



CLUB DES AMIS DU VILLAGE

Project: “Improving access to water for the communities of Koudjoma in the prefecture of Kabou and Kôbôô in the prefecture of Assoli”

Ref . : NGO CAV / GG / Projects 2023 / 005

NOVEMBER 2023

CHILD PROTECTION PROMOTION ORGANIZATION "LA FEMME ET

HEAD OFFICE: RUE DE KOULOUNDE, MAISON TT ISSA, SOKODE – TOGO, BP. 238 SOKODE, TEL. (+228) 25 50 11 92 / 90 11 25 02 / 98 33 09 99

TCHAMBA Antenna: TEL (+228) 70 44 71 48 / Plateaux Region Antenna : Tel . (+228) 91 96 11 76

E- mail : ongcav@gmail.com / Website : <http://www.ongcavtogo.org> / Facebook page : <https://www.facebook.com/ONGCAVTOGO/>

Facebook profile : www.facebook.com/ong.cav / Twitter: https://twitter.com/ong_cav

Receipt No. 1226/MAT-SG-DAPOC-DOCA / 2005. NGO status: No. 472 / MCDAT / 2008 – 1st Program Agreement No. 324/PR/MPDAT/2011

SUMMARY

I - PROJECT OVERVIEW	3
II - CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT	3
III - PROJECT DESCRIPTION	4
3.1 General objective of the project:	4
3.2 Specific objectives of the project:	4
3.3 The main activities planned by the project:	4
IV – CONTROL, MONITORING, EVALUATION – CAPITALIZATION	5
V - SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION	6
5.1. Planning activities	6
5.2 Roles and responsibilities of project stakeholders	6
VI - OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET	8
VII - RISK ASSESSMENT AND MEASURES TO AVOID THEM	8
APPENDICES	10
DETAILED PROJECT BUDGET	10

I - PROJECT OVERVIEW

Information on the project	
Location(s)	Togo, Kara region, Assoli and Kabou
Duration	Two (02) months, from November to December 2023
Target population	413 inhabitants distributed as follows: Kôbôô (93) Koudjoma (320) in 2023
Budget	17,040,000 F CFA, or 27,352 US\$
Technical partner for project implementation	NGO CAV
Financial partner	GlobalGiving

II - CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT

Improving the supply of drinking water to populations constitutes a very important issue for Togo in the fight against poverty and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. In Togo, disparities in coverage in rural and urban areas remain very strong: 80% of the rural population does not have access to improved water sources compared to 14% in urban areas. This imbalance further marginalizes rural areas such as the communities of Kôbôô and Koudjoma , respectively in the prefectures of Assoli and Kabou in Togo.

The difficulties these communities face are not the same. But generally speaking, the water used in these environments is often non-potable well water, infected water from rivers and ponds, which causes water-borne and parasitic diseases such as malaria (primary cause of morbidity and mortality noted in health records), diarrhea and typhoid fever.

Kôbôô is a small village located about ten kilometers northwest of the town of Bafilo . In this community, the inhabitants have a recurring problem of lack of drinking water, not only to feed themselves, but also especially for their livestock. In the dry season when the water dries up in the 4 open-air wells. The only existing borehole is used with a generator which must always be supplied with fuel which is becoming more and more expensive. Furthermore, the need for a borehole comes from the fact that the existing one is far from the majority of the requesting community.

Koudjoma is also a Fulani village located about fifteen kilometers west of the capital of Kabou prefecture . Like the first community, that of Koudjoma is experiencing similar problems: a borehole that operates with a generator for a population of 300 inhabitants. The population shares the only borehole with their livestock. But here, there is no well in the entire community. Today, this community continues to use the rivers for drinking water, which it also shares with the oxen. These rivers also dry up in the dry season.

It is in view of all of the above that requests for support in the installation of boreholes were sent to the NGO CAV in order to reduce the water chores of women and children in these localities.

In response to all this context and with a view to making its contribution to the populations of its area of intervention, the NGO CAV intends to implement this support

program for the drilling of drilling in the communities of Kôbôô and of Koudjoma , respectively in the prefectures of Assoli and Bassar in Togo.

This project falls within the framework of result 4 of the 2021 - 2025 strategic plan of the NGO CAV entitled “ **Populations in rural areas have quality water, in sufficient quantity and in all seasons by the end of 2025** ”.

The duration of execution of this project is two (02) months. Implementation begins in the 2nd ^{third} of the month of November and ends at the end of December 2023. Its total cost amounts to **Seventeen million forty thousand (17,040,000) CFA francs**, or **Twenty-seven thousand and three one hundred and fifty-two (27,352) US\$** ¹.

III - DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The project consists of setting up two (02) human-powered community boreholes in two communities.

3.1 General objective of the project:

The main objective of the project is to contribute to improving the health of the populations of the villages concerned by providing them with quality drinking water, in sufficient quantity and in all seasons.

3.2 Specific objectives of the project:

More specifically, it is:

1. Raise awareness among the two communities to better understand the issues and risks of the project and to support it massively in order to anticipate the success and sustainability of the works to be built;
2. Establish drilling sites and carry out geophysical studies;
3. Undertake drilling activities and water analysis;
4. Supply the equipment and install the mechanical power system;
5. Build the drilling superstructures with a metal door to protect them;
6. Support the community in setting up Water Committees, responsible for monitoring and managing drilling;
7. Strengthen the capacities of Water Committees on the maintenance, management and monitoring of boreholes;
8. Carry out the technical, then provisional and finally final acceptance of the works.

3.3 The main activities planned by the project:

Activity 1 – Raising awareness among the 2 communities to better understand the issues and risks of the project;

Activity 2 – Establishment of drilling sites and carrying out geophysical studies;

Activity 3 - Drilling and water analysis;

Activity 4 - Equipment and installation of human-powered pumps;

Activity 5 – Construction of superstructures;

¹ US\$1 = 623 CFA Francs

Activity 6 – Support for the establishment of Water Committees;

Activity 7 - Training of Water Committees on the maintenance, management and monitoring of boreholes;

Activity 8 – Monitoring and control of works;

Activity 9 - Technical, provisional and final acceptance of the works.

IV – CONTROL, MONITORING, EVALUATION – CAPITALIZATION

Monitoring of the project by the Financial Partner:

Monitoring by the Financial Partner will be done in several ways:

- Assessment of the monitoring reports, periodic reports produced by the NGO CAV in the implementation of the project;
- Field visits by the partner and/or through an intermediary chosen by him;
- Other tracking systems desired by the partner.

Monitored by the Regional Directorate of Water and Village Hydraulics :

To ensure that drilling is carried out according to the standards and rules of the art. This Directorate represents, within the framework of this project, the Ministry of Water which must have a look at any hydraulic works constructed on the national territory. Technical monitoring of the project will be carried out by this institution. This management is also the guarantor of success and will ensure that their control visits are frequent and effective.

Community monitoring :

Community monitoring will be carried out by local authorities, Village Development Committees, Water Committees at the level of each of the 2 communities.

Monitoring of the NGO CAV:

To ensure effective management of this project, the technical staff of the NGO CAV will ensure permanent monitoring of the project in order to assess the progress of the activities. A report will be written. This report will take stock of the difficulties encountered, solution approaches and recommendations to move activities forward.

Quality monitoring and control of works:

The quality control of the works will be carried out by the hydraulic technician to ensure that the drilling is carried out according to the rules of the art. Its report will also provide an overview of the difficulties encountered, solution approaches and recommendations to move activities forward.

Project capitalization workshop: a workshop will be organized at the end of the project or the year. This workshop aims to capitalize on good practices and define mechanisms for perpetuating the project's achievements with all project stakeholders. This will involve sharing the results achieved by the project, highlighting the strengths, weaknesses, difficulties encountered and lessons learned during the implementation of the project.

V - SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION

5.1. Activity planning

Activities	Execution period		Responsible
	Month 1	Month 2	
1 – Raise community awareness of the project			NGO CAV
2 – Establish the drilling site and carry out geophysical studies			NGO CAV / Company / Regional Hydraulic Directorate (RHD)
3 – Undertake drilling activities and water analysis			NGO CAV / Company / RHD
4 - Build the superstructures for human-powered drilling			NGO CAV / Company / RHD
5 – Support the community in setting up Water Committees, responsible for monitoring and managing drilling and training them on the maintenance and sustainable management of drilling			NGO CAV / RHD
6 - Track and monitor project activities			NGO CAV / Company / RHD / Communities / Financial partner GlobalGiving
7 – Organize the technical, provisional and final reception of the works			NGO CAV / Company / RHD / Communities
8 – Produce reports and make the final evaluation of the project			NGO CAV / Company / RHD / Communities, Financial partner / GlobalGiving

5.2 Roles and responsibilities of project stakeholders

Five (5) actors will be mobilized in the implementation of this project. These are the NGO CAV, the financial partner and/or GlobalGiving, the Togolese State represented by the Regional Directorate of Hydraulics and the beneficiary communities.

1. Financial partner / GlobalGiving

- Mobilize and allocate the funds necessary for the implementation of the project;
- Appreciate project reports and financial statements.

2. NGO CAV

- Ensure proper functioning and transparency in project management;
- Participate in the implementation of all project activities;
- Ensure compliance and application of government standards and policies in force regarding hydraulics;
- Ensure regular and timely payment of suppliers and companies to be recruited;
- Facilitate monitoring by the Hydraulic authorities;
- Participate in project steering committee meetings;
- Produce project financial statements to the Financial Partner and GlobalGiving

3. Regional Hydraulic Directorates

- Provide technical support to the project;
- Monitor the implementation of the project;
- Participate in project steering committee meetings;
- Ensure capacity building for Water Committees;
- Participate in monitoring/supervision, evaluations and technical control mission as far as they are concerned.

4. The Steering Committee

The steering committee that will be set up will have the following roles:

- ensure effective coordination of project activities;
- monitor project activities;
- assess the difficulties encountered during implementation, and seek appropriate solutions;
- develop and adopt the process management plan;
- organize meetings to plan and monitor activities and decisions;
- play the role of interface between the different stakeholders in the project;
- ensure the mobilization of populations around the process;
- analyze all the options proposed for the success of the project.

This committee will contribute to defining learning questions to support and organize learning alongside project implementation. Learning will be focused on results, strategies and best practices that improve project implementation.

5. Beneficiary communities

- Participate in the identification of project sites;
- Ensure community mobilization around project activities;
- Participate in the establishment of the various management/monitoring committees;
- Participate in project steering committee meetings;
- Participate in the monitoring and evaluation of the project;
- Mobilize local resources for the maintenance of structures.

VI - OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET

No.	DESIGNATION OF PROJECTS	OVERALL AMOUNT (F CFA)	OVERALL AMOUNT (DOLLAR)
1	Launch calls for tenders for the recruitment of companies specializing in drilling	29,000	47
2	Raise community awareness of the project	31,500	51
3	Kôbôô human-powered community drilling in the prefecture of Assoli	7,039,500	11,299
4	Koudjoma human-powered community drilling in Kabou prefecture	7,100,000	11,396
PROJECT COST		14,200,000	22,793
SUPPORT FOR THE OPERATION OF THE OG CAV (20% OF THE PROJECT COST)		2,840,000	4,559
GENERAL TOTAL		17,040,000	27,352

Approved this budget at the sum of **Seventeen million forty thousand (17,040,000) F CFA**, or **Twenty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-two (27,352) US Dollars**

VII - RISK ASSESSMENT AND MEASURES TO AVOID THEM

Risks	Risk mitigation measures
Poor choice of sites leading to confiscation of works after their completion	Require communities to provide a donation certificate to secure works
Geophysics carried out in a traditional and random manner which leads to negative drilling or drilling with low yield (flow)	- Carry out geophysics using groundwater detection devices with a depth of 200 m, 300, or 500 m with a rate of 90%. - Have knowledge of geology and geomorphology
Unsatisfactory results of bacteriological analyzes	Treat the borehole water with chlorine, disinfect the borehole before any water consumption or resume drilling in the event of excess nitrate.
Frequency of breakdowns of structures installed	Establish and train local repair artisans
Shortage and breakage of drill spare parts and installed pumps	Provide communities with large quantities of spare parts
- Non-adherence or negligence of beneficiaries. - The abandonment of structures in favor of wells and rainwater	Raise awareness among beneficiaries of the importance of using borehole water as their drinking water
If three negative drillings after three attempts	- Continue research later. - Take this aspect into account in the contract with the recruited company for the arrangements to be made

Risks	Risk mitigation measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient monitoring of project activities due to weak stakeholder involvement and the absence of a permanent stakeholder consultation framework during project implementation could lead to non-compliance with the technical requirements, - Misappropriation of funds, wastage of resources, delays in execution of project works, poor quality of work and equipment which would lead to loss of confidence of the donor and finally, termination of project financing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasingly involve the Regional Hydraulics Directorate in monitoring the implementation of the project - Increase communication between stakeholders. - Create a permanent framework for dialogue throughout the duration of the project. - Strengthen the monitoring and control of project activities by a work quality controller.
<p>The weak exchange of information between community actors regarding the selection of the drilling site and which would lead to misunderstandings, intra and inter-related conflicts of interest and the emergence of land conflicts and which undermines social cohesion and the appropriation of the project by the beneficiaries which would lead to the failure of the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen communication and exchanges between stakeholders on the choice and community acquisition site - Ensure support for the acquisition of the site through legal documents (sale, topography, reference plan approved by the departments concerned)
<p>Failure to comply with management procedures by the project management committee would lead to poor project management and ultimately a negative impact on the viability of the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the capacities of the project management committee (Water Committee); - Establish by consensus, management procedures with communities; - Strengthen project monitoring.
<p>Non-compliance with clauses relating to project management by water committees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and sign a clear and precise framework for collaboration regarding projects - Plan and organize periodically the review/evaluation of the partnership between the communities and the NGO CAV and other project stakeholders

APPENDICES

DETAILED PROJECT BUDGET

1. Quote for drilling with human power

No.	DESIGNATION	UNIT	QTY	UNIT COST	AMOUNT (F CFA)
I	DRILLING IMPLEMENTATION STUDY				
1.1	Hydrogeological and geophysical investigation	u	1	250,000	250,000
	Subtotal I				250,000
II	INSTALLATION AND BACKUP FROM SITE				
2.1	Preparation, general installation and removal of equipment	FF	1	750,000	750,000
	Subtotal II				750,000
III	DRILLING				
3.1	Assembly and dismantling of the drilling workshop	u	1	60,000	60,000
3.2	Drilling in air, water and foam alteration formations, including installation and removal of temporary casing with a diameter of 9"7/8	M.L.	25	40,000	1,000,000
3.3	Down-the-hole hammer drilling with a diameter of 6"1/2	M.L.	60	18,000	1,080,000
	Subtotal III				2,140,000
IV	DRILLING EQUIPMENT				
4.1	Supply and installation of solid PVC tubes with a diameter of 126/140mm including screwed PVC cap obstructing the bottom of the decanter tube	M.L.	60	12,500	750,000
4.2	Supply and installation of PVC strainer tubes with a diameter of 126/140mm	M.L.	20	14,000	280,000
4.3	Supply and installation of calibrated siliceous gravel up to (2-4mm) above the screens	u	1	30,000	30,000
4.4	Supply and installation of expansive clay over 2m	u	1	30,000	30,000
4.5	Isolation of overburden by backfilling, cementing of the upper 6 m of the annular space, PVC above ground of at least 0.7 m, closure of the drilling with a padlocked metal cover	u	1	10,000	10,000
	Subtotal IV				1,100,000

V	DRILLING DEVELOPMENT				
5.1	Development of air lift drilling for 2 hours until clear water is obtained	FF	1	200,000	200,000
	Subtotal V				200,000
VI	PUMPING TEST				
6.1	Moving, assembly and dismantling of the pumping test device, pumping for 4 hours and observation of rises (1 hour)	FF	1	20,000	20,000
6.2	With driving force	H	6	60,000	360,000
6.3	Without driving force	H	1	60,000	60,000
6.4	Disinfection of drilling with calcium hypochlorite	u	1	30,000	30,000
	Subtotal VI				470,000
VII	WATER ANALYSIS				
7.1	<u>Physico-chemical analysis in the laboratory</u> : Collection, conservation and transport of two samples of one liter each, one of which is acidified with hydrochloric acid	u	1	70,000	70,000
7.2	<u>Bacteriological analysis in the laboratory</u> : Collection, storage and transport of a liter of water sample in a sterilized container and bacteriological analyzes	u	1	70,000	70,000
	Subtotal VII				140,000
VIII	INDIA INOX BRAND PMH PUMP EQUIPMENT				
8.1	Indian brand 30 meter stainless steel human motor pump	u	1	1,200,000	1,200,000
	Subtotal VIII				1,200,000
IX	CONSTRUCTION OF SUPERSTRUCTURES				
9.1	Construction of coping, hedgehog slab, anti-slough, sidewalk, channel, soakaway and decanter	u	1	850,000	850,000
	Subtotal IX				850,000
TOTAL AMOUNT					7,100,000