

GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
OFFICE OF CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION
SPONSORED PROJECT INITIATION

Date: 10/4/79

Project Title: Technical Assistance/AID Handpumps - Indonesia

Project No: A-2453

Project Director: Phillip W. Potts

Sponsor: Agency for International Development

MISC

Agreement Period: From 8/29/79 Until 8/29/81

Type Agreement: Contract No. AID/ASIA-C-1426

Amount: \$358,632 (partially funded at \$319,000)

Reports Required: Progress reports, Final Report

Sponsor Contact Person (s):

Technical Matters

Office of Health
Development Support Bureau
DS/HEA
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Contractual Matters

(thru OCA)
Mr. Peter J. Howley
Contracting Officer
Regional Operations Division - ASIA
Office of Contract Management
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Defense Priority Rating: none

Assigned to: International Programs Division (School/Laboratory)

COPIES TO:

Project Director
Division Chief (EES)
School/Laboratory Director
Dean/Director-EES
Accounting Office
Procurement Office ✓
Security Coordinator (OCA)
Reports Coordinator (OCA) ✓

Library, Technical Reports Section
EES Information Office
EES Reports & Procedures
Project File (OCA)
Project Code (GTRI)
Other _____

SPONSORED PROJECT TERMINATION/CLOSEOUT SHEETDate August 15, 1985Project No. A-2453~~School~~/Lab TAL

Includes Subproject No.(s) _____

Project Director(s) Philip W. PottsGTRC ~~XXX~~Sponsor Agency for International DevelopmentTitle Technical Assistance/AID Handpumps-IndonesiaEffective Completion Date: 8/29/81 (Performance) 8/29/81 (Reports)

Grant/Contract Closeout Actions Remaining:

☐ None☒ Final Invoice or Final Fiscal Report☒ Closing Documents☒ Final Report of Inventions☒ Govt. Property Inventory & Related Certificate☐ Classified Material Certificate☐ Other _____

Continues Project No. _____ Continued by Project No. _____

COPIES TO:

Project Director
Research Administrative Network
Research Property Management
Accounting
Procurement/GTRI Supply Services
Research Security Services
Reports Coordinator (OCA)
Legal Services

Library
GTRC
Research Communications (2)
Project File
Other Heyser

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Georgia Institute of Technology

ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30332

July 2, 1981

Project # A-2453

Mr. Victor Wehman
Office of Health/Development Support Bureau
Room 709 RPC (SA18)
Agency for International Development
U. S. State Department
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Mr. Wehman:

I would like to take this opportunity to update you on Georgia Tech's AID hand pump programs and, at the same time, request additional funds for the Indonesia program.

As you know, Nicaragua and Costa Rica were chosen in 1976 as initial countries for determining the feasibility of manufacturing the AID hand pump in a developing country. The objective of the program in these two countries was to objectively find out whether or not the AID hand pump was properly designed and, if not, what modifications were necessary to make it sturdy, reliable, easily maintained, low in cost, etc. Nicaragua counterparts went a step further and accepted the pump for inclusion into existing hand pump programs. In Costa Rica, doubts over sufficient in-country casting capabilities prevented acceptance of the pump by USAID and the Costa Rican Ministry of Health. As a result of these field tests, minor design modifications were recommended that proved successful in later field tests.

An USAID hand pump program began in the Dominican Republic in 1978, and the pump was found to be appropriate. Initial manufacturing problems were resolved through technical assistance, and the Dominican Republic has officially accepted the AID hand pump for its own use. In fact, the pump is now being mass produced by a local foundry and machine shop, Equipo Tecnico Industrial, at a reasonable price of \$128.

The program in Sri Lanka is going extremely well. By the end of August we should have our 80 pumps installed in five major areas: Kalutera, Hambantota, Kandy, Ampari and Jaffna. We had some quality control problems with poor machining and leaking foot valves in the beginning, but, once again, these problems were resolved through technical assistance. As a result of our efforts, the Ministry of Local Government is promoting the AID hand pump for its own government use as well as for use by organizations such as CARE, UNICEF and the British High Commission.

The program in Ecuador is also going extremely well. The foundry and machine shop we have sub-contracted to manufacture the pumps is not producing as fast as we would like to see, but the quality is excellent and the price (\$150)

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advantageous when compared to suitable, available imports. In addition, a plastic's manufacturer has produced 2,000 Robovalves that also appear to be of excellent quality.

In further regard to Ecuador, President de Roldos was elected to office on a pledge of rural development. Somehow he became aware of our program in Ecuador and asked his wife to participate in a ceremony dedicating the AID hand pump as an example of his commitment to the rural citizens. Unfortunately for Ecuador, the president and his wife were recently killed in an airplane accident; however, the ceremony with the AID hand pump will still be held, now in memory of the President and his wife.

We have just initiated a program in Honduras that should be very successful. An impressive foundry in San Pedro Sula, FUNYMAQ, is now preparing patterns for the pump which will cost \$100 per unit. All 150 pumps will be ready for field installation and "de-bugging" by December 1981.

The program in Indonesia has not gone well. We had no problems in getting pumps installed in the Bandung area through CARE's able assistance nor in the Jakarta area through WHO's assistance. In the six PDP areas we have met considerable resistance by USAID Rural Development personnel and their consultants in the field. While the AID/Georgia Tech contract clearly states the following, there has been little interest and participation by the PDP personnel:

The PDP personnel will secure all clearances and exact site approvals before the contractor develops the site and installs hand pumps by using the PDP personnel in the field. These same PDP personnel will also receive training in pump installation, operation and maintenance, and will assist the contractor in hand pump performance monitoring and evaluation.

In some instances, neither USAID Rural Development personnel nor their consultants have bothered to visit any of the sites during site selection, development, hand pump installation, or monitoring/evaluation activities. Further, we have been forced to drill new wells rather than use existing dug wells for field testing because of political pressures to develop additional water sources in areas where water is scarce. This has resulted in our spending as much as \$5,000 per developed well instead of \$250 to \$500 per developed well as originally planned. The rationale by PDP personnel (USAID and consultants) for lack of involvement has been that the hand pump program is an AID/Washington-Georgia Tech program and not a PDP program, an opinion that neglects to recognize that USAID Rural Development personnel originally requested inclusion into the program when you and I visited Indonesia in early 1978. Due to the above we have overspent available funds and ceased operations in Indonesia.

Available funds were overspent because of the above and because of a series of events that led us to believe that additional funds were forthcoming which would allow us to continue field operations to a successful completion. As

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early as September 1980, we began warning Mission personnel that we could not finish the required scope of work with available funds unless we were allowed to use existing dug wells as originally planned and received the support of PDP personnel. This past December and January I traveled twice to Indonesia to discuss what could be done to avoid prematurely terminating our activities. During the January trip, Mission personnel, in particular Mr. Pratt, Mr. Smart, Dr. Dutto and Mr. Niblock, agreed that the program should continue by adding funds from a nutrition program that would have ordinarily gone unspent. Mr. Smart subsequently telephoned you for insight into the idea of using the nutrition funds and you agreed to handle the contract amendment if the Mission would cable AID/Washington with certain required information. In the meantime, we continued working on the project because we felt that the funding problem had been resolved. From my understanding, a cable was, in fact, sent from Jakarta to AID/Washington; however, ASIA/DP disapproved the request. We acted in good faith and were left holding the bag, so to speak, as a result.

The original contract was for \$358,632, of which \$319,000 was made available. We have now spent \$353,931, but there is also one outstanding invoice from CARE/Indonesia that is being prepared by CARE. This invoice could be anywhere from \$0 to \$8,432. Recent correspondence has indicated that the exact figure would be provided by June 30, but to date has not arrived. In other words, we have presently overspent the project by \$34,931 and the CARE invoice could raise this figure as high as \$43,363. We, therefore, request additional funding of \$43,363 for the project (Contract No. AID/ASIA-C-1426.)

Lastly, please do not take this letter as an indictment of USAID personnel in Indonesia. We admire their conscientious, hard work under very difficult conditions. While greatly appreciated, letters, cables and international telephone calls between you and the Mission personnel, unfortunately, have not been sufficient to keep the project on track. As requested numerous times in the past, we need your presence in the field to explain AID's current policies and thinking on various and sundry matters. If you had been able to travel to Indonesia six or eight months ago we could have avoided what I consider a major embarrassment for AID/Washington, the USAID Mission and Georgia Tech. In closing, I hope that you understand that we are committed to what AID is doing in rural water and sanitation, mostly due to your past efforts, and only want to do what is necessary to assure that our projects become success stories for AID.

Yours truly,

Phillip W. Potts
Senior Research Scientist and Chief,
Water Resources Branch
Technology Applications Laboratory

PWP/ecs