CLUB DES AMIS DU VILLAGE

PROJECT: "SUSTAINABLY IMPROVING ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION IN RURAL AREAS FOR THE COMMUNITIES OF KPARATAO, YÉLIWA-PEUHL AND PAGALA-GARE RESPECTIVELY IN THE PREFECTURES OF TCHAOUDJO, TCHAMBA AND BLITTA IN TOGO"

NOVEMBER 2025

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

I. PROJECT OVERVIEW

Information on the project	
Location(s)	Togo, Central Region, Tchaoudjo , Tchamba and Blitta
Duration	Seven (07) months
Target population	**21,629 inhabitants** distributed as follows: Kparatao (6,836), Yéliwa (1,063), Pagala -Gare (13,730) in 2025 (Sources: Statistics from the Prefectural Health Directorates of Tchaoudjo , Tchamba and Blitta)
Budget	**57,765,003 CFA francs, or 101,392 US$**

II. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT

Improving access to drinking water for the population is a crucial challenge for Togo in the fight against poverty and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. In Togo, significant disparities in drinking water coverage between rural and urban areas remain: 80% of the rural population lacks access to improved water sources, compared to only 14% in urban areas. This imbalance further marginalizes rural communities such as Kparatao , Yéliwa - Peuhl, and Pagala -Gare, located in the prefectures of Tchaoudjo , Tchamba, and Blitta , respectively .

The water used in most of these environments is often non-potable well water, infected water from rivers and ponds; which causes waterborne and parasitic diseases such as malaria, the leading cause of morbidity and mortality recorded in health records, diarrhea and typhoid fever.

In most of these rural communities, a recurring problem of drinking water shortages exists because either there is no drinking water source at all, or there is only one borehole, which seems woefully inadequate for the population. Furthermore, the distance separating most households from these boreholes is considerable, making water collection a difficult task for women and children. It should also be noted that the existing well water in these communities is not only unsafe to drink, but also dries up as early as November, and it is necessary to wait until May for water to flow again. In light of all the above, requests for support in obtaining a borehole are frequently made to the NGO CAV in order to alleviate the burden of water collection on rural women and children.
Furthermore, in Togo, despite the Government's efforts, latrines pose several major problems, including insufficient access, hygiene issues, and increased health risks, particularly in rural areas. A significant portion of the Togolese population, especially in rural areas, lacks access to proper latrines, leading to open defecation.

Existing latrines are often of poor quality, poorly maintained, and do not meet hygiene standards, thus facilitating the spread of disease. There is insufficient awareness of hygiene and sanitation, which contributes to the persistence of poor practices.

When these problems arise at the level of peripheral healthcare units, the aforementioned issues are exacerbated. This is the case of the peripheral healthcare unit in the village of N'Tchourou in the Tchamba health district, hence the request from this health facility for a dedicated healthcare block.

The present project will consist of carrying out 4 boreholes: including 2 with human power and 2 photovoltaic boreholes in the communities of Kparatao , Yéliwa -Peuhl and Pagala -Gare respectively in the prefectures of Tchaoudjo , Tchamba and Blitta and one (1) sanitary block in N' Tchourou to complete the construction of the health center in 2014 with the financing of the COCHRAN Family.

This project falls within the framework of result 4 of the 2026-2030 strategic plan of the NGO CAV entitled " **Rural populations have access to quality water, in sufficient quantity and in all seasons by the end of 2030 "** .

The duration of this project is seven (7) months. Its total cost amounts to **Fifty-seven million seven hundred sixty-five thousand three (57,765,003) CFA francs, or One hundred one thousand one hundred sixty-five (101,165) US dollars.**[1]

[1] **1 US dollar = 571 CFA francs**

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project consists of installing four (04) community boreholes and one (01) sanitary block within a health center.

3.1 General objective of the project:

The objective of the project 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, and to sanitize one of the localities by building a sanitary block.

3.2 Specific project objectives:

More specifically, it is:

1. Raising awareness among the project communities to better understand the issues and risks of the project and to gain massive support in order to anticipate the success and sustainability of the works to be built;
2. Organize geophysical studies;
3. Drilling wells;
4. Dig the septic tanks for the sanitary block;
5. Pump water from boreholes and carry out physico-chemical and bacteriological analysis of the borehole water;
6. Construct the sanitary block;
7. Construct the superstructures and water towers for the boreholes;
8. Provide the equipment and install the mechanical and photovoltaic power supply system for the boreholes;
9. Equip the sanitary block;
10. Supporting communities to set up Water Committees and Latrine Committees, responsible for monitoring and managing the facilities;
11. Strengthen the capacity of the Water and Latrine Committees on maintenance, management and monitoring (one per structure) to ensure the management and maintenance of the structures to be built;
12. Raising awareness in communities about hygiene and health;
13. Follow the project activities;
14. Organize the technical and provisional acceptance of the works.

3.3 Expected results of the project

- **Result 1** : Two (02) human-powered boreholes , meeting technical standards, are being carried out in the villages of Yéliwa -Peulh and Pagala -Gare in order to reduce the water-collecting burdens of women and children by the end of July 2026.
- **Result 2** : Two (02) photovoltaic boreholes , meeting technical standards, are built in the villages of Kparatao in order to reduce the water-fetching burden on women and children by the end of July 2026.
- **Result 3** : One (01) sanitary block (3 showers and 3 latrines) is being built at the health center of the village of N' Tchourou in order to reduce open defecation and sanitize the environment by the end of July 2026.

3.4 The main activities planned by the project

1. Raising awareness among beneficiary communities to better understand the issues and risks of the project and to massively support it in order to anticipate the success and sustainability of the works to be built;
2. Organization of geophysical studies;
3. Well drilling;
4. Drilling of septic tanks for the sanitary block;

5. Pumping of water from boreholes and physico-chemical and bacteriological analysis of borehole water;
6. Construction of the sanitary block;
7. Construction of superstructures and water towers for boreholes;
8. Supply of equipment and installation of the mechanical and photovoltaic power supply system for the boreholes;
9. Sanitary block equipment;
10. Support for the establishment of Water Committees and Latrine Committees, responsible for the monitoring and management of the facilities;
11. Training of Water and Latrine Committees on maintenance, management and monitoring (one per structure) to ensure the management and maintenance of these new installations of the structures;
12. Raising community awareness about hygiene and health;
13. Monitoring of project activities;
14. Technical and provisional acceptance of the works.

IV. CONTROL, MONITORING, EVALUATION – CAPITALIZATION

4.1 Project monitoring by the financial partner:

The financial partner will monitor the project 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 of their choosing;
- Other tracking systems desired by the partner.

4.2 Monitoring by the Regional Directorate of Water and Village Hydraulics:

Its role is to ensure that drilling is carried out according to standards and best practices. Within the framework of this project, this Directorate represents the Ministry of Water, which must oversee all hydraulic structures built on national territory.

This regional directorate will assign an IRH (Water Resources Inventory) number to each borehole drilled. A request will be submitted to this institution before work begins.

4.3 Community monitoring:

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

4.4 Monitoring by the NGO CAV:

To ensure effective management of this project, the technical staff of the NGO CAV will conduct ongoing monitoring to assess the progress of activities. A report will be prepared, outlining any difficulties encountered, proposed solutions, and recommendations for moving activities forward. These periodic reports will be made available to GlobalGiving and the Financial Partner.

4.5 Quality monitoring and control of works:

A hydraulic technician will perform quality control of the works to ensure that the drilling is carried out according to best practices. Their report will also detail any difficulties encountered, proposed solutions, and recommendations for moving the activities forward.

4.6 Project capitalization workshop:

A workshop will be organized at the end of the project or the year. This workshop will aim to capitalize on best 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 project implementation.

V. IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY

5.1. Activity Planning

Activities	Execution period (in months)							Responsible
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Raising awareness among beneficiary communities to better understand the project's challenges and risks and to encourage their widespread support.								CAV NGO
Organization of geophysical studies								CAV NGO / Geophysicist
Well drilling								CAV NGO / Company / Regional Directorate of Hydraulics (HRD)
Drilling of septic tanks for sanitary blocks								CAV NGO / Company / HR
Pumping water from boreholes and physico-chemical and bacteriological analysis of borehole water								CAV NGO / Company / HR
Construction of the sanitary block								CAV NGO / Company / HR
Construction of superstructures and water towers for boreholes								CAV NGO / Company / HR
Supply of equipment and installation of the mechanical and photovoltaic power supply system for the boreholes;								CAV NGO / Company / HR / Communities
Sanitary block equipment								CAV NGO / Company / HR / Communities
Support for the establishment of Water Committees and Latrine Committees, responsible for the monitoring and management of the facilities								CAV NGO / Company / HR / Communities
Training of Water and Latrine Committees on the maintenance, management and monitoring (one per structure) to ensure the management and maintenance of these new facilities								CAV NGO / Company / HR / Communities
Raising community awareness about hygiene and health								CAV NGO / Company / HR / Communities
Monitoring of project activities								CAV/HR/Communities NGO
Technical and provisional acceptance of the works								CAV/HR/Communities NGO

5.2 Roles and responsibilities of project stakeholders:

Five (05) actors will implement this project. These are the NGO CAV, the financial partner, the Togolese State represented by the Regional Directorate of Hydraulics and the Regional Directorate of Health and the beneficiary communities.

1. Financial partner:

- To mobilize and allocate the funds necessary for the implementation of the project;
- Assessment of the project's financial statements.

2. CAV NGO:

- Ensure the smooth operation and transparency of the project management;
- Participate in the implementation of all project activities;
- Ensure compliance with and application of current government standards and policies regarding hydraulics;
- Ensure regular and timely payment of suppliers and companies to be recruited;
- Facilitate monitoring by the authorities of the Regional Directorate of Hydraulics;
- Participate in activities organised by the Regional Directorate of Hydraulics;
- Participate in the project steering committee meetings;
- Produce financial statements for the project to the Financial Partner.

3. Regional Directorates of Hydraulics

- Provide technical support to the project;
- Monitor the implementation of the project;
- Participate to project steering committee meetings;
- Ensure capacity building for Water Committees;
- Assign IRH (Inventory of Hydraulic Resources) numbers to boreholes to be constructed;
- Participate in monitoring/supervision, evaluations and technical control missions.

4. Regional Health Directorates

- Provide technical support to the project;
- Monitor the implementation of the project;
- Participate to project steering committee meetings;
- Ensure capacity building for Latrine Committees;
- Participate in monitoring/supervision, evaluations and technical control missions

5. Beneficiary Communities

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

VI. OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET

No.	DESIGNATION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES	AMOUNT (CFA francs)	AMOUNT (DOLLAR)
HAS	COMMUNITY AWARENESS	175,000	306
B	DRILLING OF FOUR (04) DRILLS	33,370,000	58441
C	CONSTRUCTION OF A SANITARY BLOCK	7,663,698	13422
D	FORMATION OF WATER AND LATRINES COMMITTEES	450,000	788
E	SUPERVISION OF STATE AGENTS	200,000	350
TOTAL GRAND A+B+C+D+E		**41,858,698**	**73,308**
VAT (18% of the Total)		7,534,566	13,195
Operations (20% of the Total)		8,371,740	14,662
TOTAL PROJECT COST		**57,765,003**	**101,165**

The present budget is set at the sum of **Fifty-seven million seven hundred sixty-five thousand three (57,765,003) CFA francs, or One hundred one thousand one hundred sixty-five (101 165) US $**

VII. RISK ASSESSMENT AND MEASURES TO TAKE TO AVOID THEM

Risks of drilling activities	Risk mitigation measures
Poor site selection leading to the confiscation of the works after their completion	Having a donation certificate to secure works
Geophysics is carried out in a traditional and random manner, resulting in negative drilling or drilling with low yield (discharge rate).	- Carry out geophysics using groundwater detection devices at a depth of 200 m, 300 m, or 500 m with a rate of 90%. - Have knowledge of geology and geomorphology
Unsatisfactory results of bacteriological analyses	Treat the well water with chlorine, disinfect the well before any water consumption
Frequency of failures of the installed infrastructure	Establish and train local repair craftsmen
Shortages and breakages of spare parts for drilling rigs and installed pumps	Provide a large quantity of spare parts from the communities
- Non-adherence or negligence on the part of the beneficiaries. - The abandonment of structures in favor of wells and rainwater	Raising awareness among beneficiaries about the importance of making borehole water their preferred drinking water
Three unsuccessful boreholes after three attempts? Continue the search later.	This aspect should be taken into account in the contract with the recruited company.
- Inadequate 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 technical requirements . - Misappropriation of funds, waste of resources, delays in the project, poor quality of work and equipment which would lead to loss of donor confidence and , finally , the end of project funding.	- Increasingly involve the Regional Directorate of Hydraulics in monitoring the implementation of the project - Increase communication between stakeholders . - Create a framework for permanent dialogue throughout the duration of the project (establishment of a project steering committee composed of all stakeholders).

The limited exchange of information between community stakeholders regarding the selection of the drilling site and which would lead to misunderstandings , intra- and inter-interest conflicts and the emergence of land disputes and which undermines social cohesion and the appropriation of the project by the beneficiaries which would lead to the failure of the project.	- Strengthen communication and exchanges between stakeholders regarding the choice and site of community acquisition - Ensure support for the site acquisition through legal documents (sale, topography , plan reference approved by the relevant departments)
- Failure by the project management committee to comply with management procedures would lead to poor project management and ultimately a negative impact on the project's viability.	- Strengthen the capacities of the project management committee (Water Committee). - Establish, by consensus, the procedures for management with the communities - Strengthen project monitoring
Failure to comply with the clauses relating to project management by the water committees	- Develop and sign a clear and precise framework for collaboration regarding the project - Plan and organize the periodic review/evaluation of the partnership between the communities, the NGO CAV, and other project stakeholders
Risks associated with sanitary block activities	**Risk mitigation measures**
Poorly designed latrines can contaminate drinking water sources (surface and groundwater) through seepage, leading to waterborne diseases.	Construct latrines at an appropriate distance from dwellings (ideally 5 to 10 meters), away from kitchens and drinking water sources.
The lack of adequate sanitation contributes to the transmission of diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, typhoid, and parasitic infections. Floods can damage latrines, cause overflows and create significant health risks by contaminating the environment.	For areas at risk of flooding, construct raised latrines or reinforce pits to reduce waste infiltration. Use durable materials like concrete for the slabs. Install a cover to reduce odors and the passage of flies, which are vectors of modern latrine diseases).
Construction workers can be exposed to hazards such as contact with sewage, toxic gases, or accidents while handling materials.	Equip workers with appropriate personal protective equipment. Implement safe work procedures to minimize the risks of contact with wastewater or accidents.
Poorly designed (without doors, without adequate partitions) or unsanitary facilities can discourage use, pushing people to defecate in the open.	Involve local populations in the design and management of latrines to promote their acceptance and maintenance. Conducting information and education campaigns to promote good hygiene practices. lockable doors and, if possible, lighting to ensure privacy and security. Set up community maintenance committees and provide a drainage system to prevent the pits from overflowing.
Rocky terrain or terrain with a high water table can complicate excavation work. Latrines can deteriorate rapidly if they are not properly constructed or maintained.	Conduct a detailed site study to choose the type of latrine best suited to the terrain and local conditions. Develop a long-term maintenance plan and train users in maintenance The latrines to be designed are modern

APPENDICES

Detailed budget of the project

No.	DESIGNATION	UNIT	QTY	UNIT COST	AMOUNT (CFA francs)	AMOUNT (Dollar)
HAS	**COMMUNITY AWARENESS**					
I	**AWARENESS**					
1.1	Raising awareness among the project communities to better understand the issues and risks of the project	U	5	35,000	175,000	306
Subtotal 1					**175,000**	**306**
	SUBTOTAL A				**175,000**	**306**
B	**DRILLING OF FOUR (04) DRILLS**					
I	**DRILLING SITE STUDY**					
1.1	Hydrogeological and geophysical investigation	U	4	250,000	1,000,000	1,751
Subtotal I					**1,000,000**	**1,751**
II	**SITE INSTALLATION AND DISMANTLING**					
2.1	Preparation, delivery, general setup and dismantling of equipment	FF	4	750,000	3,000,000	5,254
Subtotal II					**3,000,000**	**5,254**
III	**DRILLING**					
3.1	Assembly and disassembly of the drilling workshop	U	4	60,000	240,000	420
3.2	Drilling in weathering formations exposed to air, water, and foam, including the installation and removal of temporary casing with a diameter of 9 7/8".	ML	100	40,000	4,000,000	7005
3.3	Down-the-hole hammer drilling to a diameter of 6 1/2"	ML	240	18,000	4,320,000	7,566
Subtotal III					**8,560,000**	**14,991**
IV	**DRILLING EQUIPMENT**					
4.1	Supply and installation of solid PVC pipes with a diameter of 126/140mm, including a screw-on PVC cap sealing the bottom of the settling tube.	ML	240	12,500	3,000,000	5,254
4.2	Supply and installation of 126/140mm diameter PVC strainer pipes	ML	80	14,000	1,120,000	1961
4.3	Supply and placement of calibrated silica gravel (up to 2-4mm) above the strainers	U	4	30,000	120,000	210

4.4	Supply and installation of expanding clay over 2m	U	4	30,000	120,000	210
4.5	Isolation of overburden by backfilling, cementing of the upper 6 m of the annular space, PVC pipe at least 0.7 m above ground level, sealing of the borehole with a padlocked metal cover	U	4	10,000	40,000	70
Subtotal IV					**4,400,000**	**7,706**
V	**DRILLING DEVELOPMENT**					
5.1	Drilling using air lift for 2 hours until clear water is obtained	FF	4	200,000	800,000	1,401
Subtotal V					**800,000**	**1,401**
VI	**PUMPING TEST**					
6.1	Moving, assembling and disassembling the pumping test device, pumping for 5 hours and observing the rises (1 hour)	FF	4	20,000	80,000	140
6.2	With driving force	H	20	60,000	1,200,000	2,102
6.3	Without motive power	H	4	60,000	240,000	420
6.4	Disinfection of the borehole with calcium hypochlorite	U	4	30,000	120,000	210
Subtotal VI					**1,640,000**	**2,872**
VII	**WATER ANALYSIS**					
7.1	Physico-chemical analysis in the laboratory : Sampling, preservation and transport of two one-liter samples, one of which is acidified with hydrochloric acid.	U	4	70,000	280,000	490
7.2	Bacteriological analysis in the laboratory : Collection, preservation and transport of one liter of water sample in a sterilized container and bacteriological analysis	U	4	70,000	280,000	490
Subtotal VII					**560,000**	**981**
VIII	**CONSTRUCTION OF PMH SUPERSTRUCTURES**					
8.1	Construction of curbs, gravel slabs, mud barriers, sidewalks, gutters, soakaways and settling tanks	U	2	850,000	1,700,000	2,977
Subtotal VIII					**1,700,000**	**2,977**
IX	**CONSTRUCTION OF WATER TOWERS**					
9.1	Construction of a superstructure 7.00 m high. Enclosed base with metal door	U	2	2,155,000	4,310,000	7,548
Subtotal IX					**4,310,000**	**7,548**
X	**INDIA BRAND STAINLESS STEEL TDC PUMP EQUIPMENT**					
10.1	Supply and installation of a 30-meter stainless steel hand-operated pump, India brand	U	2	1,200,000	2,400,000	4,203
Subtotal X					**2,400,000**	**4,203**

XI	**ELECTRO-MECHANICAL PUMP AND PLUMBING EQUIPMENT**					
11.1	Complete electric pump kit for 2.3m3/h@90m head, equipped with its control box and electrical system, pump installation and hydraulic and electrical connection accessories.	U	2	2,000,000	4,000,000	7005
11.2	Installation of a 3 cubic meter polytank	U	2	500,000	1,000,000	1,751
Subtotal XI					**5,000,000**	**8,757**
	SUBTOTAL B				**33,370,000**	**58,441**
C	**CONSTRUCTION OF TWO (2) SANITARY BLOCKS**					
I	**EARTHWORKS**					
1.1	Site setup and dismantling	m^3	9	3,000	27,000	47
1.2	Fill material in the foundation	m^3	14.66	3,500	51,310	90
1.3	Backfill from excavation	m^3	5.86	800	4,688	8
Subtotal I					**82,998**	**145**
II	**MASONRY - CONCRETE**					
2.1	Lean concrete	m^3	1.8	35,000	63,000	110
2.2	0.15m thick masonry walls for foundation	m^2	32	6,000	192,000	336
2.3	0.12 wall masonry for elevation	m^2	105	4,500	472,500	827
2.4	Reinforced concrete for foundation beams, tie beams and columns	m^3	2.85	100,000	285,000	499
2.5	Plastering of the upper walls and foundation	m^2	201	2,500	502,500	880
2.6	Concrete paving	m^3	1.95	50,000	97,500	171
2.7	Floor tiles, 30*30 tiles	m^3	40	9,000	360,000	630
2.8	15*30 cm ceramic tiles on the (interior) walls	m^3	70	8,000	560,000	981
2.9	Construction of a 6.00mm*2.50 septic tank	TF	1	In	1,100,000	1926
2.9	Construction of a sump with a radius of r = 0.60 mm	TF	1		320,000	560
Subtotal II					**3,952,500**	**6,922**
III	**Plumbing**					
3.1	Pipe installation and connection	TF	1	In	500,000	876
3.2	Piping diverser with other plumbing materials	TF	1	In	700,000	1,226
3.3	full seat toilet	U	3	90,000	270,000	473
3.4	Full shower	U	3	25,000	75,000	131
3.5	Toilet paper holder	U	3	300	900	2
3.6	Towel rack	U	3	5,000	15,000	26
3.7	Floor drain	U	3	5,000	15,000	26

Subtotal III					**1,575,900**	**2,760**
IV	**Carpentry**					
4.1	The framework, including the sheet metal roofing	m ^{2}	25	15,000	375,000	657
4.2	Plasterboard made of plywood	m ^{2}	13	4,800	62,400	109
4.3	Metal doors (8)	m ^{2}	11.1	45,000	499,500	875
4.4	Valance	ml	21	2,500	52,500	92
Subtotal IV					**989,400**	**1,733**
V	**Whitewash + paint**					
5.1	Lime wash tinged with yellow ochre	m ^{2}	80	550	44,000	77
5.2	Water-based paint (FOM) for the cabin ceilings	m ^{2}	35	15,000	525,000	919
5.3	Paint on the doors + wainscoting	m ^{2}	30	3,000	90,000	158
5.4	Painting of the exterior walls and foundation	m ^{2}	15	260	3,900	7
Subtotal V					**662,900**	**1,161**
VI	**Electricity**					
6.1	Electricity including all suggestions	TF	TF	In	400,000	701
Subtotal VI					**400,000**	**701**
	SUBTOTAL C				**7,663,698**	**13,422**
D	**FORMATION OF WATER AND LATRINES COMMITTEES**					
I	**ACPACITY STRENGTHENING**					
1.1	Establish and strengthen the capacities of the water and latrine committees	Sessions	3	150,000	450,000	788
Subtotal 1					**450,000**	**788**
	SUBTOTAL D				**450,000**	**788**
E	**SUPERVISION OF STATE AGENTS**					
I	**SUPERVISION OF THE REGIONAL HYDRAULICS DIRECTORATE**					
1.1	FormEnt agents in the Hydraulics sector	U	2	50,000	100,000	175
II	**SUPERVISION OF THE REGIONAL HEALTH DIRECTORATE**					
2.1	Supervision of senior sanitary engineering technicians	U	2	50,000	100,000	175
	SUBTOTAL E				**200,000**	**350**
TOTAL GRAND A+B+C+D+E					**41,858,698**	**73,308**
VAT (Value Added Tax) **: 18% of the Total**					7,534,566	13,195
Operations : 20% of the Total					8,371,740	14,662
TOTAL PROJECT COST					**57,765,003**	**101,165**