

# WASH Needs Assessment Validation Workshop Report

USAID/BaNafaa Project



TANGO Conference Room, Banjul, The Gambia

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**Cover Photos :** Focus Group Discussion conducted in Old Jeshwang

**Cover Photo Credit:** TARUD

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The opening of the Needs Assessment validation workshop on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) by Mrs. Fatou Sosseh, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters (MoFWR&NAM) is sincerely acknowledged.

Special thanks to stakeholder participants for their active participation and involvement throughout the workshop. Permission by the Association of Non-Governmental Organization (TANGO) to hold the validation workshop at their premises is also worthy of mention.

The conduct of WASH Needs Assessment and the coordination of the validation workshop and its related activities by the Trust Agency for Rural Development (TARUD) are sincerely recognized.

## **BACKGROUND**

The Gambia – Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project, locally called Ba Nafaa, is a five year (May 1, 2009 – April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2014) initiative supported by the American people through the U.S. Agency for International Development (UASID) West AFRICA Regional Mission. It is implemented through a University of Rhode Island (URI) – USAID LWA Cooperative Agreement as an associate award to the Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS) Project in partnership with the World Wide Fund for Nature West Africa Marine Eco-Regional Program (WWF-WAMER).

The Water and Sanitation (WASH) component is implemented directly by the University of Rhode Island through sub-contracts with Gambian partner organisations and will support needed water and sanitation activities linked to the artisanal fishery and Community Fishery Centers (CFCs). These CFCs are fish landing and public fish marketing sites where fish is taken from boats, washed and iced, sold and, in some cases, smoked in adjacent processing facilities. Some catch is sold and transported to export processing plants. There are seven CFCs located along the South Atlantic coast and 11 CFCs in the major inland fishing villages along both banks of the River Gambia. The Ministry of Fisheries and specific CFCs have indicated that Water and Sanitation are development priorities for the artisanal fisheries sector and have expressed their interest in having the USAID/Ba-Nafaa project provide assistance in this area. The USAID/Ba-Nafaa project is not working in all these landing sites, but mainly those along the Atlantic coast and the Gambia River estuary involved in the sole fisheries. In addition, the project is working with TRY Oyster Women Association (TOWA) in nine oyster processing and harvesters communities where sanitary facilities at oyster processing and sales points are also lacking. Improvements in these locations will also be considered.

The objectives of WASH activities are to improve water supply and sanitation at approximately seven public fisheries landing/processing facilities. This will provide direct benefit to the thousands of fishermen, oyster harvesters, women fish vendors, small scale fish processors and other labourers that utilize these facilities daily. An added benefit is that clean water supply and sanitary facilities at these sites will also result in improved sanitary handling of seafood supply and result in safer and healthier seafood product that enters both the local food chain as well as processing centres for export.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

As one of the implementing partners (IP) of the USAID-Ba-Nafaa WASH Component, TARUD has been contracted to conduct a WASH needs assessment in seven (7) CFCs within the Atlantic Coast Stratum (ACS) and 9 Oyster processing and harvesting sites within Tanbi Wetlands National Park (TWNP) and West Coast Region (WCR). A total of 16 sites were covered during the needs assessment study. Prior to the study in January and February 2012, TARUD conducted a three day capacity development training in December, 2011 for nine (9) field enumerators at the Bee Keepers Association headquarters in Brikama, WCR. The objective of the training was to improve the knowledge and further develop the skills of the field enumerators in the application of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools and techniques to be employed during the needs assessment study.

A principal objective of the needs assessment was to assist in the selection process of the seven (7) candidate sites to be supported by the USAID/Ba-Nafaa WASH Component through identifying the WASH needs in each of the 16 locations, including the availability of potable water, sanitary practices at these sites, fish waste disposal practices, and public health, hygiene and sanitation awareness. The needs assessment also focussed on environmental considerations such as proximity to the shore and potential for salt intrusion, waste leaching and runoff to the sea, and medium and long term risks of coastal erosion and increased vulnerability from climate change (sea level rise).

Other specific objectives of the needs assessment were to:

- Acquire specific information concerning knowledge, attitude, beliefs and practices in relation to water and sanitation at the landing sites
- Define an information baseline relevant for monitoring and evaluation of the overall programme
- Identify and recommend future interventions/activities that can be implemented by the programme to reduce water, sanitation and public health related problems
- Identify major stakeholders and their historic involvement in water and sanitation activities in the area.

## **2.0 OPENING CEREMONY**

The opening ceremony of the needs assessment validation workshop was chaired by Mr. Ousman Drammeh, USAID/Ba-Nafaa Project Manager. Mr. Drammeh welcomed participants for their presence and thanked them for leaving their domestic, social, economic and other related activities to come and attend this very important workshop. He told participants that water, sanitation and hygiene are important requirements for the maintenance and improvement of public health whether at our homes or work places. As far as fish landing and processing sites are concerned, Mr. Drammeh informed the participants that sanitary facilities are grossly inadequate and in most cases non-existent. He further intimated that the intervention by USAID/Ba-Nafaa WASH Component in the fisheries sector is very timely and will greatly complement the efforts of the Gambia Government in the development of the fisheries sector.



### **Opening remarks by the Deputy Permanent Secretary, MoFWR&NAM**

An overview of the USAID/Ba-Nafaa WASH Component was delivered to workshop participants by the project Team Leader, Karen Kent, Coastal Resources Centre, University of Rhode Island, USA. According to the presentation, in each of the sites selected, the WASH Component will include:

- Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST)
- Community Training and Outreach on Hygiene Promotion
- Preparation of WASH Management Plans
- Construction and/or repair of WASH facilities.

The elements and their accompanying actions to ensure sustainability of WASH activities and the expected outcome were also highlighted by Karen Kent.

Declaring the workshop open, the Deputy Permanent Secretary (DPS), MoFWR&NAM informed participants that the Needs Assessment report to be validated was prepared by the Trust Agency for Rural Development (TARUD) on behalf of USAID-BaNafaa WASH Component. The objective of the needs assessment is to assist in the selection process of the community fish landing and oyster processing sites to be provided with community training, management capacity building and water and sanitation facilities.

The DPS further intimated that the Government of the Gambia, under the leadership of His Excellency the President, Sheikh Professor Doctor Alhaji Yahya AJJ Jammeh has given priority to the sustainable management and development of the fisheries sector. The provision of water and sanitary facilities in the artisanal fisheries sub-sector is very important and timely and goes a long way in complementing Government's efforts to ensure that fish and fishery products are of very high quality and meet international standards of food safety. Therefore the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) add-on component to the USAID-BaNafaa project is a welcome development. See **annex 1** for the speech delivered by the DPS during the opening ceremony of the WASH needs assessment validation workshop.

### 3.0 CONDUCT OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop was participatory in nature and conducted in the ethnic languages of Mandinka and Wolof for clarity and better understanding of the issues. Workshop activities comprised both presentations and group work sessions. See **annex 2** for the workshop agenda.

#### 3.1 Workshop Objectives

1. To review and validate the WASH needs assessment report prepared by TARUD
2. To provisionally select the sites to be supported with WASH facilities

#### 3.2 Participants

The workshop participants comprised stakeholders from the MoFWR&NAM, Fisheries Department, National Environment Agency (NEA), Department of Water Resources, Department of Parks and Wildlife Management, Department of Health, Department of Community Development, USAID/BaNafaa implementing partner for facilities construction - the Gambia Agency for the Management of Public Works (GAMWORKS), TARUD, Local Government Authorities from Banjul City Council and Brikama Area Council, representatives from the seven (7) Community Fisheries Centres (CFCs), including at least one woman from each, representatives of TRY Oyster Women's Association, NASCOM, National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC), representatives of the Media and USAID-Ba-Nafaa Project. A total of 42 participants attended the validation workshop. See **annex 3** for the list of participants.



**Participants at the USAID-Ba-Nafaa WASH validation workshop**

#### 4.0 PRESENTATION ON USAID-BA-NAFAA WASH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The WASH needs assessment report was presented by Mr. Burang Danjo on behalf of TARUD. The presentation touched on the training activities performed before the Study, rationale of the Study, methodologies including the tools and techniques used.

#### 4.1 The Site selection criteria used to identify sites to be supported

One of the specific objectives of the Needs Assessment is to identify and recommend future interventions/activities that can be implemented by the program to reduce water, sanitation and public health related problems. To assist in the prioritization of intervention sites to be supported by the WASH Component, the following selection criteria were identified:

- (a) The number of people using the fish landing/oyster processing and/or sale point
- (b) Volume of fish production (Monthly/Annually)
- (c) Presence of existing water and sanitation facilities
- (d) Distance of the fish landing/oyster processing site to a potable water source
- (e) Types and volumes of fish products
- (f) The vulnerability of the fish landing/oyster processing site to erosion and other climate change factors
- (g) Existing fisheries management structure on environmental sanitation and hygiene
- (h) The capacity of the existing management structure on maintenance and sustainability of existing infrastructure of the fish landing/oyster processing site.
- (i) The estimated cost of providing the WASH infrastructure at the fish landing/oyster processing site
- (j) Economic potential of the site
- (k) Demonstration potential of the site
- (l) An equitable mix of oyster and fish landing sites

#### 4.2 Presentation on the findings of the study

The findings of the Needs Assessment based on the site selection criteria used in the study was presented by Dr. Bamba Banja, USAID-Ba-Nafaa WASH Coordinator. Information on each of the criteria above for each site was summarized in a spreadsheet (see Annex 4). The sites were ranked 1 – 16 for each of the criteria, with a rank of 1 indicating highest priority for WASH intervention. The rankings were then totalled for each site, with some of the criteria weighed more heavily than others. These are indicated in green in the spreadsheet and include total number of users, management committee capacity, and economic potential. The total rank scores were then ranked, with the lowest score indicating the highest priority for WASH intervention. From the findings, the top seven priority sites (i.e., provisionally selected sites) were:

- Fishing sites: **Brufut, Sanyang**
- Fishing/Oyster harvesting sites: **Jeshwang, Kartong**
- Oyster harvesting sites: **Kamalo, Abuko, Kerewan/Daranka**

Dr. Bamba noted that Lamin/Kerewan/Daranka were considered as a single combined site during the needs assessment field work. Upon initial review of the draft report, the need to treat Lamin as a separate site was identified. He communicated that TARUD will break out the data specific to Lamin in their final revised Needs Assessment Report. However, the Lamin specific data was not available during the workshop. Participants relied on their own knowledge of the situation at Lamin.

#### **4.3 Comments, questions and suggestions emanating from the workshop presentations**

Mr. Biran Fye, Technical Manager, Food Hygiene and Quality Control Laboratory, Fisheries Department questioned whether selection criteria were used to assess the 16 community sites. Dr. Banja referred Mr. Fye to section 3.7 of the needs assessment report and also explained the selection criteria.

Mr. Dawda Saine, Secretary to NASCOM commented that one day duration for the validation workshop is not enough and that not all acronyms used in the report have been listed and explained. Also, the report did not contain names of persons met during the Study and that NASAD existing programmes on cleaning of the environment have not been documented in the report. The disposal mechanisms for used oil and mechanical equipment by stakeholders were not covered in the report.

The inconsistency in the use of WASH and WatSan was highlighted by the Mr. Foday Conteh, Head, Water Quality Laboratory, Department of Water Resources. He further informed workshop participants that there are existing committees that have the same name i.e. WASH/WATSAN and that “clean” should be added to section 3.7 (c) selection criteria to indicate potable water.

The workshop was informed by Dr. Banja that the inconsistency will be addressed and “clean” will be added to section 3.7.

The representative from the Local Government (Banjul Area Council) commented that the report should have been sent with the letters prior to the meeting.

The president of NASCOM asked what will happen to sites that have not been selected. In response, Mr. Drammeh informed workshop participants that USAID-Ba-Nafaa WASH Component can provide water and sanitary facilities to approximately seven communities because of budgetary constraints. The intervention of Gambia Government and other development partners in some of the communities will complement the support provided by USAID-Ba-NaFaa Project.

The information is missing for the Lamin site. It was agreed and recommended that TARUD should include all the information in the final Needs Assessment report.

Mr. Momodou Njie, Principal Fisheries Officer (PFO), Fisheries Department and principal contact for the World Bank, EU funded EIF Project that will invest at fisheries landing sites, asked whether the needs assessment Study did consider if there are future investments from other development partners in any of the sites that might be supported with WASH facilities. He did not agree with some of the selection criteria and the significance in terms of weighting given to Management Committee Capacity. He also asked whether a site can be excluded if a WASH committee is not in place or shall the committee be in place already. Mr. Njie further asked about the nature and numbers of sanitary facilities to be provided including their sustainable management. He finally indicated that fishing communities with potentials should not be excluded from getting WASH facilities because of mismanagement.

Dr. Banja emphasized that USAID-Ba-Nafaa WASH will not provide support to sites where the WASH facilities are going to be mis-managed. The decision to exclude those sites will be based on

the findings of the needs assessment as well as information/literature and experience gathered in working with these communities.

## **5.0 GROUP WORK**

Following presentations, there was a group interactive work comprising the following:

1. Oyster sites
2. Fish landing sites Group 1- Bakau, Brufut & Tanji
3. Fish Landing sites Group 2- Bato-kunku, Sanyang, Gunjur, Kartong

The three working groups were tasked to:

1. Review the ranking of the sites assigned to the group.
2. Identify areas of agreement with the information presented.
3. Identify areas of disagreement with the information presented and/or any important information the group thinks may not have been considered.
4. If any group proposes to change the final ranking of the sites assigned to the group, prepare the key points your group will use to defend this decision.

### **5.1 Materials:**

1. Data Spreadsheet printout
2. Site Reports

## **5.2 Group Work Findings**

### **5.2.1 Group one (Oysters)**

Group one ranked Kamalo site as No. 1 because it is situated along the Banjul-Sere-Kunda Highway, making it strategic in terms of marketing of oysters. It is also a site where Oysters are harvested and processed. Jeshwang site is used for both fishing, fish processing and oyster harvesting and is therefore ranked second. Abuko was ranked third by the group because of easy accessibility. Kerewan/Daranka are two separate villages. Where the sanitary facility will be built? Which village/harvesting area? The more populous area/village? There was agreement that Wencho should be ruled out due to lack of space at the site, government efforts to relocate the site and its proximity to municipal dumping grounds. Kamalo, Jeshwang, Abuko, Lamin, Kerewan/Daranka, Kartong.

Question about Lamin. Would the Lamin site be selected by the group if the information about Lamin is extracted from the needs assessment survey? The Group intimated that Lamin has a greater population compared to Kerewan and Daranka. Now that Lamin lodge has been closed due to sanitation issues, the Group wondered where would the community members go if they do not have sanitary facilities? The Group further opined that pollution issues will continue because the site is also used by tourists for boating. The issue of Lamin site was therefore temporarily suspended.

### **5.2.2 Group two (Bakau, Brufut, Tanji)**

Group two agreed with the needs assessment findings and excluded Bakau fishing community due to vulnerability of the site to erosion and sea level rise, as well as for reasons of weak management of existing fisheries infrastructure. The Group also concurred with the report findings that Brufut fishing community is a high priority for support with WASH facilities because there is an effective and efficient management structure and, most importantly, the centre does not have toilets and sanitary facilities. The needs assessment report has excluded Tanji landing site because of mis-management and other related issues (a significant existing debt for electricity). However, the Group felt that a diverse range and high volume of stakeholders earn their livelihoods in Tanji; there are many boats operating and landing their catch at Tanji (the busiest fish landing site with lots of fish landed) and supplying fish to Greater Banjul Area and the hinterland; and no toilets and no washing facilities. The Group felt that the WASH facilities will bring tremendous improvements in the health and working conditions of the stakeholders coupled with further developments to be brought to the fishing site by the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) programme (such as electricity from a wind turbine). The Group therefore selected Brufut and Tanji in that order.

### 5.2.3 Group three (Bato-kunku, Sanyang, Gunjur, Kartong)

Group three entirely concurred with the needs assessment findings and selected Sanyang and Kartong sites for USAID-Ba-Nafaa WASH support.

## 6.0 WORKSHOP RESULTS: USAID-BA-NAFAA WASH NEEDS ASSESSMENT STATUS

Priority Sites (some were ranked as equally important, indicated in parentheses):

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Brufut           | (1) Fisheries  |
| 2. Kamalo           | (1) Oysters  |
| 3. Sanyang          | (3) Fisheries  |
| 4. Jeshwang         | (3) Fisheries and Oysters  |
| 5. Abuko            | (3) Oysters  |
| 6. Kartong          | (6) Fisheries and Oysters  |
| 7. Tanji            | (7) Fisheries  |
| 8. Gunjur           | (8) Fisheries  |
| 9. Lamin            | (8) Oysters  |
| 10. Kerewan/Daranka | (9) Oysters  |
| 11. Kubuneh         | (10) Oyster  |
| 12. Bato Kunku      | (10) Fisheries   |
| 13. Ebo Town        | (10) Oyster  |
| 14. Faji Kunda      | (10) Oyster  |
| 15. Mandinary       | (14) Oyster  |
| 16. Bakau           | Fishery (ruled out due to mgt. capacity and erosion/sea level rise vulnerability)  |
| 17. Wencho          | Oyster (ruled out due to illegal squatting, health issues, govt. plan to relocate) |

### 6.1 Recommended sites for WASH support

The first six sites have unanimously been agreed by workshop participants to be supported with the USAID/BaNafaa WASH interventions through provision of WASH facilities, including Public Health and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and management capacity. Tanji landing site is a very strong candidate to be also supported but its inclusion as the

seventh site was not conclusive. The final decision rests with USAID-Ba-Nafaa WASH. Note that following the breakout of Lamin specific data and addition of total population data for each site, as represented in Spreadsheet #2 in Annex 4, the most significant change is that Lamin becomes a strong candidate for WASH intervention.

It has been noted that the result of 56,000 people with improved access to water and sanitation as specified in the Performance Monitoring Plan for the USAID/BaNafaa WASH component may be difficult to achieve. We may reach less than half that. Further clarity with USAID on what constitutes a “user” and whether this indicator meets their standard indicator requirements (since it is not addressing access at the household level) will determine the numbers achieved. TARUD did not include shop keepers and visitors in the “users” number they recorded during the needs assessment field work. TARUD will also include total population data for each site from the 2003 census in the final needs assessment report. One of the reasons number of people affected will be significantly less than originally planned is that the largest site on the list in the proposal (Banjul) was not even considered. This is because the fishery landing site is near the port that is under construction and is scheduled to be relocated, over which there is much confusion and controversy. Also, the number of other major fishery landing sites prioritized (in the top 6) is only 2 for various reasons (management and existing facilities among them). Oyster and other priority sites are relatively smaller as far as users and population. However, impact of intervention at those sites will be significant because most of them have nothing in place now.

## **7.0 CONCLUSION**

The validation workshop started and ended with prayers. On behalf of USAID-Ba-Nafaa Project, Mr. Drammeh thanked all the participants for their presence and active involvement throughout the workshop proceedings. He re-iterated the importance of water, sanitation and hygiene in fish landing and oyster harvesting/processing sites. The USAID-Ba-Nafaa team leader, Karen Kent also thanked participants, noting the active engagement of the women participants, and informed the group that the ranking of the sites is provisional. USAID/BaNafaa reserves the right to adjust due to the next steps relating to Engineering, Cost implications and Environmental assessments of the sites. These factors may have major repercussions for feasibility at any given site. Likewise she noted that challenges could arise during implementation related to the management planning process that could cause the project to move to the next priority site on the list. The USAID-Ba-Nafaa WASH Coordinator emphasized the importance of sustainability of the infrastructure as developments must be maintained to ensure improvements in health and well-being of the beneficiaries.

## **ANNEX 1. Speech Delivered by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries**

### SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, WATER RESOURCES & NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MATTERS AT THE ONE DAY VALIDATION WORKSHOP ON WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT.

Mister Chairman, representative of the Fisheries Department, Representative of the Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island, Karen Kent, USAID/Ba-Nafaa Project Manager, Coordinator of the Water and Sanitation component, the representative of GAMWORKS, the Programme Director of TARUD, Distinguished Workshop participants, representatives of the Media, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Mr. Chairman, the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Component (WASH) is an add-on component to the Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project, locally called USAID/BaNafaa. The USAID/ BaNafaa Project is a five-year initiative supported by the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The project is being implemented by the Coastal Resources Center of the University of Rhode Island in partnership with the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the Gambia Government represented by the Fisheries Department and the Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished participants, the WASH Component of USAID/BaNafaa Project is implemented by the University of Rhode Island in collaboration with Gambian partners. The organizations involved are the Gambia Agency for the Management of Public Works (GAMWORKS) and the Trust Agency for Rural Development (TARUD).

GAMWORKS have been contracted to provide construction over sight supervision of the WASH facilities to be constructed in selected fish landing and oyster processing sites within the Atlantic Coast Stratum.

TARUD have been contracted to conduct Needs Assessment to assist in the selection process of the fish landing and oyster processing sites to be provided with water and sanitation facilities, and will also be involved in capacity development of the fishing and oyster communities on Participatory and Sanitation Health Transformation (PHAST), Community training and outreach on hygiene promotion, as well as the preparation of Management Plans for the water and sanitation facilities.

The Objectives of WASH Component are:

1. To improve Water supply and Sanitation in selected community fisheries centres (CFCs) and Oyster landing and processing sites
2. To improve sanitary handling of seafood products
3. To improve the quality of seafood entering both the local and processing establishments

Today, we are gathered here to participate in the validation of the Needs Assessment report which has been prepared by the Trust Agency for Rural Development (TARUD) on behalf of USAID-BaNafaa WASH Component. The objective of the Needs Assessment is to assist in the selection process of the community fish landing and oyster processing sites to be provided with water and sanitation facilities.

The Government of the Gambia, under the leadership of His Excellency the President, Sheikh Professor Doctor Alhaji Yahya AJJ Jammeh has given priority to the sustainable management and development of the fisheries sector. The provision of water and sanitary facilities in the artisanal fisheries sub-sector is very important and timely and goes a long way in complimenting Government's efforts to ensure that fish and fishery products are of very high quality and meet international standards of food safety. Therefore the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) add-on component to the USAID/BaNafaa project is a welcome development.

On behalf of the Government and people of the Gambia under the leadership of His Excellency the President, Sheikh Professor Doctor Alhaji Yahya AJJ Jammeh, and on behalf of Honourable Dr. Momodou Tangara, Minister of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters, I extend sincere appreciation and profound gratitude to the people and Government of the United States of America for funding the USAID/Ba-Nafaa project.

Distinguished Workshop participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of Honourable Dr. Tangara, Minister of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters, I have the singular honour to declare open the validation workshop on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

Thank you for your undivided attention. I wish you a very fruitful workshop. I also want to thank the media for covering this important event.

**ANNEX 2. USAID/BANAFAA Needs Assessment Conducted by Tarud Validation Workshop.**

TANGO CONFERENCE HALL  
18- 04- 2012

9.00	Arrival and registration
9.30	Opening ceremony – Representative of the Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and NAM
9.45	Background of the project- KAREN KENT
10.00- 10.30	Needs Assessment report- TARUD
10.30- 10.45	Questions
10.45- 11.15	Presentation of data analysis- Dr. Bamba BANJA
11.15- 11.30	Questions
11.30- 11.50	Coffee Break
11.50 – 1:30	Group interactive work around village reports 4. Oyster sites 5. Fish landing sites Group 1 6. Fish Landing sites Group 2
<b>1.30</b>	<b>LAUNCH BREAK AND PRAYERS</b>
2.30	Group presentation and discussions
3.30	General recommendation on priority sites – Dr. Bamba
4.00	Workshop wrap up and closing

### Working Group Task

5. Review the ranking of the sites assigned to your group.
6. Identify areas of agreement with the information presented.
7. Identify areas of disagreement with the information presented and/or any important information your group thinks may not have been considered.
8. If your group proposes to change the final ranking of the sites assigned to your group prepare the key points your group will use to defend this decision.

### Materials:

3. Data Spreadsheet printout
4. Site Reports

### ANNEX 3. Participants list

	Name	Institution/Fishing/Oyster Site
1.	Jawara Biai	DPWM
2.	Ismaila Jagne	Brufut Fishing Centre
3.	Fatou Chorr	Fisheries Dept., Brufut
4.	Fatou Sambou	Kubuneh/TRY
5.	Isatou Sambou	Wencho/TRY
6.	Ellen Sambou	Kamalo/TRY
7.	Ebrima KM Jabang	Fisheries Field Officer, Kartong
8.	Jainaba Badjie	Kartong/TRY
9.	Fatou Mboob Janha	Coordinator TRY
10.	Dawda Saine	NASCOM
11.	Burang Danjo	SCENSA
12.	Ousman KL Drammeh	USAID/Ba-Nafaa Project Manager
13.	Lina Kelpsaité	WWF/Peace Corps Volunteer
14.	Karen Kent	URI-CRC
15.	Faburama Darboe	TARUD
16.	Sandang Bojang	TARUD
17.	Ebrima Sanyang	Sanyang CFC
18.	Fatou Sambou	Sanyang CFC
19.	Abdou Rahman Sallah	The POINT Newspaper
20.	Biram Faye	Fisheries Dept. Lab,
21.	Abdoulie M. Jallow	Bakau CFC
22.	Mariama Chorr	Fish Smoker Bakau CFC
23.	Mustapha Faal	Banjul City Council
24.	Sulayman Ceesay	Biodiversity Action Journalist
25.	Momodou Lamin Sankareh	National Water & Electricity Co.
26.	Anna M. Cham	Fisheries Department
27.	Kumba Jassey	TRY, Lamin
28.	Foday Conteh	Water Quality Lab. Dept. of Water Resources
29.	Fanding Fofana	GAMWORKS
30.	Fatimah Jallow Sosseh	DPS, MoFWR&NAM
31.	Famara Drammeh	National Environment Agency
32.	Sarjo Jah	GAMWORKS
33.	Momodou Njie	Fisheries Department
34.	Eleman Sarr	NASCOM, President
35.	Oley Sarr	Gunjur CFC
36.	Tamsir Khan	Gunjur CFC
37.	Pa Manneh	Tanji CFC
38.	Sunkary Badjie	Dept. of Community Development
39.	Bakary Jadama	Brikama Area Council
40.	Ousman Bojang	NASCOM
41.	Omar B. Njie	Public Health
42.	Assan Camara	USAID/Ba-Nafaa WASH
43.	Bamba Banja	USAID/Ba-Nafaa WASH Coordinator

## ANNEX 4. Data Summary and Ranking

### Spread sheet 1: Workshop Data Summary

FC	Users F	Rank	Users M	Rank	Users Tot	Rank	TOT. PO	Rank	KG Fish	Rank	Distance	Rank	ToP	Rank	CC	Rank	Wash C	Rank	Mgt.Com Capacity	Rank	WASH Cost	Rank	Potent	Rank	WDP	Rank	AWF	Rank	TOT RANK	FINAL
																												Score	RANK	
Bakau	251	9	500	8	751	10			3,000,044	4	80m	14	D/P		HV		2	Y	1	MGT in place	3		EX	5		0	1T, 1 tap	3	75	7
Brufut	650	4	2000	4	2650	4			4,527,816	3	1.5km	2	D/P	P/C	V		1	Y	1	MGTstrong	1		EX	2			No W, 3T	2	29	1
Tanji	1400	3	2500	2	3900	2			8,661,922	2	50m	15	D/P		V		1	Y	1	MGTneed support	2		EX	1		0	T	5	41	4
Batokunku	480	6	1300	5	1780	5			258,475	8	1.5km	2	D/P		V		1	Y	1	MGT needs to be strong	2		EX	7		4	No W, 3T	1	55	5
Sanyang*	1485	2	2350	3	3835	3			1,569,102	6	1km	3	D/P	P/C	V		1	Y	1	MGT strong	1		EX	4		4	No T, No W	1	36	2
Gunjur	1700	1	3250	1	4950	1			10,574,555	1	350m	10	D/P	P/C	V		1	Y	1	MGT weak	3		EX	3		0	3 taps, no T	4	38	3
Jeswang	271	8	400	9	671	11			2,774,766	5	350m	10	P/S		V		1	N	2	MGT available	4			8		1	No T, No W	1	82	8
Kartong	360	7	530	7	890	6			498,230	7	2.5km	1	D/P/C/S		V		1	Y	1	MGT not strong	3		EX	6		3	No T, No W	1	57	6
Wencho	120	12	200		320	13			NA	0	1km	3	D/S		V		1	N	2	MGT strong	1		0	9		0	No T, No W	1	67	2
Kamalo	180	11	260	11	440	10			NA	0	500m	8	S		V		1	N	2	MGT need support	2		0	9		2	No T, No W	1	71	3
Ebo Town	48	15	120	13	168	15			NA	0	250m	12	S		V		1	N	2	MGT need support	2		0	9		6	OS	1	93	9
Faji Kunda	150	13	200		350	12			NA	0	300m	11	S		V		1	N	2	MGT functioning	1		0	9		7	No T, No W	1	81	7
Abuko	240	9	600	6	840	7			NA	0	250m	12	S		V		1	N	2	MGT	3		0	9		5	No T, No W	1	74	4
Lamin									NA	0			D/S		V		1	N	2	no info	0		0	9		11			32	1
Kerewan/Daranka	500	5	300	10	800	9			NA	0	500,1km	6	S		V		1	N	2	Small MGT	4		0	9		10	No T, No W	1	77	5
Mandinary	240	10	600	6	840	7			NA	0	700M	7	D/C/S		V		1	N	2	Small MGT	4		0	9		8	No T, No W	1	77	5
Kubuneh	85	14	220	12	305	14			NA	0	400M	9	S		V		1	N	2	MGT need support	2		0	9		9	No T, No W	1	90	8

Legend			
Fishing Communities	FC		
Types of Fish	ToF		
Demersal	D		
Pelagics	P		
Cephalopods	C		
Shellfish	S		
Crustaceans	CR		
Climate Change			
Highly Vulnerable	HV		
Vulnerable	V		
Wash Demon Potencia			
WDP			
Available WASH Facilities			
Toilet	T		
Water W			
Open Space	OS		

FC	Comments
Bakau	ruled out for CC vulnerability and management capacity
Brufut	
Tanji	
Batokunku	weak management structure
Sanyang*	
Gunjur	weak management sturcture
Jeswang	combined fishery and shellfish and no existing WASH facilities
Kartong	combined fishery and shellfish and no existing WASH facilities
Wencho	govt. Recommends relocation and no space available. Also near to municipal dumping
Kamalo	TRY key site for future HQ, festival and visibility
Ebo Town	
Faji Kunda	
Abuko	
Lamin	data not available yet
Kerewan/	more women benefit
Mandinary	
Kubuneh	

Spread sheet 2: Post Workshop Data Summary, including total population data from the 2003 Census for each site and data for Lamin broken out separately.

FC	Users F	Rank	Users M	Rank	Users Tot	Rank	TOT. POP	Rank	KG Fish	Rank	DWS	Rank	ToF	Rank	CC	Rank	Wash Con Rank	Mgt.Com Capaci	Rank	WASH C Rank	Potential	Rank	WASH D Rank	AWF	Rank	TOT RANK	FINAL RANK
Bakau	251	9	500	9	751	10	32,912	1	3,000,044	4	80m	14	D/P		HV	2	Y	1 MGT in place	3	EX	5	0	1 T, 1 Tap	3	76	7	
Brufut	650	4	2000	4	2650	4	12,052	7	4,527,816	3	1.5km	2	D/P	Pelagics/Cephalopods	V	1	Y	1 MGT strong	1	EX	2		No W, 3T	2	36	1	
Tanji	1400	3	2500	2	3900	2	8,210	9	8,661,922	2	50m	15	D/P		V	1	Y	1 MGT need suppo	2	EX	1		0 T available	5	50	4	
Batokunku	480	6	1300	5	1780	5	387	15	258,475	8	1.5km	2	D/P		V	1	Y	1 MGT needs to be	2	EX	7		4 No T, No W	1	70	5	
Sanyang*	1485	2	2350	3	3835	3	6,900	10	1,569,102	6	1km	3	D/P	Pelagics/Cephalopods	V	1	Y	1 MGT strong	1	EX	4		4 No T, No W	1	46	3	
Gunjur	1700	1	3250	1	4950	1	13,934	5	10,574,555	1	350m	10	D/P	Pelagics/Cephalopods	V	1	Y	1 MGT weak	3	EX	3		0 3 Taps, No T	4	43	2	
Jeswang	271	9	400	10	671	10	13,137	6	2,774,766	5	350m	10	P/S		V	1	N	2 MGT available	4		8		1 No T, No W	1	87	8	
Kartong	360	8	530	8	890	7	2,858	13	498,230	7	2.5km	1	D/P/C/S		V	1	Y	1 MGT not strong	3	EX	6		3 No T, No W	1	73	6	
Wencho	120	13	200		320	13	NA		NA		0 1km	3	D/S		V	1	N	2 MGT strong	1	0	9		0 No T, No W	1	68	2	
Kamalo	180	12	260	12	440	11	NA		NA		0 500m	8	S		V	1	N	2 MGT need suppc	2	0	9		2 No T, No W	1	74	3	
Ebo Town	48	15	120	15	168	15	18,363	3	NA		0 250m	12	S		V	1	N	2 MGT need suppc	2	0	9		6 OS	1	96	8	
Faji Kunda	150	14	200	14	350	12	23,969	2	NA		0 300m	11	S		V	1	N	2 MGT functioning	1	0	9		7 No T, No W	1	84	4	
Abuko	240	10	600	7	840	8	8,958	8	NA		0 250m	12	S		V	1	N	2 MGT	3	0	9		5 No T, No W	1	85	5	
Lamin	450	7	650	6	1100	6	17,033	4	NA		0 700m		D/S		V	1	N	2 no info	0	0	9		11		55	1	
Kerewan/Daranka	500	5	300	11	800	9	3,316	12	NA		0 500,1km	6	S		V	1	N	2 Small MGT	4	0	9		10 No T, No W	1	89	6	
Mandinary	240	11	600	7	840	7	4,725	11	NA		0 700M	7	D/C/S		V	1	N	2 Small MGT	4	0	9		8 No T, No W	1	89	6	
Kubuneh	85	15	220	13	305	14	549	14	NA		0 400M	9	S		V	1	N	2 MGT need suppc	2	0	9		9 No T, No W	1	105	9	

Legend		
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Types of Fish	ToF	
Demersal	D	
Pelagics	P	
Cephalopods	C	
Shellfish	S	
Crustaceans	CR	
Climate Change		
Highly Vulnerable	HV	
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