

Empirical Study on Sustainability of ODA Water Supply Projects in Developing Countries

Akio Ito

ODA (Official Development Assistance) is assistance to developing countries by developed countries and international agency like United Nations. To evaluate the effects ODA water supply projects, and to feedback the problems and lessons for better projects is important. There are indicators such as relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability which OECD's DAC (Development Assistance Committee) has proposed. This thesis is empirical study focusing the sustainability. This thesis is consisted of analysis data gotten from 6 countries (Nepal, Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Kenya) from 2000 surveyed by Ritsumeikan University.

Summary of ODA of world and Japan, characteristics of water supply and water supply task at UN millennium development goals are shown. Kenya is poor country. Dividing residents into 2 groups by OECD's relative poverty rate method, author made clear the difference of the effect between the poor and the other in Kenya. In 6 countries, respondents of questionnaire are divided by sex. As gender matters, water drawing labor, utilization of saved hour and evaluation of the projects are analyzed. In 6 countries, water supply projects are divided with water supply systems (levelII, levelIII and levelIII). According to the systems, direct outcomes (liberation from water drawing, water volume and quality improvement) and indirect outcomes (utilization of saved hour, sanitation or hygiene improvement, and life standard and income improvement) are analyzed.

In 6 countries, resident's questionnaire has been analyzed quantitatively mainly. Analyzing resident's opinions that are qualitative data, the real images become clear which was not clear before. Four countries are selected as water was supplied with house connection with meter and metered consumption data was gotten. Poor household consumption has trend to be dependent to water tariff and try to save water. Although Japan's ODA was the top donor in the world, it is concentrated in Southeast Asia region and its national interests had been preferred. For sustainable contribution to the world, improvement of national living standard in donor country is necessary. Japan adopts "Loan" and others adopt "Grant". The background is made clear internationally. Sustainability of water supply projects in some countries is analyzed as case studies.