

Bv

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Introduction

 Improvements in appropriate technologies and management approaches Vs Research

- Model village approach
 - Observation of use of real prototypes installed in a community setting.
- Appropriate Technology Centre mandate



Description of the Case Study

- The model village project;
 - Definition/description
 - ➤Ongoing intervention in which technologies and management approaches for water and sanitation are studied for the purpose of improvement and adoption elsewhere
 - Establishment of benchmarks and baseline data for measuring change.



- Project area
 - Kasawo sub-county
 - > 123 functional water sources for domestic use
 - >3 functional valley dams provide water for livestock.
 - Kikandwa village is predominantly rural
- Project phase;
 - Meeting with district Stakeholders
 - Meeting with Community/Local leaders





Community leaders meeting held at Kasawo sub-county



- Baseline survey
 - The household listing and sample selection
 - Data collection methods
 - >Interviews
 - **>**Questionnaires
 - >GPS
 - ➤ Data analysis



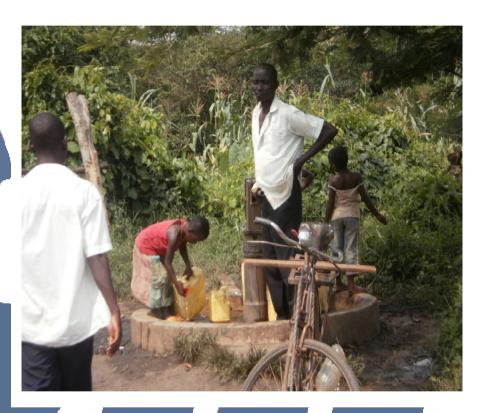
Survey Results

- Only 42% access safe water within the standard 0.5 km walking distance
- Technology mix for water supply for domestic use



Boreholes

- Three; St. Mark, Muwanga & Kikandwa
- Sourcing water from neighbourhood (kigayaza)
- >0 & M of these boreholes
 - WSC
 - Monthly subscription (300-1000/-)
 - Vandalism



Fetching water at Muwanga Borehole



-Rain water harvesting

- >Small scale
- >27% harvest rain water
- Containers used; jerry cans, pots, saucepans and small drums.
- ➤ 2 households have improved rain water harvesting tanks
- > Challenges;
 - No gutters
 - Water safety
 - Containers





–Unprotected wells

- Seven; wantindo, Miiro, Wangato, Kasule,
- Bukaide, Stephan and 1 unidentified
- > 10% use these wells
- > O & M of these sources

—Water for production

- > Rain-fed agriculture
- Practicing crop farming (seasonal)
- ➤ No irrigation (knowledge Vs practice)



Water source for an infant school in Kikindwa



Lessons Learnt

- —Rainwater harvesting is a known concept but not practiced (why?)
- —Although most of the water sources are operational, their state is appalling (why?)
- —Strength of triangulation; interviews , questionnaires and GPS



Conclusion

Interesting insights

- Kikandwa village shows a typical rural village situation in Uganda
 - Poverty, poor access to social services and lack of access to appropriate technologies
 - Only 3 safe water sources for 231 households and several unprotected sources (implication!)
 - Intervention areas will be identified Together with the communities
 - ➤ ATC set to spearhead the promotion of appropriate technologies and approaches that suit the needs of the communities.



Recommendations

- Appropriate technologies and management approaches that can make water sources safe and sustainable would be one of the ways to curtail the health risk
- Introduce relatively low cost technology e.g. self supply and water purification
- > Reduce over reliance on rain fed agriculture; irrigation
- > Install demos in agreement with the community
 - Need to devise means of creating a sense of ownership of water sources (how?)
 - Monitoring



References

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