



WATER AND SANITATION
FOR HEALTH PROJECT

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TRAINING SUPPORT FOR URBAN SANITATION ACTIVITIES IN DJIBOUTI

WASH FIELD REPORT NO. 200

JANUARY 1987

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by

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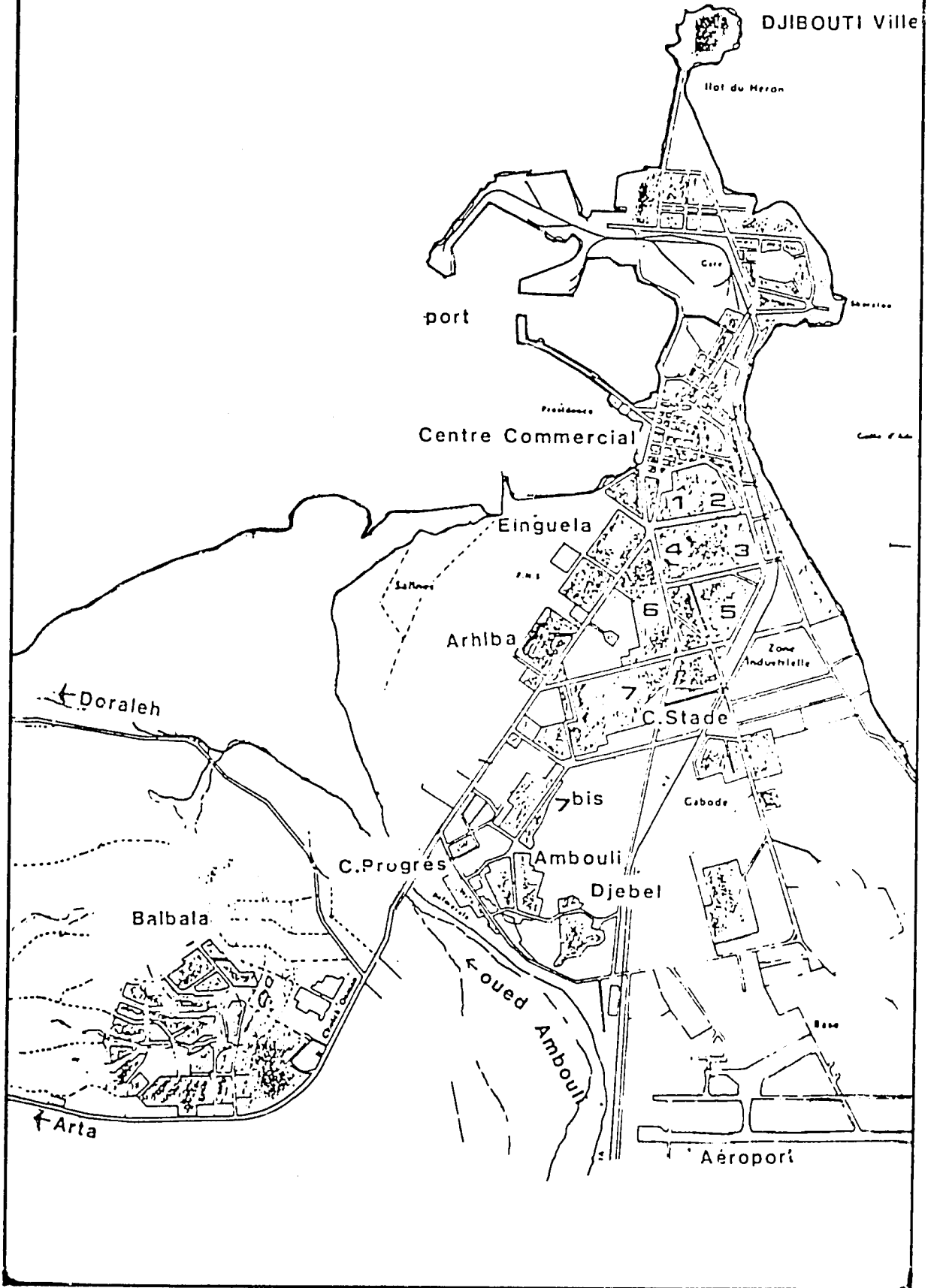
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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

AMDP	African Manpower Development Program
EEC	European Economic Community
FAC	Fonds d'Assistance et de Cooperation (French Bilateral Aid Organization)
GROD	Government of the Republic of Djibouti
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health (= MSPAS)
MOPW	Ministry of Public Works (= MTPUL)
MSPAS	Ministère de la Santé Publique et des Affaires Sociales (= MOPH)
MTPUL	Ministère des Travaux Publics, de l'Urbanisme et du Logement (= MOPW)
ONED	Office National des Eaux de Djibouti (= National Water Authority)
PDUD	Projet de Developpement Urbain de Djibouti (= Djibouti Urban Development Project)
REDSO	USAID Regional Economic Development Support Office for East and Southern Africa
RHUDO	USAID Regional Housing and Urban Development Office (USAID/Nairobi)
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFD	Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes (= Djibouti National Women's Union)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water and Sanitation for Health
WHO	World Health Organization

CITY OF DJIBOUTI



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A two-person WASH team visited Djibouti over the period 16 October through 5 November 1985 to identify training-related activities that could be supported by USAID. Funds for these activities are available through the African Manpower and Development Program, but must be used by USAID/Djibouti during FY 1987 and FY 1988. The consultants also were asked to indicate the capabilities of the Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH) Project to supply the technical assistance necessary to carry out the proposed activities.

The consultants' findings and conclusions were presented to USAID and the Government of the Republic of Djibouti (GROD) on 27 October 1986.

Findings:

1. Only a small part of the City of Djibouti has adequate sanitation services. A fragmented sanitary sewer system covers only a small proportion of the city and, as a result, sanitary wastes are illegally dumped into overloaded rainwater collection sewers. The Ministry of Public Works is unable to maintain the existing sewer systems properly.
2. High groundwater levels and high density settlement patterns cause septic tanks to overflow, especially in the low-income areas of the Old Wards and Balbala. No GROD institution exists with either the responsibility or capability to assist in household sanitation improvements.
3. Several major projects currently are under way in Djibouti City that are rehabilitating or upgrading public water supply and sewerage services.
4. No current GROD programs are directed toward individual household sanitation. A lack of knowledge exists concerning technically feasible and socially acceptable methods for disposal of household wastes, especially excreta and wastewater.

Potential Training-Related Activities:

1. A study of the willingness to pay for water
2. Workshops on design of household excreta and wastewater systems
3. A study of the habits, attitudes, and felt needs of the urban population in the area of household sanitation
4. Training-of-trainers' courses for community sanitation agents
5. A workshop on formulating national policies and strategies for water supply and sanitation.

Recommendation:

USAID/Djibouti should provide technical and material assistance for the design, implementation, and analysis of an initial in-country workshop for GROD officials on the problems of urban sanitation at the household level. The problems and responses identified during this workshop will form the basis for subsequent USAID training-related assistance.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

This report is the result of a request from the USAID Representative in Djibouti for Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH) Project assistance in formulating training-related interventions in support of urban sanitation activities in the City of Djibouti. Since Djiboutian Independence in 1977, urban sanitation problems have grown increasingly acute, especially in the areas of system operation, institutional coordination, manpower development, and management. The need to more effectively support several major urban development projects has led the Government of the Republic of Djibouti (GROD) to officially request training assistance from USAID.

As defined in the course of the WASH visit to Djibouti in October 1986, the overall goal of USAID training assistance is to reinforce GROD capacity to analyze, plan, execute, and evaluate activities in order to deal with the problems of urban sanitation, with particular emphasis on individual household excreta and wastewater management. Within this goal, an in-country workshop would be the initial step in defining appropriate interventions.

This report contains a brief description of the current sanitation situation (Chapter 3) and the training-related sanitation needs arising from it (Chapter 4). It proposes a process for identifying and developing training activities (Chapter 5) and includes a detailed outline for an interministerial workshop to begin the process (Chapter 6).

Chapter 2

BACKGROUND

2.1 Origin of Request

In May 1986, the USAID Mission in Djibouti requested a one-week WASH visit to investigate the possibilities for WASH assistance to future USAID program support for infrastructure upgrading of slum and refugee settlement areas of Djibouti City (cable Djibouti 1385). A WASH staff member met with representatives of USAID/RHUDO and USAID/REDSO offices in Nairobi in late May to discuss the request, and the USAID Representative to Djibouti visited the WASH office in July for further discussions.

Much of the impetus for this request came from the project office of the Djibouti Urban Development Project (Projet de Developpement Urbain de Djibouti, PDUD), which is a broad-based project for housing and infrastructure upgrading financed jointly by USAID and the World Bank. The PDUD identified the need for technical assistance in the area of training at the administrative and neighborhood levels to improve wastewater management. In mid-1986, therefore, the GROD submitted a formal request to USAID for an in-country training initiative to complement current activities and studies on local urban sanitation conditions.

On the basis of the foregoing discussions, USAID/Djibouti in August cabled WASH a scope of work for this assistance and requested that two consultants visit Djibouti for approximately two weeks during October/November 1986. This consultancy was carried out by Dr. Dennis B. Warner, WASH Project Deputy Director, who visited Djibouti 16 to 30 October, and Ms. Agma Prins, health planner and training consultant, who worked on the assignment in Djibouti from 23 October to 5 November.

2.2 Scope of Work

WASH was requested to mount an in-country training initiative in response to the sanitation problems and current activities in Djibouti. As a result of its visit, WASH was to recommend a broad range of training-related interventions over the next 24 months and a specific set of interventions (possibly one or two workshops or seminars) to be held within the first three to four months.

It was expected that the USAID-supported training interventions to be recommended by WASH would complement continuing activities and would be closely coordinated with the World Bank, African Development Bank, UNICEF, and WHO, especially in the areas of community communications, popular participation, and hygiene and sanitation education. The target of these interventions should be the urban population in Djibouti. The report of the consultants was to develop the recommendations indicated above as well as provide information to USAID/Djibouti on the capabilities of the WASH Project to supply the technical assistance necessary to carry out the proposed activities.

2.3 USAID Constraints

Funds for the training interventions and technical assistance requested by USAID/Djibouti are available through the African Manpower Development Program (AMDP) and, as such, can be used only for training-related activities. These activities, however, can be defined broadly to include formal class sessions; public information campaigns; workshops and seminars; and informal, one-on-one training.

USAID/Djibouti intends to use the available funds to support urban sanitation activities currently existing in Djibouti. It does not intend to set up new projects or any "freestanding" activities. The majority of the funds will be used for technical assistance. All activities must be planned within the period of FY 1987 and FY 1988 (through September 1988), after which AMDP funds will no longer be available. Further, it is uncertain how long the office of the USAID Representative will remain open in Djibouti. For this reason, future USAID training interventions must be planned in such a manner that little or no USAID administrative support will be required.

2.4 Activities of WASH Consultants

Upon arrival in Djibouti, the WASH consultants met with officials of USAID, the GROD, and several multilateral organizations to discuss problems of urban sanitation and to identify training-related needs. The majority of contacts were with USAID, the Djibouti Urban Development Project (PDUD), the Ministries of Public Works (MTPUL) and Public Health (MSPAS), the National Water Authority (ONED), WHO, and UNICEF. (See Appendix A for a list of officials contacted.) On 27 October 1986, the consultants met with the District Commissioner of Djibouti City, as well as representatives of USAID, PDUD, MTPUL, MSPAS, WHO, and UNICEF to present their findings and discuss proposals for future USAID assistance. (The report of this meeting is found in Appendix B.) The written proposals of the consultants subsequently were used by the GROD as the basis for an official request for USAID assistance (Appendix C).

Chapter 3

CURRENT SITUATION

3.1 Existing Sanitation Conditions

The Republic of Djibouti is a small country in which more than 60 percent of the total population of 350,000 live in the capital city of Djibouti. Since Independence from France in 1977, the city has experienced a rapid increase in population combined with a corresponding decline in the effectiveness of its limited sanitation systems, especially wastewater and rainwater collection and disposal.

At present, only a small proportion of the 200,000 residents of the City of Djibouti have adequate sanitation services. Approximately 10 percent of the households in the city are connected to the sewerage network, and the general practice in most of the other areas is to dispose of excreta and wastewater into simple pits dug to the level of the water table. The problems are most acute in the Old Wards (Anciens Quartiers) and the squatter settlement of Balbala, where public sewers do not exist and rainwater collection systems either are improperly used or are nonexistent. In lowlying areas, especially the Old Wards, a high water table, combined with infrequent, but heavy rains, causes surface seepage and overflow of sewage into courtyards and streets. These pools of waste become breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other disease vectors that place a disproportionate burden of illness and suffering upon the poor populations resident in these areas. Diarrheal disease, partially related to the hygienic and sanitary conditions, is the number one cause of morbidity and mortality in children under five years of age. A range of interrelated sanitation problems are found at both the public system level and the individual household level. Malaria, virtually nonexistent until recently, is also an increasing health problem.

The public system consists of a series of separate rainwater collection mains that discharge directly into the sea and a corresponding series of wastewater mains that collect sanitary wastewaters from either direct connections to flush toilets and sinks or indirect linkages through sewerage connections to septic tank outlets. At present, all wastewater is discharged untreated into the sea, either by gravity flow from the collection area or from one of four pumping plants located in the city environs. The problems with these public systems are several:

1. Because of a lack of proper wastewater disposal facilities, sanitary wastewaters, as well as solid wastes, are dumped into the rainwater collection system. This system is not designed to carry waste materials, and consequent clogging and frequent blockages occur.
2. The Ministry of Public Works (MTPUL) has insufficient pumping equipment to clean clogged sewers on a routine basis. Staff respond only on an emergency basis.

3. Many unofficial connections have been made to both the rainwater and wastewater mains. The MTPUL refuses to accept any responsibility for maintenance or cleaning of unofficial branch mains or connections.
4. No existing records of the location and extent of public (as well as unofficial) rainwater and wastewater collection systems are available, thereby limiting the ability of the MTPUL to repair or clean malfunctioning collectors.
5. The maintenance personnel of the MTPUL are poorly trained and supervised. As a result, necessary maintenance activities are often either improperly performed or overlooked.
6. Maintenance personnel are usually illiterate (the overall literacy rate in Djibouti is only 9 percent of the population) and are unable to keep any operational or maintenance records.
7. Little coordination of activities takes place between public institutions having sanitation responsibilities. This applies to routine daily functions, long-term planning, and special project activities.

Similarly, problems with individual household systems include the following:

1. High groundwater levels, often only 0.5 to 1.0 meter deep, exist in most of the high density, low-income areas, especially the Old Wards and Balbala. This situation makes it difficult for the effluent from septic tanks to infiltrate into the ground. The problem is made worse by the small size of most land parcels in the city which prevents the construction of extensive subsurface drainage fields for the septic tanks. Most septic tanks discharge their effluent into simple pits which tend to drain slowly and fill up quickly.
2. Septic tanks in the Old Wards tend to be small and are located inside the house immediately under the squatting slab. The evacuation of these tanks is difficult and often requires the breaking of the squatting slab.
3. Effluent from septic tanks in the Old Wards often is discharged to open pits, or cesspools, located illegally under the street in front of the house.
4. Many houses in the Old Wards and in Balbala throw the bulk of their wash water, and often sanitary wastewaters, directly into the streets.
5. No GROD institution exists with both legal responsibility and resource capability to provide technical advice and assistance on household sanitation improvements to house owners and residents in the high-density, residential areas.

6. New land tenure and zoning laws initiated within the context of the PDUD project and affecting primarily the Old Wards and Balbala may further complicate the picture. Until recently, all land in these areas was government owned, and construction of permanent housing was prohibited. As a result, housing construction in these areas was haphazard and ramshackle. Owners of these houses now have been given a two-year grace period in which to purchase the lots (above a certain minimum lot size) containing their homes and a subsequent three-year period in which to rebuild within the building code. Many of these owners rent out some portion of their land or houses. Renters will have the right to purchase lots only if the owners of their buildings are unable to do so. While these new laws will almost certainly improve the standards of life in the Old Wards, motivation to improve sanitary facilities in current structures may be low at this time. Further, a certain amount of population displacement can be expected to occur, especially among renters, who will have even less reason to attempt improvements in their present homes and may eventually put further strain on the scant infrastructure of Balbala.

3.2 Institutional Responsibilities

Overall, a variety of GROD institutions have public responsibilities which affect the urban sanitation subsector. The principal institutions include the following:

- o District of Djibouti (trash collection and public education)
- o Ministry of Public Works (rainwater collection, development, and wastewater collection and disposal)
- o Ministry of Public Health (vector control, approval of septic tank installation plans, and public education)
- o National Water Authority [ONED] (water supply)

Unfortunately, these and other public institutions tend to work in isolation from each other and are rarely aware of the problems and constraints affecting other agencies. As a result, little collaborative action is attempted, and a significant number of urban sanitation problems at the individual household level tend to be overlooked.

Within urban development in general and urban sanitation in particular, most current attention in Djibouti is focused on developing the physical infrastructure and constructing capital works in the public sector. Relatively little emphasis is being placed on developing improved individual household systems for excreta and wastewater disposal or on improving local sanitation practices, which are necessary both to sustain a healthful and sanitary environment at the household and neighborhood level and to ensure the proper operation and maintenance of the public sanitation facilities. Almost no basic sociocultural research has been done to clarify attitudes, practices, and felt needs of the population regarding sanitation improvements.

3.3 Current Projects

3.3.1 Djibouti Urban Development Project (PDUD)

Financed primarily by the World Bank and USAID, this project involves upgrading of storm water drainage works, roads, water distribution, and refuse collection in the Old Wards; provision of urban services in Balbala; site and service development in Salines Ouest; infrastructure support to GROD agencies, and housing credit for house construction and private ownership of house lots currently owned by the state. The project began in 1985 and will continue through 1991. Total project cost will be \$15.2 million.

3.3.2 African Development Fund Water Supply Project for Four Urban Areas

This is a two-phased project involving the new construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems in Djibouti and three other urban localities. Works include the construction of pipelines, standpipes, and storage tanks as well as associated hydrogeological studies and well drilling. Phase I, which is under way, is costing DF 200 million (\$1.1 million), while Phase II, which will begin in April 1987, will cost approximately DF 3000 million (\$17 million). The implementing agency is the National Water Authority (ONED).

3.3.3 General Sanitation Study for Djibouti

The African Development Bank is financing an overall sanitation master plan for Djibouti City for the year 1995. Costing DF 93 million (\$525,000), the study will be completed in mid-1987. The Ministry of Public Works is the implementing agency for the study.

3.3.4 UNICEF/Djibouti Child Survival Program

This is a large multidonor program in which USAID is providing a \$700,000 grant for a subproject emphasizing the control of diarrheal diseases in children under the age of five. The central component of this program is a health communications activity containing phased health education campaigns employing an integrated multimedia strategy and stressing diarrheal disease prevention and case management. Household sanitation and hygiene are to be emphasized in the last phase of this educational program.

3.3.5 Coordination of Water Decade Activities

The GROD has officially designated an employee of ONED, M. Gamal Eldin Houssein Ali, as the "focal point" of Water Decade activities to coordinate inputs in this sector. M. Gamal is currently completing graduate studies abroad, but is expected to return to Djibouti in March 1987 to take up his functions.

3.3.6 Health Education Activities

The Hygiene Service of the MPSAS, in collaboration with the Health Education Unit, is currently engaged in a public education activity to control mosquito-breeding sites. This activity emphasizes proper disposal of both solid wastes and wastewater as well as hygienic water storage in the home and covering of latrines. Community-level health committees are active participants in the educational efforts as well as in regular neighborhood cleanup campaigns.

Chapter 4

TRAINING NEEDS AND CONSTRAINTS

4.1 Training-Related Needs

A review of the problems outlined in Section 3.1 points out several critical immediate needs in the area of urban sanitation in Djibouti:

1. Improved coordination among GROD official institutions having responsibilities for urban sanitation (as well as between external donors and the GROD)

Such coordination includes greater information exchanges, a clear allocation of sanitation responsibilities, and a willingness to seek collaborative solutions to existing sanitation problems.

2. Identification of a range of technically feasible and socially acceptable methods for disposal of household wastes, especially excreta and wastewater
3. Training of GROD officials in methods of promoting improved household sanitation systems
4. Public education campaigns for community leaders, individual residents, and (especially) women and mothers on the need for proper household and neighborhood sanitation practices
5. Greater information regarding household-level sanitation problems and public perceptions toward quality of service and potential improvements.

4.2 Training-Related Constraints

In addition to the technical problems described in Section 3.1, a number of constraints affect the nature of training interventions in Djibouti, as follows:

1. Low literacy rates among the population

The overall literacy rate is only 9 percent, but the rate among the lowest level of GROD field workers is probably even less.

2. Language difficulties

French is the official language, but it is not widely understood by most GROD field personnel, who generally speak Somali, Afar, or, rarely, Arabic, but normally not both Somali and Afar.

3. Poor motivation among GROD field staff

For a variety of reasons, low-level field staff of GROD institutions often lack motivation and incentive to perform their tasks efficiently.

4. Lack of norms and standards of performance

It appears that field staff may not have appropriate standards or quality criteria for their work. Clear job descriptions are often lacking.

5. Poor technical background

Few field workers have had anything more than rudimentary, on-the-job training.

Chapter 5

PROPOSED TRAINING-RELATED ACTIVITIES

5.1 Specific Objectives

The training-related needs described in the previous chapter suggest the following specific objectives for future USAID assistance:

1. To increase collaboration among concerned GROD ministries and organizations as well as among GROD institutions and international donors to improve overall planning, implementation, and evaluation of urban household sanitation-related activities.
2. To assist in clarifying overall strategies and policies favoring coordinated development of appropriate urban sanitation systems.
3. To assist in developing technically, socially, and financially feasible methods of individual household wastewater and excreta disposal.
4. To train appropriate GROD employees in technical, organizational, and communications skills necessary for improving household sanitation.
5. To assist in initiating public information activities promoting improved household and neighborhood sanitation.

5.2 Initial Identification of Problems, Needs, and Priorities

Given the tendency for independent planning and implementation of sanitation activities by the various organizations active in this sector, the initial training activity should attempt to establish a common basis for coordinated planning. This should include the purposes and scope of continuing activities as well as knowledge of existing problems in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of household sanitation improvement activities in the City of Djibouti. An analysis of the current situation will help to identify related areas of concern and define initial priority activities, including training activities, to resolve mutually perceived problems.

The proposed vehicle for clarifying common issues, needs, and priority activities is a one-week workshop for senior GROD representatives of all major institutions having responsibilities in urban sanitation. Representatives of external donor organizations will be invited to attend as observers. (See Chapter 6 for a detailed description of this initial workshop.)

5.3 Follow-on Activities

It is expected that a number of training-related activities in support of improved urban sanitation will be identified at this initial workshop. These may include the following:

1. A study of the willingness to pay for water

This study would use field survey techniques to determine the willingness of household residents to pay for potable water supply in terms of their perceptions of cost, quality, reliability, and convenience. Employees of the National Water Authority (ONED) would be trained to carry out the survey and perform the related analyses.

2. Workshops on design of household excreta and wastewater systems

Technical experts and technicians of the Ministries of Public Works (MTPUL) and Public Health (MSPAS) and the District of Djibouti would review available sanitation technologies and develop appropriate alternatives for Djibouti City. Appropriate governmental employees would participate in workshops focusing on improved design and construction of household sanitation systems, such as septic tanks, household drains, and water storage containers.

3. A study of the habits, attitudes, and felt needs of the urban population in the area of household sanitation

This study would help clarify appropriate sanitation technologies to be promoted among householders. Employees of appropriate services of the Ministry of Public Health would be trained to carry out this study and analyze the results.

4. Training-of-trainers courses for community sanitation agents

These courses would prepare trainers to instruct community sanitation agents in household and neighborhood sanitation improvements and in the development of suitable educational materials.

5. A workshop on formulating national policies and strategies for water supply and sanitation

An interministerial working committee would draft national water supply and sanitation strategy and policy guidelines for the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade. This document would be completed by appropriate high-level ministry officials and submitted to the ministerial council for approval.

Chapter 6

INITIAL PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION WORKSHOP: IMPROVING HOUSEHOLD SANITATION IN DJIBOUTI TOWN

6.1 Workshop Objectives

The principal objective of this first workshop would be to identify problems and inhibiting factors facing the institutions currently engaged in activities related to improving household sanitation. Upon achieving a consensus on several critical problems, workshop participants will determine initial activities required to resolve these problems and will outline immediate "next steps" to be taken after the workshop.

The workshop will be the first opportunity for officials of the various governmental ministries and programs, as well as donor agencies, working in the area of urban water and sanitation to meet as a group for the purpose of information sharing and collaborative planning. It represents an important opportunity to enhance future cooperation through shared understanding and awareness of the intersectorial nature of the problems of sanitation at the household level.

6.2 Proposed Methodology and Process

The workshop as a whole is a week-long process of information sharing leading to the joint definition of important problems to be resolved. It should not be viewed as a series of discrete activities during which experts disperse information to their colleagues from other technical disciplines. The proposed approach is one that is essentially new to Djibouti in that it runs directly counter to the experience of most Djiboutian participants who have attended workshops and seminars which have generally presented the classical pattern of lectures followed by brief debates. As a result, it will be necessary to involve as many participants as possible in the initial planning process and to achieve clarity and agreement on the methodological approach at the beginning of the actual workshop.

The proposed workshop process is as follows: after a brief overview of the general problem of household sanitation in Djibouti Town, appropriate representatives from government services will give brief presentations describing the current situation and outlining major constraints and problem areas concerning household sanitation-related activities (institutional responsibilities, laws, technical considerations, health factors, sociocultural factors, rules and regulations, and financial factors). The purpose of these presentations will be to stimulate discussion and promote new and more comprehensive insights into the nature of the problems raised. The presentations will neither provide a detailed technical analysis of the problems nor propose solutions. (See Appendices D and E for detailed guidelines for the presentations.)

Each presentation will be followed by a period of discussion lasting two to three times as long as the presentation. The goal of the discussion will be to reach a common understanding of the intersectorial nature of the problems

posed and not to find solutions. Periods of presentations and discussions will last no more than three hours each day and will be followed by a one-hour period during which a small committee or working group will write a brief resume of the discussion, listing the main problems raised. This document will be typed and distributed to all participants at the start of the session the following day.

At the end of the week, the accumulated lists of problems will be reviewed and assigned priority in a plenary session and a few primary problem areas will be identified for immediate action. Initial action steps designed to resolve these problems will be defined, including an indication of the persons or organizations who will be responsible for assuring appropriate follow-up. The facilitating team will write a brief report describing the outcomes of the workshop and outlining the recommendations for follow-up.

The meetings will be chaired by an appropriate Djiboutian authority with the assistance of a skilled facilitator. A secretary will be designated from among the participants to record the proceedings of each session. Members of the small working group will be chosen from among the participants at the start of each day's activities and will be restricted to a maximum of five persons, including the secretary of the session.

6.3 Workshop Preparation

Careful preparation of the workshop, including detailed structuring of activities, will be necessary to ensure a successful outcome. A facilitating team will be composed of two experts provided by WASH and one representative of each of the three primary government ministries working in the area of urban household sanitation: Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Public Health, and Ministry of Interior (the district commissioner's office). This team will meet three weeks prior to the workshop to prepare a detailed workshop schedule and to clarify the roles and functions of facilitating team members and other workshop leaders (presenters, presidents, secretaries, and so forth).

The facilitating team will complete the proposed general outline of the presentations (see suggested outline, Appendix E). No less than two weeks prior to the actual workshop, the WASH experts will meet with the presenters to discuss the content of the presentations. These discussions will focus on describing the actual situation to distill the principal issues of importance to problem definition. The facilitators will assist the presenters in developing clear statements of major problems as they perceive them. Finally, facilitators and individual presenters will formulate a few questions designed to stimulate focused discussion after the presentation. Presentations should attempt to show linkages between the defined problems and the institutional responsibilities of the organizations currently involved in household sanitation-related activities. The final week prior to the workshop will be devoted to logistical organization: meeting rooms, supplies, secretarial services, coffee breaks, and so forth.

6.4 Participating Institutions

The following is a suggested list of institutions whose participation would contribute to the success of the workshop:

- * Ministry of Public Works (Ministère des Travaux Publics, de l'Urbanisme et du Logement, MTPUL)
- * Ministry of Public Health (Ministère de la Santé Publique et des Affaires Sociales, MSPAS): Service d'Hygiene; Cellule de l'Education pour la Santé
- * National Water Authority (Office National des Eaux de Djibouti, ONED)
- * Ministry of Education (Ministère de l'Education Nationale, de la Jeunesse et des Sports, MENJS)
- * Djibouti Urban Development Project (Projet de Developpement Urbain de Djibouti, PDUD)
- * Djibouti National Women's Union (Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes, UNFD)
- * United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- * World Health Organization (WHO)
- * United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF)
- * African Development Bank
- * Fonds d'Assistance et de Cooperation (FAC)
- * U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

6.5 Workshop Schedule

The workshop will last five days. Daily activities will be limited to three hours of presentations and discussions and one hour of review by a small working group. As the official workday runs from 7:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon and from 3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., it is suggested that an 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon or 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. schedule would allow participating government officials sufficient time to take care of continuing professional responsibilities. The official workweek starts on Saturday and ends on Thursday morning conforming to the Moslem holy days.

SATURDAY (DAY 1)

<u>Time</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Possible Speakers</u>
08:00	Opening Remarks, Welcome	Commissaire de Djibouti & USAID Representative

08:15	Overview of Urban Sanitation in Djibouti City	Commissaire
08:30	Introduction of Participants and Facilitating Team	Facilitator
08:45	Description of Workshop Objectives and Process	Facilitator
09:30	Presentation: Institutional and Legal Aspects	Panel: MTPUL, District, ONED, PDUD
10:00	Discussion	
11:00	End of Day's Session (coffee break)	
11:00	Working Group on Institutional and Legal Aspects	
12:00	End of Working Group Session	

SUNDAY (DAY 2)

<u>Time</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Possible Speakers</u>
08:00	Welcome and Distribution of Previous Day's Resume	
08:10	Presentation: Technical Aspects of Public Sanitation System (construction and maintenance)	MTPUL
08:25	Discussion	
09:00	Presentation: Technical Aspects of Individual Sanitation System (construction and maintenance)	MTPUL and Director of Hygiene Service (MSPAS)
09:20	Discussion	
10:00	Presentation: Relationship between the Public and Individual Systems	Panel: ONED, MSPAS, MTPUL
10:20	Discussion	
11:00	End of Day's Session (coffee break)	

11:00 Working Group on Technical Aspects of Public and Individual Sanitation Systems

12:00 End of Working Group Session

MONDAY (DAY 3)

<u>Time</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Possible Speakers</u>
08:00	Welcome and Distribution of Previous Day's Resume	
08:10	Presentation: Health Aspects	Director of Hygiene, Technical Director of Health (MSPAS)
08:30	Discussion	
09:30	Presentation: Social and Cultural Aspects (construction, maintenance, and usage)	Panel: Health Education Unit, UNFD, District (Community Health Committees)
10:00	Discussion	
11:00	End of Day's Session (coffee break)	
11:00	Working Group on Health, Social and Cultural Factors	
12:00	End of Working Group Session	

TUESDAY (DAY 4)

<u>Time</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Possible Speakers</u>
08:00	Welcome and Distribution of Previous Day's Resume	
08:10	Presentation: Rules and Regulations	PDUD, MTPUL
08:20	Discussion	
09:20	Presentation: Financial Aspects	ONED, PDUD
09:35	Discussion	
10:30	Review and Summary	Facilitators

11:00	End of Day's Session (coffee break)
11:00	Working Group on Legal and Financial Factors
12:00	End of Working Group Session

WEDNESDAY (DAY 5)

<u>Time</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Possible Speakers</u>
08:00	Presentation of List of Problems Generated	Facilitator
08:30	Discussion: Assigning Priority to Problems	
09:30	Discussion: Selection of Principal Problems for Action	
10:00	Discussion: Identification of Initial Action Steps to Address Problems	
11:00	Closing Remarks	Commissaire
11:15	Working Group to Complete Provisional Recommendations for Action	
12:00	End of Workshop	

6.6 Postworkshop Activities

After the workshop, the facilitating team will draft a final report describing the overall workshop and listing the problems identified. Problems and suggested "next action" steps will be highlighted. On the basis of the action steps identified by the workshop participants, the two USAID facilitators, in collaboration with appropriate GROD officials, will draw up initial plans for further USAID-funded training activities, as appropriate.

6.7 Overall Activity Calendar

<u>ACTIVITIES</u>	-----WEEKS-----				
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Orientation and Initial Planning	XXXXX				
2. Preparation of Presentations		XXXXXXXXXX			
3. Logistics Preparation			XXXXX		
4. Workshop				XXXXX	
5. Workshop Report					XX
6. Planning of Future Activities					XXX

X = 1 day

6.8 Resources Needed

The Government of Djibouti will be expected to support the workshop in three ways, as follows:

1. The office of the District Commissioner of Djibouti City will act as official sponsor of the workshop and will submit an official request to the USAID/Djibouti Representative.
2. The Government of Djibouti will provide appropriate locales and furnishings for the workshop.
3. Three government ministries -- the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Public Health (Hygiene Service), and the Ministry of Interior (Commissioner's Office) -- will each designate a representative to collaborate with the WASH facilitators in planning and implementing the workshop and in writing the final report.

USAID, through the WASH Project, will provide a two-person team of workshop facilitators familiar with water/sanitation/health issues. The team will visit Djibouti for approximately five weeks during January/February 1987 to assist in the design, implementation, and analysis of the one-week workshop. The WASH Project will also provide home office management and materials support.

6.9 Scope of Work for Workshop Facilitators

WASH will furnish two expert facilitators to plan and coordinate workshop activities.

Qualifications

1. Facilitator No. 1: Expertise in workshop planning and facilitation, group dynamics, and training
2. Facilitator No. 2: Technical knowledge in the area of household sanitation (health, engineering, sociocultural factors, strategy, and policy)
3. At least five years of experience in developing countries, preferably in Africa or the Near East
4. Fluent French (FSI: S3+, R3+)

Task Description

1. Collaborate with a team of three GROD co-facilitators to plan the workshop, including completion of content, process, schedule, and identification of presenters.
2. Assist the GROD speakers in preparing their presentations by helping them to identify primary factors characterizing the current situation regarding problems of individual urban sanitation in Djibouti City. The facilitators will also assist the speakers in clarifying the nature of major areas of concern and help them to formulate questions designed to stimulate discussion after their presentations.
3. Prepare appropriate reference materials for distribution prior to and during the workshop, including daily resumes of workshop proceedings and summary problem lists.
4. Complete logistical arrangements prior to the workshop.
5. Assist host country authorities designated as chairmen of workshop sessions to stimulate and focus discussion by participants.
6. Complete the workshop report, including a summary of proceedings, an overall list of identified problems, a short list of primary areas of concern, and a summary of proposed next steps.
7. In collaboration with appropriate host country and USAID officials, prepare detailed proposals for follow-up training activities for possible USAID financing.

Chapter 7

RECOMMENDATIONS

On 27 October 1986, the WASH consultants met with GROD officials at the Office of the Commissioner for the District of Djibouti and presented an overall approach to identifying sanitation needs and priorities (Appendix B). Present at this meeting were the District Commissioner, as well as representatives of the Ministries of Public Works and Health, the National Water Authority (ONED), the World Bank/USAID financed Urban Development Project (PDUD), WHO, UNICEF, and USAID. All participants in the meeting discussed and approved the proposal for an initial workshop on urban sanitation problems. Moreover, the Commissioner agreed to be the official host of the workshop and indicated that an official GROD request for technical assistance would be sent to USAID (Appendix B).

Thus, all relevant parties, including USAID/Djibouti, GROD, and WHO and UNICEF, have agreed in principle on the need, purpose, and organization of the initial workshop.

Recommendation: It is recommended that USAID/Djibouti provide technical and material assistance for the design, implementation, and analysis of an initial in-country workshop on the problems of urban sanitation, in particular the sanitation problems at the household level. Details of the workshop and scopes of work for the facilitators are given in Chapter 6.

Because one of the outcomes of this workshop is expected to be a list of problem areas in urban sanitation, it is anticipated that USAID will consider providing subsequent assistance to those particular problems in need of training support. It also is expected that any training-related activities that arise from the initial workshop will have the full participation and support of the GROD institutions that were involved in identifying and assigning priority to urban household sanitation needs.

To ensure that the initial workshop is held as proposed (January/February 1987), or at least as soon as possible, the following steps must occur:

1. Official request from the GROD (Office of the Commissioner of the District of Djibouti) to USAID/Djibouti asking for assistance for the workshop.
2. Appointment of three GROD co-facilitators to the workshop planning team. It is suggested that representatives be designated from the following institutions:
 - a. Ministry of Public Works: Sanitation Unit (Subdivision d'Assainissement, Voirie et Reseaux Divers)
 - b. Ministry of Public Health: Hygiene Service or Health Education Unit (Service d'Assainissement ou Cellule de l'Education pour la Santé)

- c. District of Djibouti: First Subdistrict (1er Arrondissement).
3. Initial mobilization of required resources, including:
- a. Recruitment of USAID facilitators
 - b. Preparation of materials for the workshop
 - c. Reservation of meeting rooms.

APPENDIX A
Officials Interviewed

OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Organization</u>
M. ALI CHEIK BARKAD	Chef de Service Urbanisme/Habitat	MTPUL (TEL: 350846)
M. ABDI DJAMA	Adjoint au Chef de Service Urban/Habit	MTPUL
M. PATRICK SANSON	Directeur du Centre de Formation Profes.	MTPUL (TEL: 354962)
M. ABDELKADER ISSA	Adjoint au Chef de Subd. d'Arrondis	MTPUL
M. JACQUES GUIDOT	Conseiller	Direction Urban/Logement
M. JEAN PAUL BARBIER	Assistant Technique	Direction Urban/Logement
M. ABDOULKADER KAMIL	Directeur	ONED (TEL: 351159)
M. MARCEL FORGET	Chef de Projet	ONED (TEL: 351159)
Dr. JEAN PAUL LOUIS	Chef de Service d'Hygiene	MSPAS (TEL: 350338, 350647)
Dr. AHMED	Directeur	Cellule Educat. pour la Santé (TEL: 350034, Poste 55)
M. HASSAN DAOUD AHMED	Membre	Cellule Educat. pour la Santé (TEL: 350034, Poste 55)
Dr. EBO ADOU ABBATTE	Directeur Technique	MSPAS (TEL: 352712)
M. CLAUDE BUFFET	Chef de Mission	Etude Generale d'Assainissement Djiboutiville (TEL: 355498, 355861)
M. D. RODRIGUEZ		Etude Generale d'Assainissement Djiboutiville
M. SALEH OMAR HILDID	Commissaire de la Republique	Min. Interieur (TEL: 351462, 350830)

M. WILLIAM ROUNDS	Chef de Mission	Djibouti Urban Development Project (PDUD) (TEL: 354344, 354496)
M. AHMED ALI	Directeur de Projet	PDUD
A. HEMED		(Telex: 5871 DJ)
Dr. HABIBA HASSAN WASSEF	Representative	WHO (TEL: 350629) (Telex: WHO 5948 DJ)
M. KARIM AKADERI	Representative	UNICEF (TEL: 351274) (Telex: UNICEF 5940 DJ)
M. EMILIO PEREZ PORRAS	Delegate	European Economic Community (TEL: 352615) (Telex: 5894 DJ)
M. F. DEMICCO	Technical Advisor	European Economic Community
M. JOHN A. LUNDGREN	Representative	USAID/Djibouti (TEL: 353851)
M. STEVE GIDDINGS		USAID/RHUDO/ESA (Nairobi)

APPENDIX B

Minutes of Meeting of 27 October 1986

PROCES-VERBAL
de la réunion du 27 Octobre 1986
sur le problème d'assainissement
individuelle des ménages dans la
ville de Djibouti.

Le Lundi 27 Octobre 1986 à 16 H 00, dans le Bureau du Commissaire de la République, Chef du District de Djibouti, se sont réunis sous la présidence de Monsieur SALEH OMAR HILDID et sur invitation de Monsieur John LUNDGREN, Directeur de l'USAID:

MM.	SALEH OMAR HILDID	Commissaire de la Rép
	ALI CHEICK BARKAD	Directeur de la D.U.L.
	ABDOULKADER KAMIL	Directeur de l'ONED
	AHMED ALI A. HEMED	Chef du P.D.U.D
	ROUNDS William	Conseiller du PDUD
Docteur	LOUIS	Service d'Hygiène
Docteur	WASSEF H.	O.M.S
	KARIM AKADIRI	U.N.I.C.E.F.
	JOHN LUNDGREN	Directeur de l'USAID
	Dennis WARNER -	U.S.A.I.D. (WASH)
Madame	Agma PRINS	U.S.A.I.D. (WASH)

....dans le but de coordonner les activités relatif à l'assainissement dans la ville de Djibouti.

Le Chef du District ouvre la séance et donne la parole à Monsieur LUNDGREN, Directeur de l'USAID.

M. LUNDGREN remercie le Chef du District et explique que la raison pour laquelle il a demandé cette réunion est dû principalement à la manque de coordination des différents bailleurs de fonds dans l'établissement des objectifs des projets déjà en cours à Djibouti dans le secteur d'eau et assainissement.

Il passe la parole à M. WARNER, consultant du Bureau d'Etude W.A.S.H. qui explique qu'une série de séances de travail, appelé un "atelier", pourrait aider les bailleurs de fonds si cet atelier était composé de représentants des différents services concernés par l'assainissements des ménages.

Il demande à Agma PRINS de lire le document préparé par le consultant de W.A.S.H. à cet égard.

Mme PRINS lit le document intitulé "plan d'activités pour l'organisation des ateliers ou séminaires dans le domaine de l'assainissement en zone Urbaine". Elle clarifie chaque point du document quand nécessaire et explique que c'est une proposition

provisoire et invite des suggestions dans le but d'améliorer son contenu.

M. LUNDGREN attire l'attention des participants au chapitre IV "ressources nécessaires" et explique que l'USAID ne pourrait agir que sur demande du Gouvernement Djiboutienne et pose la question de qui pourrait parrainer cet atelier.

Mme PRINS ajoute qu'une liste des participants doit être établie.

Dr LOUIS demande si un calendrier est établi.

Mme PRINS répond que non, mais qu'elle pense que fin Janvier 87 serait réaliste.

M. LUNDGREN exprime son desir qu'une décision soit prise le plus tôt possible afin de lui permettre de programmer les activités du consultant, et que son séjour à Djibouti risque d'être raccourci, raison de plus de programmer dans l'immediat.

Le Commissaire de la République répond aux propositions de l'USAID en disant que :

- 1. Le document provisoire pourrait être diffusé aux services concernés pour avis si nécessaire
- 2. Qu'il considère comme point clé la formation des djiboutiens capable de prendre la relève des activités proposées
- 3. que la situation des ménages actuellement logés en maison de planches mais sans branchement d'eau doit être considéré
- 4. Qu'il reste confiant que le Bureau de l'USAID à Djibouti continuera à assurer la bonne continuation des démarches entreprises par Mr LUNDGREN.

Dr LOUIS pose la question de risque de double emplois si les études d'assainissement déjà en cours répondent aux questions soulevés par les consultants de W.A.S.H.

Mr ALI CHEICK BARKAD, Directeur de la DUL, répond que oui, effectivement, beaucoup des points soulevés par les consultants font l'objet des études en cours.

Dr WASSEF de l'OMS, remercie le Commissaire d'avoir accepté de tenir cette réunion dans son bureau et présente un exposé des activités de l'OMS dans le cadre du decennie de l'eau et l'assainissement. Elle ajoute que l'établissement d'un "point focale" à Djibouti n'a pas donné les résultats souhaités à cause des obligations ailleurs de la personne nommé à ce poste et que c'est la première fois qu'elle est invitée à une réunion de coordination. Elle souligne que l'OMS est présent à Djibouti pour donner leur apport, tant financier que technique dans la mesure que l'OMS peut collaborer avec les autorités djiboutiennes.

Mr ALI CHEICK demande aux participants si le document présenté n'est pas trop complexe. Il présente un récapitulatif des études déjà effectués, ou en cours, dans le secteur d'assainissement et précise que le rapport final de l'étude générale d'assainissement sera prêt en juillet 87. Il trouve que la proposition de l'USAID est bénéfique mais voudrait voir des actions concrètes avec la mise en oeuvre d'ouvrages prototypes.

Le Chef du District revient sur le thème de formation, qui est l'étape initiale proposée par l'USAID, et indique que la RTD et les autres organismes des Masse Médias doivent participer si une campagne d'information est prévue.

M. AHMED ALI, Chef du PDUD, dit qu'une clarification et identification précise des problèmes doit se faire en premier lieu et que "l'atelier" proposé par l'USAID serait le meilleur forum d'échange d'idées, avant de procéder aux actions communautaires ou autres.

Le représentant de l'UNICEF M. KARIM AKADIRI, donne un court récapitulatif des actions déjà menées par son organisme dans le secteur en précisant que l'UNICEF a collaboré avec le Ministère d'Agriculture et Développement Rural dans la fourniture des points d'eau et forages. Il continue en précisant que les deux aspects extrêmes des projets d'assainissement, c'est à dire gros infrastructures et formation/sensibilisation des ménages serait difficile à coordonner par un seul organisme et qu'il faut associer les uns et les autres. Il ajoute que l'UNICEF est en mesure de donner un appui au niveau sociale et souhaite participer à la définition des plans d'action.

M. ABDOULKADER KAMIL, Directeur de l'ONED, ajoute qu'il pense comme les autres qu'il y a eu un manque de coordination et que eux mêmes, à une certaine époque, ont monté un Bureau de Coordination mais que ça n'a pas fonctionné depuis quelques années.

Le Chef du District exprime son désir de voir intégré dans les Comités de Santé toutes les informations des plans d'actions, tel que le schéma directeur de l'assainissement prévu pour Mars 87, et quelque soit le calendrier des ateliers, l'échange des informations doit commencer dès maintenant.

Dr WASSEF ajoute que deux actions sont clés, l'éducation de la population des technologies nouvelles et un processus pour responsabiliser la population.

M. ROUNDS, Conseiller du Chef du PDUD, attire l'attention des participants du fait que les exposés présentés par les représentants des divers organismes ont fait référence à plusieurs démarches de coordination, tels que le "point focal" de l'OMS, le Bureau de Coordination de l'ONED et les Comités de Santé des Quartiers, mais que la question de qui va parrainer l'atelier proposé par l'USAID, n'est pas encore résolue.

APPENDIX C

GROD Request for USAID Assistance
14 November 1986

MINISTRE DE L'INTERIEUR
DES POSTES
ET TELECOMMUNICATIONS
DISTRICT DE DJIBOUTI

الوحدة - الدواية - السلام
وزارة الداخلية
والبريد والواصلات السلكية واللاسلكية

دائرة جيبوتي

N° /DJ

ج رقم

Djibouti, le 198

جيبوتي ١٩٨

MP/HR

LE COMMISSAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE
à MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE DE L'INTERIEUR DES POSTES
ET TELECOMMUNICATIONS

مندوب الجمهورية

الوسيد

Objet : Assainissement individuel à Djibouti-Ville

Pièces-Jointes : 3

L'assainissement individuel représente une composante majeure du système de traitement des eaux et matières usées en place à Djibouti-Ville.

Ce mode de traitement pose à l'heure actuelle nombre de problèmes qui compromettent gravement le bien être et la santé de la population.

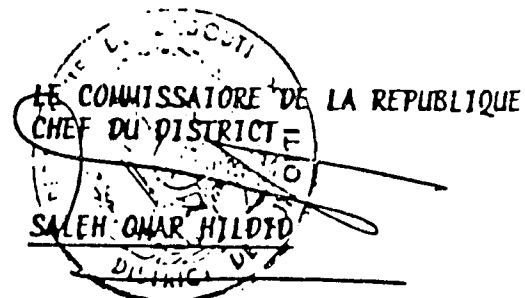
Dans le but d'améliorer la situation dans ce domaine, il semble qu'une approche faisant largement appel aux processus éducatifs doive être retenue, comme cela a été évoqué lors de la réunion du 27 Octobre dernier, dont ci-joint le procès-verbal.

L'organisation des séminaires et ateliers, telle qu'elle apparaît dans les deux fiches jointes, ne peut se concrétiser qu'avec l'aide, tant technique que matériel, de l'Association Internationale pour le Développement.

En conséquence, j'ai l'honneur de solliciter votre intervention auprès de cet organisme pour que le projet dont il est question aboutisse.

COPIE :

M. LE REPRESENTANT DE L'U.S.A.I.D.
M. LE CHEF DU SERVICE D'HYGIENE
M. LE CHEF DES SERVICES TECHNIQUES



4) L'information et l'éducation de la population par le biais préférentiel des structures communautaires, sur les pratiques favorisant les conditions d'hygiène, d'approvisionnement en eau et d'assainissement dans les ménages.

III - ACTIVITES PROPOSEES :

Pour que les activités de formation éventuellement proposées cernent au mieux les préoccupations réelles des intervenants dans les secteurs concernés une des premières activités devrait consister en un atelier de travail destiné à identifier très précisément les problèmes actuellement rencontrés dans les domaines d'assainissement et d'approvisionnement en eau de consommation au niveau domestique

Les diagnostics portés par les participants à l'atelier serviront à définir les besoins ultérieurs en formation.

Une réflexion préliminaire permet de supposer que ce diagnostic des besoins pourra conduire à des activités telles que :

1) Etude du comportement vis à vis de la notion de potabilité de l'eau et de sa délivrance à titre onéreux

Les employés des services responsables seront formés pour réaliser l'étude au travers des méthodes adaptées de recherche sociale et d'analyse des résultats.

2) Etudes des attitudes habituels et besoins des populations urbaines vis à vis des installations sanitaires individuelles

Cette étude, indispensable à la conception de technologies sanitaires adoptées, serait réalisée par les employés des services appropriés formés préalablement à la réalisation de l'étude et l'analyse de ses résultats.

3) Ateliers techniques sur la conception et la réalisation de systèmes d'évacuation et de traitement des eaux et matières usées

Des techniciens des services de la D.U.L., santé Publique et du District de Djibouti, soutenus au besoin par des experts extérieurs, étudieraient les technologies disponibles en vue de développer des alternatives adaptées aux conditions prévalant dans l'agglomération de Djibouti.

4) Formation des formateurs pour des agents sanitaires

Les agents sanitaires seraient formés à diffuser une information concernant les méthodes d'amélioration des conditions sanitaires dans les ménages et les quartiers, au travers des relais préférentiels que sont les différents intervenants communautaires.

5) Développement et production de matériels de communications pour l'éducation du public

Ces matériels pourraient inclure des imprimés, des rapports audiovisuels, des messages à diffuser au travers des différents médias, pour promouvoir l'information et la formation en particulier en milieu scolaire et dans les structures communautaires.

IV - RESSOURCES NECESSAIRES :

- 1) Le soutien officiel et le parrainage d'une institution appropriée du Gouvernement de la République de Djibouti pour l'atelier initial d'identification des problèmes

Le soutien devrait comprendre la coordination générale de l'atelier et la mise à la disposition des locaux nécessaires. Il est proposé que ce parrainage soit confié au Commissaire de la République, Chef du District de Djibouti. Toute activité ultérieure identifiée lors de ce premier atelier demandera un soutien semblable et un parrainage officiel d'une institution gouvernementale appropriée.

- 2) Une assistance technique et matérielle fournie par l'U.S.A.I.D. pour le premier atelier

Cette assistance devrait comprendre la fourniture des experts animateur pour faciliter le processus des réunions et le développement des matériels techniques requis. L'assistance financière de l'U.S.A.I.D. sera, dans un premier temps, limitée au soutien des activités de ce premier atelier dont les résultats devraient permettre d'identifier les activités de formation futures à soutenir par un financement complémentaire de l'U.S.A.I.D.

- 3) Il est envisagé de requérir, autant que besoin, un complément d'assistance technique et matérielle auprès de l'O.M.S. et de l'U.N.I.C.E.F.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INTERIEUR
DISTRICT DE DJIBOUTI

N°/03

Djibouti, le 198

جمهورية جيبوتي
الوحدة - المساواة - السلام

وزارة الداخلية

دائرة جيبوتي

رقم ج

جيبوتي في ١٩٨

PROPOSITION DÉTAILLÉE SUR LA MISE EN PLACE
DE L'ATELIER DE REFLEXION SUR LES PROBLEMES LIÉS
A L'AMÉLIORATION DES CONDITIONS D'ASSAINISSEMENT
INDIVIDUEL EN ZONE URBAINE

I - OBJECTIF GENERAL DE L'ATELIER

L'objectif principal de cet atelier sera d'identifier, à partir de la situation prévalente, les problèmes majeurs qui entravent la réalisation coordonnée des activités visant l'amélioration des conditions d'assainissement au niveau des ménages à Djibouti ville.

Après avoir identifié les problèmes prioritaires définis en commun par les intervenants concernés par cette question, les participants à l'atelier identifieront les étapes successives d'activités nécessaires à leur résolution.

Un deuxième objectif important de l'atelier est de promouvoir la collaboration entre les divers services, institutions et organisations travaillant dans ce domaine en établissant une base commune d'informations et une compréhension partagée des différents aspects du problème de l'assainissement individuel.

II - METHODOLOGIE

L'atelier doit être vu en tant que processus de travail durant une semaine, visant un résultat obtenu au travers d'efforts et d'une étroite collaboration de tous les participants.

La présence de tous les participants à l'ensemble des séances sera donc d'une importance primordiale.

Les différents aspects du sujet seront introduits par de courts exposés préparés d'avance par des autorités des services appropriés en collaboration avec les experts facilitateurs. Le but de ces exposés est de stimuler la discussion et non pas de donner une analyse technique détaillée ni de proposer des solutions aux problèmes posés. Chaque exposé sera suivi d'une période de discussion dont l'objectif sera d'établir une compréhension partagée et une définition commune des problèmes soulevés lors de l'exposé. Les liens entre les différents aspects d'un problème et les responsabilités opérationnelles des diverses institutions devraient être clarifiés par les contributions des participants à la discussion.

A la fin de chaque matinée de travail, un groupe restreint sera responsable de la préparation d'un résumé des discussions mettant l'accent sur les problèmes ayant été définis.

A la fin de la semaine, ces listes de problèmes seront revues et quelques problèmes considérés comme prioritaires par l'auditoire seront retenus. Les premières activités nécessaires à la résolution de ces problèmes seront identifiées et formulées en tant que recommandations finales.

III - EMPLOI DU TEMPS

L'atelier sera d'une durée totale de 5 jours et pourrait prendre place dans la première quinzaine du mois de Février 1987.

Les activités seront limitées aux matinées : 3 heures consacrées aux exposés et à la discussion et la dernière heure utilisée pour la rédaction du résumé par le comité restreint.

SAMEDI 1ère Journée (9H à 13H)

- Ouverture
- Vue globale du problème de l'assainissement individuel à Djibouti-ville.
- Introduction aux objectifs et à la méthodologie de l'atelier.
- Exposé/discussion sur les aspects institutionnels et légaux.
- Comité restreint sur les aspects institutionnels et légaux.

DIMANCHE 2ème Journée (9H à 13H)

- Exposé/discussion sur les aspects techniques du système de l'assainissement (installation et maintenance)
- Exposé/discussion sur les aspects techniques du système individuel de l'assainissement (installation et maintenance)
- Exposé/discussion sur les liens entre ces deux systèmes
- Comité restreint sur les aspects techniques.

LUNDI 3ème Journée (9H à 13H)

- Exposé/discussion sur les aspects sanitaires
- Exposé /discussion sur les aspects sociaux et culturels
- Comité restreint sur les aspects sanitaires, sociaux et culturels

MARDI 4ème Journée (9H à 13H)

- Exposé/discussion sur les aspects réglementaires
- Exposé/discussion sur les aspects financiers
- Récapitulation et synthèse
- Comité restreint sur les aspects réglementaires et financiers

MERCREDI 5ème Journée (9H à 13H)

- Discussion sur les priorités des problèmes communs
- Identification des premières activités nécessaires à la résolution de ces problèmes
- Groupe restreint pour la formulation des recommandations provisoires
- Clôture.

.../...

IV - PLANIFICATION DE L'ATELIER

La planification de l'atelier sera réalisée par une équipe composée de 2 experts facilitateurs fournis par l'U.S.A.I.D. qui auront en outre mission d'assurer le perfectionnement de 2 facilitateurs Djiboutiens, et 1 représentant de chacun des services suivants : D.U.L., Santé Publique, District.

Cette planification aura lieu 3 semaines avant le début de l'atelier.

Pendant les deux semaines qui précèdent l'atelier, les facilitateurs travailleront en étroite collaboration avec les personnes désignées par chaque service respectif pour présenter l'exposé. Les facilitateurs veillent en particulier à la clarification du contenu de présentation afin que les points importants soient parfaitement couverts.

La semaine précédant le début de l'atelier sera plus spécifiquement consacrée à l'organisation logistique de l'atelier.

Il est envisagé une participation qui ne devrait pas excéder 25 à 30 représentants qualifiés des différents ministères, services et organisation directement concernés.

V - PLAN DE TRAVAIL

<u>ACTIVITES</u>	<u>SEMAINES (U)</u>				
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Orientation et planification initiale	XXXXX				
2. Préparation des présentations		XXXXXXXXXX			
3. Logistiques			XXXXX		
4. Atelier				XXXXX	
5. Préparation du rapport final					XX
6. Préparations des propositions des activités futures					XXX

(0) X = 1 jour

APPENDIX D

Suggested Guidelines for Presentations

SUGGESTED GUIDELINES FOR PRESENTATIONS

1. Presentations should be short: no more than 15 minutes.
2. Presentations are not meant to be detailed technical reports.
3. Presentations should highlight major areas of concern.
4. The purpose of the presentations is primarily to stimulate discussion.
5. Presentations should focus on problem definition and not on identifying solutions.
6. Each presentation should end in a series of two or three questions related to the concerns highlighted in the presentation and designed to seek clarification of these concerns from participants representing a wide range of technical specialties and responsibilities.
7. Presentations should seek to show linkages between problem areas and institutional responsibilities.

APPENDIX E

Suggested Outline of Presentations

SUGGESTED OUTLINE OF PRESENTATIONS

Part One:

Overview of the actual situation: brief analysis of current conditions and current activities.

Part Two:

Identification of major problems arising from actual situation:

problem 1
problem 2
problem 3

showing linkages between institutions and problems.

Part Three:

Questions for discussion: 2 or 3 major questions arising from problem description.

APPENDIX F
Relevant Documents

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

Republique de Djibouti, Etude Generale d'Assainissement de la Ville de Djibouti, being prepared by consulting engineers, Renardet Engineering/Sedes/Beture-Setame. (Report to be completed June 1987.)

USAID (June 1984), Djibouti Housing and Urban Development Project (603-0020): Project Paper.

World Bank (January 1983), Projet de Developpement Urbain de Djibouti, (Rapport Final Provisoire).