it won't be a problem to the region to accomplish what is left. Sometimes the issue of Self- supply at household level is not an easy one. It needs to continue doing demand creation, promotion and collaborations with stakeholders. And we have seen how the project has been working in those areas and it provides us a clue how we can take the work and let it run by itself. I do have hope that rope pump dissemination will continue in the region and more people will benefit from it.

(Interview by JICA WAS-RoPSS)

Rope Pump Installation and Maintenance Training in Kaffa and Bench Maji Zones

JICA WAS-RoPSS

As a part of the assistance to Water and Irrigation Development Bureau of SNNPR, WAS-RoPSS Project organised two courses of two-weeks Rope Pump Installation and Maintenance trainings in Kaffa and Bench Maji Zones from July 11 to 23, 2016. Four woreda water technicians and 23 selected Village Technicians from 4 woredas (2 woreda each from 2 zones) including 3 women Village Technicians participated in the training. One zonal officer from Kaffa also voluntarily participated in the course. (Continue to the next page)

The participants were all active and enthusiastic to continue the installation work after the training, whilst 79 and 100 rope pumps were distributed to Kaffa and Bench Maji zones respectively. 7 and 6 rope pumps were installed during the training in Kaffa and Bench Maji respectively.

As a part of the training, the participants were instructed to give a short training on operation and maintenance of rope pump to the users when they install rope pumps. It was a pleasure for the Project Team to find that all users in Kaffa started fencing and planting flowers and immediately after the installation!!

Reducer construction during the training, Shea Bench Woreda, Bench Maji Zone (Photo WAS-RoPSS)

Ms. Habtam, Deputy Head of Gimbo Woreda Water Office said that the people really need such a technology and will continue maintain it, while many other rural dwellers still need to have one at their homestead. She continued, “we do not stop moving forward”, and showed her strong commitment to continue the program. The participants are taking the COC test in a-week time in Hawassa to prove their attainment.

Good Practice of Rope Pump Use and Maintenance in Kaffa Zone

Mr. Sisay Eshete (left) and his pump. Behind him is coffee plans. All RP users in Kaffa fenced the water point immediately after the installation. (Photo by JICA WAS-RoPSS)

Mr.Sisay Eshete, a farmer in Kuti Kebele, Gimbo Woreda, Kaffa zone, showed the Project Team a great example of rope pump use and his strong commitment to improve his livelihood with rope pump.

Mr.Sisay has got his first rope pump just a few days before the Project Team’s visit to his house. His pump was placed on the dug well beside the coffee plantation in his homestead. He has fenced the water point and planted flowers beautifully around the well. He started watering his seedlings and his coffee, apples and other fruit trees immediately after the installation.

According to his explanation, he decided to have a rope pump when he heard the explanation about the RP technology at a community meeting. He thought that the technology may help his family life in many respects; to have better access to water for drinking and domestic use, to guard the children and animals from falling into the well, to protect well from the heartless people putting killed cats and rats into it, and to use water in his backyard garden.

Mr.Sisay said that he decided to use the first rope pump only for drinking and domestic use and he would have the second one in his garden for agricultural production.

Promoting Self-supply : the challenges of implementation at the district level

IRC, Millennium Water Alliance

Unimproved Self-supply, such as unprotected wells and sprigs are the main source of drinking water supply for about 28 million people living in rural Ethiopia, in 2015. The figure has remained constant since the 1990's despite massive investment and increase in water supply infrastructures, as the rural population also nearly doubled (JMP Data). Achieving universal access by 2030 without working on Self-supply would be unrealistic.

The Millennium Water Alliance (MWA) program and partners are implementing a three year Conrad Hilton Foundation Grant on WaSH that includes accelerating Self-supply as one of the components. On June 23rd, we had a training and review meeting on Self-supply in South Gondar with CARE International and the government partners working together on this activity. The discussion at the meeting was an eye opener to the challenges of implementing the national self-supply acceleration policy.

Integrating Self-supply into WaSH sector planning and reporting

It is three years since the Ethiopian government adopted Self-supply as one of its service delivery models and developed a specific strategy for Self-supply, but Self-supply hasn't yet been integrated into water sector plans at sub national (regional and woreda/district) levels according to woreda offices in South Gonder. One of the efforts of the Self-supply acceleration pilot project implemented by MWA partners has been to support woredas to develop Self-supply plans as an integral part of their WaSH planning.

Each MWA supported woreda has developed a Self-supply plan, with NGOs working jointly with woreda water and other sector offices, based on a detailed baseline study. However, the plan is referred to by woreda government staff as CARE's plan for Self-supply. The priority given to its implementation is marginal.

Self-supply is not included in planning directives rolled out from the national level (the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity) to the regions and then zones and woredas. Nor do the reporting formats of the woreda water offices require reporting against their Self-supply plans. However, regions present their "group-self supply" activities in sector review meetings. The woreda staff say that unless Self-supply targets in potential kebeles are included in their planning and reporting formats, Self-supply is unlikely get attention by woreda government offices. (Continue to the next page)

Self-supply workshop in South Gondar (Photo by IRC)

Making Self-supply count

The MWA Self-supply project aims to enable 55,000 people to access clean drinking water through Self-supply, including both individual household and group self-supply facilities. The target might be achievable in the seven program woredas of MWA, given the high prevalence of sharing self-supply wells among households, which helps to increase the number of people that can be reached. Group-led facilities are obviously shared, but household facilities are often shared too. Theoretically, Self-supply facilities (mostly hand dug-wells) need to be fully protected and provide tested safe water to be counted in drinking water supply coverage, although current monitoring systems have no way of counting household self-supply facilities.

Perhaps the whole approach of trying to monitor and evaluate self-supply only in terms of additional people that access clean drinking water is flawed anyway. Having water on premises enables households to access more water which is used for sanitation and hygiene, livestock watering and household irrigation to produce fruits and vegetables and other perennial crops that boost the household income. It saves time and energy spent collecting water for communal or other unsafe sources. However, these benefits are not captured and reported by monitoring systems that only focus on counting the number of people accessing safe drinking water supply.

Loans for Self-supply

A Self-supply baseline study done by IRC, with MWA in seven woredas show households use their own financial resources for initial construction of Self-supply facilities (mostly hand dug wells). However, upgrading the wells will require more capital investment and households are likely to need loans, to buy water lifting pumps for example.

Group discussion on loan for Self-supply (Photo by IRC)

One of the partners of MWA, water.org, has made efforts to encourage micro finance intuitions (MFIs) to provide loans by support household investments in Self-supply. They have worked on market studies and providing other assistance, and signing a MoU with some MFIs, like Amheara Credit and Saving Institution (ACSI). At the meeting, ACSI's representative from one of the woreda offices reported that now they have been given directives to provide loans for WaSH from the head office. They have started providing loans, though cautiously. They provide loans to households who jointly engage in productive use of self-supply facilities, such as, household irrigation, taking their horticulture crops or other crops on farm as collateral. This is an encouraging boost for the Self-supply acceleration efforts.

Going forward

At the national level, the self-supply task force chaired by the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity and composed of NGOs and development partners has its work cut out. It needs to make more effort to advocate for integration of self-supply in WaSH planning and reporting processes (and formats) at all levels. The task force also needs to advocate for a monitoring system that helps to capture the benefits of Self-supply, not just in-terms of the number of people reached, but also the service levels provided. (Ms. Bethel Terefe, IRC)

Activities done in June & July 2016

June 12 - July 1 Terminal Evaluation Study and Joint Coordination Committee (JICA WAS-RoPSS)

July Rope pump installation, operation & maintenance training in Bench Maji zone and Keffa zone (JICA WAS-RoPSS)

- Woreda level sensitization training for MWA-EP Self-supply project woredas (MWA-EP)
- Business skill development training for private businesses for three MWA-EP project woredas (MWA-EP)
- Meeting and discussions with Micro Finance Institutions (ACSI) (MWA-EP)
- A joint meeting between CARE South Gondar Sub office staff and ACSI MFI's regional, zonal (South Gondar) and Woreda (Dara, Farta and Este) key staffs participated on a day meeting, where the way forward for MFI engagement in SSA is agreed. (MWA-EP)
- Supporting private business applicants for challenge fund (MWA-EP)
- MWA-EP SSA regular steering committee meetings for updates and some action points (MWA-EP)
- Promotional tools development for demand creation (MWA-EP)
- WWA /IRC facilitated the global backstop support team monthly call for Ethiopia SSA program, in which representatives of SSA IPs' headquarters and strategic partners took part. (MWA-EP)
- Self-supply Task Force Meeting

Coming up in August & September 2016

July 30 COC test for rope pump installers (JICA WAS-RoPSS)

In August Rope pump Workshop on RP quality control and O&M strategies(JICA WAS-RoPSS)

- Self-supply Task Force Meeting
- Evaluation and award of/for challenge fund applicants (MWA-EP)
- Cascaded training to kebele level (Kebele cabinet, DAs, and HEWs, etc.) by the project woredas (MWA-EP)
- Self-supply acceleration promotion at community level (organizing sensitization events, visits, etc.) (MWA-EP)
- Supporting private sectors on business development and technical skills through training and coaching (MWA-EP)
- MWA-EP self-supply Acceleration project Steering committee joint monitoring field visit (MWA-EP)
- Close follow-up with MFIs (MWA-EP)
- Promoting one of the self-supply technologies, HWTS, through "Try- and- buy" approach (MWA-EP)
- WWA /IRC will facilitate the global backstop support team monthly call for Ethiopia SSA program (MWA-EP)
- A learning and sharing forum that include SSA section will be organized by the end of August/early September, 2016 (MWA-EP)

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

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http://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/ethiopia/004/index.html (English)
MoWIE http://www.mowr.gov.et/
CoWASH http://www.cmpethiopia.org/
IRC http://www.ircwash.org/
A4A http://www.aquaforall.org/
RWSN http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/resources/details/662
IRC http://www.ircwash.org/

ዜና ስለ ራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት

ዜና ሰልፍ ሰፕላይ በየሁለት ወሩ አንዴ በ ሰልፍ ሰፕላይ ግብረ ሐይል በኢትዩጵያ አማካይነት የሚዘጋጅ ሲሆን ይህም ግብረ ሐይል በመንግስት ተቋማትና ከልማት አጋሮች የተወጣጣ ሮረም ነው። የጃይካ ዋስ ሮፕስ ፕሮጀክት ዜና በማዘጋጀት ረገድ ቅድሚያው ወስዷል።

“ ፕሮጀክቱ ስራውን አጠናቆ ከወጣ በኃላ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ስርጭትን በተመለከተ እኔ በጣም ተስፈኛ ነኝ ” የዋስ ሮፕስ ቡድን ከተርሚናል ኢቫሊዮሽን አባላት ጋር ያደረጉት ቃለ ምልልስ!

አቶ አጋሽ (በስተቀኝ) እና አቶ በቀለ (በስተግራ) ከገምጋሚ ቡድን አባላት ጋር በታርጌት ወረዳዎች ያደረጉትን የግምገማ ውጤት ለካውንተር አጋሮች ሲያቀርቡ (ፎቶ ዋስ ሮፕስ)

አንድን ስራ ጀምሮ ለማጠናቀቅ ሁልጊዜም ቢሆን ወቅት አለ (በጊዜና በሰአት የተገደበ ነው)። በምህፃረ ቃል ዋስ ሮፕስ ብለን የምንጠራው ፕሮጀክት ስራውን አጠናቆ ከመውጣቱ በፊት ምን ያህል ስኬታማ እንደሆነ አጠቃላይ የሆነ ግምገማ ሲካሆድ ቆይቷል። እ.ኤ.አ ከሰኔ 13 እስከ ሐምሌ 1 2016 ድረስ ሶስት ጃፓናዊያን እና ሶስት ኢትዮጵያውያን አባላት ያሉበት ገምጋሚ ቡድን ስራውን ሲያከናውን ቆይቷል።

የዋስ ሮፕስ ቡድን ስለነበረው ሂደት ከቡዱኑ አባላት መካከል ከአቶ አጋሽ አስማማው ከውሃ ፣ መስኖ እና ኤሌክትርክ ሚኒስትር አማካሪ እና አቶ በቀለ በለጠ በደቡብ ክልል ውሃ እና መስኖ ልማት ቢሮ ሶሾዎ ኢኮኖሚስት ጋር ቃለ ምልልስ አድርጓል።“በአጠቃላይ ሂደቱ ግልፅና ሁሉንም በሚያግባባ መልኩ የተከናወነ ነው ።በሪፖርታችን ያሰፈርነው ያመንበትን ነው። ይህንንም በግምገማ ውጤት ሪፓርታችን ላይ አካተነዋል።በሂደቱም ብዙ አዎንታዊ የሆኑ ነገሮችን ለማየት ችለናል።`` ይላሉ አቶ አጋዥ ንግግራቸውን ሲቀጥሉ “ፕሮጀክቱን ልዩ ከሚያደርጉት ነገሮች አንዱ ከቴክኒክ እና ሙያ ተቋማት ጋር የፈጠረው ትስስር ነው።የቴክኖሎጂ ሽግግሮችና ግባአቶች በሌሎች የመንግስት ተቋማት ላይ ጥገኛ ቢሆን ኖሮ ለዘለቄታው ሊያመጣ በሚችለው ለውጥ ላይ ጥርጣሬ ሊኖረኝ ይችል ይሆን ነበር።ነገር ግን በዚህ ፕሮጀክት ያየነው ቴክኖሎጂው የተሸጋገረው ወደ ቴክኒክ እና ሙያ ተቋማት በመሄኑ የተጀመረው ስራ ወይም ሲስተም በራሱ ሊራመድ የሚችልበት መንገድ አለ።በግምገማ ጊዜ ካስተዋልኩት የፕሮጀክቱ ጠንካራ ጎን አንዱ ይህ ነው ማለት ይቻላል።”

አቶ ኢጋዥ ፕሮጀክቱ ሰራውን አጠናቆ ከወጣ በኃላ ስላለው ተስፋ አስተያየታቸውን ሲያክሉ “ለኛ ዋናው ጉዳይ ፕሮጀክቱ የጀመረውን መስመር አስፋፍቶና አጠናክሮ መስቀጠሉ ላይ ነው::

ክልሉ ብዙ ኢንቬስትመንት ግብአቶች እና የሙያ ስልጠናዎችን ጨምሮ በርከት ያሉ ስራዎችን ተረክቦ ወደ ሚቀጥለው ደረጃ የማድረስ ኃላፊነት አለበት::

ይህም ደግሞ ወጥነት ባለው መንገድ ሕብረተሰቡን በማሳተፍና ከባለድርሻ አካላት ጋር ስትራቴጂካዊ ግንኙነቶችን በመፍጠር የሚከወን ይሆናል:: እነዚህ ነገሮች በሚገባ ከተከናወኑ ፕሮጀክቱ ጊዜውን አጠናቆ ከወጣ በኃላ የባለገመድ ፓምፕ ስርጭት ስራ እንደሚቀጣል እኔ በጣም ተስፈኛ ነኝ::

የደቡብ ክልል ውሃ እና መስኖ ልማት ቢሮ ወደ ዞኖች እና ወረዳዎች የ10000 የባለገመድ ፓምፕ ስርጭት ከጀመረ ሁለት ዓመታት ያህል አልፏል:: በአንዳንድ ዞኖችና ወረዳዎች የተከላው ሂደት እየተፋጠነ ይገኛል:: አቶ በቀለ በለጠ የክልሉን ውሃ እና መስኖ ልማት ቢሮ በመወከል በግምገማ ሂደቱን የተሳታፉ ነበሩ::

የተገኙ ልምዶችና ዕውቀቶችን በክልሉ የባለገመድ ፓምፕ ባልደረሰባቸው አከባቢዎች እንዴት ማስፋትና አጠናክሮ መሄድ ይቻላል የሚለውን ጥያቄ ሲመልሱ “እንደ ክልል ላለፉት ሶስት ዓመታት በፕሮጀክቱ ሲያከናውኑ በቆዩት ሂደቶች ትምህርቶችን እና መልካም ልምዶችን ወስደናል”:: ፕሮጀክቱ የተራመደባቸው እያንዳንዱ መንገድ ክልሉ ለሚያሰራጨው 10000 የባለገመድ ፓምፕ ተከላ ስርጭት በከፍተኛ ደረጃ ያግዛሉ ብዬ አምናለሁ::” ይላሉ አቶ በቀለ አስተያየታቸውን ሲቀጥሉ “በባለድርሻ አካላት አከባቢ ጥሩ የሆነ በራስ መተማመን ተፈጥሯል ሲስተሞች በሚገባ ዳብረው በፕሮጀክቱ አማካይነት ተዘረግተዋል:: እኔ እንደማምነው እነዚህ ጉዳዮች አጠቃላይ የስራው ዋና አንኳር ነጥብ ናቸው ብዬ እወስዳለሁ:: ሆኖም ግን ይህ ማለት በግምገማ ሂደታችን ላይ ችግሮች አላስተዋልንም ማለት አይደለም::

እኔ እንደማስበው እንደነዚህ ያሉ ከፍተቶችን ክልሉ ጣልቃ እየገባ መሙላት አለበት:: እግረ መንገዱንም የተገኙ ትምህርቶችን ለሌሎች ዞኖች እና ወረዳዎች መውሰድ እና ማስፋፋት አለበት::”

አቶ በቀለ ፕሮጀክቱ ስራውን አጠናቆ ከወጣ በኃላ ስላለው ተስፋ አስተያየታቸውን ሲያክሉ “ቅድም ለማለት እንደሞከርኩት ፕሮጀክቱ የገመድ ፓምፕ ስርጭት ስራን ለማስቀጠል የሚያስችል ጥሩ የሆነ ምቹ ሁኔታን ጥሎልን ነው የሚሄደው :: በመሆኑም ቀሪዎቹ በክልሉ የሚገኙትን የባለገመድ ፓምፖችን በአጭር ጊዜ ተክሎ ለማጠናቀቅ የሚያስችል መልካም ዕድል አለ:: ብዙ ነገሮች መስመር ላይ ይገኛሉ::ስለሆነም ክልሉ የተቀሩትን ፓምፖች ለማጠናቀቅ ይቸግረዋል የሚል እምነት የለኝም::አንዳንዴ በአባወራ ደረጃ የሚከናወኑ የራስ አገዝ ስራዎች ቀላል አይደሉም::

የገመድ ፓምፕ የተከላና ጥገና ስልጠና በከፋ እና ቤንች ማጂ ዞን

JICA WAS-RoPSS

በደቡብ ክልል ውሃ እና መስኖ ልማት ቢሮ በጃይካ ዋስ ሮፐስ ፕሮጀክት ድጋፍ ከሚያከናውናቸው ስራዎች አንዱ የሆነው እ.ኤ.አ ከሐምሌ 11 እስከ 23 2016 በተመሳሳይ ጊዜ በሁለት የተለያዩ ቦታዎች ለሁለት ሳምንታት የገመድ ፓምፕ ስልጠና እና ጥገና በከፋና ቤንች ማጂ ዞን ተካሄዷል:: ስልጠናው ከአራት ወረዳዎች ለተመረጡ 23 ወንድና ለሶስት ሴት የአከባቢ ባለሙያዎች እንደሁም ለአራት የወረዳ ውሃ ባለሙያዎች ተሰጥቷል::

በተጨማሪም በራስ ተነሳሺነት ከከፋ ዞን የመጡ ባለሙያም በስልጠናው ላይ ተካፋይ ነበሩ:: ሁሉም ስልጣኞች ማለት በሚቻል ደረጃ በፍላጎትና በተነሳሽነት የገመድ ፓምፕ ተከላ ስልጠናውን ተከታትለዋል እንዲሁም ለቀጣይ ስራ ራሳቸውን ብቁ የሚያደርጋቸውን ክህሎት አግኝተዋል::

በከፋ ዞን 79 በቤንች ማጂ 100 ለሚጠጉ የገመድ ፓምፖዎች የተሰራጩ ሲሆን ከነዚህ ውስጥ 7 በከፋ ዞን እና 6 በቤንች ማጂ ስልጠናውን ምክንያት በማድረግ ተተክለዋል።

በከፊል በሸ ቤንች ወረዳ በቤንች ማጂ ዞን በስልጠና ላይ የጉድጓድ ማጥበቢያ እየደረደሩ ፎቶ፡ ዋስ - ሮፕስ

የስልጠናው አንዱ አካል የነበረው የገመድ ፓምፕ አጠቃቀምና ጥገና ዙሪያ ለስልጣኞች በተጓዳኝ የተሰጠ ሲሆን ሰልጣኞቹም የተቀበሉትን ትምህርት ለተጠቃሚዎች ለማስተላለፍ ችለዋል። በሌላ መልኩ በፕሮጀክቱ አባላት ከፍተኛ ደስታን የፈጠረው ደግሞ ተጠቃሚዎች የፓምፕ ተከላ እንደተካሄደ በፓምፑ አካባቢን በማጠር ሳር የማልበስና በአበባ የማሳመር ስራ መጀመራቸው ነው።የጊንቦ ወረዳ የውሃ እና ማዕድን ቢሮ ምክትል ሐላፊ የሆኑት ወ/ሮ ሀብታም ስለስልጠናው በሰጡት አስተያየት ሰዎች እንዲህ ዓይነት ቴክኖሎጂ እንደሚያስፈልጋቸውና ተከላው እንደሚያስቀጥሉ ተናግሯል። ሌሎችም በገጠር የሚኖሩ ነዋሪዎች በቤታቸው አቅራቢያ ቴክኖሎጂው እንደሚያስፈልጋቸው ገልፀዋል። ወ/ሮ ሐብታም ሐሳባቸውን ሲቀጥሉ ወደ ፊት መጓዛችንን አናቆምም “በማለት ስራውን ለማስቀጠል ቁርጠኝነታቸውን በከፍተኛ ስሜት ገልፀዋል። የስልጠናው ተሳታፊዎች ያገኙትን ዕውቀት በብቃት ለማረጋገጥ በሳምንት ጊዜ ውስጥ በሐዋሳ የብቃት ማረጋገጫ ፈተና የሚወሰዱ ይሆናል።

በባለገመድ ፓምፕ አጠቃቀም እና ጥገና ዙሪያ በከፋ ዞን መልካም ተሞክሮ

አቶ ሲሳይ በከፋ ዞን በጊንቦ ወረዳ በኩጥ ቀበሌ ነዋሪና በቅርቡ የባለገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚ የሆኑ አርሶ አደር ናቸው።በቅርቡ ባገኙትም የገመድ ፓምፕ አማካይነት ኑሮአቸውን ለማሻሻል ቁረጠኝነታቸውን ገልፀዋል።

የአቶ ሲሳይ ፓምፕ የተተከለበት ቦታ የቡና ችግኝ ያለበት ነው።የከፋ ተጠቃሚዎች የገመፓምፓቸውን እንደተተከለ ወዲያው አጥረውታል (ፎቶ በዋስሮፕስ)

አቶ ሲሳይ ፓምፑን መጠቀም ሲጀምሩት ገና ጥቂት ቀናት ቢሆንም ፓምፑ የተተከለበት ቦታ የቡና ችግኝ/እርሻ ያለበት በመሆኑ ለተለያዩ አገልግሎቶች ከፓምፑ የሚገኘውን ውሃ ሊጠቀሙበት እንደሚችሉ ከፕሮጀክቱ ለመጡ ጎቢኚዎች ገልፀውላቸዋል። የፓምፑን አከባቢ በአጥር ያጠሩና በአበቦች ያስጌጡት ሲሆን ውሃውን ለተለያዩ የቡና ችግኞችን ለማፍላት እና ለፖም እና ሌሎች የፍራፍሬ ተክሎችን ማበልፀግ መጀመራቸውን ገልፀዋል።

እንደ አቶ ሲሳይ ገለፃ የገመድ ፓምፕ ተጠቃሚ ለመሆን ፍላጎት ያደረባቸው ስለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ቴክኖሎጂ በተለያዩ ስብሰባዎች በተደረጋላቸው ገላፃ ነው። ቴክኖሎጂውም የቤተሰቦቻቸውን ሕይወት በብዙ መልክ ሊለውጥ እንደሚችል ያስባሉ። ደህንነቱን የተጠበቀ የመጠጥ ውሃ፣ ለቤት ውስጥ ፍጆታ፣ ልጆቻቸውና እንስሶቻቸውን ለማጠጣት እንደሚያውሉት ይገልፃሉ በሌላ መልኩ ደግሞ እንስሶች በጉድጓድ ውስጥ እንደይወድቁ ፣ የሞቱ ድመቶች እና አይጦች የጉድጓድ ውሃውን እንዳይበክሉ ያደርጋል።

አቶ ሲሳይ አሁን ያገኙትን የባለገመድ ፓመፕ ለመጠጥና ለቤት ውስጥ አገልግሎት ሊጠቀሙባቸው እንደሚችሉ ገልፀው በተጨማሪ ችግኞችን ለማፍላት እንደሚጠቀሙባቸው ገልፀዋል።

የራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦትን ማስተዋወቅ፡ በወረዳ ደረጃ አተገባበሩ ላይ የሚስተዋሉ ተግዳሮቶች

IRC, Millennium Water Alliance

ያልተሻሻለ የራስ አገዝ የውሃ አቅርቦት ወይም ያልተሸፈነ የጉድጓድ ውሃ አቅርቦት እና የምንጭ ውሃዎች ለመጠጥ ከሚውሉ የውሃ አቅርቦቶች ዋናዎቹና 28 ሚሊዮን የሚጠጋ በገጠር የሚኖረው ሕዝብ የነዚህ የውሃ ምንጮች ጥገኛ እንደሆነ እ.ኤ.አ 2015 የወጣ መረጃ ያሳያል፡፡ ምንም ያህል ኢንቨስትመንት ፈሰስ ቢኖርም የውሃ አቅርቦቶች ቢስፋፉም እድገቱ እ.ኤ.አ 1990 ጀምሮ ለውጥ አላሳየም የዚህ አንዱ ምክንያት በሁለት ዲጂት እያደገ ያለው የገጠሩ ሕዝብ ቁጥር መጨመር ሊሆን እንደሚችል ይታመናል/(ጄ ኤም ቲ ዳታ) የዩኒቨርሳል አክሰስ ፕላን በ2030 ያለ ራስ አገዝ ተጓዳኝ ስራ ዕውን የሚሆን አይመስልም፡፡የሚሊንየም ዋተር አሊያንስ እና አጋሮቹ የሶስት ዓመት ከኮናርድ ሐልተን ፋውንዴሽን ግራንት በዋሽ በኩል እየተካሄደ ያለው የራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦትን ማፋጠንን እንደ አንድ ኮምፓነንት እየተገበረ ይገኛል፡፡እ.ኤ.አ በሴኔ 23 2016 ከመንግስት አካላት ከኬር ኢንተርናሽናል በጋራ በደቡብ ጎንደር በራስ አገዝ ዙሪያ በቅንጅት ስልጠና እና የክለሳ ስብሰባ ተደርጎ ነበር፡፡ በስልጠናው ላይ የተነሱት ሐሳቦች በብሔራዊው የራስ አገዝ አክስለሬሽን ፓሊሲ አተገባበር ዙሪያ አይን ገላጭ ነበር ማለት ይችላል፡፡የራስ አገዝ በዋሽ ሴክተር ዕቅድና ሪፓርት ውስጥ ማካተት የኢትዮጵያ መንግስት ራስ አገዝ እንደ አንድ ሰርቪስ ሞዳሊቲ መጠቀም ከጀመረ ሶስት ዓመታት አልፈዋል፡፡ የተለያዩ ለራስ አገዝ ስትራቴጂን የሚረዱ ሀሳቦች የተቀረጸ ቢሆንም አሁንም ድረስ ራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት በውሃ ሴክተር ማዕቀፍ ውስጥ በብሔራዊ፣ በክልል እንዲሁም በዞኖችና ወረዳዎች ዕቅድ ውስጥ አልተካተተም፡፡ሚሊንየም ዋተር አሊያንስ በፓይለት ደረጃ እየተገበራቸው ካሉት ጥረቶች አንዱ ወረዳዎች በስራቸው የሚገኘውን የዋሽ ሰንሰለት ውስጥ ራስ አገዝ አክስለሬሽን ፕሮግራምን እንዲያዳብሩ መረዳት ነው፡፡ሁሉም ወረዳዎች በሚሊንየም ዋተር አሊያንስ/ ፕሮጀክት ድጋፍ የሚደረግላቸው የራስ አገዝ ዕቅድን በወረዳው ከሚሰሩ መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች/ NGOs ጋር በመሆን እና ከሌሎች ሴክተር መስሪያ ቤ/ቶች በቅንጅት የቅድመ ጥናት መነሾ እንዲቀርፁ ተደርጓል፡፡ ሆኖም ግን የተወጠኑ ዕቅዶች በወረዳዎቹ የመንግስት አካላት ዕቅድ ለራስ አገዝ ክንውኖች ታሳቢ እንዲሆኑ በመወሰኑ በዛ መልኩ ዕቅድ እንዲቀረፅ ተደርጓል፡፡ሆኖም ግን ለአተገባበሩ ሂደት የተሰጠው ትኩረት አነስተኛ በመሆኑ ሂደቱ አዝጋሚ ነበር፡፡ ራስ አገዝ ብዙ ጊዜ ከላይኛው መዋቅር እስከ ወረዳ ደረጃ ባለው ሂደት ውስጥ በአንድ ዕቅድ አይካተትም፡፡ በዕቅድ ደረጃ ብቻ ሳይሆን የራስ አገዝ የሪፓርት ስራዎችም ክንውኖችም ቢሆኑ በወረዳው ደረጃ እንዲያቀርቡ አይገደዱም፡፡ሆኖም ግን አንዳንዴ ክልሎች “የቡድን የራስ አገዝ” አንቅስቃሴዎችን በየሴክተሩ ስብሰባዎች ላይ ያቀርቧቸዋል፡፡ አንዳንድ የየወረዳዎች የራስ አገዝ እንቅስቃሴዎች ለስራው ዕምቅ አቅም ባለባቸው ቀበሌዎች ውስጥ በዕቅድና በረፓርት ፎርማት ውስጥ ካለተካተቱ በቀር በየወረዳዎቹ አሁንም ቢሆን ራስ አገዝ በቂ ትኩረት አያገኝም፡፡

ራስ አገዝ ዎርክሻ ደቡብ ጎንደር(Photo by IRC)

ራስ አገዝ በሚገባ ሲሰራበት

የሚሊንየም ዋተር አሊያንስ የራስ አገዝ ፕሮጀክት ለ55,000 ሰዎች የንፁህ ውሃ አማራጭን ለግል እና ለቡድን የራስ አገዝ ተቋማት ግንባታ ትኩረት አድርጎ በመስራት ላይ ይገኛል፡፡ፕሮግራሙ በሚተገበርባቸው ሰባት ወረዳዎች ዕቅዱ ሊተገበር ይችላል ይህም በከፍተኛ ደረጃ በግል ያሉ ጉድጓዶች በአባወራዎች ደረጃ መከፋፈል ስላለ በዕቅድ ሊደረስበት የታቀደውን የአባወራ ቁጥር ለመድረስ ያስችላል፡፡ የውሃ ግንባታዎች በርግጥም በተጠቃሚዎች በጋራ መከፋፈልና መጠቀም አለበት፡፡አንዳንዴም በግለሰብ ይዞታ ያሉ የጉድጓድ ውሃዎችም ጭምር በርከት ላሉ አባወራዎች ሲከፋፈል ይታያል፡፡ በእጅ የተቆፈሩ ጉድጓዶች በመርህ ደረጃ በሚገባ እንዲሸፈኑና ደህንነቱ የተረጋገጠ የውሃ አቅርቦት ሽፋን ማረጋገጥ ያስፈልጋል፡፡ ምንም እንኳን አሁን ያለው የሞኒተሪንግ ሲስተም በምንም አይነት መልኩ በአባወራ ደረጃ የሚካሄድን የራስ አገዝ ሂደትን ለመጠቀም ሆነ ለማስቀጠል እድል የሚሰጥ አይደለም፡፡

በርግጥም አጠቃላይ የራስ አገዝ የውሃ አቅርቦት ለመገምገምና ለመቆጣጠር መሞከር አዳዲስ ሰዎች ወደ ንፁህ ውሃ አቅርቦት ሂደት ከማምጣት ሊያስተጓጉል ይችላል፡፡የውሃ ምንጭ በመኖሪያ ቤት አከባቢ አለ ማለት ቡዙ ውሃን ለከብቶች ለአነስተኛ መስኖ ፣ ለግልና ለአከባቢ ንፅህና እንዲሁም ለተለያዩ ፍራፍሬዎች እና አትክልቶችን ለማፍራት እንዲሁም የገቢ መጠን ለማሳደግ ይረዳል፡፡ ይህም ውሃን ለመሰብሰብ የሚባክነውን ጊዜ ይቆጥባል፡፡ በተጨማሪም ድህንነቱ የተረጋተጠ የውሃ ምንጭ ለመጠቀም ያስችላል ማለት ነው፡፡ ሆኖም ግን እነዚህ አዎንታዊ ግብአቶችን አካቶ በሞኒተሪንግ ስርዓት ውስጥ ማካተት ተደራሽነትን ከንፅህ ውሃ አቅርቦት አንፃር ሊያሳየን ይችላል፡፡

የብድር አገልግሎት ለራስ አገዝ ውሃ አቅርቦት


የቡድን ውይይት ቨቨድር ዙሪያ

ለራስ አገዝ የውሃ አቅርቦት እንዲረዳ ታስቦ አይ አር ሲ (IRC) ከሚሊንየም ዋተር አሊያንስ ጋር በመሆን በ7 ወረዳዎች ውስጥ በሚገኝ አባወራዎች ባደረጉት ጥናት አባወራዎቹ መጀመሪያ ላይ ለሚኖሩ የጉድጓድ ቁፋሮ እና ግንባታ ብቻ ገንዘባቸውን የሚያወጡ ሲሆን ሆኖም ግን አባወራዎቹ የራሳቸውን ጉድጓድ ከፍ ወዳለ ደረጃ መገንባት ቢፈልጉ የብድር አገልግሎት ውሃን ለመሳብ የሚያስፈልጉ ፓምፕ ግዥዎች ያስፈልጓቸዋል፡፡የሚሊንየም ዋተር አልያንስ አጋር አንዱ የሆነው “ዋተር ዶት አርግ” /water.org/ የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋማት በአባወራ ደረጃ ለሚካሄዱ የራስ አገዝ እንቅስቃሴዎች እንዲያበድሩ ከፍተኛ ጥረት ሲያደር ቆይቷል፡፡በዚህም መነሻነት የተለያዩ ድጋፎችን እና ስልጠናዎች ሲያከናውን ቆይቶ ከአማራ ብድርና ቁጠባ ተቋም ጋር የመግባቢያ ሰነድ ፈርመዋል፡፡ በቅርቡ የተቋሙ ተወካዮች በተገኙበት በተካሄደው ስብሰባ ከወረዳዎቹ ውስጥ አንደኛው በዋሽ በኩል ብድሩ እንዲመቻች መመሪያ የተቀበሉ መሆኑን የወረዳው ተወካይ ገልጸዋል፡፡

አሁን ጥንቃቄ በተሞላበት ሂደት የብድር አገልግሎት መሰጠት መጀመሩን ገልፀዋል፡፡ ብድሩም እየተሰጠ ያለው አባወራዎቹ በጋራ ለራስ አገዝ አገልግሎቶች እንደሚያውሉ ከታወቀ ብቻ መሆኑን ገልፀዋል፡፡ ለምሳሌ ለጓሮ መስኖ ፣ለአበባ እርሻ ወይም ግብርና ምርቶች አገልግሎት ሊሆን ይችላል፡፡ ይህ ደግሞ አበረታች እና የራስ አገዝ አክስለሬሽን ጥረትን እንደሚያግዝ ይታመናል፡፡

ለወደፊቱ

በሀገር ደረጃ በውሃ መስኖ እና ኤሌክትሪክ እየተመራ የሚካሄድ የሰልፍ ሰፐላይ ግብረሐይል (ከልማት አጋሮች እና መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች) የተወጣጣው ቡድን ስራዎቻቸው ቀንሰዋል፡፡ ራስ አገዝ በዋሽ ዕቅድ እና ሪፓርት ሂደት ውስጥ ለማካተት ከፍተኛ የሆነ ጥረት እና ቅስቀሳ በማድረግ ላይ ይጠበቃል፡፡በተጨማሪም ግብረሐይሉ ሂደቱን የሚዳስስበትን ሲስተም እንደሚዘረጋ ለማድረግ የተለያዩ ቅስቀሳዎችን በማድረግ ላይ ይገኛል፡፡ ይህንንም ማድረግ የተጠቃሚ ቁጥር ለማብዛት ብቻ ሳይሆን የራስ አገዝ የውሃ ግንባታ ዙሪያ የተገኙ ጥቅሞችን ለማዳረስ እና አገልግሎት ሰጪውንም በስራው ዙሪያ ለመገምገም ይረዳል፡፡

እ. ኤ. አ ለሰኔ እና ሐምሌ 2016 የተከናወኑ ስራዎች

ሰኔ 12 የዋስ ሮፕስ ፕሮጀክት የግምገማ ጥናት እና የጣምራ ኮምቴ ስብሰባ

ሐምሌ የባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ ተከላ አጠቃቀምና ጥገና ስልጠና በቤንች ማጅና ከፋ ዞን /ጃይካ ዋስ ሮፕስ ፕሮጀክት/

- በወረዳ ደረጃ የማነቃቂያ ስልጠና በሚሊንየም ዋተር አሊያንስ የራስ አገዝ ፕሮጀክት ወረዳዎች
- የራስ ፈጠራ ስልጠና ለግሉ የስራ ፈጣሪዎች በሚሊንየም ዋተር አሊያንስ ወረዳዎች
- ውይይቶችና ስብሰባዎች ከማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋም ጋር (በሚሊንየም)
- ከደቡብ ጎንደር ኬር ቢሮ አባላት ከአማራ ብድርና ቁጠባ አባላት ከደቡብ ጎንደር ዞን እና ከዳራ፡ ፉረታ እና እስቴ ወረዳዎች ዋና ዋና ቁልፍ ተሳታፊዎች የአንድ ቀን ስብሰባ በአማራ ብድር (በሚሊንየም)
- የግሉን የቢዚነስ አመልካቾች ለቻሌንጅ ፈንድ ድጋፍ ማድረግ (በሚሊንየም)
- “የሚሊንየም ዋተር አሊያንስ “ መደበኛ የሲቲረንግ ኮሚቴ ስብሰባ ስለተደረገባቸው ጉዳዮች እና የድርጊቱ መረሀ ግብር (በሚሊንየም)
- የማስታወቂያ ግብዓቶች አዘገጃጀት ፍላጎት ለመፍጠር (በሚሊንየም)
- ሚሊንየም ዋተር አሊያንስ /ከአይ አር ሲ በጋራ የሚያመቻቹት የአለም አቀፍ ባክስቶፕ የድጋፍ ቡድን ወረሃዊ ጥሪ ለኢትዮጵያ (በሚሊንየም)
- የራስ አገዝ ግብረ ሐይል ስብሰባ

እ.ኤ.አ በነሐሴ እና መስከረም የሚሰሩ ስራዎች

ሐምሌ 30 - የብቃት ማረጋገጫ ፈተና ለባለገመድ ፓምፕ ተካዮች (ጃይካ ዋስ ሮፕስ

በነሐሴ - በባለ ገመድ ፓምፕ የጥራት ቁጥጥር እና አሰራርና ጥገና ላይ የሚካሄድ ዋርክ ሾፕ (ጃይካ ዋስ- ሮፕስ)

- የራስ አገዝ ግብረ ሐይል ስብሰባ
- የቻሌንጅ ፈንድ አመልካቾችን መገምገምና መሸለም
- በቀበሌ ደረጃ ለአስተዳደር ለጤና ኤክስቴሽን ሰራተኞች ለልማት ሰራተኞች የሚሰጥ ስልጠና የሚሊንየም ዋተር አሊያንስ በሚሰራቸው ወረዳዎች
- የራስ አገዝ አክሰሌሬሽን የማስተዋወቅ ስብሰባ በማህበረሰብ ደረጃ (ጉብኝት፣ የማነቃቂያ ሁኔታዎችን ማመቻቸት)
- ለግሉ የቢዝነስ ሴክተር አባላት የሚደረግ ድጋፍ እና የቴክኒካል ሲኪል ድጋፍ በስልጠና እና በኮቸንግ
- የሚሊንየም ዋተር አሊያንስ አክሰለሬሽን ፕሮጀክት የሲቲሪንግ ኮሚቴ የጋራ ስብሰባ እና የመስክ ጉብኝት
- አንዱን የራስ አገዝ ቴክኖሎጂ የቤት ውስጥ የውሃ ሕክምና ላይ በ “በመሞከር ይግዙ” የሚለውን አቀራረብ ማሳየት
- ሚሊንየም ዋተር አሊያንስ /ከአይ አር ሲ አለምአቀፍን የኋላ ደጀንነት ድጋፍ ወርሃዊ ጥሪ ለኢትዮጵያ —- ያመቻቻል
- ትምህርታዊ ጉዞ እና ሐሳብ የመለዋወጥ ፎረም እ.ኤ.አ በነሐሴ መጨረሻ /በመስከረም 2016 መጀመሪያ ላይ ይዘጋጃል

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RWSN http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/resources/details/662
IRC http://www.ircwash.org/

Issue No. 15 October 20, 2016

Self Supply News

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

Contents

"Self-supply Acceleration Requires Real Commitment and Patience!"

Mr. Lemessa Mekonta, Consultant/ IRC
(Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

Self- supply, as one of the part of national water supply service modality, has been taken as a driving force of improved water supply at household level. And it is believed that without Self-supply, it is impossible to achieve the Universal Access Plan. Different stakeholders including development partners have been testing and carrying out the different components of Self-supply acceleration since the introduction of Self-supply planning and implementation guideline. The national Self-supply Task Force members have shared their view to *Self supply News* on the overall activities and progress of Self-supply at national level.

Ato Lemessa Mekonta, a WASH Consultant and member of Self-supply Task Force from IRC, commented on the overall progress and status of Self-supply acceleration, he said "More than a decade has elapsed since Self-supply has been nationally promoted initially as a campaign then through a systematic approach by different sectors mainly water and agriculture. Year 2008 was a turning year for Self-supply acceleration in the country as it has brought different actors together under the UNICEF organized workshop in Wolisso where detail national level research was recommended to assess the potential, existing practices, challenges, etc. of Self-supply in the country. During 2008-2011, a wide range of researches mainly in Oromia and SNNPR was undertaken with the emphasis on existing practices

Mr. Bekele Damte, Business Advisor/ Aqua for All
(Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

including technology ladder, water use, reliability, satisfaction and water quality of Self-supply/ family wells. All these endeavors have responded to different questions such as how is the potential of Self-supply towards the country's Universal Access Plan, how reliable are the services from Self-supply, users satisfaction, etc." Continued Ato Lemessa, "As an indicator of good progress, there are now more partners interested and/or engaged in piloting and testing Self-supply acceleration including Millennium Water Alliances (MWA) and JICA supported WAS-RoPSS Project. As compared to the previous approach, the current approach is systematic focusing on the piloting and testing the different components of Self-supply acceleration before going for scaling up the activities at national level.

Other key progress in Self-supply acceleration in the country is assignment of Self-supply focal persons by Regional Water Bureaus, initiative of national level coordination, advocacy and networking through National Self-supply Task Force, and the engagement of different government sectors in planning and implementation of Self-supply acceleration at woreda level in different Self-supply acceleration pilot woredas. In addition, regions have begun to include Self-supply acceleration in annual WASH planning and reporting despite the variation in the approach of the implementation."

On the other hand, even though there has been gradual progress on implementing and approaches on Self-supply among stakeholders, still there are some challenges and issues that need to be addressed for future plan and work. **Ato Bekele Damte, a Business Advisor and Self-supply Task Force member** from *Aqua for All* shared his concern; "The issue of subsidy on Self-supply by government and other development partners has been the pulling factors of the entire scheme. Moreover, lack of coordination among stakeholders and communication mechanism among the Task Force members added its own negative effect on Self-supply. Ato Bekele continues, "We are not denying the achievements so far regarding Self-supply, in fact there are some interesting things taking place. For instance, in the case of Aqua for All, currently we have been working on facilitating Challenge Fund and Try and Buy approach to different household level to promote water treatment methods (like Sawyer, Tulip Filter, Bishangari and Waterguard).

And finally Ato Lemessa closed our interview with the following message "Self-supply acceleration requires real commitment and patience to understand the concept and to pilot it. An insight of the rural water supply service of the country provides a clue to think about alternative options to community water supply to achieve the Universal Access Plan. Self-supply cannot be an option but mandatory if we are to achieve the Universal Access Plan under the current rural context of the country. There are many parts of the country, where Self-supply (particularly shallow groundwater based family wells) is feasible but still suffering from lack of water for different purposes. There has been an initiative to address the issues despite the different aspects of unanswered Self-supply acceleration that needs piloting and testing. In doing so, the coordination of actors and sectoral collaboration, particularly agriculture, water and health is very important starting from national to kebele level to implement Self-supply acceleration. "

Women Village Technicians in Kaffa Zone Started Doing Business on Rope Pump

Installation training in Kaffa Zone
(Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

JICA WAS-RoPSS

Installation training in Kaffa Zone
(Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

Five women Village Technicians, two from Hadiya zone (Lemo woreda), two from Kaffa zone (Gimbo woreda) and the other from Bench Maji zone (Shea Bench woreda) have been trained by WAS-RoPSS Project as additional support to the dissemination of 10,000 rope pumps planned by the Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR. These women Village Technicians from the aforementioned zones have been assessed for their competency by the Regional Center of Competency (COC) and found to be competent except one.

After the training, the two women Village Technicians in Gimbo woreda of Kaffa zone started rope pump installation being with three men colleagues in the same woreda. Accordingly, as of August, 2016, they have installed 21 rope pumps for individual households in Gimbo woreda. They have produced and supplied the required well reducer blocks and well covers for the 21 installed rope pumps in addition to the construction materials. Well cups were also provided by these Village Technicians by contacting the supplier in Addis Ababa using the business network established by the Project.

Introducing Aqua for All's Activities

CARE Ethiopia (DERA woreda) (photo by Aqua for All)

Aqua for All

Aqua for All has been operating in Ethiopia and launched two unique initiatives; Challenge Fund and Try & Buy, aiming mainly at supporting private sector service providers.

At the beginning of this year, Aqua for All has launched **Challenge Fund** and the deadline for its application was August 5, 2016. The reasons for starting Challenge fund were to support brilliant ideas for boosting private sector players in Accelerating Self-supply, and to boost WASH businesses. To this end effect, Aqua for All has received a total of 20 application from the Implementing partners;17 via CARE Ethiopia, 3 via Catholic Relief Service (CRS), and none via World vision

Evaluation of the challenge fund applications were undergone and the top 10 entrepreneurs were met for the due diligence check and detailed interview concerning their motivation, business case and project timeline, among others. Accordingly, 8 out of 10 (2 CRS and 6 CARE) have successfully passed the due diligence check and detailed interview we conducted at the end of September. Hence, Aqua for All will announce the winners very soon.

Another initiative is **Try & Buy** pilot, giving focus on the topic of safe water within the SSA program. This pilot is to engage private sector players (PS) and govt partners in demand creation, technologoy introduction (HWTS solutions) in association with wareness raising at household level on value of safe water. The selected PS are expected to demonstrate innovative marketing practices, and to trigger other PS to initiate a supply chain on HWTS products.

The proposed HWTS solutions selected include Tulip filter, SAWYER filter and the like.

Preparatory meetings with PS are held in the selected woredas, such as Dera, Ferta, and Omo Nada in Oromia Region.

In addition to the above initiatives, Aqua for All operates some PS support activities in Omo Nada woreda. The activities include; linking with valuable market intelligence from baseline survey,

Linking with valuable market intelligence from baseline survey-Omo Nada(WVE) (photo by Aqua for All)

following up with PS already trained by World Vision, and enabling the stakeholders for climbing the water ladder for households by linking them with suppliers of services

A preparation meeting was held with Woreda government, private sector players, and World vision team and the results of the baseline information were shared. The PS are also encouraged to have a link with MFI for their WASH activities.

Omo Nada RP manufactures (photo by Aqua for All)

Handbook for Rope Pump Dissemination

JICA WAS-RoPSS

Handbook and tools (Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

WAS-RoPSS Project has compiled a handbook to share how the Project disseminated rope pumps in Self-supply manner in the project areas in SNNPR. It is written for woreda level officers, who are the one practicing rope pump promotion on the ground. Therefore, the handbook was designed to be handy and durable for filed work. Together with the handbook, there are tools which can help conducting the activities smoothly. The handbook was drafted by the project members including the WIDB-SNNPR officers and discussed among the project stakeholders - who were the actual implementers- in the workshops.

Handbook Workshop in Hawassa (Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

Handbook Workshop in Addis Ababa (Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

Meeting of MWA Program Learning Group involving Self-supply Acceleration held in Adama

Self-Supply Task Force

Millennium Water Alliances (MWA) Ethiopia program has organized a meeting of Program Learning Group (PLG) involving Self-supply Acceleration in Adama during October 04 - 06, 2016. The meeting has involved different MWA partners and other organizations. Self-supply Acceleration (SSA) was one of the sessions of the meeting during which the experience/practices and challenges of MWA and JICA supported WAS-RoPSS pilot projects were presented and discussed. The WAS-RoPSS project outputs and experiences were shared and suggested to be utilized by MWA both during the current on-going SSA project and during any upcoming phases of the program. The promotion, private sector engagement, linkage and work with government affiliated Micro Finance Institutions such as Omo Micro Finance Institution, and the evidence based tools and materials are the major good practices of the project to be taken-up.

MWA program learning group meeting (Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

The overall discussion of the session has indicated how the two pilot projects of Self-supply Acceleration by JICA and MWA could complement each other and can best bring an evidence-based result towards the support or improvement of the national level policy and strategy documents.

Two key concerns that need attention in Self-supply Acceleration as pointed out during the discussion were the need for continuous promotion and implementation disparity including subsidy. In addition, facilitation of the access to finance, particularly loan needs dialogue at higher level. Detail summary of the discussion can be accessed at http://www.ircwash.org/resources/.

Rope Pump Quality Control, Operation and Maintenance Strategies Approval Workshop

JICA WAS-RoPSS

A one-day workshop on quality control and operation and maintenance was held by WAS-RoPPS Project, on 8 August, 2016, at GetFam Hotel, with the participation of Ministry of Water, irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE), SNNPR Water Irrigation Development Bureau (WIDB), Development partners, and private sector partners. The main objective of this workshop was to refine, approve and also promote the developed strategies and tools to the stakeholders.

The drafts of strategic papers were presented, the participants were split into groups, and discussed on two strategic papers. They gave comments and useful suggestions. After deep discussion and refining, the draft of documents were approved and promoted to stakeholders.

Participants of the workshop (Photo by WAS-RoPSS)

Mr. Agash Asmamaw, National Consultant of MoWIE said, the Self-supply is one of the modalities of ONE WASH National Program therefore it was very important to spend time on discussing, refining and promoting these strategy papers. He thanked the participants for their valuable participation and contributions to the development of the documents.

Farewell Message from Editors

It has been more than three years since Self-supply News was first distributed to the readers. This bi-monthly newsletter was launched as “Rope Pump Newsletter” in May 2013, and was evolved as “Self-supply News” in November 2013. The mailing list kept growing and now the addressees count over 90, whilst we printed more than 300 hard copies of each issue of the News.

The Project Team of WAS-RoPSS has been working as the chief editors of the newsletter. We did interviews, article writing and collection, photographing and compiling all issues so far, while Self-supply partners contributed their articles and useful information to enrich the contents of the newsletter.

Upon the termination of the Project, WAS-RoPSS Team will be dissolved and leaving from the editor’s responsibility in November 2016. Though the Team will leave, I hope this precious communication tool will continue with the efforts of the members of other Self-supply Task Force members.

On behalf of WAS-RoPSS Team, I would like to thank you all the contributors, Self-supply partners and the readers of Self-supply News for your moral support and all kinds of responses to the newsletter. Finally, I wish all the success in Self-supply acceleration and expansion in Ethiopia and beyond.

All good wishes,

Akino Kitazume
Chief Advisor
WAS-RoPSS Project

Activities done in August, September & October 2016

Jul – COC test for rope pump installers (JICA WAS-RoPSS)

Aug – Workshop on RP quality control and O&M strategies (JICA WAS-RoPSS)

– Evaluation and award of/for challenge fund applicants (MWA-EP)

– Cascaded training to kebele level (Kebele cabinet, DAs, and HEWs, etc.) by the project woredas (MWA-EP)

– Self-supply acceleration promotion at community level (organizing sensitization events, visits, etc.) (MWA-EP)

– Supporting private sectors on business development and technical skills through training and coaching (MWA-EP)

– MWA-EP self-supply Acceleration project Steering committee joint monitoring field visit (MWA-EP)

– Promoting one of the self-supply technologies, HWTS, through "Try and buy" approach (MWA-EP)

– Facilitation of the global backstop support team monthly call for Ethiopia SSA program (MWA-EP)

– Promotional tools development (IRC)

– Follow-up on demand creation at woreda and kebele level (IRC)

Sep – Handbook for Rope Pump Dissemination Workshop in Hawassa by WAS-RoPSS

Oct – Handbook for Rope Pump Dissemination Workshop in Addis Ababa by WAS-RoPSS

Oct – JICA WAS-RoPSS Final Seminar in Addis Ababa

Oct – JICA WAS-RoPSS Final Seminar in Hawassa

Oct – Meeting of SSTF member

Oct – PLG meeting conducted in Adama (MWA-EP)

Coming up in November & December 2016

- JICA WAS-RoPSS Project Termination (November)
- Agreements with private sector players/suppliers (Aqua for All)
- Woreda selection (proposed so far Omo Nada & Dera) and agreements with preferred woreda (Aqua for All)
- Kick-off workshop @ woreda level (Aqua for All)
- Product distribution and implementation from December 16 to January 17 (Aqua for All)
- Private sector to make follow up (approach HH's) (Aqua for All)
- Develop 'WASH-in-a-box' concept for piloting next (Aqua for All)
- Water & Health conference, UNC; presentation on Group self-supply as an alternative model (MWA-EP)
- MWA-EP project woredas will continue demand creation at kebele and community level (MWA-EP)
- Follow-up on access to finance with MFIs (MWA-EP)
- Supporting private sectors in business development and other trainings (MWA-EP)

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

JICA WAS-RoPSS Project
Room # 012, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy
Tel: +251 - (0)11-651-1455
Mob: +251 - (0)935-353210/12/14
E-mail : jica.ropepump.ethiopia@gmail.com

Websites

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

Minutes of Meeting

Following recommendations made by the Joint Evaluation Team for (the Project), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Regional Water Resources Bureau (RWRB) in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region has agreed the following points.

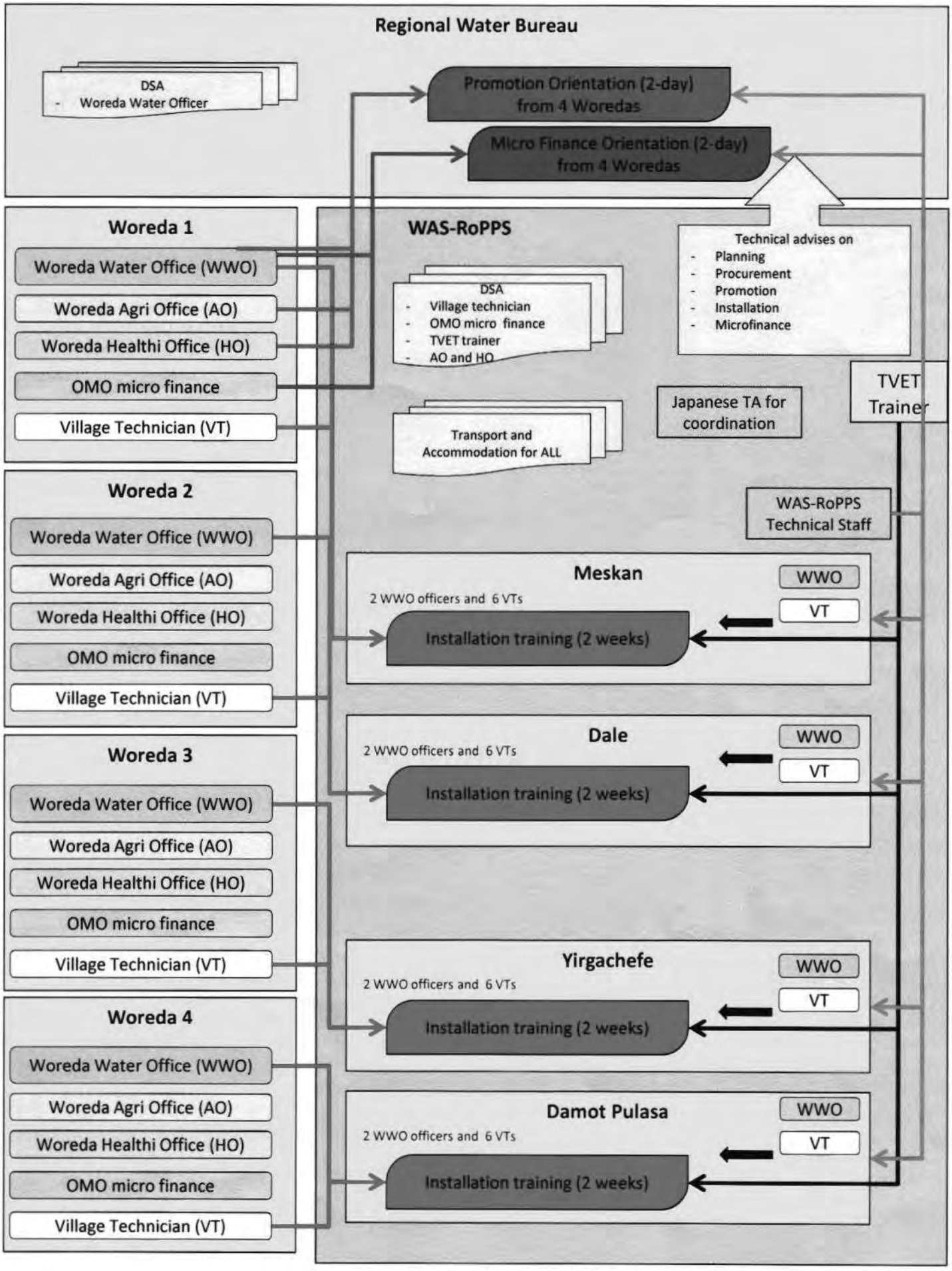
1. **Installation training in 4 targeted Woreda of the Project**
   The Project will conduct installation training at 4 target Woredas of the Project for 4 selected Woredas outside the Project areas. Expected trainees are Woreda Water Officers and Village Technicians from 4 selected Woredas. RWRB has agreed to cover daily allowances, which includes per diem, accommodation and transportation, for Woreda Water Officers and Village Technicians. The Project also agreed to cover allowances for trainers at 4 targeted Woredas of the Project, Polytechnic Colleges and training organization cost, such as materials.
2. **Promotion orientation in Hawassa**
   The Project will organize a 2-day promotion orientation for Woreda Water Officers, Woreda Agricultural Officers and Woreda Health Officers of 4 selected Woredas in Hawassa. RWRB agreed to cover daily allowances, which includes per diem, accommodation and transportation, for Woreda Water Officers. On the other hand, JICA agreed to cover daily allowances, which includes per diem, accommodation and transportation, for Woreda Agricultural Officers and Woreda Health Officers. Other costs for orientation organization, such as honorarium for trainers, will be borne by the Project.
3. **Microfinance orientation in Hawassa**
   The Project will organize a 2-day microfinance orientation for Woreda Water Officers and officers of OMO Microfinance Institute from the selected woredas in Hawassa. Both sides agreed that daily allowance, which includes per diem, accommodation and transportation, for Woreda Water Officers will be covered by RWRB and those for OMO Microfinance Institute will be covered by the Project. Other costs for orientation organization, such as honorarium for trainers, will be borne by the Project
4. **Daily allowance to be applied**
   Both sides agreed to use Government rate of allowances according to salary scale will be applied for all payments of daily allowances.

27 March 2015
Hawassa

Takusaburo Kimura
Senior Representative
JICA Ethiopia Office
Addis Ababa

Samuel Tamiru Amade
Bureau Head
Regional Water Resources Bureau
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region

Attachment: Conceptual framework of WAS-RoPSS support to SNNP RWRB


Regional Water Bureau
DSA
- Woreda Water Officer
Promotion Orientation (2-day) from 4 Woredas
Micro Finance Orientation (2-day) from 4 Woredas
Woreda 1
Woreda Water Office (WWO)
Woreda Agri Office (AO)
Woreda Healthi Office (HO)
OMO micro finance
Village Technician (VT)
WAS-RoPPS
DSA
- Village technician
- OMO micro finance
- TVET trainer
- AO and HO
Technical advises on
- Planning
- Procurement
- Promotion
- Installation
- Microfinance
Transport and Accommodation for ALL
Japanese TA for coordination
TVET Trainer
WAS-RoPPS Technical Staff
Woreda 2
Woreda Water Office (WWO)
Woreda Agri Office (AO)
Woreda Healthi Office (HO)
OMO micro finance
Village Technician (VT)
Meskan
2 WWO officers and 6 VTs
Installation training (2 weeks)
WWO
VT
Dale
2 WWO officers and 6 VTs
Installation training (2 weeks)
WWO
VT
Woreda 3
Woreda Water Office (WWO)
Woreda Agri Office (AO)
Woreda Healthi Office (HO)
OMO micro finance
Village Technician (VT)
Yirgachefe
2 WWO officers and 6 VTs
Installation training (2 weeks)
WWO
VT
Woreda 4
Woreda Water Office (WWO)
Woreda Agri Office (AO)
Woreda Healthi Office (HO)
OMO micro finance
Village Technician (VT)
Damot Pulasa
2 WWO officers and 6 VTs
Installation training (2 weeks)
WWO
VT

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for Additional Assistances of Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pump (RPs) for Drinking Water (WAS-RoPSS)

This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is made and entered by and among the following two parties;

Water Resources Bureau, SNNPR, as one party, represented by Mr.Samuel Tamiru, Bureau Head, Water Resources Bureau of SNNPR, hereinafter referred to as "WRB",

and

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as one party, represented by Mr. Takusaburo Kimura, Senior Representative, JICA Ethiopia Office, hereafter referred to as "JICA,"

1. This MoU shall be the frame of reference to the responsibility sharing among the two parties above for planning and implementation of the additional assistances of the Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of RPs for Drinking Water (WAS-RoPSS).

2. This MoU shall be valid from the date of MoU signing, 11 November 2015 and be effective till whichever comes first; 31 October 2016, or the end of the completion of the planned activities,

3. Duties and Responsibilities:
   The duties and responsibilities of each party include but are not limited to the items stipulated in the TOR, attached as Annex 1 of this MOU.

4. Amendment:
   Any amendments or modifications of the MoU, if necessary, may be negotiated among the parties hereto. This amendment shall be evidenced by a written document signed by all parties.

We, the undersigned, shall here by confirm and agreed this MoU

[WRB]

Signature:
Name: Samuel Tamiru
Water Resources Bureau, SNNPR

[Project]

Signature:
Name: Takusaburo Kitazume
JICA Ethiopia Office

This MoU is witnessed by:

Signature: Kassu-
Name: Kassu Eshete

Signature: 北詰 秋乃
Name: Akino Kitazume

Signature: _____
Name: _____

Signature: _____
Name: _____

The MoU is signed on 11 November 2015

Terms of Reference
For the WAS-RoPSS Supports for WIDB's RP Dissemination Programme
For Period 3

Premises:
In response to the Mid-term Review of the Project and the request of assistance by Regional Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, hereinafter referred to as WIDB, Japan International Cooperation Agency, hereinafter referred to as JICA, agreed to give an assistance to partial support to the plans of WIDB, in dissemination of RPs in SNNPR as a part of the activities 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. The major contents of the assistance are as follows;

- Two introductory sessions of RP installation and O&M training for Woreda technicians and Village Technicians
- A three-day Promotion Orientation in Hawassa for Zonal Water, Health and Agriculture Officers and Woreda Water, Health and Agriculture Officers and OMFI staff / agents.
- Three sessions of two-week Trainings on RP Installation and Maintenance in the selected woredas.
- Three sessions of one-day Trainings on Well Cover Production in the selected woredas.

WIDB and JICA agreed on the terms and conditions stipulated on this TOR.

1. **Period of Assistance:** From December 2015 – October 2016

2. **General Conditions in Planning and Implementation of the Activities on this TOR**

Basically, WIDB is the owner of the activities related to procurement and dissemination of 10,000 RPs; overall responsibilities of the planned activities including technical and logistic aspects. JICA provides technical supports, as a part of the WAS-RoPSS Project activities. WIDB shall be responsible for making optimal use of JICA's technical supports with the best possible efforts, by giving reasonable attention and respect to the technical supports from the Project. If these technical supports with the given conditions stipulated in this TOR are not well-respected and/or not implemented without good reasons by WIDB, JICA can terminate the assistance, and JICA will be forced to seriously consider its assistance and relation with the regional Government.

3. Activity Areas:

For the introductory sessions of RP installation and O&M training will be conducted in two places; Meskan and Dale woredas. 36 woredas from 18 zones are selected by WIDB.

Six woredas will be selected as "partner woredas" for installation training held at three sites. The Woreda Technicians and Village Technicians will participate in the installation training.

4. Contents of Assistance:

4.1 Introductory Training on RP Installation and O&M for Priority Woredas

This training is mainly organized by WIDB and the Project will partially finance the activities.

Objective:

- To equip the participants with the basic knowledge and skills in RP installation and O&M

Duration: 7 days
Venue: Meskan Woreda and Dale Woreda
Trainers: TVETC Instructors
Participants: Woreda Water Office technicians, Village Technicians from 36 selected woredas

4.2 Promotion Orientation

Objective:

- To provide the woreda water, health and agriculture officers general orientation to Self-supply and RP promotion
- To introduce RP Credit Scheme to the stakeholders, in particular OMFI staff members at zonal, woreda and kebele levels

Duration: 3 days
Venue: Hawassa
Trainers: Hired consultant by the Project, OMFI Head Office staff
Participants: Zonal and Woreda Water, Health, Agriculture and OMFI Officers

4.3 Installation Training

Objective:

- To let the participants equipped with the technical knowledge and skills in RP installation, operation and maintenance.

Duration: 2 weeks (11-12 working days)
Venue: Selected site in the partner woredas
Trainers: The trained TVETC instructors and RP specialists hired by the Project
Participants: Woreda Water Technicians and (potential) Village Technicians

Contents:

- ✓ Orientation to Self-supply and RP technology
- ✓ Group work: Installation of RP
- ✓ Work in pair: Installation of RP

4.4 Well Cover Production Training

Objective:

- To let the participants equipped with the technical knowledge and skills in well cover production

Duration: 1 day (technical monitoring shall be conducted after the training)
Venue: Selected town with the appropriate proximity from the partner woredas..
Trainers: The trained TVETC instructors and RP specialists hired by the Project
Participants: Selected RP manufacturers / workshops

Contents:

- ✓ Orientation to Self-supply and RP technology
- ✓ Group work: Installation of RP
- ✓ Work in pair: Installation of RP

5. Responsibilities of Each Party

5.1 WIDB

- ✓ Assignment of one overall manager and supervisor for the activities stipulated in this TOR at the cost of WIDB.
- ✓ Assignment of two additional counterpart staff from WIDB to attend and to conduct monitoring of the activities described on this TOR.
- ✓ Signing of MOU on rope pump credit scheme for applying in other woredas in SNNPR.
- ✓ Selection of 36 woredas, selection of the training sites, selection of the required number of the wells for the introductory sessions or RP installation and O&M

- ✓ Preparation, logistics and all other administrative matters related to the introductory sessions, including procurement and transportation of the materials and equipment to the training sites.
- ✓ Selection of 3 partner woredas for the installation trainings, according to the selection criteria stipulated in the section 5.
- ✓ Dispatch of two capable lecturers to the RP Promotion Orientation.
- ✓ Selection of Village Technicians, according to the selection criteria stipulated in the section 5.
- ✓ Communication and coordination with zonal and woreda water offices and other sector line offices, including health, agriculture and micro finance sectors.
- ✓ Administration of the trainees from the partner zones and woredas. Including invitation, submission of the participant list, maintaining attendance records, payments, etc.
- ✓ Personal security of all the participants throughout the orientation/training periods.
- ✓ Payment of daily allowances, accommodation and transportation to all zonal and woreda water officers from zones and woredas.
- ✓ Share payment information before the planned activities.
- ✓ Assure full-time participation of the orientation/training of the participants from the government offices.
- ✓ Monitoring and follow-up of the rope pump dissemination, installation and operation and maintenance after all the trainings.

5.2 Project

- ✓ Provision of the payment for TVETC instructors and procurement of the agreed materials for the introductory sessions.
- ✓ Preparation of contents and dispatch of the trainers for Promotion Orientation, Training on RP Installation and Maintenance, and Training on Well Cover Production.
- ✓ Provision of venue, refreshments and necessary materials for Promotion Orientation, Training on RP Installation and Maintenance, and Training on Well Cover Production.
- ✓ Provision of transportation for the trainees from the nearest town to the training sites for Installation Training.
- ✓ Payment of daily allowances, accommodation and transportation to all zonal and woreda health, agriculture and micro-finance officers from zones and woredas.

6. Selection of Woredas, Woreda Technicians and Village Technicians

The selection criteria for woredas, participants of each orientation and training are as follows;

6.1 Selection of Partner Woredas

- ✓ High potential for Self-supply promotion
- ✓ High potential of shallow ground water
- ✓ Free from fluoride and other chemical contamination related to geography
- ✓ High commitment of Woreda Water Office for Self-supply promotion and RP technology dissemination

6.2 Selection of Participants of Promotion Orientation

- ✓ Being responsible for Self-supply promotion
- ✓ Being committed to Self-supply promotion and RP dissemination

6.3 Selection of Woreda Water Technicians for Installation Training

- ✓ Being in a position of water technician / mechanic, working in rural villages
- ✓ Being committed to continue working on RP technology dissemination

6.4 Selection of Village Technicians

- ✓ Being a residence of the high potential village for Self-supply and RP promotion
- ✓ Being trusted by the society in his/her good conduct, honesty and sincerity to work
- ✓ Being committed to serve the people in his/her own village and adjacent areas for the good of the people
- ✓ Having basic skills in masonry, well digging, mechanics and other relevant skilled works

7. Cost Sharing

Cost sharing between WIDB and the Project is demarcated as shown in the table below;

Item	WIDB	WAS-RoPSS
[Introductory Training on RP Installation]		
Overall preparatory works and organization of the training	✓	
Daily allowance and accommodation for participants	✓	
Transportation for participants	✓	
Daily allowance and accommodation for trainers		✓
Daily transportation for participants and materials	✓	
Training materials and stationeries	✓	
Payment for trainers (TVETC instructors)		✓
Tools for top work		✓
Venue and refreshments		✓
[Promotion Orientation]		
Daily allowance and accommodation for ZWO and WWO	✓	
Transportation for ZWO and WWO	✓	
Daily allowance and accommodation for zone/woreda health and agriculture staff		✓
Transportation for zone/woreda health and agriculture staff		✓
Daily allowance and accommodation for OMFI staff		✓
Transportation for OMFI staff		✓
Training materials and stationeries		✓
Payment for trainers (including lecture fees of ETB 300/day for the government officers)		✓
Venue and refreshments		✓
[Installation Training]		
Supervisor/focal person from WIDB	✓	
Daily allowance and accommodation for WWO	✓	
Transportation for WWO	✓	
Daily allowance and accommodation for VTs		✓
Transportation for VTs between his/her residence and nearest town to the training site		✓
Safety shoes and work clothes		✓
Rope pump units (RP, riser pipes and fittings, pistons and ropes)	✓	
Training materials other than RPs		✓
Payment for trainers (TVETC instructors)		✓
Refreshments		✓
Participants' transportation between the nearest town to training sites		✓
[Well Cover Production Training]		
Supervisor/focal person from WIDB	✓	

Daily allowance and accommodation for manufacturers		✓
Transportation for manufacturers between his/her residence and nearest town to the training venue		✓
Training materials		✓
Payment for trainers		✓
Refreshments		✓

ZWO: Zonal Water Office staff, WWO: Woreda Water Office staff, OMFI: Omo Micro Finance Institution, VT: Village Technician

End.

ETHIOPIAN STANDARD

ES 3968:2016

First edition
22-04-2016

Rope Pumps

የኢትዮጵያ የደረጃዎች ኤጀንሲ
የሥርዓተ ሰነድ ማዕከል
ምዝገባ ቁጥር _____

Ethiopian Standards Agency
Documentation Center

ICS:23.080

Published by Ethiopian Standards Agency
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Foreword

This Ethiopian Standard has been prepared under the direction oftechnical committe for fluid system and heat transfer engineering (TC 48) and published by the Ethiopian Standard Agency (ESA).
"the Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water (WAS-RoPSS Project)" which is under implementation by the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE).

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Rope Pumps

1. Scope

1.1 In this Ethiopian Standard, terminology is explained and standards are given for basic dimensions and materials for the main parts of the Rope Pump with a steel RP structure. This standard excludes:

a) Any equipment attached to the RP such as modifications made for hand dug wells or drilled wells (for example modification of return pipe).

b) The specification of the equipment covering the wells (e.g. well cover, apron, drain channel and soak away pit).

c) Rope pump structure s made of other materials (for example P ole Model; Rope pump with wooden pole structure).

የኢትዮጵያ የደረጃዎች ኤጀንሲ
የሥርዓተ ሰነድ ማዕከል
ምዝገባ ቁጥር
Ethiopian Standards Agency
Document Center

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2. Normative reference

The following standards, or equivalent standards, are indispensable for application of this Ethiopia Standard . All standards are subject to revision, and only the latest edition (including any amendments) of the standards shall be applicable.

BS EN 10255:2004	Non-alloy steel tubes suitable welding and threading- Technical delivery conditions.
ES ISO 65:2002	Carbon steel tubes suitable for screwing in accordance with ISO7/1.
ES ISO 4014:1999	Hexagon head bolts-Product grade A and B.
ES ISO 4033:2013	Hexagon nuts, style 2 - Product grade A and B.
ES ISO 724:2003	ISO general purpose metric screw threads-Basic dimensions.
CES 40	Galvanized Steel Sheets (Plain and Corrugated)-Specifications.
ES ISO 657-1:2007	Equal-leg angles.
ES ISO 1035-3:2007	Flat bars.
ISO 1452-3	Plastics piping systems for water supply and below and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure-Un-plasticized poly vinyl chloride (PVC-U)- Part2: Pipes, Part 3 Fittings.
ES 547-2:2000	Steel for the ribbed of concrete – Part2: Ribbed bar.
ES ISO 1051:2005	Rivet shank diameter.
ES ISO 3834-1:2006	Quality requirements for welding- Fusion welding of metallic materials- Part 1: Guidelines for selection and use (Identical with ISO 3834-1: 1994).
ES ISO 3834-2:2006	Quality requirements for welding- Fusion welding of metallic materials- Part 2: Comprehensive quality requirements (Identical with ISO 3834-2: 1994).
ES ISO 3834-3:2006	Quality requirements for welding- Fusion welding of metallic materials- Part 3: Standards quality requirements (Identical with ISO 3834-3: 1994).
ES ISO 3834-4:2006	Quality requirements for welding- Fusion welding of metallic materials- Part 4: Elementary quality requirements (Identical with ISO 3834-4: 1994).
ES ISO 9606-1:2006	Approval testing of welders- Fusion welding- Part 1: Steels (Identical with ISO 9606-1: 1994).
ES ISO 6520-1:2006	Welding and allied processes- Classification of geometric imperfection in metallic materials- Part 1: Fusion welding.
ES ISO 17637:2006	Non-destructive testing of welds-Visual testing of fusion-welded

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joints.

ES ISO 3452-2008 Non-destructive testing –Penetrant testing Part 1: General principles (Identical with ISO 3452-1: 2008).

3.1 Terms and Definitions

The terms and definitions to explain the Rope pump and related subjects.

3.11

rope pump

The Rope pump is a lift hand pump that is using manual power to lift water.

3.12

Operating condition

Status in which the Rope pump is ready to operate.

3.13

normal operation stance

Stance in which the operator can rotate the handle in an ergonomic way.

3.14

right side of rope pump
Right side from the center ofthe Rope pump atfront view, with the handle (See Fig.1 and 2)

3.15
left side of rope pump
Left side from the center of the Rope pump at front view(See Fig.2& 3)

3.16
center axis of Rope Pump

3.17

structure width
Length between the centers of the legs at front view (See Fig.5)

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3.18
structure base length

Length between the centers of the legs at side view (See Fig.4)

3.19
structure height
Height from the ground to the bushing support (See Fig.5)

3.20
height of the handle
Height from the center of the busing to the ground (See Fig.5)

3.21
static water level

The level of the (ground) water when (ground) water was not lifted (natural water level at rest).

3.22

static head

The elevation difference between the pump discharge point and static water level.

3.23
water column in the well
This is the height of water in the well, between the bottom of the well and the static water level.

3.24
water column in the pump
This is the distance between the water level in the well and the point where the water is discharged (outlet of the pump).

3.25
well Cover

Cover, made of concrete or other hard materials, to cover the well and to install the pump on.

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3.26

apron

Concrete surface for collecting excess water and guiding excess water to drainage.

3.27

drainage channel

Channel to collect water from the apron and guide to the soak away pit.

3.28

soak away pit

Pit filled with boulders to let the water infiltrate in the soil, to avoid reproduction of mosquitos and flies.

3.29

hand dug well

Well that was manually dug.

3.30

drilled well (borehole)

Well that was mechanically or manually drilled, with casing and screen pipes in confined or unconfined groundwater.

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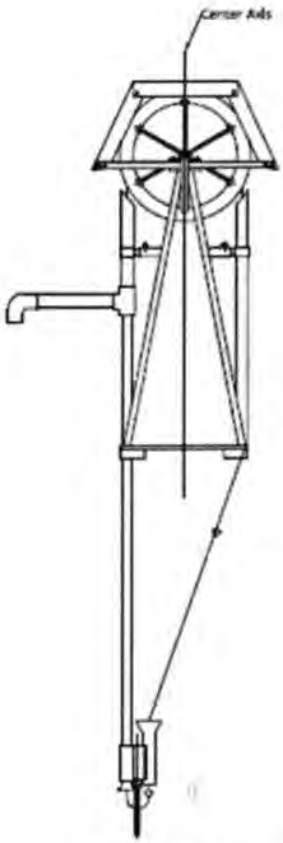

Fig.1 Side View (Right)

Fig.2 Front View

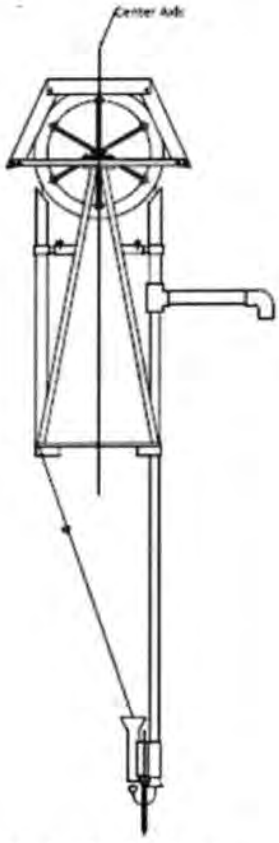

Fig.3 Side View (Left)

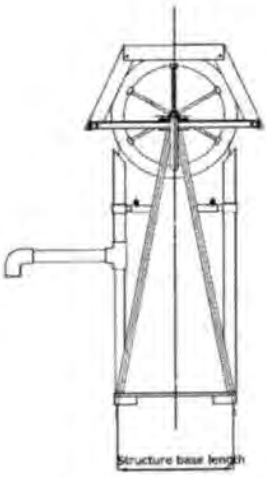

Fig.4 Structure base length

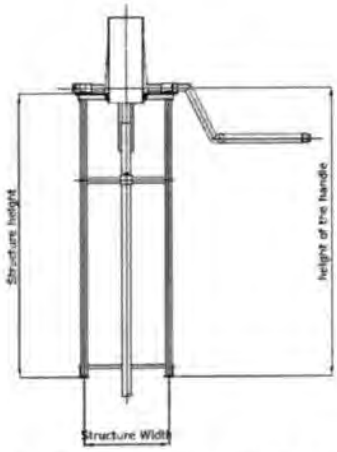

Fig.5 Structure width, Strucuture height, and height of the handle

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3.4 Main Parts of Rope Pump

Terms	Definitions	Number in drawing
Wheel cover	The wheel cover will protect the rope from sunlight and to reduce contamination of the rope and pistons.	1
Wheel cover support	Connection between the wheel cover and the structure.	2
Wheel	The wheel will rotate the rope.	3
Handle	The handle transfers human power to the wheel.	4
Bushing	A part for fixing the handle on the structure.	5
Structure	the structure is the main body of the pump, supporting the other pump parts.	6
Riser pipe support	A part for fixing riser pipe.	7
Return pipe support	A part for fixing return pipe.	8
Pump lock	A part for avoiding accidents due to turning back of the handle when handle is released.	9
Guide box	A part to guide the rope smoothly into the riser pipe at the bottom of the well.	10
Discharge pipes and fittings	All PVC parts on the top of the riser pipe to form the outlet of the pump.	11
Riser pipe	Pipe for lifting groundwater from the well.	12
Return pipe	Pipe for guiding the rope back into the well.	13
Piston	PE (Poly Ethylene) product to lift the water in securing the water column in the riser pipe.	14
Rope	PE or Nylon rope for setting pistons at regular intervals and lifting the water.	15

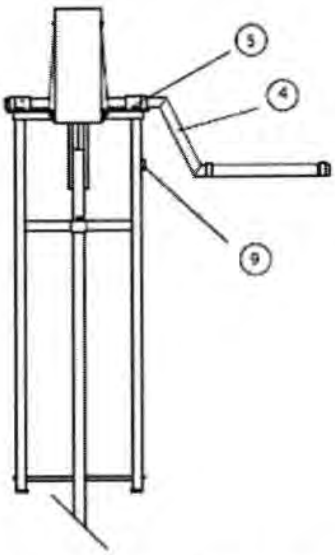

fig. 6 Main parts of Rope pump.

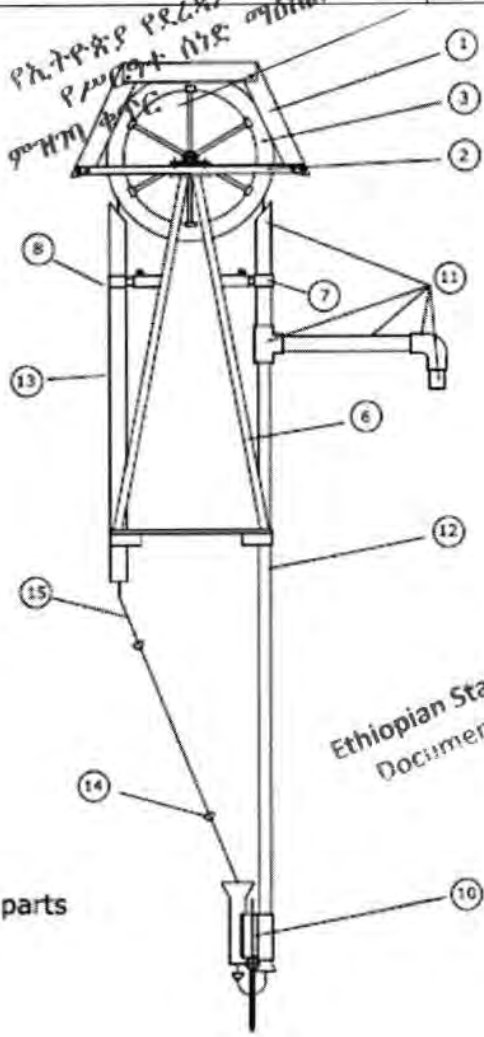

Fig.10 Rope Pump's parts

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4. Component and Parts

4.1 Component

A Rope pump consists of the parts and materials shown in Table 4.1.

4.2 Parts

The parts of the Rope Pump shall be manufactured with the materials listed in Table 4.1. The materials will have the quality of the recommended standards or other standards equivalent to the recommended standards. The material for the wheel rims shall not be specified in this standard.

Table4.1 Main Parts, Materials and related Standards

Classification	Parts Name	Subparts Name	Material*	Recommended Standards
Wheel	Wheel Cover		Galvanized Iron sheet	CES 40
			Pop Rivet	-
	Wheel cover support		Angle Iron	ES ISO657-1:2007
	Wheel Wheel	rim	Rubber	-
		Wheel hub	Galvanized Iron Pi pe (GIP)	BS EN 10255:2004
			Bolt and nut	ES ISO 4014:1999 ES ISO 4033:2013
		Wheel spoke	Ribbed bar or GIP	ES 547-2:2000 BS EN 10255:2004
		Wheel clamp	Flat iron	ES ISO 1035-3:2007
Handle	Handle	Handle shaft	GIP	BS EN 10255:2004
		Handle grip	uPVC	ISO 1452-2
Bushing	Bushing	Bushing	GIP	BS EN 10255:2004
		Bushing strip	Flat iron	ES ISO 1035-3:2007
Structure	Structure	Pipes	GIP	BS EN 10255:2004
		Bushing support	Angle Iron	ES ISO657-1:2007
			Bolt and nut	ES ISO 4014:1999 ES ISO 4033:2013
	Riser pipe support		GIP	BS EN 10255:2004
	Return pipe support		GIP	BS EN 10255:2004
	Lock		Ribbed/Round bar	ES 547-2:2000
Riser pipe			uPVC	ISO 1452-2
Return pipe			uPVC	ISO 1452-2
T-piece, reducer, elbow			uPVC	ISO 1452-3

*all materials used for construction of the pump should be new, free of rust and cracks.

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5. Minimum specifications (including performances, features and dimensions)

5.1 Producing Items

5.1.1 Main Dimensions

The main dimensions of the Rope pump (structure width, base length and height) will not be applied for standardization in this document, as there are many different steel model Rope pump designs manufactured in Ethiopia by different manufacturers. Only the dimensions of a number of main parts will be standardized (see section 5.2).

5.1.2 Manufacturing and assembling

For manufacturing of the Rope pump, it is important to use welding jigs. Parts which have been manufactured with the welding jigs are all identical and are in line with each other. This means that all parts will always fit to all pumps that have been manufactured. This is especially important when pump parts have to be replaced in future.

Measurement tools shall be used for checkups and good working of the pump, after assembly of all the parts on the pump.

5.1.3 Welding work

Welding works shall be made with fillet welding in accordance with Ethiopian standards listed in "2. Normative Reference".

5.1.4 Painting

Painting shall be done to the welded parts, non-galvanized parts and damaged galvanization to prevent rusting.

Prior to painting, welding slack, grease and rust shall be removed and sandpapered. Painting shall be done twice: first painting with antirust primer and secondary paint (gloss paint) for final painting. Painting can be done in any color. Painted structure shall be dried in shade after every painting. Paint should only be diluted with official diluent, if needed.

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5.1.5 Bolts and Nuts

All the bolts and nuts to be used for the rope pumps shall be rust-resistant (galvanized or stainless steel).

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5.1.6 External Appearance of Rope Pumps

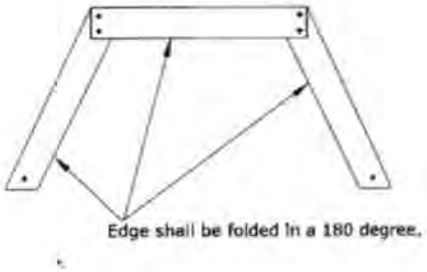
Galvanized and/or painted surface shall be free from faults such as exposed original material, peel, rust, cracks and other defect.

! Please note:

The dimensions (thickness, length and width) of the materials in the following paragraphs are minimum to be used. In case materials are not available, thicker materials can be used. Materials which are thinner than the indicated thickness should NOT be used. The same applies for the length and width of the materials.

5.2 Wheel cover and Wheel

5.2.1 Wheel cover



Galvanized iron sheet with the thickness of 0.5mm is recommended for the wheel cover. The edge of the metal sheet shall be folded in a 180 degree fold to avoid being injured due to sharp edges. Recommendable bent rim is 10mm.

Fig. 7 Wheel cover

Bended parts of the metal sheet shall be connected with 1 (one) or 2 (two) rivets. Recommendable diameter of the rivet is 5 mm.

Wheel cover shall be fixed to the wheel cover support with M6 x 15mm bolts and nuts.

5.2.2 Wheel cover support

Recommendable material for wheel cover support is angle iron with size of 20 mm x 20mm x 2mm or ribbed bar with diameter of 12mm.

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5.2.3 Wheel

Wheel consists of wheel rims, wheel hub, spokes, and clamps. The inner diameter of the wheel shall be 14" (±350 mm) or equivalent.

The material of the wheel rims shall be rubber . The wheel shall be V-shaped. The V -shape will 'hold' the rope during pumping.

The rubber rims shall be closed tightly in order to avoid the rope from getting stuck in between the rims. The rubber rims are made of a car tire. Alternatively a moulded rubber wheel of one piece can be used.

The hub shall have holes at the right and left sides to accommodate bolts and nuts. Recommendable material for the hubis GIP withdiameter of 1", Class B or equivalents, and length of 100mm. Nuts shall be welded onto the hub for adjusting the wheel on the handle. Recommendable bolts and nuts to be attached to the hub are M10 x 20 mm.

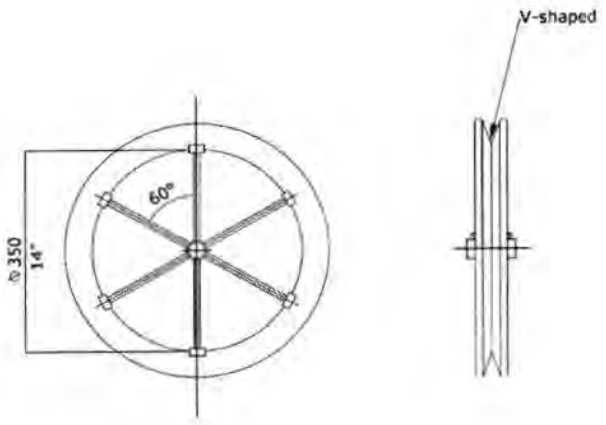
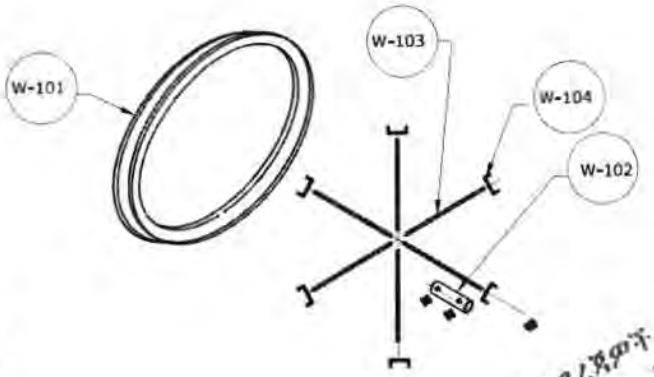


fig. 8 Wheel



fi g. 9 W-101 Wheel rims
W-102 Wheel hub
W-103 Spokes
W-104 Clamps

Spokes, clamps and hub shall be welded with using the tools such as welding jigs in order to keep same angles between spokes. The wheel with 6 (six) spokes is recommendable. The angle between the spokes shall be 60 degrees. The recommendable material for spokes is ribbed bar with the diameter of 8 mm or ½" GIP, Class B or equivalents.

The connection between wheel rim and clamp shall be made tightly.

Wheel hub, spokes and clamps (including the inside of the clamp) shall be painted for anti-rusting before assembling.

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5.3 Handle and Bushings

5.3.1 General

The handle will rotate the wheel. The handle shall be fixed with the bushings onto the bushing supports which are part of the pump structure.

5.3.2 Handle

Handle shall consist of handle shaft, stopper rings and grip.

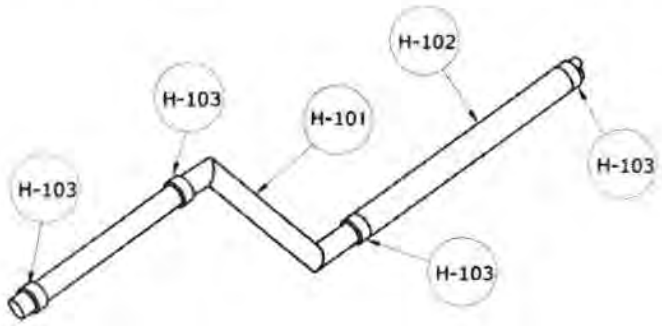

Fig. 10 H-101 Handle shaft, H-102 Handle grip, H-103 Stopper rings

Recommendable material for handle shaft is GIP with OD 26.9mm (3/4"), Class B or equivalents.

The bushing side and grip side of the handle shall be parallel. The handle can be made by cutting and welding the pipe or by bending, using bending machine. Regardless of cutting/welding and mechanically bending, the handle part shall be strong enough for daily progressive works.

In case the handle is made by cutting and welding, the cuts shall be totally closed by welding. The handle is one of the critical parts of the pump; the welding should be of high quality.

Stopper rings* shall be attached onto the handle to avoid moving. Recommendable material for the rings isGIP OD 269mm (3/4"), Class B or equivalents. Pipe ends of the handle shall have a stopper lock* or cutter pin* to avoid grip moving.

The handle grip shall be attached to the handle shaft for a convenient grip. Recommendable material for handle grip is uPVC pipe with outer diameter of 32mm, PN6.

* Stopper rings, cutter pin and stopper lock will not be standardized in this application.

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5.3.3 Bushings

Fig.11 Bushing

Bushings shall be equipped ont o the both sides of t he structure to support the handle, and fixed in-line on the structure. Bushing c onsists of flat iron and galv anized iron pipe. Recommendable material for bus hing is GIP with OD 33.7mm (1"), Class B or equivalents.

The diameter of the bushing has to be enough to fit the handle, including the clearance between the pipe and handle. Total clear ance of 0.5 mm to 1 mm betwe en bushing and handle shaft is recommended. If needed, the bushing can be cut and welded to reach the desired clearance. In this case, be aware that the bushingwill stay perfectly circular (not oval) shaped. Recommended bushing length is 55mm or more.

Recommended material for bushing is flat iron with size of 30mm x 3 mm.

The pipe for bushing has one hole for greasing, with recommendable diameter of 6mm. The edge of the pipe shall be beveled, and the inside of the pipe shall be free from any seams and burrs not to damage the handle.

The bushing is fixed onto the bushing supports on the structure with bolts.

Ball bearing can be used instead of bushing.

የኢትዮጵያ ደረጃዎች ኤጀንሲ
የሥርጭትና ስነ ሰነዶች ማዕከል

5.4 Structure

The structure shall c onsist of structure pi pes, bushing supports, riser pipe support, return pipe support, leg supports, leg bases and pump lock.

5.4.1 Structure Pipes

The structure pipes shall be assembled, using special tools such as welding jigs in order to keep right form.

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The width of most structures in Ethiopia varies between 260mm and 310mm, and structure base lengths vary between 370mm and 400mm. Therefore the structure width and lengths are not standardized in this application.

Recommendable material for structure pipes is GIP withOD 21.3mm (1/2"), Class B or equivalents.

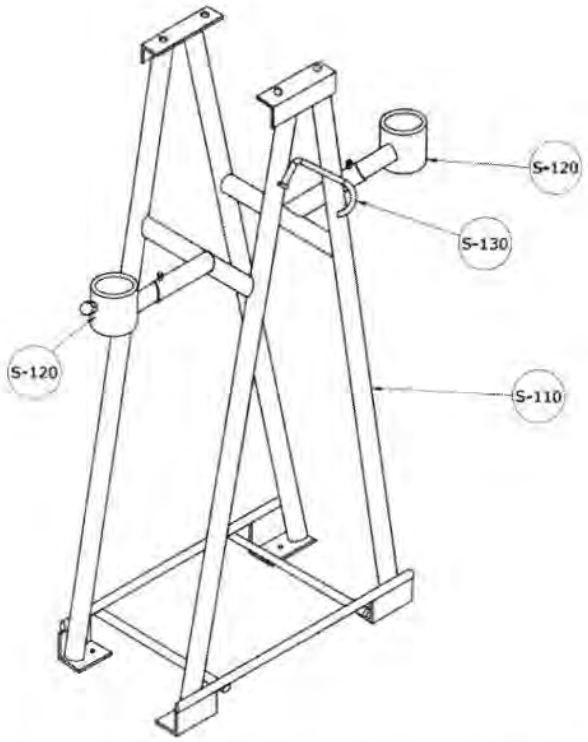

Fig. 12 S-110 Structure pipes, S-120 Raising and return pipe support, S-130 Pump lock

5.4.2 Bushing support

The bushing support is an angle iron on top of the structure. The bushing support has two holes to accommodate connection with the bushings. Recommended material for the bushing supports is angle iron 30mm x 30mm x 3mm.

5.4.3 Leg support and leg bases

Leg supports and leg bases can be welded on the structure, but theseare not standardized.

5.4.4 Riser pipe support and return pipe support

Riser pipe support and return pipe support are welded on the structure. The riser pipe support shall hold the tanker and riser pipe to prevent from falling into the well. The return pipe support shall hold return pipe which guides the ropes back into the well.

The material for the supports shall be GIP. The raising and return pipe holder shall be a ring of GIP 1 ½ ", Class B or equivalents. The support shall be adjustable (for example by using slider pipe with nut and bolt, but this adjustable part of the support is not standardized in this application).

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5.4.5 Pump Lock

Pump lock shall be welded to the structure in order to avoid accidents due to turning back of the handle when handle is released. Pump lock shall be welded awry on the structure in a way that it can hook the handle. The material for the pump lock shall be ribbed with a diameter of 8mm.

5.5 uPVC pipes and fittings

5.5.1 Riser pipe

Recommended material for riser pipes is uPVC pipes made with ISO standard or equivalent. Recommendable outer diameters bythe standards are listed in below table.

Static Head (m)	uPVC(ISO) outer diameter (mm)
0-10	32mm
10-20	25mm
20-25	20mm

የኢትዮጵያ የደረጃዎች ኤጀንሲ
የሥርጭት ስነድ ማዕከል

The inner diameter depends on the permissive pressure and pipe size. Recommended permissive pressure is PN6 or more.

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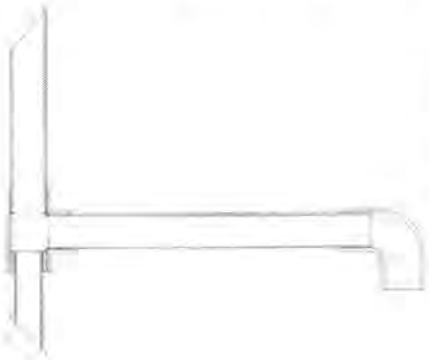
5.5.2 Discharge pipes and Fittings



All uPVC parts on the top of the riser pipe form the outlet of the pump. This includes: T-piece, reducer, elbow, tanker pipe and outlet pipe. It is very important that all uPVC parts and pipes on a pump are of the same standard to make sure that all parts have a perfect fit.

Fig. 13 Discharge pipes and Fittings

5.6 Pistons and Ropes*

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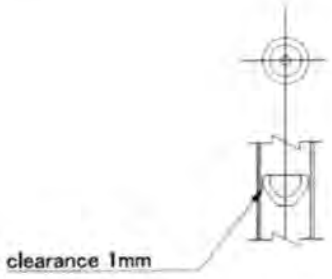

Pistons shall be attached to the rope at intervals of 1 m in order to carry (ground) water. Pistons shall be made of Poly Ethylene (PE). The total clearance between the inner diameter of the riser pipe and piston shall be maximum 1 mm.

Rope made of Poly Propylene (PP) or Nylon with a diameter of 4mm for riser pipes wth OD 20mm and 6 mm for riser pipes with OD 25mm and 32mmis recommended. The pistons are kept in place on the rope between two knots.

* The clearance between the pistons and the riser pipe will be standardized, but the material for the pistons and for the rope are not standardized in this application.

5.7 Guide box

The guide box is a part to guide the rope smoothly in to the riser pipe at the bottom of the well.

The guide box is not standardized in this application as there are different guide box designs manufactured in Ethiopia. No major problems have been observed with these guide boxes till date.

Fig.17 Guide box

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6. Inspection Methods

Inspection test related to the w elding work shall be conducted for the st ructure in accordance with the following methods. Below-mentioned test shall be conducted by qualified personnel or personnel with a certification in this field by an authorized body.

6.1 Visual Test for Welding

Prior to liquid penetration test, visual test shall be conducted in accordance with Ethiopian Standard. Test shall be conducted for the whole pump.

6.2 Liquid Penetration Test (Non Destructive Test) for Welding Work

If there is any doubt on the quality of welding during the visual test, a liquid penetration test can be conducted for the structure. In that case the test shall be conducted in accordance with Ethiopian Standard. The samples for testing shall be selected by random sampling.

6.3 Measuring dimensions and checking standards for materials

In this document dimensions of parts and standards for materials are given. These standards and dimensions shall be checked. Accur ate measuring can be done, for example with a caliper or measuring tape. Materials standards can be checked by measuring and checking the indicated standard on the material.

Although this is strongly recommended to maintain quality of the product, the measuring methods will not be standardized in this application

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Ethiopian Standards Agency

Organization and Objectives

The Ethiopian Standards Agency (ESA) is the national standards body of Ethiopia established in 2010 based on regulation No. 193/2010.ESA is established due to the restructuring of Quality and Standards Authority of Ethiopia (QSAE) which was established in 1970.

ESA's objectives are:-

- ❖ Develop Ethiopian standards and establish a system that enable to check whether goods and services are incompliance with the required standards,
- ❖ Facilitate the country's technology transfer through the use of standards,
- ❖ Develop national standards for local products and services so as to make them competitive in the international market.

Ethiopian Standards

The Ethiopian Standards are developed by national technical committees which are composed of different stakeholders consisting of educational Institutions, research institutes, government or ganizations, certification, inspection, and testing organizations, regulatory bodies, consumer association etc. The requirements and/ or recommendations contained in Ethiopian Standards are consensus based that reflects the interest of the TC representatives and also of comments received from the public and other sources. Ethiopian Standards are approved by the National Standardization Council and are kept under continuous review after publication and updated regularly to take account of latest scientific and technological changes.
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ESA, representing Ethiopia, is a member of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and Codex Alimentarius Commission (CODEX). It also maintains close working relations with the in ternational Electro-technical Commission (IEC) and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).It is a founding member of the African Regional Organization for standardization (ARSO).

More Information?
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Issues and Ideas on Supply Chain for Rope Pump Production

1. Introduction

Rope Pump (RP) is known as a low cost technology where the local manufacturers can manufactures, and a RP can be easily maintained by local users or artisans. Supply of some parts and materials used for RPs, however, remains as an issue among the manufacturers and Village Technicians. These parts and materials include uPVC pipes and fittings, pistons, and GI pipes. Small-hold manufacturers are often running to find out a small amount of these materials and parts in Addis Ababa, if these are not available in local towns. Easier access to these parts and materials are a common and lasting concern of these local service providers.

There were some attempts in establishing local outlets of water facility spare parts, not many of them remain on business. A question of the Project was not on how these outlets would work well, but on whether the outlets possibly run their business on the market basis.

Generally speaking, it is quite difficult to maintain such supply chain for small RP manufacturers because of market-based mechanisms in the theory of economics. According to the theory of economics, supply chain is often to be created naturally according to the market demand. For instance, we can see a lot of private building and construction material shops in Addis Ababa, because there are a lot of demands in building and civil construction.

On the other hand, RP market has not yet well matured, because the demand for RP at the village level is still quite low. Naturally, it is too risky for big scale retailers in Addis Ababa to open branches for supplying the materials for RPs for rural technicians. Creation of parts outlets in rural area should be planned with due consideration of the realistic balance of demand and supply, based on the present and predictable future local market situation.

Therefore, the first priority issue is not creation of supply chain system for RPs, but demand creation or RPs at the village level. This paper provides some food for thoughts related to parts/materials supply for RP manufacturing and maintenance in rural areas.

2. Approach for RP Promotion and Distribution

Conventional water supply projects have been often implemented with a top-down approach, whereby the administrative guidance is given by the higher authorities (Fig.1). Not much of mutual communication with the community people is necessary in

this case, as the major supplies are determined and given by the government side. However, dissemination of RP requires a different approach, as it often involves more interactions with the communities to promote Self-supply (self-financing) and to convince them to investment. Woreda Water Offices are often not capable of doing this interactive communication with the villagers, due to financial difficulty and lack of staff.

The demands of RPs come from the villagers spontaneously by its nature, as the psychological and financial readiness of individual households are all depend on the needs, the capacity and the speed of their own arrangements, including loan arrangement. For this reason, the conventional top-down measure is inapplicable for demand creation of water supply system or devise on self-supply basis. In case of RP dissemination, unless the villagers have an idea of RP whether how it works or how it is practical, the demand remains low at village level.

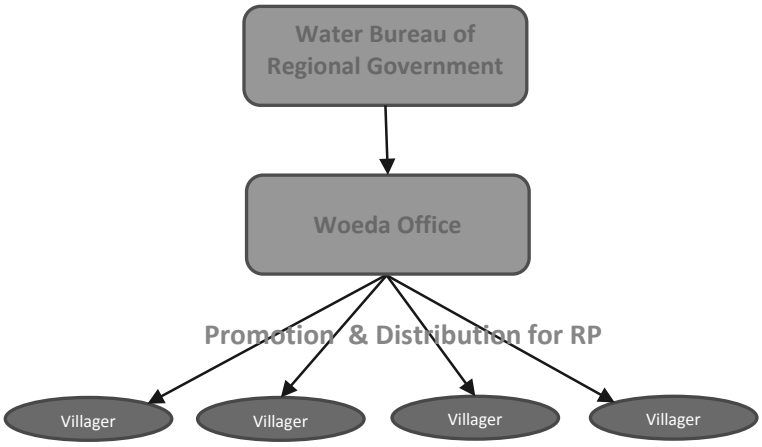


Fig. 1 Current approach (Top-down)

As stated in above, in order to accelerate RP dissemination, promotion of RP for the demand creation at the village level is indispensable. The village technicians can communicate with the villagers easily and will play a significant role for promotion. For instance, some of the village technicians who had trainings arranged by the Project created a village technicians group, and the group mounted a promotion for RPs at village level. Accordingly, the requests of RP installation increased in some villages.

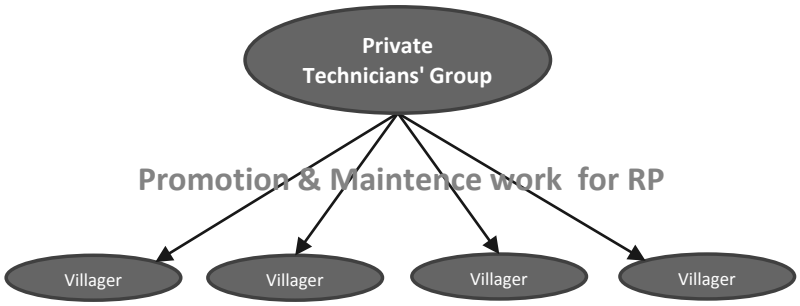


Fig. 2 Approach led by Private Sector

3. Creation of Supply Chain

Once the demand of RPs increased at the village level, it is suggested to tackle a creation of supply chain. However, as mentioned in above section, small scale business is too risky and not attractive to the private companies from the business point of view. For this reason, it is suggested to assist the private sector suppliers who are interested in supplying materials for RPs until the RP business becomes matured.

The Project compiled a list of part/material suppliers as a temporal remedy for easier access to the parts and materials, including uPVC pipes and fittings, pistons, etc. Local service providers can communicate with these suppliers, who may agree to send a required number of parts and materials to the required destination using public transportation. For instance, the group of Village Technicians in Bonga successfully procured PVC cups from one of the suppliers in Addis Ababa, by sending them through public bus.

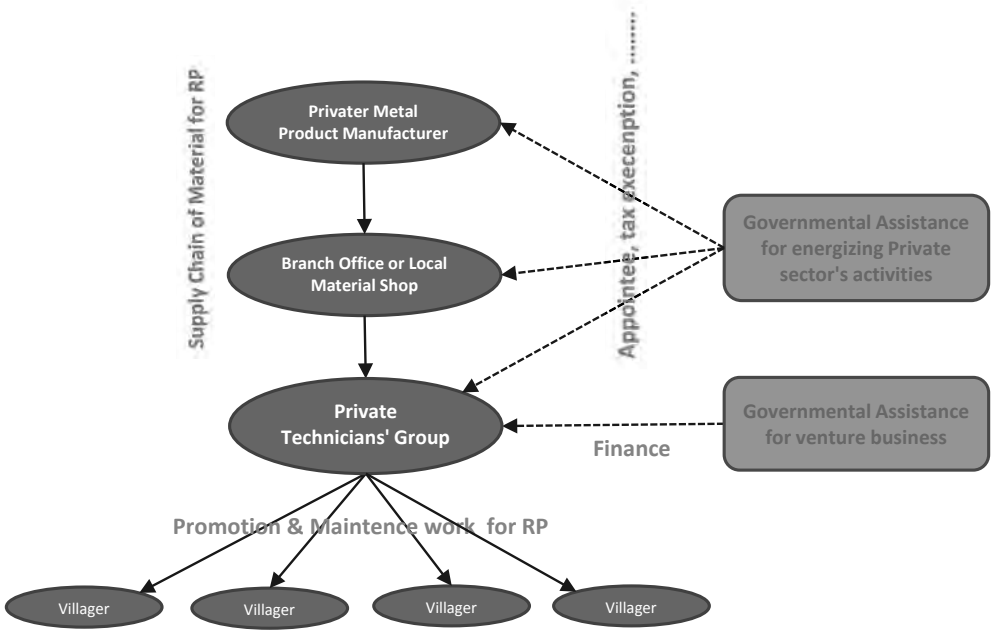


Fig.3 Supply Chain and assistance from the Regional Government

And it is suggested to attract the private retailers and manufacturers at the central level for opening branches or subcontracting with local retailers on condition, such as tax reduction or exemption, and/or giving authorization to a certain retailers appointed by the Regional government. In case of authorized retailers, the RPs producers and the village technician will procure the materials for RPs production and installation from only authorized retailers. For the above arrangements, it is suggested for MoWIE to discuss with the regional government such as water bureau, agricultural bureau, financial bureau, administrative bureau, etc. in order to find out reasonable and practical incentives.

4. Suggestion for Tendering of Bulk Order of RPs

There is a lesson learnt from the bulk RP procurement in SNNPR that the procurement in bulk have not attracted local small-hold manufacturers due to high requirements of financial provision to participate in the tender. After the procurement, the progress in promotion and installation of RPs has not yet reached to the level of the requirement. For acceleration of RP dissemination should be in association with establishment of a nurturing environment for the growth of the market and the supply by local manufacturers and suppliers, in addition to the promotional activities for demand creation as explained in the previous section. To this end, the following is a suggestion if in case any organisations think of bulk procurement of RPs in the future.

For bulk supply of RPs financed by an organization, such as a regional government bureau, it is suggested to consider making the following arrangements to encourage local small-hold manufactures:

- To allocate some lots for local small-hold manufactures,
- To include installation work in the tender, and
- To condition the big scale manufacturers to subcontract with village technicians for installation work.

End

Operation Procedure for the Rope Pump Credit Scheme
(for individual)

1st Edition: June 2014
2nd Edition: March 2016
Prepared by OMFI and WIDB-SNNPR/JICA WAS-RoPSS

Outline
1. The Rope Pump Credit Scheme
2. The Procedure of the Scheme
3. Roles and Responsibilities
4. Rope Pump
5. The Project

This operation procedure was made for OMFI-SNNPR, however, other loan organizations can apply same procedure according to their own situation and areas.

The Rope Pump Credit Scheme

Objective	For the local people to be able to afford rope pump for their improvement in living status
Beneficiaries	People who are interested in purchsing rope pumps
Credit Loan Amount	5,000 ETB (net) *subject to change according to market price and decision by the two parties' higher level
Loan Term	1 to 2 years (bi-annual or annual)
Interest Rate	10% annual interest + 2% service fee
Penalty	If customer failed to pay on time, penalty will be in place according to OMFI rural credit repayment prcedure

Collateral
- Have at least half hectare of land (mandatory)
- Have the title to an estate (land certificate) as collateral for RP credit from the kebele administration (mandatory)
- Form a group collateral (option)
- Salary collateral (option)
- Other institutional collateral options

☀ In case of cash on hand payment, rope pump users will be free from interest rate but they are subject to 2% service charge.

The procedure of the scheme

There are 5 main steps which will be conducted simultaneously and repeatedly. The main 5 steps are as follows;

1. Promotion
2. Selection
3. RP installation
4. Repayment and RP Operation and Maintenance
5. Expansion

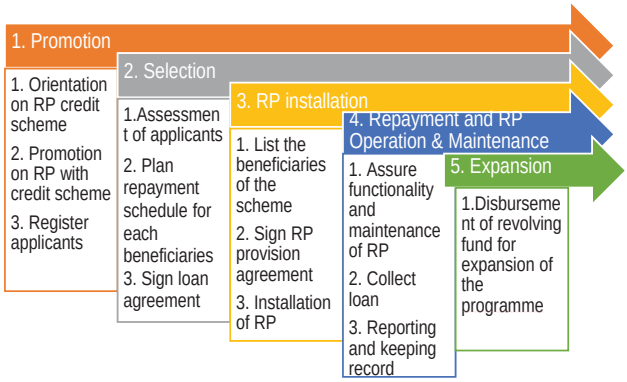


Figure1: Procedure of the Scheme

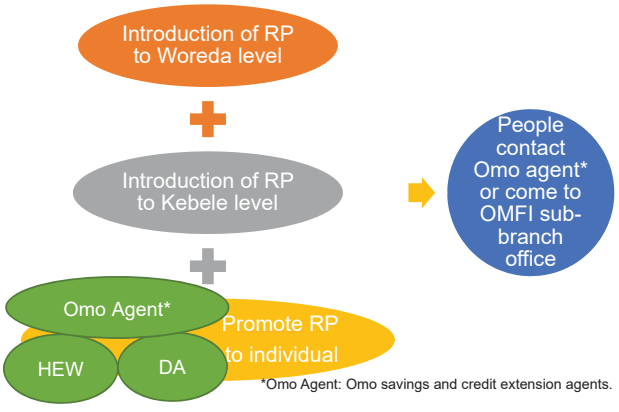
The following are the detail of each steps.

1. Promotion

3 steps of activities are suggested to be conducted.
1-1. Orientation on Rope Pump credit scheme
1-2. Promotion on Rope Pump with credit scheme
1-3. Register applicants

1-1. Orientation on Rope Pump credit scheme
Head office of OMFI and WIDB-SNNPR conduct orientation for the OMFI branch staff, sub-branch staff, savings and credit extension agents and woreda water office on rope pump credit scheme for them to understand and able to implement the scheme at their field.

1-2. Promotion on Rope Pump with credit scheme
The promotion activities will be conducted in a variable ways.
Some examples are as follows;



*Omo Agent: Omo savings and credit extension agents.

1-3. Register applicants

Extension agents (OMFI, Health and Agriculture) will make a list of candidate in each kebeles who are interested to purchase rope pump.

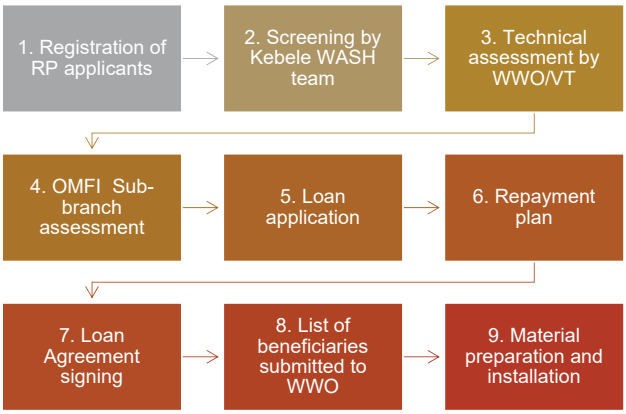
When the list is full, extension agents submit the list to WWO via kebele administration.

The list should include the following information;

- Name of the well owner
- Contact number
- Name of Kebele and Gott
- Well profile

2. Selection to installation

The selection upto installation is as follows;



Step 1. Registration of RP applicants (described in "1-3 Register applicants (P.5)")

【Main Action】	1. Make a list of HH who are interested in purchasing rope pump 2. Submit the list to kebele WASH team
【Done by】	Extension agents in kebele (OMFI, HEW, DA, etc.)
【Remarks】	During the initial stage, woreda water office and woreda admin office are expected to support the work

Step 2.Screening by Kebele WASH team

【Main Action】	1. Kebele WASH team / task force discuss and approve if the applicants can take loan 2. Inform approved applicants to WWO for technical assessment
【Done by】	Kebele WASH team / task force

Step 3. Technical assessment

【Main Action】	1. WWO/WIDB or approved Village Technicians (VTs) conduct the well technical assessment according to the "Step1" list 2. WWO/WIDB fill the assessment sheet to determine pipe sizes 3. Submit technical assessment form to OMFI
【Done by】	Woreda Water Office and Village Technicians

Box: Additional Technical Assessment Criteria

This scheme is for shallow well, therefore, assessment of the well together with surrounding condition must be checked

1. Depth of the well should be less than 35m
2. The maximum diameter of well is 1.2m
3. The well is not drying during the dry season
4. The well should be at least 30m far from latrine
5. The well should be upstream of latrine
6. The owner is encouraged to use well water for multi-purpose use
7. The well should be free from source of pollution (e.g. Animal excreta, rubbish etc.)
8. The owner of the well should construct a fence around the well
9. The well owner is responsible for the water quality when it is used for drinking

Step 4. OMFI Sub-branch assessment

【Main Action】	1. OMFI check the past loan experience of the applicants and any other necessary documents related to the applicants 2. OMFI visit the applicants' home to assess loan criteria 3. OMFI decide if the applicants are eligible for loan
【Done by】	OMFI sub-branch office
【Remarks】	Collateral and other required criteria are specified in MOU

Step 5. Loan Application submission

【Main Action】	1. OMFI agents visit applicants to sign loan application
【Done by】	OMFI agents

Step 6. Repayment plan

【Main Action】	1. According to the assessment and application information, OMFI agents and OMFI sub-branch office plan for repayment schedule for each applicants 2. Discuss with the applicants on repayment schedule
【Done by】	OMFI sub-branch office and agents
【Remarks】	OMFI shall consider the applicants' ability, livelihood, etc. to plan feasible schedule which suit to the situation of the household

Step 7. Loan Agreement signing

【Main Action】	The RP applicant, OMFI agents, kebele management, WWO and other relative stakeholders sign the loan agreement
【Done by】	OMFI extension agents

Step 8. List of beneficiaries submit to WWO

【Main Action】	1. OMFI sub-branch office gather signed loan agreement 2. Make a list of beneficiaries according to the agreement 3. Submit the letter of rope pump credit beneficiaries to woreda water office with the list and agreement
【Done by】	OMFI sub-branch office

Step 9. Material preparation

【Main Action】
1. Woreda water office receive letter of beneficiaries list and check necessary rope pump specification and materials
2. Woreda water office write “confirm letter” to OMFI
3. Woreda water office or beneficiaries order rope pump

【Done by】 Woreda water office

【Remarks】 Rope pump is available from WWO or manufacturers. Well cover is available from manufacturers or village technicians.

Step 10. Installation

【Main Action】 The beneficiaries contact the village technicians to start installation

【Done by】 Village technicians

Repayment and Rope Pump Operation and Maintenance

The Rope Pump maintenance and repayment will be done time to time.

Operation and Maintenance

- ★ The users take the main responsibility of maintenance.
- ★ To assure the functionality, woreda water office is expected to monitor the household rope pumps
- ★ Simple maintenance will be done by users and/or village technicians
- ★ Major break down will be fixed by village technicians or manufacturers.

Repayment

- ★ The OMFI extension agents will collect repayment according to the repayment plan
- ★ The OMFI extension agents report to sub-branch office every week
- ★ OMFI Sub-branch level, information should be shared to branch office once in a month in a form of a report.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Stakeholders

	Procedure	Regional Level		Woreda Level			Kebele Level		User
		OMO	WIDB/	OMO SB	W.Adm	WWT	OMO Ag.	KWT	
1	Orientation on RP credit scheme	☆	☆	○		○	○		
2	Promotion on RP with credit scheme	○	◎	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	
3	Distribute application form	◎		☆			☆		
4	Assessment of applicants	◎	○	☆	◎	○	☆	☆	
5	Plan repayment schedule	○	○	☆	◎	◎	☆	◎	
6	Sign loan agreement	◎		☆			☆	☆	☆
7	Sign RP provision agreement		☆			○		○	☆
8	List beneficiaries	☆		☆			◎		
9	Installation of RP		☆	○	○	◎	○	◎	☆
10	Functionality and maintenance of RP		◎	◎		☆	◎	☆	☆
11	Repayment	◎	○	☆	◎	○	☆	☆	☆
12	Reporting and keeping record	☆	☆	☆	◎	◎	☆	◎	○
13	Expansion of the programme	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	

☆ main actor ◎ sub actor ○ supervise or support the activity

Rope Pump

- ✧ Rope Pump is a low cost water lifting device
- ✧ It can be self supplied by the rural people
- ✧ Government placed it in its national guidelines and plans

Rope Pump

The WAS-RoPSS Project

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

Duration: March 2013 – December 2016

Target Area:

No.	Zone	Woreda	Kebele
1	Sidama	Dale	Bera Chale, Bera Tedicho, Gajamo
2	Gedeo	Yirgachefe	Chelba, Chitu, Dumerso
3	Gurage	Maskan	Yetebon
4	Wolaita	Damot Pulasa	Game Kebecho, Tomtome Menta, Helena Korke

The project is funded and ran by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) through a request from Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. The project is to encourage household to acquire rope pump for their livelihood improvement. Having a rope pump for the hand dug well is one step up in “self-supply” ladder which will advance sanitation & hygiene and living status.

Report on household water treatment options for rope pump wells

Background

During the mid-term evaluation, the mission pointed out that the HWT that project is recommending are not appropriate for rope pump wells. At the same time, promoting HWT might contradict with rope pump promotion. Therefore, the project reviewed each HWT options and discussed with counterparts on better ways for awareness creation on HWT for the project target communities to improve their health status.

Objective

1) Compare all the available HWT options to know their advantages and disadvantages
2) Identify the HWT which are suitable for rope pump wells
3) Design appropriate and sustainable awareness creation programme for community meeting

Methodology

To compare the available HWT options,

1. List all HWT from references from website[1], published catalogs[2], research papers[3] and guidelines[4].
2. Search availability of each items in the project target areas and Addis Ababa.
3. Make a list of available HWT in the project target areas with considering pre-conditions, mentioned below.
4. Refer previous HWT comparison research done in India[5] to categorize items to be compared.

4.1 Category is “Effectiveness”, “Appropriateness” and “Acceptability including cost”.

4.2 Effectiveness is measured by: Water quality on “Turbidity” and “Bacteria”, quantity of water which will be generated at once and the type of water source which can be used.

4.3 Appropriateness is measured by: Available locations of the tools/products, flow rate or time that takes to purity water, how to do the maintenance, and the lifespan of the

[1] http://www.hwts.info/products_technologies

[2]

[3] Daniele S. Lantagne, Robert Quick, and Eric D. Mintz “Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage Options in Developing Countries: A Review of Current Implementation Practices” U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Dagnew Tadesse, et.al. “Rapid assessment of drinking water quality in the federal democratic republic of Ethiopia -Country report of the pilot project implementation in 2004-2005” 2010, UNICEF and WHO

[4] Thomas F. Clasen “WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality Scaling Up Household Water Treatment Among Low-Income Populations”, 2009, World Health Organization

[5] Comprehensive Initiative on Technology Evaluation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology “Household Water Filter Evaluation Ahmedabad, India -Comprehensive Initiative on Technology Evaluation at MIT Product Evaluation Report-“ Fall 2015, United States Agency for International Development

tools/products.

4.4 Acceptability including cost is measured by: Changes in taste, smell and/or color, ease of use, social-cultural implication, initial cost and operation cost.

5. Find out the detail information of each items through documents, field visits and experiments.

5.1 For the access, each items were searched at venders and health posts at kebele level and pharmacies and shops at woreda level for its availability.

5.2 To experiment “bleach liquid” effectiveness, lab water quality tests were done.

5.3 To find out details on some of the HWT products, interview were done to the general managers and/or producers.

5.4 Rest of the information were gathered from the references mentioned above.

6. Fill the table to show advantages and disadvantages.

6.1 The three categories are scored separately and indicated in the table.

<u>To identify the suitable HWT for rope pump wells,</u>

1. Describe rope pump structure and identify how water quality will improve through using rope pump as water lifting device.
2. Check the water quality result on before and after rope pump installation.
3. If any water quality improved, remove the HWT which is having same effect and identify necessary HWT to be used together with rope pump.

<u>To design appropriate and sustainable awareness creation programme,</u>

1. Based on the result above, discuss with Regional Water Bureau, Regional Health Bureau and WASH programme on Health Extension Package[6] and come up with the programme.

Pre-conditions and limitations

Listing of HWT

- ✓ In the project target areas, the most concern was bacteria and turbidity since the wells are shallow hand dug well; depth of maximum 30m.
- ✓ The area were selected from none Fluoride areas. Therefore, OSHO’s bone char filter options was excluded.
- ✓ The household level water treatment cannot remove NO_2 and NO_3, therefore, HWT which treats these items are not in the list to compare.

Scoring of HWT

- ✓ The scores indicated in the table is not a precise score. The score is given arbitrary to have rough image.

[6] Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry of Health “Water supply safety measures extension package” February 2004, Addis Ababa

Number of water quality test samples

- ✓ Total number of wells which are comparable is 79 out of 152 households with rope pump due to the two reasons; 1) the houses where rope pump is installed after August 2015 are not yet due for water quality test "after installation" and 2) people change their mind frequently whether or not to install the rope pump and the project team could not conduct water quality test to the houses where they claim for installation suddenly.

Result

1. Compare HWT

The HWT available at the project target areas and compared in this report are as follows;

Table1: List of household water treatment technologies and tools

Category	Treatment type	Name of Product	Product descriptions
Conventional practice	Filteration	Cloth filtering	
	Sedimentation	Settling	
	Disinfection	Boiling	
Chlorine	Disinfection	Water Guard	Sodium hypochlorite
	Disinfection	Aquatabs	NaDCC tablets (sodium dichloroisocyanurate / sodium troclosene)
	Source protection	Bleaching liquid in yellow bottle (berkina)	5% chlorine contents
Flocculent-disinfectant	Sedimentation and Disinfection	Bishan Gari	aluminum sulphate, calcium hypochlorite and soda ash
	Sedimentation and Disinfection	Pur	coagulants and a timed release form of chlorine
Sand filter	Filteration	Concrete biosand filter	the filter box filled with layers of sieved and washed sand and gravel
Ceramic filter	Filteration	Tulip water filter	ceramic candle filter type, syphon filter. ceramic filter element impregnated with silver
	Filteration	Ceramic pot filter	clay mixed with a combustible material or colloidal silver
Membrane filter	Filteration	Sawyer	Hollow fiber membranes

The above listed HWT were compared by "Effectiveness", "Appropriateness" and "Acceptability including cost". The higher score indicates it has advantages over other products and the lower score indicates it has disadvantages. Due attention needed to the findings described below; findings are particular to the project site.

According to the table 2, there were more advantages on conventional practices especially cloth filtering. The HWT should be chosen by users' needs and/or preferences. For example, if the user is highly conscious about water quality, then it should select the HWT

with higher score on “effectiveness”. Contrary, if the users’ concern is its cost, then higher scored “acceptability with cost” HWT should be chosen. Combination of HWT is also recommended such as boiling after cloth filtering will be more effective.

Table 2: Score comparison

Category	Name of Product/Technology	Effectiveness	Appropriateness	Acceptability
Conventional practice	Cloth filtering	○ 60%	◎ 80%	◎ 89%
	Settling	○ 60%	○ 70%	◎ 89%
	Boiling	○ 70%	○ 70%	△ 33%
Chlorine	Water Guard	○ 50%	○ 60%	× 11%
	Aquatabs	○ 50%	○ 60%	△ 33%
	Bleaching liquid in yellow bottle (berkina)	△ 40%	△ 30%	× 0%
Flocculent-disinfectant	Bishan Gari	◎ 100%	○ 50%	△ 22%
	Puur	◎ 90%	○ 50%	△ 22%
Sand filter	Concrete biosand filter	○ 50%	○ 60%	○ 56%
Ceramic filter	Tulip water filter	◎ 80%	○ 50%	○ 67%
	Ceramic pot filter	△ 40%	○ 60%	○ 67%
Membrane filter	Sawyer	◎ 100%	○ 70%	○ 67%

◎ above 75% (= Advantage), ○ 50-74%, △ 25-49%, × 0-24% (= Disadvantage)

The table above is based on the information gathered, as described in “Methodology”. All the detail information is filled in tables attached as Annex.

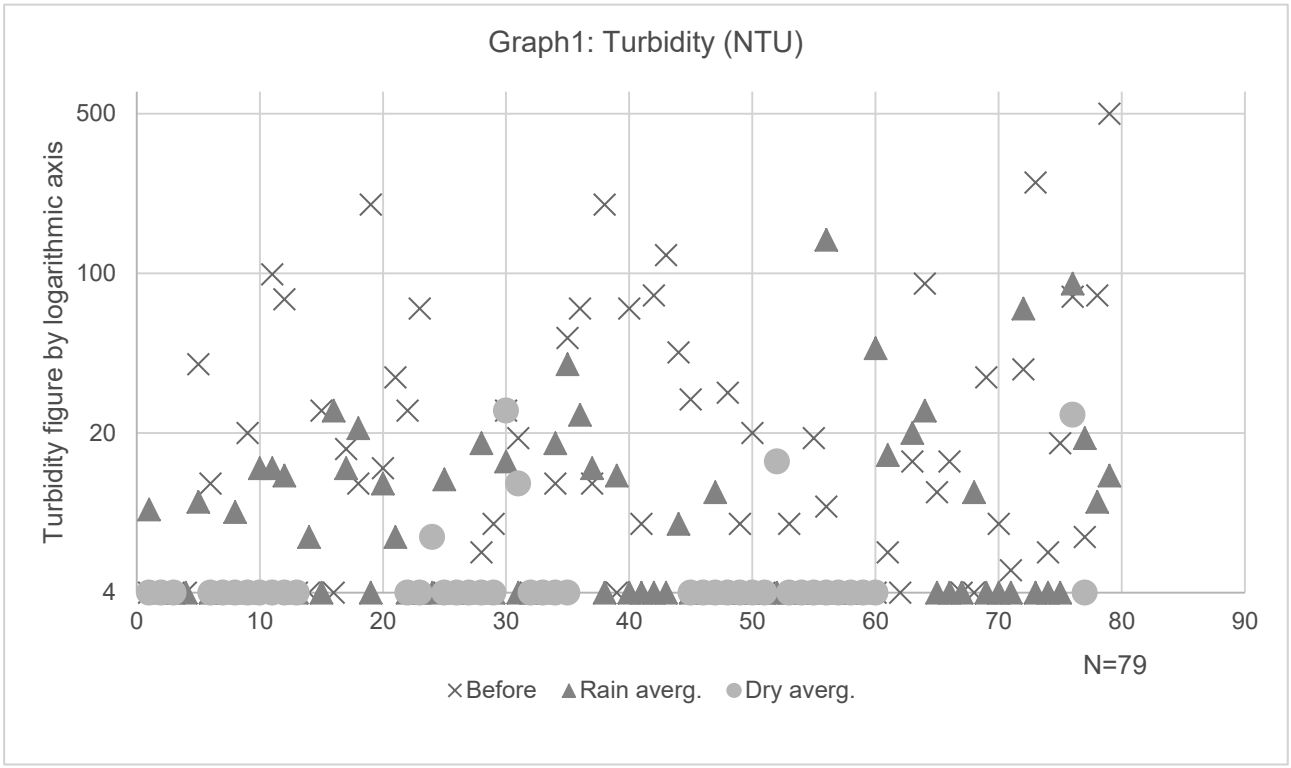
2. Rope pump structure and water quality

Some experts are expecting that the water fetched from rope pump have less turbidity than using rope and bucket. With rope pump, water in the well will not be stirred with dirt underneath. On the other hand, when rope and bucket is used, water in the well will be stirred with the bucket when it is thrown to the water and the dirt will be mixed and interfused in the fetched water.

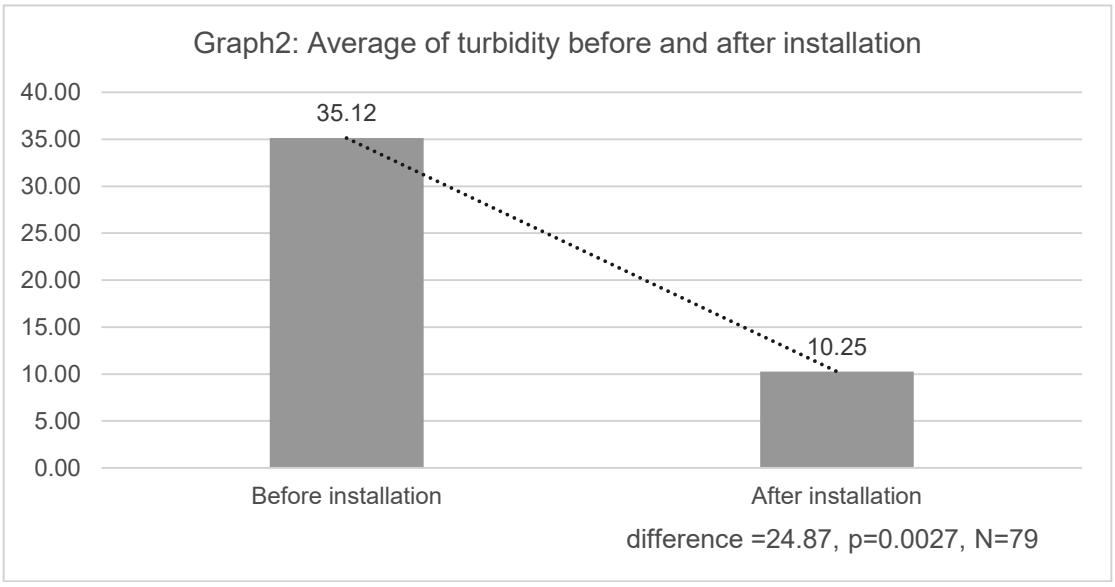
To verify the above logic, water quality test on turbidity were analysed. Among the water quality test data collected during the project period, comparable data - where water quality test were done before and after the installation - were 79 wells. The result of each 79 data is shown in Graph below. Since shallow well is vulnerable to contamination due to weather, the result for average of rainy season and average of dry season are separately plotted.

From the scatter graph below, figures of turbidity for “before installation” are plotted in upper position, “after installation in rainy season” are scattered in the middle and “after installation in dry season” are more in beneath. It indicates that generally turbidity decreased after

installation of rope pump. However, it is not 100% effective, especially during rainy season.



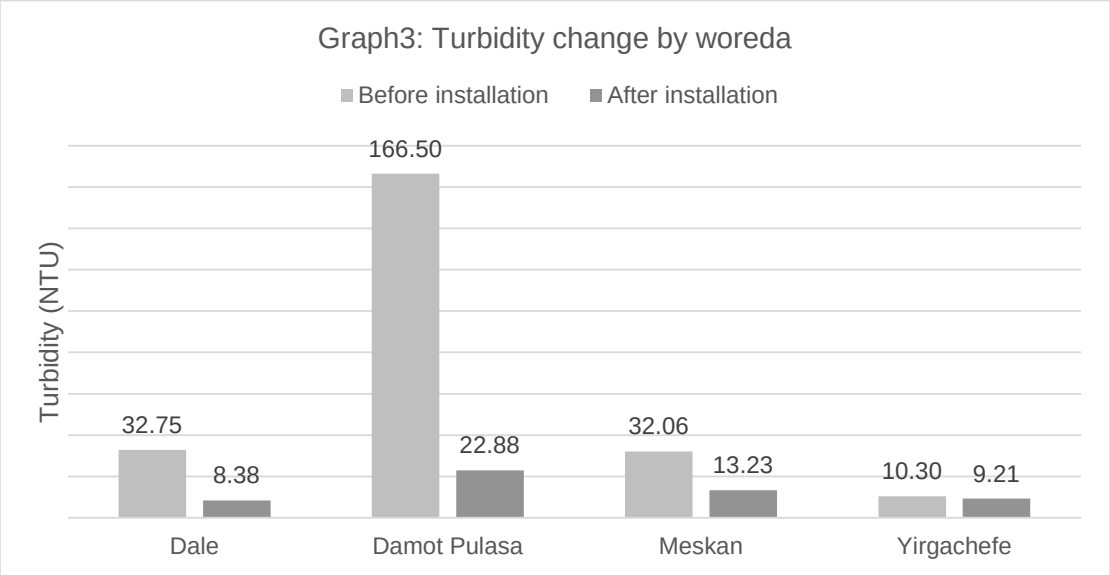
The graph below is showing the difference in average; before installation of rope pump and after. The difference is 24.87 NTU (p-value = 0.0027).



Location difference were also observed. As shown in the graph below, Damot pulasa[7] area were more effective to make water clearer. However, it needs due attention that the water is still turbid as 23 in average, and according to the observation, the water colour is light

[7] According to the project experience in the first project period, the geological formation of Damot Pulasa contains fine sand stratum mingled with silt soil. This very fine silt floating in the water might be the cause of turbidity.

yellow in this area, which is still turbid.



From the result above, rope pump installation will help water to be clearer to some extent. However, it needs caution that it still does not meet the Ethiopian drinking water standard; NTU= “<5”.

3. Identify suitable HWT and programme awareness raising session

The suitable HWT to be used for water from rope pump well will be all that listed above. The advantage of having rope pump will be less clogging the filters; Cloth filtering, Tulip water filter, Sawyer water filter and ceramic pot filter. To have wider options for the communities and to fit to health extension workers daily task, introducing every HWT options are advisable.

According to the discussion with Regional Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, it is taken granted that the rope pump is one of the options of water lifting devices and it does not serve as potable water supply facility unless precise hygiene and sanitation measures are taken. Furthermore, in the context of self supply, rope pump users cannot protect well from contamination 100% due to the cost of construction work and structure of the well – shallow hand dug well.

In the rope pump orientation conducted for 14 zones 37 woredas’ government officers including health and water by the project in December 2015, 96% (78/81) of the participants knew that installation of rope pump does not serve drinking water and 100% answered that HWT is necessary to be used even rope pump is installed.

During the monitoring interview, rope pump users recognized the advantages of having rope pump as “less time consumption for fetching water”, “easy to lift water”, “safe for

children because it is covered” etc. On the other hand, people responded “water quality was improved” were less. It indicates that some of the rope pump users understand that rope pump is not a solution for water quality.
With the reasons above, rope pump installation and use of HWT at the same time is officially recommendable. It does not contradict since the two tools are serving for different purposes; rope pump is a water lifting device and HWT is to improve water quality for drinking purpose.

Conclusion and way forward

To be sustainable and integrated in the system, every HWT options should be introduced during the hygiene and sanitation awareness raising programmes as it was done previously.

Rope pump have effect on turbidity improvement to some extent but it does not meet standard as required. Therefore, there is no duplication using any HWT for rope pump well water. Furthermore, there are advantages that filters will last longer if rope pump is used because it avoids clogging.

Since every individuals have different needs and preferences at this transition period even in rural areas, providing wider options will serve the community better. The information providers should explicate the advantages and disadvantages of HWT and users should chose the appropriate one for themselves.

Moreover, MoH is starting to focus on sanitation marketing. The hygiene awareness creation especially HWT promotion should fit to this trend so that the awareness raising activities will continue.

ANNEX

Table2: Effectiveness

Name of Product	Score	Effectiveness			
		Quality		Quantity	Water source
		Turbidity	Bacteria		
Cloth filtering	60%	Low	Low	Depends on container size	Any water source
Settling	60%	Low	Low	Depends on container size	Any water source
Boiling	70%	None	High	Depends on container size	Any water source
Water Guard	50%	None	High	20 litres	Any water after sedimentation
Aquatabs	50%	None	High	20 litres	Any water after sedimentation
Bleaching liquid in yellow bottle (berkina)	40%	None	None	Size of the well	Any water source
Bishan Gari	100%	High	High	20 liter	Any water source
Puur	90%	High	High	10 litres	Any water source
Concrete biosand filter	50%	High	Low	12-18 liter /batch	Any water after sedimentation
Tulip water filter	80%	Midium	High	size of the bucket	Any water source
Ceramic pot filter	40%	High	Low	8liter/batch	Any water after sedimentation
Sawyer	100%	High	High	size of the bucket	Any water source

Table3: Appropriateness

Name of Product	Score	Appropriateness			
		Local availability	Flow rate /Time	How to use and maintenance	Lifespan
Cloth filtering	80%	Kebele	10min	Simple, need to wash cloth	Need to replace cloth
Settling	70%	Kebele	24hours	Simple, need to wash container	Need to replace container
Boiling	70%	Kebele	Heat till boil	Potential for burn injuries and respiratory infections	
Water Guard	60%	Woreda sometimes kebele	30min	Simple, follow instructions	1 container for 1000 litres
Aquatabs	60%	Woreda sometimes kebele	30min	Simple, follow instructions	1 tablet for 20 litres
Bleaching liquid in yellow bottle (berkina)	30%	Kebele	18hours	Need caution for quantity	3 to 6 bottles (350ml) for $1m^3$
Bishan Gari	50%	Woreda sometimes kebele	1hour	Simple, follow instructions	1 sachet for 20 litres
Puur	50%	Woreda sometimes kebele	30min	Simple, follow instructions	1 sachet for 10litres
Concrete biosand filter	60%	Hawassa, Wolaita Sodo	<0.4 litres/min	Clean sand when the flow rate slows down	>30 years
Tulip water filter	50%	Addis Ababa	4-6L/hour	Simple, clean the ceramic candle when the flow rate slows down	7000 litres (1year if 20l/day)

Ceramic pot filter	60%	Addis Ababa	1-3liters /hour	Simple, clean pot when the flow rate slows down	<5years
Sawyer	70%	Addis Ababa	46.5-54 litres/hour	Simple, back wash filter every 3,800litres	>10 years

Table4: Acceptability and Cost

Name of Product	Score	Acceptability			Cost	
		Taste, smell, color	Ease of use	Remarks	Initial purchase	Operating
Cloth filtering	89%	May improve	Very easy		0	0
Settling	89%	May improve	Very easy		0	0
Boiling	33%	Flat taste	Not easy; collect fuel		0	Fuel cost
Water Guard	11%	Worse	Very easy	free distribution widely done	6 birr at woreda drug store 10 birr at kebele kiosk	
Aquatabs	33%	Worse	Very easy		0.68 birr at kebele drug store 3 birr at kebele kiosk	
Bleaching liquid in yellow bottle (berkina)	0%	Worse	need attention	used as poison for suicide	10 birr for 1 bottle (350ml)	
Bishan Gari	22%	May improve	3 steps procedure		1 birr	
Puur	22%	May improve	3 steps procedure		3 birr	
Concrete biosand filter	56%	Improve	Easy		600-700 birr depends on cement	0
Tulip water filter	67%	Improve	Very easy		400 birr	80 birr
Ceramic pot filter	67%	Improve	Very easy		$12-25	None
Sawyer	67%	Improve	Very easy		1150 birr	0

Minutes of the Meeting
on
Health Sector Involvement for
Self Supply Acceleration Programme and Rope Pump Dissemination

Date : April 25, 2016
Venue : Water and Irrigation Development Bureau
Time : 09:00-
Participants:

Mr. Letta Yetamu	Vice Head	SNNPR Water and Irrigation Development Bureau
Mr. Seifu	Drinking Water Supply Schemes Administration Core Process Owner	SNNPR Water and Irrigation Development Bureau
Mr. Desselegn Gullo		SNNPR Bureau of Health
Mr.Tamrat		SNNPR Regional WASH Coordination Unit
Mr. Itsuro Takahashi	Programme Formulation Advisor, JICA Ethiopia Office	JICA Ethiopia Office
Mr. Ephrem Fufa	Programme officer, JICA Ethiopia Office	JICA Ethiopia Office
Ms. Akino Kitazume	Chief Advisor	WAS-RoPSS Project Team

The representatives of SNNPR Bureau of Health and Water and Irrigation Development Bureau discussed with the presence of the representatives of Japan International Cooperation, Agency hereinafter referred to as JICA, and the Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through Dissemination of Rope Pumps (RPs) for Drinking Water, hereinafter referred to as WAS-RoPSS Project, came to a consensus on the importance and the need of strengthening promotion of water hygiene, water point sanitation, and household water treatment and storage in association with the Self-supply Acceleration programme and agreed on the roles and responsibilities of each party as suggested on the attached discussion note.

Minutes certified by

Mr. Desselegn
SNNPR Bureau of Health

Mr.Letta Yetamu
Head,
SNNPR Water and Irrigation
Development Bureau

Mr.Itsuro Takahashi
JICA Ethiopia Office

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

This note was prepared for the proposed joint meeting among Water and Irrigation Development Bureau of SNNPR, hereinafter referred to as "WIDB", Bureau of Health of SNNPR, hereinafter referred to as "BoH" and Regional WASH Coordination Committee.

This note is to encourage the mutual understanding and agreement among the above parties with the terms and conditions described hereunder.

Premises

Self-supply is one of the sub components of One WASH National Programme (OWNP) under the overarching national development plans, such as UAP-2 and GTP-2, in order to increase the access to drinking water in rural areas. Rope pump technology is one of the low cost technologies which is promoted for acceleration of Self-supply widely in the country. In line with this, WIDB has been operating the regional Self-supply Acceleration Programme, including dissemination of low cost water lifting devices. Since many of the low cost and Self-supplied water supply facilities are made with shallow groundwater sources, water hygiene and water point sanitation are critical components of the activities, which should be promoted in association with Self-supply.

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" has been operating in collaboration with WIDB since 2013.

After implementation of the rope pump dissemination by the project, it is clearly found out that the Health Sector involvement is critical in terms of providing safer water for the community.

According to the result of water quality test done in the Project, rope pump installation alone does not necessarily eradicate TTC to fit the water quality standard. However, it was observed that some houses were detected TTC 0 after rope pump installation and proper top work. It was also found that the good care of the well and surroundings contributed significantly to maintain the water quality, and that one of the major information and knowledge sources for good practices in hygiene and sanitation was health extension services. Therefore, it is important for the health promoters to educate community on water point sanitation.

Water and hygiene is included as a part of Health Extension Package, "WATER SUPPLY SAFETY MEASURES EXTENSION PACKAGE", and it is a mandate of the Health Extension Workers to promote it. It is therefore highly recommended that this part of the package is promoted in association with Self-supply promotion to bring a synergy effect in water and sanitation

improvement.

1 Objectives of the Agreement

- To strengthen the collaboration between water and health sectors in Self-supply promotion and water hygiene promotion, in order to bring about a synergy effect.
- To strengthen promotional activities of HEWs in WATER SUPPLY SAFETY MEASURES EXTENSION PACKAGE, in association with rope pump dissemination

2 Duties and Responsibilities of Each Party

2.1 WIDB

- ✧ To promote low cost technologies for acceleration of Self-supply
- ✧ To strengthen the grassroots level activities in promotion of water hygiene and water point sanitation in collaboration with health line offices and workers, including health promotion centres, health posts and HEWs

2.2 BoH

- ✧ To give more emphasis in hygiene of drinking water in its health extension services; water point sanitation, household water treatment and storage in safe water chain
- ✧ To strengthen the grassroots level activities in promotion of Water Supply Safety Measures Extension Package
- ✧ To strengthen the water quality monitoring after improvement of water supply facilities, in collaboration with water sector line offices / officers.

Good Practices from WAS-RoPSS Project

Issues by WAS-RoPSS Project

Issued on November 2016

Good Practice from WAS-RoPSS Project

Solution to Dried Up Well

Basic information on this good practice and rope pump user

Woreda	DALE	Kebele	Bera Tadicho
Pump Model/no	JICA previous	Owner's full name	Mr. Hariso Bunta

In dry season of the year 2016, the water level of the hand dug well decreased significantly and finally dried up in Dale Woreda.

To get more water, Mr. Hariso asked a Village Technician to take out the pump to deepen well by himself. After deepening, he asked Village Technician to extend the riser pipe and well cover again. After this process, he could get water again from his rope pump well.

Serious drought in 2016 and well dried up → Mr. Hariso deepened the well and Village Technicians re-installed the rope pump.

2

Good Practice from WAS-RoPSS Project

Women Village Technician

Basic information on this good practice and rope pump user

Woreda	Meskan	Kebele	Yetabone
Pump Model/no	JICA previous	Owner's full name	Mrs. Abebech Omer

Mrs. Abebech got a chance to join a technical training as a Village Technician. Gaining more skill and knowledge on rope pump use, she was motivated on utilization of rope pump more efficiently. She uses rope pump well water for home garden in dry season by constructing a small irrigation canal, utilizing some corrugated iron sheets, from rope pump to her home garden. The productions of vegetable and coffee seedlings are enhanced.

At the same time, she found fetching water by rope pump is much easier than rope and bucket, particularly it is very helpful for her children. She talks to her neighbours about the benefit of rope pump.

Women being trained as a Village Technician → Knowing more about the device makes them recognize its benefits and utilize effectively

3

Good Practice from WAS-RoPSS Project

Being a Pioneer in the Community

Basic information on this good practice and rope pump user

Woreda	Dale	Kebele	Bera Tadicho
Pump Model/no	JICA previous	Owner's full name	Mr. Wonidmu Lankamo

Mr. Wondimu decided to install a rope pump in the first period of WAS-RoPSS Project, and he became a pioneer rope pump user. As a village technician, he tried to operate and maintain his rope pump properly. After he received health education, he tried to fence the surrounding of the rope pump, and it fenced very well. Unfortunately the material he used was very light and crushed easily, but he continued to practice proper use of rope pump and improve water point sanitation.

His attitude on rope pump operation and maintenance with hygiene practices are influencing the neighbours to become interested in rope pumps.

First rope pump installed and try and errors for improvement. → Neighbours are influenced and become interested in rope pump

4

Fencing Protects Rope Pump from Animals

Basic information on this good practice and rope pump user

Woreda	Dale	Kebele	Bera chale and Bera Tadicho
Pump Model	JICA 2014 JICA previous	Owner's full name	Mr Meried Shango, Mr.Eliyas Arera, Mr. Hantalo Edane & Mr.Abera Ayele

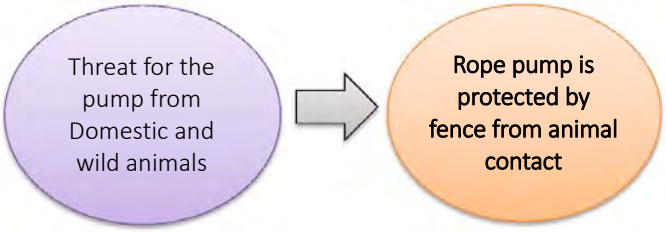
The rope pump owners fenced their wells, fitted with rope pumps, for their own reasons and in various ways, depending on the resources available.

In Mr. Meried's compound, there is a hand dug well, located near to a mango tree, where domestic animals are often approaching. His compound is surrounded with trees and bushes, and wild animals also enter to his compound.

In Mr. Eliyas' and Mr. Hantalo's farmland, sometimes wild animals enter, and he also keeps some domestic animals that try to reach to the well. They were worried about breakage by animal attack.

Hand dug well of Mr. Abera is located in his compound without any protection and he was very concerned about the protection of his rope pump. He thought the rope pump is like his own child and he really wanted to care the rope pump.

All four owners decided to fence the rope pump in their own ways.



As shown in the pictures, the design and materials used depends on the purpose and available resources at each house. For example, Mr. Meried wanted to keep animals away for a longer life of the rope pump. He fenced with meshed wire to protect the rope pump from wild and domestic animals.

Mr. Abera's desire to protect rope pump was not satisfied with fencing, but housing. Also, his compound is surrounded by Eucalyptus trees, he could cut and use them for house construction for rope pump protection.

Fenced with Barbed wire and timber

Pump located in the middle of farmland

House type

Surrounded with branches in home garden

Rope Pump Used for Yirgachefe Coffee Tree Nurturing

Basic information on this good practice and rope pump user

Woreda	Yirgachefe	Kebele	Chelba
Pump Model/no	JICA 2014	Owner's full name	Mr. Bekele Shunti

Mr. Bekele has a hand dug well, located near to the door of his house, and his farmland is also located nearby. Before his decision of rope pump installation, Mr. Bekele and his family had clear and strategic idea for income generation activity with rope pump.

After installation, he started using the rope pump for accelerating his farming activity. In Yirgachefe, of course, coffee production including seedling are very common as income generation activities.

With good location of the hand dug well in the compound, he started expanding his farming, for coffee seedling nursery and farmland.

Taking Care of Rope Pump for Long-Lasting

Basic information on this good practice and rope pump user

Woreda	Dale	Kebele	Bera Chale
Pump Model/no	Pole Model	Owner's full name	Mr. Belay Balguda

Mr. Belay chose a pole model rope pump, which is made with wooden frame.

After rope pump installation, he became interested in safety and operation of rope pump. He thought the wooden parts should be covered with a strong material as a preventive measure from sunlight and moisture.

He tried to attach iron-sheets on the wooden parts (pole frame) for protection purpose, by his own investment, in addition to the rope pump installation cost. With iron sheet protection, his family members have good impression on the durability of the rope pump.

Small Scale Irrigation by Rope Pump Made the Owner Complete His Repayment

Basic information on this good practice and rope pump user

Woreda	Dale	Kebele	Bera Tadicho
Pump Model/no	JICA previous	Owner's full name	Mr. Mohamad Shafu

Mr. Mohamad Shafo used his hand dug well for house consumption, but no brilliant income generation activities at that time. He did't want to keep debt of microfinance, and he was motivated to repay as early as possible. He tried to get ideas to do something on income generation. He started getting income from small scale irrigation in the farmland near to his house, water fetched by the rope pump well. He tried to grow cabbages, different kinds of fruit trees and vegetables, etc. Finally, he completed the repayment to Omo Micro Finance Institution the first among the users in this kebele. According to him, the repayment was easy because he was strongly motivated to repay the loan in time.

Growing New Cash Crops Brought Better Income

Basic information on this good practice and rope pump user

Woreda	Masken	Kebele	Yetabon
Pump Model/no	JICA previous	Owner's full name	Mr. Mulatu Kereta

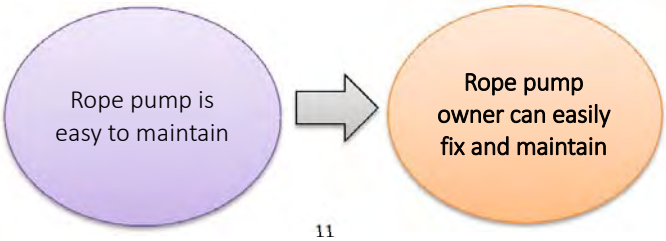
Mr. Mulate's hand dug well is located in the centre of his farmland.
Although he used the well for agriculture, he did not get much income. He tried to start growing new cash crop, such as carrots, different vegetables and fruit trees. It was a challenge for him to start planting new crops but rope pump made him decide easier because water lifting work burden was less with a rope pump. The result turned out to be success - he could get income from his farmland.

Easy Maintenance

Basic information on this good practice and rope pump user

Woreda	Yirga Chefe	Kebele	Chelba
Pump Model/no	JICA 2014	Owner's full name	Mr. Tadess Bedecha

Mr. Tadesse had a talent on technical issue, especially fixing, on rope pump. At the time of installation, he watched carefully and learned how it was installed and how it should be handled.
Thanks to his native talent on technical skill, he could maintain rope pump without much help from Village Technicians. He can lubricate the handle, fix bolts, change worn rope, and do other general maintenance by himself. His rope pump always looks in a good condition.

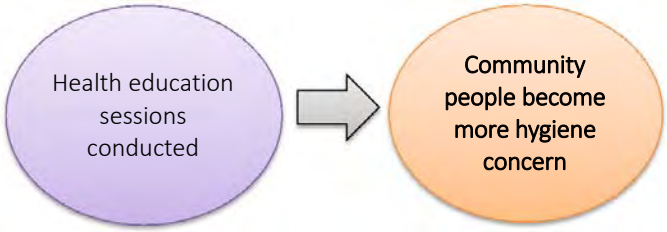


Health Education Session Made Her Interested in Hygiene and Sanitation

Basic information on this good practice and rope pump user

Woreda	Yirgachefe	Kebele	Chitto
Pump Model/no	JICA 2014	Owner's full name	Ms. Zelekash Teshale

Miss Zelekash decided to purchase a rope pump and installed it in her compound and wanted to increase her social interaction. She showed her passion to be involved in health education sessions by health extension workers and from water quality test experts.
After attending the health education sessions, she put fence to the surrounding of a rope pump to keep away domestic animals. And she also grows grasses to the surrounding of the rope pump. She has been practicing what she has been advised to by health extension workers and water experts.

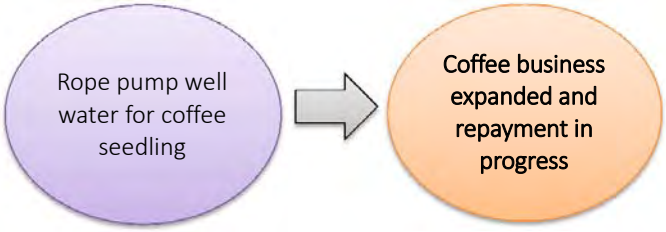


OMFI Agent as Rope Pump Owner

Basic information on this good practice and rope pump user

Woreda	Yirgachefe	Kebele	Chelba
Pump Model/no	2014 model	Owner's full name	Mr. Tamirat Alemu

Mr. Tamirat is an OMFI saving and credit agent to his kebele. Over the purchase of rope pump through loan, he felt he have to be a role model for the community on repayment. Since the area is known for coffee production business, he started utilizing his well water to grow coffee seedlings and expand his coffee business. As he receives more income, he started repayment.



Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity / Japan International Cooperation Agency
Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through
Dissemination of Ropes pumps for Drinking Water

Report on WAS-RoPSS Project Final Seminar in Addis Ababa

Date : October 25, 2016
Venue : Getfam Hotel, Addis Ababa
Time : 09:30-17:00
Participants: As attached

Contents:
The programme of the seminar is attached as Annex 2. The summary of the contents are as follows.

1. Opening Remark

Mr.Tamene Hailu, Rural WASH Coordinator of Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE) made his opening remark. He welcomed all the participants and explained that Self-supply is a sub-component of the One WASH National Programme, contributing to acceleration of improvement of rural water supply, and that the Rope pump technology is a low cost technology, useful for Self-supply acceleration.

He introduced that WAS-RoPSS Project was launched in March 2016, and had given its tireless efforts to make a firm ground to disseminate the rope pump technology and had come up with some important outputs.

He emphasized some major achievements of the Project, such as improvement and standardization of rope pump specifications; the minimum requirements of rope pump specification were agreed among the stakeholders last year, and the application was submitted to the Ethiopian Standards Agency and it became the national standards.

He also appreciated that WAS-RoPSS Project produced many useful technical documents and tools, such as rope pump technical manual, strategies for quality control, strategies for operation and maintenance, and technical notes. All these documents were made based on the real experiences and field tests.

He finally announced the opening of the Final Seminar, and encouraged the participants for active participation.

2. Remark by JICA Ethiopia Office

Mr.Takeshi Matsuyama, Senior Representative of JICA Ethiopia Office made a remark that he was pleased to see the successful completion of the Project. He also enphasised that the outputs of the Project should be taken over by the Ethiopian stakeholders and that promotion of Self-supply and the RP technology should be further accelerated by the Ethiopian counterparts.

3. Presentation on Project Outline and Achievements

Mr.Kassu Eshete, Socio-Economist of Water and Irrigation Development Bureau of SNNPR presented the outline and major achievements of WAS-RoPSS Project. See Annex 3 for the details.

4. Presentation on National Standard for RP and Technical Notes

Mr.Tedros Tadele, Electro-mechanical Engineer of MoWIE presented the National Standard of Rope Pump specifications and Technical Notes, produced by the Project. See Annex 4 for the details.

5. Presentation on Strategy for RP Quality Control and O&M

Mr.Tamene Hailu, Rural WASH Coordinator of MoWIE presented the two strategic papers; “Strategies for Maintaining Quality of RPs for Manufacturing, Installation and Maintenance Services”, and “Strategies for Sustainable Operation and Maintenance of RPs for Family Wells”. See Annex 5 for the details.

6. Presentation on Handbook for RP Dissemination through Self-supply

Mr.Kassu Eshete, Socio-economist of WIDB, SNNPR, Mr.Lebenu Lemma, Water Quality Expert of WIDB, SNNPR and Mr.Mekuria Meskele, Omo Micro Finance Institution presented the main contents of “Handbook for RP Dissemination through Self-supply”. See Annex 6 for the details.

7. Presentation on Roll-out Strategies

Mr.Eyasu Guta, Technical / Program Support Officer of MoWIE presented the Roll-out Strategy. See Annex 7 for the details.

8. Discussion

Ms.Akino Kitazume, Chief Advisor of WAS-RoPSS Project facilitated the discussion session. The major points are summarized as follows;

(Q: question, C: comment, →: reaction)

[General Issues about the Project]

C: We thank the Project for successful completion. Ministry would like to consider that the outputs are a part of the package for Self-supply dissemination, under One WASH National Program. RP is one of the useful technologies for Self-supply.

C: Evaluation of the Project may have lacked the figures. For example, the number of beneficiaries and communities served should be presented.

C: The outputs of the Project are interesting and practical, which can be applied in different areas.

C: Gender issue should be addressed in the Handbook.

C: The Handbook should be translated in Amharic.

→ It is on process, and the Amharic version should be available before the end of the Project.

C: The government of Ethiopia is responsible for utilizing the outputs of the Project. The Project established the system and it is already there. The government is the one who should scale it up.

Q: What are the benefits of the Project in villages?

→ The Project installed 210 RPs. 210 is not a big number, but the main objective of the Project was not installing a large number of RPs, but production of working guidance in RP dissemination. 210 RPs are only for demonstration.

→ The benefited communities of the Project were in 10 kebeles in 4 woredas. Village Technicians were trained from 36 woredas.

Q: What are the challenges in RP dissemination?

→ Drying up of the wells in the driest season. Repayment of the loan was also one of the major challenges.

→ Repayment could be a problem for all micro finance schemes, but not only for RPs.

Strong follow-up activities by the OMFI agents are necessary. Overall repayment rate of OMFI is 94%.

Q: How was the involvement of universities?

→ The Project involved TVET Colleges in its activities, in particular in technical trainings.

Q: Can the wells fitted with RPs be counted in water supply coverage?

→ RP is a water lifting device, as the same as other devices. If water is clean inside the wells, they can be counted as improved water supply facility.

Q: Are there any monitoring and evaluation reports?

→ Yes, monitoring and evaluation were conducted. There are reports both on monitoring, and mid-term and terminal evaluations.

Q: Were there income generation activities in association with RP promotion?

→ Yes, Multi-Use Service (MUS) is promoted and RPs are promoted in association with income generation activities, such as vegetable gardening.

[Water Quality]

Q: Rope of RP may contaminate water. What is the mechanism of RP in terms of protecting from contamination?

→ Every 3 months, the Project conducted water quality tests and treatment was done after the installation.

[Human Resources and Private Sector Business]

C: Private sector involvement in WAS-RoPSS Project was very good. It is very important

for RP dissemination.

C: The Project promoted and supported the quality aspect of RP manufacturing and it is very useful.

Q: Are manufactures sustaining with their business?

→ Yes. Village Technicians support maintenance of RPs on business basis.

[Inter-sectoral Collaboration]

C: Collaboration with agriculture sector for RP promotion is very important.

Q: How did the Project align with Household Irrigation Programme of agriculture sector? Rural people use the same water for both agriculture and drinking.

→ WIDB of SNNPR aligned with Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource Conservation and agreed that the same modality for RP dissemination should be applied.

[Scaling-up]

C: Supporting documents, produced by the Project should be utilized for scaling-up the activities.

Q: How does the Ministry up-scale the project outputs as presented in the Roll-out Strategies? How can the stakeholders use the materials?

Q: What are the plans of the Ministry? Scaling-up in the same region, or in other regions?

→ Ministry has strategy in scaling-up Self-supply. Self-supply Task Force has been established in the Ministry and promoting Self-supply.

→ In SNNPR, 350 RPs were installed among 10,000 RPs procured and the remaining ones should be installed this year.

Q: Any other organisations other than WAS-RoPSS implementing Self-supply?

→ IDE is also promoting the RP technology.

Q: What are the specific areas of support that SNNPR needs to scale-up the activities?

→ Promotion should be the main activity in future.

Q: Regarding the micro finance options for RPs, are there only options of direct payment and loan? Why not include the support of the government and NGOs?

→ In Self-supply context, households are responsible for improvement of water supply facilities. Free distribution of RPs may create the problems. Consultation among the stakeholders is necessary and it is important to have the same modality in RP dissemination.

→ SNNPR has three options for micro finance arrangement; 1) direct purchase, 2) group loan with subsidy (with 2-3 households) and 3) individual household loan. Irregular arrangement for a group of 2-3 households is only applicable for the already procured 10,000 RPs for promotional purpose.

→ NGOs and other project may create confusions among the communities if different approach to RP promotion is different. Government and NGO subsidy should be avoided.

[Technical Issues]

Q: How was the spare parts issue handled?

→ COWASH has a project to support parts supply in rural areas.

→ 17 spare part outlets were opened in SNNPR.

→ The Project supported the linkage among part suppliers, RP manufacturers, and installers (Village Technicians), and encourage their communication. A group of Village Technicians in Kafa Zone created their connection to the supplier in Addis Ababa, using public transportation and bought PVC cups by themselves.

Q: Who maintains RPs?

→ RP users are responsible for preventive maintenance. Village Technicians support minor repairs, and manufacturers give technical services when the pump has a major problem.

Q: What is the cost breakdown of RP?

→ A RP unit may cost from 1,400 – 1,800 Birr, and total cost including well cover, reducer and well head construction can be about 5,000 Birr.

Q: What are the selection criteria for wells for RP installation?

Q: Any selection criteria from hydro-geological point of view?

Q: Were the potential areas for shallow groundwater identified?

→ The Project conducted technical assessment before RP installation. Well information such as diameter, depth and static water level were measured, while the distance from the latrine was also assessed.

→ Selction of the potential area of shallow groundwater is included in the Handbook.

Q: On the presentation, it was said that the functional rate was 97.5%. What were the problems of non-functional ones?

→ Major problem was drying up of wells in driest season.

9. Concluding Remark

Mr.Tamiru Degefa, One WASH National Program Program Management Unit, gave his closing remark with his appreciation to the Project efforts for the last 3 years and 9 months. He mentioned that WAS-RoPSS Project brought a Self-supply package and laid a roadmap for further implementation of Self-supply by all WASH stakeholders. In particular, he appreciated the materials and tools presented and distributed are very useful and practical, as they were produced based on lessons learnt during the

implementation of the Project. He asserted that all WASH stakeholders should take home assignment to utilize those materials and tools for further dissemination of the RP technology, which was standardized by the Project. Finally, he thanked the Project Team, JICA, Ministry, WIDB of SNNPR, TVETCs and other sector line offices for their efforts in making the Project successful.

Seminar was ended at 17:00.

End

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)

WAS-RoPSS Final Seminar

Date : October 25, 2016

Venue : Getfam Hotel, Addis Ababa

Program:

Time	Contents	Resource person
09:00	Opening	MoWIE
09:10	Remark by WIDB	WIDB
09:20	Outline of the Project Activities and Achievements	Kassu Eshete, WIDB-SNNPR
09:40	Presentation on the Technical Output ・ National Standard: Rope Pump ・ Technical Note	Tedros Tadele, MoWIE
10:10	Tea Break	
10:30	Strategies on RP Quality Control and O&M	Tamane Hailu, MoWIE
11:00	Q&A	
12:00	Lunch	
13:30	Presentation on RP Dissemination Handbook ・ Background and introduction ・ Chapter 1 ・ Chapter 2 ・ Chapter 3	Kassu Eshete, WIDB-SNNPR Lebenu Lema, WIDB-SNNPR, Mekuria Meskele, OMFI
15:00	Tea Break	
15:30	Q&A	
16:00	The Way Forward ・ Rolling Out Strategy	Tamene Hailu, MoWIE
16:30	Remark from JICA Ethiopia Office	JICA Ethiopia Office
16:40	Remark by MoWIE	MoWIE
16:50	Closing Remark	WIDB

Facilitator : Ministry of Water Irrigation and Electricity

List of Participants

For WAS-RoPSS Project Final Seminar in Addis Ababa

October 25, 2016 Getfam Hotel, Addis Ababa

No.	Name	Position	Organisation
1	Tamiru Degefe	OWNP PMU	MoWIE
2	Tamene Hailu	Rural WASH Coordinator	MoWIE
3	Lakech Haile	Director, GAD	MoWIE
4	Agash Asmamaw	National Consultant	MoWIE
5	Eyasu Guta	Technical/ Program Support Officer	MoWIE
6	Tewodros Tadele	Elecro-mechanical eng.	MoWIE
7	Dereje G/Michael	Researcher	MoWIE
8	Zenebe Garedew	General Director	Ethiopia Water Technology Institute
9	Tsegaye Arega	GD Technical Advisor	Ethiopia Water Technology Institute
10	Belete Bantero	STE-Irrigation & Drainage	Agriculture Transformation Agency
11	Dereje Mengistu	WASH Consultant	Ministry of Health
12	Abeba Getu	Project Engineer	Metal Industry Development Institute
13	Hagos Tesfay	Project Manager	Ethiopian Standards Agency
14	Yehuelshet Deme	Expert	Oromia Regional Water Bureau
15	Deresu Alagaw	Self-supply Focal Person	Oromia Regional Water Bureau
16	Kassu Eshete	Socio-eonomist	SNNPR Water and Irrigation Development Bureau
17	Lebenu Lema	Water Quality Expert	SNNPR Water and Irrigation Development Bureau
18	Mekuria Meskele	Rural Credit Officer	Omo Micro Finance Institution
19	Mefin Fituma	Head, Marketing and BDS	ADICSI
20	Muluken Demissie	L&IS Manager	Vision Fund
21	Getachew Mohammed	RP Manufacturer	Getachew Mohammed Metal and Wood Works
22	Getu Hassen	Assistant	Getachew Mohammed Metal and Wood Works

No.	Name	Position	Organisation
23	Timotyos Mehari	RP Manufacturer	Professional Metal Works
24	Samson Shegena	RP Manufacturer	Hope Metal Works
25	Habtamu Legessa	Instructor	Laga Tafo TVETC
26	Tarekegn Haile	Instructor	Wolayita Sodo TVETC
27	Abera Gebre	Instructor	Hossana Poly Technic College
28	Mohammed Kadu	Instructor	Arba Minch TVETC
29	Tefere Demissie	Instructor	Wolkite Poly Technic College
30	Tadesse Handago	Dean	Hossana Poly Technic College
31	Salem Semuel	Driver	Hossana Poly Technic College
32	Atkelt Girmay	Managing Director	UNI ARK Trading
33	Ibrahim Yassin	Representative	AMIO Engineering
34	Melaku Worku	CDS (Capacity Development)	COWASH
35	Bekele Damte	BPS	Aqua for All
36	Lemessa Mekonta	WASH Expert	IRC
37	Melkamu Jaleta	Country Representative	Millennium Water Alliance
38	Salfiso Kitabo	Representative	Water.org
39	Haile Tiritie	Program Officer	Water.org
40	Okelo Fekadu	Product Designs and Development Engineer	iDE
41	Selalem Wegari	WASH Manager	World Vision
42	Zerihun Gashew	WB/D/Head	SNNPR
43	Deneke Madebo	GM	Tabor Consultant
44	Takeshi Matsuyama	Senior Representative	JICA Ethiopia Office
45	Ephrem Fufa	Programme Officer	JICA Ethiopia Office
46	Atsushi Mnuakata	Project Formulation Officer	JICA Ethiopia Office
47	Getachew Melaku	PR	JICA Ethiopia Office
48	Saki Fujimura	JOCV	JICA Ethiopia Office / WWO
49	Emi Hashimoto	JOCV	JICA Ethiopia Office / WWO
50	Ryohei Taya	JOCV	Ethiopian Athletic Federation
51	Elham Abdeulah	Reporter	Afro FM
52	Aster Tadesse	Editor	Ethiopian News Agency

No.	Name	Position	Organisation
53	Desta Kahsay	Reporter	Ethiopian News Agency
54	Fenet Hailu	Reporter	Ethiopian News Agency
55	Haileyesus Tefera	Reporter	Ethiopian News Agency
56	Debela Tadesse	Reporter	EPA
57	Tsehay Nuguse	Reporter	EPA
58	Dawit Begashew	Journalist	FBC
59	Zelalem Girma	Senior Editor	EPA-Herald
60	Akino Kitazume	Chief Advisor	WAS-RoPSS
61	Kaina Homma	Expert	WAS-RoPSS
62	Girma Senbeta	Technical Coordinator	WAS-RoPSS
63	Azalech Solomon	Assistant Technical Coordinator	WAS-RoPSS
64	Tewodros Tadese	Technical Assistant	WAS-RoPSS
65	Muluken Girma	Promotion Assistant	WAS-RoPSS
66	Afra Mohammed	Secretary	WAS-RoPSS
67	Girma Belay	Office Assistant	WAS-RoPSS
68	Yonas G/Egziabher	Office Assistant	WAS-RoPSS
69	Ermias Tekeste	Office Assistant	WAS-RoPSS

MoWIE: Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity

MoWIE / WIDB-SNNPR / JICA
Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement Through Dissemination of Rope Pumps for Drinking Water (WAS-RoPSS)

Outline of the Project Activities and Achievements

WAS-RoPSS Project
Final Seminar
October 25, 2016
Addis Ababa

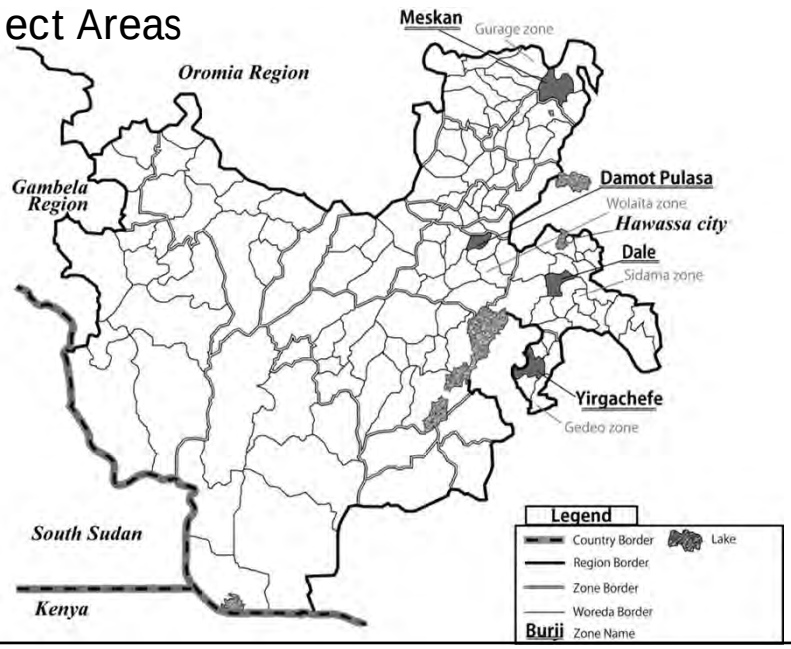
Outline of the Project

Duration: March 2013 – December 2016

Pilot Area: 4 woredas in SNNPR
(Meskan, Dale, Yirgachefe and Damot Pulasa)

Counterpart: MoWIE, WIDB of SNNPR

Project Areas



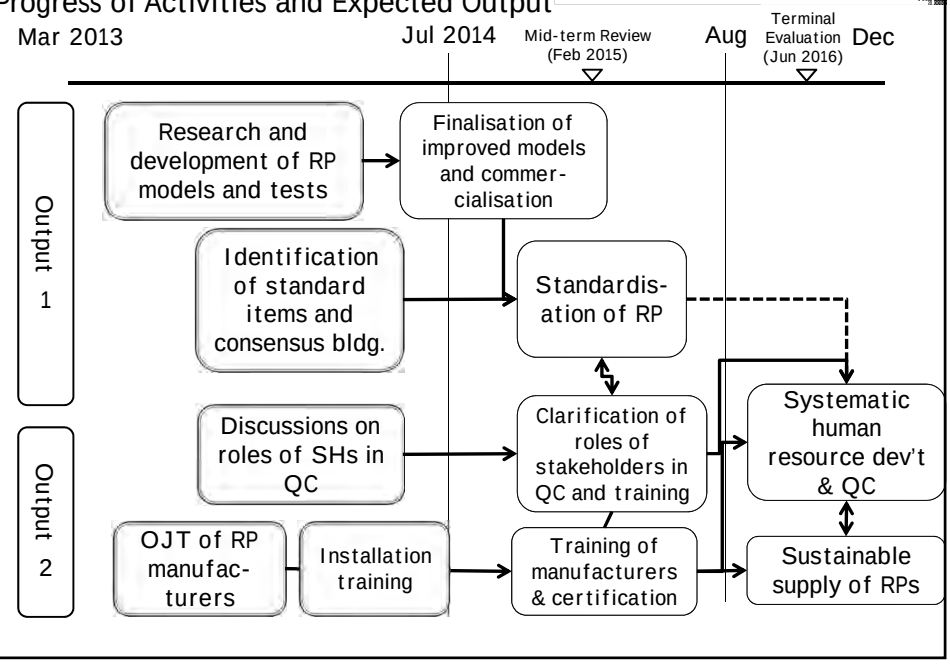
Project Purpose

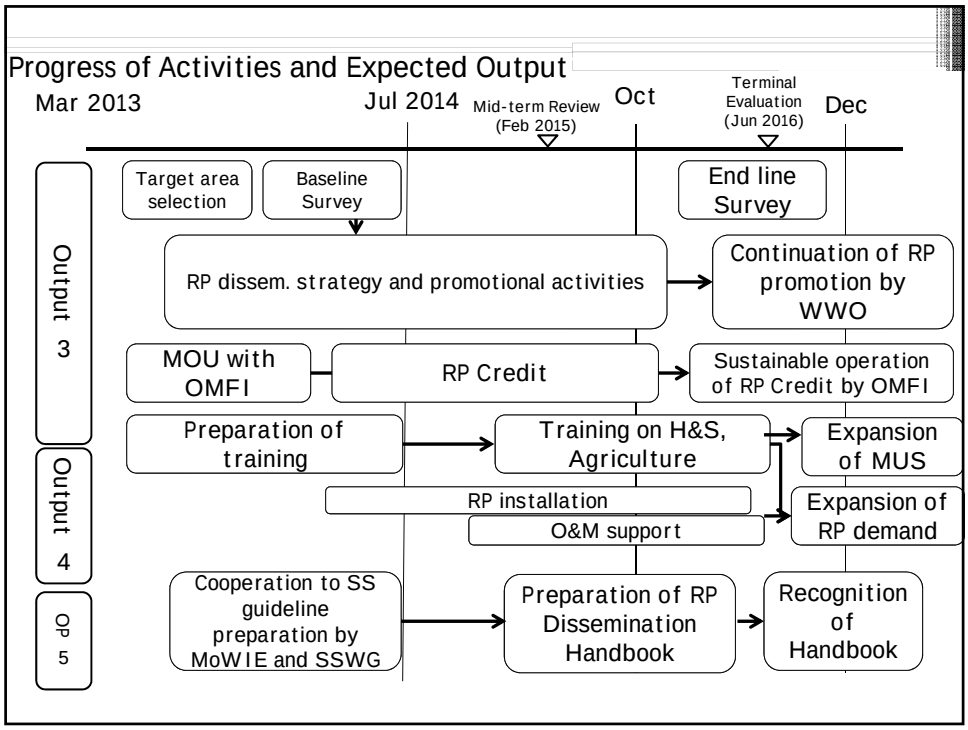
Situations of water supply, sanitation and livelihood are improved through dissemination of RPs for drinking water in project target areas.

Expected Outputs of the Project

1) RP improvement and standardization
2) Quality Control and Human Resource Development
3) Promotion and dissemination of RPs
4) RP Use, H&S and Livelihood Improvement
5) Acceleration and expansion of RP Promotion

Progress of Activities and Expected Output





Achievements for Output 1:
RP improvement and standardization

- Finalisation of 2 new improved RP models
  - 2014 Model and Pole Model
- The minimum standard specification of RP approved by ESA
- Tests and Improvement of RP and Dug-wells
- Development of RP Manuals and Technical Notes

Activities for Output 1

Achievements for Output 2:
Quality Control and Human Resource Development

- Development of Strategies for Quality of RPs on Manufacturing, Installation and Maintenance Services
- Development of Strategies for Sustainable Operation and Maintenance of RPs for Family Wells
- Discussion on Access to RP Parts and Materials
- Support to WIDB's RP Procurement and Dissemination (in Kafa, Bench-Maji and Hadiya zones)

Achievements for Output 2 (cont.)

- Training of RP Manufacturing, Installation and Maintenance
  - 17 RPs Trainers (TVETC Instructors, Private Service Providers, WIDB/SNNPR)
  - 13 RPs Manufacturers
  - 385 on Installation and Maintenance of RPs (Village Technicians, TVETC Instructors, Private Service Providers, WIDB/SNNPR, RP users)
- Introduction of the Certificate of Competencies (COC) test
  - 10 certified on RP Manufacturing
  - 144 certified on RP Installation and Maintenance

Activities for Output 2

Activities for Output 2

Achievements for Output 3:
Promotion and dissemination of RPs

- Formulation and update of RP dissemination plans at woreda level
- Operationalise RP Credit Scheme with OMFI
- RP Promotion by Woreda WASH Team in the target areas
- WQ monitoring and hygiene promotion
- Development of Handbook for RP Dissemination through Self-supply

Activities for Output 3






Achievements for Output 4:
RP Use, H&S and Livelihood Improvement

- Installation of 210 RPs in the target areas
  - 97.5% Functional (July 2016)
  - O&M activities were handled by actors
- Hygiene and Sanitation activities
- Monitoring of the installed RPs, livelihood improvement activities and MF repayment

Activities for Output 4

Achievements for Output 5:
Acceleration and expansion of RP Promotion

- RP Promotion Handbook and Promotional Tools
  - Handbook for RP Dissemination through Self-supply
  - MF procedure booklet
  - H&S illustrations
  - O&M sheets etc.
- Self-supply Fair (World Water Day) organised in 2015 and 2016
- Final Seminars organized (Hawassa, Addis Ababa)

Activities for Output 5




Other Activities

- Stimulating coordination and alignment between Self-supply and Household Irrigation Programme
- Technical support to Training of Trainers on RP Manufacturing by MoWIE
- Participation in Self-supply Task Force in MoWIE
- Public Relations (Newsletter)

Materials Developed by WAS-RoPSS

National Documents

- GTP II
- OWNP
- Self-supply Policy Guideline
- Self Supply Acceleration Programme Manual

Project Outputs

- National Standard: Rope Pump
- Strategy, Manual and Guides
  - Rope Pump Quality Control Strategy
  - Rope Pump O&M Strategy
  - Rope Pump Manual
  - Trainers Guide
  - Handbook for RP Dissemination
- Tools
  - List of Suppliers
  - Business Catalogue
  - Check-lists
  - O&M Sheet
  - Monitor-ing Sheet
  - OMFI Booklet
  - WQT and Disinfection Sheet

Thank you!!!

Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity /Japan International Cooperation Agency

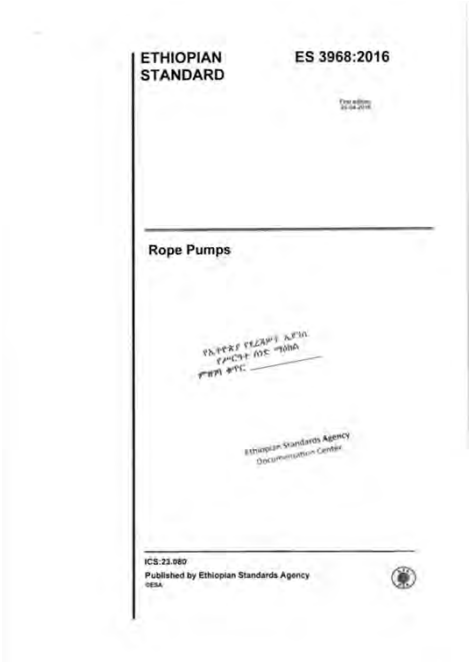
The Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement Through Dissemination of Rope Pumps for Drinking Water (JICA/WAS-RoPSS Project)

Rope Pump Standards

October 25, 2016
Addis Ababa

CONTENTS OF THE PRESENTATION

1. BACKGROUND OF THE STANDARD
2. SCOPE OF THE STANDARD
3. NORMATIVE REFERENCES
4. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
5. COMPONENTS AND PARTS
6. MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS
7. INSPECTION METHODS


ETHIOPIAN STANDARD

ES 3968:2016

Rope Pumps

Ethiopian Standards Agency
Documentation Center

ICS:23.080

Published by Ethiopian Standards Agency

1. BACKGROUND OF THE STANDARD

- The standard is to have better quality Rope pumps
- Quality to be inspected and controlled based on the standards
- To have rope pumps parts to fit to each other (to be used in exchangeable manner among the products of different manufacturers)
- The standard is the result of rigorous field works and desk discussion with different stakeholders

Desk and field level works for the RP Development

DESK AND FIELD LEVEL ....

2. SCOPE OF THE STANDARDS

In this Ethiopian Standard:

- ❖ Terminologies are explained
- ❖ Standards are given for
  - basic dimensions and
  - materials
  - for the main parts of the Rope Pump with a steel RP structure

This standard excludes:

- Any equipment attached to the RP such as modifications made for hand dug wells or drilled wells (for example modification of return pipe)
- The specification of the equipment covering the wells (e.g. well cover, apron, drain channel and soak away pit)
- Rope pump structures made of other materials (for example Pole Model; Rope pump with wooden pole structure)

3. NORMATIVE REFERENCE

- The following standards, or equivalent standards, are indispensable for application of this Ethiopia Standard.
- The standards are subject to revision, and only the latest edition (including any amendments) of the standards shall be applicable.

Normative References cont'd…

BS EN 10255:2004	**Non-alloy steel tubes suitable welding and threading- Technical delivery conditions.**
ES ISO 65:2002	Carbon steel tubes suitable for screwing in accordance with ISO7/1.
ES ISO 4014:1999	Hexagon head bolts-Product grade A and B.
ES ISO 4033:2013	Hexagon nuts, style 2 - Product grade A and B.
ES ISO 724:2003	ISO general purpose metric screw threads-Basic dimensions.
CES 40	Galvanized Steel Sheets (Plain and Corrugated)-Specifications.
ES ISO 657-1:2007	Equal-leg angles.
ES ISO 1035-3:2007	Flat bars.
ISO 1452-3	Plastics piping systems for water supply and below and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure- Un-plasticized poly vinyl chloride (PVC-U)- Part2: Pipes, Part 3 Fittings.
ES 547-2:2000	Steel for the ribbed of concrete – Part2: Ribbed bar.
ES ISO 1051:2005	Rivet shank diameter.
ES ISO 3834-1:2006	Quality requirements for welding- Fusion welding of metallic materials- Part 1: Guidelines for selection and use (Identical with ISO 3834-1: 1994).
ES ISO 3834-2:2006	Quality requirements for welding- Fusion welding of metallic materials- Part 2: Comprehensive quality requirements (Identical with ISO 3834-2: 1994).
ES ISO 3834-3:2006	Quality requirements for welding- Fusion welding of metallic materials- Part 3: Standards quality requirements (Identical with ISO 3834-3: 1994).

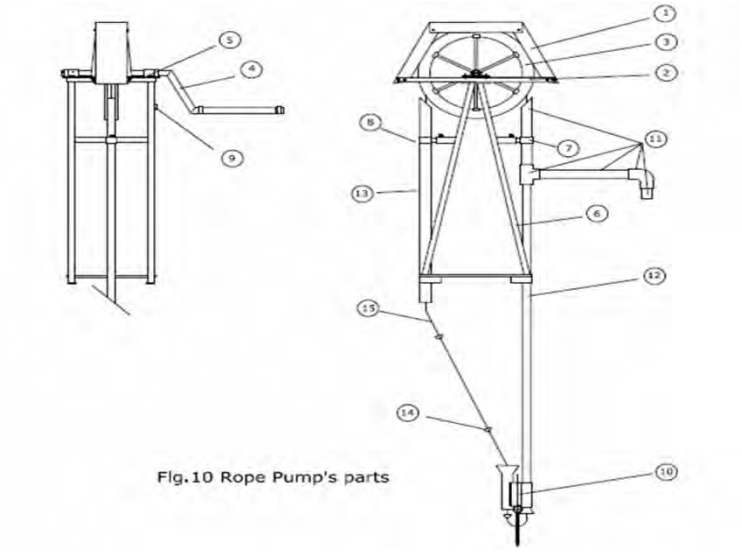
Normative References cont'd…

ES ISO 3834-2:2006	**Quality requirements for welding- Fusion welding of metallic materials- Part 2: Comprehensive quality requirements (Identical with ISO 3834-2: 1994).**
ES ISO 3834-3:2006	Quality requirements for welding- Fusion welding of metallic materials- Part 3: Standards quality requirements (Identical with ISO 3834-3: 1994).
ES ISO 3834-4:2006	Quality requirements for welding- Fusion welding of metallic materials- Part 4: Elementary quality requirements (Identical with ISO 3834-4: 1994).
ES ISO 9606-1:2006	Approval testing of welders- Fusion welding- Part 1: Steels (Identical with ISO 9606-1: 1994).
ES ISO 6520-1:2006	Welding and allied processes- Classification of geometric imperfection in metallic materials- Part 1: Fusion welding.
ES ISO 17637:2006	Non-destructive testing of welds-Visual testing of fusion-welded joints.
ES ISO 3452-2008	Non-destructive testing –Penetrant testing Part 1: General principles (Identical with ISO 3452-1: 2008).

4. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Terms	Definitions
Rope pump	The Rope pump is a lift hand pump that is using manual power to lift water.
Operating condition	Status in which the Rope pump is ready to operate.
Normal operation stance	Stance in which the operator can rotate the handle in an ergonomic way.
Right side of Rope Pump	Right side from the center of the Rope pump at front view, with the handle (See Fig.1 and 2)
Left side of Rope Pump	Left side from the center of the Rope pump at front view (See Fig.2 & 3)
Center axis of Rope Pump	Center of entire rope pump (See Fig. 1, 2 & 3)
Structure width	Length between the centers of the legs at front view (See Fig.5)
Structure base length	Length between the centers of the legs at side view (See Fig.4)
Structure height	Height from the ground to the bushing support (See Fig.5)
Height of the handle	Height from the center of the busing to the ground (See Fig.5)
Static water level	The level of the (ground) water when (ground) water was not lifted (natural water level at rest).
Static head	The elevation difference between the pump discharge point and static water level.
Water column in the well	This is the height of water in the well, between the bottom of the well and the static water level.
Water column in the pump	This is the distance between the water level in the well and the point where the water is discharged (outlet of the pump).
Well Cover	Cover, made of concrete or other hard materials, to cover the well and to install the pump on.
Apron	Concrete surface for collecting excess water and guiding excess water to drainage.
Drainage channel	Channel to collect water from the apron and guide to the soak away pit.
Soak away pit	Pit filled with boulders to let the water infiltrate in the soil, to avoid reproduction of mosquitos and flies.
Hand dug well	Well that was manually dug.
Drilled well (borehole)	Well that was mechanically or manually drilled, with casing and screen pipes in confined or unconfined groundwater.

Main parts of rope pump



Flg.10 Rope Pump's parts

Terms and Definition for main parts of Rope pump

Terms	Definitions	Number in drawing
Wheel cover	The wheel cover will protect the rope from sunlight and to reduce contamination of the rope and pistons.	1
Wheel cover support	Connection between the wheel cover and the structure.	2
Wheel	The wheel will rotate the rope.	3
Handle	The handle transfers human power to the wheel.	4
Bushing	A part for fixing the handle on the structure.	5
Structure	The structure is the main body of the pump, supporting the other pump parts.	6
Riser pipe support	A part for fixing riser pipe.	7
Return pipe support	A part for fixing return pipe.	8
Pump lock	A part for avoiding accidents due to turning back of the handle when handle is released.	9
Guide box	A part to guide the rope smoothly into the riser pipe at the bottom of the well.	10
Discharge pipes and fittings	All PVC parts on the top of the riser pipe to form the outlet of the pump.	11
Riser pipe	Pipe for lifting groundwater from the well.	12
Return pipe	Pipe for guiding the rope back into the well.	13
Piston	PE (Poly Ethylene) product to lift the water in securing the water column in the riser pipe.	14
Rope	PE or Nylon rope for setting pistons at regular intervals and lifting the water.	15

5. COMPONENTS AND PARTS

- The parts of the Rope Pump shall be manufactured with the quality of the recommended standards or
- Other standards equivalent
- The material for the wheel rims is not specified in this standard

RP Main Parts, Materials and recommended Standards

Classification	Parts Name	Subparts Name	Material*	Recommended Standards
Wheel	Wheel Cover		Galvanized Iron sheet	CES 40
			Pop Rivet	-
	Wheel cover support		Angle Iron	ES ISO657-1:2007
	Wheel	Wheel rim	Rubber	-
		Wheel hub	Galvanized Iron Pipe (GIP)	BS EN 10255:2004
			Bolt and nut	ES ISO 4014:1999 ES ISO 4033:2013
		Wheel spoke	Ribbed bar or GIP	ES 547-2:2000 BS EN 10255:2004
		Wheel clamp	Flat iron	ES ISO 1035-3:2007
Handle	Handle	Handle shaft	GIP	BS EN 10255:2004
		Handle grip	uPVC	ISO 1452-2
Bushing	Bushing	Bushing	GIP	BS EN 10255:2004
		Bushing strip	Flat iron	ES ISO 1035-3:2007
Structure	Structure	Pipes	GIP	BS EN 10255:2004
		Bushing support	Angle Iron	ES ISO657-1:2007
			Bolt and nut	ES ISO 4014:1999 ES ISO 4033:2013
	Riser pipe support		GIP	BS EN 10255:2004
	Return pipe support		GIP	BS EN 10255:2004
	Lock		Ribbed/Round bar	ES 547-2:2000
Riser pipe			uPVC	ISO 1452-2
Return pipe			uPVC	ISO 1452-2
T-piece, reducer, elbow			uPVC	ISO 1452-3

*all materials used for construction of the pump should be new, free of rust and cracks.

6. MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS

- Minimum Specifications include performances, features and dimensions
- Producing the items shall consider
  - Main Dimensions
    - The RP structure width, base length and height) are not standardized as there are many RPs with different sizes are produced in Ethiopia
    - Only the dimensions of a number of main parts are standardized
  - Manufacturing and assembling
    - Use of welding JIGs to produce identical products and fit to each other
    - Using measurement tools after assembly

MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS…cont'd

- Welding work
  - Welding works shall be made with fillet welding in accordance with Ethiopian standards listed in "2. Normative Reference".
- Painting
  - Painting shall be done to the welded parts, non-galvanized parts and damaged galvanization to prevent rusting

MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS…cont'd

- Bolts and Nuts
  - All the bolts and nuts to be used for the rope pumps shall be rust-resistant (galvanized or stainless steel).
- External Appearance of Rope Pumps
  - Galvanized and/or painted surface shall be free from faults such as exposed original material, peel, rust, cracks and other defect

7. INSPECTION METHODS

- Visual Test for Welding
  - prior to liquid penetration test in accordance with Ethiopian Standard.
  - Test shall be conducted for the whole pump
- Liquid Penetration Test (Non Destructive Test) for Welding Works
  - If there is any doubt on the quality of welding during the visual test, a liquid penetration test can be conducted for the structure
- Checking standards for materials
  - Using accurate tools like: caliper or measuring tape
  - checking the indicated standard on the material
  - the measuring methods will not be standardized in this application

Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity /Japan International Cooperation Agency

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

Technical Notes on Rope Pump & Associated Structures

October 25, 2016, Addis Ababa

PREMISES

- The Purpose of the Technical Notes are:
  - to share the experience/ tests conducted by the Project
  - To help the next researcher as a stepping stone on the same or related works
- The Technical Notes are on rope pump parts and associated structures
- The Notes are focused on the parts not covered by the standard

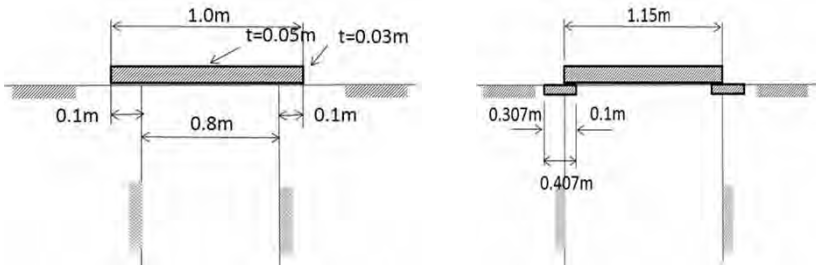
THE TECHNICAL NOTES COVER

1. Structural Design on Concrete Well Covers and Reducer Blocks
2. Concrete Compressive Test for Well Cover and Reducer Blocks
3. Use of HDPE Pipes as an Alternative to uPVC Pipes
4. Concrete Guide Box
5. Test on Bended Frame and Handle of Rope Pump

1. STRUCTURAL DESIGN ON CONCRETE WELL COVERS AND REDUCER BLOCKS

The strength of three items:

- the well cover with the diameter of 100cm
- Well cover with the diameter of 115cm
- The well mouth reducer blocks



The loads considered were

- Live loads and dead loads
- weight of three operators at a time with average weight of 70kgs each
- Weight of three Jerry canes i.e. 75 liters
- Weight of the rope pump
- Weight of the well cover (considered as self weight when analyzed for well cover)
- Weight of the reducer block (self weight)

Analysis and Results Achieved

- Considering the loads applied to the structure, structural analysis were made
- Based on the analysis, the structures were designed to have strength of C-25 grade of concrete
- Accordingly, the analysis has proved that the well covers and the reducer blocks that the Project is promoting are designed with enough strength for the empirically expected stresses in normal rope pump and well operations

2. CONCRETE COMPRESSIVE TEST FOR WELL COVERS AND REDUCER BLOCK

- For the concrete compression test, test cubes were produced with mix ratio of 1:2:3 (cement, sand and gravel)
- The test cubes were properly cured before broken in laboratory
- The test cubes were broken after 6 days and the result found is in line with the strength of C-25 grade concrete

Test cube preparation and compression tests

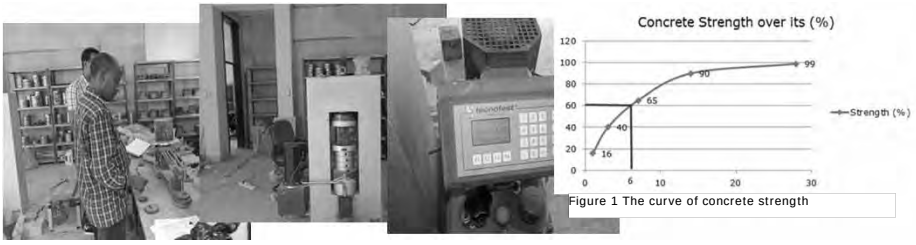


Figure 1 The curve of concrete strength

3. HDPE PIPES AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO UPVC PIPES

- The objective of the study is to see HDPE pipe for rope pump parts in terms of
  - Durability
  - Easiness in operation and maintenance
  - Simplicity in installation by village technicians
  - Cost effectiveness

HDPE pipes as an alternative…cont'd

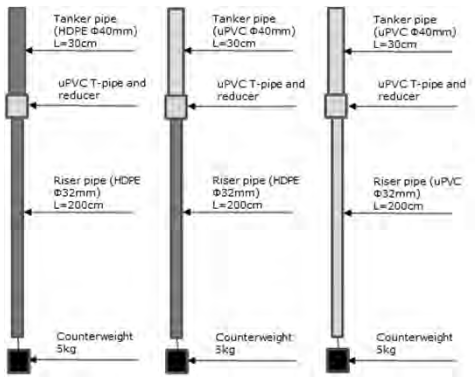
- The methodologies used were trials tests and literature review
- Experiments at workshop and field level
- 2 Rps were installed at field level using HDPE pipe as raising pipe connected to concrete guide boxes and monitored for more than 9 months
- Six experimental trials were made at the shop level.

HDPE pipes as an alternative…cont'd

That is by connecting:

- HDPE pipe as RP tanker to uPVC Tee and HDPE raising pipe to uPVC reducer using PVC glue (2 specimens)
- uPVC pipe as RP tanker to uPVC Tee and HDPE raising pipe to uPVC reducer using PVC glue (2 specimens)
- uPVC pipe as RP tanker to uPVC Tee and uPVC raising pipe to uPVC reducer using PVC glue (2 specimens)

- A 5 kg weight was attached to each specimen and tied to a beam for more than 10 hours. The trials were again checked with 5.5kg for more than 10 hours to further investigate the strength of the connection



Findings

- There were no connection problem faced under both the shop and field level tests
- Connecting HDPE pipe to uPVC pipes and fittings by using uPVC glue is possible at least with a weight of up to 5.5kg for raising main and guide box;
- The diameter of HDPE pipe is not circular, this creates a high clearance with the pistons (exceeding the Ethiopian Rope pump standard, ESA). This reduces the efficiency of the pump;
- Cutting and connecting HDPE pipe to HDPE pipe is more difficult for village technicians and more expensive as compared to uPVC pipes. The problem is more sounding when extension and/or repairing of the raising pipe is required.
- As small diameter HDPE pipes are supplied in rolls, it needs a heavy load to make it straight; otherwise, it seems difficult to prevent bending of HDPE raising pipe.

Conclusion and Recommendations

- HDPE pipe can be used on some parts of the pump as alternative to the uPVC pipe in combination with uPVC & fittings in the RP technology
- Using HDPE pipes as the RP tanker and return pipes which are less liable to maintenance or cutting now and then
- As this part of the pump is above the surface, using HDPE will be advisable as it is UV resistant
- Using uPVC pipes and fittings in the rest of the plumbing parts of the pump

4. CONCRETE GUIDE BOX

- The objective of the study is to see concrete guide box in terms of
  - Durability
  - easiness in manufacturing and installation,
  - cost comparison with the other types of guide boxes

Concrete guide box…cont'd

- The methodologies used were trials tests and literature review
- One Rp was installed with concrete guide box and monitored for more than 4 months
- The guide box was fitted to uPVC raising pipe

Findings

- A concrete guide box is easy to produce, and the production is possible at the village level by Village Technicians;
- The cost of a concrete guide box is less than the cost of other guide boxes made of galvanized iron pipe and reinforcement bar;
- The concrete guide box is properly working without any problem while operation and maintenance;
- A concrete guide box like other guide boxes is susceptible to acid and sulfate attack, that can be mitigated

Conclusion and Recommendations

- concrete guide box has many advantages over the other guide boxes used for rope pump
- Producing the guide box locally by village technicians has also another advantage that is saving transport cost and time
- It is advisable to check the chemical water quality of the well (source) to decide the mitigation measures for the guide box

The concrete guide box after 4 months of installation

5. BENDED FRAME AND HANDLE OF ROPE PUMP

- The objective of the test on bended frame and handle of rope pumps is to check
  - whether bending process can be done by local metal workers
  - and whether a standard set of dimensions of the bended frame and handle can be achieved
- Accordingly the Project has assessed and some private metal workshop, TVET colleges and Metal Industries Development institute to check the availability of bending machines

Bended frame…cont'd

- Made different trail bend using manual and hydraulic bending machines in Addis Ababa and Hawassa
- The trials bends were made based on different radius of bends for the rope pump frame and handle
- It was learnt that the metal workshops feels difficulty in bending based on angle
- Therefore, it was decided to fix the length adjust the angles little by little, while processing
- Good results were found and Bended frame and handle production procedures and drawings were prepared

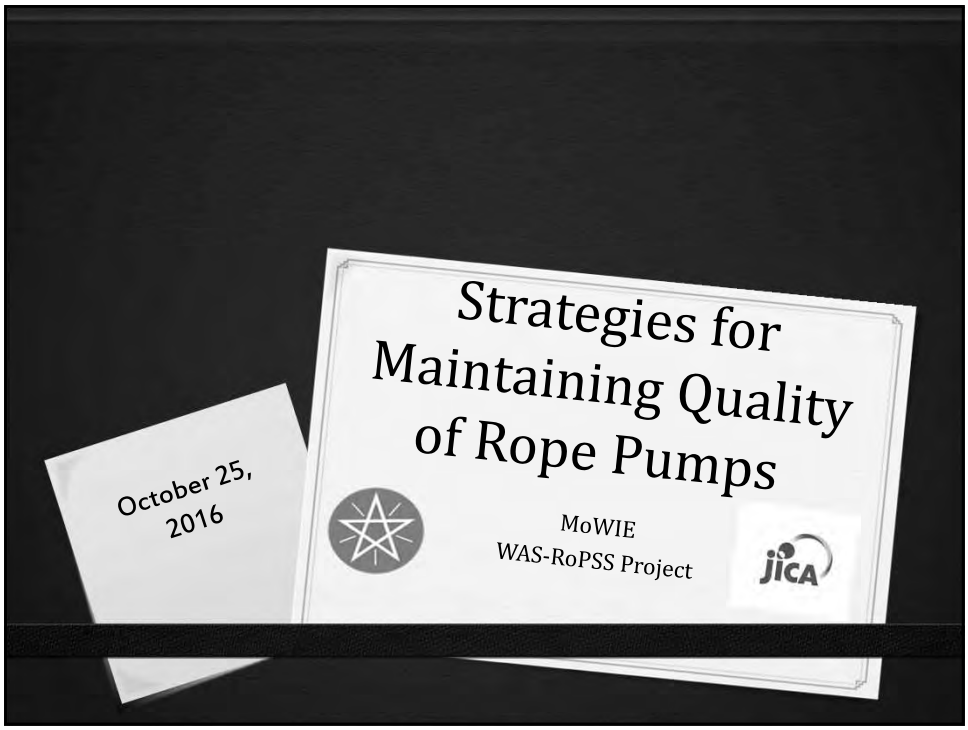
Different Trials in shops using hydraulic and manual bending machines

Conclusion and Recommendations

- As the results of market research of pipe benders and trials of bending works, it was clarified that it is quite possible to produce bending GIPs in remote towns
- It is easy for metal technicians to manufacture manual bending machines for the intended purpose
- A range of 70-100mm radius can be allowed as far as the given dimensions are kept and pipes do not have any defects

Conclusion and Recommendations….cont'd

- Bending radius of 95mm (diameter 190mm) is recommended for GIP 1/2" (frames) for the optimal strength, which can be made either with hydraulic or manual bending machine,
- And 70 mm with 60 ending degree is recommendable for 3/4" GIP handle



Premises

- RP technology is one of the Self-supply technology
- RP technology introduced 10 years ago in Ethiopia
- Maintaining quality standards is essential to establish and expand the RP markets and to keep the reputation of the technology

October 25, 2016

Why quality matters?

If RP manufacturers do not produce a quality RP

- Not compatible with well cover
  →Installation may fail
- Not function
- Not serve for a long time

- No satisfaction of user
- No reputation of technology
- No more market

October 25, 2016

Why quality matters?

If RP installers do not install RP in a proper way

- RP not functioning
- Not serve for a long time

- No satisfaction of user
- No reputation of technology
- No more market

October 25, 2016

Targets of the Strategy Paper

- Government officers and DP who are involved in RP technology dissemination
- RP manufacturers and installers
- RP trainers and assessors of RP technology
- Individuals and organisations who are interested

October 25, 2016

Materials and Tools

1. Minimum standard specifications of RP
2. Technical manual
3. Checklists
4. O&M sheets
5. Price calculation tool
6. Trainers guide
7. List of UCs

October 25, 2016

Strategies in Maintaining the Quality of RP Units

1. Conforming to national standards
2. Promoting internal quality control by manufacturers
3. Promoting customer services

Useful tools
ESA Standard
Technical Manual
Checklist
O&M sheets
Price calculation tool

Strategies in Maintaining the Quality of RP Installation Works

1. Promoting utilisation of trained installers: VTs
2. Promoting internal quality control by installers
3. Promoting customer services and continuous maintenance by VTs and users

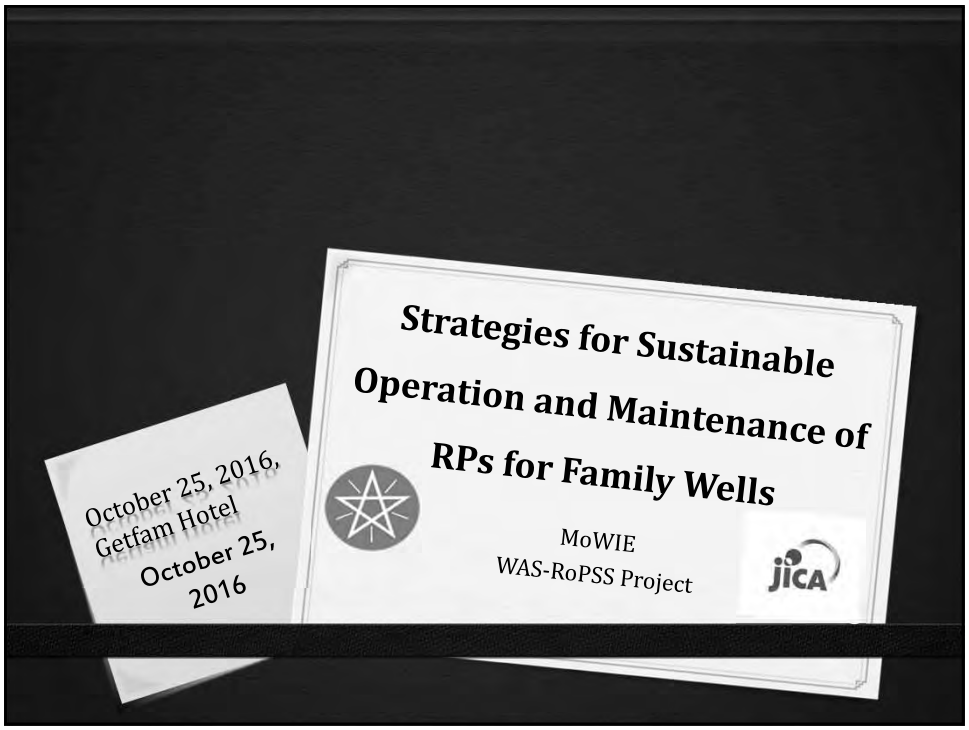
Useful tools
Technical Manual
Checklist
O&M sheets

Strategies in Securing the Human Resources in Rope Pump Manufacturing and Installation

1. Training in system
2. Certification system
3. Private sector business development and ethics of service providers

Useful tools
ESA standard
Technical Manual
Checklists
O&M sheets
Trainers guide
List of UCs

October 25, 2016



Premises

The rope pump technology is:

- A low cost technology, introduced in rural Ethiopia, to improve water supply at household level.
- Self-supply as a sub-component of rural WASH promoting low cost technologies in water supply, including rope pumps
- Introduced by JICA (before 10 year), improved by various stakeholders
- Quality of the pump has been an issue

October 25, 2016

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Lack of Maintenance

Centering problem

Premises…

- In order to maintain the good reputation of the RP and encourage its market demands:
  - ✓RPs in use continue functioning by proper operation and maintenance by users;
  - ✓Any technical problems should be attended by the users or the technicians in a timely manner.
- This RP O & M strategy is prepared to provide useful information for the sustainable operation and maintenance of RPs fitted on family wells

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Intended Targets

- Government officers and development partners who are intending to disseminate the rope pump technology
- Rope pump manufacturers and installers
- Rope pump trainers and assessors of the rope pump technology (COC)
- Individuals and organizations who are interested in the rope pump technology
- RP users

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Materials and Tools

- Operation and Maintenance Sheets
- Village Technicians Service Menu
- List of Manufacturers and Suppliers of Pipes and Fittings
- Self-supply Business Catalogue
- Rope Pump Monitoring Sheet

October 25, 2016

Strategies for Sustainable O&M of RPs for Family Wells

4.1. Proper Operation and Preventive Maintenance by Users

- One of the advantages of the rope pump technology is “easy and local maintainability”.
- By proper operation and preventive maintenance of the pump by users would make the life of the pump significantly long.
- There are examples in Ethiopia to use and maintain rope pumps over 10 years.

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Strategies…

4.2. Strengthening Technical Services of Village Technicians

- The VT are normally assigned at the village level to attend the needs of rope pump installation and well head construction
- VT Service Menus can be utilized to encourage a business-based service giving of the Village Technicians,
- Users awareness on the necessity of payment to their technical services
- It is also important for the government sector to support the enabling environment

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Strategies…

4.3. Promoting Customer Services by Manufacturers

- A rope pump is a marketable product, exchanged with money payment by a customer.
- Customer satisfaction is therefore a very important factor for a good selling of products.
- providing proper operation and maintenance training to the customer during installation.
- Good aftersales services also play a big role in customers satisfaction, for example checking by phone the condition of the pump after it has been installed,
- offering warranty on the quality of manufacturing and offering maintenance services when needed.

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Strategies…

4.4. Rope Pump Monitoring

- Woreda Water Offices are playing a critical role in monitoring and attending technical problems when necessary
- In many cases rope pumps are belonging to individual families and are given lower attention by the government offices,
- as family wells are given more focused as a means to increase national water supply coverage, it is increasingly important for the government offices to monitor the rope pump wells as well.
- Use of Monitoring Sheet

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Other Useful Materials

- **Rope Pump – A Manufacturing, Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual**
- **Rope Pump INSTALLATION checklist for quality control**

October 25, 2016

INTRODUCTION TO THE HANDBOOK FOR ROPE PUMP DISSEMINATION

WAS-RoPSS Project Final Seminar
October 25, 2016

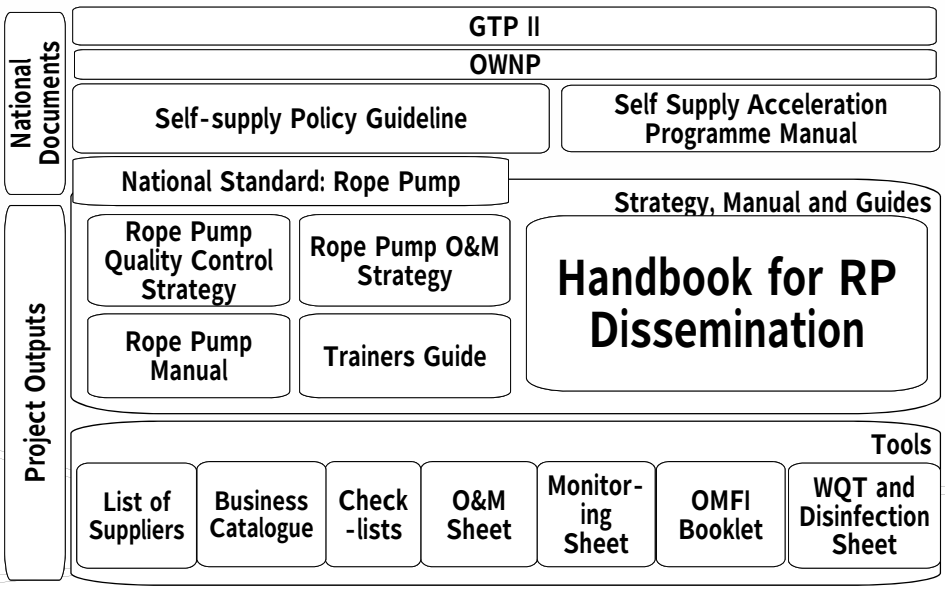
WHY HANDBOOK?

- Urgent need of Self-supply and RP dissemination
- Need of a guiding documents for RP promotion and dissemination activities
- Need of a handy reference for field workers

Field experiences of WAS-RoPSS Project

Handbook

MATERIALS DEVELOPED BY WAS-ROPSS



WHAT IS THIS HANDBOOK?

- The handbook was prepared by WAS-RoPSS Project, under bilateral cooperation agreement
- The information given are not much in-depth, as the reader can refer to other resources, if necessary
- Objectives: To guide and enable **woreda level** water experts, micro-finance institutes, extension or development workers towards rope pump promotional and dissemination activities.
- Scope:

Assumption

- Utilising government channel of communication
- Prioritisation and selection of the target zone/woreda is done by the higher authorities

Focus

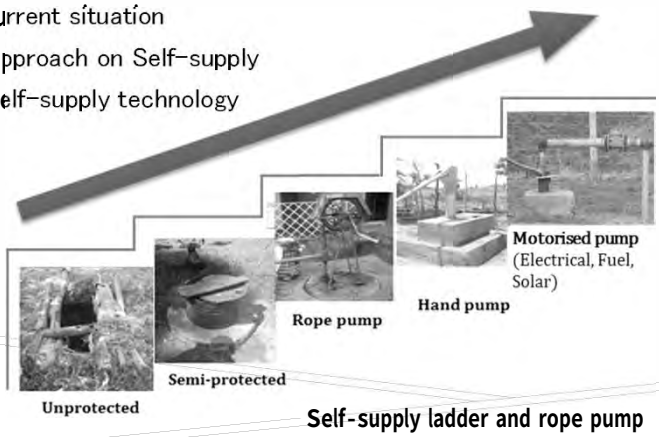
- Woreda and lower level intervention
- Field practices rather than theory

Introduction

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF SELF-SUPPLY IN ETHIOPIA

- Definition of Self-supply
- Self-supply in current situation
- Government's approach on Self-supply
- Rope pump as Self-supply technology



Self-supply ladder and rope pump

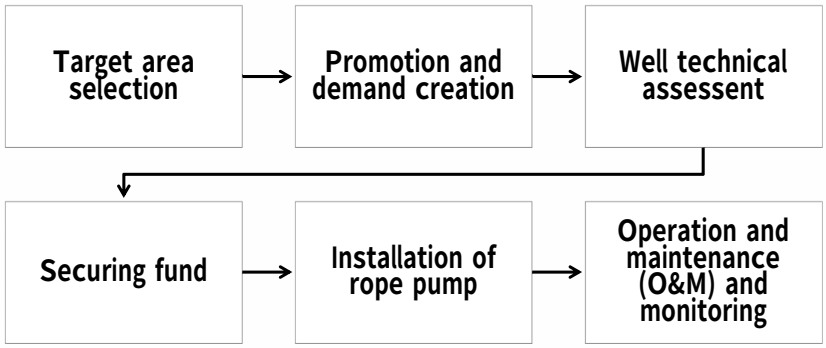
SELF SUPPLY AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

- Business opportunity for well diggers, masons, rope pump manufacturers, installers, maintainers and spare part suppliers
- Sustainability of these business opportunities depend on proper implementation of the technology

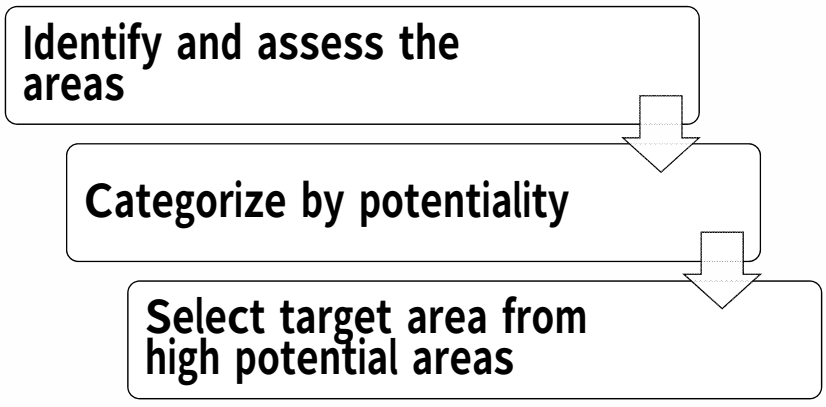
Activities on Rope Pump Dissemination

CHAPTER TWO

OVER ALL PROCESS TO RP DISSEMINATION



TARGET AREA SELECTION 1



TARGET AREA SELECTION 2

Identify and assess the areas

- Be free from the hydro-geology-oriented water quality risks (e.g. fluoride, iron, etc.)
- Have reliable water source (e.g. shallow groundwater, water level up to 25m is recommendable)
- Others; such as,
  - available water resources,
  - Infrastructure
  - demand for the technology
  - access to conventional water supply system.

PROMOTION AND DEMAND CREATION 1

Sensitization of RP promoters : Woreda WASH Team+

Kebele level promotion

PROMOTION AND DEMAND CREATION 2

Contents of Sensitization of RP promoters

- ✓ **Concept of Self-supply**
- ✓ Advantages and limitation of the technology
- ✓ Technical information
- ✓ Water hygiene
- ✓ Agriculture production and multi-purpose use of water
- ✓ Financial service

WELL TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

Criteria for rope pump installation

- Diameter of well : 1.2m
- Not drying during the dry season
- Free from source of pollution

Conditions that users have to agree on

- Clean and deepen the well
- Responsible for operation and maintenance including payment
- Responsible for the water quality when it is used for drinking

SECURING FUND

Households are responsible to finance their well

- **Direct purchase**
- **Loan**

STEPS OF RP INSTALLATION

Preparation of materials and procurement of technician

⇩

Cleaning / dewatering

⇩

Top work construction

⇩

Installation of pump

⇩

Assembling and adjusting and testing the functionality

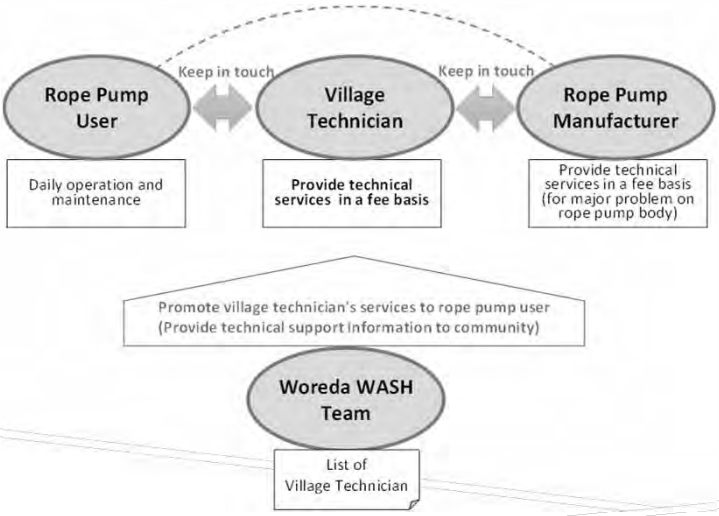
⇩

Giving training for users

⇩

Disinfection of the well

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE



MONITORING

- **By who?**
  - **Woreda Water Offices and other governmental organisations**
- **For what purpose?**
  - **to find out the common technical problems**
  - **to assess the effectiveness of the given technical services**

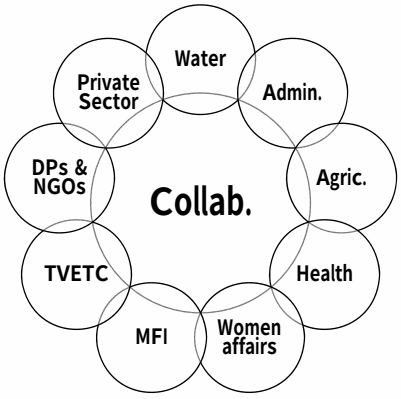
Key Issues for Rope Pump Dissemination

CHAPTER THREE

INTER-SECTORAL COLLABORATION

- Objective;

1. To encourage and enable communication among the sectors
2. To avoid duplication of efforts and to improve cost effectiveness
3. Joint identification and planning of actions to address common issues



MULTIPLE USE SERVICES OF RP WATER

- Definition of "multiple use service of water (MUS)"
- Advantages of using RP for MUS
- Introducing good practices in livelihood improvement

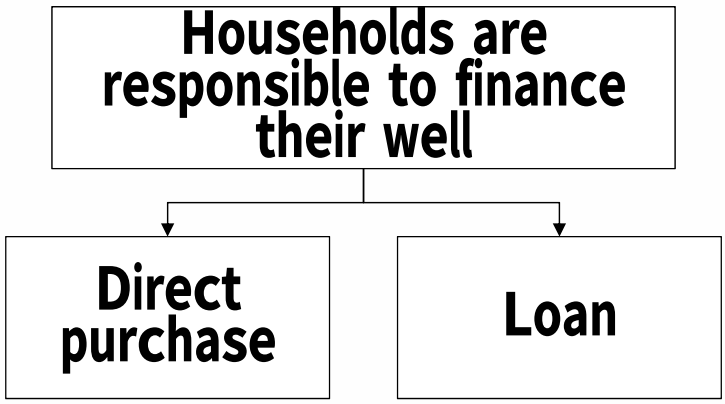
In case of OMFI

FINANCIAL ASPECT

ACCESS TO FINANCE

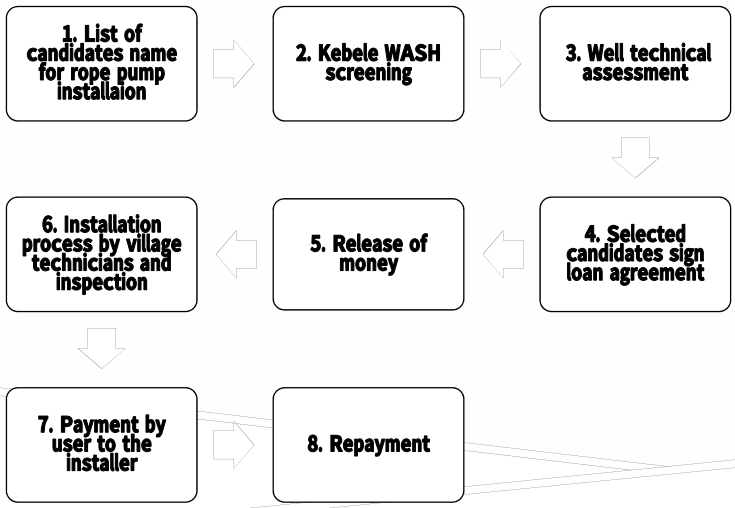
- Importance of "finance" in Self-supply
- WAS-RoPSS experience on rope pump credit scheme with OMFI and WIDB
- Rope pump credit scheme
- Direct purchase
- Prospects

SECURING FUND



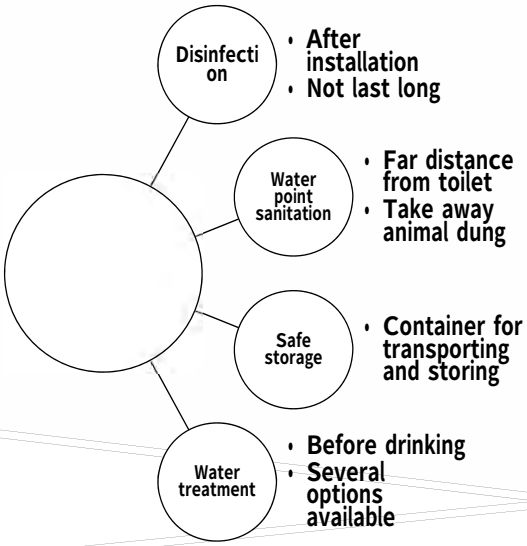
STEPS FOR LOAN

In case of Loan



WATER QUALITY CONCERN

WATER QUALITY CONCERN 1



WATER QUALITY CONCERN 2

◆ Recommendation for water treatment before drinking

✓ Combination of cloth filtering and boiling as a first step
✓ Households should step ahead to purchase effective treatments

ROPE PUMP PROMOTION FOR A BETTER LIFE! - ROLL OUT STRATEGIES AFTER WAS-ROPSS

MoWIE
October 25, 2016
Getfam Hotel

Recommendations by Terminal Evaluation Team

- Dissemination of the results and outcome of the Project
- Adoption of ESA standardized RP specifications
- Scaling-up of capacity building to village technicians and woreda technicians
- Continuous hygiene educaiton activeity by woreda water office and health workers
- Collaboration with BOA

Prospects for RP Dissemination

Internal Strength	Internal Weakness
• Materials and tools • A number of RPs in SNNPR • Trained human resources in SNNPR • MF scheme in SNNPR • TVET system in SNNPR • COC test	• Inadequate support structure (region, zone and woreda) • Inadequate awareness of government staff on Self-supply • Inconsistency in approach of RP distribution (with or without subsidy)
External Opportunity	External Threat
• Policy support • SSTF	• Fluctuation of water level/ rainfall • Inconsistency in RP distribution by development partners (free, or with subsidy)

Prospects for H&S and Livelihood Improvement

Internal Strength	Internal Weakness
• WASH structure • MOU between BoH and WIDB • DAs and HEWs • Private HWTS good suppliers	• Low priority of water hygiene among other health issues
External Opportunity	External Threat
• Sanitation marketing • HHI	• Low awareness of rural dwellers

TOWS Analysis

	External Opportunity	External Threat
Internal Strength	**S-O: Maxi-Maxi Strategy** Strategies that use strengths to maximize opportunities	**S-T: Maxi-Mini Strategy** Strategies that use strengths to minimize threats
Internal Weakness	**W-O: Mini-Maxi Strategy** Strategies that minimize weaknesses by taking advantage of opportunities	**W-T: Mini-Minis Strategy** Strategies that minimize weaknesses and avoid threats

Roll Out Strategies

	External Opportunity	External Threat
Internal Strength	• Utilisation of materials and tools • Adoption of ESA standards • Scaling-up human resource development (TVET, COC) • Scaling-up linking MFI with Self-supply	• Strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration (Sanitation Marketing, HHI) • Awareness raising among community
Internal Weakness	• Strengthening SS unit at regional/zonal/woreda levels • Align with national policy • Partnership with DPs • Strengthening private sector involvement	• Coordination with different stakeholders to align the SS approach (no subsidy) • Monitoring current SS practices

Roll Out Strategies 1

- Adoption of ESA standard
- Dissemination and utilisation of the existing materials/tools (Manual, Strategies, Handbook, etc.)
- Scaling-up human resource development system
  - Technical training through TVET system
  - Assessment of attainment by COC tests
  - Utilisation of certified human resources
- Scaling-up linkage SS with MFI
  - Continuation of RP Credit Scheme

Roll Out Strategies 2

- Strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration (Sanitation Marketing, Household Irrigation Programme)
  - Promotion of H&S and HWTS
- Development and strengthening of private sector service providers

Roll Out Strategies 3

- Strengthening SS unit at national/ regional/ zonal/woreda levels
  - Assignment of (permanent) SS Focal Person
  - Training on Self-supply planning and management
- Monitoring of and drawing lessons from the current practices
  - Group Self-supply and Household Self-supply
  - Subsidy vs. non-subsidy
  - Promotion activities
  - Roles of the government and private sector

Key Issues for discussion

- Possibility of JICA support
- Possibility of WAS-ROPSS key staff remain for some time in support rope pump promotion
- Government look for other development partner to support..
- Official handing over process

Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity / Japan International Cooperation Agency
Project for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement through
Dissemination of Ropes pumps for Drinking Water

Report on WAS-RoPSS Project Final Seminar in Hawassa

Date : October 28, 2016

Venue : Hawassa Central Hotel, Hawassa

Time : 09:30-17:00

Participants: As attached (Annex 2)

Contents:

The programme of the seminar is attached as Annex 1. The summary of the contents are as follows.

1. Opening Remark

The opening remark was given by Mr.Tamene Hailu, Rural WASH Coordinator of Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE). He in his remark highlighted the overall activities in rural water supply across the nation and the efforts have been given through the Ministry and development partners to increase rural water coverage through One WASH Program. In addition, he also mentioned the achievements of the WAS-RoPSS Project in the target woredas and how much the inputs were important to other parts of the country. Moreover, he stressed the experience, lessons and the good practices gained through WAS-RoPSS Project in its pilot woredas could be taken to other places within the region. And he closed his speech with a good wish to the participants.

Mr.Kassu Eshete, Socio-economist of Water, Irrigation and Development Bureau (WIDB) and Focal Person for the Project, briefed the activities of Self-supply as one of the modalities for rural water supply and through rope pump dissemination activities like hygiene and sanitation, drinking water supply and income generation activities. He appreciated the Project for its contribution and for the lessons learnt for the 10,000 rope pump distribution throughout the region. He also expressed his appreciation on behalf of WIDB to Omo Micro Finance institution, IRC and other development partners for their enormous contribution to the success of the project as well as to the entire region. He has also mentioned to the participant that the region will utilized and use all available resources produced as a direct result the interventions of the Project.

2. Presentation on Project Outline and Achievements

Mr.Kassu Eshete presented the outline and major achievement of WAS-RoPSS Project. See Annex 3 for the details.

3. Presentation on National Standard for RP and Technical Notes

Mr.Tedros Tadele, Electro-mechanical Engineer of MoWIE presented the National Standard of Rope Pump specifications and Technical Notes, produced by the Project. See Annex 4 for the details.

4. Presentation on Strategy for RP Quality Control and O&M

Mr.Tamene Hailu, Rural WASH Coordinator of MoWIE presented the two strategic papers; “Strategies for Maintaining Quality of RPs for Manufacturing, Installation and Maintenance Services”, and “Strategies for Sustainable Operation and Maintenance of RPs for Family Wells”. See Annex 5 for the details.

5. Presentation on Handbook for RP Dissemination through Self-supply

Mr.Kassu Eshete, Mr.Lebenu Lemma, Water Quality Expert of WIDB, SNNPR and Mr.Mekuria Meskele, Rural Credit Officer, Omo Micro Finance Institution presented the main contents of “Handbook for RP Dissemination through Self-supply”. See Annex 6 for the details.

6. Presentation on Roll-out Strategies

Mr.Eyasu Guta, Technical / Program Support Officer of MoWIE presented the Roll-out Strategy. See Annex 7 for the details.

7. Questions and Comments

The followings are the comments and questions raised during the seminar.

(C: comments, Q: questions)

[General Comment]

C: It is a great thing we have gained and experienced through JICA -WAS-RoPSS Project, when we look at all these resources and materials, it is great.

[Human Resources and Technical Transfer]

Q: In relation to the Village Technicians who have passed the CoC, it is good if the regional office or Ministry acknowledge the ones who passed the test with a written document or letter so that they can participate in a bid on rope pump installation or manufacturing.

Q: Does WIDB have any plan of procuring the installers?

Q: Regarding TVET, apart from manufacturing rope pump and giving training, is there any technological advancement on rope pump technology?

[Finance]

Q: There is still confusion between Woreda Water Office and Woreda Omo Micro Finance on the implementation of the MOU on RP dissemination. We used to work on according to the existing MOU, however, recently, WIDB circulated to their line offices against the MOU, What is the solution to this?

Q: It is believed that there is fund available for other credit scheme like alternative energy source. Is there any fund available on RP dissemination?

Q: To whom the payment of RPs goes? It is not clear.

[Spare Parts]

Q: What is the solution when it comes to spare parts? We have already facing problems with the Afridev pumps and it seems RP may face the same fate, if nothing is done in this regard.

[Scaling-up]

Q: After WAS-RoPSS Project phases out, how do stakeholders work together in rope pump dissemination activities in the future?

Q: Woreda Water Offices have a problem with computers and motorbike to properly implement the field activities. Any solutions for it?

After noted all the above, the house agreed that all the questions and comments would be forwarded to the Steering Committee Meeting, scheduled on the following day, as the representatives of WIDB were not present on the session.

8. Closing Remark

At the end of the meeting Mr.Ephrem Fufa, Program Officer of JICA Ethiopia Office, remarked that the impact of this the Project was enormous in many ways. And the participants of the Seminar were the results of all those efforts of the Project. He expressed his pleasure to see many trained people on the rope pump technology, which wasn't the case some years before.

He appreciated the discussion session that the all raised questions and comments were about

how to tackle the challenges as the participants were working on it.

He said that the Project was a great success and he was proud it.

Rereading computer and material related issue, some of the equipment would be given to the regional office and the regional office may provide the office with some of the remaining materials. As a government partner JICA would keep supporting the region. He closed his remark with thanking all the participants.

The seminar was ended at 17:00.

End

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)

WAS-RoPSS Final Seminar

Date : October 28, 2016

Venue : Central Hawassa Hotel, Hawassa

Program :

Time	Contents	Resource person
09:00	Opening	MoWIE
09:10	Remark by WIDB	WIDB
09:20	Outline of the Project Activities and Achievements	Kassu Eshete, WIDB-SNNPR
09:40	Presentation on the Technical Output ・ National Standard: Rope Pump ・ Technical Note	Tedros Tadele, MoWIE
10:10	Tea Break	
10:30	Strategies on RP Quality Control and O&M	Tamane Hailu, MoWIE
11:00	Certificate Presentation	
12:00	Lunch	
13:30	Presentation on RP Dissemination Handbook ・ Background and introduction ・ Chapter 1 ・ Chapter 2 ・ Chapter 3	Kassu Eshete, WIDB-SNNPR Lebenu Lema, WIDB-SNNPR, Mekuria Meskele, OMFI
15:00	Tea Break	
15:30	Q&A	
16:00	The Way Forward ・ Rolling Out Strategy	Tamene Hailu, MoWIE
16:30	Remark from JICA Ethiopia Office	JICA Ethiopia Office
16:40	Remark by MoWIE	MoWIE
16:50	Closing Remark	WIDB

Facilitator : Water and Irrigation Development Bureau, SNNPR

Attendance for Final Seminar
Date and Venue: 28 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	Derje Haile	Mechanic	WIDB
8	Lebenu Lema	Water Quality Expert	WIDB
9	Mekuria Meskele	Rural Credit Officer	OMFI
10	Tegegnwork Serawit	Rural Credit Officer	OMFI
11	Girma Befekadu	Expert	TVET Bureau
12	Kifle Hamesso	Head	Zonal Admin Office (Sidama)
13	Samson Melese	Expert	Zonal Water Office (Kafa)
14	Tedele Bedelu	Rep of head	Zonal Admin Office (Segen)
15	Abdulfetah Yasin	Operation and Mentainace Coordinator	Zonal Water Office (Gurage)
16	Mulat Sherif	Advisor	Zonal Admin Office (Gurage)
17	Mulugeta Negash	Office representative	Zonal Water Office (Konta)
18	Mekonnen Dinke	Officer	Zonal Water Office (Sheka)
19	Temesgen Alemayehu	WSS Coordinator	Zonal Water Office (Wolayta)
20	Abdulfetah Ebrahim	Head	Zonal Water Office (Silte)
21	Mesele Aynalem	Expert	Zonal OMFI Office (Gamo Gofa)
22	Abdu Kedir	Head of Agri	Zonal Agriculture Office (Bench Maji)
23	Getahun Tadesse	Head repersentative	Zonal Water Office (Bench Maji)
24	Yilef Birhanu	Water Engineer	Zonal Water Office (Sidama)
25	Taddese Katiso	Mechanic	Zonal Water Office (Hadiya)
26	Alemeshet Mergia	Head repersentative	Zonal Water Office (Hadiya)
27	Samuel Shigule	R/Head (Adivsor)	Zonal Admin Office (Hadiya)
28	Getachew Efumo	Driver	Zonal Admin. Office (Hadiya)
29	Tegay Worku	Technical Head	Zonal Water Office (Bench Maji)
30	Gebeyehu Thomas	Water Engineer	Zonal Admin Office (Kambata Timbalo)
31	Mulatu Banti	Water Expert	Zonal Water Office (Gedeo)
32	Mintiwabe Alben	Officer	Zonal OMFI Branch Office (Gedeo)
33	Mekonen Atele	Admin. Officer	Zonal Admin (Besketo)
34	Agegnehu Alemayhu	Manager	Zonal Water Office (Besketo)
35	Adamu Abate	Vice Head	Zonal OMFI Office (Besketo)
36	Mengestu Hailu	Plant Scinece	Zonal Agri Office (Besketo)
37	Markos Liftu	Nutrition Focal Person	Zonal Health Office (Besketo)
38	Dana Dejene	Water Expert	Zonal Water Office (Dawro)
39	Menu Tega	Expert	Zonal Water Office (Dawro)
40	Bafiru Ute	Operation	Zonal Water Office (Dawro)
41	Mulatu Sode	Head	Gombora Woreda WWO
42	Sintalem Matiyos	Water Expert	Gombora Woreda WWO
43	Selamu Ergudi	Head	Gombora Woreda Health Office
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	Mesay Beyene	S/Manager	Dale Woreda OMFI
59	Melkamu Tadele	Head	Yirgachefe Woreda WWO

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

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

Dispatch of Japanese Experts

Position	Name		Duration of Assignment	MM
Chief Advisor / Dissemination Strategy	Akino Kitazume	1	2013.03.26-2013.05.09	1.50
		2	2013.06.09-2013.07.23	1.50
		3	2013.09.17-2013.10.31	1.50
		-	2014.02.02-2014.02.07*	-
		4	2014.04.02-2014.07.08	3.00
		5	2014.09.20-2014.11.11*	1.77
		6	2015.01.07-2015.05.10	4.13
		7	2015.06.29-2015.08.06	1.30
		8	2015.10.16-2015.12.14	2.00
		9	2016.01.14-2016.04.29	3.63
		10	2016.06.04-201608.15	2.43
		11	2016.09.20-2016.11.15	1.90
Deputy Chief Advisor / Dissemination	Takeshi Ono	1	2013.06.01-2013.09.07	3.30
		2	2013.10.25-2013.12.06	1.43
		3	2014.01.24-2014.03.30	2.20
		4	2014.11.02-2014.12.16	1.50
		5	2015.02.22-2015.03.23	1.00
		6	2015.06.01-2015.07.05	1.17
		7	2016.10.03-2016.10.23	0.70
Mechanical Engineering / Mechanical Design	Yoichi Harada	1	2013.04.01-2013.04.30	1.00
		2	2013.09.29-2013.11.27	2.00
		3	2014.05.02-2014.06.30	2.00
		4	2014.10.05-2014.12.03	2.00
		5	2015.01.31-2015.03.01	1.00
		6	2016.03.01-2016.03.30	1.00
		7	2016.05.10-2016.06.08	1.00
		8	2016.10.08-2016.10.22	0.50
Drilling Technologies / Construction Management	Hidekuni Usami	1	2013.03.26-2013.04.24	1.00
		2	2013.11.10-2013.12.24	1.50
		3	2014.04.23-2013.06.21	2.00
		4	2015.03.15-2015.03.30	0.53
		5	2016.02.01-2016.02.22	0.73
		6	2016.06.14-2016.07.06	0.77
Agriculture (Micro-irrigation / Cultivation)	Takako Uchida	1	2013.03.26-2013.06.15	2.73
		2	2013.11.29-2014.01.27	2.00
		3	2014.05.18-2014.06.30	1.47
		4	2014.10.21-2014.12.04	1.50
		5	2015.03.09-2015.05.07	2.00
		6	2015.11.05-2015.12.24	1.67
		7	2016.02.11-2016.03.30	1.63
		8	2016.05.25-2016.06.30	1.23
Sanitation & Hygiene	Kaina Homma	1	2013.04.13-2013.08.11	1.50
		2	2013.12.01-2014.02.28	3.00
		3	2014.04.23-2014.07.08*	2.67
Sanitation & Hygiene/ Community Development	Kaina Homma	4	2014.08.25-2014.10.08*	1.50
		5	2014.11.28-2015.04.08	4.40
		6	2015.04.24-2015.05.15*	0.73
		7	2015.06.13-2015.08.01	1.67
		8	2015.10.15-2015.12.28	2.50
		9	2016.01.12-2016.03.31	2.67
		10	2016.05.09-2016.07.02	1.83
		11	2016.08.30-2016.11.15	2.60
Micro Finance / Improvement of Rural Livelihood	Ayano Ishii	1	2013.03.26-2013.05.31*	1.00
		2	2013.08.07-2013.11.09*	1.00
	Jun Sugai	1	2014.02.01-2014.04.13*	1.00
			Total MM	**94.83**

*MM is calculated only the duration on the contract with JICA. Some MM were subsidized by the consultant.

List of Handover Equipment from WAS-RoPSS to MoWIE

No	Name	Number	Specification	Condition
1	Video projector	1	Sony /VPL-Dx100 LCD Projector	Good
2	Photocopy machine	1	1300678X (FT1X043, AR5620NGSF1), Sharp AR 5620N	Good
3	Desktop PC	1	Dell/ optiplex GX790, core i3, 2GB, HDD 500GB, 19inch screen	Good
4	Color Laser Printer (A4)	1	HP Laser Jet 500 color M551	Good
5	Laminator	1	LTA32E (for A3 size)	Good
6	UPS	1	1050VA	
7	Projection screen	1		Good
8	Binding machine	1	S-100	Good

List of Handover Equipment from WAS-RoPSS to WIDB/SNNPR

No	Name	Number	Specification	Condition
1	Desktop PC	1	Dell/ optiplex GX790, core i3, 2GB, HDD 500GB, 19inch screen	Good
2	Video projector	1	Sony /VPL-Dx100 LCD Projector	Good
3	Laptop PC	1	TOSHIBA/satellite core i5, 4GB, HDD 500GB, 15.6inch screen	Good
		1		Out of service
4	Laptop PC	4	TOSHIBA/satellite L855 core i5, 6GB, HDD 640GB, 15.6 inch screen	Good
5	UPS	1	1050VA	Good
6	Binding machine	1	S-100	Good
7	Printer	1	HP M1212nf Laser Jet all in one machine	Good
8	Electric Generator	2	Robin Diesel Generator RGD5500	Good
9	Electric Generator	4	RGD5000 Self Start	Good
10	Digital Color Turbidity Measuring Instrument	1	Kyoritsu Chemical-Check Lab Corp, /WA-PT-4DG	Good
11	Photocopy machine	1	Sharp AR 5620N	Good
12	Vehicle	3	2 Toyota Land cruiser and 1 Toyota Hilux	Good