Going beyond water
Highlights of 2015
Eau Vive 2015 in dates

Enabling people to choose their future

Ensuring regional development is driven and supported by all
- Burkina Faso
- France
- Mali
- Niger
- Senegal
- Chad
- Togo

2015 financial report
- Analysis of the consolidated income & expenditure account
- Financial position

Partner networks

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Eau Vive enjoys a trusted partnership with Groupe Développement and SNCF
A word from the President

*Eau Vive* continued to work tirelessly and relentlessly throughout 2015 to help improve the living conditions of thousands of people in Africa. A number of projects came to an end and more new projects were launched with the aim of improving hygiene conditions and access to water, developing agricultural production and natural resource management, and building local development management capacities. We also provided support to women and young people to increase their participation in public life and their contribution to the local economy. Despite the deteriorating security situation in France and several other of the countries in which we work (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Chad), *Eau Vive* remained actively committed to achieving shared well-being.

In France, we have attracted more volunteers and expanded our network. A number of partners in other countries also renewed their trust in us, continuing to provide us with the financial support we need to carry out our work on the ground effectively.

On an institutional level, our focus shifted from developing the *Eau Vive Internationale* federation toward sustaining our operational activity and improving our financial stability. This process will continue in 2016, when we will strengthen our financial management department and conduct an in-depth review into the funding model we need to adopt to succeed in today’s increasingly competitive development funding environment. 2016 will therefore be far from restful.

*Eau Vive*'s board of directors would like me to pass on their thanks for all the technical and financial support we received over the course of 2015. We remain committed in the belief that there is a better future ahead for each and everyone of us.

Dominique Tresse, President
Eau Vive 2015

in dates

January
27th – France
_Eau Vive_ participated in the CADE conference at ENA on “Water in Africa: Geopolitics, Management, Sustainable Growth”.

February
14th – Burkina Faso
_Eau Vive_ participated in the 2nd National Water Forum in Ouagadougou, which concluded with commitments to provide universal and sustainable access to water and sanitation by 2030.

March
6th – Burkina Faso
_Eau Vive_ signed a partnership agreement with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Burkina Faso to promote micro-entrepreneurship in rural areas.

10th and 11th – Niger

20th – Togo
_Eau Vive_ took part in the 2nd National Water and Sanitation Forum in Lomé.

April
25th – France
The group African Groove performed a concert in aid of _Eau Vive_ at the ‘Musiques Métisses’ festival organised by the AVHEC _Eau Vive_ branch in Vouzan (department 16).

June
17th – France
To mark the 10th anniversary of the Oudin-Santini Act, a debate conference was held on cooperation in the water sector at which _Eau Vive_ gave a presentation on our thoughts and perspectives for decentralised solidarity in 2025.

July
8th – France
Fifteen young people from Burkina Faso and France met in Penestin (department 56) to make a film to help improve access to water in Africa and advance international solidarity.

23rd July to 3rd August – West Africa
Sponsored by _Eau Vive_, over 400 young people from Africa attended the international camp organised by Réseau Afrique Jeunesse in Didyr (Burkina Faso). This special event helped these young people grow and work towards achieving fulfilling social and professional lives.

October
2nd – Niger
A North/South exhibition held at the Jean Roux Franco-Nigerien Cultural Centre in Niamey as part of the decentralised cooperation programme set up between 4 communes in Basse-Normandie, France and five communes in the canton of Kornaka in Niger.

15th – Togo
“Choosing handwashing with soap means choosing health!”
On 15th October, _Eau Vive_ broadcast this slogan throughout the region of Kara to mark the 8th annual Global Handwashing Day.

November
7th – Niger
As part of the Promoting Peace project, Tillabéri was alive with the sounds of the regional Sanankuya Day, with the sanankuya (or ‘joking relationships’) tradition having been identified as a means of preventing conflict and promoting peace between communities.

December
1st – France
COP21 – _Eau Vive_ organised and took part in five major debates at the Paris Climate Change Conference, including: “Climate Crisis in the Sahel: Think Locally, Act Globally”, “Water at the Heart of Climate Change”, etc.
We work in 13 countries

- 37 projects
- €6.5 million total budget for 2015
- 90% of resources allocated to projects
- 77 employees
- 450 volunteers
- 2.5 million people have benefitted from Eau Vive’s support since 1978.

Eau Vive is Label Ideas certified, guaranteeing our compliance with ethical, governance, management and effective action standards.
Enabling people to choose their future

By taking a look at some of our projects, we at Eau Vive, an international solidarity association, invite you to learn more about the work we carried out in 2015 to improve the living conditions of millions of people in Africa, which included increasing access to water and sanitation, improving food security, and developing education and jobs, etc.

Eau Vive supports stakeholders, their regions and their institutions to bring about change in order to help meet people’s essential basic needs and effectively address environmental, climate, societal and security risks, etc. Eau Vive supports stakeholders, their regions and their institutions to bring about change in order to help meet people’s essential basic needs and effectively address environmental, climate, societal and security risks, etc. Eau Vive supports stakeholders, their regions and their institutions to bring about change in order to help meet people’s essential basic needs and effectively address environmental, climate, societal and security risks, etc.

At Eau Vive, we offer much more than simple financial assistance for building wells, boreholes and other facilities; we also provide organisational back-up support, capacity-building through training, and conduct awareness-raising campaigns.

Eau Vive has no political or religious affiliation and works to foster the development of public debate. We help to strengthen civil society and thus strive to promote democracy and all that this represents in terms of fairness and accountability. Through the commitment of our volunteers, employees, members, donors and partners, we at Eau Vive are able to continue fighting to ensure that people have the opportunity to live with dignity on, and thanks to, their land.

The values that make Eau Vive strong

Democracy
Because change is only possible if everyone is involved.
Because countries need citizens that are responsible and informed.

Solidarity
Because our future depends on our ability to work together, share our ideas and our resources.

Commitment & responsibility
Because prolonging people’s need for assistance is to deny them their dignity and the freedom to build their own future. To be successful, a project requires the commitment of all.

Trust
Because transparency and close working relationships create a culture of trust for building greater strength in numbers.

Multiculturalism
The different cultures and experiences of Eau Vive’s members, staff and partners combine to provide a wealth of development solutions.
Eau Vive’s work in 3 steps

1. Address local demand
   *Eau Vive* addresses the needs and priorities identified and prepared by local partners. A needs assessment is then carried out to gain a more in-depth understanding of this demand.

2. Involve all stakeholders in each stage of the project
   At *Eau Vive*, we encourage all stakeholders to get actively involved in our projects, whether implementing the project, raising funding or monitoring the project outcomes.

3. Ensure projects remain sustainable over time
   - We help the various stakeholders to improve their local organisation and management set-ups by assisting them to build their capacities, skills and knowledge.
   - We closely monitor the targets and objectives that are to be achieved.
   - We foster synergies by involving, and encouraging consultation between, all stakeholders (policy-makers, authorities, technical agencies, associations, village groups, etc.). By building our projects on such solid foundations, their longterm success is assured.

Ensuring regional development is driven and supported by all

At *Eau Vive*, we work to ensure communities are empowered and involved in our projects and that the actions we undertake are sustainable. In the spirit of solidarity, it is the people who want to advance and find a way out of their precarious situations who are at the heart of everything we do. Thus, in order to support and not “take the place of” these communities, our focus in all *Eau Vive* projects is on training and knowledge development. In each country and for each *Eau Vive* project, we put in place a project management and monitoring mechanism that is overseen by the country office and its operational team. All *Eau Vive* projects implemented using this principle have achieved highly positive outcomes, and this in all the sectors in which we work: water supply, sanitation, food security, local economy and production, local and community project management, peace and security, etc.

Today, in the areas targeted by *Eau Vive*’s programmes, increased access to water and sanitation has helped to improve the health of the local people, and particularly the health of children, leading to a fall in mortality rates and higher school attendance. There have also been marked changes in people’s behaviour and the governance of local services has substantially improved. People have developed income-generating activities, meaning purchasing power has increased, and natural resources are now being more effectively managed. They are starting to produce positive results for all the men and women living below the poverty line in these areas.
In Burkina Faso, improving access to safe water and developing sanitation remain pressing concerns. Eau Vive was highly involved in these sectors in 2015, working to improve the living conditions of the local people. Our work in the water sector included assisting local governments to ensure they are able to provide a water service for the people in their area. To guarantee the effective delivery of this service, proper management is essential. Hence, Eau Vive focused on working with communes and users’ associations to develop their knowledge and skills in this area. To make drawing water easier, Eau Vive installed boreholes fitted with handpumps that require less effort to use.

We also installed solar energy systems, which have helped reduce the burden of fetching water and made this chore less time-consuming. In addition, these systems are also helping to reduce running costs and preserve the environment.

In spite of the efforts made by the government and its partners, the sanitation sector in Burkina Faso continues to lag behind. This is due, in part, to a lack of public knowledge of the health risks of not having sanitation facilities. Thus, Eau Vive has been conducting awareness-raising campaigns on good hygiene practices in order to bring about positive behaviour change. We have encouraged families to have household latrines installed and helped them to secure the funds required.

Outside of the water sector, Eau Vive has been working on a Swiss development cooperation initiated “Skills Development” programme. This programme provides local entrepreneurs and farmers with training to help them expand their activities and thereby contribute to the development of their country.

### Project outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boreholes drilled</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boreholes rehabilitated</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boreholes fitted</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water points with pumps</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water points with standalone</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water users’ associations</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commune technicians trained</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family latrines constructed</td>
<td>2,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family latrines built</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public latrines built</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masons trained and provided</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village hygiene promoters</td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Results

**WATER**
- 120 boreholes rehabilitated
- 15 new boreholes installed and fitted with pumps
- 31 boreholes fitted with standalone water points
- 153 water users’ associations trained
- 6 commune technicians trained

**SANITATION**
- 2,070 family latrines constructed (21,000 beneficiaries)
- 12 public latrines built
- 128 masons trained and provided with tools
- 6 commune technicians trained to monitor the masons’ work

**HEALTH & HYGIENE**
- 40 health workers trained
- 260 village hygiene promoters trained on hygiene practice awareness-raising
- 23,000 people provided with awareness-raising on good hygiene practices

In 2015

- 12 projects
- 340,000 people supported
- 27 employees

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Moctar Barry
Former mayor of Mansila commune

“The results of the Eau Sahel project can now be clearly seen throughout the commune. The boreholes are helping to cover more of our drinking water needs and people’s health has improved. The standalone water points that have been installed in the villages have reduced waiting times and made fetching water easier. These water points have helped increase users’ acceptance of paying for water, a practice that is becoming more common. As for sanitation, many families now have latrines. In addition, the fact that our local masons are able to build them means that families can have these latrines installed bit by bit. These developments have helped considerably reduce faecal contamination.”

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*Latrine construction*
In 2015, at Eau Vive in France, we found ourselves working in a relatively difficult environment. The impacts of the economic crisis in France are still being felt. More and more political statements are failing to include international solidarity as a priority. Inward looking attitudes are on the rise, all the more so since the attacks of January and November in Paris. At the same time, the situation in Africa, and particularly in the Sahel, is perceived as being unstable and dangerous (political unrest, conflict, etc.). In spite of this, demand for awareness-raising initiatives on sustainable development and citizenship has fortunately remained high. Consequently, our regional volunteers have been able to demonstrate all their powers of persuasion and motivation, drawing on the contacts they have made and the networks they have forged.

In addition, Eau Vive was highly involved in the Paris Climate Conference (COP21), highlighting the dramatic impact climate change is having in the Sahel and the important role played by water.

However, fundraising efforts for development projects in Africa, whether to be implemented by volunteers or by Eau Vive staff, were handicapped by a fall in local and national public subsidies and fierce competition for private funding. This situation is likely to be further complicated in 2016 following the redrawing of France’s regional boundaries. Eau Vive’s teams will thus have to redouble their influencing efforts, sharpen our tools, hone our support skills and take innovative action to promote decentralised cooperation activities.

In 2015
8 regional branches
450 active volunteers
10 employees

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Eau Vive works in the Koulikoro and Mopti regions of Mali, where people living in rural areas lack access to basic services. Eau Vive has therefore been implementing health, hygiene and food security projects to address these people’s needs. In 2015, we installed boreholes to provide communities with drinking water and household latrines to eradicate open defecation, with people’s living conditions improving as a result. To ensure the sustainability of these basic services, Eau Vive also helped elected officials to develop their governance skills. We helped to set up and train water point management bodies and provided good hygiene practice awareness-raising to families that received a latrine. To help improve food security, we worked with 5 groups of market gardeners within the region of Mopti, which yielded extremely positive results. The market gardeners succeeded in growing enough crops to feed the local people while also increasing their incomes. In addition to our basic services projects, Eau Vive in Mali implemented a citizenship programme to encourage people to get more involved in their country’s development. Training was delivered, primarily to young people and women, as they play an important role in relaying the information learned and influencing those around them. Over the course of 2015, twenty-four people (trainers and teachers) received this training, which provided them with an understanding of what citizenship means and improved their knowledge of civic rights, duties and responsibilities. This local group’s commitment culminated in them organising the area’s first ever Citizens’ Day in Madina Soko.

In 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>4 projects</th>
<th>42,000 people supported</th>
<th>10 employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Project outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>12 boreholes drilled</th>
<th>40 public health nurses and health workers trained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>125 latrines installed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 masons trained on latrine construction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mid-term results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>7 boreholes rehabilitated</th>
<th>6,000 people provided with access to water and sanitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 productive boreholes drilled</td>
<td>328 market gardeners have seen their incomes increase…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>225 family latrines built</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 market garden developed (well, fence, inputs such as seeds, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water and Sanitation for Banamba Nara

Providing 6,000 people with access to a healthy lifestyle

The aim of this 36-month project is to help sustainably improve access to safe water and basic sanitation in four communes in the region of Koulikoro (cercle of Banamba and Nara). The project focuses on four priority components. The first involves supporting local authorities in their contracting authority roles to develop their skills and improve local water facility management and maintenance mechanisms. The second and third components consist of providing people with basic sanitation facilities and raising their awareness of good hygiene practices. The final component involves developing market gardening by assisting market gardener groups to buy equipment and seeds, etc. and by organising technical training.

1 A A good harvest

1 Citizens’ Day in Madina Soko
Niger

In order to support the development of communities in Niger, Eau Vive works on a wide range of projects, which include improving access to water and sanitation, expanding market gardening activities, supporting local councils to act as contracting authority, promoting peace and security and developing exchanges between people through decentralised cooperation and citizenship programmes, etc.

In 2015, Eau Vive installed boreholes, standalone water points and small-piped water supply schemes (mini water networks) for 7,000 people in the communes of Kornaka and Makalondji, where the task of finding drinking water had previously been taking up all the inhabitants’ time and energy.

Our work in the sanitation sector involved providing awareness-raising sessions to 18,000 people. We also helped install latrines, thereby improving the living conditions of 4,800 people who no longer practice open defecation.

Eau Vive also provided support to market gardeners to improve food and nutrition and increase the incomes of poor families. We thus supported 900 people by developing market gardens complete with wells and farming equipment and tools...In this part of the world, peace and security are also vital for ensuring sustainable development. To this end, Eau Vive helped the region of Tillabéri to conduct assessments and develop its action plans for promoting peace, both locally and beyond. We also supported decentralised cooperation in 2015, with Eau Vive's facilitation leading to fruitful discussions between the inhabitants of five communes in Niger (cantons of Kornaka) and four communes in France (Basse-Normandie) and which enabled people to bring local citizenship to life in both the global North and South.

Food security for the people of Diguibari

A proper meal every day for 5,300 people

The aim of this two-year project (2014-2016) is to tackle desertification around Diguibari pond and improve food security for the local population. This pond, located 60 kilometres from Niamey, is surrounded by five villages whose inhabitants mainly make their living from farming. Human activities, such as excessive logging and expansion of farmland, increasingly depletes natural resources. Erosion strips the soil of nutrients, the pond suffers from silting and biodiversity declines; all of which jeopardises the local people’s food security. This situation forces people to migrate to the towns where, stripped of their livelihoods, they often live in urban poverty.

By developing this project, Eau Vive is helping to provide smallholders and communities with a sustainable ecosystem management approach that will improve food security.

Mid-term results

| 35,000 plants grown and planted out |
| 3 market garden wells built |
| 12 water storage ponds created |
| 2 pump units made available to two groups |

150 market gardeners have seen their incomes increase
The pond has been stocked with fish to develop fish farming...

In 2015

| 8 projects |
| 47,000 people supported |
| 6 employees |

Project outcomes

| 5 market garden wells built |
| 7 boreholes drilled |
| 13 standpipes installed |
| 8 boreholes fitted with standalone water points |

| 1 market garden site created and supplied with seeds and a pump unit |
| 211 latrines built |
| 35,000 trees grown and planted |

1 National Sanankuya Day in Tillabéri

Dicko Boukzri
Miyetti Allah group member

"... Thanks to this project, I have been planting vegetable crops on my plots of land and selling what I grow. This has given me money that I have used to buy clothes for myself and my children. In addition, we now have condiments, lettuce, carrots, cabbage, etc., which improve our families' diets..."

† Women proudly presenting their market garden produce
Despite Senegal having achieved the Millennium Development Goal access to water target, finding safe drinking water is still a struggle for some communities. In 2015, Eau Vive supported the communities of Keur Amtah Ngoné, Keur Abdou Diango (Keur Baka commune) and the village of Sessène (Ndiaganiao commune) to improve and provide sustainable access to drinking water. As well as installing water supply facilities, we also trained borehole users’ associations and standpipe assistants on water service management. In the sanitation sector, Eau Vive assisted Ngogom and Gainthe Kaye communes by proposing an innovative approach to ensuring the cost of household latrines is covered by local stakeholders. This approach included awareness-raising and also required obtaining the buy-in of local councils, stimulating the sanitation market and getting microfinance institutions on board to facilitate access to loans to pay for the latrines. As a result, 13,400 local people now have latrines. Eau Vive has also helped revitalise solid waste management in the town of Koungheul. The town council has worked to provide inhabitants with a healthy living environment. Eau Vive has supported this process by advising on the organisational and management set-up and by building stakeholder capacities. We provided back-up support to municipal councilors and facilitated the procurement of the solid waste collection and management equipment required. As women are recognised pillars of development, Eau Vive has also supported women with their activities. In Mbaylar and Ndobène, we have provided women with grinding mills to help alleviate the laborious task of manually pounding grain; in Ngogom, we have developed market gardens; and in Fourou Mbobène, we are currently developing a poultry-farming project...

In 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>People supported</th>
<th>Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>66,000</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Project outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standpipes installed</th>
<th>Hygiene promoters and teachers trained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network extensions built</th>
<th>Grain mills installed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9km</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family latrines</th>
<th>Latrines built using the ‘Community-Led Total Sanitation’ approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>360</td>
<td>765</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† The “Une maison – Une latrine” campaign

**Koungheul**

**A clean and healthy town for its 23,000 inhabitants**

The aim of this project is to sustainably reduce the pollution and harmful effects of poor household waste management and open defecation. This 3-year Eau Vive project (2014-2016) consists of supporting Koungheul municipality with two activities: setting up a sanitation department (organising solid waste collection and disposal at transfer stations) and developing the construction and use of household and school latrines to eradicate open defecation. The outcomes of these activities, conducted using a participatory approach that encourages local initiative, can already be seen. The town is much cleaner and the support provided to families, particularly the poorest households, has enabled them to have latrines installed. There are also now latrines in the town’s schools and markets.

The use of good hygiene practices is becoming more widespread, thereby helping to improve people’s health.

† Handing out dustbins in Koungheul
In Chad, *Eau Vive* has focused on supporting stakeholders and the inhabitants of Lamé, Doué and Tagobo-Foulbé cantons to implement their natural resource protection and optimisation programme and develop some of the basic services set out in their canton development plans. The people in this region rely on their local natural resources and have no choice but to overexploit the land. The area is also suffering from the wide-scale destruction of its game reserves, national parks and protected forests, which is being caused by shifting cultivation, extensive poaching, excessive logging and bush fires. Despite having passed decentralisation legislation, the central government has not been allocating sufficient funding to the cantons to enable them to manage their own districts. Although some cantons have produced a local development plan, lack of human and financial resources mean that these have never been implemented. The *Eau Vive* project to improve these living conditions and sustainably manage local natural resources focuses on building the cantons’ contracting authority capacities by fostering good governance principles, providing access for all inhabitants to basic infrastructure and socio-economic services. In order to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, we take care to make sure specific local features and priorities are taken into account.

### Mayo Kebbi Ouest

**Improving living conditions and sustainably managing natural resources**

37,000 inhabitants of the Mayo Kebbi Ouest region are now benefitting from the activities we have been implemented since 2015.

- Saplings for woodland and fruit trees have now been planted around houses in the project’s three target cantons, which was impossible before;
- People have got into the habit of eating parboiled rice;
- As time goes on, the availability of safe water means there are fewer and fewer reported cases of waterborne diseases and skin conditions;
- Households for whom low-land rice fields have been developed have seen their incomes increase;
- There are now fewer bush fires.

Other changes resulting from the project include:

- An increase in households’ use of improved stoves;
- Improved personal and clothes hygiene due to the introduction of water points;
- The emergence of new income-generating activities (developing the nursery, building portable improved stoves, parboiling rice, market gardening).

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**PROJECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In 2015</th>
<th>37,000</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37,000 people supported</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 employees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Project outcomes**

- 3 cantons using the fallow in rotation approach on degraded farmland
- 7,200 improved stoves built
- 6 nurseries created and in use
- 6 literacy centres provided with skills development
- 3 borehole installed
- 6 14 ha of low-land rice fields developed
- 6 latrine blocks built
- 1 improved stoves
- 200 farmers trained on parboiling rice
- 600 farmers trained on land using soil conservation techniques
- 923 women trained on improved stove construction

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N’Djamena

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‘Nursery garden’

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N’Djamena
In 2015, in Togo, *Eau Vive*’s work essentially focused on improving access to water and sanitation, improving the environment and developing the local economy for people living in the Kara, Maritime, Plateaux and Savanes regions.

In the region of Kara, many families are seeing the vitality and fertility of their little remaining arable land disappear. Forest resources are becoming degraded due to human activity. This situation has a direct impact on inhabitants’ food security. *Eau Vive* has been working to help these local people safeguard their fertile land by training them to tackle soil erosion and deforestation. This technical approach has been supplemented by awareness-raising campaigns conducted both in schools and for the general public to ensure good hygiene practices become second nature.

In this country where 55% of the population lives below the poverty line, this year, *Eau Vive* has also focused on developing the local economy. Through the Sahel Vert programme, we have supported eleven market gardener groups to increase their production. By giving them management training and facilitating access to loans and payment facilities, every effort has been made to help them procure equipment and materials, process their produce, work out their profit and savings, etc., thus enabling them to develop their group and make a dignified living.

---

**In 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>People Supported</th>
<th>Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>342,000</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Project outcomes**

- **205,000** plants sown
- **98km** small dikes built for the recovery of degraded soil
- **372 ha** of soil being restored by installing stone barriers
- **162 ha** of forest replanted
- **108** charcoal burners trained on improved wood-cutting and charcoal-making techniques
- **1,131** trained on improved stove building techniques
- **1,399** improved stoves built

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*Making handmade soap*

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**PROJECT**

**Kara environnement**

*Ensuring land remains fertile and able to feed 93,000 people, both today and in the future*

The aim of this 3-year project (2014-2016) being implemented in the region of Kara is to restore forest and vegetation cover using local knowledge. The project’s implementation should result in improved agricultural output, increased access to a conventional energy source (gas) to reduce deforestation and should also support the economic and social development of rural families, who are the poorest population group in the region. The project works to ensure that everyone (inhabitants, prefects, canton heads, village development and desertification committee members, etc.) are closely involved and participate in all project phases.

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**Belo Kondi**

Resident of Somsia

*“Now that Eau Vive has provided our hospital with handwashing facilities, everybody washes their hands. The nurse tells us to wash our hands upon our arrival. Now, I wash my hands before seeing the nurse and after he has treated either my child or me. It’s become a habit, even at home. With these practices, my child is now no longer frequently ill and I don’t have to go and see the nurse as often.”*

**Naka Missa**

Producer of red palm oil in Tchitchao

*“For several months now, I have been coming to the Tatchayem group to process my palm fruit as they have a pulper. Thanks to this machine, I don’t get as tired as when using the mortar and I now produce 10 bowls a week rather than 5. By making more, I earn more.”*
In 2015, our level of activity reached 6.5 million euros, an increase of 7% on 2014 in spite of the generally difficult conditions.

As for each year, the majority of Eau Vive’s resources (90%) were allocated to our social activities: development projects and decentralised cooperation support (80%); advocacy work and social mobilisation; and, in particular, on developing the Eau Vive Internationale federation. Efforts to restrict spending have helped to ensure that operating costs continue to account for less than 4% of the budget.

The majority of Eau Vive’s income came from public funding (66%); our largest donors being the European Union with €1,361K (21%), and French public development assistance with €1,072K (17%). €976K in funding was received from French water agencies and local authorities, an increase of 9% and 12% respectively. There was also a rise in the funding received from foreign development cooperation agencies (Switzerland, Belgium, Japan, etc.) and multi-lateral organisations (Islamic Development Bank, etc.), which amounted to nearly €900K (+15%) and reflects an ongoing commitment to Eau Vive from the development cooperation agencies working in Africa. Private funding accounted for 27% of all income in 2015, coming to total of €1,722K.

This is an increase of 28% on the previous year, due notably to partnerships developed with European NGOs to work on large-scale programmes in Burkina Faso and to strengthened partnerships with Swiss foundations (Lord Michelham of Hellingly and Audemars Piguet), Fonds Suez Initiatives, Fondation JM Bruneau and many other foundations and associations, whom we would like to thank for their continued support.

For 2015, we therefore generated a surplus of 25,457 euros. However, despite this positive result, we still ended the year with an overall loss of 98,543 euros. A loss of 124,000 euros was recorded as a correction of previous years’ accounts (2010-2014) following an in-depth external audit commissioned by Eau Vive.

The findings of this audit will be used to improve our accounting and financial management. An action plan will be put in place in 2016 to reorganise the management set-up, improve cash management, streamline the economic structure to get us back to a balanced budget in 2016-2017, and restore our own funds to satisfactory levels to help guarantee the sustainability of Eau Vive’s activities.

* Figures are given as a % of total income.
## Expenditure

### Expenditure (in euros)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure Item</th>
<th>Expenditure 2015</th>
<th>Allocation per expenditure item of funds raised from the public and utilised in 2015</th>
<th>Expenditure 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - Social Activities</td>
<td>5,918,345</td>
<td>57,120</td>
<td>5,527,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development projects</td>
<td>4,911,534</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,392,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy</td>
<td>432,736</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>429,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting decentralised cooperation</td>
<td>349,447</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>451,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing the <em>Eau Vive</em> Internationale federation and coordinating the network</td>
<td>173,970</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>224,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public awareness-raising</td>
<td>36,338</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training on development practices</td>
<td>14,319</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Fundraising expenses</td>
<td>315,739</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>277,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications for grants and other public subsidies</td>
<td>127,297</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>129,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private fundraising</td>
<td>160,468</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>120,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public fundraising actions</td>
<td>27,973</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Communication</td>
<td>70,272</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - Operating Costs</td>
<td>245,746</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>223,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - Total expenditure for the period recorded in the Profit &amp; Loss Account</td>
<td>6,550,102</td>
<td>57,120</td>
<td>6,098,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II - Provisions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III - Restricted fund allocations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV - Surplus</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>56,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V - Grand Total</td>
<td>6,550,102</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,154,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI - Public donations used to acquire gross fixed assets over the period</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII - Reversal of depreciation charges on fixed assets financed from funds raised from the public since adoption of the new regulations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII - Total expenditure financed by funds raised from the public</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>57,120</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Breakdown of voluntary contributions in kind

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution Type</th>
<th>Amount (in euros)</th>
<th>Public 2013</th>
<th>Amount (in euros)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social activities*</td>
<td>84,843</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>137,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>78,660</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>98,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication**</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating costs</td>
<td>34,873</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>248,375</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>270,797</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
€5.9 million
allocated to social activities,
an increase in funding of
4.8% compared to 2014

### Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income (in euros)</th>
<th>Income 2015</th>
<th>Monitoring of funds raised from the public and utilised in 2015</th>
<th>Income 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance of unallocated and unutilised funds raised from the public at the start of the period</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - Funds raised from the public</td>
<td>57,120</td>
<td>57,120</td>
<td>46,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations and bequests collected</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted gifts</td>
<td>57,120</td>
<td>57,120</td>
<td>46,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted gifts</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted bequests and other donations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted bequests and other donations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Other private funds</td>
<td>1,664,369</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,296,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Grants and other public subsidies</td>
<td>4,255,510</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,475,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - Grants and other public subsidies</td>
<td>474,559</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>337,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - Total income for the period recorded in the Profit &amp; Loss Account</td>
<td>6,451,558</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,154,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II - Provision write-off</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III - Balance of unutilised restricted funds carried over from previous periods</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV - Net allocated funds raised from the public</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V - Income shortfall over the period</td>
<td>98,543</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI - Grand total</td>
<td>6,451,558</td>
<td>57,120</td>
<td>6,154,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII - Total expenditure financed through funds raised from the public</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>57,120</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of unallocated and unutilised funds raised from the public at the end of 2014</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Breakdown of voluntary contributions in kind

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakdown of voluntary contributions in kind</th>
<th>Volunteering</th>
<th>Benefits in kind</th>
<th>Donations in kind</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volunteering</td>
<td>181,830</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16,545</td>
<td>248,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits in kind**</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations in kind</td>
<td>16,545</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>248,375</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>270,797</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Financial position

#### Assets (in euros)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A - Fixed Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property &amp; equipment</td>
<td>1,149,191</td>
<td>1,046,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>104,742</td>
<td>108,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation – Software</td>
<td>99,324</td>
<td>-105,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>166,054</td>
<td>128,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term investment</td>
<td>12,378</td>
<td>12,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B - Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory and stock in progress</td>
<td>18,368</td>
<td>19,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants/subsidies receivable</td>
<td>1,081,781</td>
<td>1,184,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables / Payables – internal operations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous receivables</td>
<td>904,447</td>
<td>733,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous receivables – Reserve</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term investments</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank and in hand</td>
<td>1,177,895</td>
<td>990,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>23,860</td>
<td>8,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary advances</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>3,382,424</td>
<td>3,066,096</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Liabilities (in euros)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C - Liabilities: Accumulated Surplus</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated reserves</td>
<td>35,832</td>
<td>62,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves to cover risk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained net surplus</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>-98,543</td>
<td>56,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment subsidies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra-group transactions - liabilities</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating subsidy funds</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D - Current Liabilities: Short-Term Debt</strong></td>
<td>3,418,256</td>
<td>3,003,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers</td>
<td>1,177,519</td>
<td>682,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff liabilities</td>
<td>66,104</td>
<td>4,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debts owed to social bodies</td>
<td>77,826</td>
<td>92,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax payable</td>
<td>21,841</td>
<td>19,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous liabilities</td>
<td>724,340</td>
<td>491,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred income</td>
<td>1,350,626</td>
<td>1,668,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
<td>3,382,424</td>
<td>3,066,096</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regular internal and external accounting and financial audits are carried out on all *Eau Vive*’s programmes.

*Eau Vive*’s accounts are audited each year by an independent statutory auditor. In addition, the statutory auditor conducts a specific audit of all programmes financed by the European Union and the French Agency for Development.
Financial Partners

Africa
- ONEA (Office national de l'eau et de l'assainissement du Burkina Faso)
- Fonds Commun Genre
- Lions Clubs (Mali)

Europe
- European Union–EDF
- French Agency for Development (AFD)
- French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) – Germany
- Swiss Development Cooperation (DDC) – Switzerland
- ONEMA (Office national de l'eau et des milieux aquatiques)
- France

Water authorities and agencies:
- Adour-Garonne, Artois-Picardie, Loire-Bretagne, Rhin-Meuse, Rhône-Méditerranée-Corse, and Seine Normandie water agencies; SEDIF, Landes community utilities agency, the water or sanitation authorities of Arzacq, Gave et Baise, Its/ Bourgébus/Louvigny/ Etterville/ Mondeville-Co-lombelles-Giber-ville, Usine de la Nive, Lescar, Miey du Béarn, Mont du Lyonnais, Morlaas, D’Ogeu-les-bains, Pau/Orthez, Saint-Jean-du-Gard, Six-Fourles-Pages, Sauveterre, SIAAP, SIAEP Lewroux, SIEPSEL, SEVE...

Regional and local authorities:
- Argueloue, Bousbeque, Brest
- Commission Communale d'Évry
- Cogolin
- Digne-les-Bains
- Le Havre
- Toulouse
- Metz
- Lorient
- Pau-Pyrénées

Implementing Partners

Burkina Faso
Communes: Bittou, Diapaga, Dïébougou, Gayéri, Houndé, Toma, Zorho, Boussé, Arbulé, Bagaré, Samba, Gomponsom, Kïsï, Same, Bokin, Lâ-Toden, Yako, Saponé, Arbinda, Gorgadji, Mansila, Markoye, Seytenga, Titabé, Dori, Tankougounadié, Bogandé, Manni, Thion, Boromo, Houndé, Dïebugou, Fara, Poura, Dassa, Diey, imagos, Ramongo
NGOs and Development Agencies: GIZ (Germany), Helvetas (Switzerland), Water Aid (GB), iDE (GB), GRET (France)

The state’s technical agencies

Mali
Communes: Bankass, Diallassou, Lessagou, Kani-Bonzon, Seguéu et Sokoura

The state’s technical agencies

West Africa
- Codeco, HIPAA, MECO, HEC, IFAD, IFAD, IFAD
- CILSS, CIC, ADECA, ADECA, ADECA, ADECA
- SNV, Sonaka, Water Aid, Yanayi
- NFSC, Maba de Lassa Haut (agricultural consultancy firms)
- CILSS (Comité permanent technique)
- ICAT (Institut de conseil d’appui technique)
- Kaskad, Le Sens
- Solidarité Sahel, Kaskad
- KSEG, Ruelle
- Léguillère, Ruelle

Eau Vive is an active member of the following organisations

Burkina Faso
- Cadre de concertation des ONG et association du secteur AEPA
- Coalition WASH
- Comité conjoint de suivi de la situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle
- Comité de suivi de l’élaboration des plans communaux de développement sectoriels AEPA

France
- Coalition Eau
- Coordination Sud
- CRID
- F3E
- pS-Eau

Mali
- Conseil de concertation et d’appui aux ONG (CCA ONG)

Regional councils:
- Tillabéry and Maradi
- SCAC/French Embassy European Union Delegations and AFD

Chad
- Association des femmes pour l’autopromotion (AFPA)

Togo
- Villages: Ewaïyo, Kadjika, Kagnissi, Koubadé, Teroda

Commune: Kara
- Prefectural and Regional Directors and Departments: Water, Sanitation, Health and Education

Associations:
- AJT (Action Jeune Togo)
- CAP-EJR (Complexe agro-pastoral Échos des jeunes ruraux)
- PADES (Programme d’aide pour le développement économique et social au Togo)

Groups: Solim de Agbandadé
- Women’s Group (pig-rearing), the Sinaou de Kassi mixed gender group (chicken-rearing), the women’s group in Koubouca
- Maba de Lassa Haut (agricultural product processing)

CILSS (Comité permanent inter-états de lutte contre la sécheresse dans le Sahel), Consultancy firms: Artelia (France), IGA (Togo)
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