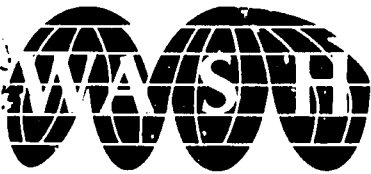


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PN-AAN-602

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A SEMINAR ON WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION STRATEGIES IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

WASH FIELD REPORT NO. 97

JULY 1983

Prepared for:
United States Embassy in Bangui, CAR
and for the USAID Mission to Cameroon
and the CAR in Yaounde, Cameroon
Order of Technical Direction No. 106

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Georgia Institute of Tech-
nology—Engineering Experi-
ment Station.

August 19, 1983

Mr. Ronald D. Levin, Director
USAID Mission
Yaounde, Cameroon

Attention: Mr. Raymond Martin

Dear Mr. Levin:

On behalf of the WASH Project I am pleased to provide you with 10 (ten) copies in French and English of a report on A Seminar on Water Supply and Sanitation Strategies in the Central African Republic in addition to 10 supplementary annexes to this report.

This is the final report by Thomas Leonhardt and is based on his trip to the Central African Republic from April 30 to June 5, 1983.

This assistance is the result of a request by the Mission on 25 March. The work was undertaken by the WASH Project on 7 April 1983 by means of Order of Technical Direction No. 106, authorized by the USAID Office of Health in Washington.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the findings or recommendations contained in this report we will be happy to discuss them.

Sincerely,

David Donaldson, P.E.
Acting Director
WASH Project

cc: Mr. Victor W.R. Wehman, Jr., P.E., R.S.
AID WASH Project Manager
S&T/H/WS

DBW:CRH:dcz

WASH FIELD REPORT NO. 97

A SEMINAR ON WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION STRATEGIES
IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Prepared for the United States Embassy in Bangui, CAR,
and for the USAID Mission to Cameroon
and the CAR in Yaounde, Cameroon
Under Order of Technical Direction No. 106

Prepared by:

Thomas C. Leonhardt

July 1983

Water and Sanitation for Health Project
Contract No. AID/DSPE-C-0080, Project No. 931-1176
Is sponsored by the Office of Health, Bureau for Science and Technology
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to express his thanks to the following people and organizations who cooperated in making the water supply and sanitation seminar a success:

- The Members of the Comite National de l'Eau et l'Assainissement
- The United States Ambassador to the Central African Republic and the staff of the United States Embassy in Bangui.
- The Family of United Nations organizations in Bangui.
- The Water and Sanitation for Health Project.
- The United States Agency for International Development.
- Daniel Valery, of WHO.
- Pierre Leger.
- Rick Bradshaw and the Peace Corps of the Central African Republic.
- Tim Romocki of USAID/CAR.
- And everyone who helped in the preparation and logistics of the Seminar.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

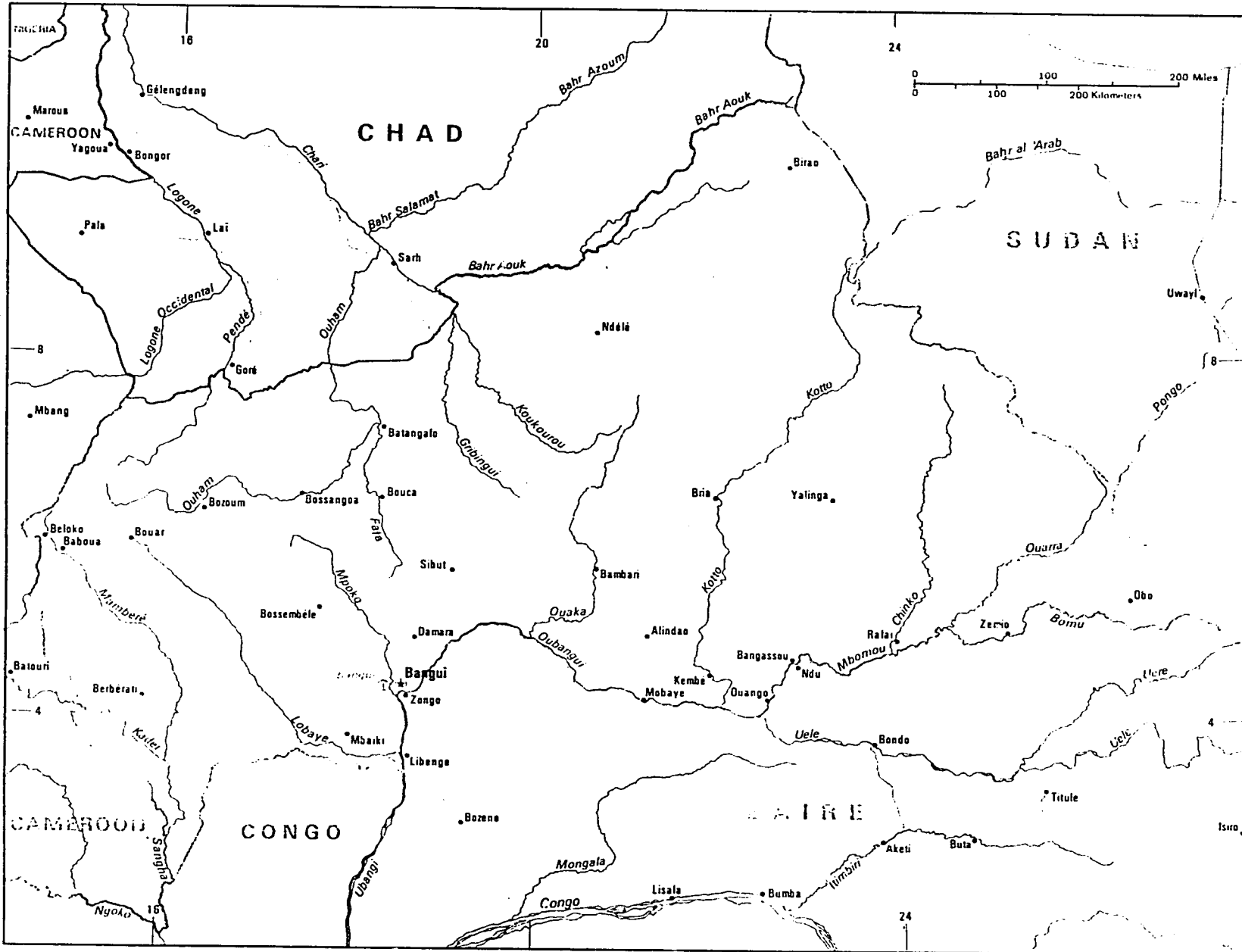
WASH and other international organizations have been helping the government of the Central African Republic (GOCAR) to develop planning capabilities for the Water Decade and its on-going activities. WASH Field Report Number 53 outlined five broad steps in this process, and this report focuses on step number four, the preparation of a national water supply and sanitation seminar. The final outcome of the seminar will be a short-term action plan developed by the technical subcommittee of the Comite National de l'Eau et l'Assainissement (CNEA) for submission to local donor agencies in Bangui.

This report describes the preseminar workshop of the technical subcommittee of the CNEA. This workshop was designed to prepare the seminar staff for their roles during the actual seminar and included sessions on seminar planning and logistics and a short introduction to the basic principles of group dynamics. The preseminar workshop was successful but too short, and the group dynamics part of the program was not fully exploited.

The seminar itself was held from May 25 to 31, 1983. The main goals of the seminar were (1) to acquaint the provincial representatives with what had been happening up to that time within the CNEA, and (2) to draw from these participants as much information as possible about the water and sanitation situation in the various regions of the CAR.

A third activity, postseminar meetings, was originally designed to allow the committee members to develop a document containing specific project proposals based on regional recommendations. However, the goal of this activity was modified and the document to be produced is to contain a two-phase, short-term action plan. Phase one would be the development of a project proposal to ensure financing for the continued existence of the CNEA and phase two the planning of a water decade master plan for the CAR. This short-term action plan will be presented to prospective donors in July.

Central African Republic



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 Standard parallels 6° and 32°
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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH) Project, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Health Organization (WHO) have been working with the Comite National de l'Eau et l'Assainissement (CNEA) of the Government of the Central African Republic (GOCAR) in the implementation of a five-step process for the overall development of water and sanitation strategies in the context of the UN Water Decade 1981 to 1990. WASH Field Report NO. 53 first outlined the five broad steps intended to develop planning capabilities in the CAR:

1. Establishment by the GOCAR of a water and sanitation committee.
2. Preparation of a water and sanitation strategies document.
3. Adoption of the document as official policy by the GOCAR.
4. A seminar from which would be developed a short-term action plan.
5. Implementation of initial project development activities.

At the writing of this report, the first part of step four has been successfully completed, and the technical subcommittee is working on the second part, the formulation of a document which will contain a short-term action plan. This document will then be submitted to local donor agencies and embassies in Bangui at a meeting planned for sometime in July 1983 in the hope that the short-term action plan will receive the necessary funds for its immediate implementation.

To place step four in context, it is necessary to review the following WASH activities in the CAR within the framework of the Water and Sanitation Decade:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| June 1982 | The American Embassy in Bangui asked USAID for technical assistance in helping the GOCAR with the development of planning capabilities for the Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. |
| July 1982 | The Office of Health/USAID authorized the WASH project through Order of Technical Direction No. 106 to respond to the Embassy's request for technical assistance. |
| August 1982 | Dr. Dennis Warner, Director of WASH, visited the CAR to determine the type of assistance needed, given the existing conditions. Dr. Warner suggested the original five-step process cited above. |
| August 1982 | The American Embassy asked WASH/AID for help in implementing the five-step process. |

September 1982	In Dr. Warner's report of September (WASH Field Report No. 53), he concluded that the CAR will need technical assistance in developing planning capabilities.
September 1982	The President of the CAR signed the bill creating the CNEA, a prerequisite for continued assistance.
December 1982	The WASH team's scope of work for its first technical assistance visit to the CAR was approved by the U.S. Embassy in Bangui.
January 9, 1983	The WASH team (Rifat Barokas, Pierre Leger, and Dennis Warner) arrived in Bangui and began work on phase two with CNEA which was the preparation of a water and sanitation strategies and policies document.
January 23, 1983	WASH training consultant Leonhardt arrived in Bangui to begin planning for the seminar with CNEA subcommittee.
January 27, 1983	WASH team left; strategies document ready for first revision and subsequent printing.
February 6, 1983	Leonhardt left Bangui with the initial planning phases for a preseminar workshop and seminar completed.
April 1983	The strategies and policies document was printed and approved by the Council of Ministers.
April 30, 1983	Leonhardt arrived in Bangui to begin design work with the technical subcommittee for the planning activities and seminar.
May 9-24, 1983	Planning activities held in Bangui.
May 25-31, 1983	Seminar.
June 1-4, 1983	Postseminar meetings: preparation of the short-term action plan.
From June 5 to end of June	Committee Activities: Preparation of the document containing the short-term action plan.

It should be noted that the time elapsed from the first request through the completion of step four is less than one calendar year.

Chapter 2

PRESEMINAR PLANNING ACTIVITIES

2.1 Where and When

The preseminar planning activities took place in the Chambre de l'Agriculture conference room from May 9 to 24, 1983. Formal sessions were held in the mornings from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

2.2 Participants

The 13 participants in this workshop were members of the technical sub-committee of the CNEA and were assisted by the WASH training consultant. These participants represented the agencies with water supply and sanitation activities in the Central African Republic (CAR): Ministere de l'Education, Societe Nationale des Eaux, Genie Rural, Ministere de la Sante Publique, Developpement Communautaire, Ministere des Travaux Publics et de l'Urbanisme, Ministere des Mines et de la Geologie, Ministere de l'Interieur, and la Ville Bangui.

2.3 Methodologies

Several formal training-type sessions were used, especially to define good facilitation characteristics and roles. The planning activity relied mainly on small group work. During the critique of the water and sanitation presentation open discussion was used. Decisions were made totally by group consensus. For the schedule of activities see calendar below.

2.4 Objectives

The overall objective for these sessions was to prepare the seminar facilitators and seminar support staff to carry out their roles and tasks during the actual seminar.

2.4.1 Main Objective No. 1

The main objective was to allow the facilitators to become familiar with their roles by:

- o Defining the role and characteristics of a good group facilitator in general.
- o Defining and spelling out the two main roles of a facilitator at the seminar, i.e. delivering the presentation on a water supply and sanitation theme and the processing of the questionnaires. This required allowing time for reading and critiquing the presentation and allowing time for working with the questionnaire processing forms.

Figure 1: MAY 1983

PLANNING ACTIVITIES

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p><u>May 9</u></p> <p>Arrival of participants and registration.</p> <p>Minutes of last week's activities. Final discussion of the program for the pre-seminar with all of the participants.</p> <p>Distribution of the per diem.</p>	<p><u>10</u></p> <p>Minutes of May 9.</p> <p>Session 1: Role and characteristics of a good group facilitator.</p> <p>Session 2: Exploration of the facilitator's role at the seminar.</p> <p>Set up the guidelines for the presentations.</p>	<p><u>11</u></p> <p>Minutes of May 10.</p> <p>How to process a questionnaire and record the data on the master sheet.</p> <p>Small group work: work plans.</p>	<p><u>12</u></p> <p>H O L I D A Y</p>	<p><u>13</u></p> <p>Reading and critique of the presentations.</p> <p>Small group work on work plans.</p>	<p><u>14</u></p> <p>Presentations and critique.</p> <p>Discussion and critique of the work plan done by the bureau for seminar administration.</p> <p>Discussion of next week's program.</p>
<p><u>16</u></p> <p>Presentations and critique.</p> <p>Small group work.</p>	<p><u>17</u></p> <p>Administrative details.</p> <p>Each group continued to work on its plan and to execute certain pre-seminar tasks.</p>	<p><u>18</u></p> <p>Exposes and critique.</p> <p>Administrative details.</p> <p>Work on the evaluation form for the participants to evaluate the seminar.</p>	<p><u>19</u></p> <p>Administrative details.</p> <p>Conclusion of work on the evaluation form.</p>	<p><u>20</u></p> <p>Presentation and critique.</p> <p>Final touches on the seminar program.</p> <p>Discussion of coffee break.</p>	<p><u>21</u></p> <p>Previewing of two films to be shown at the seminar.</p> <p>Decision on the wording for the certificates.</p>
<p><u>23</u></p> <p>H O L I D A Y</p>	<p><u>24</u></p> <p>Last minute details for the seminar.</p> <p>Groups did their jobs independently.</p>	<p><u>25</u></p> <p>Seminar starts.</p>			

- o Coming to an agreement on the basic principles of group dynamics in order to help the facilitators be good group discussion leaders.

2.4.2 Main Objective No. 2

The main objective was to allow the seminar support staff to become familiar with their roles and tasks by:

- o Setting up a work plan for each "bureau" of the support staff which would include the following categories: tasks, who, when, necessary materials, and observations. This plan was for the period until May 25.
- o Setting up the same kind of work plan for the period May 25 to 31 and for postseminar meetings.

2.5 Evaluation

Referring to the objectives of the planning activity sessions as stated, it should be noted that:

2.5.1 Main Objective No. 1

- o The participants had the opportunity to define the role of a good group facilitator. They came up with the following definition:

"A facilitator is a person who, by virtue of his experiences and characteristics, is able to lead his group toward a goal."
- o The most sought-after characteristics of a good facilitator, according to the participants, were the following:
 - Ability to establish and maintain good communication.
 - Available to his group during work sessions.
 - Interested in the task.
 - A good "dialoguer."
 - Able to be concise.
 - Intelligent, poised, and experienced.
 - Has active listening skills.
 - Can "animate" the group.
 - Knows about good group dynamics.

Thus, the role and characteristics of a good group facilitator in general were defined during the planning activities, meeting part of the first objective. Of course, the complete achievement of this objective will only be observable at the end of the seminar when data from the evaluation forms are collected.

The participants of the planning activities sessions set up the guidelines which each facilitator's presentation should follow. Each presentation on a water and sanitation theme would have the following parts: introduction, strategy outline, basic data, implementation, human resources, popular participation, appropriate technology, and financing.

During the planning activities, each facilitator had the opportunity to practice his presentation before his colleagues. This served as a check to see whether or not everything about his theme had been covered. This also gave the facilitators an idea of how long each presentation would take. Although several presentations needed reworking after their initial reading, this rehearsal proved invaluable, and part of the first objective was met.

Part of Objective No. 1 concerned preparing the facilitators to process the questionnaires. Even though the processing forms were made up during the planning sessions, the facilitators never had the chance to practice using them. Because of this, there were problems during the seminar when the facilitators were confronted with the participants' questionnaires. Several facilitators had trouble with the master sheets (which contained numerous errors). Thus, in light of what happened at the seminar, this objective can be said to be only partially met.

As for the part of Objective No. 1 regarding working toward an understanding of the principles of group dynamics, it must be understood that time did not allow the facilitators to study this concept in any depth. Even though the seminar was postponed, allowing for more time to spend on planning activities, the participants in these sessions were only able to meet in the mornings and a few of the afternoons. The participants themselves decided that the afternoons should be spent taking care of their regular workloads and doing logistical work for the seminar.

The documents brought by the consultant were distributed to the participants and they were urged to read them and ask questions. More time should have been made available to study group dynamics. The participants' level of understanding of the workings of a group varied tremendously from facilitator to facilitator. This meant that the quality of work of each of the groups during the seminar was not always even.

2.5.2 Main Objective No. 2

The planning activity did allow every member of the seminar support staff to develop a work plan and to submit this plan to his colleagues for review and revision. This procedure really helped each support staff member because ideas from all were pooled. Even though there were logistic problems, this objective was met.

The preseminar planning activity proved to be indispensable in helping the staff prepare both logistically and organizationally for the actual seminar. Even with all the days available to the group (from May 9 to 24), a lot still remained to be done at the last minute.

During the preseminar workshop, one of the most fortunate outcomes was the internal cohesion that developed among members of the staff. Although this is rarely announced as a formal objective for any preseminar activity, an esprit de corps is essential because it ensures that staff members will communicate with each other and will feel at ease doing so. These good feelings are also communicated to the seminar participants and make the atmosphere more conducive to sharing--the real purpose of the seminar.

2.6 Lessons Learned

A number of lessons can be learned from looking back at the preseminar planning activities:

- o A preseminar workshop needs a minimum of two weeks when there are difficult logistics and facilitators need a good dose of group dynamics.
- o If the participants are going to be group facilitators, it is essential that they have the opportunity to learn as much as they can about group dynamics and also to have the opportunity to practice some of this new knowledge. This allows them to "rehearse" in a supportive environment before attacking the real thing.
- o If the participants are going to perform a complicated task during the seminar, like the processing of questionnaires, it is essential that they have time to become familiar with the task and with the accompanying instruments before tackling the job.
- o During a preseminar planning activity, the participants really face two monumental jobs: logistics and "content". Even though both aspects of a seminar are of equal and complementary importance, the actual seminar content (that is, what the participants will be doing) tends to take second place to logistical considerations during this planning phase. Care needs to be taken so that this does not happen.
- o It would be a good idea to post all work plans that were made up during the preseminar workshop in a room reserved for the seminar staff so that all the team members could check them out during the seminar on a daily basis. Some of the support staff forgot that their work plans included contact and coordination with other staff members. Also, these work plans form the basis of what might be called a job description for each of the "bureaus" of the seminar staff.

Chapter 3

THE SEMINAR

3.1 Where and When

The opening and closing ceremonies of the National Seminar on Water and Sanitation were held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The working sessions were held at the Union Douaniere et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale. The seminar ran from May 25 through May 31, 1983 with no sessions on Sunday, May 29 (see program below).

3.2 Participants

Forty-six delegates drawn from the provinces of the CAR and from Bangui participated in the seminar along with the seminar staff (drawn from the technical subcommittee). These participants represented the same agencies as the technical subcommittee members and were selected from the six regions as defined by the Department of Agriculture. The participants represent, in most cases, the person directly responsible for that agency's activities in the field. A list of the participants is included in Appendix D.

3.3. Methodologies

Speeches, presentations of water and sanitation themes, small group work with "report out" and discussions in plenary sessions.

3.4 Seminar Objectives

The objectives originally set up for the seminar by the subcommittee during the consultant's visit in February were modified slightly by the participants of the planning activity. Once the seminar program began to take definite shape and once it was learned that the two technical consultants would not be present at the postseminar meeting, it became evident that the objectives drafted in February no longer matched the anticipated outcomes for the seminar. The participants in the planning activity formulated the following set of objectives.

At the end of the seminar, the participants:

o Will have knowledge of:

- (1) The major points of the Water and Sanitation Decade as outlined by the United Nations.
- (2) The different steps which led up to the writing of the document, "Politique et Strategies en Matiere d'Eau et d'Assainissement en Republique Centrafricaine".

Figure 2: SEMINAR PROGRAM

MAY 25-31, 1983

Wednesday

May 25

Technical speech by the High Commissioner for Plan.

Political speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Presentation of the program to the participants.

Division of participants into regional groups.

Administrative details.

Travel Allowance.

Speech on the Water Decade by Mr. Harper, Resident Representative for the United Nations

Speech on the History of the CNEA by Nnette Nambilo, President interim of the technical subcommittee. Film.

Sunday - May 29

No program.

Thursday

26

Presentations:

1. Water in Urban Areas by Charles Sana.

2. Water in Rural Areas by Martin-Joseph Maripe.

3. Sanitation in Rural and Urban Areas by Michel Niabode.

4. Hygiene and Health Education by Honorat Ouilibona-Cockciss.

Film

5. Human Resources by Germain Aoungbi-Koizo.

6. Popular Participation by Nnette Nambilo.

Film.

Monday - May 30

How to fill in a project form by Daniel Valery.

Group work.

Presentation of recommendation from each group and discussion.

Distribution of evaluation forms and detailed questionnaires.

Friday

27

Small group work: Processing the questionnaires and writing a report.

Tuesday - May 31

Reading of the recommendations by the Head Reporter of the CNEA.

Closing speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Saturday

28

Completion of work from May 27.

Presentation of group reports in plenary.

- (3) Basic data and information collected by the authors of the above document relating to national level strategies and policies in water and sanitation.
 - (4) Basic data and information collected by themselves in the regions relating to water and sanitation issues and will share this knowledge with the national staff.
- o Will have provided the necessary information to the CNEA to permit the formulation of recommendation which will serve as the foundation for the design of short-term action projects.

3.5 Evaluation

The first evaluation of the seminar, like that of the preseminar planning sessions, must consider whether or not the original objectives were met. However, at the writing of this report, the CNEA did not have the opportunity to process the participants' evaluation forms. Thus, this report can only deal with the following rather subjective evaluation done by the seminar committee members at the last evening meeting before the start of the postseminar meetings.

The participants are now sensitive to regional and national water and sanitation problems. This was due to the presentations given by each of the facilitators and to the informal exchanges during the breaks before, during, and after formal program hours. The document entitled Politique et Strategies en Matiere d'Eau et d'Assainissement, once read and digested by the participants, will also contribute to their understanding of water and sanitation issues in the CAR.

From the UN Resident Representative's speech, most participants gained an understanding, although somewhat rudimentary, of the outlines of the UN's Water Decade, its policies, hopes, and strategies.

The participants provided the CNEA with a great deal of information about the present water and sanitation conditions in all of the regions. This information, which will be complemented by data and statistics from the detailed questionnaires to be sent in to the CNEA by the regional participants; will become the foundation for the development of certain region-specific projects.

The participants of the seminar now feel that they have a certain responsibility as "delegates" of the CNEA in the regions and it is hoped will think of themselves as "designated provincial representatives."

With the help of the two technical consultants, Leger and Valery, the participants filled out a "fiche de projet" (project data sheet) as a practical exercise. Leger also taught the participants how to fill out a "problem chart."

3.6 Remarks

Certain lessons can be drawn from this first experience in the development of planning capabilities in the CAR. These lessons should serve to guide and orient future WASH activities.

The presence of a water and sanitation expert (planner and technician) at both the seminar and the postseminar is essential. It would be preferable if this person could also attend the preseminar planning activities. Although these preseminar planning sessions are almost "content free", a technician's presence would have been helpful. Since the purpose of the seminar is to gather technical information, and the preseminar workshop planned the seminar, it would have been useful to know what kinds of water and sanitation data are necessary for the formulation of a short-term action plan based on the information gathered.

The amount of work that is needed to put together a seminar on the national level is overwhelming and demands that there be adequate numbers of personnel. To ask people to fill two functions (that of group facilitator and seminar support staff) is to ask too much of anyone. Therefore, it is recommended that staffing commitments be made as far as possible in advance to assure adequate personnel.

Even though the objectives for the seminar were sent to the participants before the seminar started, these objectives were not fully explained to the participants until day two. This explanation should have happened on day one, in the second half of the morning. This would have eliminated a lot of confusion which cropped up during the morning of the second day. The participants were unclear as to their roles and what was expected of them as regional delegates.

If a change is made during the course of the seminar, as many people on the staff as possible should be notified and/or consulted. This avoids sending a mixed message to the participants and lets all staff members feel involved.

Chapter 4

POSTSEMINAR MEETING

4.1 Where and When

The postseminar meeting was held from June 1 to 4, 1983 in the conference room of the Ministry of Agriculture, Bangui. Working sessions were from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

4.2 Participants

The same members of the technical subcommittee plus a representative from each of the six provincial regions participated in the post seminar meeting.

4.3 Methodology

The meeting consisted of round table discussions and small group work.

4.4 Objectives

Originally, during the preseminar and before the arrival of P. Leger, the technical committee of the CNEA had decided on the following objectives for the postseminar meeting:

- o The analysis the participants' recommendations.
- o The design of short-term action plans which would be implemented as soon as possible.
- o The presentation of these plans for approval to the CNEA.
- o Preparation for the technical seminar.
- o The drawing up of a schedule of activities for the technical committee for the months to come.

These objectives were changed somewhat because there would be no technical consultant present at the postseminar. It was decided by the technical committee that the main objective of the postseminar meeting would be the preparation of a document which would contain the short-term action plan. (This document will be presented to the local donor community during a meeting in July.)

4.5 Schedule of Events

June 1 Meeting of the technical committee with regional representatives present.

- Objective for the postseminar meeting were announced.
- The possibilities for different parts of the documents were discussed and agreed upon.
- The committee was divided up into four working groups, each to write a part of the document.

June 2 Each group worked on its own section.

- Introduction.
- Previous water and sanitation projects and projects in the planning stage.
- Objectives and strategies.
- Actions to be undertaken, conclusions, and calendar.

June 3 Small group work.

June 4 Each group presented its work for review and discussion. Visit by Dr. Dijon. Decision to appoint a small committee to study Dr. Dijon's proposals.

4.6 Commentary

In the original plans, the technical consultants were to have attended the seminar and postseminar meeting. In this way they would be able to follow all the proceedings and could help the CNEA design a short-term action plan at the end of the seminar.

However, the seminar dates were moved, and because of commitments elsewhere, the two consultants were only able to remain in Bangui for the seminar. Thus, with the agreement of the consultants, the technical committee slightly modified the seminar and postseminar programs. These changes would allow the seminar staff to gain the most information possible from the participants and would also permit the consultants to think in more precise terms about what should constitute the short-term action plan.

Thus, during the seminar, the questionnaires originally sent to the participants were processed. The data, statistics, and information from these questionnaires would be recorded first on the forms and after discussion problems would be formulated and put on the problem chart. This latter activity had not originally been scheduled. These problem charts required each group to identify three regional problems, three actions designed to help solve the problem, constraints, facilities, and the "who" and the "when" for each activity. These charts will later be strengthened by the information received from the second questionnaire (distributed to the participants during the seminar and requiring more detailed responses). All this data will be used by the technical committee to design specific regional projects as part of the short-term action plan.

After having participated in the seminar and knowing they could not attend the postseminar, the two consultants devised a short-term action plan which essentially has two parts. Instead of immediately designing specific projects for the regions, the two consultants proposed that the short-term action plan contain one project proposal to ensure financing and thus the continued existence of the CNEA (which would begin working on the specific projects). The other part would consist of a project proposal which would have as an objective the design and financing of a master plan for water and sanitation strategies. This master plan would be put together during a twelve-month period by the CNEA with the help of a consultant.

This short-term action plan allows the committee to respond to immediate needs and also to work on a master plan for Decade activities. The calendar which follows sums up the activities as envisioned so far meeting:

June 1-4	Postseminar.
June 1-30	Writing of the document to contain the two-phase short-term action plan.
July	Meeting of local donors to help finance the short-term action plan.
July 1-30	Gathering data from the field.
August 1-30	Designing specific regional project proposals. Consultant available August, September, October.
October 1-30	Final touches on the project proposals.
November	Presentation of proposals at international donors' meeting in Geneva.

Chapter 5

CONSULTANT RECOMMENDATIONS

- o The technical seminar suggested in WASH Field Report No. 72 should be postponed until after a master plan has been developed.
- o Each person who comes to work on the CAR project should be thoroughly briefed on its history and development before arrival in CAR. This recommendation also appears in WASH Field Report No. 72 and was not observed in the case of a consultant who arrived during the postseminar meeting.
- o The U.S. Embassy in Bangui and USAID in Yaounde should do everything in their power to obtain financing for the continued activity of the CNEA.
- o A consultant (expert in water and sanitation planning) should be made available to help the CNEA with the design of specific project proposals scheduled for the fall of 1983.
- o Communication among all parties should be maintained including the U.S. Embassy in Bangui, GOCAR, UN, USAID, WASH, etc.
- o Every effort should be made to see that the CNEA receives the help it needs and deserves. Because of the effort and time put in by its members, thus demonstrating their dedication to the project, all concerned parties should be willing to make a like contribution.
- o If this project is to be used as a model for others like it (and it should), complete records and documents should be kept.

APPENDIX A

WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH (WASH) PROJECT
ORDER OF TECHNICAL DIRECTION (OTD) NUMBER 106
July 20, 1982

Camp, Dresser & McKee, Inc.
WASH PROJECT
JUL 20 1982

TO: Dennis Warner, Ph.D., P.E.
WASH Contract Project Director

FROM: Victor W.R. Wehman, Jr., P.E., R.S. *VWW*
A.I.D. WASH Project Manager
A.I.D./S&T/H/WS

SUBJECT: Provision of Technical Assistance Under WASH Project
Scope of Work for USAID/Central African Republic (Bangui)

REF: A) BANGUI 1810
B) STATE 181172, 3 June 82
C) WASH Telex No. 252, 8 July 82
D) BANGUI 2097, 3 July 82
E) BANGUI 2091, 3 July 82
F) YAOUNDE 5690, 17 July 82

1. WASH contractor requested to provide technical assistance to USAID/CAR as per Ref. E, para. 2.
2. WASH contractor/subcontractor/consultants authorized to expend up to 15 person days of effort for preliminary coordination of scope of work described in Ref. E, para. 2 over a two month period to accomplish this technical assistance.
3. Contractor authorized up to 10 person days of international/domestic per diem to accomplish this technical assistance.
4. Contractor to coordinate with AFR/TR/HNP (J. Shepperd), AFR/TR/ENGR (J. Snead), CAR desk officer and CAR Project Development officer in AFR/PD, and should provide copies of this OTD along with periodic progress reports as requested by S&T/H/WS or Africa Bureau personnel.
5. Contactor authorized to provide for one (1) international round trip from Washington D.C. to Paris, France; to Bangui, CAR; to Paris, France; to Washington D.C. during life of this OTD.
6. Contractor authorized local travel within CAR as necessary and appropriate to accomplish this technical assistance effort NTE \$900 without prior written approval of A.I.D. WASH Project Manager.
7. Contractor authorized to obtain local interpreter, secretarial, graphics, or reproduction services in CAR as necessary to accomplish tasks. These services are in addition to the level of effort specified in para. 2 and para. 3 above NTE \$900 without prior written approval of A.I.D. WASH Project Manager. Mission is encouraged to provide support if available and appropriate.

8. Contractor authorized to provide for car or vehicle rental if necessary and appropriate to facilitate effort. USAID/Bangui is encouraged to provide mission vehicles if available and appropriate.
9. WASH contractor will adhere to normal established administrative and financial controls as established for WASH mechanism in WASH contract.
10. WASH contractor should definitely be prepared to administratively or technically backstop field consultants and subcontractors.
11. Contractor to leave a coordinated draft report with USAID/Bangui before leaving CAR. Final report is due within 30 days of return by consultant to U.S.
12. Mission should be contacted immediately and technical assistance initiated as soon as convenient to USAID.
13. Appreciate your prompt attention to this matter. Good Luck.

WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH (WASH) PROJECT
ORDER OF TECHNICAL DIRECTION (OTD) NUMBER 106 ^{WASH PROJECT} ^{WASH PROJECT}
AMENDMENT No. 1
August 20, 1982

AUG 23 1982

TO: Dr. Dennis Warner, Ph.D., P.E.
WASH Contract Project Director

FROM: Mr. Victor W.R. Wehman Jr., P.E., R.S. *VWW*
AID WASH Project Manager
AID/S&T/H/WS

SUBJECT: Provision of Technical Assistance Under WASH Project
Scope of Work for USAID/Central African Republic (Bangui)

REFERENCES: A) Bangui 1810
B) State 181172, 3 June 1982
C) WASH Telex No. 252, 8 July 1982
D) Bangui 2097, 3 July 1982
E) Bangui 2091, 3 July 1982
F) Yaounde 5690, 17 July 1982
G) WASH Telex No. 311, 17 August 1982
H) Bangui 2590, 18 August 1982
I) Recommendations for Initial Water and Sanitation
Decade Planning Activities in the Central African
Republic, WASH Field Report No. 53, August 1982,
(Final Draft for Review)
J) OTD #106, dated 20 July 1982

1. Paragraph 2 of subject OTD # 106 (Ref J) is cancelled. New para 2
of OTD # 106 is now to read as follows:

"2. WASH contractor/subcontractor/consultants authorized to expend
up to 105 person days of effort for preliminary coordination of
scope of work described in Ref. E, para 2 and Ref I, para 5.2.2
(Preparation of Water and Sanitation Strategy Document) over a
four (4) month period to accomplish this technical assistance effort.

2. Paragraph 3 of subject OTD #106 (Ref J) is cancelled. New para 3
of OTD #106 is now to read as follows:

"3. Contractor authorized up to 85 person days of international/
domestic per diem to accomplish this technical assistance effort."

3. Paragraph 5 of subject OTD #106 is cancelled. New para 5 of OTD
106 is now to read as follows:

"5. Contractor authorized to provide for Four (4) international
round trips from consultants home base to Washington D.C. (for
briefings and preparatory work) to Bangui CAR to Washington D.C.
(for debriefings and preparatory work for third stage of effort)
to consultants home base."

4. Nothing follows.

WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH (WASH) PROJECT
ORDER OF TECHNICAL DIRECTION (OTD) NUMBER 106
AMENDMENT NO. 2
December 09, 1982

TO: Dennis Warner, Ph.D., P.E.
WASH Contract Project Director

FROM: Victor W. R. Wehman, Jr., P.E., R.S. *VWR*
AID WASH Project Manager
AID/S&T/H/WS

SUBJECT: Provision of Technical Assistance Under WASH Project Scope of
Work for USAID/Central African Republic (Bangui)

REFERENCE: J) OTD #106, dated 20 July 1982

1. Paragraph 2 of subject OTD #106 (Reference J) is cancelled. New para. 2 of OTD #106 is now to read as follows:

"2. WASH contractor/subcontractor/consultants authorized to expend up to 160 days of effort for preliminary coordination of scope of work described in Ref. E, para. 2 and Ref. I, para. 5.2.2. (Preparation of Water and Sanitation Strategy Document) over a eight (8) month period to accomplish this technical assistance effort."

2. Paragraph 3 of subject OTD #106 (Ref. J) is cancelled. New para. 3 of OTD #106 is now to read as follows:

"3. Contractor authorized up to 105 person days of international/domestic per diem to accomplish this technical assistance effort."

3. Paragraph 5 of subject OTD #106 is cancelled. New para. 5 of OTD #106 is now to read as follows:

"5. Contractor authorized to provide for six (6) international roundtrips from consultants home base to Washington, D.C. (for briefings and preparatory work) to Bangui CAR to Washington, D.C. (for debriefings and preparatory work for third stage of effort) to consultants home base."

Camp, Dresser & McKee, Inc.
WASH PROJECT

DEC 16 1982

4. Paragraph 7 of subject OTD #106 is cancelled. New para. 7 of OTD #106 is now to read as follows:

"7. Contractor authorized to obtain local interpreter, secretarial, graphics, or reproduction services in CAR as necessary to accomplish tasks. These services are in addition to the level of effort specified in para. 2 and para. 3 above NTE \$2,000 without prior written approval of AID WASH Project Manager. Mission is encouraged to provide support if available and appropriate.

5. Nothing follows.

JHA/ddc

WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH (WASH) PROJECT
ORDER OF TECHNICAL DIRECTION (OTD) NUMBER 106
AMENDMENT NO. 3
January 13, 1983

TO: Dr. Dennis Warner, P.E.
WASH Contract Project Director

FROM: Victor W.R. Wehman, Jr., P.E., R.S. *VWW*
AID WASH Project Manager
AID/S&T/H/WS

SUBJECT: Provision of Technical Assistance Under WASH Project
Scope of Work for USAID/Central African Republic (Bangui)

REFERENCES: A) OTD #106, dated July 20, 1982
B) Bangui 001111, dated Jan 12, 1983

1. Para. 6 of subject OTD #106 (Ref A) is cancelled. New para. 6 of subject OTD #106 (Ref A) is now to read as follows:

"6. Contractor authorized local travel within CAR as necessary and appropriate to accomplish this technical assistance effort NTE \$5900 without the prior written approval of the AID WASH Project Manager. In conjunction with this local travel, consultants are authorized to rent or charter local vehicles, aircraft or other devices to accomplish this scope of work."

2. Nothing follows.

Camp, Dresser & McKee, Inc.
WASH PROJECT

JAN 13 1983

APR 8 1983

WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH (WASH) PROJECT
ORDER OF TECHNICAL DIRECTION (OTD) NUMBER 106
AMENDMENT NO. 4
7 April 1983

TO: Dr. Dennis Warner, Ph.D., P.E.
WASH Contract Project Director

FROM: Mr. Victor W. R. Wehman Jr., P.E., R.S. *VWR*
AID WASH Project Manager
AID/S&T/H/WS

SUBJECT: Provision of Technical Assistance Under WASH Project
Scope of Work for USAID/Central African Republic

REFERENCES: J) OTD # 106, dated July 20, 1982

1. Para 2 of subject OTD # 106 (Ref J) is cancelled. New para 2 to subject OTD # 106 (Ref J) is now to read as follows:

"2. WASH contractor/subcontractor/consultants authorized to expend up to 226 person days of effort for coordination and implementation of work described in Ref E to OTD # 106 and to scope of work described through Ref I., para 5.2.4. over an eleven (11) month period to accomplish this technical assistance effort."

2. Para 3 of subject OTD # 106 (Ref J) is cancelled. New para 3 to subject OTD # 106 (Ref J) is now to read as follows:

"3. Contractor authorized to expend up to 145 person days of international/domestic per diem to accomplish this technical assistance effort."

3. Para 5 of subject OTD # 106 (Ref J) is cancelled. New para 5 to subject OTD # 106 (Ref J) is now to read as follows:

"5. Contractor authorized to provide up to eight (8) international roundtrips from consultants home base to Washington D.C. (for Briefings and Preparatory Work) to Bangui, CAR for work on Pre-Seminar and Seminar and return to Washington, D.C. (for debriefings and preparatory work for 4th stage of effort) to consultants home base."

4. Nothing follows.

WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH (WASH) PROJECT
ORDER OF TECHNICAL DIRECTION (OTD) NUMBER 106
AMENDMENT NO. 5
11 July 1983

TO: Dr. Dennis Warner, Ph.D., P.E.
WASH Contract Project Director

FROM: Mr. Victor W.R. Wehman Jr., P.E., R.S.
AID WASH Project Manager
AID/S&T/H/WS

SUBJECT: Provision of Technical Assistance Under WASH Project
Scope of Work for USAID/Central African Republic

REFERENCES: A) OTD # 106, dated 20 July 1982

1. Para 2 of subject OTD # 106 (Ref A) is cancelled. New para 2 to subject OTD # 106 (Ref A) is now to read as follows:

"2. WASH contractor subcontractor/consultants authorized to expend up to 251 person days of effort for coordination and implementation of work described in Ref. E to OTD # 106 and to scope of work described through Ref I., para 5.2.4, over an eleven (11) month period to accomplish this technical assistance effort."

2. Para 3 of subject OTD # 106 (Ref A) is cancelled. New para 3 to subject OTD # 106 (Ref A) is now to read as follows:

"3. Contractor authorized to expend up to 159 person days of international/domestic per diem to accomplish this technical assistance effort."

3. Nothing follows.

APPENDIX B

FICHE DE DONNEES

SUR L'EAU ET ASSAINISSEMENT

I - INFORMATIONS GENERALES

PREFECTURE :

Population totale :
 Nombre de Centre Urbain :
 Nombre de village :
 Accessibilité dans la Préfecture :

II - APPROVISIONNEMENT EN EAU

	Puits	Forage	Source	Marigot Rivière etc.	Autres
. Nombre.....
. Nombre d'habitant desservi.....
. Distance moyenne aux utilisateurs
. Nombre aménagé.....
. Quantité d'eau
. saison sèche.....
. saison des pluies.....
Qualité de l'eau.....
Mode de puisage.....

Problèmes prioritaires d'approvisionnement en Eau Potable de la Préfecture :

III - A S S A I N I S S E M E N T

<p>A - <u>Evacuation des excretas</u></p>	<p><u>Centre Urbain</u></p>	<p><u>Village</u></p>
<p>Type de systèmes.....</p> <p>Nombre de maison desservie par le système.....</p> <p>Type de matériaux de construction</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>B - <u>Evacuation des déchets solides</u></p>	<p><u>Centre Urbain</u></p>	<p><u>Village</u></p>
<p>Système de collecte existant.....</p> <p>Mode d'évacuation finale.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>C - <u>Evacuation des eaux pluviales</u></p>	<p><u>Centre Urbain</u></p>	<p><u>Village</u></p>
<p>Type de système.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>

Problèmes particuliers d'Assainissement :

FICHE D'ENQUETE
SUR L'APPROVISIONNEMENT EN EAU POTABLE
ET ASSAINISSEMENT

PREFECTURE DE :
SOUS-PREFECTURE DE :

A - INFORMATIONS GENERALES SUR LA SOUS-PREFECTURE

- A-1 . Population totale :
 - A-2 . Nombre de Centres Urbains (Pop. de 10.000 ou plus) :
 - A-3 . Population des Centres Urbains :
 - A-4 . Nombre de Communes Rurales (Pop. entre 3000 à 9999 hab.) :
 - A-5 . Population des Centres Ruraux :
 - A-6 . Nombre de villages :
 - A-7 . Population totale des villages :
 - A-8 . Accessibilité routière :
 - a) - Inter-urbaine :
 - b) - Entre les Communes Rurales et les Centres Urbains :
 - c) - Entre les villages, les Communes et les Centres Urbains : ...
- A-9 . Services Techniques Publics représentés dans la Préfecture :
- GENIE RURAL S.N.E. SERVICE D'HYGIENE ET D'ASSAINISSE-
MENT DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE SERVICE D'URBANISME ET
CADASTRE SANTE TRAVAUX PUBLICS ENERCA
AUTRES (Précisez)
- A-10 . Etablissements Techniques Privés représentés dans la Sous-Préfec-
ture :

- a) - Sociétés de Ventes :
 - EQUIPEMENT HYDRAULIQUE
 - MATERIAUX DE CONSTRUCTION

- b) - Sociétés de Réparations
 - MECANIQUE
 - ELECTRO-MECANIQUE

A-11. Organisations de coopération étrangère travaillant éventuellement dans la Sous-Préfecture (citez les noms et les domaines d'intervention) :.....
.....

B - EAU POTABLE

	CENTRES URBAINS	COMMUNES RURALES	VILLAGES
B- 1 . Nombre ayant une adduction d'eau
B- 2 . Pourcentage de la population desservie par l'adduction d'eau.
B- 3 . Nombre de puits publics.....
B- 4 . Nombre de bornes fontaines.....
B- 5 . Nombre de puits publics aménagés
B- 6 . Pourcentage de la population utilisant les puits aménagés....
B- 7 . Nombre de forages.....
B- 8 . Nombre de forages en fonctionnement.....
B- 9 . Pourcentage de la population utilisant les forages.....
B-10 . Nombre de sources d'eau utilisées comme A.E.P.....
B-11 . Nombre de sources aménagées.....
B-12 . Pourcentage de la population utilisant les sources aménagées.
B-13 . Pourcentage de la population utilisant les eaux brutes de surface (marigot, rivières, etc....)
B-14 . Distance moyenne à parcourir pour accéder à un point d'eau (en km).....
B-15 . Estimez le pourcentage de points d'eau qui tarissent en saison sèche :			
a) - Puits.....
b) - Sources.....
c) - Forages.....
d) - Eaux de surface.....
B-16 . Estimez le pourcentage de points d'eau qui tarissent en saison de pluie :			
a) - Puits.....
b) - Sources.....
c) - Forages.....
d) - Eau de surface.....

B-17 . Mode de stockage de l'eau à domicile :

a) - Canaris.....	:	:	:	:
b) - Cuvette.....	:	:	:	:
c) - Marmite avec couvercles.....	:	:	:	:
d) - Sceau.....	:	:	:	:
e) - Autres (précisez).....	:	:	:	:
.....	:	:	:	:
.....	:	:	:	:

B-18 . Y a-t-il des projets d'approvisionnement en Eau Potable dans la Sous-Préfecture ? oui non

B-19 . Si oui, décrivez brièvement ces projets (Types d'A.E.P. en construction, le nombre d'A.E.P., le nombre de personnes qui seront desservies, les activités du projet, l'agence(s) responsable(s)).

B-20 . La population participe-t-elle volontiers aux projets de Développement Communautaire dans la Sous-Préfecture ? Et sous quelle forme se présente cette participation ?

en nature en espèce

B-21 . Quel(s) est (sont) le(s) problème(s) d'A.E.P. dans la Sous-Préfecture ? (Décrivez-les brièvement).

C - A S S A I N I S S E M E N T

<u>Evacuation des excretas</u>	<u>CENTRES URBAINS</u>	<u>COMMUNES RURALES</u>	<u>VILLAGES</u>
C-1 . Nombre de maisons.....	.....	.....	.....
C-2 . Nombre de maisons disposent d'un système d'évacuation :			
par latrines.....	.....	.....	.....
par fosses septiques.....	.....	.....	.....
autres. (Décrivez).....	.....	.....	.....
.....
C-3 . Pourcentage de la population utilisant :			
les latrines.....	.....	.....	.....
les fosses septiques.....	.....	.....	.....
les autres méthodes.....	.....	.....	.....
C-4 . Mode de construction des installations :			
% en dur.....	.....	.....	.....
% en matériaux de récupération.....	.....	.....	.....
% divers.....	.....	.....	.....
<u>Evacuation des déchets solides</u>	<u>CENTRES URBAINS</u>	<u>COMMUNES RURALES</u>	<u>VILLAGES</u>
C-5 . Existe-t-il un système de collecte ?.....	.....	.....	.....
C-6 . Mode d'évacuation finale :			
% par enfouissement.....	.....	.....	.....
% par incinération.....	.....	.....	.....
% par décharge brut.....	.....	.....	.....

.../...

<u>Evacuation des eaux pluviales</u>	CENTRES URBAINS	CENTRES RURAUX	VILLAGES
C-7 . Existe-t-il un réseau de drainage ?.....
C-8 . Y a-t-il des inondations importantes lors des fortes averses ?.....

C-9. Existe-t-il des projets d'Assainissement dans la Sous-Préfecture ?
 Oui non

C-10. Si oui, décrivez brièvement ces projets en construction, le nombre de personnes qui seront touchées, les activités des projets, l'agence(s) responsable(s).

C-11. La population participe-t-elle volontiers aux projets de Développement Communautaire dans la Sous-Préfecture ?
 Sous quelle forme se présente cette participation ?
 en nature en espèce.

C-12. Quel(s) est (sont) le(s) problème(s) urgent(s) d'assainissement dans la Sous-Préfecture ? (Décrivez brièvement).

D - INFORMATIONS DIVERSES

D-1 . Nom de la personne ayant rempli le questionnaire :.....
.....

D-2 . Titre et fonction :.....
.....

D-3 . Services, organisations et personnes contractées ayant permis
de remplir le questionnaire :.....
.....
.....

D-4 . Date :.....

APPENDIX C

Seminar Staffing Chart

President: NAMBILO, Nenette

Finances: OUILIBONA, Honorat

Coordinator: N'TENOMBI, Faustin
SANA, Charles

Reporters: N'GOUANZE, Fidele
DEMANE, Albert
NIABODE, Michel

Pool: MARIPE, Martin
GOYEKO, Mathieu
N'GOGUI, Paul

Protocol: AOUNGBI, Germain
GONIPOU, Samuel
ZONAS, Jean-Baptiste

Consultants: LEGER, Pierre (WASH)
VALERY, Daniel (OMS)
LEONHARDT, Tom (WASH)

Delegate from Bangui: YALE, Daniel

APPENDIX D

SEMINAIRE SUR L'EAU ET L'ASSAINISSEMENT

du 25 au 31 Mai 1983

Fiche de présence du 26 Mai 1983

N°	Noms & Prénoms	Provenance	Département
1	VALERY Daniël	-	OMS
2	NDOMA Noël	Bangui	Santé
3	BAYONNE Pierre	Berbérati	Santé
4	EMASSE P.Léonard	Berbérati	S.N.E.
5	DIEU Jacques	Bangui	Mines & Géologie
6	POIZONE Philippe	Bangui	"-"
7	K O N A Martine	Bangui	Affaires Sociales
8	FEI-GAN Fernand	Bangui	"-"
9	SENAPAI Etienne	Bangui	"-"
10	YAKOZO Jean-Pierre	Bambari	Santé
11	MICKOT Etienne	Berbérati	Travaux Publics Ur.
12	TOUSSONEKEYA Jean	Bossangoa	Génie Rural
13	KPEFIO Adlophe	Bangui	Ministère Intérieur
14	GUINOT Jean-Brunot	Bangui	Energie Hydraulique
15	NGATI Henri	Bangui	Mines & Géologie
16	YAMBA Joseph	Bangui	Energie et Hydraul.
17	MARIFE Martin-Jos.	Bangui	GR -Minist. Agricul.
18	KENGUY Jacob	Bambari	S.N.E.
19	KOYESSE Lucien	Bouar	S.N.E.
20	ZONAS Jean-Baptiste	Bangui	Mairie Bangui
21	AOUNGBI-KOIZO Germain	Bangui	Génie Rural
22	NGAISSONA Jacques	Bozoum	Génie Rural
23	BABOUE Sylvain	Bozoum	Dévelop. Communaut.
24	YANGANA Augustin	Berbérati	-
25	SENGHA André	Bossangoa	-
26	ANDJIGBO-NDJANGA Alain	Sibut	-
27	KAMCUN Laurent	-	Dévelop. Communaut.
29	BOBERE Messac	M' Baïki	-
30	KONGEANDI Raymond	M' Baïki	-
31	IDRISS-INANEL	Bangui	Santé
32	ALLE Michel	Bangui	Santé
33	O R I A Elie	Eatangafo	Génie Rural
34	BOUZOU Georges	Pimbo	Génie Rural
35	BOSSOKPI Elie	Bouar	-
36	DJADA Emmanuel	Ombella-MP.	-
37	NDAPAGO Abel	Dekoa	-
38	POUNAGANDJI Joël	-	-
39	ADAMOU-ISSA	Bocaranga	-
40	SOMION Albert	Ombella-MP.	-

41	TOADERA	Philippe	Yaloké	
42	NDAITOROUA	Paul	Bangui	-
43	SILINGHIA		Bangui	Santé
44	PADANGA	Joseph	Bossangoa	-
45	MOSSENGALI	Michel	Bouar	-
46	OZZENGUET	Thaddée	Sibut	Génie Rural
47	DAKADOUHON	Bernard	Bria	Génie Rural
48	NGOULAKA	Etienne	Bangassou	Génie Rural
49	Y A L E	Danièle	Bangui	S.N.E.
50	NAMEILO	Nenette	Bangui	Affaires Sociales
51	S A N A	Charles	Bangui	S.N.E.
52	N' TELNGUMBI	Faustin	Bangui	TP-Urbanisme
53	N' GOUANZE	Fidèle	Bangui	Génie Rural
54	DEMANE	Daniël-Vivien	Bangui	E.N.
55	NIARODE	Michel	Bangui	Cadastre
56	OUILICONA-COCKISS		Bangui	Santé
57	TOUAKOUZOU	J-Christophe	Bangui	Presse
58	PERRIERE	J-Louis	-	-
59	NGOGUI	Paul	Bangui	Mairie - Bangui

APPENDIX E

COMITE NATIONAL DE L'EAU ET DE
L'ASSAINISSEMENT

PRESIDENCE

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

REPARTITION DES SEMINARISTES EN
GROUPES DE TRAVAIL

1° GROUPE

MM. BAYONNE	Pierre
YANGANA	Augustin
BOSSOKPI	Elie
EMASSE	Léonard
KOISSE	Lucien
MOSENGALI	Michel
MICKOT	Etienne

2° GROUPE

MM. PANDAGA	Joseph
TOUSSONEKEYA	Jean
NGAISSONA	Jacques
O R I A	Elie
BABOUE	Silvain
KAMOUN	Laurent
ADAMOU	ISSA
SENGHA	André

3° GROUPE

MM. OZZENQUET	Thaddée
DAITOULOUM	Paul
ANDJIGBO-NDJANGA	Alain
YAKOZO	Jean-Pierre

4° GROUPE

MM. MOGBADJI	Raymond
BOUZOU	Georges
TOADERA	Philippe
DJADA	Emmanuel
SOMION	Albert
POUNANGANDJI	Joël
BOBERE	Messao

5° GROUPE

MM. DJEKI	Moïse
KENGUI	Jacob
M'BOUTOU	Marcel

6° GROUPE

MM. NGOULAKA	Etienne
ENDJIKE	Simon

7° GROUPE

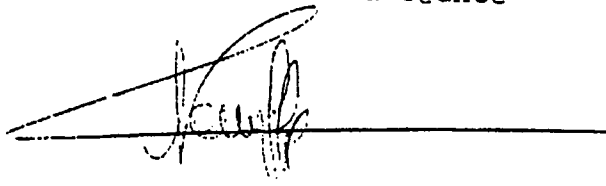
MM. YALE	Daniel	MM. NGATI	Henri	Mlle KOUN/	Martine
ZONAS	Jean-Baptiste	DIEU	Jacques	Dr. KPOSSA	MAMADOU
KOIZENE	Philippe	PEGAN	Fernand	Dr. LIMBASSA	Jean
		SENAPAI	Etienne		

.../...

Dr. SILINGHIA Dieudonné
Mr. A K E Michel

MM. NDOMA Noël
IDRISS INANE

Le Président de la Séance



N. NAMBILC.-

Le Secrétaire

M. GOYEKO.-

RECOMMANDATIONS RELATIVES AUX TRAVAUX
DU PREMIER SEMINAIRE NATIONAL SUR L'EAU
ET L'ASSAINISSEMENT

- Considérant l'insuffisance quantitative et qualitative d'eau sur toute l'étendue du pays;
- Considérant l'insuffisance des points d'eau aménagés en milieu rural et le système d'adduction d'eau en milieu ~~rural~~ urbain;
- Considérant le taux élevé de maladies hydriques dues à la consommation des eaux non potables et le manque d'assainissement dans la plupart des centres urbains et dans le milieu rural.
- Considérant l'absence de système de contrôle de la surveillance continue de la qualité de l'eau sur toute l'étendue du territoire national.
- Considérant la nécessité impérieuse de doter les centres urbains et le milieu rural d'ouvrages pouvant garantir la fourniture d'eau en quantité et en qualité suffisante en toute saison et de l'assainissement de l'environnement;
- Considérant l'insuffisance de moyens d'information, de communication et d'Education Sanitaire;
- Considérant l'urbanisation anarchique de nos centres urbains, qui pose de sérieux problèmes à l'exécution des opérations d'adduction d'eau et d'assainissement;
- Considérant le rôle important que peut jouer la population dans la gestion, l'entretien des points d'eau et des ouvrages d'assainissement;

- Considérant l'insuffisance d'encadrement des populations urbaines et rurales;
- Considérant la priorité à donner aux zones les plus démunies; les plus déshéritées et ou frappées des calamités dans le domaine Eau et Assainissement;
- Considérant l'impact positif du 1er Séminaire National sur l'Eau et Assainissement sur les Agents de différents secteurs ayant pris part audit Séminaire;
- Rappelant les objectifs fixés par les Nations Unies pour la Décennie de l'Eau et Assainissement à savoir l'Eau pour tous d'ici 1990;
- Considérant la politique et les stratégies nationales en matière d'Eau et Assainissement;
- Le 1er Séminaire National sur l'Eau et Assainissement tenu à Bangui du 25 au 31 Mai 1983

Recommande

I°/ Dans le domaine de l'Eau

- 1° - Que des recherches hydrogéologiques soient effectuées sur l'ensemble du Pays afin de faciliter les études de Factibilité des projets d'approvisionnement en eau;
- 2° - Que les études soient faites dans le domaine de l'approvisionnement en eau potable, aussi bien dans les centres urbains qu'en milieu rural;
- 3° - Que des puits et des forages soient effectués dans les localités qui en sont dépourvues et plus particulièrement dans le Nord du Pays;
- 4° - Que soient aménagés les points d'eau et les puits existants
- 5° - Que les centres et les postes de santé soient dotés de médicaments afin d'éviter la prolifération des maladies d'origine hydrique sur toute l'étendue du territoire du Pays.
- 6° - Qu'un effort soutenu soit fait pour doter les autres centres urbains dépourvus de système d'adduction d'eau.

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- 7° - Qu'un effort soit fait pour étendre les réseaux de distribution d'eau dans les quartiers des villes où existe le système et installation des bornes - fontaines, dans les quartiers à faible densité de population;
- 8° - Que le laboratoire national de santé publique soit fonctionnel afin de réaliser les analyses physico-chimiques et bactériologiques de l'eau;
- 9° - Que les régions sanitaires soient dotées de trousseaux d'analyses bactériologiques.

II - Dans le domaine de l'assainissement :

- 1 - que des réseaux d'évacuation des eaux usées et pluviales soient construits dans les zones urbaines et que les municipalités organisent régulièrement la collecte des ordures ménagères.
- 2 - que la population soit largement sensibilisée pour la construction des latrines et des trous à ordures suivant des normes appropriées;
- 3 - que le creusement de grands collecteurs d'eaux pluviales et le curage de ceux existants reprennent dans les centres urbains et que le creusement des rigoles soit entrepris dans le secteur rural;
- 4 - que les textes relatifs à la législation sanitaire soient élaborés;

III Dans le domaine commun à l'eau et à l'assainissement.

- 1°- Que des crédits et des dotations en matériels soient alloués par le gouvernement aux différents services intervenant dans le domaine de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement (Génie Rural, Direction de l'Assainissement et de la Salubrité de l'Environnement, Direction Générale de l'Urbanisme, Mairies, structures techniques d'animation rurale, Mines et Géologie etc.... pour leur permettre de remplir décemment leur mission.

- 2° - Que le gouvernement alloue des crédits suffisants au Comité National de l'Eau pour lui permettre de mener à bien sa mission;
- 3° - Que le Comité National de l'Eau et Assainissement recherche des bourses pour la formation des cadres dans le domaine de l'Eau et Assainissement;
- 4° - Que le processus de formation des encadreurs dans le domaine de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement soit mis en place d'une part et d'autre part que des recyclages soient organisés à l'intention des ceux existants;
- 5° - Que des thèmes de formation technique élémentaire soient élaborés à l'intention des populations;
- 6° - Que le Gouvernement légalise par des textes officiels, les structures villageoises existantes (comité des villages intégrés, comité d'hygiène des quartiers) en vue de mieux responsabiliser les populations.
- 7° - Que des crédits et des dotations en matériels soient alloués au service d'éducation pour la santé pour sensibiliser, informer et éduquer la population;
- 8° - Qu'il soit mis en place un Centre National de Recherches et d'Etudes sur le technologie appropriée en matière d'Eau et d'Assainissement avec l'appui du Haut-Commissariat chargé de la Recherche Scientifique et Technologique;
- 9° - Que la Direction Générale de l'Urbanisme dote toutes les villes de plans directeurs d'urbanisme et d'assainissement et actualise ceux existants en veillant à leur application;

IV - Dans le domaine général

- 1° - Que les structures d'animation et formation rurales soient étendues sur l'ensemble du pays;
- 2° - Que les autorités administratives et politiques locales favorisent les mouvements de jeunesse et de comité de village et de quartiers.

- 3° - Que le Comité technique du Comité National de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement suive et évalue les projets;
- 4° - Que le Comité National de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement effectue régulièrement des missions pour coordonner les activités en matière d'Eau et Assainissement;
- 5° - Que le Comité National de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement organise chaque année durant la décennie, des séminaires en vue de redynamiser les responsables oeuvrant dans le secteur et sensibiliser les populations dans le domaine de l'Eau et l'Assainissement.

MOTION SPECIALE DE REMERCIEMENT

Vu l'intérêt que le Comité Militaire de Redressement National porte au bien être de la population,

Vu la volonté manifeste du gouvernement d'avoir adhéré aux principes de la décennie de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement,

Considérant la politique et les stratégies nationales en matière d'Eau et d'Assainissement mises en place:

Les Séminaristes remercient le Gouvernement du Comité Militaire de Redressement National et plus particulièrement son Président, le Général d'Armée André KOLINGBA, Chef de l'Etat pour avoir oeuvré à la tenue de ce premier Séminaire National sur l'Eau et l'Assainissement.