



CLUB DES AMIS DU VILLAGE

PROJECT: "IMPROVING ACCESS TO WATER FOR THE COMMUNITIES OF KPARATAO, TCHEBIDE, KPANGALAM-CHATEAU IN THE PREFECTURE OF TCHAOUDJO AND KOMINIDE IN THE PREFECTURE OF TCHAMBA"

Ref .: NGO CAV / GG / Projects 2025 / 001

NOVEMBER 2024

« UNE ORGANISATION DE PROMOTION DE LA FEMME ET DE PROTECTION DE L'ENFANCE »

SIEGE SOCIAL : RUE DE KOULOUNDE, MAISON T.T. ISSA, SOKODE – TOGO, 300 BP. 238 SOKODE, TEL. (+228) 25 50 55 28 / 90 11 25 02

Antenne de TCHAMBA : Quartier LOMNAVA, TEL (+228) 70 44 71 48 / 90 26 40 77/ 99 26 40 77

E-mail : ongcav@gmail.com / Site web : <http://www.ongcavtogo.org> / Page facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/ONGCAVTOGO/>

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

Récépissé N°1226/MAT-SG-DAPOC-DOCA / 2005. Qualité d'ONG : N° 472 / MCDAT / 2008 – 1^{er} Accord-Programme N° 324/PR/MPDAT/2011

SUMMARY

I - PROJECT OVERVIEW	3
II - CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT	3
III - DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	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 BE TAKEN TO AVOID THEM	8

I - PROJECT OVERVIEW

Information on the project	
Location(s)	Togo, Central Region, Tchaoudjo and Tchamba
Duration	Six (06) months, from January to June 2025
Target population	10,415 inhabitants distributed as follows: Kparatao (6,682) Kominidè (1,204) , Tchebidè (335) and Kpangalam -Château (2,194) in 2024. (Sources: Statistics from the Prefectural Health Directorates of Tchaoudjo and Tchamba)
Budget	39,492,000 CFA francs, or \$ 65,061 US
Technical partner for project implementation	CAV NGO
Financial partner	GlobalGiving

II - CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT

Improving the supply of drinking water to populations is a very important issue for Togo in the fight against poverty and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. In Togo, disparities in coverage in rural and urban areas remain very high: 80% of the rural population does not have access to improved water sources compared to 14% in urban areas. The communities of Kominidè in the prefecture of Tchamba , Tchébidè , Kparatao , and Kpangalam -Château are not immune to this situation.

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 (the leading cause of morbidity and mortality recorded in health records), diarrhea and typhoid fever.

Kominidè is one of the 4 villages of the canton of Adjeidè in the prefecture of Tchamba . In this community, the inhabitants and especially the women and children experience a recurring problem of lack of drinking water because there is only one borehole which is not enough for the entire population and the distance that separates the majority of households from this borehole is great and becomes a headache for women who have to form long waiting lines in order to have water.

There are many wells that are not only uncovered, but also dry up already from November and we have to wait until May next year to have water in the wells.

The community of **Tchébidè is located in the canton of Lama -Tessi** on the road leading to Taworeda . In this community, the problem of drinking water is a problem. The women responsible for the water chore travel long distances several times a day in search of water in the rivers or in the neighboring neighborhoods.

There are also many open wells that dry up already from November and we have to wait until May next year to have water in the wells.

In Kparatao , a national living in Sokodé took it upon himself to build a Franco-Arab library for the school and student community. This goodwill requested the support of the NGO CAV to provide the library with a source of drinking water for children and all those who will frequent this library. Kparatao is the capital of the canton of Kparatao, in the prefecture of Tchaoudjo .

In Kpangalam -Château, the problem arises in terms of water shortage for cattle and goat breeding. This need was expressed by a group of Fulani breeders called N'Gassaye who has been implementing a cattle

and goat breeding and sales project for nearly 2 years. It will involve a photovoltaic borehole equipped with nearly 6 taps spread over half a hectare surrounded by fences.

In response to all this context and with a view to making its contribution to the populations of its intervention zone, the NGO CAV proposes to implement this support program for the realization of drilling in these four (4) communities.

This project is part of result 4 of the 2021 - 2025 strategic plan of the NGO CAV entitled: " **Rural populations have quality water, in sufficient quantity and in all seasons by the end of 2025** ".

The duration of this project is six (06) months, from January to June 2024. Its total cost amounts to **Thirty-nine million four hundred and ninety-two thousand (39,492,000) CFA francs, or Sixty-five thousand sixty-one (65,061) US Dollars** ¹.

III - DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The program consists of setting up four (04) boreholes including two community boreholes with human power and two (02) photovoltaic boreholes.

3.1 General objective of the project:

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

3.2 Specific objectives of the project:

More specifically, this involves:

1. Raise awareness among the 4 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 and photovoltaic power supply system;
5. Build the superstructures and water towers for the boreholes;
6. Support the community to set up Water Committees, responsible for monitoring and managing drilling;
7. Strengthening the capacities of Water Committees on the maintenance, management and monitoring of drilling;
8. Proceed with the technical, then provisional and finally final reception of the works.

3.3 The main activities planned by the project:

Activity 1 – Raising awareness among the 4 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 and photovoltaic pumps;

Activity 5 – Construction of superstructures and water towers;

¹ 1\$ US = 607 CFA Francs

Activity 6 – Support for the establishment of Water Committees;

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

Activity 8 – Monitoring and control of work;

Activity 9 - Technical, provisional and final reception of works.

IV – CONTROL, MONITORING, EVALUATION – CAPITALIZATION

Project monitoring by the Financial Partner:

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

- Assessment of 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 the partner;
- Other tracking systems desired by the partner.

Followed by the Regional Directorate of Water and Village Hydraulics :

Its role is to ensure that drilling is carried out in accordance with standards and best practices. This Directorate represents, within the framework of this project, the Ministry of Water, which must have an eye on any hydraulic structure built on the national territory.

It is this Regional Directorate that will assign a number to each of the drillings carried out. A request will be sent to this institution before the work is carried out.

Community monitoring :

Community monitoring will be carried out by local authorities, Village Development Committees (CVD), Water Committees (CE) at the level of each of the beneficiary communities.

Monitoring of the CAV NGO:

To ensure effective management of this project, the technical staff of the NGO CAV will ensure continuous 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, the solution approaches and the recommendations to advance the activities.

Monitoring and quality 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 in accordance with the rules of the art. His report will also take stock of the difficulties encountered, the approaches to solutions and the recommendations to move the 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 sustaining the project's achievements with all project stakeholders. It will involve sharing the results achieved by the project, identifying strengths, weaknesses, difficulties encountered and lessons learned during the implementation of the project.

V - SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION

5.1. Planning activities

Activities	Execution period		Responsible
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	
1 – Raise awareness among communities about the project			CAV NGO
2 – Establish the drilling site and carry out geophysical studies			NGO CAV / Company / Regional Hydraulics Directorate (DRH)
3 – Undertake drilling activities and water analysis			NGO CAV / Company / HRD
4 - Build the superstructures of human-powered drilling and water towers			NGO CAV / Company / HRD
5 – Support the community to set up Water Committees, responsible for monitoring and managing drilling, and train them on the maintenance and sustainable management of drilling			NGO CAV / HRD
6 - Track and monitor project activities			NGO CAV / Company / HRD / Communities / Financial partner GlobalGiving
7 – Train Water Committees on the maintenance, management and monitoring of drilling			NGO CAV / HRD / Communities
8 – Organize the technical, provisional and final reception of the works			NGO CAV / Company / HR / Communities
9 – Produce reports and make the final evaluation of the project			NGO CAV / Company / HRD / 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, the Steering Committee 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. CAV NGO

- Ensure the smooth running and transparency of project management;
- Participate in the implementation of all project activities;
- Ensure compliance with and application of current government standards and policies in the area of 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 for the Financial Partner and/or GlobalGiving .

3. Regional Directorate of Hydraulics

- Provide technical support to the project;
- Monitor project implementation;
- Ensure capacity building of Water Committees;
- Participate in monitoring/supervisions, evaluations and technical control missions as they relate to them.

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 schedule;
- 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 focus on outcomes, 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 setting up 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	TOTAL AMOUNT (F CFA)	TOTAL AMOUNT (Dollar)
1	Community drilling with human power at the Franco-Arab library of Kparatao	7,100,000	11,697
2	Community drilling with human power in the community of Tchébidè	7,100,000	11,697
3	Kpangalam -Château breeders' group	9,355,000	15,412
4	Community photovoltaic drilling in the village of Kominidè	9,355,000	15,412
PROJECT COST EXCLUDING TAX		32,910,000	54 217
SUPPORT FOR THE OPERATION OF THE NGO CAV (20% OF THE PROJECT COST)		6,582,000	10,843
GRAND TOTAL		39,492,000	65,061

Approved this budget at the sum of **Thirty-nine million four hundred and ninety-two thousand (39,492,000) CFA francs**, or **Sixty-five thousand sixty-one (65,061) US dollars**.

VII - RISK ASSESSMENT AND MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO AVOID THEM

Risks	Risk mitigation measures
Poor choice of sites leading to the 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 results in negative drilling or drilling with low yield (flow rate)	- Carry out geophysics using groundwater detection devices at a depth of 200 m, 300, or 500 m with a rate of 90%. - Have knowledge of geology and geomorphology
Unsatisfactory results of bacteriological analyses	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 the structures installed	Establish and train local repair artisans
Shortage and shortage of spare parts for drilling rigs and installed pumps	Provide large quantities of spare parts to communities
- Non-adherence or negligence of beneficiaries. - Abandonment of works in favor of wells and rainwater	Raise awareness among beneficiaries on the importance of making borehole water their drinking water

Risks	Risk mitigation measures
If three negative drillings after three attempts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue research later. - Take this aspect into account in the contract with the recruited company for arrangements to be made
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient monitoring of project activities due to low stakeholder involvement and the absence of a permanent stakeholder consultation framework during project implementation could lead to non-compliance with technical requirements, - Misappropriation of funds, waste of resources, delays in the execution of project works, poor quality of work and equipment which would lead to loss of donor confidence and, finally, termination of project funding. 	<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 framework for ongoing dialogue throughout the duration of the project. - Strengthen the monitoring and control of project activities by a quality controller of the works.
<p>Poor exchange of information among community stakeholders regarding the selection of the drilling site would lead to misunderstandings, intra and inter-related conflicts of interest and the emergence of land conflicts and which undermines social cohesion and ownership 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 the community acquisition site - Ensure the support of the acquisition of the site by legal documents (sale, topography, reference plan approved by the relevant departments)
<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, procedures for management with communities; - Strengthen project monitoring.
<p>Failure to comply 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 CAV NGO and other project stakeholders