



Summary of the learning and exchange trip on productive sanitation

**Aguié, Niger
26-28 January 2010**

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1 Introduction

The productive sanitation pilot project in Aguié, is carried out in the province of Aguié in southern Niger with funding from IFAD (200 000\$), and with CREPA as main implementing organization in collaboration with PPILDA (a local development program financed by IFAD) and SEI.

The overall goal of the project is to improve agricultural productivity to ensure more food security and health for smallholder farmers through PSS (Productive Sanitation Systems). The project specific objectives are:

1. PS is accepted and has measurable effects on food production in the pilot communities (comparative analysis with other fertilizers or non fertilizers)
2. Other actors in the field of sanitation/agriculture integrate the concepts of PS in their work and policies

The vision is that positive results from the project in Aguié will stimulate interest and enable uptake of the productive sanitation approach by PPILDA and other IFAD projects as well as by other institutions and organizations in the field of sanitation, agriculture, food security and poverty alleviation.

As part of the dissemination work representatives from IFAD-financed projects in four countries as well as representatives from NGO's and Ministries (Agriculture, Health, Hydraulics) on national and regional level in Niger were invited for a three day study visit/workshop in Aguié. The objective was to give a good understanding of productive sanitation, see the demonstration fields and exchange with the local population and project partners. The workshop was also the opportunity to evaluate the perspectives for productive sanitation on local, national and international level.

2 The workshop 26-28 January 2010

The workshop had three main parts – introduction to PS, field visits and perspectives. The program and participant list is in Annex 1 and 2. The evaluation of the workshop is in Annex 3.

2.1 Day 1: Introduction of the Productive Sanitation concept

The first day was dedicated to the introduction of the PS concept and sharing of the results from the PS-Aguié project. The international participants from Rwanda, Uganda, Madagascar, Mauritania and Sweden also shared their experience.



The participants of the workshop in Maradi



The opening podium



Speech by the Secretary General of Maradi



Facilitation by Saley Kanta from PPIIDA



Hadidjatou Issoufou, the local project coordinator, presents the agronomic results of the PS-

After the presentations, the discussions had to be cut short to allow for a first field visit to the village of Dan Bidé which is one of the first 5 villages where the concept was introduced in the beginning of 2009.



Abbas from Dan Bidé explains the demonstration plots with urine



Tasting the urine fertilized carrots!



Abass show his composting latrine with urine diversion.

2.2 Day 2: Field visits

The village Saja Manja was the destination of the first visit of the day. Here urine is collected at 105 out of 109 households. In addition around 40 households have had support to build the composting latrine with urine diversion.

Three vegetable sites were visited: The first with men from an association who have done trials with urine as a liquid fertilizer. At the second site an individual farmer had tried urine on his own initiative and at the third site a women's association made a demonstration of how urine can be applied as fertilizer.

In Saja Manja many households have opted to enrich their composting piles with urine when the available containers are full. One of the more well-off farmers in Saja Manja has bought 140 jerry cans (25 litres) of urine from his neighbours to enrich his large composting pile. He pays ~0,5 US \$ per jerry can. This man also expressed his wish that all farmers in Aguié follow his example in order to improve the yields.

Two latrine construction sites were also visited before the delegation was entertained by the local musician Ayouba Gazori, performing the PS-song (annex 4) with his dance group. The women from surrounding villages also made an official demand to PPILDA for the project to come to their villages to support them with productive sanitation.



Visiting demonstration plots in Saja Manja



The cabbage of a farmer who has applied urine on his own initiative



The women show how they apply urine to cabbage



Demonstration of how the shallow composting latrines are built



An improved urinal at the house of one of the masons



The PS-song by Ayouba Gazori



The workshop participants join the dance!

Dogoraoua in the north of the Aguié province was visited in the afternoon. This visit also showed some difficulties in the project. The idea was to show that it is possible to cultivate vegetables also in the sandy areas with deep groundwater, using drip irrigation. Unfortunately the drip irrigation kits had not yet been installed on the main gardening site, but a couple of households had installed the kits by the house.

The visitors could also witness a problem with the use of urine as a liquid fertilizer. In one neighbouring village a man had applied urine to his tomatoes some days before, and the plants were in a very poor state. In the extremely dry climate of Aguié, good watering is important immediately after and during a couple of days following urine application. As urine is concentrated it has a tendency to extract water from the roots through osmosis which can make it dry out completely. Especially in a sandy dry soil it is better to apply urine in several smaller fractions and increase the watering.

A research that would be interesting is to use the drip irrigation kits and apply small doses of urine with the irrigation water – 1 litre per day in the kit for used for 20 m² could be a good dose to begin with, depending of course on the N-demand of the plant.



Dogoraoua in the north of Aguié



Drip irrigation kit in on household level



Simple urinal – a jerry can dug down with a funnel



Dried out tomatoe plants

Some impressions from the population collected at the field visit:

Women gardeners in Dogoraoua

- After having used Takin Ruwa (liquid fertilizer), what can you say about the results?
- *The Takin Ruwa is very different from other fertilizers, regarding the yields and also the taste of the products. The « To » from millet that have been fertilized with Takin Ruwa has a delicious taste !*



Women's Association « Hadin Kai » who wants to try Takin Ruwa

- *It is our first test, and we think it will work because we have seen the example in our neighbouring village.*



Farmers in Saja Manja :

- What can you say about the yields with Takin Ruwa?
- *About Takin Ruwa we say "Alhamdoulalahi" (Thank God)! We thank god that the PS-Aguié project has initiated us to this approach. And we will continue to use Takin Ruwa. There is no way we will let this go now !*
- What do other people think?
- Other people come and ask us how to do it – they also want to use the Takin Ruwa when they have seen the results



Farmers in Dan Bidé :

- What is your satisfaction with the Takin Ruwa?
- *We are very satisfied with the yields we have gotten by using Takin Ruwa. And also the urine collection has helped to improve our environment. There are no more bad smells in our compounds!*



2.3 Day 3: Perspectives

After presenting the results from the different studies in the project, it was time to answer all questions that were left from day 1. This was followed by a presentation on the PS-Guide for the agriculture extension worker by Pr Baragé and Mme Nana introduced the importance of gender in sanitation. Linus presented briefly the WHO guidelines before Dr Klutsé introduced the « institutional challenge » for a multi-disciplinary approach like productive sanitation. Mr Zabeirou went on to describe the institutional situation in Niger, and the opportunities for productive sanitation.

A group-work finished off the workshop. The participants discussed the perspectives for productive sanitation on regional, national and international level with the following results:

Regional group (PPILDA, PS Aguié team, KKM, UNICEF, CARE, Regional Ministries):

Results:

- The positive results of the field trials in 11 villages
- The advantages with productive sanitation are much greater than the disadvantages
- The keen interest for reuse shown by the populations
- The fact that there is already a case of someone buying urine (Saja Manja) is very illustrative
- A positive sanitation triggering of the population due to the low soil fertility of the region
- PS makes available low cost fertilizer
- Behaviour change of the population – using latrines, collecting urine, reuse

Insufficiencies:

- The short duration of the experimentation (1 year)
- We need to study the long term use of the latrines and hand washing
- Greater involvement of the state actors in the project
- No research on solid fertilizer since the faeces have not yet been sanitized

Perspectives

- Continue the experimentation in the same villages and extend to more villages within the PPILDA project
- Initiate collaboration with partners like l'UNICEF, le CARE, le KKM etc...
- Deepen the research on use of urine during the dry season (in compost or on the field)
- Go from the farmer field school demos to pilot fields
- Initiation of experimentation in 2010 with liquid fertilizer in villages in the project zone of KKM
- Identify more partners for extension of the experimentation
- Initiate the capitalisation of the use of the liquid fertilizer

National group (CREPA Niger, Pr Baragé, National Ministries, Dr Klutsé)

Step 1 :

- The participants need to report back at their respective department about the possibilities with productive sanitation
- Sharing the results in the water-hygiene-sanitation sector via the decentralized state services

Step 2 :

- CREPA should elaborate an advocacy strategy
- Capitalize all the tools relative to productive sanitation
- Organise meetings with different partners (like the sector group Water-Hygiene-Sanitation)
- Organize a national productive sanitation workshop to share the results
- Involve the media for mass sensitisation on the approach

International Group (Patient Maganya, Fred Semyalo, Lassina Mariko, Mamadou Gueye, Feno Andriamanalino, Cecilia Ruben)

Country	Lessons learnt from Niger	Obstacles in your country	Opportunities in your country	Individual actions	National actions
Rwanda (Patient Maganya)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical aspects have been a great lesson - It is possible to break the socio-cultural barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of research on productive sanitation - Lack of knowledge amongst all stakeholders - Taboos on urine and faeces - Absence of PS in the sanitation policies - High cost of ecosan latrines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The organic matter and phosphorous in faeces - Mineral nutrients in urine - Fertilizers available at a reduced cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make the mission report - Assure that at least 10 hh in the intervention zone has a productive toilet - Formulate and submit PS project proposals for APEPARWA and CEAR - Inform the ministry of Agriculture on the potential of PS for agricultural production in Rwanda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Propose pilot projects on PS in Rwanda, integrating different ministries (Minagri, Minisanité, Mininfra, Minitere, Rema, etc.) - Integrate PS in national development programmes
Uganda (Fred Semyalo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PS is possible - it is possible to overcome socio-cultural barriers. Remarkable interest by the women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Same like Rwanda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusion of PS in the Ugandan sanitation network. This network is also a node for EcoSanRes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mission report - Take PS from the school were i am working to the surrounding individual households - Include PS as a component to each project submitted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Propose PS in the monthly meeting in the prime ministers cabinet with FAO, WFP and WB on food security
Mauritania (Mamadou et Lassina)	L'AP est tout nouveau, le tout est une école	Same like Rwanda	Idem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mission report - Hold village meetings on PS in all 28 villages were AuW is present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate PS in the different governmental institutions - find financial partners for PS
Madagascar (Feno Andriamanalima)	Les leçons apprises vont aider à raffiner les stratégies de l'AP	Same like Rwanda	Idem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mission report - Identify key actors for PS - Develop a communication tool - Improve the existing technical sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The political situation is unstable, which makes national initiatives difficult. - at the moment accompanying beneficiaries
World (Cecilia Ruben, SEI)		Lack of synergi between the international actors (UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, WFP, WHO, etc.)	Idem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mission report - Promote the link between PS and climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand IFAD to translate documentation on PS-Aguié ito english in order to make it accessible to more people



The Prefect of Aguié holds the opening speech



Mr Maganya from Rwanda share the international group results



Cecilia Ruben from SEI thank the organizers



Director Guéro from PPILDA close the workshop



Group photo



The visitors go back to Niamey 06:00
Friday 29th January 2010

3 Conclusion

This sharing event was an excellent opportunity for stakeholders from the sanitation and agriculture sector meet and understand the interest of working together in order to improve health and agriculture. The field visits and exchange with the local population was capital and reinforced the message that PS is possible both from a social, economical and technical point of view. On institutional level there is a lot to do:

- **On local level** it is important that PPILDA takes this approach further in Aguié, and together with CREPA Niger supports other actors, like KKM, who want to implement PS in 2010. The dissemination needs to be based on a thorough capitalization of the

existing project results. PPILDA has taken the initiative to finance a capitalization study, to have some good base documents for the up-scaling phase.

- **On national level** the PS concept needs to find its way into the formal development strategies, like the SDR (Rural Development Strategy) and the PNAEPA (National Water and Sanitation Program). SEI and CREPA Niger has a responsibility to continue the advocacy and sensitization. For 2010 SEI will finance a research project in collaboration with the agriculture department at Niamey University to look on the synergy between rainwater harvesting techniques and PS for crop production. CREPA Niger will finish off the pilot project in Torodi, and organize a national workshop on PS at the end of 2010.

- **On international level** the different IFAD project representatives at the workshop will need to work together with the sanitation professionals to take the approach further. As Feno Andriamanalino the representative from Madagascar said “We are agronomists and don’t know anything about sanitation. We have used urinals in our project but if we want to build toilets as well to get the “solid fertilizer” – we need help!”. The same thing goes for sanitation professionals; we need help to manage the produced fertilizer!

Conclusion: Let’s work together !

Annex 1. The workshop program

Mardi 26 janvier : Introduction à l'assainissement productif (AP)

Heure	Activité	Responsable
8.30	Arrivé et enregistrement des participants	
9.00	Présentation des objectifs et du programme de l'atelier Discours PPILDA Discours CREPA Niger Discours du Gouverneur Retrait des autorités	Kanta Mr Guéro Mr Zabeirou
9.40	Présentation des participants et les attentes	Kanta
10.10	Introduction à l'assainissement productif	Linus
10.30	Pause café	
11.00	Partage des expériences en assainissement productif des différents pays (Rwanda, Madagascar, Ouganda, Mauritanie, SEI, CREPA Régional)	Présentations de 10 min
12.45	Présentation PPILDA et démarche du projet AP-Aguié	Guéro/Linus
13.00	Pause déjeuner	
14.00	Les résultats du projet AP-A - Résultats agro - Résultats socio - Résultats technique	Hadidjatou Alassane Ibrahim
15.00	Discussion	Kanta
16.00	Pause café	
16.30	Visite terrain au village Dan Bidé, juste à côté de Maradi pour donner un avant goût de l'AP en pratique.	Équipe local

Mercredi 27 janvier : Visite du terrain

Heure	Activité	Responsable
7.00	Départ de Maradi sur Aguié	
8.15	Départ sur Saja Manja - Séance d'application d'engrais liquide (urine hygiénisée) - Séance de construction d'une latrine - Échanges avec la population	Équipe locale/PPILDA
12.00	Retour sur Aguié	
12.30	Pause café	
14.00	Départ sur Dogoraoua - Visite maraîchage dunaire - Collecte d'urine	Équipe locale/PPILDA
16.30	Retour sur Aguié	
17.00	Retour sur Maradi	

Jeudi 28 janvier : Aller à l'échelle avec l'assainissement productif - les perspectives

Heure		Programme	Responsable
De	À		
9.00	9.10	Présentation du programme de la journée	Kanta
9.10	9.20	Discours et ouverture	Préfet
9.20	9.35	Résultats études	Lamine/ Adamou
9.35	10.30	Discussion (Réponse aux questions du mardi, Impressions de visite du terrain)	Kanta
10.30	11.00	Pause café	
11.00	11.15	Le genre et assainissement	Nana
11.15	11.30	Guide AP pour le vulgarisateur agricole	Dr Baragé
11.30	11.45	Les directives d'OMS (2006) sur la réutilisation des excréta	Linus
11.45	13.00	Discussion plénière sur obstacle/potentialité/questions à élucider par rapport à l'AP dans nos contextes différents	Dr Klutsé/ Kanta
13.00	14.00	Pause déjeuner	
14.00	14.10	Cadre institutionnel, le défi pour AP	Dr Klutsé
14.10	14.20	Cadre institutionnel au Niger, opportunité pour AP	Zabeirou/Kailou
14.20	16.00	Travaux de groupe sur les perspectives d'amener AP à l'échelle : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perspectives à Maradi (PPILDA, locaux, régionaux, UNICEF, CARE, CREPA, KKM) ; - Perspectives au niveau national Niger (Agents nationaux, CREPA Niger, Dr Baragé, Dr Klutsé) ; - Perspectives dans le projet FIDA 	
	16.00	Pause café	
16.00	16.30	Restitution des travaux de groupes	Dr Klutsé/ Kanta
16.30	16.45	Lecture du rapport de synthèse	Kailou
17.00		Clôture	Mr Guéro/Mr Zabeirou

Annex 2. Participants of the workshop

N°	NOM	PRENOM	STRUCTURE	PAYS	E-MAIL	CONTACT
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Annex 3. Evaluation of the workshop

RÉSULTATS DES FICHES D'ÉVALUATION DE L'ATELIER AP 26-28 janvier 2009

Nombre de participants à l'atelier : 34

Nombre de fiches renseignées : 26

	1	2	3	4	5	Moyenne
Connaissance d'AP avant l'atelier	6	6	5	5	4	2,8
Connaissance d'AP après l'atelier	0	0	4	10	12	4,3
Niveau de satisfaction par rapport aux attentes de l'atelier	0	0	5	9	12	4,3
Pertinence de l'approche AP pour le Niger(ou votre pays)	0	0	3	10	13	4,4
Pertinence de l'approche AP pour votre structure	0	0	0	12	14	4,5
Niveau de satisfaction de l'organisation	0	0	1	10	15	4,5

Commentaires :

Observation par rapport à l'organisation	Observation par rapport à l'approche AP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellente organisation (accueil, méthodologie, outils, animation) • L'organisation a été à la hauteur d'un tel atelier – mais le temps trop court pour épuiser toutes les informations du programme • Organisation acceptable – mais la gestion de temps est à améliorer • Une réussite totale – le planning et respect du chronogramme malgré le retard • Insuffisance de l'implication du district sanitaire • Bonne équilibre entre terrain et présentations • Ayant regroupé divers nationalités et compétences à l'atelier, l'organisation est acceptable • Améliorer l'organisation des visites du terrain pour permettre plus de temps aux producteurs de s'exprimer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue pour aider les vulnérables d'avoir accès à un engrais qu'ils produisent eux-mêmes et au même temps améliorer leur hygiène • Bonne initiative qui mérite d'être vulgarisée • Un succès éclatant après seulement une année d'expérience • Pérennisation - il faut d'abord voir ce que les paysans font après le projet, vont-ils continuer ?

Recommandations

- Capitalisation du projet par un œil externe
- Multiplier le cadre partenarial pour une éventuelle phase 2 afin de confirmer les résultats obtenus
- Vulgariser l'approche AP
- Prolonger la durée du projet afin d'améliorer les résultats de takin Bussaché (fèces hygiénisés)
- Initier l'utilisation des eaux usées pour le compostage pour une meilleure gestion des eaux usées
- Implication d'avantage des partenaires par rapport à chaque domaine
- Mettre plus d'accent sur l'hygiène et processus d'hygiénisation
- Réfléchir sur la forme d'accompagnement pour le projet
- Mettre en place un réseau d'échange des résultats entre les partenaires
- Affiner les outils produits et les mettre à disposition aux acteurs
- Partager les résultats de l'AP dans le réseau CREPA
- Le PPILDA doit faire tout qui est possible pour la pérennisation des acquis et la promotion de l'approche – il faut maintenant réfléchir sur le transfert au PPILDA
- Mettre en place un mécanisme de combiner CLTS et AP
- Prolongation de 6 mois à l'équipe AP pour capitaliser le travail
- Faire un plan de la mise en œuvre des recommandations des différents ateliers du projet
- Une sensibilisation massive à tous les niveaux pour son utilisation surtout au niveau des organisations paysannes
- Évaluer dans le plus brefs de la l'expérience avec toute les acteurs (auto-évaluation par acteur)

Annex 4. The PS-Song

Français

AP-A projet est venu
 AP-A projet d'Aguié est venu au complet (l'équipe)
 AP-A projet est venu
 AP-A projet d'Aguié est venu au complet (l'équipe)
 Pour la population environnante, l'AP-A est venu pour vous
 Entendre, voir et pratiquer correctement !
 Sortez la population de la ville d'Aguié
 Entendre, voir et pratiquer correctement !
 AP-A est là dans le domaine agricole!
 Le jardinage et la culture des champs
 AP-A est là aussi pour la propreté dans et hors de la concession, soyons propres autour de nous!
 Nous prenons la question de la propreté,
 AP-A vient construire des latrines
 Le ciment et le fer sont offerts
 Même la ville ne peut rien dire la dessus (on dispose aussi des latrines comme en ville)
 Les briques, le banco et l'eau seulement qui sont à ta charge
 AP-A on te dit merci, vraiment!
 AP-A on te dit merci, vraiment!
 Prenons le cas de l'engrais des champs
 Quand AP-A construit des latrines
 C'est une technique qui concerne les urines
 Quand tu fais ça, au lieu que cela sente mauvais on le met dans le bidon et on amène au champ
 C'est un tuyau qu'on va mettre dans les latrines
 ça coule dans le bidons toujours
 Et le bidon est dans un trou à l'interieur de la toilette et un tuyau flexible qui conduit au bidon
 Quand ça dure un mois, ça y est, ça devient de l'engrais liquide on l'a transformé
 AP-A t'amène du materiel, des gants et des cache nez
 Les bidons de l'engrais liquide sont versés dans un seau
 Tu cherches un gobelet d'un litre tu prends ça et tu prends le tout pour aller au champ

 Il ne faut pas mettre sur les plantes
 A côté, tu fais un trou
 Tu vas faire un trou comme quand tu sème le mil et dans chaque trou tu mets l'engrais liquide

 Quand tu finis tu refermes le trou, et tu arroses
 Après tu laves tes mains
 Et quand t'as fini t'enlèves les gants
 Et quand tu finis t'enlèves tes habits de travail, si Dieu le veut tu seras surpris à la récolte

 Tu remarqueras que c'est pas comme pour le voisin!

English

The PS-Aguié project has come!
 The whole PS-Aguié team is here!
 The PS-Aguié project has come!
 The whole PS-Aguié team is here!
 For the surrounding population, the PS-Aguié has come for you!
 Listen, see and practice correctly!
 Let's get going, the population of Aguié!
 Listen, see and practice correctly!
 PS-Aguié is about agriculture!
 Vegetables and cereals!
 PS-Aguié is also about sanitation in and around the house, let's keep it clean!
 Let's start with the sanitation.
 PS-Aguié helps to construct latrines
 They give the cement and iron bars

 We will have latrines like in the towns!

 The bricks, clay and water is your contribution
 PS-Aguié, we really thank you!
 PS-Aguié, we really thank you!
 Let's talk about fertilising the fields
 When PS-Aguié constructs latrines
 the technology is about urine
 If you do it right, instead of bad smells, you collect urine in jerry cans and bring it to the field
 There is a urine pipe in the latrine
 It always runs towards the jerry can
 And the jerry is dug down, with a flexible pipe leading urine to it
 After one month, that's it, it becomes liquid fertiliser. We have transformed it!

 PS-Aguié helps with gloves and mouth protection

 The urine is poured in a bucket
 You look for a 1 litre cup and you bring it all to the field
 You don't apply the liquid fertiliser directly on the plant
 You will make a small hole on the side
 You will make a hole like when you plant, and you apply the liquid fertilizer
 When you finish you close the hole and you water down
 Then you wash your hands
 And then you take off the gloves
 Take off your working clothes, and with God's help you will be surprised when you harvest!
 You will see the difference to your neighbour's field!

L'AP-A lutte pour la protection de l'environnement!
L'AP-A lutte contre la pauvreté!
Donc on est convaincu que AP-A est là pour aider la population
A Aguié on a vu le bien fait aux champs
A Dan Bidé on a vu le bien fait aux champs
A Meifarou on a vu le bien fait aux champs
A Saja Manja on a vu le bien fait aux champs

A Tsamiya Bakoyé on a vu le bien fait aux champs
A Dogoraoua on a vu le bien fait aux champs

A Sabon Moussou on a vu le bien fait aux champs
A cause de cela un village a demandé à faire l'expérience
Mallomey Saboua c'est le nom de ce village

Le projet a apprécié et il dit qu'il arrive!

PS-Aguié fights to protect the environment!
PS-Aguié fights against poverty!
So we are convinced that PS-Aguié is here to help the population
In Aguié we have seen the good results!
In Dan Bidé we have seen the good results!
In Meifarou we have seen the good results!
In Saja Manja we have seen the good results!
In Tsamiya Bakoyé we have seen the good results!
In Dogoraoua we have seen the good results!
In Sabon Moussou we have seen the good results!

Because of this another village has asked to try
Mallomey Saboua is the name of the village
The project PS-Aguié has approved and is on its way!