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الصندوق السعودي للتنمية
Saudi Fund for Development



Saudi

Well Drilling and Rural Development Program in Africa 2019

رؤية
VISION
2030
المملكة العربية السعودية
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

SFD

الصندوق السعودي للتنمية
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Saudi Well Drilling and Rural Development Program in Africa

Launch



In response to a call addressed by the African countries during Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah in 1981.

Implementation



1982

Why?



The Program has contributed to reducing the impact of drought in different rural areas of African countries.

Main Goal



Drilling wells and providing drinking water for its people in rural areas.

Contribution



USD
100
Million

2 |

Development impact of Saudi Well Drilling and Rural Development Program in Africa

Achievements

- 6302 water facilities were drilled and equipped.
- Number of beneficiaries more than 4.5 million people.

Benefits

- **Developing Agriculture and livestock Sector**
Hundreds of thousands of people in the targeted rural areas benefited from the Program.
- **Health, Economic and Social Development**
A major effect beyond providing access to potable water includes improving health, economic and social conditions in rural areas in the affected countries.
Contributing to achieving international development goals.

Millennium Development Goals "MDGs"

- **Target 7**
Which focuses on "Ensure Environmental Sustainability" through halving the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

Sustainable Development Goals "SDGs"

- **Goal 6**
The care for drinking water supply sector continued in "Clean Water and Sanitation".
- **Goal 2**
Which provides for "Zero Hunger", achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

Implementation Phases

First

1982-1988

USD
100
Million

Second

1987-1991

USD
30
Million

Third

1997-2005

USD
50
Million

Fourth

2006-2014

USD
50
Million

Fifth

2016

USD
100
Million

USD 330 Million



The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has launched the Saudi Well Drilling and Rural Development Program in Africa to be implemented through The Saudi Fund for Development “SFD” in response to a call addressed by the African countries during Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah in 1981. Since the early 1970s, the African countries have been suffering from drought. The drought has affected all aspects of natural life in the continent. It has almost become a chronic phenomenon. The Program has contributed to reducing the effect of the drought in different rural areas of African countries through drilling wells and providing drinking water for its people. The Program allocated an amount of SR. 375 million (USD 100 million), to its First Phase, which was implemented between 1982-1988.

Despite the success achieved in many African countries, the drought continued in the following years. It increasingly affected many rural areas in African

continent. In order to face this imminent danger, it was important to continue the implementation of the Program and launch other phases to cover other areas. The Second Phase was launched in 1987. An amount of SR. 112.5 million (USD 30 million) was allocated to drill more wells until 1991. The Third Phase was launched and implemented between 1997-2005. An amount of SR. 187.5 million (USD 50 million) was allocated. The Fourth Phase was implemented between 2006-2014. An amount of SR. 187.5 million (USD 50 million) was allocated.

Through this Program, 6302 water facilities were drilled and equipped to benefit more than 3 million people in 13 African countries. These projects also provided more benefits to the agriculture sector and livestock. These projects had a major effect that exceeded the availability of drinking water to include health, economic, and social development in rural areas of the affected

countries. Particularly, water projects are of utmost importance contributing to achieving national and international development goals of each country. Results of these projects match target 7 of the Millennium Development Goals “MDGs”, which aims to “Ensure Environmental Sustainability” through reducing the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water. The care for potable supply sector continued in the Sustainable Development Goals “SDGs” no.6

“Clean Water and Sanitation”. This was in addition to SDGs goal no.2, “Zero Hunger” that focuses on achieving food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Since the first phase, the Program monitors the beneficiaries participation in their projects through different stages of implementation, especially stages of operation, maintenance, environment preservation, supervision, water preservation, and approval of distribution mechanism.

Amounts and Numbers of Wells for Each Country until the end of Fourth Phase:

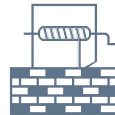
Country	No. of Wells	Allocated amount USD Million
Mauritania	149	20.7
Mali	1659	31
Chad	386	27.9
Senegal	94	23
Niger	964	26.7
Guinea	612	24.5
Burkina Faso	1505	25.2
Gambia	360	15.6
Cape Verde	77	13.1
Guinea Bissau	231	13.3
Djibouti	8	3
Togo	120	3
Benin	137	3
Total	6302	230



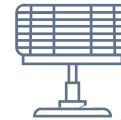
The water points that are implemented include three types:



Shallow drilled - wells (Water Boreholes) equipped with hand pumps.



Traditional open wells.



Deep drilled - wells (Water Boreholes) equipped with solar pumping system, elevated water tanks, water distribution network system.

The Fifth Phase was launched in 2016, with an amount of SR. 375 million (USD 100 million), was allocated to implement and equip the drilling of 2500 wells that are currently under implementation to benefit 1.5 million people. To sum up, the total amounts for the Program since its launching to phase 5 is SR. 1237.5 million (USD 330 million) to drill 8800 wells to benefit more than 4.5 million people in 18 African countries.



Phases of the Program and Amounts Allocated for Each Phase (SR. Million)

