**PROJECT PROPOSAL**

**TITTLE: SHALLOW WELLS DRILLING PROJECT AT ITAGUTWA COMMUNITY VILLAGE**

1. **Location**: Itagutwa village, Iringa in Tanzania
2. **Applicants:** Iringa Rural Development Initiative

P.O.Box 2578 Iringa .Tanzania.

1. **Targeted group**: Itagutwa Community Village
2. **Amount requested**: 24,800,000 Tanzania Shillings
3. **Contact Person**: Willhard Mbogela
4. **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Iringa Rural Development Initiative is an organization based in Iringa Tanzania and its wholly dedicated to serving and working with rural communities as they are less privileged compared to urban communities with access to almost all social services. The problem of not having an access to clean, sufficient and reliable water and water sources in Itagutwa village has resulted into many problems like spending too much time walking to fetch water and suffering water-borne diseases. The objectives of the project is to ensure the Itagutwa villagers do not waste much time walking long distances to fetch water, to ensure the spread of water-borne diseases is reduced to demonstratable levels and also to ensure people get enough water throughout the year.

If fully funded, the project will benefit 3,771 people in the village in its four hamlets.

The project activities shall consist of inviting tenderers, selection of the bidders, survey for the site to drill the well, drilling activity and handing over of the wells to the village government.

The organization is hereby requesting for funding in the region of 24,800,000 for four wells at the rate of 5,950,000 per well. The organization is requesting for funding in an installment basis, drilling one well at a time and continuing with the second one after the completion of the first.

The organization in collaboration with the village government shall look at the best way to ensure the project is sustainable by requesting the water consumers to contribute a minimal amount of money in a regular basis for servicing of pumps to ensure its sustainability.

1. **BACK GROUND INFORMATION**

**About IRUDI**

Iringa Rural Development initiative began serving Iringa Community in 2009. The organization was formed by few individual who hard a common goal of reaching rural communities who are less privileged compared to urban communities who have access to many social services.

IRUDI’s vision is ‘A strong ,vibrant and coordinated organization working in partnership to empower people and communities in Iringa region in the united Republic of Tanzania and to sustainably improve their quality of life and living standard’.

Iringa Rural Development Initiative’s objective is to organize and back up relief and carry on development measures against underdevelopment related problem so as to mitigate human suffering , alleviate distress and losses arising out of issues such as environmental degradation, poor education ,abject poverty, poor health services and other miseries affecting people in any part of Iringa region and to provide financial and other assistance to them through local, national and international cooperation and cultural exchange and friendship.

Despite the fact that IRUDI is still a toddler organization, it has successfully implemented several small projects. The projects include;

* Training widows in Mtitu village on income generating activities (IGA’S)
* Training on HIV/AIDS awareness among youths in Semtema area in Iringa.
* The organization has donated various items to rural schools. The items included, football, books and other school supplies
* The organization in collaboration with foreign volunteers has conducted English and computer classes in Mtitu village in community organized classes.
* For the past two years IRUDI has run a very successful volunteer program by placing 35 foreign volunteers in various projects. The volunteers worked in English medium schools, in secondary schools, and in orphanage centres. They taught and played with street children in various centres as part of their extra curricular activities.
* Working hand in hand with foreign volunteers to help reach the vulnerable groups especially HIV orphans.
* The organization has connected several orphan students studying at Itagutwa Primary school to donors on a PERSON-TO-PERSON Funding fashion.

IRUDI has five founding members and one joining member, three are men and two are women.

IRUDI has a management team with clear roles and responsibilities as stipulated in the organization’s constitution working in different capacities as shown below;

1. Willhard Mbogela-President
2. Elison Mdende-Secretary
3. Tully Patrick –Treasurer

Other members are Zephelino Boniphace and Bernadetha Kitaluta.

Three office bearers also are members of the Executive Committee of IRUDI, which is the superior organ within the organization vested with powers to make decisions on principal matters, though Board of Directors’ decisions is final in most of cases.

IRUDI has a Board of Directors which oversees the working of the organization. All three Executive committee members are members of the Board of Directors by virtual of their positions as IRUDI office bearers in those three positions namely the President, Executive Secretary and Treasurer. The Board has also 3 other members, who are non-members.

**Situation in Iringa**

According to 2002 census, Iringa region population was 1,490,892 people and the population is rapidly growing at the rate of 1.8 per annum. 78% of its population lives in rural areas and most of them live below food poverty line and can afford only a meal per day. The average household size is 6.0 persons. Among the population 44.5 % are children aged 0-14years 51.5% aged 15-64years and 4.0% aged 65+.(source:National Census,2002)

This high population growth rate is associated with ignorance, poor family planning methods and facilities, polygamy and many more and on the other hand the provision of social services does not go hand in hand with this rapid population growth and therefore a pressure on meager water and other resources.

Itagutwa village is located to the North-East of Iringa town , about 30km from the town centre and 531km away from Dar es salaam. The road from Iringa is the rough track that even in the dry season takes 1 hour by bus to reach the village. The situation is worse during rainy season.

The village has a population of 3,771people. The village has four harmlets with the population in brackets for each hamlet. Itagutwa (842), Mapululu (691), Mlenge (1021) and Kipengere (1217)(source:National Bureau of Statistics)

The village’s community’s economy depends highly on peasant agriculture, characterized by the use of hand hoe for cultivation of a small piece of land [usually 2-3 acres]. The major agricultural crops are cereals [maize and millets], pulses, beans and root crops [cassava and sweet potatoes].

Animal husbandry is practiced on a small scale. Few people own few poultry, cattle, pigs and donkeys. Donkeys are used as draught animals and oxen are used for land plough and cart pulling for carrying luggage.

1. **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Itagutwa village has a major problem of shortage of reliable, sufficient and clean source of water for human consumption and other uses. There is a very big pressure on water resources at the village due to the fact that the number of water sources does not match with the number of people at the village which is ever-increasing.

Apart from that, the increasing pressure on other natural resources like tree for timber, charcoal, and firewood for tobacco agriculture has led to deforestation, in turn drying up the water sources.

The need for clean, sufficient and reliable water for different activities at the village is reflected by the rate of water-borne diseases which the villagers suffer. According to the village’s dispensary’s clinical officer, people contact water borne diseases in the village due to consumption of unclean water fetched from pools and wells which are shared between animals and human beings.(Source: Village dispensary office)

More over, the village has few water sources which are not sufficient for their uses and their cattle. There are only two pools and two small seasonal springs which go dry during dry season (July –November). The situation compels people to wake up at as early as 4am in the morning to go to these two seasonal springs to get drinking water before it gets darkened by cattle and or before it goes dry due to high pressure.

During dry season, especially July-November the springs and pools go dry making the living terribly worse, people during dry season have to walk for half an hour to get water, in some cases they have to go to the next village to get the water. Walking for such distance means wasting time which they would have spent in other productive activities like farming and doing other productive activities.

As regards the number of people at the village and the number of hamlets at the village, the village needs at least one pumping well per hamlet, this will to a larger extent reduce the problem as people will get enough, reliable and clean water throughout the year.

The problem if not solved, may result into bigger problems like water-borne disease like cholera, diarrhea, and blood diarrhea.

 More over the problem if left unsolved, it might lead in more and more problems like wastage of time which is spent on searching for water and therefore lead into less development in that people will continue wasting much time for search of water.

However according to surveys done previously, there is a likelihood of getting water even by drilling shall wells. The survey shows the water-table is very close to the surface. Unlike other ways of getting clean water which are very expensive to implement, drilling shallow wells might be the best solution to the problem.

1. **BENEFICIARIES**

If fully implemented, the project will save time, money and other resources. More over, the project will benefit 3,771 people from all hamlets in Itagutwa village namely; Itagutwa, Mapululu, Mlenge and Kipengere.

More over the project will also benefit other neighboring villagers especially those living in border areas between Itagutwa and Kitapilimwa village which has the same water problem.

1. **PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

It’s likely that demonstratable results will be possible in the first few months after implementation.

The project objectives are;

* To buy back time which is spent by women in walking long distance to go fetch water from 30-50 minutes to 5-15minutes
* To reduce the rate of infection of water-borne disease like cholera, diarrhea, blood diarrhea and typhoid by 60%.
* To ensure people get clean, reliable and sufficient water throughout the year by 100%.
1. **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The project will involve different activities which are not interrelated as follows;

1. Invitation of tender for the drilling of wells from different companies. The activity shall be done by the organization and the village government.
2. Selection of the contractor among the tenderers who applied for the tender
3. Survey to determine the areas to drill the wells. This activity will be done by the contractor in collaboration with the village government.
4. The actual work of drilling the wells. The work will be done by the contractor.
5. Handing over of the project to the village government
6. **EVALUATION**

To determine whether project objectives are being met, the organization will formally evaluate the project.

 Of primary interest is whether the support improves the living in the following areas;

* The time which is spent by women and girls walking long distance to go fetch water is reduced to less than 15 minutes
* To assess whether water-borne diseases infection is reduced by a demonstratable results, the organization shall, in collaboration with the village dispensary clinical officer compare the pre and post project data and statistics and ascertain if there is any improvement as far as infection is concerned.
* The organization will collect extensive data on the pre and post-project statistics. The pre and post project data will be compared on the availability of enough water throughout the year.
1. **BUDGET**

The cost for drilling one shallow well **Tshs**

1. Transport 400,000
2. Survey to determine the areas to drill the wells 400,000
3. Actual drilling of the well 5,400,000

**Cost of drilling one well 6,200,000**

**Cost for drilling 4 Wells 24,800,000**

1. **FUTURE FUNDING**

The project needs a one-time funding and therefore very minimal continuous/future funding will be needed. The only future funding needed will be for maintenance. In collaboration with the village government, the organization will set a mechanism to ensure people contribute a minimum amount for servicing of the pump to ensure the project is sustainable.