

PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTING MUS IN THE DRINKING AND PRODUCTIVE WATER PROJECT, NIGER

KARGUIBANGOU RURAL COMMUNE
DOSSO – NIGER



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MUS GROUP Meeting
Rome 2011

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

I. AREA OF INTERVENTION

- Presentation of Niger Republic / Karguibangou rural commune

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- Context and background
- Objectives
- Implementation approach
- Guidelines followed
- Activities implemented according to population needs and demands
- Results
- Lessons learnt
- Conclusion and recommendations

AREA OF INTERVENTION

➤ The Republic of Niger

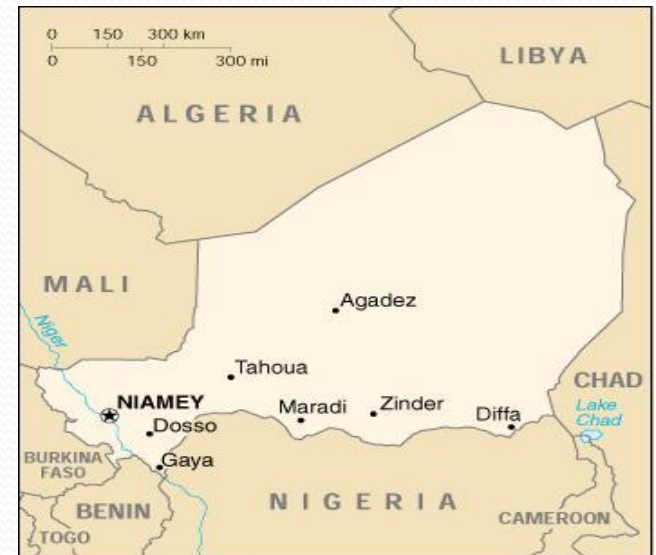
Sahelian country

Area: 1 267 000 km²

Population: 15 730 754 of which 79% live in rural areas

Annual rainfall varies from 50mm (North) to 800 mm (South)

Human Development Indicator: 167/169 (UNDP, 2010)



➤ The Commune of Karguibangou

Created in 2002, located 140 km southeast of Niamey (capital)

Area: 791 km² with 67 villages and settlements

Population: 34 705 habitants of which 51% are women living from agriculture, livestock and small businesses



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Context and background

- Infrastructure development in 1973: Borehole and National road 1
- Flourishing traditional market gardening around the borehole (until it breaks down)
- Existence of international livestock corridor
- Borehole breaks down in 2002, flooding some areas, depriving others
- Decrease of farmed areas, number of farmers (282-40), production and income (13 million - 2 million) causing exodus
- Direct beneficiaries : 3 000 persons

Objectives

- Overall: Improving the living conditions of the rural population through multiple use water services
- Specific objectives:
 - Improving access to drinking water (quality & quantity)
 - Improving access by farmers to water (quality & quantity)
 - Increasing agricultural and livestock production
 - Increasing farmers' income
 - Setting-up a sustainable water management committee

Implementation approach

- Local populations are being surveyed (need assessment)
- Planning takes place at Commune level
- Feasibility studies are conducted to identify constraints and infrastructure requirements
- Partners are identified and partnerships are developed (Public technical services, study companies, local associations...)
- Different target groups are considered (youth, adults, women)
- Local governance
- Local skills and know-how is taken into account

Followed Guidelines

- The implementation approach was based on village and communal legal responsibilities
- The project is supported by technical and financial assistance
- Each activity to be realized and roles and responsibilities of each actor (populations, commune, Eau Vive, technical services) were clearly defined
- The services of competent and qualified operators were contracted
- Auto evaluation by the main actors.

Activities implemented according to population needs and demands

- Closing of non-functioning boreholes
- Drilling of a new artesian borehole
- Development of an irrigation network and watering troughs
- Creation of market garden plots and a targeted attribution system
- Planting of fruit trees (mango, orange, moringa)
- Farmer training (cooperatives)
- Setting-up and training of water management committee

Results

- Water is evenly distributed throughout irrigation pipes and basins
- Agricultural and pastoral (domestic and transhumant) activities strengthened
- Farmers' incomes increased
- Irrigated scheme is managed in a sustainable way



Broken borehole



Flooded fields



Broken and sealed borehole



New artesian borehole



Water storage



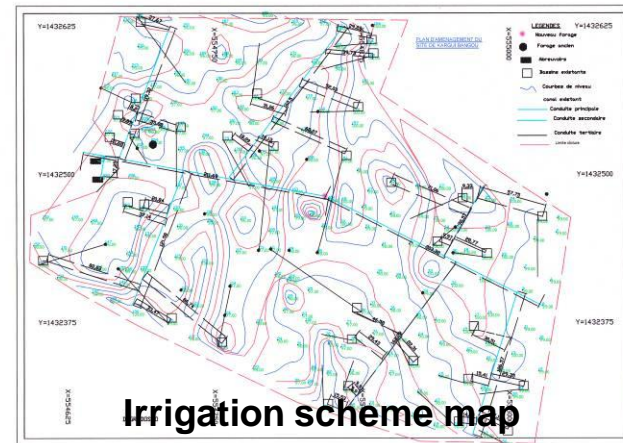
Water canal



Livestock trough



Cooperative water committee members



Irrigation scheme map



New plots



New plots



Fruit trees



Orange trees



Transhumant animals



Moringa trees

Lessons learnt (positive and negative)

Some factors contributed to the success of the project:

- Investment of local capital (human, financial);
- Participatory process and local endorsement;
- Population's needs were met through achieved activities.

However, the drinking water supply system was not implemented because the water quality was found and declared inadequate for human consumption.

Conclusion and recommendation:

The project success is due to the approach adopted and guidelines used. That is why, in order to succeed, MUS must rely on:

- Local knowledge and expertise;
- Clear definition of roles and responsibilities of each actor;
- Identification and use of simple and locally adapted technologies,
- Identification of beneficiary needs (baseline study);
- Local trainings on technical and management aspects;
- Use of accounting tools and follow up.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Any questions?