



WATER AND SANITATION
FOR HEALTH PROJECT

Operated by
CDM and Associates

Sponsored by the U.S. Agency
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WASH ASSISTANCE TO THE TOGO RURAL WATER FILM

WASH FIELD REPORT NO. 212

JUNE 1987

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the Africa Bureau,
U.S. Agency for International Development
and the USAID Mission to Togo
WASH Activity No. 317

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by

Agma Prins

June 1987

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ROAD	Banque Ouest-Africain de Développement (West African Development Bank)
CUSO	Canadian University Services Organization
FAC	Fonds d'Assistance et de Cooperation (French Fund for Technical Assistance)
FED	Fonds Européen de Développement (European Development Fund--European Economic Community)
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water and Sanitation for Health Project

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 1987 WASH consultant Agma Prins accompanied a film crew to Togo to assist in the production of a film on rural water activities to highlight progress at the mid-point of the U.N. Water Decade. The consultant participated in the identification of villages for possible filming and facilitated the meeting with Togolese officials and representatives of donors involved with rural water projects.

The film was initially conceptualized as focusing on the theme of "women and water." Initial research made it clear that the proposed theme of the film would have to be revised in view of the realities in the field. The focus of the film thus shifted to the need for effective community participation and community partnership with government in the use, maintenance, and repair of village water systems.

After reviewing water projects in several towns, it was decided to contrast two villages' experience. The two villages are illustrative of many others, and the findings may be regarded as applying to many development projects. The experience in the two villages leads to the following conclusions:

- "Successful" projects include an emphasis on participation by the villagers in project planning and implementation; the villagers also must be responsible for the maintenance and repair of water systems. Community participation takes concerted preparation, dialogue, and interaction.
- Participation of villagers in all phases of the activity has many secondary or spin-off results--such as increased participation of women in community activities, increased community organization and participation in development activities, positive use of new "free time" for water-carriers (mainly women), and health benefits for the community as a whole.
- Lack of participation by villagers has negative spin-offs, including skepticism toward future development activities, increased dependency on government services, and wasted resources.

The consultant's previous participation in development of the Togo Water Project (1981-1984), plus her work in all phases of the film production provided her a unique opportunity to observe the impact of the project on communities.

The consultant observed several factors which were common to less-successful water projects. These characteristics included various community organization problems, an inability to raise sufficient funds to replace parts, and lack of spare parts or an assumption that the government would take care of broken pumps.

Village committees, health training, pump maintenance training and maintenance funding schemes, and other community participation efforts have been significant aspects of the Togo Rural Water and Sanitation Project. These aspects have been adopted by other funding agencies in water projects elsewhere in Togo.

It is anticipated that the film will interest a wide audience, from Togolese officials and organizations to water-related project planners and implementers in other areas. It is recommended that this film be translated into French to reach a broad audience, especially in West Africa, and that a training guide be developed for conference or meeting use in conjunction with the film.

The success of this film production activity will ultimately be measured by the impact of the film itself. The purpose of the film is not just to share information about a specific project, but to stimulate broader analysis and deeper thought about community development in general and how water and sanitation activities can stimulate this process.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Film Production

In 1984, Sandra Nichols Productions, Inc. was requested by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to produce a documentary on the theme of "women and water" to highlight progress made at the mid-point of the Water Decade. Funders believed that women were among the principal participants and beneficiaries of the rural water projects being realized at the time.

Field research was conducted by Perdita Huston, author of several books on women and development. Her research, conducted in four African countries--Kenya, Tanzania, Burkina Faso, and Togo--in preparation for the film, revealed a different reality. While many water projects professed interest in "community participation," that participation was often limited to the provision of manual labor by villagers, often women, during the installation of the water system. Usually, little or no attempt was made to involve villagers in the planning of the projects or in the maintenance and repair of the water points. As a result, in some areas, 60 to 80 percent of the water systems were no longer functioning two or three years after their installation. Health education and "training" components of water projects often consisted of little more than the delivery of a few health talks on the need for personal hygiene and the use of latrines. It was clear that women were benefitting very little from these projects. They acquired few new skills and, worse, after having served as "beasts of burden" during the installation phase, found themselves back at their old water sources (which had often degenerated after a period of disuse) only a few short years later.

One project appeared to be an exception to the norm. In the Togo Rural Water and Sanitation Project, funded by USAID/Togo, Fonds d'Assistance et de Cooperation (FAC), and Fonds Européen de Développement (FED), the socio-health component of the project was designed to promote effective village participation not only during pump installation but also in pump maintenance and repair and in village-level activities related to effective water use and the reduction of water-related diseases. Villagers were being trained to participate in a process emphasizing structured problem-solving designed to develop organizational, analytic, and practical skills which would enable them to resolve village-level problems, both water-related problems and those of a more general developmental nature. Village-level pump maintenance committees were being established and trained, pump funds were being created, and villagers were participating in the planning and implementation of health improvement activities. Even this project, however, had encountered difficulties in fostering a meaningful participation of women in village-level activities, despite specific attempts to involve women in pump maintenance and in village committees.

It was clear that the proposed theme of the film, that of "women and water," would have to be revised in view of the realities in the field. The proposed focus of the film thus shifted to the need for effective community participation and community partnership with government in the use, maintenance, and

repair of village water systems. Over the next two-and-one-half years, funding for this revised film proposal was obtained from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), AID/Africa Bureau, and the Peace Corps. It was decided that the Togo project would become the example of a "water project that appeared to be working" through the successful application of a process of effective community participation. It was not to be a film "about" the Togo project, but a film "about" sustainable rural water systems development.

1.2 Scope of Work

AID/Africa Bureau requested that WASH provide a consultant to assist with the production of the film in Togo. WASH contacted Agma Prins, a public health consultant with extensive experience francophone Africa. She has been Senior Health Advisor to the National Coordinator of the Socio-Health Component of the Togo Rural Water and Sanitation Project from 1981 to 1984. She assisted in the design and development of the overall approach and implementation of the project. For the current activity, the consultant accompanied Sandra Nichols, the documentary film producer-director, in Togo, West Africa, from February 23 through March 25, 1987.

The consultant's scope of work was as follows:

1.2.1 Part I - In the United States

- Prior to filming in Togo, provide background briefing to film staff on (1) the project, (2) technical and training concepts, and (3) key individuals in Togo; and review the film outline.

1.2.2 Part II - In Togo

- Identify key personnel/officials for pre-production consultation/interviews. Examples include engineers, trainers, donor personnel, extension workers, etc. and would include those still involved in the project as well as those who may no longer be associated with it but who have a long-term perspective of its evolution and replicability.
- Identify both successful and weak village-level projects for visits and film site selection.
- Work with appropriate authorities to facilitate official authorization and clearances for filming.
- Accompany film-maker on exploratory visits to village sites and regional offices.

- Preparation of a list of technical-related questions to be asked of project personnel, based on knowledge of the weaknesses and strengths of the project.
- Identify male and female interpreters for visits and interviews in regions selected for filming.
- Gather data on present status of guinea worm, rainwater harvesting, and primary health care projects.
- Prepare a brief report for WASH of findings, a description of what was done, and an assessment of the interest in the film and its potential value.

Chapter 2

THE PROCESS OF MAKING THE FILM

A notable aspect of the preparation of this film was the active involvement of the Togolese authorities in the entire process. Prior to departure from the United States, contacts were established with the Togo Information Service and the Togo Ambassador to the United States. Numerous phone calls were made to the staff of the Togo Water Project in Togo as well as to the USAID and UNDP missions there.

Upon arrival in country, the film team obtained immediate and wholehearted support from the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Health, and the Water Project staff. The Ministry of Information supplied the necessary authorizations and clearances, provided a mini-bus and driver, and assigned three people (a journalist, a photographer, and a liaison officer) to assist the team.

During the first week in country, the producer/director and the consultant worked closely with the Water Project staff to establish a calendar of activities; to identify villages (both "successful" and "problem") to investigate for possible filming; to identify project personnel to assist the team with interviews, translation, transcription, and logistics; and to refine the overall content of the film. Numerous preliminary interviews were set up with representatives of various government services involved in Water Project implementation as well as with representatives of other donors currently managing rural water projects on Togo (CUSO, 5th FED). Interest in the film was high everywhere. Especially impressive were the accessibility and openness of Togolese officials at all levels, their nonobtrusive support and helpfulness, and their repeatedly expressed desire that the film honestly portray the failures and difficulties of water projects in Togo as well as the successes. There was widespread concern that the film not limit its focus to the USAID-FED-FAC project but that it also show the national effort to develop rural water systems.

The content, focus, and points of emphasis of the film shifted constantly throughout the four weeks in Togo and continue to do so during the editing process.

Despite the fact that only the final product can completely answer the question: "What is this film about?", it is possible to describe in a general way what the film will show:

- The film will show, from the point of view of villagers and extension workers, the effects of rural water projects on villagers' lives, on the lives of rural extension workers, and on the development process of a nation. No foreigners will appear in the film. No technical experts will expound on development theory.

- The film will contrast a village that received operational and technical training to help it use and maintain its water point effectively and that participated actively in the process of pump installation, maintenance and repair, with a comparable village that received no such training, a village where two pumps were installed and subsequently abandoned. These two villages represent extremes, but are in many ways typical of two distinct approaches to rural water systems development.
- The central theme of the film will be the need for appropriate emphasis in water project planning and implementation on the participation of beneficiaries in the maintenance and repair of water systems. It will show that such participation does not occur automatically, but is the outcome of a long process of dialogue, training, and interaction between project beneficiaries and technicians.
- The film will show that this process is enriching to both villagers and those that work with them, enabling both partners to address more effectively various other development problems. It will show that it is a process which can empower women to become active participants in development activities of direct personal benefit to them.
- The film will show that the installation of water systems with inadequate attention to maintenance issues and little or no village participation can lead to increased dependence, increased distrust of development efforts, fatalism, cynicism, and waste of financial and human resources.
- The film will show the hardship involved in the reliance on traditional sources of water and some of the benefits, as well as the difficulties, of the abandonment of these sources for more modern sources of potable water.
- The film will reveal some elements of the process followed in Togo to achieve effective community participation in rural water projects.

The general content of the film as outlined above is not meant to provide a detailed description, but rather a broad picture of what the film will be about.

Many factors contribute to the final definition of the central themes and messages of the film:

- The 27-minute length imposes constraints on content and disciplines the producer to clarify and distill key concepts and messages.
- The variety of probable target audiences, including a general public with limited knowledge of development issues in general and water project issues in particular as well as development and water project specialists, demands both a simplification of themes and a layering of issues for depth of understanding.
- New insights, points of view, and analyses accumulated during the process of interviewing and filming continually broadened, then refined the perception of key issues and messages. Nightly, sometimes hourly, discussions were necessary to review film content, to make sure adequate footage was obtained to incorporate specific themes, to verify accuracy, and generally to stay on track while maintaining as much objectivity as possible.
- The interaction of the technical and creative skills and insights of the producer/director, the camera people, the editor, and the consultant will inevitably shape the final product: What's important? What's essential? What works visually? What will keep the audience interested? The process is akin to the interplay of a composer, conductor, and musicians in the production of a piece of music.
- Most important is the content of the interviews which were filmed. While their content was shaped to some extent by the questions asked and the context in which they were asked, every attempt was made to assure that the interviewees expressed their own opinions and voiced their own beliefs and perceptions, whether or not these coincided with the preconceptions of the film team.
- Visual images were limited by what was available: weather conditions, seasonal activities, environment, time constraints. Since the film could be developed and reviewed only after departure from Togo, it was not usually possible to determine which images would be effective or which shots would not work for technical or other reasons. Ten hours of film were shot for a 27-minute film. Ninety percent of the takes will thus be discarded during the editing process.

Chapter 3

OBSERVATIONS AND EVALUATIVE INFORMATION GATHERED WHILE FILMING

Participation in the filming of the USAID-FAC-FED-financed Togo Rural Water and Sanitation Project provided the consultant with a unique opportunity to gather observational and anecdotal evidence of the impact on the rural population of the socio-health component, as well as the well-drilling component of this project. While a detailed description of these evaluative findings falls beyond the scope of this consultancy, some were striking enough to deserve mention.

3.1 The Role of Women

Village women interviewed for the film reported that the water project had a significant impact on the quality of their lives and, more importantly, on their ability to play an active role in the political, organizational and economic sectors of village life. The following observations were repeated by many women, and by some of the men, in the villages visited by the film team, and were supported by comments and observations made by the social affairs agents who worked with the film team:

- The availability of a constant and sufficient supply of water at a relatively short distance from the home (less than 1 km for most pumps as opposed to 2 to 10 km for many traditional sources) afforded women with more "leisure" time. The most frequently mentioned impact of this increased leisure was that it created an opportunity for discussion among women, as well as between women and men. The increased opportunity to discuss common concerns and village affairs had two major consequences: women became more actively involved in village meetings and thus developed a more powerful voice in village decisions concerning a wide range of local issues (community projects, local disputes, political and economic decisions); secondly, women were better able to organize themselves to address commonly perceived needs--by forming cooperatives to work on income-generating activities or by participating in nutrition education groups, for example. Some women also reported that they used their "extra time" to increase their private agricultural activities and/or to provide better care for their children and other family members. Some men reported that the relationship with their wives improved as women had more time for household activities. One group of women said that their increased leisure afforded them more independence from their husbands (who sometimes had other wives or mistresses who made demands on their income) by providing opportunity to increase women's own disposable income.

- Both women and men reported that those women who had received special training through the project, as pump caretakers or as ORT-demonstrators, participated more effectively in village affairs than they had previously. This was due not only to the increased skills and confidence their training had given them, but also to the increased respect they earned from other villagers as they used their new skills. Women who were members of the village committee reported that their peers were now more likely to consult them and listen to their advice concerning issues not directly related to their "official" function (the one for which they had been trained).
- Some women said that their increased status and forcefulness had caused jealousy and rivalry from other women and from some of the men. This sometimes could result in retaliation in the form of psychological or even physical violence.
- Both women and men reported that they were able to bathe and wash their clothes more frequently since the pump had been installed in their village. They said their children were happier and better cared for.

3.2 Health Benefits

Aside from the reported improvements in personal hygiene and psychological well-being, the single most frequently mentioned health impact of the water project was a significant decrease in the incidence of guinea worm in those villages affected by this parasitic infection. Some villagers also noted a decrease in the incidence of diarrhea in both adults and children and a decreased need for medical care.

3.3 Community Organization and Development

The impact of the activities of the socio-health program of the USAID-FAC-FED Rural Water and Sanitation Project on village life was significant and went well beyond an increased ability to maintain and repair the installed water points.

In the USAID-FAC-FED villages the pump breakdown ratio varied between 7.8 percent and 18.8 percent as compared to between 27 percent and 44.7 percent for the villages of the 4th FED and BOAD projects which did not include an organization and training component.*

* Di Amat, Tonia, "Propositions pour L'Amélioration de L'Entretien des Points d'Eau," Rapport de la Mission de Consultation, 22 Avril-4 Mai, 1985, CINAM, 63 rue de Caducée, 34100, Montpellier.

Extension agents from other services (Ministries of Agriculture, Literacy, and Health; Peace Corps) working in the villages of the USAID-FAC-FED project zone in the Plateaux region reported that they prefer to work in Water Project villages, rather than in similar villages which did not participate in the Water Project, because the Water Project villages are easier to work in: they are better organized, more dynamic, more interested.

The "Health Committees" in the USAID-FAC-FED Water Project Villages have been renamed "Village Development Committees" (VDCs). VDC members said that they used the organizational skills they had learned through Water Project training activities to solve other village problems. Some VDCs were engaged in agricultural cooperative projects and other village improvement efforts such as the construction or repair of schools and health centers. Other VDCs were participating in functional literacy programs.

Social Affairs extension agents reported that VDC members from USAID-FAC-FED project villages often came to see them at their offices to ask their assistance in other types of village development projects. They said that, prior to the Water Project training of villagers, such visits to the regional Social Affairs office were much rarer.

3.4 Factors Related to Poor Pump Maintenance

Those villages that had not been able to keep their pump in working order reported the following reasons for some of their problems in this regard:

- Availability of an accessible and abundant source of water near the village: a river, a dam site, other pumps, a spring. Accessibility was defined not only by proximity, but also by the fact that there was no need to line up and wait one's turn, and that a single source provided water for multiple functions: one could bathe there, wash and dry clothes nearby, and collect drinking water. (Pumps were appreciated because children could be sent to collect water, except where the pump was perceived to be dangerously near the road; sometimes older women found the pump difficult to manipulate and thus preferred the traditional water source.)
- Lack of spare parts, either because the hardware store was too far away or because the needed spare parts were out of stock.
- Inability to collect sufficient money to buy a needed expensive part (the bladder which costs approximately \$300) or a series of parts (as when the pump has been out of order for a long time and many parts must be replaced simultaneously). This problem was most often found in villages that had been unable or unwilling to establish a pump fund prior to pump breakdown, but had preferred to collect money on an ad hoc basis for each needed repair.

- Poverty. Events such as a poor harvest, drought, other major village expenses (a funeral, a school construction project, a theft, etc.) were cited to substantiate this claim of poverty. Usually further questioning revealed that it was not poverty, but some other factor that was at the root of the village's inability to collect money for pump repair.
- Organizational problems. In large (over 1,000 people) and multiethnic villages especially, it was often reported that a particular segment of the population (usually a minority ethnic group, one family group, or a particular neighborhood--often one located at some distance from the pump) refused to participate in pump maintenance despite using the pump. Villages located next to other villages which did not have a pump, villages which contained a large school (usually secondary) frequented by "outsiders," and villages located near a military camp or other major government institution often voiced similar complaints about outsiders' unwillingness to participate in the care of the pump. In all of these cases the "accused" tended to defend their position by stating that the majority population discriminated against them by denying them equal access to the pump when it functioned. These conflicts often reflect long-standing disputes and rivalries which go far beyond the access to water and are thus very difficult to resolve in the context of the Water Project organization alone.

Sometimes organizational problems resulted from the disruptive influence of one or a few powerful individuals who blocked attempts to organize the community for a variety of personal or interpersonal reasons.

Some villages had had no previous positive experience with communal activities and had also not participated in water project organizational training activities. In these villages, people often said they did not know how to set up a functional organizational structure.

- Previous negative experience with village-level organizational attempts or with other development projects. Some villages reported having collected money for pump repair or for other community projects in the past only to have those funds "disappear." Others reportedly distrusted the motives of the extension agents working in their villages, thinking that perhaps the village had been scheduled for resettlement, for example, and thus refused to collaborate.

- Inaccurate information. Villagers frequently reported that they had been told, by government extension agents, hydraulics service personnel, or powerful men from their own village who now worked in the capital city, that the government would repair the pumps when they broke down. Sometimes villagers simply believed, based on previous experience with other projects, that if they simply waited long enough someone would come to help them repair their pump. Some villagers reported that they did not know who they should contact to get their pump repaired, even if they had collected the money to do so.

This list is not exhaustive but represents the most frequently cited reasons for the lack of pump maintenance and repair. These reasons were heard both in USAID project villages and in villages which had gotten their pumps from other hydraulics projects (BOAD, FED, etc.) which did not include an organizational or training component. They were much more frequent in the latter type of villages.

3.5 Impact on National Policy

The Togo Rural Water and Sanitation Project has had a significant impact on the evolving Togolese national strategy for rural water systems development. The CUSO project, currently working in approximately 200 villages in the Southern Region of the country, has adopted and refined many of the components of the USAID-FAC-FED project--including the training process for the extension agents, the process for establishing and training village committees, establishment of a pump fund, the process of health education, emphasis on guinea worm eradication, development of alternate water systems for dry villages, and development of communal agricultural projects to raise money for the pump fund and other village activities. The 5th FED project in the Central Region has adopted the signing of a contract between villages and project staff, the establishment of committees and pump funds, and some aspects of the training of villagers. Each project has adapted these elements to suit their resources and overall developmental approach.

It is now official national policy that all water projects in Togo will include a component aimed at organizing villagers to maintain and repair their own wells.

Chapter 4

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the significant interest in the film expressed by Togolese at all levels of the government and by private persons, a French edition of the film should be prepared and made available to the appropriate Government of Togo authorities (Ministry of Information, Ministry of Health, Director of Social Affairs, Hydraulics Service, etc.) There is no money in the film budget at this time to make this translation. As the estimated cost of the preparation of a French language edition is under \$15,000, the possibility of making these funds available from the remaining USAID Water Project funds should be explored.

The half-hour format, as well as the content of this film, makes it a particularly appropriate training tool for a number of different audiences--ranging from Water Project (and other development project) planners and funders to Peace Corps volunteers, extension agents of national rural development agencies, and villagers. To assure effective use of the the film as a training tool, one or more complementary discussion or training guides should be developed. Two specific types of guides would appear to be of immediate interest:

- A short guide aimed at the use of the film as a discussion stimulant during meetings or conferences for development planners, funders, or related experts.
- A more complete training package aimed at extension workers such as Peace Corps volunteers or their host country counterparts.

APPENDIX A

Overall Schedule of Activities

APPENDIX A

Overall Schedule of Activities

WEEK I (2/23 - 2/28) - in Lomé

- * Meetings with UNDP, USAID, CUSO and government officials to establish work plan, and obtain official authorizations and clearances, as well as logistics support.
- * Site visits in Atakpamé to village participating in ORT evaluation.

WEEK II (3/1 - 3/7) - In Atakpamé

- * Village visits in Atakpamé area
- * Agent round-table discussion
- * Preliminary interviews with social affairs agents, government officials, project staff, and villagers

WEEK III (3/8 - 3/15) - In Lomé

- * Elaboration of preliminary filming schedule
- * Preliminary development of interview protocols
- * Logistics preparations for film short
- * Showing of "Fragile Mountain" to USAID and Water Project Staff

WEEK IV (3/16 - 3/22) - in Atakpamé

- * Filming in "successful" USAID-project village, Ayole
- * Filming of protocol-signing ceremony in 5th FED village near Sokode
- * Filming of interviews with Social Affairs agents and Regional Director
- * Showing of "Fragile Mountain" at the Prefet's residence

WEEK V (3/23 - 3/25)

- * Filming in "problem" BOAD village
- * Filming of interviews with Public Works officials (Hydraulics Service)
- * "Pick-up" shots of women carrying water, village scenes, broken down pumps
- * Departure of WASH consultant

APPENDIX B

Villages Visited

APPENDIX B

Villages Visited

(* indicates that some filming was done in these villages)

"SUCCESSFUL" VILLAGES (e.g. with working pumps, active committees):

- 1) * AYOLE - USAID (chosen as "model" village for the film)
- 2) * KPEHOUN - USAID (traditional source was filmed)
- 3) DATCHA-TSOGBLE - USAID
- 4) KOUIGNOUHOU - USAID (cistern village)
- 5) IDOKOPE - USAID
- 6) ADO-GBENOU - 4th FED
- 7) * YARA-KABIER - 5th FED (village "contract"-signing ceremony filmed)

"PROBLEM" VILLAGES (e.g. with broken-down pumps, poor organization):

- 1) * EBEVA - USAID (filming of traditional source)
- 2) KOUTOUKPA - 4th FED
- 3) EDIFON - 4th FED
- 4) AVEDJE - USAID
- 5) * AMOUSSOU-KOPE - BOAD (chosen as "typical" of poorly organized villages)

APPENDIX C

Logistics Support Provided

APPENDIX C

Logistics Support Provided

The Ministry of Information provided

- * a mini-bus and driver to transport the film crew (March 13-25)
- * official clearances for filming and importation/re-exportation of technical equipment
- * a "stills" photographer to accompany film team (March 16-20)
- * a journalist to assist with airport clearances
- * a "liaison" within the Ministry to assist the film team as necessary

UNDP provided

- * a station wagon to transport film team (February 27-March 30) - driver's salary and per diem paid by film producer
- * a "liaison" officer to set up appointments with high-level ministry officials

USAID provided

- * access to telephone for local calls
- * access to project files
- * photocopying
- * mail service
- * a few office supplies (paper)

THE USAID SOCIO-HEALTH PROJECT provided

- * office space
- * a technical advisor to accompany film crew and facilitate logistics
- * a team for Social Affairs agents to serve as interpreters, translators, information resources, interviewers, and "actors"
- * The use of one vehicle for the filming
- * access to project files and photocopies of important related documents
- * administrative support

APPENDIX D

Alternate Water Systems Constructed

APPENDIX D

Alternate Water Systems Construction in Togo

The only alternate water systems construction in Togo currently under way is that which is being done under the auspices of the USAID-financed Togo Rural Water and Sanitation Project. The CUSO project in the Maritime Region has started construction of some demonstration rainwater harvesting systems and is expected to further develop this project component in the future.

The following is an analysis of the status of USAID project construction as of 28 February 1987*

		PLATEAUX REGION	SAVANES REGION
<u>CISTERNS</u> (work started April 1986)	completed	44	67
	under construction	10	13
	planned	42	52
	TOTAL	96 (6 villages)	132 (5 villages)
<u>HANGARS</u>	completed	8	18
	under construction	4	8
	needing roofing	7	7
	TOTAL	19	33
<u>ROOF EXTENSIONS</u>	completed	1	
	under construction	1	
	TOTAL	2	

* provided by Alan Malina, project engineer

APPENDIX E

Guinea Worm Disease Control

APPENDIX E

Guinea Worm Disease Control in Togo

Due to the limited time available, the consultant was unable to do an in-depth analysis of guinea worm prevalence in Togo. However, guinea worm is a widespread problem in Togo, with heaviest concentrations in the areas of Southern Kloto district (South of Kpalime), Halo District (between Notse and Tohoun), the Maritime area south and east of Tsevier, Bassar District, and some sections of the Savane region. Specific research statistics can be found in the documents submitted to WASH with this report.

Though there are currently no guinea worm eradication activities going on in Togo, many small-scale, regional activities have occurred over the past few years. UNICEF is currently attempting to form a collaborative group with interested donors and the Ministry of Health to determine a national strategy and develop a joint program. Past activities known to the consultant include the following:

- 1983 USAID Water Project staff carried out a small-scale epidemiologic study in project villages in the Savane zone. A school and village health education strategy was developed and implemented in affected water project villages in this Northern zone.
- 1985 USAID Water Project staff carried out a survey in the Halo project zone in the Plateaux region. A training session was held for chief medical officers, primary school inspectors, and Social Affairs and hygiene representatives.
- 1986-87 1) UNICEF hired USAID Water Project volunteer Nancy Loewenthal [REDACTED] to develop a guinea worm education program. Three separate training activities were conducted within the context of this program.
- * May 1986 - A training-of-trainers workshop was held for 9 health center personnel ("itinerant agents" and "hygiene assistants") from the Plateaux Region.
 - * Nov/Dec 1986 - Approximately 100 primary school directors and teachers received training in guinea worm health education.
 - * March 1987 - Social Affairs agents and health personnel from the Plateaux Region were trained to train village-level guinea worm volunteers.

- 2) Dr. Petit of CRDI collaborated with the CUSO Water Project to conduct epidemiological studies in the Zio prefecture in Southern Togo.
- 3) World Neighbors is working in 3 to 5 villages near Bethesda Hospital in Akai, Kloto District, and in the several villages in the Bassar District.
- 4) Dr. Alan Millet of "Progrès d'Action" is developing guinea worm educational materials for school health education in the Bassar district.
- 5) The Institut d'Hygiène in Lomé is conducting parasitological research on guinea worm.