

Saudi
Well Drilling and Rural
Development Program in Africa
2022




We Prosper Together



SFD

الصندوق السعودي للتنمية
Saudi Fund for Development



A woman wearing a white headscarf and a colorful patterned dress is operating a manual water pump. She is holding a wooden handle that connects two large, rusted metal pistons. The pump is mounted on a concrete base. In the background, there are green trees and a building with a red roof. A green water container is visible in the bottom right corner.

The Saudi Well Drilling and Rural Development
Program in Africa
Republic of the Gambia



What is the Saudi Well Drilling and Rural Development Program in Africa?



Launch

In response to a call addressed by African countries the 1981 Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah.



Implementation

1982



Why?

To directly reduce the impact of drought in various rural areas of African countries



Main Goal

Drilling wells and providing drinking water for residing people in rural areas



Contribution

Started with SR 375 million (\$100 million equivalent)

Contribution Value and Implementation Stages:



Development impacts of the Saudi Well Drilling and Rural Development Program in Africa:

Achievements	Developing Agriculture and livestock Sector	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	United Nation Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 6,302 water facilities were drilled and equipped. <p>Number of beneficiaries: more than 4.5 million people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Developing Agriculture and livestock Sector <p>Hundreds of thousands of people in rural areas have benefited from the program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Health, Economic and Social Development <p>Beyond providing access to safe water, the program improves general health, promotes economic growth, and enhances social conditions in rural areas in affected countries. In addition, the program contributes to achieving international development goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Goal 7: <p>Results of these projects match target 7 of MDG 7, which aims to “Ensure Environmental Sustainability” through reducing the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Goal 2: The program contributes to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2. <p>Zero Hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Goal 3: The program contributes to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 3. <p>Good Health and Well-Being: Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being of citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Goal 6: The program contributes to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 6. <p>Clean Water and Sanitation: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all.</p>



Introduction:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has launched the Saudi Well Drilling and Rural Development Program in Africa in response to a call addressed by the African countries during the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah in 1981. The program involves drilling water wells and providing safe potable water.

Since the early 1970s, the African countries have been suffering from drought. The drought has affected all aspects of natural life in the continent. The Program has contributed to reducing the effect of drought in different rural areas of African countries.

When launched, the Kingdom allocated an amount of SR 375 million (\$100 million) to its first phase,

which was implemented between 1982-1988.

Despite the successes achieved through the program in many African countries, the drought continued in the following years. It increasingly affected many rural areas across the African continent.

To help families and communities defeat drought, it was important to continue the Program and launch other phases to cover other areas.

The Second Phase was launched in 1987. An amount of SR 112.5 million (\$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 (\$50 million) was allocated. The fourth phase was launched and implemented between 2006-2014.

An amount of SR 187.5 million (\$50 million) allocated for the phase.

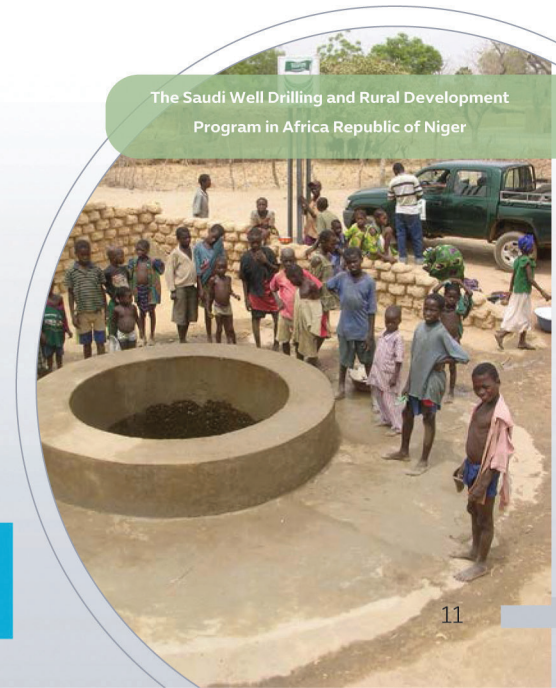
Through the Program, 6302 water facilities were drilled and equipped to support more than 3 million people in 13 African countries. These projects also provided more benefits to the agriculture sector and livestock in these rural areas. Furthermore, the impact of these projects exceeded the availability of drinking water to include health, economic, and social development in rural areas of the affected countries. Particularly, water projects are of utmost importance as they contribute to achieving national and international development goals for each country. Results of these projects

match target 7 of the Millennium Development Goal 7, which aims to "Ensure Environmental Sustainability" through reducing the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water. Similarly, SDG 2, "Zero Hunger" that focuses on achieving food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. And SDG 3, "Good Health and Well-Being" ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being of citizens. As well as SDG 6, "Clean Water and Sanitation" ensures access to water and sanitation for all.

Since the first phase, the Program monitors beneficiary's participation through different stages of project implementation, especially stages of operation, maintenance, environment preservation, supervision, water preservation, and approval of distribution mechanism.

Numbers of Wells Drilled and Approval Amount for Each Country by the end of the Fourth Phase:

Country	Number of Wells	Allocated Amount (\$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 three types of water facilities:



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 and water distribution network system

The Fifth Phase was launched in 2016 with an amount of SR375 million (\$100 million) was allocated to implement and equip the drilling of 2500 wells that are currently under implementation to support 1.5 million people, bringing the total amount allocated to the five phases of the program to SR 1237.5 million (\$330 million).

A total of 8800 wells have been drilled and equipped, granting more than 4.5 million people in 18 African countries access to safe drinking water.

The Approved Value for Each Country During the Fifth Phase of the Program:

Country	Allocated (USD million)
Uganda	3
Benin	5
Chad	7
Tanzania	4
Togo	5
Djibouti	4
Sierra Leone	5
Cote d'Ivoire	6
Kenya	5
Mali	7
Mozambique	3
Gambia	4
Senegal	8
Guinea Bissau	3
Guinea	8
Burkina Faso	6
Mauritania	8
Niger	9
Total	100



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