KABEFO WATER PROJECT /AFRICARE- NIGER

FINAL REPORT

February 2009 – September 2009

At the beginning

At the end.

HQ in Washington D.C.	**Niger Office**
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Context and presentation

Kabefo is about 1,307 people composed of ethnic groups such as Hausa, Touareg and Fulfulde all living from agriculture and breeding and this last activity illustrates inaccessibility of potable water in many regions of Niger.

Kabefo Water Project was created in such context with an initiative of Africare Niger, supported by African wells Fund.

It's objective is to provide enough potable water to the population by building that community capacity in self organization and to sponsor sustainable water infrastructure management, good practices in hygiene and sanitation.

Kabefo village is located 65 km in North of Filingue, on the road to Abala district.

Water supply in Kabefo is a great problem considering the development of the population and drying up of sources or existing wells.

Introduction

Water problem in Kabefo is limiting development and improvement of health conditions. To solve this problem, Africare-Niger has initiated a water point construction and has obtained a financial support from African Wells Fund. It was through this initiative that the Kabefo Water project was designed with the following objectives:

- reduce women suffering in fetching water
- increase water supply in quantity and quality
- build capacity of group of users in water point management in terms of techniques of hygiene and sanitation related to water et rational management of hydraulic infrastructures (villages wells).

I Achievements results

I-1 Technical aspect

* Beginning of the site

Curb installation symbolizes the beginning of the site, with the participation of the supervisor, the monitor, and the supplier for a launching and also for a follow up and control of site material conformity. Starting date was 02 / 28 / 2009.

* Boring and construction

Works started here on march 15, 2009 and this is the core of the site and the depth bored is estimated to 50 ml .

This step took six months because of the grounds crossed (landslides, hard clay, perched water table).

* Sand landslide

Mud extraction

Finding water

Six (6) blast pipes were manufactured on the surface with the cutting kit (0.35m) and introduced at the end of the leveling. Each blast pipe is 1.20 m of external diameter. The operation took two (2) days, one (1) day for the blast pipe introduction and one (1) for the boring from September 14th to 15th, the water table was reached and exploded at 24.75 ml higher fom water.

The blast pipes

<u>I-2 Organizational aspects</u>

- ***Water points Users groups setting up*** (Setting up of water point management committee)

At the same time from the last two stages, sensitization/information campaigns started in the community to set up the management committee for the sustainability of the infrastructures according to the rules.

Setting up of the committee came a week after just to give enough time to the community to make a good choice of their representative in the committee.

The chief in the village was the chair person during the election and was supported by two elders. Many people have participated, especially women.

The board was set up with their duties and the search of legal recognition started and minute notes of the general assembly and code of conduct of the committee were drafted.

Legal recognition

Water point users committee is legally recognized under the N° 025 in the district with accronym GUGPE on March 28, 2009.

Members contributed each 5,000 Francs CFA for the fees during recognition process.

Africare support in the process of the recognition was as follows:

- Photocopy of files
- filling of status and code of conduct
- drawing of members list
- Elaboration of minute notes during the village assembly
- Submission and follow up of the file.

**** Social mobilization***

Communities contributed in cash and in kind. At the beginning, they participated financially with 1,000 Francs CFA for each member of the 111 households in the community. It is important to note that the main contribution of the population is in kind.

**** Members training***

- **Goal**

Provide community members with knowledge in hygiene, sanitation and hydraulic infrastructures (wells) maintenance for good access and sustainability.

- Objectives

- GUGPE members are trained and equipped to ensure their duties,
- The structure can manage the infrastructures and new wells in general,

- Members have the skills to conduct and coach the users in elaboration in a participative manner the water point management code of conduct.

- **Expected results**

Nineteen (19) members of the water point users and the chairperson are trained in hygiene techniques, sanitation and hydraulic infrastructures maintenance.

- **Training content**

The training comprised of four (4) sessions.
-1st session : water management challenges in the village
-2nd session : maintenance and sustainability of infrastructures
-3rd session : individual's role and membership criteria choice
-4th session : life skills experience.

- **Methodology used**

* Participative techniques between the target and the coach as follows:

- Seminar
- Discussion
- Restitution in assembly
- Exercises

Members of GUGPE

II Main constraints

The constraints are mainly on technical aspects and can be stated as follows:

- Delay in the beginning of the site issued from the low process of selection of the contractor;
- Low administrative procedure compare to the technical monitor application
- Low education level of the beneficiaries particularly women to master notions during trainings
- There is no opportunity during training to apply demonstrations on the infrastructures that are not completed
- Ground not stable (landslide at the beginning of the boring)
- Difficulties in boring (hard floor to cross until the end o boring).

Conclusion

Kabefo well construction works are completed at 100% according to the plan. Activities during the process have been very slow, especially at the beginning due to the ground's nature (duration 6 months). Four water tables were crossed with the first reached after only 20 meters. Hence, in order to continue the boring, the casing had to be continued with a diameter of 1.40 meters in water and hard clay. Special cement was used between the blast pipes to facilitate the introduction of blast pipes in order to allow further digging. In conclusion, it is necessary to place a portico and to manage the surface near the well just to facilitate access to women and limit the water contamination by the surrounding dirt.

Suggestions

We are suggesting:

- **The construction of 1 wall to protect against animals near by the well ;**
- **The provision of 1 portico with à 6 pulleys to facilitate manual water drainage ;**
- **The provision of 1 cap to protect the well against dust**
- **1 bore hole for dusty water.**

Annex: Activities table

Activity	Unit (u)	Planned	Achieved	Gap	Justifications
Well construction 1st part boring	ml	50ml	50ml	_	End of boring planned
Intermediate Anchoring	u	5	5	-	Anchoring done
2nd part (captage) Blast pipe set up	u	6	6	0	Blast pipe manufactured and fixed
Trousse coupante	u	1	1	0	This is the last blast pipe to be placed;
Depth paving stone	u	1	0	1	Important debit
3rd part Surface equipment : curb	u	1	1	0	1st stage of the site
Travelator	u	1	1	-	Achieved
Portico installation + closing of the well	u	0	0	1	Not achieved
Watering place	u	0	0	4	Not achieved
Capacity building					
Management committee (GUGPE) setting up	u	1	1	0	Committee set up with 19 members
Committee members training	persons	3	3	0	Training done on hygiene and sanitation, equipment maintenance, life skills