

Htee Kan Laung Water Tank Construction Project Summary

Problem

There is no water resource in Htee Kan Laung village. The villagers have to use stored rainwater for their daily lives but it is not enough for the whole year and they have to carry the water from Naung Pee village which is 3 miles away from their village by truck during the summer of February to June. The villagers have to contribute 5,000 ks per month for one household, therefore, 650,000 ks for 130 households per month, and 3,250,000 ks is used every year for getting water and that cost has used the purpose of fuel, maintenance of water motor, and water resource charges.

Htee Kan Laung village leader and committee had tried to get water for their village by helping the Department of Water Resources and Improvement of River Systems (DWRIRS). DWRIRS came to the village and tested where they could get by digging a drilled well but as their testing result, there is no water under the ground of Htee Kaung Laung village and it is less the chance of success digging a drilled well. Therefore, rainwater is the only water resource for their village. The villagers made 250 gallons of water tanks and stored the rainwater during the rainy season for their water access but the water tank cost is nearly 20 lakh, so 38 households only could build water tanks in total of 130 households and the remaining 92 households could not afford the cost and they have to use with temporary tanks which made by bamboo and tarpaulin. These tarpaulin tanks are easily damaged and the villagers have to make new tarpaulin tanks every year and that cost is over 50,000 ks for one tarpaulin tank. Therefore these 92 poor and poorest families who cannot afford the cost of water tanks have to use a total of over 4,600,000 ks every year.

Moreover, there is a 9' wide, 9'depth, 4,277-gallon volume cycle shade water tank in the school and it is not enough for 66 students and 4 teachers for the whole year. The school committee has to buy the water for the school from Naung Pee village during the summer season and the total cost is 200,000 ks for a year and use this cost from their education fund.

Therefore the VDT, infrastructure committee, and villagers want to buy the materials to make the water tank mold and build a water tank for the school. If they own mold for making water tanks, the tank cost will be a minimum of 12 lakh and they can get the chance to make water tanks for poor and poorest households. The committee and villagers aimed to make 10 water tanks in 2024 and 82 water tanks will be built during the coming five years with their own money.

Building a water tank for each household is the only way for their water access and it will reduce their expenses for water by 3,250,000 ks and for tarpaulin tank by 4,600,000 ks every year in sustainable. And they are secure related water for their entire life.

Objective

To secure related water by owning a water tank in each household.

Project Description

Buying materials for water tank mold and building a water tank for the school.
Aimed to build 10 water tanks for 10 households by using a mold in 2024 with their own money.

Buying material for water tank mold

12' length x 4' wide x 16ml thick – 29 iron sheets
1" length x .25" thick – 63 iron sticks
1 cement mixer machine

Building water tank for school

12' length x 16' depth x 6" thick
8,000 gallon 1 concrete water tank

Action Step

- Meeting with VDT
- Meeting with the whole village for priority selection
- Set up Infrastructure committee
- Meeting with the village headman, VDT, carpenter, and the Infrastructure committee to calculate the budget.
- Submitting the proposal.
- Giving responsibilities to each group and creating an action plan
- Collecting money and materials in the village
- Project kickoff meeting with the whole village
- Buying materials
- Making water tank mold and building water tank for school
- Everyday supervision
- Making a list of expenses
- Project review and creating a maintenance plan
- Transparency presentation

Village Contribution Plan

- **The village will contribute 2,907,750 ks cash.**
- The committee will collect 24,000 ks from each household during February. A total of 3,120,000 ks will be contributed from 130 households, 2,907,750 ks will be contributed for water tank construction and remained 212,250 ks will be kept for maintenance of water tank mold.
- Water, bamboo, and labor also will be contributed by the villagers.

Labor Plan

No	Description	Day	Carpe nters	#Villager s	#Villagers' labor total (Day x #Villagers)	Labor cost per day for a villager (ks)	Cost for village labor(ks)
1	Digging the ground for the water tank	6		30	180	10,000	1,800,00 0
2	Setting up the mold and pouring cement	2	5	50	100	10,000	1,000,00 0
3	Making smooth water tank	2	5	15	30	10,000	300,000
4	Making roof for water tank	4	5	10	40	10,000	400,000
	Total				350	10,000	3,500,00 0

Construction Time – The total construction time will be 14 days.

Carpenter charges will be 450,000 ks as budget calculation. The total village labor contribution days and number of villagers will be 350 and daily labor charges for one villager is 10,000 ks, therefore, their labor contribution will be 3,500,000 ks as money.

Beneficiary

Direct Beneficiaries

- 4 teachers and 66 students
- 130 household (M-290, F-280, Total-570 populations)

Project Period

Start on 12 March 2024 and will be finished on 25 March 2024.

Estimate Budget

- Total budget - **12,917,750** kyats (100%)
- Request from Muditar - 10,010,000 kyats (77%)
- **Cash contribution from village - 2,907,750 kyats (23%)**