

## UZBEKISTAN: Inauguration of Rural Water Facilities in Khorezm

The implementation of the Rural Water Supply Programme Khorezm, which was commissioned to GITEC (as lead company in association with two other German and three Uzbek consulting firms) by the privatised executing agency AIK Obi Hayet in Tashkent, commenced in April 1999 in executing feasibility studies and the design of water supply systems, covered the tendering and supervision of construction works, and was terminated at the taking over of six water supply systems by the operating institution by the end of 2003. This Programme was based on a participatory approach during the identification, planning, and construction of the water supply systems in a number of kolkhozes.

On 28 April 2004, the Deputy Hakim (Governor) of the Khorezm Oblast, the German

Ambassador and a number of distinguished guests celebrated the official inauguration of the water supply facilities of the Rural Water Supply Project Khorezm at the kol-



**UZBEKISTAN:**  
*Cutting the Ribbon  
at a new Water Work  
by the German  
Ambassador...*

*...and Visit of the  
Installations of a new  
Pumping Station*

khozes Uzbekistan, Khanka Rayon and Buzkala, Yangibazar Rayon. The two kolkhozes contributed a supporting programme and the population witnessed the events with great interest.



The participants visited the structures and installations at the waterworks and entered a number of houses to look at the in-house water installations. During the addresses of the German Ambassador, the Deputy Hakim and other local representatives, the excellent relation between the Governments of Germany and Uzbekistan, the extent of the technical and financial support provided by Germany, and the importance of the provision of potable water were highlighted. Further the speakers expressed their good wishes regarding a sustainable functioning of the installations and the beneficiaries' acceptance to pay the required tariffs for the water supply services. Representatives of television and newspapers

were present, recorded the event and collected information during interviews and press conferences.

## LAO PDR: Rehabilitation of Rural Roads in the Province of Bokeo

The Government of Lao PDR through its Ministry of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction (MCTPC) entered into a Financing Agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany through Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) with the aim to be assisted in its efforts to improve the living conditions of the rural population in Bokeo Province through sustained rehabilitation of priority rural roads to moderate standards and to implement a compatible Road Maintenance Management System (RMMS). The Rehabilitation of Rural Roads Programme is targeted at the poorer segments of the population in Bokeo, in particular those with ethnic minorities and other deprived groups in the remote areas of the Province. The project area is conformed of the entire Province of Bokeo in the remote north-western region of Lao PDR covering an area of 6,196 km<sup>2</sup>

and administratively divided into 5 Districts and the Special Zone Nam Nhou.

GITEC has been entrusted to assist the Programme Implementation Agency, the Department of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction (DCTPC) in Bokeo. The project comprises 7 rural roads with a total length of approximately 105 km and 4 bridges with a total length of 300 m. Complementary to the investment in roads improvement, advisory services shall be provided to strengthen the DCTPC in the field of road maintenance management. The project commenced in October 2003 with a planned duration of 30 months. Team Leader is Dipl.-Ing. (FH) E. Chrissochou assisted by a number of short-term experts and the Deputy Team Leader and RMMS Expert Mr. Thonagkhanh Thammavong.

## EDITORIAL

Since its first edition in 1977, the GITEC News Letter has been published twice a year in four languages: German, English, French, and Spanish. To reduce the lot of time for editing, we have decided not to produce the German version any longer as we believe that all interested German readers of our News Letter are also quite familiar with the languages of most of GITEC's project countries. This will lead to a more actual release of the News Letter.

In addition, we have slightly altered the lay-out of the News Letter to have more but shorter articles and a wider range of pictures printed. This shall better cope with the broad spectrum of GITEC's Integrated Consulting Services Worldwide and give the reader a concise information on our actual activities.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Promotion of Communal Initiatives (PROCOMUNIDAD)

In GITEC News Letter No. 48 of December 2002, we informed about our advisory services rendered to the Fund for the Promotion of Communal Activities (PROCOMUNIDAD) in their efforts to prepare the second operation financed through KfW, the activities of which are characterised as those of a third generation fund, embedded in the processes of decentralisation and strengthening of communal participation. In March 2004, following a bidding process among German consulting firms, GITEC was entrusted by PROCOMUNIDAD to carry out consulting services for the implementation of this new programme, which encompasses the following activities: (i) construction, substitution, amplification or rehabilitation of communal infrastructure; (ii) promotion of participation in the context of local development; (iii) strengthening of organisational structure and of the executing capacity of the institution.

The principal aim of the consultancy is to assist PROCOMUNIDAD in the imple-



**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:**  
*Participatory Micro-Planning in a Pilot District*

mentation of the two modalities adopted for programme execution, the decentralised (four districts) and the centralised (eight districts) modality. The services are to ensure quality and sustainability of the individual projects financed, verify the proper use of funds employed, monitor the activities carried out, and safeguard implementation of the pilot experiences of the decentralised project cycle. Complementary tasks are assumed by the German

## BANGLADESH: Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project

Despite intensive efforts of the Government of Bangladesh to foster the industrial and services sectors, Bangladesh remains strongly dependant on the rural / agricultural sector, requiring attention to marketing of agricultural products. Improvement of marketing infrastructure, especially feeder

to its comparatively underdeveloped status in a country-wide context.

The Cooperation Project of the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) "Rural Roads and Markets in the Divisions of Khulna and Barisal" (co-financed through ADB, KfW and GTZ) shall contribute to the above objectives and aims at improving options for economic activities of the rural poor in the project area by the rehabilitation of some 1,030 km of rural roads and up to 60 markets. After a successful tender GITEC was entrusted with the execution of the GTZ component covering accompanying measures to the project in introducing and operating an effective and efficient System for Road Maintenance Management, supporting the economic and social development of the rural population, and



**BANGLADESH:** *Local Market in the Project Area*

strengthening the local self-governance at union level. The contract with a project period of initially 4 years started in February 2004 under the direction of Team Leader Dipl.-Wirtschaftsing. R. Kuhnle.

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Technical Cooperation in the frame of the Decentralisation and Local Development Project implemented by ONAPLAN-GTZ, and by the German Technical-Social Cooperation Service (DED).

Our project team consists of four international and national experts, headed by Ing. V. Clavijo as Principal Technical Advisor. The services will be concluded by the end of 2006.

## ERITREA: Water Supply and Sanitation Western Eritrea

In January 2004, GITEC was entrusted as partner of an Eritreian firm with the preparation of feasibility studies, final designs and tender documents for the Rehabilitation of Water Supply Systems in Western Eritrea, which include the regional centre Barentu and the three sub-regional towns Agordat, Haikota and Tessenei in the Gash Barka Region. The project is considered as Phase 2 of an earlier GTZ-executed water supply project started in 1994, which has been left uncompleted in 1998 due to political reasons. The present services also financed by GTZ are executed on behalf of the Water Resources Department of the Ministry of Lands, Water and Environment, Asmara, in close cooperation with the Regional Government of Gash Barka. GITEC will second 3 experts to the project team.

Short rainy seasons, unfavourable hydrogeological conditions, a large influx of returning refugees from Sudan, and the uncompleted Phase 1 project all have contributed to a critical water supply situation in the four towns. More than 70% of the population is supplied by water tankers and water vendors at an average consumption of 20 l/c/d at high cost depending on water availability. The present population of the four towns is estimated at 75,000 in total, with a high annual growth rate.

The sharp increase in water demand can be covered by abstraction from the alluvium riverbeds of the Barka and Gash rivers only, which are the sole large reliable ground water sources in a region of granite bedrock. The water supply and sanitation facilities studied and planned will comprise riverbed infiltration galleries, gravity and pumped transmission mains, reservoirs, reticulation systems with house/yard connections and public standpipes, and decentral sanitation facilities.

## JORDAN: Reuse of Treated Waste Water for Irrigation in the Jordan Valley

In recent years Jordan embarked on a campaign to provide waste water treatment plants nationwide. Considering that Jordan belongs to the 10 most water scarce countries in the world it was only rational that it became a national policy to use the thus reclaimed waste water in irrigated agriculture. It is expected that 20 million m<sup>3</sup> of treated waste water will be available to replace an equivalent volume of freshwater in the project area by the year 2020. This will greatly benefit the already tense situation of communal water supply.



**JORDAN:** Trickling Filter at a Waste Water Treatment Plant

The Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) in Amman awarded to GITEC, as lead firm in an association with another German and a local consulting firm, a feasibility study with the objective to investigate into alternative solutions of efficient use of treated waste water in irrigated agriculture, safe for public health and environment. Apart from the usual technical and economic feasibility, major focus will be on social and cultural

acceptance of irrigating food crops by treated waste water.

The irrigation area under study is located in the northern part of the Jordan Valley. The Greater Irbid area is the catchment of effluent for the waste water treatment plants of Wadi Arab at Dogara, Central Irbid, and Ash Shallala.

Consulting services commenced in November 2003 and are scheduled to be completed in January 2005; the team of 8 experts is led by H. Reinhardt, MSc, of GITEC. The study is financed through KfW.

## SOUTH AFRICA: HIV Voluntary Counseling and Testing

As part of the German-South African Financial Cooperation (FC), the KfW is supporting the improvement of infrastructure for HIV Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) in the provinces of Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and Kwa Zulu Natal. Expanding access to quality VCT is a priority of the South African National HIV/AIDS Strategy, and research affirms the need to expand VCT services into rural areas. The project is managed by the Development Bank of Southern Africa, in cooperation with the Department of Health (DOH).

Based on the ongoing VCT project, suitable approaches for an extension of the Financial Cooperation had to be identified in the field of STD/HIV/AIDS prevention and control. For this purpose short-term experts (Prof. Dr. Rachel Snow, University of Michigan and Dr. Thomas Wolff, Director Department of Health, GITEC) were engaged to support the South African authorities – particularly the National AIDS Control Program - in collecting information and relevant data to elaborate a concept for a second project phase and for an effective utilization of the FC funds. This project preparation mission was carried out in April/May 2004.

The DOH emphasised the continuing need to improve access to quality VCT services in other provinces of the country. Hence, it was recommended that a second FC phase should prioritise an extension of the VCT infrastructure development project into three more provinces: Free State, Limpopo, and Northwest Province. In addition, the project should build upon the infrastructure strengthening by improving provider capacity within VCT facilities to ensure adequate clinical management of HIV positive persons, and adequate referral to social welfare services. This should include support for further education of medical staff to cope with the increasing demand concerning VCT and HIV/AIDS-related care.

## PR OF CHINA: 10 Years of Sino-German Cooperation in the Forestry Sector



**PR OF CHINA:** Panel Discussion during the 10th Anniversary Conference

The Sino-German Afforestation Programme (SGAP) is a forestry development aid programme, which started in 1992/93. Since then more than 21 projects in 15 provinces in PR China have commenced, 13 of which with the assistance of GITEC as lead consultant. Most projects have reached completion, some are near completion, a few have just started and several new projects have surpassed the project preparatory stage and are now being proposed for funding to the Chinese and German Governments. The Programme is the largest bilaterally funded activity in the forestry sector in PR China.

The agreed project funds for the Programme by way of German grant, Chinese counterpart funding and beneficiary labour contribution have surpassed 2 billion Yuan RMB or more than 200 million Euro. This is a very large investment and both the German and Chinese Governments are very much aware that every effort must be made to ensure that maximum benefits or outputs can be sustained for a maximum period of time.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Programme in 2003 a conference was organised last year in November by the Chinese State Forestry Administration and KfW to review the introduced innovations and achievements made and to discuss the future direction of the Programme. GITEC took part in the conference by presence of five Chief Technical Advisors of the projects Hebei II, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jiangxi and Hunan, guest of honour Dr. A. Züfle, and by its Department Director for Agriculture and Rural Development, Dipl.-Ing. agr. P. Keil-Bruder. The latter was invited to deliver a presentation on sustainability aspects of the Programme.

## INDIA: Minor Irrigation Programme Maharashtra

The Minor Irrigation Programme Maharashtra (MIP-M) is a rural development programme involved with facilitating communities to plan, construct, manage and profit from more than 100 small irrigation schemes with command areas of up to 250



**INDIA:** *Community Organisation*

ha. The implementing agency is the Rural Development and Water Conservation Department (RD&WCD), Government of Maharashtra, with co-financing from the Government of Germany through KfW.

MIP-M is designed in two phases: a 3-year Pilot Phase from February 2001 to January 2004, followed by a 5-year Main Phase. The continuation to the Main Phase is conditional on success being achieved in the Pilot Phase. Due to the time required for establishing the participatory implementation process in the first year, and subsequent delays in implementation progress, an 11-month Transition Phase was approved as a bridge between the Pilot Phase and Main Phase. This year shall provide additional time to advance the first batch of schemes to where a fair evaluation of their performance can be made, and on which the success of MIP-M can be judged.

Hence, the appointment of GITEC to render advisory services and training was extended in January 2004 to cover the Transition Phase until December 2004. The activities cover the completion of distribution systems for 6 schemes, the construction of 3 schemes including support to Water User Associations, and the planning, design and preparation for construction of 14 further schemes.

## ZAMBIA: Feasibility Study Rural Transport Programme

The Government of the Republic of Zambia has received funding from the German Government towards the improvement of feeder roads in the Southern Province. The Feasibility Study awarded to GITEC by the Ministry of Local Government and Housing in Lusaka shall determine the scope and design of an Investment Project addressing poverty reduction and decentralised rural development through an improved transport network. To be more effective for poverty reduction, the Study and the Project will be prepared and implemented in the context of the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy, the Road Sector Investment Programme (RoadSIP), and the approaches for the focal area of "Zambian-German cooperation 'Decentralised Rural Development in Southern Province'". The road network in the Southern Province comprises 2,023 km of trunk roads and 3,807 km of feeder roads. 3 % of the latter and 20 % of the trunk road system are in a good condition.

## PHILIPPINES: Provincial Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Programme III

In November 2003, the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) in Quezon City and GITEC signed a Contract Addendum for carrying out a feasibility study for the provision of improved and sustainable water supply and sanitation services for 7 provincial towns on the island of Luzon, serving a total population of about 800,000 inhabitants. The objective of the study financed through KfW is to develop a strategy for adequate public water supply and options for drainage and sanitation for the towns' service areas, and to define a technically and financially feasible water supply project for each town. The study is being conducted in three steps: (i) Inception Phase; (ii) Pre-selection Study for all Water Districts; and (iii) Feasibility Study for selected Water Districts.

As result of the Pre-selection Study approved by LWUA and KfW in May 2004, all seven Water Districts were qualified for further investigations and the Feasibility Study was launched in June 2004 with the

The objectives of the study are: (i) to prepare a sector analysis for transport services for the rural poor in Zambia and the Southern Province; (ii) to identify - in a participatory approach - a core road network for the Southern Province which will contribute to improved rural living conditions and reduction of poverty; and (iii) to make a proposal for an Investment Project to reduce poverty in the Southern Province through enhanced transport infrastructure and services (definition of a core feeder roads programme, identification and elaboration of activities to enhance the road network, and preparation of an ex ante poverty impact assessment for a work programme for feeder roads rehabilitation and maintenance under consideration of employment generation and sustainability).

The Feasibility Study started in June 2004 and is expected to be completed at the end of the same year. The Study Team composed of 7 international and 3 local experts is headed by Dipl. rer. pol. W. Roesch.

assignment of an institutional expert. Concurrently, a hydrogeologist team is working on the identification of suitable well fields in 6 Water Districts. Test boreholes will be drilled down to 250 m to verify adequate permeabilities and good water quality and, if subsurface conditions prove to be favorable, will be re-drilled to a larger diameter and converted into production wells. In coastal areas special attention has to be paid to progressing saline water intrusion.

Forthcoming activities in the second half of 2004 will be in-depth field investigations of the water supply and drainage systems, and the assessment of institutional status, cost recovery policies, financial performances of the Water Districts, socio-economic data and community participation. Finally, water supply and sanitation projects will be outlined for each Water District and subjected to the analysis of financial viability, followed by an assessment of their economic, socio-economic and ecological feasibility.

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