Kigali, 19th – 21st of July 2010

General

Session Title: T4 - Linkages between Agriculture and Productive Sanitation: Scaling up Ecosan in Africa

Date/ Time: 20th of July 2011 / 08:00 - 10am

Convened by: GIZ, CREPA, African Union, WASTE, Notes taken by: Nelson Ekane (SIE)

EcoSanRes Knowledge nodes for Sustainable Sanitation in

SADEC, Uganda and Burkina Faso

Facilitator: Madeleine Fogde, SEI

Speaker(s) and their presentation title(s):

- 1. Madeleine Fodge Introduction
- 2. Dr. Dave Still (Water Research Commission, Southern African Node on Sustainable Sanitation, South Africa): Human excreta recycling in a food and water security perspective.
- 3. Lucia Henry (Crepa Burkina Faso): Agriculture as a driver for Sanitation Food-security funding used to scale up the use of urine diverting sanitation systems in Burkina Faso: lessons from 3 years of experience.
- 4. Kate Harawa (Water for People): Experiences of productive sanitation as a business in Malawi
- 5. Linus Dagerskog (Stockholm Environment Institute, Sweden on behalf of IFAD): IFAD Technical Advisory Note Testing a Nutrient Recycling System with a View to Measure its Potential for Improving Agricultural Productivity in Aguie, Niger
- 6. Anselme Vodounhessi (African Union Commission, Ethiopia): Institutional aspects of productive sanitation

<u>Panel</u>

Laurent Sedogo (Minister of Agriculture, Sanitation and Hydraulics, Burkina Faso) Eugene Dusingizumuremyi (MININFRA, Government of Rwanda) Brenda Achero (Netwas, Uganda) Anselme Vodounhessi (African Union Commission, Ethiopia)

Core Messages and Lessons Learned

Please note most important messages for sanitation stakeholders that can contribute to achieving improved sanitation in Africa and add the according lessons learned and/or actions required.

Message and, if applicable, speaker

We are exceeding the planetary boundaries by exerting increasing pressure on **finite resources** like Phosphorus. Thus a paradigm shift is needed to recirculate nutrients in human excreta

Productive sanitation links humans to soil and agriculture. Human excreta should be seen as a resource. Agriculture is an important driver for sanitation provision e.g. Burkina Faso but still to be integrated into agriculture policy

Community, private sector, school and university **mobilization and involvement** in productive sanitation is the key

There is need to provide more scientific

Lessons learned/ Actions required

Government cannot do it all – Government can regulate, provide education, stimulate (create markets, value chain, financial flows)

IFAD Technical advisory note of Niger project could influence policy for productive sanitation. Subsistence farmers benefit from use of human derived nutrients especially in poor and arid countries like Niger with low soil productivity

Packaging and presentation of human derived nutrients will increase acceptance. Rural areas have been very receptive to productive sanitation e.g. Burkina Faso. Information needs to be repackaged in a way that is appealing to national governments

Rwanda and Uganda are committed to push productive sanitation into their sanitation and agricultural policies. Uganda is developing a national agricultural policy in which there is a clause on wastewater reuse (presently available a draft). Rwanda has made productive sanitation obligatory in the volcanic regions of the country. In Burkina Faso, the media is financed to disseminate information about

evidence on different aspects of productive sanitation e.g. safety aspects, contaminants, etc

There is need for a holistic ecosan promotion and development in national policies (not only on ecosan toilets)

productive sanitation to local people

Integrating productive sanitation, rainwater harvesting and soil conservation yields good results e.g. Aguié, Niger

Discussions

Please note core content of relevant discussions among speakers, panel members and from the audience.

Topic of discussion Areas of consensus, disagreement or recommendation **Policy Policy** - How can ecosan be taken to scale? There is need to come up with clear commitments in policy Who should spearhead rural sanitation, the development and promotion of productive sanitation, and promote agricultural or sanitation sector? these policies regionally - Why is ecosan not appealing to the national Focus on institutional aspects (missing action). African institutions government? to engage in large scale actions Enormous efforts are still to be made to come up with institutional mechanisms to drive productive sanitation

Awareness and marketing

- What role can the media play in sensitization about productive sanitation?
- What can change people's mindsets to adopt productive sanitation?

Cost

Is the cost of pelletization of faecal sludge affordable for poor municipalities?

Technical

- How can a steady supply of urine be ensured?
- Is there any specific time for faecal composting and what is done to make sure that people respect this storage time?

Awareness and marketing

- The media has a crucial role in informing people about productive sanitation
- Demand creation and involvement of children is key
- Once communities understand the importance and are convinced about the value and benefits of pelletization of faecal sludge, they take it up e.g. in Burkina Faso and Niger
- There are great potentials in linking ecosan to CLTS
- Hygiene promotion is key to sanitation as a business

Cost

Value of nutrients can pay for pelletization the process (process can pay for itself). Capital investment too high for rural areas

Technical

- There is no clear cut method (no one way) of ecological sanitation
- Storage of large volumes of urine is problematic
- Urine could be collected during conferences and other public events (5000 l of urine is require to fertilize 1 hectare)

Summary of Commentators Contribution

Please summarize shortly how the commentator put the session into the wider context of sanitation.

The important link between sanitation and agriculture was well elaborated with presentation of case studies from different countries. Most importantly, the session was attended by two Ministers (Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau). The Hon. Minister of Agriculture and sanitation in Burkina Faso was given the opportunity to say how productive sanitation has been important in not only providing sanitation, but also in boosting agricultural productivity in parts of his country. He also revealed that there is still need for an institutional mechanism to push productive sanitation. Presenters from two other countries where productive sanitation is given high consideration (Uganda and Rwanda) informed participants about their drivers, strategies and efforts to further institutionalize productive sanitation. The session was very interactive and several questions concerning the productive sanitation process, health and safety, etc where raised.