



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / COMPTE RENDU

“3 LITRES, PLEASE” **SAFE DRINKING WATER FOR THE KPÉKPÉTA ZONE**

MASTER PLAN FOR A PRIORITY INTERVENTION
adopted by the Tomoka Board (CVD-P) in its Meeting of 11 December 2010
PROJECT 803

Presented by the Tomoka Project Bureau on behalf of Tomoka's Project Steering Committee (CVD-P)
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Document: 11-570/A/SUM -- 28-02-2011
(English language version)

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PROJECT 803 IS PART OF INTERVENTION PROGRAM NO 4: SOCIAL ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT.
This Cluster of Projects aims at Community Development & Infrastructural Provisions which will improve the quality of rural life and gender equality – this way contributing indirectly but significantly to a successful implementation of Tomoka's Agricultural and Agro-industrial Projects which aim directly at lasting social-economic progress of the rural population.

1 SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

This Project is located in Togo – a West-African country which belongs to the <poorest and least developed countries> of our planet. The Target Area is the extremely poor Kpéképéta Zone of the sparsely populated Canton Dawlotu Tutu. Almost all 9000 inhabitants are subsistence farmers. Reliable demographic and geographic data do not exist. Local community leaders estimate illiteracy amongst adults to be about 60%. In an attempt to improve the situation, the population has created itself 5 open air elementary schools where volunteer teachers try to teach without any means – books and other didactic aids hardly exist or are totally absent. The three schools which have been created by the national authorities are not equipped much better.

The estimated daily cash income of F CFA 100 per person per day (€ 0,15) is far below the UN norm of US \$ 2 for extreme poverty. The isolated location and the absence of reasonably navigable access roads explain why infrastructures have not been built and why the local economy is far below the level of surrounding Cantons which are classified as <poor>.

The area's multi-ethnic population of about 9000 inhabitants increases rapidly. More than 45% of the Zone's inhabitants are immigrants from the North. Three languages dominate: Ewe, Kabye and Lamba. French is hardly spoken. The immigrants tend to squat the fertile land which is communally owned by the autochthon Ewe group. The latter mostly live together in tiny hamlets and in Kpéképéta-village – the only place deserving that name. The immigrants by contrast all live scattered around. This difference in settlement pattern drives up the costs of the construction and maintenance of infrastructures like rural roads, schools and basic health care services. It makes community life difficult. And the planning of improvements has to take into consideration that social services should equally reach all groups.

2 PROJECT INITIATORS & THE JATROPHA SYSTEM FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A small private company, GuKam s.i, has been established in Lomé in 2008 with the explicit intention to function as social responsible entrepreneurs in poor rural areas with a high development potential in terms of fertile land, local entrepreneurial mentality, and agricultural skills. GuKam's two owners concentrate on sustainable rural development by means of the combined production and local processing of <Food & Jatropha Feedstock for Bio-Energy> on deforested, unused land. Their social-economic development method is widely known as the *Jatropha System*. This approach has proven to be very successful in several African countries since the mid 1990s. Many isolated rural communities in Mali now even enjoy electric energy which is produced by generators which are fed by the bio-fuel from their own Jatropha crops.

GuKam has started its agricultural production & social development plans in the Canton of Dawlotu Tutu in August 2009. To this end, the Canton's traditional leaders have made available 1000 hectares of land at favourable conditions. They moreover signed a Cooperation Agreement with GuKam which led to the establishment of TOMOKA – a non-profit organisation which represents *all* inhabitants and which aims at a sustainable social-economic development of the Canton by means of agriculture and local, small-scale agro-industry. Tomoka's non-profit status is awaiting formal confirmation and registration by the national authorities. But work has commenced meanwhile.

All activities are categorized in four interrelated Intervention Programmes. This proposal for the construction of a sustainable Water Distribution System is part of Program 4: SOCIAL ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT. It contains Projects which aim at Community Development & Infrastructural Provisions which will improve the quality of rural life and gender equality – this way contributing indirectly but significantly to a successful implementation of Tomoka's Agricultural and Agro-industrial Projects.

Until this moment, all preparations and starting-up activities have been paid by GuKam. The company has spent more than F CFA 15.000.000 (€ 23.000) . Its financial reserves are exhausted now; but Tomoka's vision, plans and organisation structure are firmly established. This initiative is the first project for which an external financing is solicited.

3 SAFE DRINKING WATER : A TOP PRIORITY

Tomoka's Project Steering Committee (in French referred to with the acronym CVD-P), the Chiefs and the Community at large¹ have identified the absence of safe drinking water as a major constraint for all further social-economic improvements in the Canton. That is why the provision of minimal quantities of safe drinking water has been made a Top Priority. Sanitation will follow later.

The CVD-P furthermore has decided that the Avégamé sub-zone should be served first, because this district does not even have muddy water during the dry period of the year. Most women have to walk more than 1 hour before they arrive at the only private water well of this district – a well where a <bassine> of water (25 litres) costs 50% of this woman's income of the day.

¹ COMMUNITY HEARINGS: There were no official hearings on development priorities. However, the Project Team has made it a habit to monitor the opinions, problems and constraints which the representatives of the Target Group are bringing forward. The Leaders of the two Major Women Groups in the Kpéképéta Zone have repeatedly asked for "water close to our homes, available during all seasons of the year".

4 SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED WATER PROJECT

This Project intends to build a **Safe Water Distribution System** which is socially, technically and financially sustainable in the extremely poor and isolated Kpéképéta Zone of the Canton Dawlotu Tutu. To this end, Tomoka has developed a series of policy guidelines which are explained in Chapter 3 of the Project Proposal. They are listed in Attachment 1. The organisation of the new system is visualised in an Organogram. It is included in Appendix 4 of the Project Proposal. The responsibilities of each component of the Water Distribution System are explained there as well: in chapter 6.

The Juridical basis of the new Water Distribution System is very important. It needs explicit attention *before* investments should be made. We have explained that it is Tomoka's policy to assure *free access to all inhabitants* of the Zone – whether they are the communal owners of the land (the Ewe group) or not (the immigrants from the North). Moreover, nobody other than Tomoka should have *exploitation duties and rights* concerning the new water provisions, because Tomoka is the only Platform which represents the interests of *all* inhabitants. A Water Charter will be granted by the Traditional Autochthon Rulers of the Canton in their capacity of Guardians of the Communal Property Rights of the land. This is the best way of assuring that these two requirements are fulfilled. They prevent eventual conflicts, create equal rights for all, and assure a smooth operation of the Water Distribution System.

Despite the fact that the settlement pattern of our extremely poor Target Group makes it difficult to provide clean drinking water close to everybody's home, Tomoka has decided that this should be done. Safe drinking water is of crucial importance for each form of social-economic, sustainable rural development. Consequently, our first General Objective stipulates that almost all inhabitants should have access to **3 litres of affordable safe drinking water per day within a 15 minutes walk** from their homes. Tomoka has labelled this minimal service with the term **<BASE PROVISION>** to underline the fact that this service is very basic indeed. As such, it is our contribution to the realization of UN Millennium Goal 7 which stipulates that half of the inaccessibility of clean drinking water has to disappear before 2015. A total number of 21 water wells on well-chosen locations will form our water distribution grid.

Our second General Objective aims at making life a tiny bit more comfortable. That is why we labelled it with the expression **<IMPROVED PROVISION>**. Three (3) hand pumps will serve about 10% of our target population by providing them with affordable access to **25-30 litres of clean water per day for drinking, bathing, laundry and cleaning**. Beneficiaries are Kpéképéta-village with its improvised Delivery Clinic, all school children, and the new, more efficiently located settlements of small groups of immigrant families within Tomoka's Agricultural Production Program. Three hand pumps will serve the public. Simple, shaded laundry facilities will be constructed next to the pumps with a view to lightening the women's household burdens. Moreover, these facilities will enhance community life. Immigrant women in particular will be encouraged to use those facilities to meet with others.

Thirty (30) litres is the universally accepted minimum volume of clean water for poor countries like Togo. Tomoka has consciously decided that our Water Project should not try to implement this UNDP-recommended norm for all members of the Kpéképéta Zone, because investment costs would become very high, and the population would not be able to pay for the operation, maintenance and depreciation of all those pumps.

Both type of water provisions will be accompanied by **hygiene education** on introductory levels. Ten local teachers who will become the local **<Trainers Hygiene & Water Point Management>** will disseminate this information to schools, water point operators, and women groups. Simple hand washing by school children and visitors of the improvised Delivery Clinic will become possible with 18 tippy taps. These local trainers are called (in French) FORMEAU.

The plans unfolded by the Targets which have been set for the Objectives mentioned above, are characterised by a high degree of **efficiency** : unnecessary costs are avoided, the investments are low, and the water points are constructed within a distribution grid that guarantees a minimum loss of productive time and little water fetching efforts by women. This important contribution to *women empowerment* is taken one step further by creating 48 (half-time) jobs for them. Women will become the operators of the new water points. They will be referred to as **<Opératrices de Puits / Pompe>** (OP). These OPs will be trained in hygiene and maintenance matters by *local trainers* who preside over the 5 rural Water Management Committees which will be responsible for the hygiene around each water point, their service delivery, and maintenance.

Tomoka's Board members (CVD-P) are the representatives of the local population. Tomoka's Project Office will take care of policy preparation and administrative matters. This includes the implementation of a Fee collection system which will ensure that the local population pays for its own water services. Calculations show convincingly that the new water system is cheap and affordable for **all** members of our target group.

5 INVESTMENT COSTS

Appendix 6 of the Project Proposal presents the details of all cost estimates. Tomoka's recent experience with the planning and construction of a **<proto type water well>** in the Avégamé sub-zone, show that our cost estimates are realistic and precise. A summary is presented in a table – see Attachment 2

The Total Costs of the Base Provisions are F CFA 17.505.000 (= € 26.684). They include:

- a) The costs of juridical and cost saving arrangements which ensure that the Water Distribution System will be sustainable:
F CFA 975.000
- b) The cost of an exercise to gather sufficient demographic and geographic information to plan the locations of the water wells in such a way that the distribution grid will enable everybody to walk 15 minutes or less to the nearest well:
F CFA 1.000.000
- c) Construction and Implanting costs of 21 wells with their local management system: F CFA 15.530.000

The Total Costs of the Improved Provisions are F CFA 21.350.000 (= € 32.545)

As mentioned before, the IMPROVED provisions aim at providing *about 8 to 10%* of the people with 25-30 litres of safe water for drinking, washing, laundry and household cleaning. The people concerned live relatively close to each other in hamlets. In other words: the carrying of several containers with water does not take too much of people's time and energy.

Three (3) hand pumps will be installed. They are cost-effective and do not raise the consumer fees to unaffordable levels.

The Investment Costs per consumer are low and justifiable:

- 1 BASE PROVISIONS which deliver 3 litres of safe drinking water will cost F CFA 1.945 (€ 2,96)
- 2 IMPROVED PROVISIONS delivering 25-30 litres of safe water will cost F CFA 18.565 (€ 28,30)

6 OPERATIONAL COSTS & CONSUMER FEES

The details of the operational costs are presented in Appendix 7 of the Project proposal. Its summary can be found in Attachment 3.

The operational costs are low and affordable for the local population:

- 1) The Annual Operational Costs of the Base Provisions will be F CFA 1.032 (€ 1.573)
- 2) The Annual Operational Costs of the Improved Provisions will be F CFA 925.000 (€ 1.410)
A deposit of F CFA 200.000 in a special Bank Account prescribed by the national authorities for rural water has been included in the purchase price of each hand pump. This fund guarantees cheap access to expertise and repairs.

The consumer fees which have to finance the operational costs are explained in chapter 8 of the Project proposal. They are extremely low and attractive:

- 1) The Annual Consumer fee per individual is F CFA 115 (€ 0,18) for Base Service (3 litres)
- 2) The Annual Consumer fee per individual is F CFA 1.027 (€ 1,75) for Improved Service (25-30 litres)

7 THREE FINANCING MODALITIES

Tomoka proposes three financing modalities:

1) Financing the Whole Project

The cost of constructing and implanting the WHOLE SYSTEM with its two components are F CFA 39.000.000 (€ 59.474)

2) Financing the First Component

THE BASE PROVISIONS for survival with safe drinking water

The rounded off costs of construction & implanting of this water distribution system are F CFA 17.505.000 (€ 26.684)

3) Financing the Second Component

IMPROVED PROVISIONS for more comfort with safe water for drinking, bathing, laundry and house cleaning

The rounded off costs of construction & implanting of this water distribution system and its hygiene and laundry facilities for women are F CFA 21.350.000 (€ 32.545)

We kindly request potential donors to consider supporting the Population of the Kpéképéta Zone with the above major step towards an accelerated social-economical development.

All grants and other support will be published on our website: in the section <PROGRESS> . The Donors are requested to propose a text which they like to include. We suggest that the amount of money involved should be mentioned at all times.

NOTE

FINANCING ONLY ONE WELL OR PUMP is possible as well.

The urgency of bringing safe drinking water to Tomoka's Target Group explains why Tomoka will also welcome small grants for the construction of one or more water wells or pumps. Such water points will then be managed temporarily by Tomoka itself – not by a local Comité d'Eau. Local operators will always be trained and appointed.

The construction costs of one Water Well – without any further provision, and not including the preparation of this Project – add up to F CFA 725.3000 (€ 1.105). A Hand pump costs FCFA 6.870.000 (€ 10.475)

ATTACHMENT 1

CONSIDERATIONS & CONCLUSIONS WHICH FORM TOMOKA'S POLICY

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF
A WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WHICH IS SOCIALLY, TECHNICALLY AND FINANCIALLY SUSTAINABLE
IN THE EXTREMELY POOR KPÉKPÉTA ZONE

The paragraph titles of the full-text project proposal are listed below – with their page numbers:

TOMOKA'S WATER POLICY	14
3.1 Appropriateness & Affordability of the <i>type</i> of water delivery systems	14
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THE ORGANOGRAM OF THE WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

IS PRESENTED IN APPENDIX 4 OF THE PROJECT PROPOSAL.

Each <department> of the water distribution system is explained in Chapter 6 of the full text

ATTACHMENT 2

INVESTMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION & IMPLANTING OF A SAFE DRINKING WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN THE KPEKPETA ZONE

TABLE: Summary of Investment Costs

N R	WATER PROVISION	TOTAL INVESTMENTS		CONSUMERS SERVED	INVESTMENT COST PER CONSUMER-SERVED	
		F CFA	EURO equiv.		F CFA	EURO equivalent
<i>ASSURING SUSTAINABILITY – socially, technically and financially</i>						
1	Preliminary Costs: policy development and project conception	510.000	777	All inhabitants 9000 pp	57	0,09
2	Four Juridical & Methodological Guarantees for sustainability	975.000	1.486	All inhabitants 9000 pp	108	0,16
	2.1 Water Charter: access & operational rights	340.000	518	All inhabitants	38	0,06
	2.2 Locating the most Accurate Water Detectors	340.000	518	All inhabitants	38	0,06
	2.3 Training of Local Trainers Hygiene & Water Point Management (Fr: Formeau)	200.000	304	All inhabitants	22	0,03
	2.4 Appropriate Consumer Fee Collection	95.000	148	All inhabitants	11	0,02
<i>CONSTRUCTION & IMPLANTING OF BASE PROVISIONS</i>						
<i>3 litres of safe drinking water per person/day within 15 minutes walk / all-in cost: also the four sustainability arrangements, simple hand washing provisions plus hygiene training for school children and delivery clinic & management structure for a grid with 21 water wells</i>						
3	Complete Distribution System*	17.505.000	26.684	All inhabitants 9000 pp	1.945	2,96
4	Incomplete System: only 21 Water wells = the hardware without a management system	15.230.000	23.216	All inhabitants 9000 pp	1.692	2,58
5	The organisational imbedding of those 21 wells by creating a local management system	950.000	1.448	All inhabitants 9000 pp	106	0,16
<i>CONSTRUCTION & IMPLANTING OF IMPROVED PROVISIONS on top of the Base provisions</i>						
<i>Three (3) hand pumps will deliver 25-30 litres of safe drinking water per person/day within 1-10 minutes walk / all-in cost . Building forward on the existing Base Provisions. It includes also 3 laundry facilities to facilitate women's work, free water for all school children & visitors of the delivery clinic in Kpékpéta-village, and an extension of the existing pool of Operators</i>						
6	Complete Distribution System	21.000.000	32.012	1000 people living in hamlets + village, and 150 school children + visitors of delivery clinic + those who attend events	18.261 for 1150 permanent consumers	27,84
7	Three Laundry Facilities for women See paragraph 4 of Appendix 6	350.000	534	About 1500 women living nearby	233	0,36
TOTAL COST OF IMPROVED PROVISIONS		21.350.000	32.545	1.150 PP	1.8565	28,30
*Depending on the definition of <complete> minor deviations of this amount are possible. They do not change the conclusions						

ATTACHMENT 3

OPERATIONAL COSTS OF THE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

An Organogram shows how the new Water Distribution System is managed; see Appendix 5.

The specifications of the operational costs of the new Water Distribution System for the Kpéképéta Zone are presented in Appendix 7 of the Project Proposal. The Table below summarizes the details of the operational costs per year:

NO	COMPONENTS of the Water Distribution System	BASE PROVISION		IMPROVED PROVISION	
		F CFA	EURO equiv	F CFA	EURO equiv
A COSTS OF THE MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION					
1	OPERATORS (OP) 48 half time female operators	630.000	960	234.000	356
2	COMEAU: Local Management Committees as prescribed by Ministry of rural Water – 5x	30.000	45	PM	PM
3	FORMEAU: Local Trainers <Hygiene & Water Point Operation> -- 10x	120.000	182	PM	PM
4	ADMINISTRATION Organising maintenance; Accounts, Records of each water point	75.000	114	37.500	57
5	CVD-P : ANNUAL INSPECTION	50.000	76	3.000	4
Total A		905.000	1.379	274.500	418
B MAINTENANCE OF THE INSTALLATIONS					
6	All items mentioned in Appendix 7 for wells and hand pumps	74.500	113	3.000 +initial deposit	4 + initial deposit
7	18 Tippy Taps – part of Project 804	PM	PM	PM	PM
8	3 Laundry Facilities -- idem	n.a.	n.a.	PM	PM
Total B		74.500	113	3.000	4
C DEPRECIATION					
9	21 Water wells	3.170	4	n.a.	n.a.
10	3 Hand Pumps + floors	n.a.	n.a.	602.000	917
11	Tippy Taps – part of Project 804	PM	PM	PM	PM
12	Laundry Facilities -- Idem	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total C		3.170	4	602.000	917
SUBTOTAL (A+B+C)		982.670	1.497	879.500	1.340
12	Miscellaneous / unforeseen 5%	49.134	74	43.975	67
GRAND TOTAL		1.031.804	1.572	923.475	1.407
GRAND TOTAL – rounded off		1.032.000	1.573	925.000	1.410

*Eurocents are left out ; Euro totals are those presented in Appendix 7 of the full text

n.a. = not applicable

ATTACHMENT 4

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ATTACHMENT 5 **LOCAL PICTURES**



The only drink water 'sources' in dry season



Our school win Avégamé will receive water first



*Prototype of water well under construction
Cement blocs are made on site*



An operational well in Lomé

**PLEASE, CONSULT OUR WEBSITE WWW.TOMOKA-TOGO.COM
FOR MORE PHOTOS ABOUT OUR PEOPLE AND TOMOKA'S RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**