



Document from the 7th Africa Water Week,
held in Libreville, Gabon, 29 October – 2
November 2018

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practice in the provision, use and
management of water resources for
sustainable social and economic
development and maintenance of African
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Council on Water



PLENARY SESSION DAILY REPORT
(RAPPORT JOURNALIER DE SESSION PLÉNIÈRE)
‘7TH AFRICA WATER WEEK’
« 7^{IE}ME SEMAINE AFRICAINE DE L’EAU »
29 OCT. – 02 NOV. 2018

No.	AWW7-2018SS10/10	Version No.	V1r0			Report Date: (Date du rapport)	30-10-2018
Date:	30-10-2018	Time: (Heures)	9:00 AM	to	10:45 AM	Language: (Langue)	English
Theme:	Toward Achieving Water Security and Safely Managed Sanitation for Africa						
French theme	‘Vers la Sécurité de l’Eau et des Services d’Assainissement gérés en toute sécurité pour l’Afrique’						
Sub-theme: (Sous-thème)	Choices, approaches and actions for safely managed sanitation in Africa by 2030						
Session No.	SS10	Title: (Titre)	Boosting access to sanitation in African cities through peer-to-peer learning partnerships of sanitation operators				
Country: (Pays)	GABON	City: (Ville)	Libreville	Location: (Lieu)	Stade de l’Amitié Sino-Gabonaise, ANGONDJE		
Rapporteur (Rapporteur):	Ms Louise Ntchorere				Technical Partner: (Partenaire technique)	SASI GABON	
Further details: (Informations complémentaires)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PowerPoint Presentation (YES): SS10_RASOP_ndzana_Africa Water; SS10_Week_fr2; RASOP_Template_Africa Water Week_ONAS 1; SS10_RASOP_Template_AfricaWaterWeek3 (2)-julian Technical Documentation (NO) 						
Abbreviations and acronyms: (Sigles et abréviations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RASOP-Africa: Reinforcing African Sanitation Operators in Africa KCCA: Kampala Capital City Authority MOU: Memorandum of Understanding CUY: Yaoundé Urban Community AfWA: African Water Association ONAS: National Sanitation Office of Senegal SWOT: Forces Weakness Opportunities Threats FSM: Faecal Sludge Management 						

IDENTIFICATION OF THE LEAD CONVENER AND CONTACT (IDENTIFICATION DES RESPONSABLES ET CONTACTS)

Lead Convener (Responsable):	African Water Association
Co-convener (Coresponsable):	
Contact:	

SPEAKER IDENTIFICATION (IDENTIFICATION DES INTERVENANTS)

Moderator (Modérateur):	Sylvain Usher of AfWA
Speakers (Intervenants):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Julian Mussime (KCCA) Jude Zziwa (KCCA) Arnauld Ndzana (RASOP Yaoundé) Bassirou Sow (ONAS Senegal)

SESSION OBJECTIVES (OBJECTIFS DE LA SESSION)

- Sharing experiences, lessons and challenges relating to the RASOP-Africa project

SESSION PLAN (PLAN DE SESSION)

- Sylvain Usher
- Julia Mussime
- Arnauld Ndzana
- Bassirou Sow

SESSION SUMMARY (RÉSUMÉ DE LA SESSION)

- Mr. Sylvain Usher spoke about the creation of the RASOP-Africa programme following a study and a Gates Foundation grant to the AfWA before giving the floor to 3 other speakers. These speakers shared information on lessons learned, challenges and successes associated with the RASOP-Africa programme in their respective countries.
- With its fast growing population, Uganda has been forced to respond to the needs of the migrant population, 90% of whom use toilets with septic tanks. The PowerPoint presentation featured a detailed strengths/weaknesses analysis. The motivation of their employees and determination of their management were recognised as strengths, while poor planning in neighbourhood areas and a lack of financial resources were identified as weaknesses. New related sanitation legislation is being drafted, but the enforcement of existing laws remains a problem. The creation of a free call centre that has already received more than 1000 calls, new designs for sanitary facilities, increased private sector involvement and the development of strategic urban plan are among the results achieved. The lessons learned from these achievements show that technology and knowledge must be adapted to each context. Material flow diagrams are vital for understanding, while ongoing public engagement and private sector encouragement are important for continuity.
- In its PowerPoint presentation, Yaoundé-based RASOP-Africa also conducted a SWOT analysis of its experience in urban Cameroon. It was observed that the high levels of access to health facilities and the legislation enacted in Cameroon allow for in-depth work to be conducted. Unfortunately, some efforts are hampered as a result of obsolete infrastructure and limited funding. RASOP-Africa was able to access diagnostics and create material flow diagrams and strategic plans. Political will remains an important asset for successful operations, as is the creation of a treatment plant, private-sector involvement and the creation of an operation guarantee fund, which are the lessons learnt from this experience.
- ONAS was chosen as one of the programme's mentors due to its high degree of effectiveness in Senegal. As one of the first organisations of its kind, it covers 70% of the urban area and is on the leading edge of innovation. It coached 3 cities (Bamako, Yamoussoukro and Yaoundé) for the RASOP-Africa programme in the areas of benchmarking, supervision and evaluation, performance improvement planning, workshop organisation, strategic plan support and training for city officials and small operators. This programme has enabled them to unlock their potential, understand their own limitations and restructure their intervention methods. The challenges faced are related to the implementation of this programme on a larger scale, in order to find more financial partners and improve internal governance.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (QUESTIONS ET RÉPONSES)

Question No.	1	Author (Auteur):	Participant
Wording (Libellé):	Can you please clarify whether the 1,000 calls are received daily, monthly or annually? How can climate research be integrated into the issue of sanitation?		
ANSWERS (RÉPONSES)		Speakers (Intervenants)	
The call centre was opened a little over a year ago and received, during this period, more than 1,000 calls, 50% of which were related to FSM and half of which led to a service being entrusted to a private operator.		Julian Mussime	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (QUESTIONS ET RÉPONSES)

Question No.	2	Author (Auteur):	Participant
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Wording (Libellé):	Are you sufficiently well equipped to provide this service to the populations of your respective countries?	
ANSWERS (RÉPONSES)		Speakers (Intervenants)
In Senegal, after a campaign to promote clean-up of domestic faecal sludge, follow-up was sadly lacking and there has been a decline in the demand for services. The call centre must be well thought out in order to operate continuously.		Bassirou Sow
The KCCA only acts as a coordinator, which means that all resources come from the private sector.		Jude Zziwa

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (QUESTIONS ET RÉPONSES)

Question No.	3	Author (Auteur):	Participant
Wording (Libellé):	What types of learning activities are used and which is the most effective?		
ANSWERS (RÉPONSES)			Speakers (Intervenants)
Training, benchmarking and diagrams are among the activities implemented, but the materials flow diagram has a greater impact than the rest, since it has a stronger visual impact, especially in the private sector and for political actors.			Jude Zziwa

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (QUESTIONS ET RÉPONSES)

Question No.	4	Author (Auteur):	Participant
Wording (Libellé):	What role does the private sector play in the value chain? Can we have a practical case and can we duplicate it?		
ANSWERS (RÉPONSES)			Speakers (Intervenants)
This is a gradual process. We have observed how things are done in different countries and are looking for the best way to adapt these systems to our own context.			Arnauld Ndzana

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (QUESTIONS ET RÉPONSES)

Question No.	5	Author (Auteur):	Participant
Wording (Libellé):	Can we discuss internal governance issues? Because it is a problem we are all facing.		
ANSWERS (RÉPONSES)			Speakers (Intervenants)
No clear answer			

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (QUESTIONS ET RÉPONSES)

Question No.	6	Author (Auteur):	Participant
Wording (Libellé):	What are the lessons learned by Uganda from the different mentors?		
ANSWERS (RÉPONSES)			Speakers (Intervenants)
Actions taken in Senegal include setting up a call centre, using expatriates to work on sanitation, including the private sector, managing public toilets and introducing new sanitary facility designs. They also include the use of science and involving the public. However, strategic plans have been drawn up in both countries.			Jude Zziwa

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (QUESTIONS ET RÉPONSES)

Question No.	7	Author (Auteur):	Participant
Wording (Libellé):	What are the plans and resources put in place for the maintenance and continuity of these facilities?		
ANSWERS (RÉPONSES)			Speakers (Intervenants)
Using the existing infrastructure and engaging the private sector means that			

maintaining the facilities is entirely up to them. However, it is also important to involve politicians to make it easier to guarantee continuity.	
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (QUESTIONS ET RÉPONSES)

Question No.	8	Author (Auteur):	Jude ZZIWA, KCCA
Wording (Libellé):			
Contributions (Interventions)			Speakers (Intervenants)
It is essential to create a platform where all RASOP-Africa programme actors can come together, reduce distances, pool financial resources and share information on what works in specific municipalities in order to move forward more quickly.			Panellist

CONCLUSIONS OF THE SESSION (CONCLUSIONS DE LA SESSION)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No conclusion was presented |
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