

26th National Level Learning Alliance Platform (NLLAP26)

Thursday, May 31, 2012,
Erata Hotel, Accra

Presentation on:

COMMUNITY CHOICES FOR WATER (CCW)

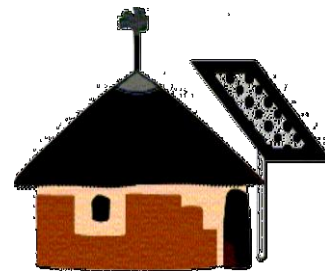
www.communitychoicestool.org

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Outline

1. Background/context
2. The CCW
 - i. Partners
 - ii. Structure
 - iii. Process
 - iv. So far
 - v. Way forward
3. Conclusion

Scramble for water in Zuozugu in Tamale from a tanker that loaded from the Yapei river



The scramble continues



Background/Context

- Overview of WASH in NR
 - 62% Water coverage against national average of 83%
 - <10% sanitation coverage against national average of 14%
 - Open defecation rate estimated to be 73% against national average of 20%
 - Hygiene is simply unimpressive
 - High incidence of WASH related diseases
- The above predisposes our water to high risk of contamination, hence the need for some treatment at the point of use

Background/Context ...

- Water can be contaminated both at source and through handling
- A well-engineered facility addresses contamination at the source level but not a full-proof check or guarantee for safe water yet
- Moreover, a lot more people depend on unsafe/open sources
- Integrating good hygiene practices into WASH dev't is one way of addressing contamination during water handling
 - However, prevailing poor attitudes towards improved hygiene behaviours threaten its potential
- The above give rise to household Point of Use (POU) water treatment as a complementary strategy/technique, NOT a substitute

The CCW – partners

- WSA, WV, ProNet-North, Rural Aid & NewEnergy
 - Tool development and dissemination partners

www.communitychoicestool.org
- Pacific Institute (PI)
 - Tool developer

The CCW – structure

- At present, it is an on and off-line internet/computer based tool
- Facilitates decision-making on what technology to use for water treatment at the household level
- Has a set of 18 related questions currently
- Analyses info and makes recommended solutions based on responses to the questions
- Provides source(s) of info on *how to use* and *where to find* recommended solution
- Currently, it is being piloted in Ghana (NR & UWR) and in Burkina Faso

Critical Questions addressed by CCW

What are the available technologies that could meet the community's identified needs?

What technologies match the financial capacity of the community/resident and what financing options are available?

Are there other sustainable or unsustainable technologies used in the past and why?

How do I build this technology?
Under what conditions will it work?



Has the technology been used successfully elsewhere nearby?

Is there capacity and construction material available to build chosen technology?

What CCW does



Releases trapped knowledge



Increases community participation



Enhances Sustainability



Capacity building



Builds confidence in best options to solve WASH issues

Educates for overall good health



Clip art

The CCW – process

- Community entry and sensitisation
- Household identification
- Baseline
- Water quality testing
 - A simple tool kit for local level testing available
- Administration of the tool
- Construct/install appropriate/recommended and feasible technology(ies)
- Water quality testing
- Follow-up

The CCW – so far

- Project Management Team (PMT) set up
- Conducted learning sessions
 - ICC meeting in Tamale and Ouagadougou
 - Partners' meeting
 - Community sessions
 - NR – Zuozugu & Cheshei in the Tamale Metropolis
 - UWR – Bulenga in the Wa East district
 - Three communities in Burkina Faso
- Alfa version of tool developed and tested
 - Cheshei in Tamale Metro
 - Dinaso in Wa Municipality
 - Gofal-Sahi in Wa East district

CCW so far ...

- Output – Pilot Testing
 - 13 households using ceramic filters in Cheshei
 - 10 households using bio-sand filters in Gosal-Sahi
 - Filtered water tested and found to be potable

A household in Cheshei being walked through CCW



CCW recommends moringa seed for hh water treatment

Moringa not added

Moringa added



The moringa seed



CCW recommends Biosand Filter for household water treatment



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IDEO\Mr. Issifu Tia of Cheshei
testifies about the 'magic' of the
'Ko Tierigu Laa' (i.e. Ceramic Filter),
a technology recommended by
CCW.MP4 or

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fMpD_44KdZA&feature=youtu.be

The CCW – way forward

- Follow-up
- Periodic water quality testing
- Sector engagement
- Up-scaling

Conclusion

- The off-line internet/computer based CCW tool developed by PI holds a lot of promise for facilitating decision-making on what technology to use for water treatment at the household level.
- We have done pilot tests in Cheshei community in the Tamale Metropolis, Gofal Sahi in Wa East District, Dinaso in Wa Municipality and at least 23 households are using ceramic and Biosand Filters for water treatment in their homes.

Conclusion ...

- As we discuss the draft *Household Water Treatment and Storage Strategy*, it is critical to consider how households can be empowered to take informed decisions about their water treatment options
- PI and partners are willing to engage in capacity building in the application of CCW

Thank You