

Country Name Republic of Zambia	<b>Sustainable Operation and Maintenance Project for Rural Water Supply (SOMAP) 2</b>		
<b>I. Project Outline</b>			
Background	<p>In Zambia, only 37% of the rural population had access to safe water in 2005. In order to improve the situation, the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Unit (RWSSU) under the Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH) issued the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme 2006-2015 (NRWSSP), including an objective to improve operation and maintenance (O&amp;M) system for water supply facilities. The government of Japan has supported construction of deep wells with hand pump since 1985. However, the follow-up study pointed out the issues of maintenance of water supply facilities. JICA launched a technical cooperation project, "Sustainable Operation and Maintenance Project for Rural Water Supply Phase 1 (SOMAP 1) which had piloted sustainable O&amp;M mechanisms in Monze and Mumbwa District Councils in order to enable communities to use existing deep wells with hand pumps longer and better by establishing sustainable supply chain of spare parts and providing necessary capacity development for stakeholders. Experiences and lessons learnt from SOMAP1 were compiled into "National Guidelines for Sustainable Operation and Maintenance of Hand Pumps in Rural Areas" as O&amp;M principles, and the guidelines were officially launched in November, 2007. Under this situation, the government of Zambia requested the government of Japan technical cooperation to sustain the state of operation of water supply facilities with hand pumps through wider application of the O&amp;M principles and the SOMAP O&amp;M model established by SOMAP Phase 1.</p>		
Objectives of the Project	<p>Through defining the SOMAP O&amp;M model* in Monze District (Southern Province )and Mumbwa District(Central Province), implementing the SOMAP O&amp;M model in districts (Chibombo, Kapiri Mponshi, Mkushi, and Serenje) in Central province as well as commencing the O&amp;M principles in other places where the Area Based Programme (ABPs)<sup>1</sup> are working, the project aimed at sustainable operation of water facilities with hand pumps by wider application of the O&amp;M principles** and the SOMAP O&amp;M model, thereby contributing to improvement of operation rate of hand pumps.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overall Goal: Operation rate of hand pumps will be improved.</li> <li>2. Project Purpose: The state of operation of water points fitted with hand pumps is sustained through wider application of O&amp;M principles and SOMAP O&amp;M Model.</li> </ol> <p>Note 1: * The SOMAP O&amp;M model is the mode which is established in Monze and Mumbwa based on O&amp;M principles under National O&amp;M Guidelines. The model is composed of the following 5 mechanisms: 1) Community contribution and management mechanism, 2) Repair work mechanism, 3) Toolkit management mechanism (for repair work), 4) Supply chain of spare parts, 5) Monitoring mechanism (for O&amp;M activities)<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Note 2: ** The O&amp;M principles are: 1) Cost sharing, 2), Sustainable supply chain, 3) O&amp;M mechanism, 4) Choice of appropriate technologies, and 5) Capacity building.</p>		
Activities of the project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project sites: Monze District in Southern Province and Five Districts (Kapiri Mponshi, Chibombo, Serenje, Mkushi and Mumbwa) in Central Province</li> <li>2. Main activities: 1) Monitoring Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) activities and conducting "Verification Study" in Monze and Mumbwa District, 2) Review and revisions on the Stock Management Manual and Financial Management Manual, 3) Conducting Situation Analysis and establishment of Monitoring Mechanism in the 5 target districts in Central Province, 4) Trainings for Area Pump Menders (APMs) and Environmental Health Technician (EHTs) on O&amp;M, 5) Capacity development for the Village Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (V-WASHE)<sup>3</sup> and sensitization for community members, etc.</li> <li>3. Inputs (to carry out above activities)             <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <b>Japanese Side</b>                1) Experts: 7 persons                2) Equipment: Vehicle, PC, printer, fax machine                3) Local staff: 5 persons                4) Local cost: cost for the local consultant, costs to support district councils of the 4 target districts in Central Province for implementation of the SOMAP O&amp;M model and establishment of the information management system (IMS), other operational cost.             </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <b>Zambian Side</b>                1. Staff allocated: 60 persons                2. Land and Facilities: Office spaces in the Ministry of Local Government and Housing                3. Equipment: PC, air conditioner, desks, chairs                4. Local cost: Costs for O&amp;M workshops and meeting, field visits by RWSSU staff, O&amp;M activities for RWSS in Central Province, Monze and Mumbwa Districts, procurement of spare parts for hand pumps             </td> </tr> </table> </li> </ol>	<b>Japanese Side</b> 1) Experts: 7 persons 2) Equipment: Vehicle, PC, printer, fax machine 3) Local staff: 5 persons 4) Local cost: cost for the local consultant, costs to support district councils of the 4 target districts in Central Province for implementation of the SOMAP O&M model and establishment of the information management system (IMS), other operational cost.	<b>Zambian Side</b> 1. Staff allocated: 60 persons 2. Land and Facilities: Office spaces in the Ministry of Local Government and Housing 3. Equipment: PC, air conditioner, desks, chairs 4. Local cost: Costs for O&M workshops and meeting, field visits by RWSSU staff, O&M activities for RWSS in Central Province, Monze and Mumbwa Districts, procurement of spare parts for hand pumps
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<sup>1</sup> ABPs are a series of rural water supply program implementing through supports of donors under the framework of NRWSSP.

<sup>2</sup> APM records the repair works and submits the record to the Area Development Committee (ADC) which is represented by EHT or school head. ADC compiles a monitoring report and submits to the District Council, and the District Council gives feedbacks to ADC.

<sup>3</sup> V-WASHE is a water supply association at community level which is responsible for utilization and maintenance of water supply facilities. A Caretaker, a hand pump manager, is responsible for advice on proper utilization of water supply facility for community people and liaison with APM in the area. APM is a representative of villagers trained as a repair person for hand pumps.

Ex-Ante Evaluation	2007	Project Period	September, 2007 - September, 2010	Project Cost	(Ex-ante) 92 million yen (Actual) 211 million yen
Implementing Agency	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Unit (RWSSU), Department of Housing and Infrastructure Development (DHID), Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH)				
Cooperation Agency in Japan	None				

## II. Result of the Evaluation

### <Constraints on Evaluation>

- Due to the rural road conditions during the rainy season and geographical locations, there were difficulties to access to the 2 target districts of Chibombo and Mkushi. Therefore, the field visits were conducted in the 4 target districts of Monze, Mumbwa, Kapiri Mponshi and Serenje in order to verify the current status of O&M activities for rural water supply facilities, and extension of SOMAP O&M model as well as impacts of this project.

### < Special perspectives considered in the ex-post evaluation >

- Verifiable Indicator for the Project Purpose: The indicator 2 for the Project Purpose is the number of V-WASHE which collected community contribution in six districts of Monze, Mumbwa, Serenje, Mkushi, Kapiri Mponshi and Chibombo, but no target value had been defined. For the ex-post evaluation, the target number of villages with community contribution for rural water supply in the target districts were set as the number of villages which received V-WASHE training by this project as follows:
  - 60 villages for Chibombo
  - 66 villages for Kapiri Mponshi
  - 51 villages for Mkushi
  - 91 villages for Serenje
  - No target values were established for Monze and Mumbwa because no training was delivered by this project
- Indicators for the Overall Goal were expected to measure the figures either of Central/Southern Province or of the Country level. However, the definition of the setting coverage was not clear from the past documents. On the other hand, the figures for the Overall Goal indicators of the districts which introduced the SOMAP O&M model after the project completion were only available in six districts in Central and Southern Provinces. Contribution of extension of the SOMAP O&M model and the O&M principles to achievement of the Overall Goal: In order to verify contribution of extension of the SOMAP O&M model and the O&M principles introduced by the project to achievement of the Overall Goal, it was also planned to conduct comparable analysis on the status of improvement of operation rate of hand pump among the districts introducing the model and the principles and the districts not introducing them, but no data was available for the districts not introducing them. Therefore, the verifications of achievement level of the Overall Goal were based on the changes in operation rate and downtime among the target six districts of the projects and the above-mentioned six sample districts that introduced the SOMAP O&M principals and model after the project completion.
- Impact of SOMAP 3 on achievement of the Overall Goal and sustainability of the project effects: After completion of SOMAP 2, JICA launched SOMAP 3 (2011 to 2015) to disseminate the SOMAP O&M model nationwide in Zambia. Since the Project Purpose of SOMAP 3 is the same as the Overall Goal of SOMAP 2, it is inevitable to verify contribution of SOMAP 3 to achievement level of the Overall Goal of SOMAP 2 as well as sustainability of the project effects of SOMAP 2.

## 1 Relevance

### <Consistency with the Development Policy of Zambia at the time of ex-ante evaluation and project completion>

The project was consistent with the Zambia's development policy of "NRWSSP (2006-2010)" which aims 100% of access to safe water and sanitation by 2030".

### <Consistency with the Development Needs of Zambia at the time of ex-ante evaluation and project completion >

The project was consistent with the Zambia's development needs of proper operation and maintenance (O&M) of the water supply facilities to avoid disruption of water supply caused by breakdown or malfunction of the water supply facility in order to ensure equitable provision of water.

### <Consistency with Japan's ODA Policy at the time of ex-ante evaluation>

The project was consistent with the Japan's ODA policy to support poverty reduction focusing on rural development, one of the 5 priority areas confirmed by the policy dialogue between Zambia and Japan in August, 2004.

### <Evaluation Result>

In light of the above, the relevance of the project is high.

## 2 Effectiveness/Impact

### <Status of Achievement for the Project Purpose at the time of Project Completion>

The Project Purpose was partially achieved by the project completion. Application of the SOMAP O&M principles (Indicator 1) had been commenced and the mechanism was in place by 12 district councils in Northern Province and 3 district councils in Copper Belt Province through the dissemination process by the project activities. The numbers of V-WASHEs collecting community contribution to cover maintenance cost of water supply facilities(Indicator 2) were 3 out of the 6 target districts: 2 in Mumbwa, 32 Kapiri Mponshi and 50 in Chibombo. However, no proper record was found in the district councils due to lack of data management system for standardizing data collection and recording of O&M activities including repair works based on the monitoring mechanism of the SOMAP O&M model to operationalize IMS installed by the project in the target districts. The main reasons why the data management system was not established were limited understanding of APM and ADC (EHT or school head) to collect and compile data on the O&M activities and limited physical access from the communities to the district councils for submission or collection of monitoring reports.

### <Continuation Status of Project Effects at the time of Ex-post Evaluation>

Since the project completion, the SOMAP O&M model and principles have been continuously implemented in not only the target districts but also the extended districts. The 6 target districts continue to implement the SOMAP O&M model because of continuous support of NRWSSP under the National O&M guidelines for sustained maintenance of RWSS facilities in order to ensure provision of safe

water in rural areas. 14 out of the 15 districts in Southern Province and Central Province introducing the O&M principles during the project period continue to implement the principles. However, the number of V-WASHEs continuously collecting community contribution was limited.

<Status of Achievement for Overall Goal at the time of Ex-post Evaluation>

The Overall Goal has been mostly achieved. Under the continuous support by NRWSSP, the 11 districts in Southern Province and 7 districts in Central Province, including the 6 target districts, have implemented the SOMAP O&M model. Most of the districts introducing the SOMAP O&M model improved their operation rates of hand pumps at the time of ex-post evaluation. In terms of the operation rate of hand pump (Indicator 1), among the 5 target districts surveyed by the ex-post evaluation, 1 district achieved and 3 districts mostly achieved the target value (equal to or more than 80% of the target value). Among the 6 districts introducing the SOMAP O&M model after the project completion, 3 districts achieved and 3 districts mostly achieved the target value (equal to or more than 80% of the target value). As for the downtime at water points (Indicator 2), 10 districts out of the 11 districts surveyed by the ex-post evaluation improved with decrease or sustained the downtime against the target value of 21 days per month. In particular, the districts introducing the SOMAP O&M model after the project completion dramatically reduced the downtime at water points. According to the questionnaire survey conducted by this ex-post evaluation, while the 10 districts improved or sustained the operation rate of hand pump and the downtime of water points after the project completion or the introduction of the SOMAP model, no improvement was observed in districts not introducing the SOMAP O&M model at the time of ex-post evaluation.

SOMAP 3, a subsequent technical cooperation project of SOMAP 2, with the Project Purpose including the Overall Goal of SOMAP 2, significantly contributed to the improvements, in particular, reduction of downtime of water points in the districts rolled out of the SOMAP model through the repair work mechanism under the SOMAP 3 with sufficient personnel and tools to repair hand pumps timely. The fact indicates that the SOMAP O&M model contributed to the improvement of the operation rate of hand pumps.

<Other Impacts at the time of Ex-post Evaluation>

The project had influenced the change in procurement of hand pumps for rural water supply to be done only after water quality tests in order to install the appropriate pump with either Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) or Galvanized Iron (GI) based on the underground components identified by the tests. The project undertook a research survey that produced guidelines based on the results, for use by all actors implementing RWSS. The overall planning process for RWSS at district level has improved by learning from the processes introduced by the project including the training workshops for O&M such as the adoption of the templates and guidelines for all the components of NRWSSP.

<Evaluation Result>

In light of the above, the project partially achieved the Project Purpose and mostly achieved the Overall Goal. The SOMAP models and O&M principles enabling proper operation of hand pumps have been sustained in the target districts and rolled out in other districts. Therefore, the effectiveness/impact of the project is high.

Achievement of project purpose and overall goal

Aim	Indicators	Results																																																	
(Project Purpose) The state of operation of water points fitted with hand pumps is sustained through wider application of O&M principles and SOMAP O&M model.	(Indicator 1) Implementation of O&M principles is commenced in 15 Districts.	<u>Status of the achievement: Achieved</u> (Project Completion) 15 districts were ready to implement the SOMAP O&M principles. (Ex-post evaluation) Continued. 14 out of the 15 districts have continued applying the SOMAP O&M principles.																																																	
	(Indicator 2) No. of Village Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (V-WASHE) which collected community contribution in six Districts of Monze, Mumbwa, Serenje, Mkushi, Kapiri Mposhi and Chibombo.	<u>Status of the achievement: Partially achieved</u> (Project completion) No proper records that capture the V-WASHE activities and contribution were confirmed in the target 6 District Councils. (Ex-post Evaluation) Partially continued The SOMAP O&M model has been continuously implemented in the 6 target Districts. Only 2 V-WASHEs in Mumbwa and 8 in Kapri Mposhi have continuously collected community contribution.																																																	
(Overall goal) Operation rate of hand pump will be improved.	(Indicator 1) Operation rate of hand pump will be maintained at 80%.	<u>Status of achievement: Mostly achieved</u> (Ex-post Evaluation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 6 target districts: 1 districts achieved the target value (80%) and 3 districts achieved more than 80% of the target value</li> <li>The districts introducing after the project completion: 3 districts with more than the target value and 3 districts with more than 80% of the target value</li> </ul> [Average operation rate of hand pump in the 6 target districts (%)] <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Monze</td> <td>65</td> <td>70</td> <td>68</td> <td>59</td> <td>70</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mumbwa</td> <td>68</td> <td>64</td> <td>67</td> <td>65</td> <td>71</td> <td>72</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mkushi*</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kapiri Mponshi</td> <td>38</td> <td>44</td> <td>45</td> <td>50</td> <td>68</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serenje</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>50</td> <td>50</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chibombo*</td> <td>50</td> <td>60</td> <td>60</td> <td>75</td> <td>80</td> <td>75</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> *The site survey was not able to be conducted in Chibombo and Mkushi, however the Central Province availed us with the records for Chibombo. [Average operation rate of hand pump in districts introducing after the project completion (%)]		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Monze	65	70	68	59	70	80	Mumbwa	68	64	67	65	71	72	Mkushi*	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kapiri Mponshi	38	44	45	50	68	70	Serenje	-	-	-	50	50	50	Chibombo*	50	60	60	75	80	75
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015																																													
Monze	65	70	68	59	70	80																																													
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Mkushi*	-	-	-	-	-	-																																													
Kapiri Mponshi	38	44	45	50	68	70																																													
Serenje	-	-	-	50	50	50																																													
Chibombo*	50	60	60	75	80	75																																													

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Lufwanyama	-	-	10	30	50	65
Masaiti	50	80	80	80	90	95
Mpongwe	35	38	47	60	65	94
Kasama	50	50	60	50	70	80
Mpika	-	-	-	75	75	75
Chinsali	-	-	-	30	40	65

(Indicator 2)  
Average downtime of water points fitted with hand pumps decreases to less than 21 days at any point of time.

Status of the achievement: Mostly Achieved  
(Ex-post Evaluation)

- The 6 target districts: 5 districts with decrease to less than 21 days.
- The districts introducing after the project completion: 5 districts with decrease to less than 21 days.

[Average downtime of water points with hand pumps in the 6 target districts (days)]

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Monze	14	9	7	10	9	10
Mumbwa	10	7	5	3	3	4
Mkushi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kapiri Mponshi	21	16	12	10	5	3
Serenje	-	-	-	5	7	14
Chibombo	28	14	14	14	14	14

[Average downtime of water points with hand pumps in the districts introduced after the project completion (days)]

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Lufwanyama	-	-	90	30	14	7
Masaiti	50	20	5	5	3	3
Mpongwe	90	90	90	30	25	14
Kasama	30	28	28	21	21	14
Mpika	-	-	-	90	60	30
Chinsali	-	-	60	50	30	7

Source : Project completion report, District Questionnaires and Interviews conducted with the District Focal Points Persons for RWSS, and Provincial Support Teams (Kabwe and Choma), and Provincial Engineers of Northern Province.

### 3 Efficiency

Although the project period was as planned (ratio against the plan: 100%), the project cost largely exceeded the plan (ratio against the plan: 229%) due to the additional activities including verification study which was not planned at the time of ex-ante evaluation. Therefore, efficiency of the project is fair.

### 4 Sustainability

#### <Policy Aspect>

The NRWSSP has been implementing under supports of other donors, including AfDB, KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau) and UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), to extend the SOMAP model and O&M principles for better operation and maintenance of rural water supply facilities in Zambia.

#### <Institutional Aspect>

There has been no change in organizational structure or setting related to rural water supply and O&M of rural supply facilities in the country. RWSSU has been continuously responsible for construction and maintenance of rural water supply facilities. All district councils have rural water supply and sanitation officers responsible for planning, implementation and monitoring of water supply and sanitation. One or two staff has been deployed for the activities at district council level. However, the number of staff has not been sufficient since the government has not decided to employ more officers. D-WASHE (District water, sanitation and hygiene education committee) hold monthly and quarterly meetings to provide technical support for the district councils' operations of rural water supply and sanitation. V-WASHEs in all the districts have been continuously functioning for utilization and maintenance of water supply facilities, monitoring and reporting water supply facilities in case of problems in order to ensure repairs in a proper manner, also mobilizing communities for contributing repair and maintenance of water supply facilities. And the caretakers regularly check each water supply facility, and they report to Area Pump Menders (APMs) when the facility has problems, since APMs have constant communication with V-WASHE. Despite no available data, according to the survey by this ex-post evaluation, the number of functioning V-WASHEs has been decreasing since the project completion in Mubwa and Kapri Mposhi. The main reason of the decrease of the functioning V-WASHEs is the lack of monitoring and support by the district councils. The number of caretakers and APMs varies by district: 180 caretakers and 88 APMs in Monze, 490 and 30 in Mumbwa, and 25 and 30 in Kapiri Mponshi. The number of APMs is not sufficient for proper maintenance activities due to high turnover by relocation, retiring and so on. The repair toolkits have been available at either the nearest health facility or school central to all the V-WASHEs in each ward. The Commercial Utility (CU) did not continuously function to supply spare parts because they did not replenish the seed stock, shop operators have moved from the districts or the spare parts shops closed. This caused the district councils to request that CU hand over management of SOMAP shops to the councils: the process started in 2015 and is still in process. PSTs ceased to function in 2011 when the provincial principle engineers under MLGH were employed to technically support district council activities.

#### <Technical Aspect>

RWSS O&M manuals developed by the project were continuously utilized in all the districts during and after the project period, including other districts where the SOMAP model beside the target districts is introduced. On the other hand, the D-WASHE trainers in the 4 districts of Monze, Mumbwa, Kapiri Mposhi and Serenje have conducted trainings for APMs or V-WASHE in wards supported by the

World Vision, In other areas, they have not continuously provided any trainings for neither APM nor V-WASHE and any sensitization activities. That is because, the lack of O&M support from MLGH including the budget even though it was planned. Some trainings have been conducted in some wards in the target districts where some international organizations, such as World Vision, AfDB and UNICEF have been supporting. present

<Financial Aspect>

There has been significant improvement in budget/ allocation to O&M of rural water supply facilities. Budget for the RWSSU increased from 31 million ZMW in 2012 to 177 million ZMW in 2015 and the budget for DCs for maintenance activities expanded from 9 million ZMW to 19.8 million ZMW for the same period. However, MLGH has not continuously disbursed sufficient budget over the years and this has negatively affected the sustained implementation and adaptation of the SOMAP O&M model. Community contributions for maintenance of the water supply facilities are being done, but there was no properly established database, V-WASHEs are not monitored and sensitized by the district councils due to lack of funds from the RWSSU.

<Evaluation Result>

In light of the above, Slight problems have been observed in terms of the institutional/technical/financial aspects of the implementing agency. Therefore, the sustainability of the effectiveness through the project is fair.

5 Summary of the Evaluation

The project partially achieved the Project Purpose and mostly achieved the Overall Goal for sustainable operation of rural water supply facilities. The SOMAP O&M model and the O&M principles have been rolled out nationwide through the significant contribution of the SOMAP 3 as well as other donors' supports. As for sustainability, MLGH has not continuously disbursed sufficient budget over the years and this has negatively affected the sustained implementation and adaptation of the SOMAP O&M model. In particular, necessary technical trainings and sensitization activities for APMs and V-WASHE have been limitedly conducted in the limited wards in the target districts due to insufficient budget disbursement by MLGH. As for efficiency, the project cost largely exceeded the plan due to the additional activities including a verification study.

In the light of above, this project is evaluated to be satisfactory.

**III. Recommendations & Lessons Learned**

Recommendations for Implementing Agency:

[MLGH]

MLGH should mandate the district councils to take ownership and integrate rural water operations and maintenance activities in their budgets and disburse sufficient funds from the locally generated resources such as animal levy, crop levy, rent on council facilities, land rates, etc., to cushion the inadequate release of funds from MLGH at the beginning of the next planning and budgeting cycle. Those funds can then be used for the O&M activities by the DRWSS coordination such as continuous monitoring, training and sensitization of communities (V-WASHEs, APMs, caretakers) facilitating and strengthening reporting mechanisms. Those activities are expected to lead to reactivation of V-WASHEs and full involvement of APMs and Caretakers in O&M. Also, appropriate supply chain management including ensuring toolkits and constant replenishment of SOMAP shops can be achieved as well.

Lessons learned for JICA:

[Necessity of follow up support for rolling out of the model introduced by the project]

Although the O&M model for rural water facilities introduced by the project have been rolled out in the country, it was mainly because of the SOMAP 3 and other donors' support. Under the situation with lack of sufficient capacity and ownership of local entities which should be responsible for operation and maintenance of rural water supply facilities, it is difficult for the counterpart agency to extend the model nationwide without support by donors. Therefore, realistic strategy for rolling out the model, including cooperation and coordination with other donors supporting the area of rural water supply, needs to be prepared during the project implementation. Each donor supporting rural water supply infrastructure should ensure a component of O&M is incorporated in its activities which will enable the facilities be sustained by the local authorities and communities even after project completion. In addition, implementation of the SOMAP O&M model in line with the NRWSSP by other donors can assure levels of sustainability for both local authorities and the communities as it can be standardized and be widely applied across the country.

[Establishment of functional monitoring mechanism]

Since the monitoring activities by the district councils for V-WASHE has not been sustained, it was difficult to capture current status of V-WASHE at the time of ex-post evaluation. It is essential to establish a functional monitoring mechanism during the project implementation to be sustained even after the project completion in order to check operation and maintenance of rural water facilities by V-WASHE and to provide necessary technical support in a timely manner. Also, the monitoring indicators should be operational and in line with the situations of Country's implementing agency in order to avoid duplication of data collection and reporting.



Water point managed by V-WASHE in Mumbwa



Community Contribution Record

