

## Summary of the Results of the Evaluation Survey

<b>1. Outline of the Project</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Republic of Malawi	<b>Project Title:</b> Project for Enhancement of Operation and Maintenance for Rural Water Supply
<b>Issue Sector :</b> Rural Water Supply	<b>Cooperation Scheme:</b> Technical cooperation project
<b>Division in Charge:</b> Global Environment Department	<b>Total Cost :</b> 331 million (JPY) (at the time of the terminal evaluation)
<b>Period of Cooperation (R/D):</b> Signature of R/D on 18 <sup>th</sup> February 2011 July 2011 –June 2015 (four years)	<b>Partner Country's Implementing Organization :</b> Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD), Mchinji District Council
	<b>Related Cooperation :</b> The Project for Selected Market Centres and Rural Water Supply in Mchinji and Kasungu District (August 2012 – March 2015)
<p><b>1-1. Background of the Project</b></p> <p>In the Republic of Malawi (hereinafter referred to as Malawi), the water supply coverage in rural areas is about 70% while 30% of the facilities are not functional. The access rate to safe water in rural areas is about 50% (JSR2008). The low access to water supply results in spending a great deal of time and effort in collecting water by the rural population. Hence rural population does not full engage in economic or development activities for their wellbeing and the nation. In addition, the rural population access unprotected water source which affect their health status as they are exposed to water borne diseases.</p> <p>The non-functionality of water facilities is mainly attributed to inappropriate Operation and Maintenance (herein after referred to O&amp;M) system of water supply facilities, aging facilities, destruction or theft, lack of capacity at district level, inadequate evaluation and monitoring system and insufficient spare parts supply chain among others.</p> <p>According to “Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (MGDS II) 2011-2016”, irrigation and water resources development is one of the nine priority areas. The strategy mentions that access to the water source within a one way walking of 500m should be realized as a medium-term goal and that coverage should be increased to 86% by 2016.</p> <p>In addition, the strategy is also aimed to enhance the capacity of O&amp;M of water supply facilities that is carried out through improving existing “Community Based Management (CBM)” which was introduced in the 1990s and to improve functionality rate of water supply facilities.</p> <p>Based on the background mentioned above, the Malawi government aims to disseminate (roll out) the O&amp;M framework which is a part of CBM nationwide, and a technical cooperation project proposal was submitted to the Japanese government to strengthen the contents more practically. In response to the proposal, the Japanese government is assisting in the implementation of “the Project for Enhancement of Operation and Maintenance for Rural Water Supply” by MoAIWD and Mchinji District Council for four years from July, 2011 to June, 2015.</p> <p><b>1-2. Project Overview</b></p> <p><b>(1) Overall Goal</b></p> <p>The strengthened practical O&amp;M framework is applied nationwide.</p> <p><b>(2) Project Purpose</b></p> <p>The existing O&amp;M framework is strengthened practically for subsequence nationwide dissemination.</p> <p><b>(3) Outputs</b></p>	

- 1) Implementation structure for strengthening the existing O&M framework for rural water supply is set up.
- 2) Present situation and challenges of O&M for rural water supply are investigated.
- 3) The existing O&M framework is strengthened based on the field test in Mchinji District.
- 4) The strengthened O&M framework is applied to the whole Mchinji District.
- 5) The strengthened framework is widely understood.

#### (4) Inputs

- 1) Japanese side:

Chief Advisor, Project Leader/Rural Water Supply, O&M of Rural Water Supply Facilities I & II, Rural Water Supply Training II, Training I, O&M Rural Water Supply Facilities (Boreholes), Project Coordination/Hygiene & Sanitation (Total MM is 107.9MM as of 1<sup>st</sup> October 2014).

Equipment: Machinery and Equipment such as Copy Machine, 4WD Station Wagon, Motorbikes, PC were provided by Japanese side (JPY7,337,000).

Training in the third countries: 11 persons

Operational cost: JY54,542,000

- 2) Malawian side :

Counterparts: 35 persons in total

Facility and utilities provided: Project office

Operational cost: Budget of Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) was allocated for JICA supported programme.

## 2. Evaluation Team

Members of Evaluation Team	Japanese side		
	Team Leader	Mr. Yukihiro EJIRI	Senior Assistant Director, Water Resources and Disaster Management Group, Global Environment Department, JICA
	Rural Water Supply	Mr. Yuji UNE	Internal Support Committee Member
	Cooperation Planning	Mr. Koji SHIMIZU	Water Resource Management Team 2, Global Environment Department, JICA
	Evaluation Analysis	Mr. Satoshi NAGASHIMA	ICONS Inc.
	Malawian side		
	Member	Mr. John Kumwenda	Deputy Director, Department of Water Supply Services
Period of Evaluation	22 <sup>nd</sup> November 2014 – 10 <sup>th</sup> December 2014		Type of Evaluation : Terminal evaluation

## 3. Results of Evaluation

### 3-1 Verification of Achievement

#### (1) Level of the achievement of Outputs

Output 1: Implementation structure for strengthening the existing O&M framework for rural water supply is set up.

Output 1 is expected to be achieved. The Project Task Force (PTF) meetings were held sufficiently and it can be said that implementation structure for strengthening the existing O&M framework for rural water supply has been set up.

Output 2: Present situation and challenges of O&M for rural water supply are investigated.

Output 2 has been achieved. Lessons learnt and problems on O&M of water supply facilities and

improvement of sanitation were identified and the present situation and challenges on O&M of rural water supply facilities were shared with C/Ps of the Project. Therefore, it can be said that the present situation and challenges of O&M for rural water supply have been investigated.

Output 3: The existing O&M framework is strengthened based on the field test in Mchinji District.

Output 3 has already been achieved. Ten test activities were carried out based on the measures to solve the problem and O&M framework (comprehensive series of guidelines and manuals) has been developed. Therefore it can be said that the existing O&M framework has been strengthened based on the field test in Mchinji District.

Output 4: The strengthened O&M framework is applied to the whole Mchinji District.

Output 4 is expected to be achieved. O&M training for Water Point Committees (WPCs) (refresher's courses) had been carried out in 50 WPCs based on the strengthened O&M framework. CBM O&M trainer's training (refresher's courses) was carried out for 90 extension workers and the number of WPCs training conducted by each extension worker has been increasing. In addition, preparations of the five-year plan of O&M, activities of the community radio have been carried out. Trainings are also planned to be conducted for extension workers on monitoring and evaluation of O&M for water supply facilities. Therefore, it can be said that the strengthened O&M framework is expected to be applied to the whole Mchinji District.

Output 5: The strengthened framework is widely understood.

Output 5 is expected to be achieved. A workshop for development partners and NGOs was held for the nationwide dissemination of O&M framework and a number of relevant stakeholders attended. The O&M guidelines and manuals developed are in the process of obtaining official approval by the MoAIWD and it has not yet been distributed. But it will be distributed by the end of the Project. Therefore it can be said that the strengthened framework will be widely understood.

## **(2) Level of the achievement of Project Purpose**

Project Purpose: The existing O&M framework is strengthened practically for subsequent nationwide dissemination.

The project purpose is likely to be achieved. O&M framework was stated in the Joint Sector Review (JSR) in 2013 and also discussed to be stated in 2014. Eight guidelines/manuals out of 12 are in the process of official approval and remaining four will be approved by March 2015. Ownership consciousness is likely to be improved in WPCs through application of the strengthened O&M framework. Therefore it can be said that the existing O&M framework is likely to be strengthened practically for subsequent nationwide dissemination.

## **3-2 Summary of Evaluation Results**

### **(1) Relevance: High**

Consistency with Policies in Malawi, consistency with the Needs of Malawian side, consistency with the policy of Japan and Utilization of experience of technical cooperation were confirmed.

### **(2) Effectiveness: High**

Indicators of the Project Purpose (1) stating O&M framework in Joint Sector Review Reports, (2) acknowledgement of guidelines/manuals/training materials developed and (3) Ownership consciousness is improved in WPCs are likely to be achieved and the Project Purpose is expected to be achieved.

**(3) Efficiency: Relatively High**

All activities contributed to the achievement of Outputs. There was no problem on the input from Japanese side but some problems were observed in a part of the inputs from Malawian side such as Malawian side C/Ps insufficiently participate due to some constraints and funding from Malawian side was not disbursed as planned.

**(4) Impact: Expected to be Moderate**

The roadmap to achieve the Overall Goal was prepared and application for PSIP budget has started within MoAIWD. However there are several uncertain factors and it is difficult to foresee expectation of the achievement. It is necessary to make a best effort by Malawian government to achieve the Overall Goal.

**(5) Sustainability: Moderate**

Sustainability is moderate as following reasons.

**1) Policy and institutional aspects**

The current policy will be continued even after the project completion. For the nationwide dissemination of the O&M framework, a roadmap was prepared but it is necessary to refine the contents of the roadmap.

**2) Organizational aspects**

Human resources in MoAIWD and Districts level are insufficient.

**3) Financial aspects**

The estimated cost for nationwide dissemination of O&M framework is 1 billion 152 million Mkw. The cost for holding three regional workshops is to be funded by the PSIP budget but it is difficult to realize without support from other Development Partners for the cost for dissemination of O&M framework to all districts (about 1.1 billion Mkw). Thus it is necessary to conduct lobby activities to the donors and coordinating structure by MoAIWD.

**4) Technical aspects**

Most of the technical capacity will be retained by C/Ps, but cooperation from development partners and NGOs is still necessary.

**3-3 Contributing Factors to Realize the Effects**

**(1) On the contents of the Plan**

N/A

**(2) On the implementing process**

1) Long-term expert were dispatched for the Project and there were several benefits such as smooth execution of project activities without interruptions during renewal of contract period, continuous dissemination of information to C/Ps as well as relevant stakeholders, building good relationships with C/Ps, etc.

2) In the Project, the second fiscal year and the third fiscal year were not divided and regarded as the second stage. This arrangement has allowed conducting activities at the end of Japanese fiscal year that would be otherwise being interrupted. As a result, it became easier to continue with project activities such as monitoring the result of the field test activities.

3) Information was regularly shared between the Malawi side and the Japanese side through the

Project based on the lessons learnt, and it can be said that all project activities has been jointly conducted and have hence created a high sense of ownership towards the Project by the Malawian side.

### **3-4 Inhibiting Factors to Cause the Problem**

#### **(1) On the contents of the Plan**

N/A

#### **(2) On the implementing process**

- 1) Low motivation due to undisbursed C/P fund was observed at times. In addition, the number of C/P was also insufficient since there is a high vacancy rate in the sector and C/Ps are conducting multiple activities simultaneously.
- 2) According to the R/D, it was agreed that C/Ps activity cost will be allocated through PSIP part II funding but there has been little disbursement of funds for project activities.

### **3-5 Conclusion**

The existing O&M framework was strengthened practically for the subsequent nationwide dissemination through continued efforts of the project team and at the moment, many stakeholders are aware of the result of the Project and showing high level of interest. Therefore, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of the Project is high.

However, there is still room for improving the sustainability of the Project. To disseminate the strengthen O&M framework as Overall Goal, a roadmap has been prepared but at the time of the terminal evaluation, the implementing structure (organizational and/or financial aspects) is still uncertain. Human resources are scarce in the headquarter level and at District level and financial resources are limited as analyzed in the chapter of Sustainability. It is therefore necessary to plan properly to form a firm implementing structure to coordinate and carry out the roadmap for nationwide dissemination of the strengthen O&M framework.

### **3-6 Recommendation**

#### During the project period

- (1) Assisting refining and implementation of the roadmap
- (2) Officially approving the guidelines and manuals as soon as possible and guide the Development Partners and NGOs for the utilization
- (3) Organizing a SWG meeting by the end of the Project
- (4) Assessment of the effectiveness of using community radio (continuation of the impact study)

#### Recommendation after the Project

- (1) Establishment of coordination mechanism for implementing the roadmap
- (2) Increasing the number of WMAs at the District level

### **3-7 Lessons Learnt**

- (1) Confirming advantages and disadvantages when conducting similar multiple projects in the same area
- (2) Using quantified indicators in the PDM