



## GIRLS AND WOMEN INITIATIVE IN NIGERIA (G-WIN) PROJECT

### FINAL REPORT

# PUBLIC SANITATION, OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF WATER AND SANITATION SCHEMES, SOAP/DETERGENT PRODUCTION

IN

## DELTA, KEBBI AND TARABA STATES



BY

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IN

**DELTA, KEBBI AND TARABA STATES**

SUBMITTED TO

**THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**

**FEBRUARY 2015**

BY

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## ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ATL	-	African Themes Limited
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
CLTS	-	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
FMWR	-	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
G-WIN	-	Girls and Women Initiative in Nigeria
HOD	-	Head of Department
LGA	-	Local Government Area
NL	-	Natural Leader
NURTW	-	National Union of Road Transport Workers
OD	-	Open Defecation
ODF	-	Open Defecation Free
PKO	-	Palm Kernel Oil
RUWASSA	-	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
SLS	-	Sodium Lauryl Sulphate
STPP	-	Sodium Tripoly Phosphate
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WASH	-	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHCOM	-	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee
WEP	-	Women Environmental Programme

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Women Environmental Programme (WEP) and African Themes Limited (ATL) were further engaged by the Federal Ministry of Water Resources in 2015, to continue to facilitate the implementation of the training component of Girls and Women Initiative in Nigeria (G-WIN) project. In 2014, WEP and ATL facilitated the first pilot phase (training component) of the G-WIN project in Abia, Bauchi, Osun and Plateau States. The mandate of WEP in 2014 was to liaise with stakeholders in the target states to identify beneficiary communities and community members (women and girls) to deliver training on Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), Slab Construction, Leadership and Conflict Resolution and also to facilitate the formation of Water and Sanitation Committees (WASHCOMs) in that target communities.

WEP's mandate in 2015 on the second pilot phase was to implement the G-WIN project in Delta, Kebbi and Taraba States. During this pilot phase, WEP's mandate was to participate in the identification of communities and beneficiaries in target states and deliver training to the beneficiaries on Public Sanitation, Operations and Maintenance of Water and Sanitation Schemes, Soap/Detergent Production as well as facilitate the formation of WASHCOMs in target communities.

### **1.1 OBSERVATIONS AND CHALLENGES**

The implementation of this project was not without some challenges

- a) Limited time for planning: The time between advocacy visits and sensitizations to the states to meet with stakeholders and participate in selection of communities and the actual training was so short. This affected the level of engagement with the target communities. In some communities, our team could not participate in the selection of the trainees because of limited time they had to visit the five communities. This led to a little flouting of the selection process in some communities.
- b) Availability of stakeholders: Another challenge was the challenge of not meeting critical stakeholders on seat in the target states as the period of the visits coincided with the time of intensive political activities in all the target states towards the 2015 general elections in the country. This made discussions that would have been concluded in a day or two extend to more days as our team continued to wait on stakeholders (high-ranking officers who can take decisions for ministries or organizations) to get authentic endorsement for the project.
- c) Community leaders whose communities were not selected for construction of water and sanitation facility frowned at our team for leaving out their communities for the hardware project. A lot of explanations had to be done before they came to terms with our team.
- d) Clarity of roles amongst the states ministries particularly the ministry of women affairs. This was as a result of a communication gap between the states ministries and their federal counterparts on what their roles was in the project.

### **1.2 RESULTS ACHIEVED**

The intervention by WEP in the target states has achieved the following:

- a) 60 women and girls from 15 communities in the target states have been impacted with livelihood skills they never had prior to the training through practical training on production of cosmetic products like Dettol, liquid soap, Izal etc. This is expected to increase their source of income and improved living condition.
- b) Increased knowledge of beneficiaries on sanitation and hygiene and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities. With this knowledge, the participants can adequately take care of their

homes, public toilets and water kiosks that will subsequently be constructed in their communities.

- c) Strengthened working relationship between the state RUWASSAs and the LGAs WASH departments as well as interaction between the WASH officers and the communities.
- d) Formed sanitation ambassadors from the target communities whom together with the LGAs' WASH departments have triggered their communities (15 communities) of Community-Led Total Sanitation.
- e) Formation of WASHCOMS in target communities to champion the campaign for proper sanitation and good hygiene in communities.
- f) Served as an eye-opener to states and local governments and other stakeholders on budgeting to achieve results for women and girls.
- g) The project was also used as an advocacy tool to push for replication of the G-WIN model in states programmes and projects.

### **1.3 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on our experience on the field and for the sustainability of this project, we recommend the following:

- a) The Federal Ministry of Water Resources should introduce the G-WIN project to the Governors and Chairmen of Local Government Areas. This will increase their commitment, participation and scaling up the project.
- b) The Federal Ministry of Water Resources should request for counterpart funding from the States to support laudable projects like G-WIN. This will facilitate access to water supply and sanitation in the communities and sense of ownership.
- c) Clarity of role by partner ministries and expectations on the project for clarity of purpose.
- d) The Federal Ministry of Water Resources should source for development cooperation to scale up this project for a wider reach.

## SECTION ONE

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND

In recognition of the fact that “the nation’s resources and opportunities currently places girls and women at a disadvantage position, and in realization of the potentials inherent in the average girl and woman in Nigeria to sustainably contribute to the overall growth and development of the community and the country,” the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, HE Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan GCFR, approved the implementation of the Girls and Women Initiative in Nigeria (G-WIN) project.

Five (5) Ministries – Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Works, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Communication, were selected to pilot the implementation of the G-WIN project. The 5 ministries are to seek for innovative approaches to reach out to rural girls and women by enhancing the already existing opportunities and opening more support and increase the number of girls and women gainfully employed in the sector.

The broad theme for the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, G-WIN project is to make women leaders in water management. This the Ministry intend s to achieve by building capacities of women and girls to be leaders in water management, provision of water and sanitation facilities in public places, while facilitating households to build and own latrines/toilets, thereby improving sanitation and hygienic practices at the rural areas.

Based on the above, the Federal Ministry of Water Resources has packaged different training programmes to build the capacities of rural women and girls at different levels of water management. These training programmes include: entrepreneurship and procurement process in the water sector, leadership and conflict resolution, water kiosk operations and management, borehole maintenance, Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), public sanitation and soap/detergent production.

Women Environmental Programme (WEP) and African Themes Limited (ATL) were engaged by the Federal Ministry of Water Resources to facilitate the implementation of the training component of the G-WIN project.

The first pilot phase of the G-WIN project was carried out in 2014 in Abia, Bauchi, Plateau and Osun States where Women Environmental Programme mobilized and trained women and girls on Leadership and Conflict Resolution, Community-Led Total Sanitation and Slab Construction.

In 2015, the second phase was implemented in Delta, Kebbi and Taraba States. In this phase, WEP mobilized and trained beneficiary - women and girls on Public Sanitation and Soap/Detergent Production and established water and sanitation committees (WASHCOMS) in the target communities.

The workshops was conducted simultaneously in the three states after advocacy visits to the states by the Federal Ministry of Water Resources and the Resource Persons was held from 9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> February, 2015.

#### 2.1 OVERVIEW OF PROJECT CONCEPT

The Federal Ministry of Water Resources embarked on the establishment of boreholes with the full involvement of girls and women at all stages of the project identification, planning and implementation, operation and maintenance. Women and girls were encouraged to play the role of decision makers and not mere observers, based on demand – driven approach and using community participatory approaches. (See appendice on Concept Note)

### **i. G-WIN VISION**

The vision of G-WIN project is for ministries to use resources effectively to deliver concrete results for girls and women in Nigeria so as to save lives, open up access to life changing possibilities and move Nigeria higher toward its development goals.

### **ii. G-WIN OBJECTIVES**

The main objective of the G-WIN project is to improve the lives of girls and women in Nigeria through delivery of concrete results. The broad theme of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources G-WIN project is “**Making women leaders in water management**”, by creating employment and generating wealth, to alleviate poverty through the provision of water kiosks; public sanitation facilities and enhancing the capacity of women and girls to take ownership of the facilities.

The Federal Ministry of Water Resources “G-WIN project” also aims at achieving these through three complimentary line activities; water kiosks, public sanitation facilities and procurement processes through software and hardware components. Water kiosks and public sanitation facilities are to be provided in 3 communities in 3 LGAs of the target states, to increased access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene, as well as empowering the women and girls in the country.

### **iii. TERMS OF REFERENCE**

- a) Deliver training that can strengthen women through relevant knowledge of the laws and system to enable them carry out management of water supply and sanitation facilities.
- b) Participate in the selection of beneficiaries to ensure it is participatory and objective giving opportunity to hard to reach women and girls in rural communities.
- c) Develop, produce and administer training modules on the subject matter as specified in your contract letter.
- d) Develop and administer post training evaluation template
- e) Ensure that CSOs partners of the Ministry are at the table as part of the decision to shortlist participants – this is most applicable to training professional women and girls.
- f) Encourage participation of stakeholders including states and local governments, civil society and corporate organizations.
- g) Recommend modalities for sustainability of the programme
- h) Recommend for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the project
- i) Prepare and submit a comprehensive report on all project activities carried out in the conduct of the assignment. The report should include a documentary, three (3) sets of hard copy and one (1) electronic copy of the final comprehensive report from the date agreement is finalized with the Ministry.
- j) Transmit an interim report on the progress of the report highlighting the achievements, challenges and the way forward.
- k) Recommend monitoring and evaluation system to facilitate collection of feedback from beneficiaries/stakeholders and success of the project.
- l) Develop and administer monitoring and evaluation instrument to effectively capture pre and post project implementation status of selected communities for each of the project activities

## **2.2 METHODOLOGY**

The methodology used for implementing the project at the state, LGAs and community levels include: Pre-advocacy, sensitization, mobilisation, development of training modules, capacity building sessions, field visits and triggering activities. Criteria for participation are stated as follows:

- Evidence of hardship factors
- Prevalence of Open Defecation Points
- Willingness to work with Federal Ministry of Water Resources
- Evidence of Social and Poverty factors amongst women and girls
- Opportunity for women to participate.

**a. The selection of LGAs, communities and project locations**

The selection of the LGAs was done by the state stakeholders however, the Resource persons had to verify the information provided to them through site visitation, focus group discussions, sensitization and mobilization of the traditional and religious leaders, the LGAs, market women associations and CBOs to confirm their willingness and acceptance of the project for sustainability and ownership. In each of the three selected states of Delta, Kebbi and Taraba, 3 LGAs and 15 communities, that is 1 LGAs per state and 5 communities for each of the LGAs were selected as presented in the table below.

**Table 1. LGAs and Communities selected in Delta, Kebbi and Taraba States:**

S/N	LGA	Communities
<b>Delta State</b>		
1.	Aniocha South Local Government Area	1. Ogwashi-Uku 2. Ubulu-Uku 3. Aboh-Ogwashi 4. Ubulu- Unor 5. Azagba –Ogwashi
<b>Kebbi State</b>		
2.	Danko/Wasagu Local Government Area	1. Bena 2. Maga 3. Wasagu 4. Unashi 5. Ribah
<b>Taraba State</b>		
3.	Takum Local Government Area	1. Takum Motor Park 2. Gahweton 3. Rogo 4. Dutse and 5. Tortsee

**b. Communities Selected for the Project facility**

- Delta State - Aniocha South Local Government Area - Ogwashi-Uku  
Ogwashi-Uku community is the headquarters of Aniocha South LGA of Delta State and is known for water scarcity and poor sanitation especially in public places. The sanitation facility was agreed to be situated in Ugwashi-Uku Central Market.



Ogwuashi-Uku Central Market – Location considered for construction of water/sanitation facility

- Kebbi State - Danko/Wasagu Local Government Area – Ribah

The location for the facility is Ribah Main Market where buyers and sellers transact business from neighbouring countries. People are faced with the challenges of ODF because the market lacks sanitary facilities. Thus is locate is viable for the concept of the project.



Ribah Main Market - site selected for construction of water and sanitation facility at Ribah community

- Taraba State – Takum Local Government Area - Takum



Proposed site for location of water and sanitation facilities in Takum Motor Park

### c. Selection of Participants

Selection of participants for the various training sessions was conducted jointly with the traditional and religious leaders, community leaders, State RUWASSAs and LGAs. Participants

trained cut across rural women and girls, house wives, etc. In the target states 20 numbers of beneficiaries were trained are as presented below:

**i. Training on Public Sanitation and Soap/Detergent Production**

Delta State	-	20
Kebbi State	-	20
Taraba State	-	20

**ii. Names of selected participants for the training**

Delta State

S/N	NAME
<b>Ogwuashi-Uku Community</b>	
1.	Uwam Abigail
2.	Enurah Anthonia
3.	Onochie Monica
4.	Okwufuluele
<b>Aboh-Ogwashi community</b>	
1.	Ezenwa Onyebuchi
2.	Isitua Ndidi
3.	Egwu Ogechukwu Andaline
4.	Nwabuokei Onyeka Elizabeth
<b>Ubulu-Uku Community</b>	
1.	Memeh Nkechi Gloria
2.	Iwelu Anthonia Yenna
3.	Odume Christiana
4.	Osakwe Ifeanyi
<b>Ubulu-Unor Community</b>	
1.	Anyali Deborah
2.	Osadebe Joy Nkechi
3.	Azubuike Maria
4.	Nwankwor Gloria Ekene
<b>Azagba-Ogwashi</b>	
1.	Ikenye Tina Onyebuchi
2.	Igboahazia Perpetual Onyebuchi
3.	Ikediashi Helen Nkechi
4.	Okafor Evelyn Ijeoma

Kebbi State

S/N	NAME
<b>Bena Community</b>	
1.	Ibrahim Uzamma
2.	Abubakar Adama
3.	Adamu Aisha Hannatu
4.	Korau Abubakar
<b>Ribah Community</b>	
1.	Ishaku Daudu
2.	Musa Bitrus Danyaki Naomi
3.	Ayuba Sabatu
4.	Garba Maimuna

<b>Unashi Community</b>	
1.	Aliyu Zainab
2.	John Rahila
3.	Hawa Abubakar
4.	Bako Maimuna
<b>Wasagu Community</b>	
1.	Bawa Kulu
2.	Keve Laraba
3.	Lawali Zarau
4.	Baru Mary
<b>Maga Community</b>	
1.	Abubakar Fatima
2.	Musa Faith
3.	Nasiru Amma
4.	Abdullahi Rahamu

#### Taraba State

<b>S/N</b>	<b>NAME</b>
<b>Gahweton Community</b>	
1.	Ika Ruth Daniel
2.	Yakubu Akenmudi
3.	David Blessing
4.	Jonathan Charity
<b>Dutse Community</b>	
1.	Burba Tani
2.	Runton Esther
3.	Alabura Mbenda
4.	James Sarah
<b>Rogo Community</b>	
1.	Babanya Larai
2.	Pantu Maigari
3.	Abubakar Hamata
4.	Ismaila Aisha
<b>Tor-Tsee Community</b>	
1.	Timbee Nguungwan
2.	Dennis Juliet
3.	Gia Zungwen
4.	Koson Mercy
<b>Motor Park Community</b>	
1.	Alh. Idi Kudidi
2.	Abubakar Azimi
3.	Saleh Anothy Fatima
4.	Nanu Sabiwa Danjuma

#### **d. Community Triggering**

As part of the training, participants will form WASHCOM with other stakeholders in the communities to trigger their communities. They will be supported by the WASHCOM officers from the Local Government Areas

### **2.3 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND STAKEHOLDERS RESPONSIBILITIES**

The project team visited the three states under the phase of this project to key stakeholders in the water sector to solicit their support and active participation in the project. The stakeholders were required to arrange the following for the successful implementation of the project in their states:

- i. Identification of 1 LGA/5 Communities each in of the target state;
- ii. Identification of 4 persons per community (women and girl) to be trained on Public Sanitation and Soap/Detergent Production;
- iii. The LGA WASH officer to monitor the formation of WASHCOMs at the participating communities
- iv. RUWASSA to support with the monitoring/follow-up of the triggered communities to open defecation free (ODF) status.

Drawing from the assigned roles to the stakeholders in the project states, the roles of advocacy, sensitization and community mobilization was of immense value as a means of achieving higher standards on WASH to ensure awareness creation amongst the general public and particularly project communities to take action. With the roles assigned, these visits by the project team created an environment through which project communities can discussed, debated, organised and communicated their own perspectives about the project and issues on WASH in their communities as it was aimed at changing behavior and catalyzing social change.

The project team to the three states (Delta, Kebbi and Taraba) on advocacies and sensitization comprised the Resource Persons which are: Mr. John Baaki, Ms. Queensley Ajuyakpe, Mr. Attah Benson – (Women Environmental Programme) Mr. Philip Uzageh, Mrs. Lilian T, Ms. Bibian - (African Theme Limited)



Meeting with Kebbi State's Hon. Commissioner of Environment, Hon. Ishaku Dauda, Alh. Musa Isyaka Koko, Ag Perm Secretary Ministry of Environment and Ms. Queensley Ajuyakpe of Women Environmental Programme



L-R: John Baaki of WEP; Engr. Blessing Edewor, GM RUWASSA, Delta State; Mrs. Ijeoma John of ATL; Mr. Casmir Akpe and Memeh Jude N. during advocacy visit to RUWASSA office, Asaba, Delta State

### 2.3.1 Objectives of the visits

- To carry out advocacy visits to notify the stakeholders at the state level on their selection for the G-WIN project;
- To sensitize the stakeholders at the state level on their roles and responsibilities;
- To verify the beneficiary LGAs, communities and selected project sites for the hardware component of the project;
- To participate in the selection of trainees;
- To make necessary arrangement for the smooth implementation of the project.

The key stakeholders visited at the states LGA and Community levels of the three states: Delta, Kebbi and Taraba include: Honourable Commissioners – Ministry of Water Resources, Women Affairs and Social Development, Permanent Secretaries - Water Resources, Water Board,

Directors, General Managers – RUWASSA, beneficiary Local Government Areas, Traditional Leaders, General Manager State RUWASSAs, LGAs and Communities, Women groups, CBOs.

During the advocacies and sensitization the following highlights were reached:

- The stakeholders were sensitized, awareness of the project and its objectives were created and leaders were mobilized to seek their support and cooperation towards the successful participation and implementation of the project;
- The project and assignment of responsibilities to stakeholders were clear;
- The stakeholders were taken through the various components of the project that is the software components;
- The identification of participants specifically hard to reach women and girls for the trainings from the benefitting communities bearing in mind the criteria for selection;
- The schedule visit to identify proposed project sites in the communities for the hardware components.

#### **2.4 EXPECTED OUTCOME**

- a. 3 water kiosks with boreholes completed in the three project states in 2015 with opportunity given for women's economic activities.
- b. 3 sanitation facilities constructed in markets, motor parks and related places and managed by girls and women.
- c. 15 WASHCOMs (Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committees) established with 50% representation of women.
- d. 60 women trained on Public Sanitation and Soap/Detergent Production.

#### **2.5 ACHIEVEMENTS**

- a) 60 women and girls from 15 communities in the target states have been impacted with livelihood skills they never had prior to the training through practical training on production of cosmetic products like liquid soap, izal etc. This is expected to increase their source of income and improved living condition.
- b) Increased knowledge of beneficiaries on sanitation and hygiene and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities. With this knowledge, the participants can adequately take care of their homes, public toilets and water kiosks that will subsequently be constructed in their communities.
- c) Strengthened working relationship between the state RUWASSAs and the LGAs WASH departments as well as interaction between the WASH officers and the communities.
- d) Formed sanitation ambassadors from the target communities whom together with the LGAs' WASH departments have triggered their communities (15 communities) of Community-Led Total Sanitation.
- e) Formation of WASHCOMS in target communities to champion the campaign for proper sanitation and good hygiene in communities.
- f) Served as an eye-opener to states and local governments and other stakeholders on budgeting to achieve results for women and girls.

- g) The project was also used as an advocacy tool to push for replication of the G-WIN model in states programmes and projects.

## **2.6 EMERGING ISSUES**

- Delta State - difficulty in accessing underground water in Ogwuashi-Uku community selected for the construction of the hardware facility. Ugwuashi-Uku community has a very high water table about 350 meters depth and so accessing underground water could only be achieved using deep drilling technology.
- Need for more water and sanitary facilities across the LGA and others
- RUWASSA can be engage for the construction of the facilities, they have the equipment

## **2.7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

The advocacy visits were successful as major stakeholders in the state were visited and sensitized about the G-WIN project and they gave their commitment towards supporting the project. Unfortunately, the advocacy period coincided with intensive political campaign activities in the state and as such, it was not possible to meet with commissioners of ministries who are the number one decision makers in their ministries.

The Federal Ministry of Water Resources should do a proper geo-survey of the site provided for the hardware component of this project before it commences with drilling the borehole.

The States Ministry of Women Affairs need to be properly integrated into the G-WIN project for effective monitoring.

## SECTION TWO

### 3.0 REPORT ON CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOPS ON PUBLIC SANITATION AND SOAP/DETERGENT PRODUCTION

The capacity building workshops on Public Sanitation and Soap/Detergent Production was carried out simultaneously in Delta, Kebbi and Taraba States from 9<sup>th</sup> -10<sup>th</sup> February, 2015.

The trainings were for a period of two days each, which comprised of two days indoor classroom training with practical demonstrations.

#### 3.1 Workshop Objectives

- i. To equip participants with the knowledge of public sanitation and inculcate in them basic sanitation and hygiene habits
- ii. To equip participants with livelihood skills
- iii. To enable participants acquire skills in soap/detergent production
- iv. To use the participants as a point of entry to the establishment of WASHCOMs in the selected communities
- v. To empower women and girls as leaders in the water sector.

A total of sixty (60) participants were drawn from 15 communities in the three states of Delta, Kebbi and Taraba and trained on Public Sanitation and Soap/Detergent Production:

Delta State	-	20
Kebbi State	-	20
Taraba State	-	20

The workshops were facilitated by 4 teams of three (3) facilitators per state; they include amongst others; Mr. Princewill Mordi, Monye S. Goddey, Mrs. Opara C. N., Ms. Queensley Ajuyakpe, Mr John Baaki, Ms. Patience Egah, Mrs. Jummai Wakaso, Mr. Auta Ahmed, Mr. Samuel Abela, Ms. Priscilla Achakpa, Mr. Kelvin Uever, Mr. Benson Attah, Mr. Gai Cliff.

The workshops in the three states took the same pattern of arrangement, as follows:

- i. Day I – Arrival
- ii. Day II – Session I (Opening Ceremony and introduction)
  - Session II (Technical/ Practical Demonstration session)
  - Discussions, Closing and Departure

#### 3.2 Opening Ceremony

The workshops commenced with opening ceremony as follows:

##### i. Delta State

The workshop in Delta state took place from 9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> February 2015 at Ogwuashi-Uku Town Hall, Aniocha South LGA, Delta State

The ceremony was co-anchored by Mr. Jude Memeh of Delta State RUWASSA and Princewill Mordi, civil society WASH Expert in Delta State.

The Hon. Chairman, Aniocha Local Government Council was represented by the Vice Chairman, Hon. Steve Asikawili who welcomed everybody to Aniocha South Local Government and thanked the Hon. Minister of the Water Resources and other partners involved on the G-WIN project for choosing Aniocha South LGA as a beneficiary LGA for the G-WIN Project. He congratulated the beneficiaries from the 5 communities who will be

trained on the project and urged them to ensure that they put the skills to judicious use. He went ahead to encourage the participants to ensure that they step down the training to other women and girls in their communities.

John Baaki, representing Women Environmental Programme (WEP), underscored the importance of the G-WIN project to the people of Aniocha South LGA. According to him, the project will help to reduce water and sanitation related illnesses in the LGA and stated that it has been reported that millions of people die annually from illnesses related to poor sanitation. He congratulated the people of Aniocha South LGA and the 5 communities for been chosen to benefit from the project and enjoined the participants to ensure they put their skills into use and step down the training to others who have no opportunity to benefit directly from the project. He thanked the Aniocha Local Government Council for the cooperation and support for the project implementation.

Good will messages were delivered by the General Manager RUWASSA, Delta State, Engr. B.O Edewor, who was represented by S.O. Eyesara; the Hon. Commissioner of Women Affairs, Delta State, represented by Mrs. D.O. Dina and Omode Gloria.

The Girls and Women Initiative in Nigeria (G-WIN) project in Delta State was formally declared opened by the Hon. Commissioner of Water Resources, Mrs. Sarah Reng Ocheke, who was represented by Engr. (Mrs.) Zuliati Mohammed who delivered the keynote address on behalf of the Hon. Minister. In her keynote address, the G-WIN project is Federal Government's determination to address uneven distribution of resources to reach out to disadvantaged women and girls in the country, and to scale up access to water supply and sanitation services in public places. According to her, the Federal ministry of Water Resources will construct water and sanitation facility in Ogwuashi-Uku community in Aniocha South LGA which will be managed by women and girls to offer water and sanitation services to the public and earn income from it.

## **ii. Kebbi State**

The workshop in Delta state took place at Dauda Plaza, Biri Road, Ribah, D/Wasagu LGA, Kebbi State from 9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> February 2015

The welcome address was delivered by the General Manager, Kebbi State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA), Suleiman Muhammed who welcomed all participants and expressed the Agency's resolve to support the implementation of the G-WIN project in the state. He also enjoined the participants to take the training very serious, so that they can enjoy the benefits of the training in their various communities and improve the fortunes and status of the girl and women in their communities and the state in general.

The opening remark was delivered by the Programme Manager of Women Environmental Programme, Ms. Queensley Ajuyakpe who welcomed all the invited guests and congratulated the beneficiaries of the project and urged them to make good use of the skills acquired for the benefit of their communities.

Goodwill messages were delivered by the representative of the traditional leader of Wasagu, Mallam Muhammad Kango – Marafan Ribah, and the representative of the Chairman of Danko/Wasagu Local Government Area, Mallam Bayaro Dandare.

The Honorable Minister of Water Resources, Mrs Sarah Ocheke was represented by Mrs. C. U Opara who delivered her keynote address. The Minister high-lighted the importance of the G-WIN project as a major step towards women emancipation and community poverty

alleviation. She further stated that in achieving the primary goal of the G-WIN- creating employment for the girl and women in Nigeria and making women self-reliant, it became imperative for the federal and state governments of Nigeria to act and render an enabling environment for all actors to render services to the citizenry with the local government been key, to achieving the dream at the community level.



Mrs. C. U Opara representing of the Hon. Minister of Water Resources (Mrs. Sarah Reng Ochekepe) delivering the keynote address and giving an overview of G-WIN project

### iii. Taraba State

The workshop took place at Ama Hotel, Takum Taraba State from 9<sup>th</sup> -10<sup>th</sup> February, 2015.

The Executive Director, Women Environmental Programme, Priscilla Achakpa, gave welcome remarks after which good will messages were delivered by community leaders, RUWASSA, Taraba State Ministry of Water Resources and Taraba State Ministry of Women Affairs.

After the goodwill messages, the Girls and Women Initiative in Nigeria (G-WIN) project in Taraba State was formally declared opened by the Hon. Minister of Water Resources, Mrs. Sarah Reng Ochekepe, who was represented by Mrs. Jummai Wakaso, Head of Gender, Federal Ministry of Water Resources to deliver the keynote address. According to the Minister of Water Resources, the G-WIN project is Federal Government’s determination to address uneven distribution of resources to reach out to disadvantaged women and girls in the country, and to scale up access to water supply and sanitation services in public places. The project also aims to empower disadvantaged women and girls economically.



Mrs Jummai Wakaso representing the Hon. Minister of Water Resources (Mrs. Sarah Reng Ochekepe) delivering the keynote address and giving an overview of G-WIN project to a cross-section of participants

## Daily Activities

### 3.2 PRESENTATION

#### a) Day 1

Day 1 technical session started with the introduction/ice breaking, which was anchored by the facilitators. Participants were asked to interact with each other according to the following criteria; favourite food, favourite colour, number of children and the name they call their spouses. This was followed by self-introduction by all participants. The facilitators took the session on fears and expectations as regards the training, participants noted their fears and expectations for the workshops on two pieces of cardboard papers (Blue colour represented expectations, while red colour represented fears).



Self-introduction and interaction amongst participants to enhance familiarisation

Responses were read out in a participatory manner and each of the response was categorized accordingly; expectations were grouped under “funds and learning”, while fears were grouped under “funding and acceptability by other community members”. At the end of the exercise, participants were told that all their fears and expectations will be addressed as the workshop progresses, and they were assured that these fears were taken into consideration in the cause of planning for the workshops. The cards were then placed on the wall for reference purposes.

The facilitators took the participants through the workshop objectives in a participatory manner and shared the participants into four groups. Each group took its turn to read out the objectives that were placed on the wall. At the end of the session, participants were told that the workshop objectives were carefully designed to address their fears and expectations.

This was followed by housekeeping norms and administrative instructions - It involves logistics announcement, setting of ground rules, and selection of time keeper, enforcement officer (Chief Whip) for defaulters and selection of rapporteurs to cover the workshop daily activities.

The brief on G-WIN was handled by the facilitators, the Resource Persons and the representatives of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources.

Pre-workshop evaluation questionnaire was administered to the participants.

Some fundamental concepts of public sanitation and soap/detergent production were delivered using combination of flip chart and practical demonstrations with the participant playing key roles by the facilitators where they emphasized that they will be using these concepts during the

technical and practical sessions of the training and production of the following: Air Freshener (odour control), Detergent, Bleach, Hair Cream, Body perfume, Body cream, Shampoos, Body wash, Liquid soap, Powders, Tablet soap and others.

Other technical sessions delivered on day 1 include; Public Sanitation and its Impact on Women and Preventing Infections - which highlighted what sanitation is, its importance and how it affects women and girls. The facilitators stated that poor sanitation cause several infections some of which are very critical to the lives of women and girls. The facilitators further highlighted some of the ways poor sanitation affects women and girls as follows: through illnesses such as cholera, diarrhea, miscarriage of pregnancy. Poor sanitation also affects women and girls menstrual hygiene. The facilitators gave the participants basic definitions of some concepts on public sanitation.

Infection - Infection is the invasion of the host organism's body tissue by the disease causing agent, and their multiplication and the reaction of the host tissue to those organisms and their toxins they produce on the other hand. Infectious disease is also known as transmissible or communicable disease.

Causes of infection – Infections are normally caused by infectious agents such as virus, viroid and microorganisms such as bacteria, nematodes, round worms and pinworms such as lice, ticks, mites, fleas, etc. Fungi such as ringworms and other macro parasite such as tape worms.

Classification of infection

- (a) Opportunistic infection e.g. bacterial, viral, fungal or protozoa's infection
- (b) Staphylococcal infection (species of gram positive bacteria that can cause a wide variety of infections in human and other animals through infection or the production of toxics)
- (c) Reproductive tract infection are infections that affects the reproductive part or the vas deference
- (d) Rotavirus infection (age of five ammunion develops with each infection so subsequent infection are less severe; adult are rarely infected)
- (e) Respiratory tract infection; typical infection of the upper respiratory tract include tonsillitis, pharayngitis, laryngitis and other certain types of influenza
- (f) Vertically infection: vertically transmitted infections are included in TORCH complex which stands for T-Toxoplasmosis/Toxoplasma gondii other infections.

The facilitators took the participants through various means of preventing infection. Among them are:

- Personal hygiene
- Hand washing after defecation
- Hand washing before preparing food and eating
- Frequent washing of face and hands of little children
- Regular disinfection of surface and instrument
- Sterilization of instruments
- Use of safe device
- Isolation of highly infected patients
- Provision of safe water supply
- Proper disposal of waste, etc

Participants asked questions and the facilitator explained further with practical examples within their environment on the effect of unhygienic practices resulting to sickness and diseases especially amongst children.

The facilitators also noted the link between the training on soap/detergent production to the training on public health as the skills they have acquired on soap/detergent making will further help in keeping the environment clean as well as generate income for the beneficiaries.

To prevent infections, the facilitators insisted on proper sanitation and basic hygienic practices such as proper disposal of excreta, keeping of our surroundings clean, water treatment and proper storage before consumption, maintenance of latrines/toilets, washing of fruits before consumption, regular hand washing etc. Participants were later shared into two groups, the two groups role played domineering (top – bottom) and participatory (bottom – top) approaches, in demonstrating attitude and behaviour change that is expected in the implementation of public sanitation.

### **Basic Hygiene Practices: Practical Demonstration of Hand Washing With Water and Soap**

Today, diarrhea disease and acute respiratory infections are the two biggest killers of children in the developing world. The simple act of hand washing with soap can significantly cut the risk of diarrhea from 50% to 30%. Hand washing helps prevent the spread of disease by interrupting the transmission of pathogens from person to person through direct contact or indirectly via surfaces and food. Together soap and water form a formidable ally to combat a host of other illnesses, such as eye infections like trachoma which is very much found in the north; thus, the G-WIN program included hand washing in the curriculum to demonstrate one of the major reason for the training of the target group as ambassadors of SANITATION AND HYGIENE in their communities.

This practical activity was very strategic to the program as majority of people in the community do not really understand hand washing and its importance to their health and wellbeing.

To teach the participants the proper way of washing their hands, the facilitators demonstrated hand washing with water and soap for all the participants to see.



Demonstration of hand washing



Demonstration of hand washing

The facilitators advised that proper hand washing is better achieved with running water that washes and takes the dirt off your palms.

The next technical session was on: ***“Cosmetics Production and Chemical Samples/Ingredients Used in Cosmetics Production”***. The facilitators explained to the participants that cosmetics products result from the combination of two or more chemical samples and are applied to the body to beautify the body. Cosmetics products, they said, can also be used in washing of clothes, plates, cleaning of toilets etc. Examples of cosmetics products, they said include: Izal, Dettol, liquid soap, powder, hair cream, shampoo, etc.

The facilitators listed the following as some of the chemical samples/ingredients used in cosmetics production: Sodium Sulphate, Methanol, Industrial salt, Silicate, P.K.O, Colour, Mould, Caroline, Petroleum jelly, Mineral Oil, Lanolin, Vitamin E, etc. The facilitators took the participants through measurement of samples and precautions to be taken in production.



Facilitators practically demonstrating the procedure and outlining the materials needed for the production of Cosmetics

After the introductory aspects of the cosmetics production, the facilitators proceeded to practical hands-on demonstration of some cosmetics products. They demonstrated the production of the following cosmetics products: Dettol, Izal, Liquid soap and Bleach. For each product, they listed the ingredients and equipment needed, and then stated the procedures to follow sequentially to produce the product.

**Precautionary Measures while Producing:** On the precautionary measures, the facilitators gave the participants the following measures which include;

- Allow air to come into your production room while producing
- No eating around the area of production
- Take a cup of peak milk a day after inhaling chemicals. You can also take soya milk.
- Use covered foot wears when you are producing
- Use hand gloves otherwise, some chemicals will chop your hand
- Use facial mask
- Don't overwork
- Wear tight clothes so that they will not fly in the production room
- Do not wear jewelries while producing
- Keep chemical samples away from the reach of children

The participants were taken through the process of liquid soap production. The facilitators listed the chemicals needed for liquid soap production as: Antisol or Pac R, Soda ash, Sulphonic Acid, SLS, Preservative and Fragrance. The process of liquid soap production started with the dissolving Pac R in water in a container. At the same time, soda ash was dissolved in another container. Both solutions were stirred using a long stick that was inserted into the containers. The solutions in the two containers were later covered and kept so that production continues on the second day. According to the Facilitators, the solutions have to dissolve finely before other ingredients will be added to them.

After the suspension of the liquid soap production process to the next day till, the facilitators took the participants on the a further session on “**waste management**” in which they educated participants on how to effectively manage household wastes and other waste types found within their surroundings. They identified several waste types such as liquid, solid and gaseous wastes.

They concentrated on disposal of excreta which they said its indiscriminate disposal leads to exposure to germs. They therefore advised participants on construction of latrines and avoid open defecation. At this point, participants were given group exercise to state how they maintain their toilet/latrine. Participants were divided into groups to brainstorm and come up with ways of maintaining latrine/toilet to be presented in the second day session.

All copies of presentations were given to participants and day 1 activities ended with evaluation of the workshop, using mood metre.

## b) Day 2

The second day activities started with opening prayer and recap of the previous day's activities by rapporteur. This was followed with individual participant's accounts of day 1 experiences of the training.

### Group presentations

After the recap, the participants already divided in groups with assignment from the previous day technical session was to make presentations. They made presentations on the best ways of maintaining latrine/toilet as follows:

- sweeping the toilet/latrine every day,
- washing your toilet with detergent,
- Using ashes in your latrine to kill germs etc.

Questions and comments were taken relating to the presentations by the groups and expatiated by the facilitators. The facilitators commended all the groups for attempting the exercise, they encouraged all participants to ensure regular maintenance of their toilets/latrines as that is one of the ways of properly disposing of excreta and preventing infections.

### Production of liquid soap

Production of liquid soap, which started the previous day, continued. The solutions that were dissolved the previous day from two different containers were brought and stirring continued so as to dissolve them more finely. The facilitators added chemical samples to the solutions and explained from one step to another until the liquid soap was finally ready.



Liquid soap production process

Practical demonstrations on the production of Air Freshener and Dettol. The facilitators explained and showed the participants the different items/chemicals used in the production of Air Freshener/Dettol.



Facilitator demonstrating the procedure and outlining the materials needed for the production of Cosmetics with participation of a participant

Below are the procedures taught to the participants on how to produce: Air Freshener, Liquid soap, Bleach:

### Air Freshener Production

- Step 1:** Dissolve your foaming agents, that is; soda ash and sulphonic
- Step 2:** Pour your methanol to step (1) and stir properly
- Step 3:** You will see foam rise up, then cover your container so that the foam will go down.
- Step 4:** Add colour and stir
- Step 5:** Add enough perfume and stir very well (e.g blue dream and strawberry or ambiance ambi pur).
- Step 6:** Your product is ready



Facilitator displaying a finished product (Air Freshener)

### Bleach Production (15 Litres)

#### Chemicals/ingredients

- Water
- Chlorine or H.T.H - one cup of peak milk
- Caustic soda – two cups of peak milk
- Sodium Sulphate – One cup of peak milk

**Procedure:** for this activity on Bleach making, the facilitators used a different methodology which was dictation of the procedure to the participants on how to practically produce Bleach. This was very interesting to the participants because it gave them a practical experience of the production. This was also educative and entertaining as the most of the participants scrambled for positions in order to be in a practical group.

The procedure was as follows for the participants to write down:

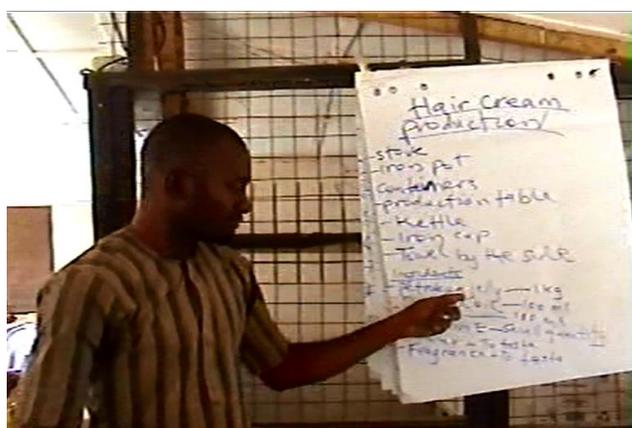
- Step 1:** Dissolve chlorine and caustic soda in a container with 3 litres of water
- Step 2:** Add your sodium sulphate to step (1) and stir

- Step 3:** Add the remaining 12 litres of water to the solution and then stir and cover it for 40-50 minutes
- Step 4:** Use a white towel and decant your bleach in another container after you see clean water.
- Step 5:** Your bleach is ready for use



Participants following the facilitator keenly during the practical session and jotting some things down

The facilitators further gave the participants directions on how to produce bar soap, hair cream, vaseline and shampoo



to produce hair cream/cross section of participants producing liquid soap

**Entrepreneurship** was the last technical session that ended the 2-day training. The facilitators took the participants through starting a business, raising capital for your business and managing your business. Before starting any business, they advised, that certain things should be put into consideration and these include: what kind of product to or service to go into, who are the potential clients/customers, who are the competitors, how much will it cost to start such a business and the required skills or expertise in starting and managing such a business.

The facilitators went ahead to explain that in order to get money to finance their business, it is important that participants have idea of how to write a Business Plan which he explained what it means and outlined its elements.

In a participatory manner, the facilitators guided participants on how they can start and manage a cosmetics production venture using experiences and case studies as motivating factors.

At the end of this session, participants were administered post-workshop evaluation questionnaires to fill so as to determine the level of their understanding of the training as well as evaluate if expectations were met.

### **Presentation of Certificates**

Upon the completion of the training programme, the participants were awarded with certificates of participation and starter packs by the representatives of the Honourable Minister of Water Resources



Mrs. C.U. Opara/Mrs. Jummai Wakaso presenting certificates/starter packs to participants on behalf of the Hon. Minister of Water Resources

### **Vote of Thanks**

Beneficiaries expressed their joy to the Federal Ministry of Water Resources for the training skilled acquired and promise to put into good use skilled acquired. The participants also thanked the facilitators for the knowledge impacted on them and promised to be good ambassadors.

Vote of thanks was given by African Themes Limited on behalf of the Resource Persons to the participants and Federal Ministry of Water Resources.

## SECTION THREE

### 4.0 TRAINING EVALUATION

Prior to the commencement of the workshop on Public Sanitation and Soap/Detergent Production, WEP carried out evaluation on the participants for the training. This evaluation was aimed to assess the level of knowledge of participants on sanitation issues, to assess their entrepreneurship potentials, to assess the sanitation situation of participants' households and communities, and to assess the socio-economic background of the participants.

Participants for this training were drawn from 5 communities in each Local Government Area in the 3 project States of Delta, Kebbi and Taraba.

The local governments are:

- Delta State - Ogwuashi-Uku LGA
- Kebbi State - D/Wasagu LGA
- Taraba State - Takum LGA

In addition to these participants, other participants were drawn from the States Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agencies (RUWASSAs), States Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development, States Ministries of Water Resources, WASH departments of the target LGAs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) operating within the target LGAs. The involvement of this group was to continue to sustain the project in the target communities.

A total number of 60 women and girls were trained on Public Sanitation and Soap/Detergent Production across the 3 states.

This evaluation was done through a questionnaire survey, before and after the training. While the pre-workshop evaluation assessed the level of knowledge of participants before the workshop, the post-workshop evaluation assessed the level of knowledge that had been impacted by the workshop.

### 4.1 Occupation of Participants

Participants for this training were dominated by petty traders who earn their living by buying and selling agricultural products and other household items. Other occupations of the participants are: farming, housewives, civil servant, hairdressing, tailoring, those employed by private organizations, and students.

The second dominant occupation among the participants was farming, and the third, students who were still in primary or secondary schools. While farming was the dominant occupation among participants from the northern states of Taraba and Kebbi, petty trading was dominant among participants from the south-south state of Delta.

The following occupations accounted for insignificant percentage of the occupations of participants: hair dressing/baking/tailoring, civil servants, housewives and those employed by private organization. They accounted for less than 15% of the occupations.

The table below shows the occupation of the 60 participants for the training.

**Table 3: Occupation of Participants**

S/N	OCCUPATION	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
1.	Farming	16	26.67%
2.	Business/Petty Trading	25	41.67%
3.	Hair dressing/tailoring/baking and other skills	2	3.33%

4.	Employed by private organization	2	3.33%
5.	Civil servant	3	5.00%
6.	Student	11	18.33%
7.	Housewife	1	1.67%

#### 4.2 Age of Participants

Participants for this training fell between five age brackets: 15-25, 26-35, 36-45, 46-55, 56 and above. The 26-35 age brackets were the dominant and accounted for 43.33% of the age brackets. The second dominant age bracket was 15-25, and third 36-45 which accounted for 28.33% and 16.67% respectively.

There was only one participant that belonged to age bracket 56 and above, and this participant was from Kebbi State.

**Table 4: Age of Participants**

S/N	AGE BRACKET (YRS)	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
1.	15-25	17	28.33%
2.	26-35	26	43.33%
3.	36-45	10	16.67%
4.	46-55	5	8.33%
5.	56 and above	2	3.33%

#### 4.3 Marital Status of Participants

32 of the participants were married, 21 were single, 2 were widows and 5 were divorced.

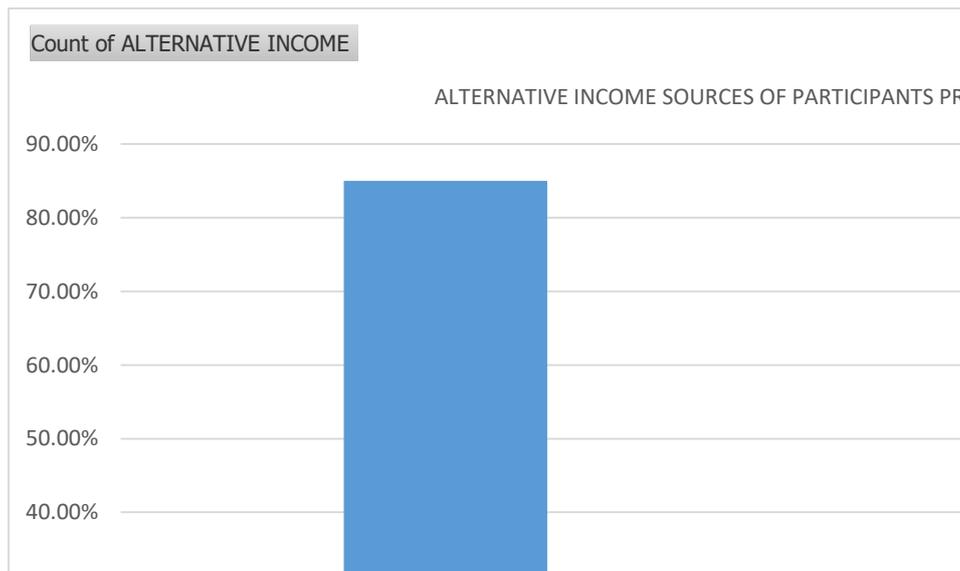
**Table 5: Marital Status of Participants**

S/N	MARITAL STATUS	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
1.	Married	32	53.33%
2.	Single	21	35.00%
3.	Widow	2	3.33%
4.	Divorced	5	8.33%

#### 4.4 Alternative Income Sources

Out of the 60 participants, 51 before now had no alternative sources of income. They depended on one source of income for their livelihoods. Only 9 of the participants had alternative sources of income prior to the training. Participants with alternative sources of income either doubled as farmers and petty traders, farmers and hair dressers or local beans cake makers or as civil servants and farmers.

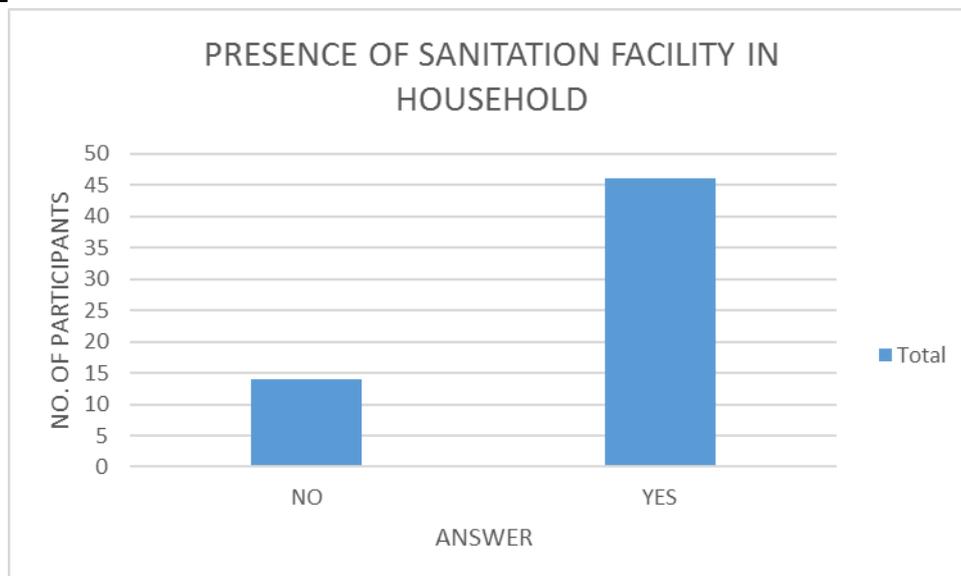
**Chart 1**



**4.5 Presence of Sanitation Facility (toilet/latrine) in Household**

The sanitation situation of households of the participants was assessed. The assessment was based on whether participants have toilet/latrine in their households or not. From the assessment, 46 participants representing 76.67% of the participants have toilets in their households, while 14 participants, representing 23.33 participants have not.

**Chart 2**



**4.6 Skills of Participants Prior to Training**

Before this training workshop, 53 participants, representing 88.33% of the participants had no special skills. Only 7 participants, representing 11.67% of the participants had some special skills (although not related to soap/detergent production) which range from tailoring, hair dressing, bead knitting, and baking.

**Chart 3**



#### 4.7 Knowledge of Participants on Sanitation Issues

Before the training, participants were assessed of their knowledge on sanitation issues including causes of common diseases and ways of preventing them amongst other issues. From this assessment, only 16.95% of the participants had good knowledge of sanitation issues.

After the training workshop, participants were again assessed and the percentage of those with good knowledge on sanitation issues increased from 16.95% - 73.37%.

#### 4.8 Knowledge of Managing a Business Venture

The percentage of participants with fair knowledge of managing a business venture before the training was just 28.33%. This was determined through a carefully worded questionnaire that tested the business management capabilities of the participants.

Participants were again assessed after the training and the percentage of with fair knowledge of managing a business venture rose from 28.33% to 64.50%.

#### 4.9 Knowledge Concerning a Business Plan

Questions concerning writing of Business Plan (BP) seemed too abstract to majority of the participants. From the assessment, 65.00% of the participants had no idea on how to write a Business Plan. Only 35% of the participants had a little knowledge of what a business plan is.

Abstract as it seemed before the training, the participants got to know about what a business plan is and its components in the course of the training. At the end of the training, over 60% of the participants had a good idea of what a business plan is and how to write a simple business plan.

#### 4.10 Evaluation of Training by Participants

At the end of the 2-day training workshop, the participants evaluated the training as shown below:

**Table 6: Evaluation of Training by Participants**

Description	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent
My expectations for this workshop have been met	-	9%	12%	20%	58%

This workshop has taught me new skills that will increase my income sources	-	5%	13%	15%	67%
How do you rate the following?					
Training Modules	-	8%	22%	50%	20%
Facilitators	-	10%	15%	21%	54%
Training Environment	-	25%	20%	15%	40%
Feeding	-	15%	4%	35%	46%

#### 4.11 Conclusion

The evaluation of the participants at the beginning of the training helped us to validate the selection process i.e if hard-to-reach women and girls were really selected. Few cases of civil servants that were allowed to participate in the training were those low grade levels civil servants at the local governments who do not have any other source of income. Their participation in the training was to help in mobilization of communities for proper sanitation using their status in the community. The workshop evaluation also informed the facilitators of the knowledge base of the participants as that informed their approach and depth of the presentations.

Overall, the evaluations provided useful information and lessons that will help in improving on our subsequent projects.

In conclusion and adjudging from the data analysed, we can state that the objective of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources on the G-WIN project in building the capacities of hard to reach rural women and girls and making them leaders in the water sector was met and achieved by over 80%.

## SECTION FOUR

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.0 CONCLUSION

Nigeria has demonstrated a clear commitment to ensuring water security over the years through the establishment of relevant institutions like the Federal Ministry of Water Resources and investments in water-related infrastructure, with the involvement of grassroots women and girls in the G-WIN project has further proven that this intervention is not centrally driven but has engendered the local participation and ownership of the processes that will ensure sustainability (in conformity with the principles of integrated water resources management) which is a vital component of any project.

Thus empowering women to leaders in the water sector to ensure safe water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) through this project to be leaders is a welcome development and a key component for sustainable solutions and gives communities a chance to reap health, economic, and educational benefits.

In conclusion, this is a project that is worthy of sustenance which should be replicated across the federation and the need to make budgetary allocation for the project will go a long way in alleviating the lives of the poor and hard to reach girls and women in the grassroots which is critical to improving the lives of Nigerians. The project should also be widely publicized to attract the support of donor and bilateral agencies for the project. Finally women are encouraged to sources of information pertaining to business activities and not wait for opportunities at their doorstep and this is applying leadership in taking initiative.

#### 5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Federal Ministry of Water Resources was generally commended for initiating this unique project that is quite different from most of the government projects especially that the components are such that are targeted at rural and hard to reach women and empowering them to be leaders in the water sector. The Federal Ministry of Water Resources was also commended for adopting some of the recommendation during the first phase of the G-WIN project, particularly on provision of starter pack after training of project beneficiaries for empowerment and sustainability. Other recommendations include:

- Implementing partners should from time to time visit and have meetings with WASHCOM to discuss the progress, challenges and way forward of the project.
- The Ministry should liaise with other government ministries, agencies and department to consolidate on the gains of this project by taking a cue from the evaluation that most participants at the grassroots have never had access to government projects or interventions.
- The Federal Ministry of Water Resources should formerly introduce the G-WIN project to the Governors of the target states and Chairmen of the target Local Government Areas. By so doing, the states will get more committed to participating and scaling up the project.
- The Federal Ministry of Water Resources should request for counterpart funding from the target states to support the construction of public toilets in more or all target communities in the state. This will also scale up access to water supply and sanitation in the target states.
- The Federal Ministry of Water Resources should inform the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs to communicate the State Ministries of Women Affairs about the G-WIN project and the role they are expected to play in the project.

- The Federal Ministry of Water Resources should source for more funding to inject into the G-WIN project in addition to that provided by the Federal Ministry of Finance so that more girls and women will be reached with the G-WIN project.

**FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES****GIRLS AND WOMEN INITIATIVE IN NIGERIA (G-WIN) PROJECT  
CONCEPT NOTE****1. Water Supply Component**

The Federal Ministry of Water Resources will establish with boreholes connection with full involvement of girls and women at all stages of project identification, planning and implementation, operation and maintenance. Women and girls are to be encouraged to play the role of decision makers and not merely observers, based on demand – driven approach and using community participatory approaches. The water schemes will be equipped with “**water kiosks**” (vending points each with 4 – 10 taps) that is to service production of sachet water etc. where women are to sell the water at agreed affordable prices.

Each borehole scheme will have at least 1 **water kiosk** and revenue generated from the sales will be used to cover the day to day operation and maintenance of the entire scheme. It will also serve as a means of revenue for the women managing the water schemes, thereby creating jobs, empowerment and alleviating poverty.

Evidence from **water kiosk** operations in Malawi (WaterAid) and the success story of women participation in **water kiosk** management in Zambia and the replication of same in Kenya and Tanzania proved the concept worthy of emulation (GTZ 2009). Women and girls being the most impacted with hardship to access water, it is expected that they will have higher sense of ownership, better management and commitment to ensure that benefits derived from the **water kiosk facilities** are sustained.

The project implementation in Nigeria will be consolidated through the following:

- Construction of 142 **water kiosk schemes**: 12 States, 2 from each geopolitical zone will be selected, from which 10 communities (minimum of 5 each from 2 Local Governments) will be selected to participate in the project. The selection criteria will be primarily based on areas with high cases of water borne and water related diseases, high water scarcity and evidence of difficulty experienced by women to access water.
- Assisting women to set up water management operations: Women Water Management Operation Groups (WWMOG) will be established and strengthened to take ownership and overall management (O&M) responsibilities. Some members of the group will be trained to gain both O&M and managerial skills to be able to operate the water facilities and run the **water kiosks**. It is expected that at least 2 women will manage each **water kiosk** and another 2 will operate the water schemes.
- Establishment of ‘Water Watch Groups’ (WWGs): WWG’s when established will represent customers’ interest especially women and other marginalized groups and also serve as both the eyes of the regulator and the voice of the voiceless. They improve communication between consumers and providers and give sufficient feedbacks on public opinions to the regulator. WWGs will facilitate in conflicts resolution between customers and provider and follow up unresolved customer complain. They are useful interface between consumers and regulators to help understand consumers needs better. Best practices can be found in Lusaka (Zambia) and South Africa. Identification of the WWG’s is done publicly and interested people apply for membership.

- The applicants are shortlisted and interviewed, from which some are selected and trained on how to go about their work. For this project it is expected that 2 – 3 WWG member will be appointed in each community and women should constitute more than 50% of the membership of the group.

### Key Results Indicators & Targets for 2013

- ❖ 164 water kiosks with boreholes completed in 2013 with opportunity given for women's economic activities.
- ❖ 120 WWMOG established with 752 girls & women earning income from running water schemes.
- ❖ 1352 women trained to operate water schemes and kiosks.
- ❖ 120 Water Watch Groups established and about 360 women members trained.
- ❖ 240 sanitation facilities constructed in markets, motor parks and related places and managed by girls and women.
- ❖ 120 WASHCOM (Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committees) established with 50% representation of women.
- ❖ 240 women trained on the various stages of procurement.

The 1<sup>st</sup> workshop which is for unemployed graduate women and girls on procurement, is to kick start the whole process and to determine the gaps and needs of the training to be undertaken. Other procurement trainings are for rural women girls on entrepreneurship skills, while women are to be trained on kiosks management and entrepreneurship, water schemes operation and maintenance, leadership and conflict resolution skills, for the water supply training component. Other trainings include Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), facility operation and maintenance, etc. The meetings will be conducted at the community level adopting the necessary PPA and PRA techniques. The trainings are to be conducted at the State and geopolitical zones. The cost of conducting the trainings are very conservative to gain more value for money and are generated from experience of conducting community based programmes.

S/ No.	Activity	Description of Activity	
1.	Train 400 Women Water kiosk Managers	Each of the 12 States will have 10 communities (2 per LGA) comprising 9 boreholes and 1 surface scheme. The borehole will have 1 kiosk. Each kiosk will be managed by 2 women managers totalling 26 per State (i.e. 26x12 = 312).	The training will cover facilitator's cost, venue, and participant's per diem and other training consumables. It will be conducted per State and or geopolitical zone due to cultural differences, language and local peculiarities
2.	Train 352 women water scheme operators	2 women will be responsible for the day to day operation of each of the 108 borehole scheme (108 x 2 = 216). While each of the 12 surface schemes will be managed by 4 women (12 x 4 = 48) giving a total of (216 + 48 = 264). They will be trained on basic technical	

		skills on simple repair and maintenance. The training will also include practical and the participants will be equipped with all required tools. From the additional 44 schemes to be established as mentioned above, 88 more women will be trained on O&M (44 x 2 = 88). Therefore a total of 352 women will be trained (264 + 88 = 352).	
3.	Train 240 WWMOG executives	2 executive members from each of the 120 communities (10 per State) will be trained on leadership, management and conflict resolution skills. There will be 20 participants per State. (i.e. 20 x 12 = 240)	
4.	Train 360 Water Watch Group members	The successfully selected WWG members (3 per community) will be trained on how to execute their duties. The training and workshop will also be conducted at State level and geopolitical zone (i.e. 30 x 12 = 360)	

## 2. Sanitation Component

The menace of open defecation in and around the public places in our city centers and communities across the country has continued to be a source of concern to key stakeholders in water and sanitation sector. The provision of sanitation facilities in public places will curb the incidence of open defecation practices. Case studies of the effectiveness of well managed public sanitation facilities include Naivasha in Kenya, Java and Sumatera in Indonesia.

The Ministry is to provide 240 sanitation facilities in public places (markets, motor parks and other related places, with easy access to portable water supply, for maximum impact of intervention in the beneficiary communities, while cleaning up the communities through the adoption of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach, using the participatory rural appraisal (PRA) tools for Community Led Total Sanitation triggering, to ensure behavioural and attitudinal change.

Communal support is to be encouraged with full involvement of women and girls at all stages of the project circle, which is to be achieved through community members taken collective decision and action to support households to construct appropriate, sustainable and affordable latrines, to lead the process for total elimination of open defecation, community programme ownership and promotion of hand washing after visiting the toilets and before eating, for improved hygiene practices.

Communities will be facilitated and enhanced to understand the health risk of open defecation, and the training of especially women and girls motivators within the beneficiary communities to propagate the programme. This will in addition to the total elimination of open defecation in the communities, lead to community programme ownership and general public health improvement.

Also, 240 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOMs) are to be established in the beneficiary communities, with 50% representation of women. The female WASHCOM members are

to monitor the public sanitation facilities and supervise caretakers, on a regular basis, to ensure that the facilities are properly operated and maintained. While other WASHCOM members alongside with community natural leaders (NLs) are to ensure that individual households build and properly operate and maintain their latrines and environment.

All toilets (Households and public) are to be equipped with hand washing facilities, while women and girls caretakers of public sanitation facilities are to be trained on general health education, slab construction, minor repairs and managerial skills. Also women and girls are to manage the use of the facilities, at an affordable fee, and revenue thus generated from the services rendered, is to recover cost of construction, operation, maintenance, management, replacement and expansion of the facilities.

The affordable fee charged is to encourage the general public not to look for bushes to defecate, hence jeopardizing one of the purposes of providing the public toilets. The provision of sanitation facilities in public places will further lead to, general health improvement, as well as empowerment and alleviating poverty amongst the female members of the communities.

The project will be implemented through the use of advocacy, sensitization and mobilization meetings with all the identified stakeholders in the beneficiary states, LGAs and communities, to ensure their full support, involvement, ownership and acceptability through all stages of planning, baseline survey, to the actual construction, operation and management of the facilities, in order to ensure that the facilities provided do not turn out to be public nuisance and health hazard to the communities.

240 sanitation facilities are to be provided in public places in 12 States, 2 states per each geo-political zone are to be selected, 2 LGAs per state, 5 communities per each Local Governments Area and 2 facilities per community.

**Benefits:**

- Increased income for women and girls.
- Cleaner environment
- Reduced medical bills.
- Increased productivity by women and girls.
- Encourages communal efforts.
- Improved health and well-being.

**Methodology:**

**Stage I**

**Advocacy and Sensitization/Mobilization Activities**

This will involve advocacy, sensitization/mobilization meetings to the following offices:

**One day State level advocacy and sensitization – 1<sup>st</sup> day;**

State and LGA levels meeting to be held as follows:

- Ministry of Water Resources
- Ministry of Women Affairs
- RUWASSA (Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency)
- LGAs

**One day Ward level advocacy and sensitization – 2<sup>nd</sup> day;**

Community meeting to be held in a central location with;

- Traditional Rulers
- Title holders
- Opinion leaders, etc

**One day Sensitization and mobilization meeting with leadership structure of associations – 3<sup>rd</sup> day;**

General meeting with leadership of the following:-

- Leadership of market women association
- Market leadership structures (Union)
- Leadership of Women development association
- Leadership structure of women religious bodies (Mosques/churches etc)
- Leadership of motor parks
- Cooperative society
- CBOs, NGOs etc

## **Stage II**

### **i. Training of trainees/beneficiaries**

- Community Led Total Sanitation approach implementation
- Support the establishment of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOMs)
- General hygiene promotion/education to (Motivate the people on the need to change their behaviour which results in a community led demand for installation and construction of latrines)
- Demonstration of slabs construction etc (with more female WASHCOM member & girls)

## **Stage III**

- Actual construction of sanitation facilities (Toilets in public places)
- Health and hygiene education sessions to ensure training of the trainees with adequate group specific IEC materials supplied, minor repairs and managerial skills
- Supervision of caretakers to ensure that facilities are properly operated and maintained.
- Monitoring behaviour changes to ensure formation and training with adequate supply of monitoring tools.
- Operation and maintenance
- Expansion etc

## **Time Line**

- All the above activities are to be conducted within one year in the 12 focus states across the country.

## **Venue**

- The venue of the meetings and trainings could be any place in the state, LGA or Community that has enough space to accommodate participants. The hotel accommodation should be fair enough with some basic and essential facilities.

## **Participants/Trainees:**

Participants from the focus states/LGAs, communities, unions, associations etc

- Participants from the state (RUWASSA/NGOs) as support to the activities.

- Participants from the Local Governments (WASH Depts/Units/CSOs) as support to the activities.
- Participants from the communities as trainees, beneficiaries etc.
- Participants from the communities as WASHCOM members.

**Selection Criteria for Sensitization/Awareness Creation Exercise (Representatives of the following categories)**

- Market women association
- Tailoring association
- Hair dressing association
- Religious bodies
- Out of school girls
- CBOs working at the LGAs.
- NURTW.

**Monitoring Mechanism**

- Male WASHCOMS members – Community level (Household toilets)
- Female WASHCOM members & Women groups - Community level (Public toilets)
- LGA WASH Dept/Unit/CSOs – LGA level
- RUWASSA/NGOs – State level
- Federal Ministry of Water Res – Federal level
- G-WIN Project team members – Federal level

**Note:**

- WASHCOM members** – Will carry out community internal follow – up monitoring of progress and report to the LGAs/CBOs.
- LGA WASH Depts/Units** – Will carry out supportive monitoring visits to communities/project sites and also report back/share with the State team.
- RUWASSA/Ministry of Water Resources/NGOs** – Will visit communities/project sites periodically and conduct independent follow – up monitoring of the project, for necessary adjustment if need be and also report back/share with the National team.
- Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry’s G-WIM team & Lead Consultants** – Will carry out independent quarterly monitoring to the project sites in the focus States/LGAs/communities for update.

**Result Indicators and Targets**

- 90% Open Defecation free environment in the public places.
- 240 sanitation facilities constructed with participation of women and girls.
- 240 sanitation facilities constructed by 120 women to serve 46,080 persons daily including women and girls.
- 480 women directly employed for the operation & maintenance of the public sanitation facilities.
- 480 women and girls trained for the operation & maintenance of the public sanitation facilities.
- 120 WASHCOM (Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committees) established with 50% representation of women.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common violation and offences in public procurement.</li> <li>• Open competitive bidding, special and restricted types of bid under the Public Procurement Act 2007.</li> <li>• Concept of disposal and acquisition as a supply chain function.</li> </ul>
<b>Training of 50 middle Women to participate in contracts in the Ministry</b>	<p><b>Training module</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation for the Public Procurement Statement.</li> <li>• Public Procurement Law and other legislation.</li> <li>• Procurement as a function of Chain Management.</li> <li>• Basic principles of procurement in store, supplies, accounts &amp; logistics.</li> <li>• Common violation and offences in public procurement.</li> <li>• Open competitive bidding, special and restricted types of bid under the Public Procurement Act 2007.</li> </ul> <p>Concept of disposal and acquisition as a supply chain function.</p>
<b>Sensitization Needs Assessment Selection and Training of 50 Rural Women (FCT &amp; Enugu State) on public procurement and entrepreneurial skills.</b>	<p>Carry out sensitization Needs Assessment, selection and training of 50 Rural Women (FCT &amp; Enugu)</p>
	<p>Beneficiaries would be selected during the sensitization programme in conjunction with MWA Structures in FCT and Enugu.</p> <p>The training would comprise of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to Business</li> <li>• Essential Business Skills</li> <li>• Steps to Business set up and Management</li> <li>• Business Management</li> <li>• Business Risk and Risk Management</li> <li>• Marketing</li> <li>• Costing and Pricing</li> <li>• Records Keeping</li> <li>• Forming cooperative Groups</li> <li>• Business Planning</li> <li>• Introduction to sourcing and Implementation Bidding for Subcontracting Opportunities.</li> <li>• Team dynamics, collaboration and cooperatives for success</li> <li>• Hands on training on standardizing identified local business.</li> </ul>

## 6.2 SPEECH

**KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY THE HON. MINISTER, FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, NIGERIA, MRS. SARAH RENG OCHEKPE ON THE OCCASION OF THE OFFICIAL FLAGOFF OF CEREMONY OF THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES – GIRLS AND WOMEN INITIATIVE IN NIGERIA (G-WIN) PROJECT**

Protocol

**Introduction**

1. It is my honour and pleasure to present this keynote address on this occasion of the official flag-off of the **Federal Ministry of Water Resources - Girls and Women Initiative in Nigeria (G-WIN) Project**. My colleagues and fellow participants would recall that the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, HE Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan GCFR, in his determination to address the skewed distribution of the nation's resources and opportunities which currently places girls and women at a disadvantage, and in realization of the potentials inherent in the average girl and woman in Nigeria to sustainably contribute to the overall growth and development of the community and country, approved the implementation of the Girls and Women Initiative (G-WIN) project. To this end, the G-WIN project is an innovative approach adopted by the Federal Government and is aimed at opening access to life changing opportunities for girls and women in diverse endeavors. The project is also to serve as a vehicle to effectively harness the potentials from this class of the society to sustainably support the transformation agenda of government.
2. Permit me to mention from the on-set that this project was conceived in 2012 as a product of collaboration with development partners and eventually developed into an implementable programme in 2013 under the able leadership of the Honourable Minister of Finance/Coordinating Minister of the Economy. As part of the strategy to ensure that the aims for which the G-WIN project was conceived are actually attained, five ministries (Water Resources, Agriculture, Works, Communication and Health) were selected as pilot implementing agencies and were requested to integrate the concept of the G-WIN into the mandate of their respective ministries.
3. Essentially the implementing agencies are to seek out innovative approaches to reach out to the poorest girls and women by enhancing the already existing opportunities and opening more to support and increase the number of girls and women gainfully employed in the sector. To this end the activities of the implementing institutions are coordinated by the Ministry of Finance while the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development is engaged in monitoring and evaluating the performance of the project nationwide.
4. The strategy is to create employment and generate wealth to alleviate poverty through the provision of water kiosks, public sanitation facilities and enhance the capacity of women and girls to own and upscale such facilities on an economic basis. The approach is to key the G-WIN project into existing programmes of the ministry. Consequently, the activities will be implemented through the use of advocacy, sensitization and mobilization meetings with all the identified stakeholders in the beneficiary states, LGAs and communities, to ensure their full support, involvement, ownership and acceptability through all stages of planning, baseline survey, to the actual construction, operation and management of the facilities, in order to ensure that girls and women at the community level are supported to engage in the provision of water related infrastructure and the facilities provided do not turn out to be public nuisance and health hazard in the future.

5. The Ministry of Water Resources will establish boreholes connection and mini surface stream water schemes with full involvement of women and girls at all stages of project identification, planning and implementation, operation and maintenance. Women and girls are to be encouraged to play the role of decision makers and not merely observers, based on demand – driven approach and using community participatory approaches.

6. In the case of Sanitation, the Ministry is to provide sanitation facilities in public places (markets, motor parks, etc), with easy access to portable water supply, for maximum impact of intervention in the beneficiary communities and improved hygiene practices, while cleaning up the communities.

7. Also, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOMs) are to be established in the beneficiary communities. The WASHCOM members are to monitor the public sanitation facilities and supervise caretakers, on a regular basis, to ensure that the facilities are properly operated and maintained. The WASHCOM members alongside with community natural leaders (NLs) are to ensure that individual households build and properly operate and maintain their latrines and environment. The affordable fee charged is to encourage the general public not to look for bushes to defecate, hence jeopardizing one of the purposes of providing the public toilets. This will further lead to, general health improvement, creation of employment opportunity for women and girls, as well as empowerment and alleviating poverty amongst the female members of the communities.

8. As part of the partnership and collaboration efforts with the private sector, two experts; Messrs Women Environmental Program and Messrs African Theme Ltd were engaged to assist the Ministry in the implementation of this all important project.

9. Considering the enthusiasm with which the project was adopted by the pilot states, the Ministry made a submission to the 22<sup>nd</sup> Session of the National Council on Water Resource (NCWR), held in December, 2013, at Kaduna, where representatives of State Governments and other stakeholders were sensitized on the objectives the and the need to support the scaling-up and sustainability of its implementation at the community levels. Council adopted the memorandum and directed States to initiate discussions with relevant stakeholders with a view to adopting the project.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

10. Distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen, the event of today is a clear demonstration of the ministry's commitment towards the implementation of Mr President's Agenda to transform Nigeria into a strong and virile economy and support to His personal desire to effectively harness the nation's human resources by reducing the existing disparity in opportunities to express and utilize the potentials available in Girls and Women who constitute almost 50 percent of the population.

11. I want to thank you once again for making time to participate in this event and wish to continue to solicit for your support to ministry for the implementation of the project.

12. Thank You

### **6.3 LIST OF BENEFICIARY STATES, LGAS AND COMMUNITIES**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>LGA</b>	<b>Communities</b>	<b>Proposed Community for</b>
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			<b>Water &amp; Sanitation Facility</b>
<b>Delta State</b>			
1.	Aniocha South LGA	Ogwashi-Uku	Ogwashi-Uku
2.		Aboh-Ogwashi	
3.		Ubulu-Uku	
4.		Ubulu-Unor	
5.		Azagba-Ogwashi	
<b>Kebbi State</b>			
1.	Danko-Wasagu LGA	Benna	Ribah
2.		Ribah	
3.		Unasi -Waje	
4.		Wasagu	
5.		Maga	
<b>Taraba State</b>			
1.	Takum LGA	Gahweton	Takum Motor Park
2.		Dutse	
3.		Rogo	
4.		Tor-Tsee	
5.		Takum Motor Park	

### 6.3



**FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES  
GIRLS AND WOMEN INITIATIVE IN NIGERIA (G-WIN) PROJECT**

**TRAINING ON  
PUBLIC SANITATION, OPERATIONS AND MAINTAINANCE OF WATER AND SANITATION  
SCHEMES, SOAP/DETERGENT PRODUCTION**

**DELTA, KEBBI AND TARABA STATES**

DATE: 9<sup>TH</sup> – 10<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2015

**PROGRAMME**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>TIME</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>
<b>DAY 1 – 9-02-2015</b>			
1.	8:00am-9:00am	Registration	All
2.	9:00am – 9:05am	Opening Prayer/Self Introduction	All
3.	9:00am -9:15am	Setting of Ground Rules/Workshop Expectations	
4.	9:15am – 9:20am	Pre-Workshop Evaluation	All
5.	9:20am – 9:30am	Brief About G-WIN Project	WEP
6	9.30 – 11.00am	Opening Ceremony	All
<b>TECHNICAL SESSION</b>			
7.	11.00am – 11:20am	Public Sanitation and its Impact on Women	Resource Person
8.	11:20am - 11:40am	Preventing Infections	Resource Person
9.	11:40am - 12:00noon	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	All
10.	12:00noon – 12:30pm	Introduction to Cosmetics Production and Chemical Samples/Ingredients Used in Cosmetics Production	Resource Person
11.	12:30pm – 1.00pm	Bleach and Izal Production – Practical Demonstration	Resource Person
12.	1.00pm – 1:45pm	Air Freshener Production – Practical Demonstration	Resource Person
13.	1:45pm – 2:20pm	Water Treatment, Storage and Handling	Resource Person
14.	2:20pm – 2:30pm	Group work (10 minutes) – How do you maintain your latrine/toilet? (4 groups)	Resource Person
15.	2:30pm – 3:00pm	<b>LUNCH</b>	All
16.	3:00pm – 3:30pm	Dettol Production – Practical Demonstration	Resource Person
17.	3:30pm – 4:00pm	Waste Management: Disposal of Excreta – Latrine Construction and Maintenance	Resource Person
18.	4:00pm – 4:20pm	Bleach and Izal Production Continues	Resource Person
19.	4:20pm – 5:00pm	Production of Liquid Soap – Practical Demonstration	Resource Person
20.	5:00pm – 5:10pm	Wrap-up and closing	WEP

<b>DAY 2 – 10-02-2015</b>			
21.	8:00am-8:30am	Registration	All
22.	8:30am-8:35am	Opening Prayer	Volunteer
23.	8:35am – 8:45am	Recap of Day 1	Volunteers
<b>TECHNICAL SESSION</b>			
24.	8:45am-9:30am	Production of Liquid Soap – Practical Demonstration Continues	
25.	9:30am – 10:15am	Basic Hygienic Practices Practical Demonstration of Hand Washing With Water and Soap	Resource Person
26.	10:15am – 10:45am	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	All
27.	10:45am – 11:30am	Directions on How to Produce Laundry Soap, Hair Cream, Vaseline and Shampoo	Resource Person
28.	2:00pm – 3:00pm	<b>LUNCH</b>	All
29.	3:00pm – 3:30pm	Directions on How to Produce Insecticide, Powered Detergent and Powder.	Resource Person
30.	3:30pm – 4:00pm	Food and Personal Hygiene	
31.	4:00pm – 5:20pm	Marketing of Products Entrepreneurship Group work – 1. Make a simple business plan on how to start cosmetics business. 2. Show how you will keep day to day record of your business (Groups’ brainstorming and presentations should take maximum of 30 minutes)	Resource Person
32.	5:20pm – 5:30pm	Wrap-up/Post-Workshop Evaluation/ Closing Remarks	WEP

## 6.5

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FOR PUBLIC SANITATION AND SOAP/DETERGENT  
PRODUCTION WORKSHOP**

**DELTA STATE, ANIOCHA SOUTH LGA**

S/N	NAME	OCCUPATION	MARITAL STATUS	PHONE NUMBER
<b>Ogwuashi-Uku Community</b>				
1.	Uwam Abigail	Business	Married	08164114211
2.	Enurah Anthonia	Business	Married	08063582996
3.	Onochie Monica	Off. Asst. Ogwuashi-Uku Dev. Union		08084870364
4.	Okwufuluele	Student	Single	07059262187
<b>Aboh-Ogwashi community</b>				
1.	Ezenwa Onyebuchi			
2.	Isitua Ndidi	Trading		07064707847
3.	Egwu Ogechukwu Andaline	Student	Single	08148925843
4.	Nwabuokei Onyeka Elizabeth	Applicant	Married	07036782162
<b>Ubulu-Uku Community</b>				
1.	Memeh Nkechi Gloria	Business	Married	08161205654
2.	Iwelu Anthonia Yenna	Tailoring	Married	07066014581
3.	Odume Christiana	Farmer	Widow	08169419837
4.	Osakwe Ifeanyi	Hair dressing	Single	08107229036
<b>Ubulu-Unor Community</b>				
1.	Anyali Deborah	Business	Married	07066795689
2.	Osadebe Joy Nkechi	Trading	Married	08085496985
3.	Azubuike Maria	Business		07085916449
4.	Nwankwor Gloria Ekene	Business	Married	08064867818
<b>Azagba-Ogwashi</b>				
1.	Ikenye Tina Onyebuchi	Student	Single	07015434350
2.	Igboahazia Perpetual Onyebuchi	House wife	Married	07038740255
3.	Ikediashi Helen Nkechi	Trader	Married	08064348432
4.	Okafor Evelyn Ijeoma	Business	Single	07062212332

**KEBBI STATE, DANKO-WASAGU LGA**

S/N	NAME	OCCUPATION	MARITAL STATUS	PHONE NUMBER
<b>Benna Community</b>				
1.	Ibrahim Uzamma	House wife	Married	
2.	Abubakar Adama	House wife	Married	08027655277
3.	Adamu Aisha Hannatu	Tailoring	Single	07086265429
4.	Korau Abubakar	Student	Single	07086143034

<b>Ribah Community</b>				
1.	Ishaku Daudu	House wife	Married	0808404411
2.	Musa Bitrus Danyaki Naomi	Civil servant	Married	07032104401
3.	Ayuba Sabatu	House wife	Married	08084242227
4.	Garba Maimuna	Civil servant	Married	08127813022
<b>Unashi Community</b>				
1.	Aliyu Zainab	Unemployed		07034552284
2.	John Rahila	Farming	Married	
3.	Hawa Abubakar	Baking	Married	
4.	Bako Maimuna	House wife	Married	08102705720
<b>Wasagu Community</b>				
1.	Bawa Kulu	Unemployed	Single	08133514459
2.	Keve Laraba	Tailoring	Single	07065075929
3.	Lawali Zarau	Unemployed	Single	07033293260
4.	Baru Mary	Unemployed	Widow	07036996105
<b>Maga Community</b>				
1.	Abubakar Fatima	Tailoring		09035308367
2.	Musa Faith	Student	Single	07038791724
3.	Nasiru Amma	Tailoring	Single	07066941313
4.	Abdullahi Rahamu	Student	Single	08145243678

### TARABA STATE, TAKUM LGA

S/N	NAME	OCCUPATION	MARITAL STATUS	PHONE NUMBER
<b>Gahweton Community</b>				
1.	Ika Ruth Daniel	Applicant	Single	08123701073
2.	Yakubu Akenmudi	Petty trader	Single	08080464076
3.	David Blessing	Business	Married	07083052979
4.	Jonathan Charity	Hair dressing	Single	08094790306
<b>Dutse Community</b>				
1.	Burba Tani	Petty trader	Married	08027841119
2.	Runton Esther	Farmer/trading	Married	07080434044
3.	Alabura Mbenda	Student	Single	07080434044
4.	James Sarah	Petty trader	Married	08131643903
<b>Rogo Community</b>				
1.	Babanya Larai	Petty trader	Married	08122149503
2.	Pantu Maigari	Business	Married	
3.	Abubakar Hamata	Farmer/trading	Married	
4.	Ismaila Aisha	Trading	Married	07068115650
<b>Tor-Tsee Community</b>				
1.	Timbee Nguungwan	Farmer	Married	07087872383
2.	Dennis Juliet	Housewife	Married	07031618362
3.	Gia Zungwen	Hair dressing	Single	08160748909
4.	Koson Mercy	Pety trader	Married	08084332703

<b>Motor Park Community</b>				
1.	Alh. Idi Kudidi	Petty trader	Single	
2.	Abubakar Azimi	Petty trader	Widow	08084332703
3.	Saleh Anothy Fatima	Business	Single	09020763062
4.	Nanu Sabiwa Danjuma	Business	Widow	

## 6.6

## LIST OF WASHCOMS

## KEBBI STATE - DANKO-WASAGU LGA

S/N	NAME	ORGANISATION	POST	GENDER	PHONE NUMBER
<b>Bena Community</b>					
<b>Ribah Community</b>					
1.	Alh. Abubakar Danlami Ribah	Dist. Head of Ribah	Chairman	Male	08084619717
2.	Alh. Muhammadu Kango	Village Head of Ribah	V/Chairman	Male	08081529891
3.	Saratu Daniel	G-WIN Trainee	Secretary	Female	08024362776
4.	Tani S. Ishaku	G-WIN Trainee	Treasurer	Female	08084044114
5.	Maimuna Garba	G-WIN Trainee	Ass. Treasurer	Female	08067755836
6.	Mai-Lafiya	Dist. Head Scribe	PRO I	Male	08088900911
7.	Saabatu Ayuba	G-WIN Trainee	PRO II	Female	08084242227
8.	Maryam Maidawa	G-WIN Trainee	PRO III	Female	08089148854
9.	Katu Musa	G-WIN Trainee	Financial Secretary	Female	08167705473
10.	Yomi Musa	G-WIN Trainee	Ass. Fin. Secretary	Female	07032104401
11.	Mumi Mohammed	G-WIN Trainee	Health Educator	Female	07061015807
12.	Mama Takala	Women Ass. Rep.	Member	Female	08088146731
13.	Mohammed Ribah	Principal GDSS Kanya	Member	Female	07065116495
14.	Mal. Sani Mainage	Water Hawkers Association	Member	Male	08063603662
15.	Mal. Isah Idris	Traditional Ruler	Member	Male	07086479785
16.	Mal. Aminu Sa'idu	Headmaster	Member	Male	08101822817
17.	Mohammed B. Garba	Youth Leader	Member	Male	08139043113
18.	Anko Dreven Zauare	NURTW Chairman	Member	Male	07089712519
19.	Attah Sarkin Manga	Traditional Ruler	Member	Male	08148670684
20.	Ayuba Susun Machika	Traditional Ruler	Member	Male	08080548790
<b>Unashi Community</b>					
1.	Capt. Danbaba M. Bawa (rtd)	Dist. Head of Waje	Chairman	Male	08126598696
2.	Alh. Umaru Maza-maza	Village Head of Waje	V/Chairman	Male	08117119835
3.	Tanko Mani	Traditional Ruler	Secretary	Male	08163538801

4.	Abdullahi Isgogo	Principal JSS Unashi	Member	Male	08103303677
5.	Ahmed Bawa	Headmaster	Member	Male	08132771145
6.	Yusuf Ishaya	E. H. O	Secretary II	Male	07064067850
7.	Ramatu Isgogo	H/Education	Member	Female	08159034247
8.	Alh. Ibrahim Ya'u	Sarkin Kasuwa	Member PRO III	Male	08193538813
9.	Hauwa'u Abubakar	G-WIN Trainee	Ass. Treasurer	Female	08112684591
10.	Yahaya Tela	Youth leader	Member	Male	08130172041
11.	Yohana Mohammed	Vigilante group	Member	Male	08157549956
12.	Ibrahim Nababa	S. Hausawa	PRO I	Male	08103783850
13.	Alh. Danjuma Mai Engine	NURTW Chairman	Member	Male	08167636016
14.	Hajiya Kongama	Women Leader	Member	Female	08107981014
15.	Ladi Ishaya	G-WIN Trainee	PRO II	Female	09036416454
16.	Hauwa'u Bawa	G-WIN Trainee	Financial Secretary	Female	08067552901
17.	Hanatu Ibrahim	G-WIN Trainee	HP Maintenance III	Female	07054875511
18.	Rahila Yohana	G-WIN Trainee	Auditor I	Female	
19.	Zuwaira Luckman	G-WIN Trainee	HP Maintenance II	Female	07067443813
20.	Jummai Bala	G-WIN Trainee	HP Maintenance III	Female	07066570226
21.	Maimuna Bako	G-WIN Trainee	Ass. Treasurer	Female	08162145381
22.	Esther Ezekiel	G-WIN Trainee	Member	Female	08063151878
23.	Abubakar Isah Sati	Opinion leader	Auditor II	Male	08112684591
24.	Ladin Duru	Civil Servant	Member	Female	08108829261
<b>Wasagu Community</b>					
1.	Alh. Moh'd Lawal na Gogo	Dist. Head	Chairman	Male	08031805171
2.	Alh. Ma'azu Abubakar	Village Head	V/Chairman	Male	08167191612
3.	Shu'aibu Abubakar	Sarkin Fawa	Member	Male	07035683761
4.	Abubakar Danladi	Sarkin Alaru	Member	Male	08103681058
5.	Hassaini Bawa	Youth Leader	PRO I	Male	07030922269
6.	Na'iya	Water Hawker	Member	Female	
7.	Balkisu Adamu	G-WIN Trainee	PRO II	Female	08137719042
8.	Jamila Zodi	G-WIN Trainee	Financial Sec	Female	08062816636
9.	Isah Marafa	Headmaster	Member	Male	08168833237
10.	Rabilu	Chairman Kabu Kabu	Member	Male	08064891051

11.	Garba Takillo	NURTW Chairman	Member	Male	08069274773
12.	Ibrahim Lemu	S. Kasuwa	Member	Male	08039178242
13.	Hajiya Hadiza Abubakar	Women Leader	Member	Female	07037392718
14.	Kulu Bawa	G-WIN Trainee	Member	Female	08133514459
15.	Meri Bani	G-WIN Trainee	PRO III	Female	07036996105
16.	Hajia Hadiza	G-WIN Trainee	Member	Female	08168885351
17.	Larba Kware	G-WIN Trainee	Member	Female	07065075939
18.	Zara'u Lawali	G-WIN Trainee	Member	Female	07033293260
19.	Aisha Umar	G-WIN Trainee	Member	Female	08161859798
20.	Yunusa	Chairman Vigilante	Member	Female	07057824080
21.	Sabatu Dazi	PHC Wasagu	Health Edu.	Female	08112188436
22.	Henke Tudun Wada	Women Leader	Member	Female	08140525607
23.	Hajiya Yar Yaye	Women Leader	Member	Female	08167444510
<b>Maga Community</b>					
1.	Mohammed Bawa	Village Head	Chairman	Male	07067803818
2.	Dan'asibi Musa		V/Chairman	Male	08134219981
3.	Mohammed Aliyu Maga		PRO I	Male	08064427242
4.	Fatima Ibrahim	G-WIN Trainee	PRO II	Female	09035308367
5.	Amina Nasiru	G-WIN Trainee	Treasurer	Female	07066941313
6.	Maryam Ango	G-WIN Trainee	Asst. Treasurer	Female	07035637195
7.	Faith Musa	G-WIN Trainee	F/Secretary	Female	07038791724
8.	Rahamu Abdullahi	G-WIN Trainee	PRO III	Female	08130578382
9.	Hassana Umar	G-WIN Trainee	Asst. F/Sec	Female	09032789294
10.	Karima S. Umar (Hon)	Women Leader	Member	Female	08067322409
11.	Mohammed Sarkin Fawa	Butchers Association	Member	Male	
12.	Sani Garba Wicket	NURTW	Member	Male	07064861302
13.	Ali Mai Ruwa	Water Hawkers Association	Member	Male	
14.	Aliyu Umar	Health Educator	Member	Male	07060691710
15.	Hauwa'u Ango	E.H.O	Secretary	Female	07039063279
16.	Mohammed Lawal H/M	Headmaster	Asst. Secretary	Male	08136467419
17.	Kulu Wade	G-WIN Trainee	Member	Female	
18.	Rashida Danjuma	G-WIN Trainee	Member	Female	08069433990
19.	Pastor Mark Bumbe	CAN Rep	Member	Male	08133152298
20.	Mal. Buhari Sani	Imam	Member	Male	09097494334



FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES  
GIRLS AND WOMEN INITIATIVE IN NIGERIA (G-WIN) PROJECT

TRAINING ON  
PUBLIC SANITATION, OPERATIONS AND MAINTAINANCE OF WATER AND SANITATION  
SCHEMES, SOAP/DETERGENT PRODUCTION

PRE-WORKSHOP QUESTIONNAIRE

PART 1

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Name of your state \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name of LGA \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name of community \_\_\_\_\_
4. Occupation \_\_\_\_\_
5. Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_
6. Marital status Married  Single  Divorced
7. Do you have any other source of income apart from 4 above? Yes  No
8. If yes above, what is it? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Do you have a latrine/toilet in your house? Yes  No
10. How do you maintain your toilet/latrine? (tick all that apply) (a) sweep with broom everyday (b) wash with water and detergent (c) sweep with broom and sprinkle it with ash (d) don't sweep (e) Other \_\_\_\_\_
11. What do you think is the source of illness such as diarrhea, cholera, malaria? (a) weather (b) insects (c) poor sanitation (d) diet
12. Do you know the ways of preventing these illnesses? Yes  No
13. If Yes above, what are the ways to prevent them? (tick all that apply) (a) eating lightly (b) keeping your compound clean (c) washing your clothes everyday (d) other \_\_\_\_\_
14. Which of these cosmetics do you know how to produce/prepare? (tick all that apply) (a) liquid soap (b) shampoo (c) powder (d) air freshener (e) hair cream (f) laundry soap (g) vaseline (h) izal (i) other \_\_\_\_\_

Have you benefitted in any skills acquisition training before? Yes No

15. If Yes above, what skill were you trained on? \_\_\_\_\_
16. Have you benefitted from any empowerment programme either by the government or private sector before?   
Yes  No
17. If Yes, what is the programme and the nature of benefit? \_\_\_\_\_



If yes, describe it:

.....

**13.** Do you know how your venture is going to make money? Yes  No

If yes, describe it:

.....

**14.** Do you know the size of your ambition for your venture? Yes  No

If yes, describe it:

.....

**15.** Do you know that a good business has a Business Plan? Yes  No

**16.** Do you know the purpose of a Business Plan? Yes  No

If yes, describe it:

.....

**17.** Do you know how to develop a Business Plan? Yes No

**18.** If yes to question 17, what are the elements of Business Plan?

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.....  
.....



FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES  
GIRLS AND WOMEN INITIATIVE IN NIGERIA (G-WIN) PROJECT

TRAINING ON  
PUBLIC SANITATION, OPERATIONS AND MAINTAINANCE OF WATER AND SANITATION  
SCHEMES, SOAP/DETERGENT PRODUCTION

POST-WORKSHOP EVALUATION

PART 1

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Name of your state \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name of LGA \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name of community \_\_\_\_\_
4. Occupation \_\_\_\_\_
5. Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_
6. Marital status      Married       Single       Divorced
7. How do you maintain your toilet/latrine? (tick all that apply) (a) sweep with broom everyday (b) wash with water and detergent (c) sweep with broom and sprinkle it with ash (d) don't sweep (e) Other \_\_\_\_\_
8. What do you think is the source of illness such as diarrhea, cholera, malaria? (a) weather (b) insects (c) poor sanitation (d) diet
9. Do you know the ways of preventing these illnesses? Yes  No
10. If Yes above, what are the ways to prevent them? (tick all that apply) (a) eating lightly (b) keeping your compound clean (c) washing your clothes everyday (d) other \_\_\_\_\_
11. Which of these cosmetics products do you know how to produce/prepare? (tick all that apply) (a) liquid soap (b) shampoo (c) powder (d) air freshener (e) hair cream (f) laundry soap (g) vaseline (h) izal

(i) other \_\_\_\_\_

12. Describe the steps involved in producing one of the products listed above \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. What are the ingredients and equipment needed to prepare liquid soap? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

14. Describe the steps involved in producing air

freshener \_\_\_\_\_

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15. List 5 chemical samples used in the production of cosmetics

products \_\_\_\_\_

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16. What are the precautionary measures one should take when producing and in handling of chemicals? \_\_\_\_\_

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17. What are the things to consider before starting a business venture? \_\_\_\_\_

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18. Do you know how your venture is going to create value for customers? Yes  No

If yes, what is the value? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you know for whom (customers) your venture is going to create value? Yes  No

If yes, name them: \_\_\_\_\_

19. Do you know that a good business has a Business Plan? Yes  No

20. Do you know the purpose of a Business Plan? Yes  No

If yes, describe it \_\_\_\_\_

21. Do you know how to develop a Business Plan? Yes  No

22. If yes to the above, what are the elements of Business Plan?

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**PART 2**

Answer the following by ticking the appropriate option

Description	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very Good	Excellent
My expectations for this workshop have been met					
This workshop has taught me new skills that will increase my income sources					

My capacity has been built enough to start a business venture					
How do you rate the following?					
Training modules					
Facilitators					
Training Environment					
Feeding					

Suggestion for improvement in subsequent trainings \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_