

West Africa Regional Symposium on Sanitation and Hygiene

3-5 Nov 2009, Accra, Ghana

Symposium briefing



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Colophon

Date of publication: May 2011

Pictures on the cover are taken from presentations presented at the symposium:
Biama Diallo; David Nunoo; Oduro Donker; Fodé Cabou Camara; Kadjo Yao; Sumaila Saaka

All presentations and papers are available on the IRC web site at <http://www.irc.nl/page/49318>

1 Objectives and Background

Objectives

The purpose of this brief paper is to provide an introduction to the papers presented and discussions held at a regional seminar on sanitation and hygiene, held in Ghana in November 2009. It is to help guide interested readers towards papers and presenters, so as to create a springboard for ongoing discussion and development of the issues that were raised. It is not a full record of the many, varied and rich discussions that were held there.

Background of the symposium

The *West Africa Regional Symposium on Sanitation and Hygiene* was held from 3rd to 5th November 2009 in Accra, Ghana. A bilingual event, it was sponsored by the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council and managed by IRC, UNICEF, WaterAid, it brought together some 140 participants from 17 countries, including some 25 from Francophone West Africa.

The quality of the contributions was high, especially considering the open-access policy of the event; anyone with an interest in the topic could send in an abstract, either for a paper or a photo story. Those that were approved by the symposium committee, based on the relevance of the topic and the quality, could present at the symposium.



Photo – Immanuel, B., CHIDO, Sierra Leone

This resulted in a wide range of experts and practitioners, coming from 12 different countries in West Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. Madagascar was represented because this symposium was seen as one of the few opportunities to share experiences with other francophone colleagues.

Organisations included central and local government, INGOs (principally UNICEF and WaterAid), national universities and individuals.

2 Programme

The programme was set up in three main parts: setting the scene with the opening and the background paper; in-depth discussions on lessons to learn: what works, what does not work and what we need to learn on the presented topics; reflection and next steps. Presenters talked about

issues such as Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), ecological sanitation, school sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Papers are available on the IRC web site at <http://www.irc.nl/page/49318>. A full listing of the papers as well as the programme is provided in annex 1 and 2 to this Note.

The programme was structured to allow brief presentations to be made of as many papers as possible, yet – importantly – to facilitate discussion of issues arising among the participants. This was critical: it was a shared view among the organisers that learning is difficult in an environment where PowerPoint follows PowerPoint. So, different discussion and sharing methods were deployed at different stages of the Symposium, to maximise participation and to ensure variability.

3 Background Paper

The Background paper was prepared and presented by Prof Esi Awuah PhD of the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology. An expert in wastewater treatment, environmental health and sanitation, her remit was to set the scene for the Symposium by presenting some of the key issues that the Sanitation & Hygiene sector in West Africa faces.

Here are some of her key points:

- Sanitation – means?
We should use a definition of sanitation that moves beyond simply toilets and coverage. Issues of quality and usage are vital, as is the need to consider the entire sanitation chain – from “seat”, through collection, transport, treatment and disposal / reuse.
- Urban versus rural;
Coverage in rural areas is especially low in rural areas – and West Africa is – in general – a rural dominated area. However, it was also noted in subsequent discussion, that the JMP figures for urban areas provide over estimates in many cases. So we have a widespread issue to deal with, but need to differentiate between urban and rural solutions. On this topic, she also noted urbanisation will have a profound influence on what is needed.
- Institutional arrangements and WASH governance;
The responsible institutions differ from one country to the other in both Anglophone and Francophone West African countries, which often resulted in non-uniformity in operations. In most countries there are various ministries involved in sanitation, so, Prof. Awuah noted, coordination across agencies was a fundamental need.
- Financing sanitation and hygiene service delivery;
Comprehensive and effective sanitation and hygiene delivery is expensive and there are no rules about how to finance it. Prof Awuah mentions three main sources of funds, known as the three Ts: taxes, tariffs and transfers: the need is to find out how much each element of the sanitation chain costs (including the hygiene promotion element) and to find which combination of the three Ts will provide for it. She stressed the importance to look at the

costs of the whole life cycle of sanitation and hygiene services, not only at capital investments.

- Smart sanitation technologies and approaches;
A sanitation technology is ‘smart’ when adapted to local conditions and adaptable to a changing environment. Therefore a smart technology in place may not be the same in another. For hygiene promotion approaches this is equally true: all activities need to be adapted to the audience you want to reach.

In the following sections, we present the main findings and challenges for each *main* topic that arose in the Symposium. Not all subjects that were discussed can be covered here; this is a snapshot:

- Community Led Total Sanitation – as this topic dominated, it is the sole subject of the next Section (4);
- WASH in Schools, hygiene promotion, EcoSan, regional networking and urban sanitation are covered in Section 5.

4 Outcomes and Discussion: Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

Introduction

CLTS was a much debated topic at the symposium. Eight papers (from Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Sierra Leone and Senegal) focused on this hot topic and so, one full day was allocated to the subject, including the approach known within UNICEF as CATS (the Community Approach to Total Sanitation).

CLTS in West Africa: what are the key issues?

Subsidy or no subsidy

Participants discussed the element of subsidy in the CLTS approach. Many felt in agreement with the views of CLTS protagonists: that the approach does not work when communities are reliant on subsidy for the toilet itself. However, what constitutes a subsidy is debatable and context specific, say Bevan and Thomas: *“Provision of subsidies quickly becomes complicated where a legacy of subsidies exist, no coordinated policy on subsidies exists and when the range of what are considered subsidies for community sanitation remains broad and largely undefined.”*

Sustaining and scaling up ODF

Scaling up is another element in the CLTS approach that needs more attention. How do we ensure villages are and remain ODF? How can villages move to the next level on the sanitation ladder and how far up the sanitation ladder do they need to go? What type of certification process is needed? More evidence is needed before drawing conclusions on the sustainability of the CLTS approach.

“The question of whether ODF communities(in the long term) will maintain their newly constructed latrines, build new ones when the pits collapse or get full, continue their good sanitation habits and practices, and make sanitation a priority on their development agenda is still unanswered”. Mariama Zomba, Sierra Leone

Experience shows that a high percentage of triggered communities are in fact not achieving ODF status. Bevan and Thomas emphasised that further study is required to understand the reasons behind the stalling, before CLTS is introduced to new communities.

CLTS - What does not work

Participants indicated the following as being detrimental to the successful implementation of CLTS, or problematic within it:

Externally dominated processes; moving to the next level on the sanitation ladder; lack of follow-up activities; separating CLTS from SLTS; externally imposed sanitation technologies; charging a fee; in some communities public latrines are not accepted; sustainability of the work/construction; use of local materials that easily 'wear & tear'; communities that are still reliant on subsidy; densely populated settlements with land tenure problems; communities with weak/loose soil formation; no government buy-in; breaking the barrier of community adopting to different models of latrines; management of animal excreta; 'quartier' or neighbourhood too large – smaller sub divisions are needed, CLTS in critical periods (e.g. winter), or during special seasonal occasions.

Building on all of the above, it was felt, that for CLTS to move forward in West Africa:

- There must be a clear lead from local government, national government: there should be policy ownership.
- Support is needed both from government and external agencies.
- There is a need of local/natural leaders in order to create “spontaneous scaling-up”.
- The role of the media and other wider forums is important.
- Research on CLTS has just started. More evidence is needed on:
 - Longer term sustainability (including the quality of technology, hygiene behaviours...).
 - How to scale up CLTS – do people advance up the sanitation ladder?
 - Appropriate financing mechanisms and the real impact of subsidy.
 - The role of children in CLTS and its integration with WASH in Schools.
 - The role and involvement of local entrepreneurs in providing and maintaining technology (and spare parts).
 - The role and equity of microcredit for CLTS.
- Sharing experience is vital:
 - Organise exchange visits to look at CLTS approaches in other locations and countries.
 - Disseminate experiences gained during the piloting.
 - Identify the organisations that initiate, develop and sponsor the approach and start action research on CLTS to collect evidence of sustainable success: what happens after a place is declared ODF? Will sustainable technology be promoted once it is ODF?
- Future development is needed to address:
 - The future role of international agencies;
 - How to integrate CLTS with ecological sanitation approaches;
 - How to conduct CLTS in larger (peri) 'urban' settlements;

- What are the indicators of CLTS sustainability – beyond debateable ODF claims (who certifies ODF?);
- How to calculate the full life cycle costs involved;
- How to implement CLTS in unfavourable (topographical/geological, seasonal, cultural – incl. pastoral communities etc) conditions;
- How to deal with (or without) subsidy;
- How to get buy-in of traditional leaders and government (including getting CLTS included in national policies);
- Understanding socio-cultural dynamics as an initial step in community entry;
- Ensuring commitment of those who continue facilitation after post-triggering;
- Methods of communicating CLTS approach (the use of NGOs);
- How to incorporate social marketing of sanitation;

How to strengthen the capacity of organisations and communities involved.

5 Outcomes and Discussion: other main topics

WASH in Schools

Five papers were presented on WASH in schools: one from Ghana on safe sanitation and water facilities at schools, two on hygiene promotion approaches from Niger and Nigeria, and one from Sierra Leone on School Led Total Sanitation. In the thematic group discussions, WASH in schools was chosen as a specific topic for more in-depth discussions.

To scale up WASH in schools programmes there needs to be a strong connection between actors at the school and community level, actors involved in sanitation in the private sector, and actors involved in sanitation issues at policy level. It is important to have policies in place that integrate school hygiene and sanitation in (examinable) curricula at all levels.

School infrastructure and Housing should also work more closely together to include sanitation facilities/services. This requires joint planning and programming across the education and WASH sectors. Joint programming requires getting district (federal and state) education offices and local governments to consider WASH during planning for school infrastructure. This also means a strong role for the media, e.g. promoting/influencing cross-sectoral collaboration.

It was also emphasized by the participants that preventive health education should incorporate hygiene and sanitation messages. Ochi (2009) recommends integration with other modules that are taught at schools, for example lessons on reproductive health or on HIV/AIDS. These sessions should be conducted simultaneously in a participatory way. Ochi calls it the *Integrated Family Life Planning, Health and Hygiene Education* model, leveraging on existing Family Life Education structures in Nigerian schools to deliver WASH knowledge to young people, thus engendering social diffusion of WASH knowledge in society.

Major recommendations of the group discussions were: parties involved should move from ad-hoc measures in implementation to a more structured, systematic and coherent strategy. To achieve this, the government needs to take responsibility. Policy advocacy work must lead to a national

framework and all stakeholders must be involved in this. The national framework will (have to) lead to:

- The development of a policy for using SLTS/CLTS using a holistic approach linking schools with communities. This will then have to lead to the development of a standardised school curriculum.
- Agreement on design+ standards, that is: inclusive (disabled, gender, age) and sustainable.
- A simple, “do-able”, monitoring and evaluation system needs to be in place, which is the responsibility of all stakeholders

It was also generally felt in implementing WASH in Schools, a move was needed, from ad-hoc measures to a more structured, systematic and coherent strategy, which should incorporate some or many of the following:

- a. Common design/standards.
- b. Policy advocacy work leading to national framework. All stakeholders must be involved in this. The national framework will (have to) lead to:
 - i. Developing policy for using SLTS/CLTS using a holistic approach linking schools with communities (“KANO Model”). This will then have to lead to the development of a standardised school curriculum.
 - ii. Agreed design plus standards: inclusive (disabled, gender, age); WASH approach; Sustainability.
- c. Monitoring and evaluation, which is the responsibility of all stakeholders.
- d. Proper training of teachers (equip teacher with information on sanitation).
- e. Carry out baseline study in schools before intervention (choose pilot schools).
- f. Include government and private sector participations (heighten awareness campaign for influencing the government).
- g. Use volunteers to get things done.
- h. Create competition and awards of recognitions.
- i. Encourage community service and use it as requirement for school grading.
- j. Use picture demonstrations; if possible use visual aids to show germs and bacterial affect on students’ hands.
- k. Teach recycling process in schools.
- l. Advocate for increased provision of WASH facilities in schools.
- m. Capacity development of teachers on WASH activities.
- n. Establish WASH clubs in nursery from pre-school to secondary schools.
- o. Institute awards for WASH activities in schools.
- p. Monitoring & evaluation of WASH activities at all levels.

Hygiene Promotion

Seven papers dealt principally with hygiene promotion, including one on food hygiene. This is sometimes a relatively weak area of discussion across the sector – the papers here concentrated upon the following key issues:

- Using the F-Diagram as a hygiene, sanitation and behavioural change promotion tool which can be used to enhance effective participation by communities and schools in the hygiene promotion and behaviour change process (see Nunoo et al.).
- There are missing pieces of hygiene education components that need to be identified, assembled in the right places and utilised in good time (see Ntow).
- What are the key issues in the adoption of successful hygiene promotion strategies (see Saaka et al.)
- On food hygiene, due to inappropriate and inadequate urban sanitation infrastructure in Ghana wastewater from households and other facilities ends up in nearby water bodies, which are often used as sources of irrigation water (see Amoah et al.).
- On the Niger Rural Water and Health Project, which focuses on the prevention and management of diseases resulting from inadequate sanitation facilities (see Amadou et al).
- Village Hygiene Promoters play an important role in ensuring that households comply with communally agreed standards in addition to sharing and disseminating information to the community at large (see Mendi et al.).

Ecological sanitation

There were three papers on ecological sanitation, all from Francophone West Africa: C. Coulibaly from Burkina Faso; L. Dagerskog, K. Hamadou and I. Hadidjatou from Niger; and F.A. Camara from Senegal. In these, and during the discussions that ensued, participants talked about the possibility to combine CLTS with ecological sanitation by “double triggering”. Start with CLTS and then climb up the sanitation ladder which includes eco toilets. Some of the key issues discussed:

- If the society is predominantly cultivators (vegetables and cereals) then it is easier to introduce EcoSan.
- Once “containment” of excreta is understood and done, the question of treatment/re-use can come in.
- It is generally difficult to add handwashing to sanitation activities, will it be even harder for EcoSan?

And it was felt that we need to learn more of a range of key issues to help progress EcoSan in a West African context, especially:

- The socio-cultural contexts within which to implement EcoSan.
- Need to make EcoSan designs affordable – they are currently prohibitively expensive for the poor.
- Need to have urine diversion toilets from local materials.
- What is the mechanism of demand for farmers wanting cheap fertiliser?
- Need to convince people to allow complete composting which requires appropriate use of EcoSan toilets.

Urban sanitation

It was clear that the issue of urban sanitation is yet to be explored in much in the West Africa region; many participants were keen to have a follow up event on this topic. A “World Café” group discussion was held on urban sanitation; it is worth presenting the issues that were brought to the table.

Issues and problems	Solutions ...
Lack of knowledge and skills	Training, research
Lack of social cohesion in district	Development and strengthening of community organizations, taking advantage of existing structures
Lack of political will	Enforcement of existing legislation; Review and improvement of legislation
Very high densities, overloaded facilities	Strong institutional planning from public sector, but strong involvement of private sector in delivery
Financing	Set up sanitation fund financed e.g. by 1% of VAT ; Increase government spending on sanitation
Lack of monitoring	Increased resources and motivation; Community-level monitoring
Land tenure issues; and associated lack of participation	Wider development, not sanitation in isolation
Lack of town planning and lack of respect for planning rules... part of the problem may be corruption	Strengthen relationship between the planning authority and municipal/metropolitan authority; Increase budgetary allocation to planning Enforce planning rules!
Demographic pressure	Better rural development (though remember: urbanization generally favors economic development)

Regional networking:

The final main issue that was discussed was the “internal” one of how to ensure the continuation and strengthening of regional networks, especially given the language “barrier”. Some of the notable remarks were:

- Francophones and Anglophones don’t share and network enough (but this Symposium has shown it can be a beneficial mix, a participant noted).
- People aren’t aware what networks are out there and how they can benefit (for example the existing regional network on CLTS, ANEW).
- Members of networks take, but don’t give back, said one.
- Many networks are organization / project based, this is not the best way of moving forward.
- More workshops/meetings such as these (ICT can never deliver the same results as face-to-face meetings)
- Mapping/dissemination of information about existing networks would be helpful. (it would also be helpful to explore enquiry services- WaterAid thematic centres, for example; learn from lessons, e.g. WAWI).
- Bilingual communications, exchange visits often form a great basis for making progress.

Finally, it was felt that regional networks strengthen country performance, provide a sense of healthy competition in the region and are a natural development of national networks.

Annexes

Annex 1: Overview of papers, their author(s), country and thematic focus

All papers, abstracts and presentations are available on the IRC web site at: <http://www.irc.nl/page/49318>

Title	Author	Focus country	Theme	Abstract
L'assainissement Total Piloté par les Communautés dans l'Est du Cameroun	Bandji, D.	Cameroon	CLTS	The Eastern Region of Cameroon is a converging place of influx of Central African refugees and Chadians who live in difficult conditions. Basic sanitation infrastructure is almost nonexistent. The Government has adopted and implemented a new approach called: Community-Led Total Sanitation. This paper describes the results from the pilot phase which covered 10 villages with a population not exceeding 5250 inhabitants.
Evaluation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) In Ghana	Demedeme, N. L. and Nutsugah, P.	Ghana	CLTS	Within the Ghanaian government structure, the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate (EHSD) is the body responsible for the implementation of a National Environmental Sanitation Policy, within which, the concept of Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) has been acknowledged as the preferred approach to scale-up rural sanitation and hygiene in Ghana.
Mise en oeuvre de l'Assainissement Total Piloté par la Communauté (ATPC) dans quinze (15) villages du Département de Tiassalé, Côte d'Ivoire	Yao, Kadjo and Guedegbe Awa Ouattara	Ivory Coast	CLTS	To help understand the health risks associated with defecating in the open, UNICEF with the government and NGOs have developed the initiative of Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in two villages in the department

				Tiassalé.
L'ATPC, expérience en zone urbaine en Afrique	Said, Ahmed	Mauritania	CLTS	The paper describes an experience led in the area of sanitation using the approach called CLTS (Community-Led Total Sanitation). This experience took place in Rosso, Mauritania in one of the biggest cities of the country.
Breaking the silence around shit through Community Led Total Sanitation(CLTS) in Sierra Leone	Zombo, Mariama M.	Sierra Leone	CLTS	This (draft) paper explores CLTS practitioners' experiences, and describes how the Government, NGOs and communities have been able to break the silence over shit through social mobilization.
Community Led Total Sanitation - a low-cost approach to improved health and hygiene for rural communities	Joy, A. Abie; Immanuel, B. and James, C.	Sierra Leone	CLTS	This photo essay is about the introduction of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach in Sierra Leone. This approach has created amazing practical results by ensuring a low cost-high impact community based approach to deliver improved hygiene behaviours and practice using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process as modified in the CLTS context.
Strengthening local capacities in watsan in Diang chiefdom in Sierra Leona	García de Francisco A., Salvadori M. and Sesay, A.	Sierra Leone	CLTS	International NGO Médicos del Mundo has carried out activities of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in Diang Chiefdom. They facilitated the Communities to conduct their own appraisal and analysis of OD, creating Health Committees and training Health Motivators and Community members in CLTS methodology in order to spread a low cost sanitation system in those communities.
Community approaches to Total Sanitation – triggering and sustaining sanitation behaviour change in West	Bevan, J. and Thomas, Ann	Senegal	CLTS - Total Sanitation	Based on experiences to date with community sanitation, UNICEF's programming is guided by principles collectively called Community Approaches to Total Sanitation or

Africa			Approaches	'CATS'. These principles provide a common platform among regional approaches while allowing for context specific adaptations in methodology.
Management of ecosan system in urban areas:"ecosan_ue project case study" in four sectors of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	Coulibaly, Chiaka	Burkina Faso	Ecological sanitation	To show that the EcoSan approach can be suitable also in urban areas, a pilot project in Ouagadougou called EcoSan_UE Project has been implemented during three years, 2006-2009
L'assainissement productif à Aguié, Niger : le secteur agricole prend le volant	Dagerskog, Linus; Hamadou, Kailou and Hadidjatou, Issoufou	Niger	Ecological sanitation	It is possible that agricultural production is the engine of rural sanitation. In the department of Aguié, south of the Niger, the "Productive Sanitation - Aguié" project create demand for sanitation through participatory experimentation, where hygienised urine is tested as liquid fertilizer.
Ecological Sanitation (ECOSAN): a new sanitation approach in Senegal	Camara, Fodé Abou	Senegal	Ecological Sanitation	As a new approach, Ecological Sanitation has been introduced in Senegal since 2002. The population has accepted to use the urine diverting dry toilets as well as the sanitized products as agricultural fertiliser and soil conditioner.
Improving food hygiene in Africa where vegetables are irrigated with polluted water	Amoah, Philip; Pay Drechsel Robert C. Abaidoo and Abraham, Ernest M.	Ghana	Hygiene – food hygiene	Due to inappropriate and inadequate urban sanitation infrastructure in Ghana wastewater from households and other facilities ends up in nearby water bodies, which are often used as sources of irrigation water.
How behaviour change approaches helped improve hygiene and sanitation	Saaka, Sumaila S. and Shafritz, Lonna	Ghana	Hygiene promotion	This photo essay presents the process of engagement of Ghanaian WAWI partners with behaviour change and their

practices in Northern Ghana	B.			adoption of successful hygiene promotion strategies.
Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST): a methodology for sustainable hygiene and sanitation behavior change with experience from the Bawku West District of Ghana	Nunoo David, Osman K. Mumuni and Nanedo Nukunu Awuku	Ghana	Hygiene promotion	The principal objective of this paper is to share World Vision Ghana's experiences in using the F-Diagram as a hygiene, sanitation and behavioral change promotion tool which can be used to enhance effective participation by communities and schools in the hygiene promotion and behavior change process.
Sanitation Puzzle in Ghana – the missing chips	Ntow, Stephen	Ghana	Hygiene promotion	This paper presents, a review of WASH project outcomes including sector experiences from a selected group of sector actors in Ghana. It suggests there are missing pieces of hygiene education components that need to be found, assembled in the right places and in good time.
Expérience Unicef /Aide et Action dans la promotion de l'hygiène et de l'assainissement en milieux communautaire et scolaire dans la région de Zinder au Niger	Niang, Moustapha and Amadou, Ali	Niger	Hygiene promotion	Faced with the problem of hygiene and sanitation in the region of Zinder, and to support the Government of Niger, UNICEF in partnership with the NGO Action Aid has designed the "Project for Promotion of Hygiene and Sanitation in the Communities and Schools environments (PHSCS).
Hygiene and sanitation promotion in semi-arid area context: case of Niger	Mamane, Amadou and Garba, Almoustapha	Niger	Hygiene promotion	This paper describes the hygiene and sanitation component of the Niger Rural Water and Health Project, which focuses on the prevention and management of diseases resulting from inadequate sanitation facilities.

Putting people at the centre of development: a case study of Village Hygiene Promoters in promoting hygiene in Marayo community in Jigawa state, Nigeria	M. Mendie, M. and O. Ogbureke	Nigeria	Hygiene promotion	To reduce disease transmission not only requires providing toilets and other hardware. Village Hygiene Promoters play an important role in ensuring that households comply with communally agreed standards in addition to sharing and disseminating information to the community at large.
CSOs sanitation & hygiene advocacy & awareness interventions in post conflict Liberia	Kreplah, Prince D.	Liberia	Other - Advocacy	(Draft paper) The need for Civil Society advocacy to influence policy on both government and donors' side is key. The paper gives an overview of the activities undertaken by the Liberia Civil Society Organizations Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Working Group. It also provides challenges and some lessons learned.
Role of community empowerment in increasing access to sanitation and hygiene	Kazeem Balogun, A. and Franklin Oloniju, B.	Nigeria	Other - Community participation	Service providers do not get feedback from community members on the quality of service provided. WaterAid Nigeria supported a civil society coalition in Ekiti State to work in her focused Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and communities to empower community members on their rights as well as track budgets for water, sanitation and hygiene.
Releasing trapped knowledge: feedback on a decision support tool	Palaniappan, M. and Hutchings, M.	Global	Other - Decision support tool	Residents, communities, practitioners, and municipalities need a Community Choices Decision-Making Support Tool to help them select, adopt, and maintain the most suitable technologies, financing mechanisms, and management approaches based on their own unique preferences.
What it takes to make sanitation effective	Wurie Mamadu Tamba Barrie and	Sierra Leone	Other - Governance	Policy and regulation set has been flouted by sanitary personnel through the receipt of bribe from defaulters of sanitary laws, with loop holes for excuses with minimal

	Foday Ahmed Sillah			fine if follow to the latter. The attitude of good sanitary and hygiene practice has been lack across the board ...
Factors influencing Point-of-Use (PoU) water interventions in Ghana: considerations for designing a behaviour change strategy	Saaka, Sumaila S. and Shafritz, Lonna B.	Ghana	Other - Water treatment	This paper, based on a literature review that has been updated, summarizes recent literature in Ghana related to diarrhoeal disease prevalence, access to improved drinking water, and household water storage and treatment practices (including different treatment technologies).
Use now and pay later - an innovative approach to increasing access to improved latrine facilities in Ghana	Oduro Donkor and Benjamin Arthur	Ghana	Sanitation - Finance	A system of credit to rural households dubbed “Use now, pay Later” where households are supported to construct latrine facilities and pay for them during harvesting season when their income levels have improved, has helped to increase coverage by over 500% within three years in selected communities Upper West region of Ghana.
Forging partnership for sanitation development in Nigeria through National Task Group on Sanitation	Agberemi, Z.O.; Salihu, L.A. and Elejire, J.	Nigeria	Sanitation - Partnerships	The National Task Group on Sanitation (NTGS) inaugurated in 2002 with the main tasks of developing National Water-Sanitation Policy and supporting sanitation development has membership from all relevant Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as International Development Partners, NGOs and Media.
Safi Sana; water and sanitation provisions in urban slums - closing the loop	Abass K. O and Dunia E.	Nigeria	Sanitation - promotion	The establishment of sanitation centres (sani-centre) and its presence in some communities in Yobe State has increased the construction of safe latrines, reduced the rate of open defecation and promoted other safe practices thereby reducing the incidence of diarrhoea.
Faecal sludge management in Madina,	Agyei, Prince Antwi; Awuah, Esi and	Ghana	Sanitation -	This paper presents and discusses FS management arrangements in residential areas and basic schools at

Ghana	Oduro-Kwarteng, S.		sewerage	Madina in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana.
Can sewerage be pro-poor? Lessons from Dakar	Norman, Guy J.	Senegal	Sanitation - sewerage	This paper presents a brief overview of sewerage systems in West African cities, then reports initial findings of the ongoing evaluation of the Dakar settled sewerage schemes, and finally considers how ongoing sewerage investments might be made more pro-poor.
Etude des aspects techniques, institutionnels et socio économiques du recyclage des déchets solides dans la préfecture de l'Est Mono au Togo	Assih, B.; Assoutom, K. and Ayite, K.	Togo	Sanitation - Solid waste management	The prefecture of the East-Mono has an area of 2474 km ² and a population of 84,665 inhabitants. She is facing enormous problems of hygiene and sanitation especially the wrong management of solid household waste. Uncontrolled discharges are common practices...
Sanitation in basic schools- a case study in Tano South District, Ghana	Gyabaah, D.; Awuah, E. and Ackerson, N.O.B.	Ghana	Wash in schools	The Ghana education policy requires all schools to have adequate sanitation and safe water facilities. However, the states of these facilities are not known due to poor monitoring practices. This study therefore sought to determine the existing conditions of sanitation and hygiene facilities.
Integrating water, environment and sanitation hygiene education into family life education (FLE) in schools: the proposed IFLPHHE model	David Ogewu Ochi	Nigeria	Wash in schools – hygiene promotion	A review of existing Family Life Education (FLE) programs in schools revealed the neglect of water, sanitation, environmental health, and hygiene issues. Majority of young persons are not adequately informed about these issues although knowledge is high on HIV and other Reproductive Health (RH) issues.

SYMPOSIUM PROGRAMME



Welcome to the
West Africa Regional Sanitation and Hygiene Symposium
3-5 NOVEMBER, 2009 ERATA HOTEL, EAST LEGON, ACCRA, GHANA

Symposium Régional sur l'Assainissement et l'Hygiène
EN AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST ACCRA, GHANA, DU 3 AU 5 NOVEMBRE 2009

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Day 1: Tuesday 3 November 2009 – Morning programme

Registration: 08:00 – 09:00; and during coffee breaks and lunch time

A: Anglophone sessions ; F: Francophone sessions ; Plenary sessions are bi-lingual

Time	Session	Location
09:00 – 09:15	Opening welcome and logistics for plenary	Manhattan Hall
09:15 – 09:30	Ceremonial opening by the Director of Water	Plenary
09:30 – 09:45	Welcome address Mayor of Accra	Plenary
09:45 – 10:00	Official opening by the Minister of Local Government Rural Development (MLGRD)	Plenary
10:00 – 10:30	Symposium programme and some logistics – Peter Ryan, IRC	Plenary
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee and Tea	
11:00 – 11:30	Background paper – presentation by Prof Esi Awuah	Plenary
11:30 – 12:30	Q&A and discussion	Plenary
12:30 – 14:00	LUNCH	

Day 1: Tuesday, 3 November 2009 – Afternoon session
Theme: Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in the W-African context

Track	Time	Session	Speaker	Location
	14:00 – 14:45	Community approaches to total sanitation in the W-Africa region	Jane Bevan	Manhattan Hall
	14:45 – 15:00	Explanation on breaking out in parallel tracks on CLTS: one English and one Francophone track	Day Facilitator	Manhattan Hall
	15:00 – 17:00	Parallel break-out sessions. Take-away tea and coffee in between		Break-out rooms
		Facilitator: Peter Ryan		
A1	15:00 – 17:00	Evaluation of CLTS in Ghana	Paul Nutsugah	Manhattan Hall
A1	15:00 – 17:00	Strengthening local capacities in watsan in Diang chiefdom in Sierra Leone	Massimo Salvadori	Manhattan Hall
A1	15:00 – 17:00	Breaking the silence around shit through CLTS in Sierra Leone	Mariama Munia Zombo	Manhattan Hall
		Facilitator: tbc		
F1	15:00 – 17:00	ATPC dans l'Est du Cameroun	Daniel Bandji	Sendai Hall
F1	15:00 – 17:00	L'ATPC, experience en zone urbaine en Afrique	Ahmed Said	Sendai Hall
F1	15:00 – 17:00	Mise en oeuvre de l'ATPC dans dix villages du Département de Tiassalé	Jean Claude Somda	Sendai Hall
	17:00 – 17:30	Back to plenary Report back on questions discussed in small groups		Manhattan Hall
	17:30 – 18:30	Drinks		

Day 2: Wednesday 4 November 2009 – Morning session
Themes: Schools and Hygiene (A1& A2); Ecological Sanitation (A3 & F1)

Track	Time	Session	Speaker	Location
	09:00 – 09:15	Recap day 1 Explanation on break-out sessions		Plenary
	09:15 – 09:45	Releasing trapped knowledge: feedback on a decision support tool in WASH	Meena Palaniapan	Plenary
	09:45 – 10:00	Short film on sanitation in Ghana		Plenary
	10:00 – 12:00	Parallel break-out sessions Take-away tea and coffee in between		Break-out rooms
		Facilitator: Loretta Roberts		
A1	10:00 – 12:00	Sanitation in basic schools: a case study in Tano South District of Ghana	Daniel Gyabaa	Break-out room
A1	10:00 – 12:00	Integrating WASH into Family Life Education (FLE) in schools	Ada Oko-Williams	Break-out room
A1	10:00 – 12:00	CLTS and SLTS – a low-cost approach to improved health and hygiene for rural communities - Sierra Leone	Abie Joy Sulae (tbc)	Break-out room
		Facilitator : Jane Bevan		
A2	10:00 – 12:00	Promoting Schools Sanitation and Hygiene in Benin-City, Nigeria	Thomas Aneni	Break-out room
A2	10:00 – 12:00	Improving food hygiene in Africa where vegetables are irrigated with polluted water	Ernest Abraham	Break-out room
A2	10:00 – 12:00	Factors influencing PoU water inventions in Ghana: considerations for designing a behaviour change strategy	Sumaila S. Saaka	Break-out room

		Facilitator : Eugene Larbi (tbc)		
A3	10:00 – 12:00	Safi Sana; water and sanitation provisions in urban slums – closing the sanitation loop	Federick Tettey-Lowor	Break-out room
A3	10:00 – 12:00	Ecological sanitation: a new approach in Senegal	Fodé Abou Camara	Break-out room
A3	10:00 – 12:00	Management of EcoSan system in urban areas – EU project	Chiaka Coulibaly	Break-out room
		Facilitator: Jean Claude Somda (tbc)		
F1	10:00 – 12:00	Etude des aspects techniques, institutionnelles et socio-économique du recyclage déchets solides dans les zones semi-urbaines et rurales de la préfecture de l'Est Mono au Togo	Bawoumodom Tagba Assih	Break-out room
F1	10:00 – 12:00	Effet de l'urine humaine dans le compostage des ordures ménagères et la production de tomate au Mali	Ousmane Coulibaly (tbc)	Break-out room
F1	10:00 – 12:00	Assainissement productif à Aguié, Niger – le secteur agricole prend le volant	Linus Dagerskog	Break-out room
	12:00 – 12:30	Short interviews on questions discussed in small groups		Individually
	12:30 – 14:00	LUNCH		

Day 2: Wednesday 4 November 2009 – Afternoon session
Theme: Hygiene Promotion

	14:00 – 14:15	Explanation on set up of group-work this afternoon		Plenary
	14:15 – 15:30	Problem solving: “Intervision”		Break-out room
	15:30 – 15:45	Parallel break-out sessions Take-away tea and coffee in between		Break-out rooms
		Facilitator: Prof Esi Awuah		
A1	15:45 – 17:00	Putting people at the centre of development: a case study of village hygiene promoters in promoting hygiene in Marayo community in Jigawa State, Nigeria	Micah Mendie	Break-out room
A1	15:45 – 17:00	CSOs sanitation and hygiene advocacy awareness interventions in post-conflict country Liberia	Prince D. Kreplah	Break-out room
		Facilitator: Nash (tbc)		
A2	15:45 – 17:00	Role of community empowerment in increasing access to sanitation and hygiene in Ekiti State, Nigeria	Kazeem Balogun	Break-out room
A2	15:45 – 17:00	Hygiene and sanitation promotion in semi-arid area context: case of Niger	Amadou Mamane	Break-out room
		Facilitator: Stephen Ntow (tbc)		
A3	15:45 – 17:00	PHAST: the Bawku experience	David Nunoo	Break-out room
A3	15:45 – 17:00	How behaviour change approaches helped improve hygiene and sanitation practices in Northern Ghana	Sumaila S. Saaka	Break-out room
		Facilitator : tbc		
F1	15:45 – 17:00	Expérience Unicef/Aide et Action dans la promotion de l’hygiene et de l’assainissement en milieu communautaire et scolaire dans la région de Zinder au Niger	Laouali Kalla	Break-out room
	17:00 – 17:30	Back to plenary / report back on questions discussed in small groups		

Day 3: Thursday 5 November 2009 – Morning session
Theme: Way Forward (reflection)

Track	Time	Session	Speaker	Location
	09:00 – 09:15	Recap day 2 Explanation on breaking out for market place and into parallel sessions	Day facilitator	Plenary
	09:15 – 10:15	Market place (5 minutes, 4 slides, allow for 1 question only) Facilitator: Peter Ryan [Volunteers will be asked to sign up for this on first and second day]		Plenary
	10:15 – 10:45	Coffee/Tea		
		Facilitator: Peter Ryan A1 starts in plenary with synchronized translation.		
A1/F1	10:45 – 11:45	Faecal sludge management : the case of Madina	Prince Antwi Agyei	Plenary
A1/F1	10:45 – 11:45	Can sewerage be pro-poor?	Guy Norman	Plenary
		Facilitator: Prof Esi Awuah		
A2	10:45 – 11:45	Use now and pay later	Oduro Donkor	Break-out room
A2	10:45 – 11:45	Forging partnerships for sanitation development in Nigeria Through National Task Group on Sanitation	Justin Aranushe Elejire	Break-out room
		Facilitator: Ada Oko Williams		
A3	10:45 – 11:45	Sanitation Centre: a catalyst for the adoption of safe sanitation in small towns, Yobe state, Nigeria	Kabiru Abass	Break-out room

A3	10:45 – 11:45	Sanitation puzzle in Ghana – the missing chips	Stephen Ntow	Break-out room
A3	10:45 – 11:45	What it takes to make sanitation and hygiene effective	Wurie Mamadu Tamba Barrie	Break-out room
	11:45 – 12:15	Back to plenary		Plenary
	12:15 – 14:00	LUNCH		

Day 3: Thursday 5 November 2009 – Afternoon session
Theme: Way Forward (next steps)

	14:00 – 14:15	Explanation on breaking out for World Cafe		Plenary
A + F	14:15 – 15:45	What's next? : World Café		Break-out rooms
	15:45 – 16:00	Back to plenary		Plenary
	16:00 – 17:15	Wrap up and closure		Plenary