

PROJECT PROPOSAL

“Prevent COVID-19: Promote Water Project in Nigeria”

Submitted to:

“ www.globalgiving.org ”



Submitted By



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MAY 2020

BASIC INFORMATION

Project description

Project Title: Potable/Drinking Water Supply Project

Project Sector: Potable/Drinking Water

Project Duration: 5-6 Months

Description of the area

State/LGA: Plateau Shendam **City/Village:** Yelwa Shendam

Nearest City: Shendam **Distance from nearest city:** 20 km

Village: Yelwa Shendam

Project Beneficiaries

Total number of Households Over 800

Total number of beneficiaries Over 10,000

Male

Female

Children (Below 18)

Cost estimates

Total cost of Project: (USD.)
50,000/-

1. **PROJECT INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Project Location and Description

Yelwa Shendam

Yelwa, Shendam, Plateau State, Nigeria

Type:	Populated place - a city, town, village, or other agglomeration of buildings where people live and work
Mindat.org Region:	Plateau, Nigeria
Region:	Shendam, Plateau State, Nigeria
Latitude:	8° 49' 59" N
Longitude:	9° 37' 59" E
Lat/Long (dec):	8.83333,9.63333
Köppen climate type:	Aw : Tropical savanna, wet
Population:	13,234 (2016)

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Source: <https://www.mindat.org/feature-2318166.html>

The land of Shendam Local Government Area is very fertile and suitable for a variety of agricultural crops. The main crops are Guinea corn, maize, Irish Potatoes and vegetables. The major source of employment of the people is Agriculture. Some people are also engaged in trade and other Government services.

1.1.1 Proposed Project Area

The proposed project will be initiated in village Yelwa Shendam, Shendam Local Government Council of Plateau State in Nigeria. It is located at a distance of about 20 Km from Shendam town. Main population of the village is very poor. They lack basic needs of life. Most of the community members are involved in farming of their small landholdings.

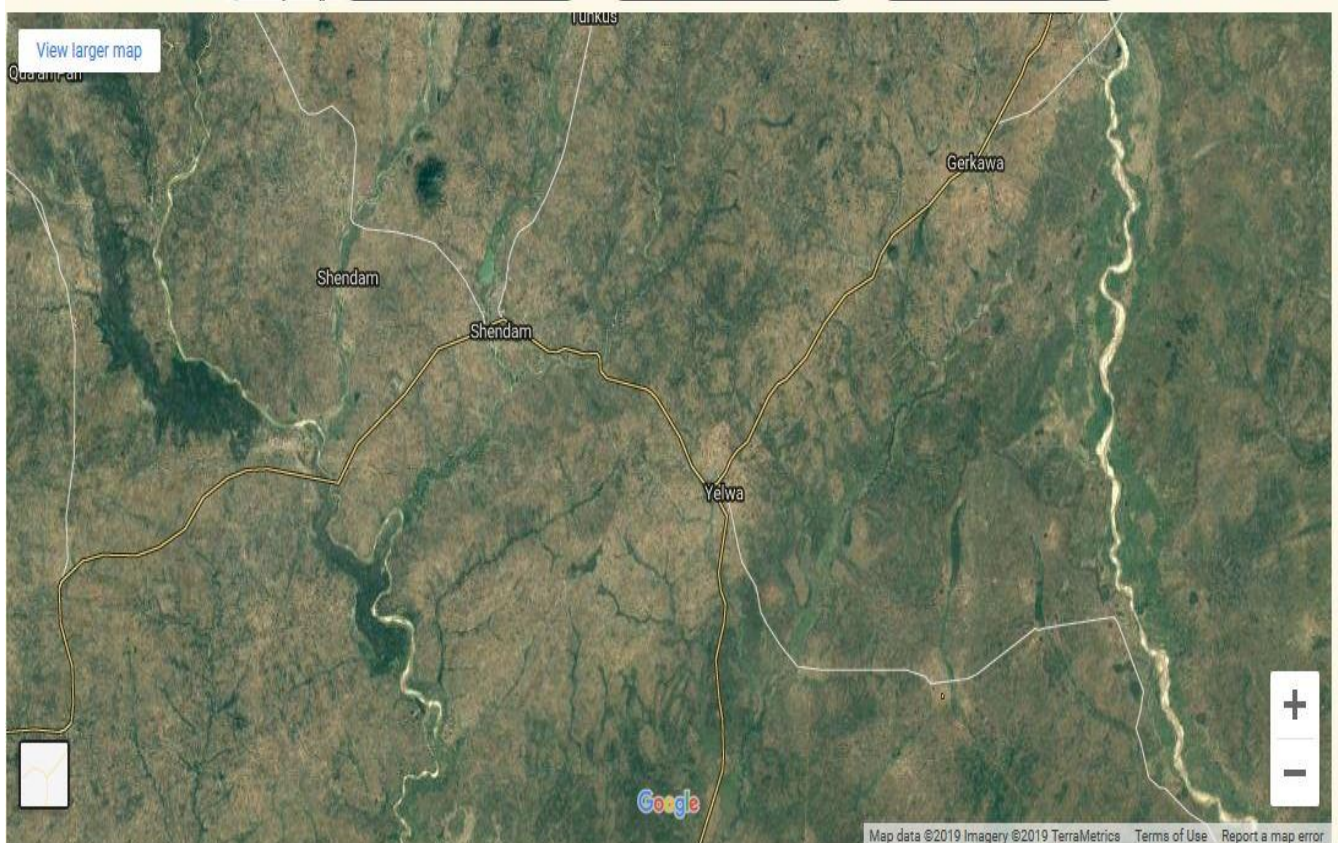
Total population of this village is 13,236 (1996) and it is the target population to be benefited from the proposed project.

The literacy ratio of the area is low as compared to other villages of this district i.e (30%), a lot of work in education sector is needed to achieve better results as education directly influences the life standards and living standards of the community. The basic needs of daily life are non-existent in the village due to less intervention of government and non-government agencies.

A very small section of the project area is getting water from few open wells (Unsafe source of Water Supply) located in mosques and churches of the village while some portion of the community are fetching water from a spring located in

depression in near the village. Women and girls go through a difficult path to get water for drinking and other routine jobs. Because of the non-availability of clean drinking water, the people of the village are suffering from wide Spread occurrence of water and sanitation related diseases. Women are also go to jendi rover for washing clothes and dish washing.

Map of the area is of Yelwa Shendam



Source: <http://www.maplandia.com/nigeria/plateau/shendam/yelwa/>

1.1.2 Socio-economic Setup

Most of the community of village is poor and job opportunities are negligible. A small portion of the population has from trading while the majority population majority of the population are involved in farming and agriculture and unskilled workers who work on daily wage basis in the area.

Some people are doing jobs in government organizations while some are working abroad. Majority of the youth are job less.

1.1.3 Project Identification

SpringStars Foundation (**SF**) is intend to implement water project to be funded by Global Giving for effective Water Delivery project. FS has established project committees (Primary Care management Committees – PCMC) at different Yelwan Shendam village of Shendam Local Government Area and has close liaison with these Committees. Members of these Committees of the village Yelwan

Shendam have requested FS for the provision of potable water services.

Field team of FS conducted social and technical survey of the village and found that there is currently one tube well installed by the Plateau State Water Board which is not working for long time. According to the community the distribution pipes are blocked and due to long period it was not used and low voltage the tube well is not functional. FS staff found the area suitable for the implementation of Drinking water supply scheme (Installation of motorized boreholes and erection of water storage tanks). They found that the most alerting problem of the area is non- availability of clean drinking water supply facilities.

The project is designed keeping in view urgent need of the community and their willingness to shoulder responsibility of managing the project once the project is implemented. After conducting socio-economic survey and technical feasibility of area, a contractor acceptable to FS and Social Organizers suggested motorized boreholes and water reservoir. This will address the water supply problem of the area to a great extent.

1.2 Proposed Project Objectives

Project Objective-1

To empower the local **Community Organization** to undertake the management and maintenance their own potable water supply programme once the projected is implemented, which is the representative body responsible for undertaking proposed sustainable village development scheme.

Activities Planned Under PO-1

- ✓ Meeting with the Community Based Organization for:
 - Signing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between FS and CO on roles and responsibilities.
 - Formation of Committees (Project Committee, Operation and Maintenance Committee)
 - Setting out operation and maintenance plan
 - Setting out implementation strategy and plan for various activities of the project

Documentation of outcomes of meeting

- ✓ Community Motivation and Social Organization (During Implementation of project)
 - Village level mass meeting before implementation
 - Weekly visits of the Social Organizers/engineer to the project area

- Weekly meetings with the committees

Project Objective-2

To provide clean drinking water facilities to the people of the village and enable them to mobilize their resources for their own betterment

Project Activities under Objective 2:

- ✓ The SF Technical team along with the CO will undertake a survey for the selection of suitable sites for installation of motorized boreholes and water reservoirs.
- ✓ Water user committees will be formed for each motorized borehole and water reservoir.
- ✓ The CO will be encouraged to generate some token funds for their input as Community Share to give the community as sense of ownership of the project.
- ✓ Motorized borehole Contractor capable of constructing required diameter boreholes and water reservoirs was identified and hired.
- ✓ Construction of motorized borehole under strict supervision of the contractor and Project Committee
- ✓ Copies/prints of the design will be given to CO for guidance
- ✓ Installation of Pumps, Pipes, water reservoir and other construction under strict supervision of FS to be assisted by Field Engineer and Project Committee
- ✓ Work Completion certificate from CO
- ✓ Formulation of complete list of beneficiaries

1.3 Social Organization

Development is a process of social, economic and technical change that provides the opportunity for economic betterment, greater human dignity, security, justice and equity. The main goal of this project is to raise the spirit of self-help, self-reliance and self-management among the community of proposed village so that they are enabled to participate as actors in the development process rather than as passive objectives of development.

SF has already formed a representative Community Organization in the proposed village with the help of community. SF believes that promotion and strengthening of representative, transparent and accountable local level institutions is an effective way of resource mobilization at community level, which meets the needs of all community members. Throughout project life the said CO will be empowered and strengthened so that they can implement all project activities themselves. SF will only facilitate the CO in implementation of the project.

Introduction of concept and methodology of project to the community members is an important project step. SF will hold meetings with the well known/influential/religious community members of the project area to gain their full support to ensure complete success of the project.

FS will also hold regular meetings with the community groups and individuals at FS Sub Office and or main office. In these meetings they will be told about importance and need of Social Organization (CO) for the development of village. This will cultivate friends and support for the CO among the community.

Regular meetings with the CO will help the CO members to understand the organizational behavior. They will understand their roles, responsibilities and duties within the organization. Sense of ownership among the members will be created and they will prefer common interest to individual interests. Social Organizers of PRDS will help CO in building strong linkages and co-ordination with other organizations. They will also help CO in identification of productive activities and establishment of priorities.

Project Committees often dissolve after completion of the schemes. Therefore, Community Based Organizations will be strengthened for undertaking further village development and for maintaining the Scheme.

2. DESIGN AND COST ESTIMATE

2.1 Design of the project

Water Table depth of the area ranges between 90-190 ft. Therefore installation of Motorized Pumps is feasible which can lift water from the depth of about 150 ft.

Present population of village = P = 13000

Projected Population = P (N) = P (1+n/100) N

Design Period= N = 10 Years

Growth rate = n = 4.3

Projected Population = P (10) = 13,000 (1+ 4.3/100)¹⁰
= 19,064

50% of total Project population = 9,531 or 10,000 approximately

One Motorized Borehole can serve more than 800-1000 people. To cover 50% population, Installation of 10 Hand Pumps will completely fulfill the demand of the projected population.

2.2 Cost Estimate

Detailed estimate attached as ANNEX

2.3 Operation and Maintenance Plan

A well-defined system of Operation and Maintenance will be established for the sustainability of project under Maintenance Committee. The maintenance committee will be fully responsible for the operation and maintenance of the project after completion of the project. The committee will be responsible to collect and use the maintenance funds from water User Committees benefited

under this scheme. Water User Committees will collect and deposit 10 cents per Household per month with maintenance committee.

2.4 Environmental Assessment

To analyze the impacts of this project detail environmental review has been carried out. The proposed water supply project is environment friendly project and has not any bad impact on environment.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Upon receiving approval from Shendam Local Government Council; and the Plateau State Government, FS will formally initiate the project.

3.1 Terms of Partnership (TOP)

A formal meeting of the General Body of the CO will be arranged in which at least 75% of the members should be present. From FS side Field Coordinator, a contractor and Social Organizers will attend the meeting and explain the TOP in the meeting. Upon agreement it will be signed by two signatories of the PRDS and President and General Secretary of the CO. Signatures of all the members of CO present in the meeting will be attached with the TOP.

3.2 Formation of Committees

The following committees from the CO members will be constituted in the same meeting for implementation and management of the project.

3.3 Project Committee

This committee will be responsible for overall implementation of the project. At least two members will be nominated/elected. Its main responsibilities will include:

- Supervision and execution of the project
- The contractor to liase with FS
- Follow instructions from Field Engineer
- Assign duties to the CO members
- Keep record of the supplies provided by FS for project
- Prepare weekly progress report of the project and submit to FS

3.22 Maintenance Committee

It shall be comprised of at least two members. Its main responsibilities will include:

- To manage operation and maintenance of the project, after completion
- To generate an amount equal to one year maintenance cost of the project

4. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

FS and CO will jointly manage implementation of the project. FS will be responsible for procurement of project supplies and provision of payment to CO for labor

while CO will be responsible for the execution under the strict supervision of contractor and will be responsible for arranging labor and resolving local level issues. PRDS and CO will be responsible for the project management as described below;

4.1 Construction Management

The contractor will be responsible for execution of the works to be monitored by project committee and FS. It shall maintain all the record all the record of supplies and amount for labor received from the FS, labor attendance sheet, labor payment sheet, boring contractor payment record etc. during execution of project. Field Engineer of FS will visit the project periodically, check the quality of works and ensure adherence to the design specifications. Field Engineer will also provide technical assistance to project committee and will keep elaborating design specifications of the project to the committee throughout the construction period of the project. Contractor will ensure to protect the surrounding environment during construction of the project and will take necessary measures if and when required.

Financial Management

FS finance department and programme section will be fully responsible for financial management. The payments will be made in to labor and on weekly basis after verification of work by Community Organization and contractor. The project committee will be responsible to provided record of labor payment to FS and Field team will be responsible to check the project quality and quantity frequently.

5. PROJECT COST AND BENEFITS (ECONOMIC ANALYSIS)

This proposed project deals with potable water supply – a priority for all those in a rural environment, which is increasingly threatened with drought: to provide the proposed community with potable water facility so as to maintain the peoples' way of life. The cost of project is very little as compared to its benefits

- The project is targeted to enhance the local population's per capita consumption of water and thus their living standards.
- The project will have intangible benefits (qualitative) in terms of awareness raising, institutional human resource development and developing sense of ownership among the community and tangible (quantitative) in terms of water supply facilities.
- The project is targeted to protect the local population from brunt of diseases by providing them clean potable water at their homes.
- The project will have a great impact on the neighboring communities and generate a feeling of self-reliance, self-help and self-management in

them.

- Women folk of the project area are deputed with the duty of fetching water from distant areas. They regularly perform their duty. The implementation of this project will relieve them from this difficult task and ultimately their time will be saved for performing other important household chores. They will be able to take part and utilize their time in other developmental and income generation activities like Vocational Skills etc.
- With the implementation of the proposed project CO will be strengthened and empowered. CO, working under the technical assistance and guidance of FS, will learn a lot at all levels of the project cycle and as a result emerge as a relatively confident and experienced Community Organization.

It is hoped that after completion of the proposed project the majority of the people of the proposed area will become, to some extent, prosperous and will lead a sound and healthy lives and the Socio-economic conditions of the area will automatically improve. Having a good sound system of drinking water supply other problems will die their natural deaths. The huge costs of emotional pain and physical efforts involved in dealing with sick community members signify a huge drain on the resources of the communities. Implementation of this project can solve the problem to much extent.

6. WHAT ARE THE COST AND BENEFITS OF INTERVENTIONS?

The benefits from investing in small scale water supplies and from developing appropriate policies, programmes and regulations are significant. The impact of diarrhoeal disease for children under the age of 15 is greater than the combined impact of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. The provision of improved drinking-water and sanitation could reduce diarrhoeal diseases by nearly 90%, and current estimates indicate that improvements in these areas could reduce the number of children who die each year by 2.2 million.

By improving the situation regarding access to drinking-water and sanitation, significant savings in health-care costs and gains in productive days can be realised. While the median reported government spending on sanitation and drinking-water is 0.48% (for drinking-water only: 0.04% - 2.8%) of the gross domestic product (GDP), investments result in large economic returns, recently estimated by the World Bank to amount to approximately 2% - 7% of the GDP.

The main economic benefits of investments in drinking-water and sanitation are

- Health-care savings by health agencies and individuals
- Productive days gained per year (for those 15-59 years of age) and

- increased school attendance
- Time savings (working days gained) resulting from more convenient access to services
- Value of deaths averted (based on future earnings)

The prevention of illness and death results in the avoidance of associated health costs, as well as an increased potential for education and business development, and an increase of the long-term sustainability of small communities. In developed countries, an US \$ 1 investment results in a return of US \$ 2.786 (in terms of costs averted and productivity gained). In developing countries, the return is even significantly higher at US \$ 5.97 per US \$ 1 investment, particularly due to the significant decrease of mortality rates which can be achieved through investments . Health benefits of improvements of the management of small scale water supplies in developed countries outweigh the costs . However, according to the UN-Water GLAAS report of 2010, 62% of sanitation and drinking-water aid is targeted to large systems (for drinking-water, these include treatment, drinking-water conveyance and distribution), whereas approximately 16% of the aids are targeted at basic systems (low cost technologies such as, for drinking-water, hand pumps, spring catchment, gravity-fed systems, rainwater collection, storage tanks, and small distribution systems) ¹.

¹ Comparison of donor commitments to sanitation with donor commitments to drinking water projects, 14 donors, 2008