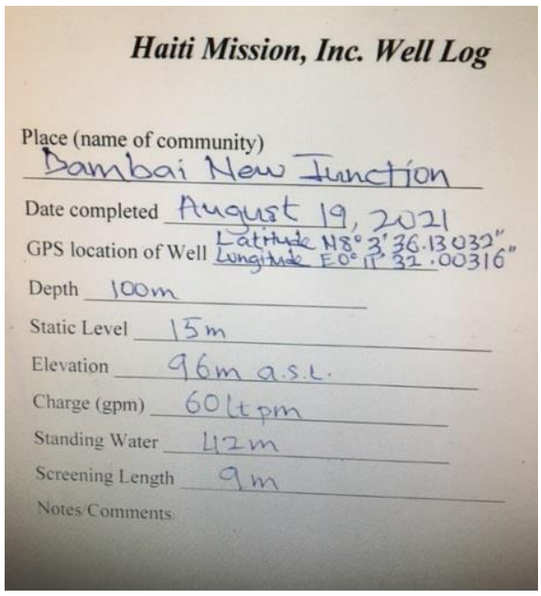

**Haiti Mission, Inc. Well Log**

Place (name of community) Bambai New Junction

Date completed August 19, 2021

GPS location of Well Latitude N8° 3' 36.13032" Longitude E0° 11' 32.00316"

Depth 100m

Static Level 15m

Elevation 96m a.s.l.

Charge (gpm) 60 Ltpm

Standing Water 42m

Screening Length 9m

Notes/Comments:

**Drill truck on location.  Drilling has begun.**

6000 liter water tank in place on platform


The dedication plaque in English and the Ghana community native language


Women and Children gathering water - August 20, 2021

# PROPOSAL TO DRILL A BOREHOLE FOR THE DAMBAI NEW JUNCTION COMMUNITY THE KRACHI-EAST DISTRICT

## 1.0 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DIOCESE

The Catholic Diocese of Jasikan comprising eight civil Administrative Districts of Biakoye, Jasikan, Kadjebi, Nkwanta South, Nkwanta North, Krachi East, Krachi West and Krachi-Nchumuru, was carved out of the Keta-Ho Diocese on the 19th December 1994. The Diocese covers the entire Oti Region of Ghana except the Likpe, Lolobi and Santrokofi and Akpafu areas which have just been created and named the Guan District. The Jasikan diocese is made up of 13 (thirteen) parishes and one quasi parish. The diocese covers a total area of 10, 700 km2. About 80% of the total population in the Diocese is peasant farmers.

Climatically the diocese is divided into two major vegetative zones. A forest zone as found in Jasikan, Kadjebi and parts of Nkwanta Districts, and savannah zones as characterized by the terrain in Nkwanta, Krachi-East and Krachi-West Districts.

The greater part of the eastern part of the diocese is mountainous with swift flowing rivers.

The eastern and the southern parts of the diocese enjoy long rainfall-from April to late November while the north-western part, especially near the lake, experiences average rainfall with high humidity temperatures.

**1.2: OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE DIOCESE**

The major occupations of the people in the diocese are farming and fishing. The agricultural sector is the single most important economic sector in the area. Four-fifths of the labour force is in agriculture and over five percent engage in fishing on the Volta Lake. The area is an important producer of yam, cassava and maize. Other major crops are groundnuts, cowpea, rice, plantain, cocoyam, oil palm, kola, avocado pears, and pineapple, cocoa and citrus.

Other crops, which are produced in the diocese, are coffee, bananas, vegetables, mangoes, coconuts, spices and potatoes. These crops are produced all over the diocese with the exception of cocoa, cocoyams and coffee, which are not produced within the savannah grassland areas. Cashew and sheabutter nuts can also be found in the savannah areas but are not in the forest areas.

Almost all the districts engage in fishing activities. Six out of the Eight political districts in the diocese have access to the Lake where a lot of fishing is done. The fishing activity is closely linked with trade activities. There are a number of busy markets along the Lake where people from all over the country and from neighbouring countries such as Togo and Burkina Faso converge to trade in various items.

Other occupations in the diocese include animal husbandry, trade and craft industry. Animal husbandry is extensively practiced in the diocese especially in the savannah areas. The main livestock in the diocese are cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry. This part of the country is a major supplier of meat to the country as a whole. But big farms do not belong to the local people. People from other parts of the country who have financial resources come to invest in the area.

There are no large-scale industrial activities currently in the area but small agro based enterprises thrive due to easy availability of cheap raw materials. These include gari processing, palm oil and kennel oil extraction, soap making, distilling of “akpeteshie” (local gin), carpentry and woodworks and raffia making.

**1.3 Geology**

Jasikan Diocese is underlain by the following main types of rock formation: Voltaian, Buem, Togo series and basic intrusions. The Voltaian rock formation which underlies most of the Krachi Districts may be subdivided into obosum and Oti Beds. The rocks here are mainly sedimentary. This rock formation makes it generally difficult to get shallow ground water from hand dug wells here compared to other areas of the diocese.

The Buem formations are of two types: the Buem volcanic and Buem series. These are predominant in the Jasikan, Kadjebi and the Nkwanta Districts. These offer easier ground water from hand dug wells.

The Buem basic intrusive are isolated occurrences in Jasikan District, whilst the Togo series occur at the eastern part of the diocese. These rocks are largely metamorphosed or sedimentary with traces of phyllite, schist and quartzite.

## 2.0 PROBLEM STATEMENT

In 2019, Dambai was created the Regional capital of Oti Region. This new status has led to the influx of new immigrants into the town to seek job opportunities for a better standard of life. Unfortunately, many of the immigrants have to settle in newly built areas of the town such as Dambai New Junction Community with poor infrastructure, poor water supply.
The community is deprived of basic social facilities including clean water. The river water is the closest and major source of water for domestic purposes.

Women and girls at Dambai New Junction would have to walk about two (2) miles to the Volta lake to get water during long dry season when the river nearby on which they depend for water dries up. Alternatively

during the dry season women and children would have to wakeup very early in the morning and walk to nearby communities and queue for water. In the absence of these two sources of water the community depends on water that is hauled in by tractors at a cost from the Volta Lake. This affects businesses and life in general in the community.

The health of community members is compromised because, during the dry season, the community shares its only source of river water with cattle and other animals. This leads to waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera.

This proposal is to provide a mechanized borehole in order to get clean water for the people especially women and children who are burdened with hauling in water for household use.

### 2.1. SOLUTION ANALYSIS

Until now the people living in this area depend on rain water and streams. During the dry season when the river dries up, some of the people dig shallow wells in certain areas where they are able to get some water for just a limited period, but the underlying rocks make this venture difficult as shallow wells quickly dry up as rainfall begins to subside.

The borehole will guarantee the beneficiaries and their households safe and clean drinking water and also save time spent by women and children walking a long distances to fetch water from the river.

The proposed project is to drill and mechanize a borehole to make clean water available to the people

## 3.0 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

### 1.1 Direct beneficiaries

This water project would benefit the people in the community. With proper management, it will give them abundant supply of safe and clean water which will also prevent them from waterborne diseases

### .3.2 Indirect beneficiaries

The indirect beneficiaries are the surrounding settlements and schools located in the area.

The source of river water the Dambai New Junction Community depends on

**WATER SUPPLY PROJECT AT DAMBAI NEW JUNCTION**

- Nature of project: Water supply
- Name of beneficiary community: Dambai New Junction Community
- Total population of the community: 13,768
- Estimated number of beneficiaries: 4,850,
- Scope of project: Drilling, mechanization, and distribution
- Total cost of project