

Village Water Reservoirs

Tamale. Ghana N.R.

Half-yearly report

ANIMATION SECTION

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archdiocesan
development
secretariat

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tamale, ghana

cebemo
the netherlands

sawa
the netherlands

HALF-YEARLY REPORT
 ANIMATION SECTION
 PERIOD: JANUARY - JUNE, 1990

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1. Introduction

This report describes the activities undertaken by the animation section of the project "Village Water Reservoirs" of the Archdiocese of Tamale in the period January - June 1990.

Chapter 2 presents the stages reached in the various components of the animation programme - preparation, construction, water hygiene education, maintenance and monitoring - and relates this to the activities carried out in the villages.

Chapter 3 gives an overview of the internal organization and external relations of the section.

Chapter 4 discusses the plans for the coming half year.

Chapter 5 summarizes the content of this report.

Tineke Murre

2. Review of the various components of the animation programme

This chapter reviews the activities of the various components of the animation programme: preparation, construction, water hygiene education, maintenance and evaluation.

For each component activities in the villages are discussed and modifications and changes are suggested.

2.1. Preparation phase

Social survey

Since February the team has used a different social survey. This revision is based on a more elaborate questionnaire that the team used in October '89 - January '90: the team discussed each question to assess its relevance, whether additional and worthwhile information was collected, and the questionnaire was subsequently reshaped.

The new questionnaire seems to serve the main purpose:

- it gives an overview of the water sources people use, of common illnesses and health practices in the village, and of village organisations and institutions
- the survey allows a first exchange of ideas concerning possible technical alternatives and expectations from both village and project, and initiates the discussion of water hygiene practices.

Both the surveys for women and for men contain fewer questions than the former surveys. On average each interview takes 1½ hours, long enough to establish some personal contact and confidence but hopefully not too long to lose the interest of the participants.

The new social survey was carried out in the following villages: Yepeligu, Kunguri, Tolon Cheshegu, Gundaa, Gizaa, Bagon, Kuku, Jekpahi and Kukulun. Annex 1 shows the questionnaires

Discussion of technical alternatives

In the period, January - June, 1990, the animation team continued to follow its normal procedure of discussion of technical alternatives. The team built upon the information gained in the social survey concerning the needs and expectations from the villages to discuss possible locations of the reservoirs and measures to be taken to keep the water clean (separate cattle water places, fencing, wells, etc). Depending on the size of the villages and the assumed consensus in the villages, the team organized separate group or village meetings. Representatives of the villages were taken to already completed reservoirs to show them the possible technical options. This seemed to facilitate the discussion in the village and the villagers came to understand what they could expect.

Some observations

It is not easy to decide where the reservoir should be located and what measures should be taken to keep the water clean. Different groups - men, old and young women, different villages and projects - may, and indeed often do, have different interests and motives. To give a few examples - men want abundant water for their cattle and a cattle dam may enhance the prestige of the village. Young women, the actual water carriers, often prefer the nearest source; if the reservoir is located behind a pond, they will probably fetch the water from the pond as long as this water is considered clean, before going to the dam. However the project may know that this water is infected with guinea-worm and thus unsuitable for drinking purposes, but as long as people are not completely convinced that guinea-worm comes from water, this argument does not make sense to the women.

In spite of these difficulties, by a step-by-step communication between village groups and project, through the project's assessment of the value attached to different arguments, and building upon that - group discussion, water hygiene education, etc - most of the time it is possible to come to a solution that satisfies all parties.

To be really able to choose a technical alternative, the villagers must know different options and their respective (dis)advantages. In the future maybe more options could be worked out since the technical section now has more senior staff. Also due to the workload the communication between animation and technical section is not always adequate - information is handed over too late etc. - in future this should change.

Since December, the project has charged the villages for the total package - reservoir and fence, wells etc. To ask additional contributions for the different parts of the construction proved to be difficult for the villagers. Furthermore, the amount the villages paid for the additional facilities, especially the fence, sometimes exceeded the initial payment for the dam itself. In the light of the policy of the project, to encourage these facilities, this seemed somewhat out of proportion.

Discussion of technical alternatives took place in Buyili, Gariziegu, Chanayili, Kpachiyili, Yong Dakpemyili and Naftram. All these villages, except Gariziegu and Chanayili visited already finished dams in other villages.

Water quantity observation

In March the first observation was carried out to check the amount of water people fetch every day and to get a greater insight into water-use-patterns. Based upon this first experience the team carried out an additional water carrying observation in one village for 5 days in April.

Two team members observed the water carrying in two compounds and additionally each of them visited four other compounds to list the number of containers fetched in the morning and in the afternoon.

Table 2.1. shows the results for the 10 households during these 5 days.

Table 2.1. Litres of water carried to the house

Houses	Monday 2-4		Tuesday 3-4		Wednesday 4-4		Thursday 5-4		Friday 6-4		T o t a l	
	litres	Inh	Litres	Inh	Litres	Inh	Litres	Inh	Litres	Inh	Litres	Inh
1	423	19	376	19	529	23	740	22	372	20	2440	103
2	185	11	249	13	282	13	188	13	251	13	1155	63
3	101	11	101	11	134	11	101	11	199	11	636	55
4	67	11	210	11	161	13	237	14	269	15	943	64
5	132	7	132	7	123	7	159	7	110	7	656	35
6	859	37	733	37	1080	37	664	37	940	37	4276	185
7	236	10	148	10	177	10	148	10	102	10	811	50
8	676	22	486	22	415	22	655	22	486	20	2718	108
9	473	26	366	29	505	29	455	29	540	27	2339	140
10	272	17	269	17	174	17	237	17	204	17	1206	85
Totals	3424	171	3070	176	3580	182	3634	182	3473	177	17181	888
averages in l.p.p. p.d	20		17.4		19.7		19.97		19.62		19.4	

The results show that on average - 19.4liters per person per day is available to the members of the households.

Compared to earlier water quantity results, obtained in the social survey of other villages in the dry season, the average presented here is considerably lower (10litres pppd) (see half-yearly report 1988, page). However, compared to quantities obtained in the social survey in the same village, the difference is far less, 5litres pppd. Note that the table shows the amount of water carried to the house, not daily use. The water used to wash at the damsite, for instance, is not included.

Two other team members spent several days counting the number of people fetching at the dam, and the goats and sheep and cattle that came to drink.

The observations made it clear that the water-fetching-pattern depends very much on the other activities that are undertaken on that day, Sometimes all the water needed for the day is fetched in the morning or in the evening. Most of the time the pots in the rooms still contained water when fresh water is added. Since the water was very muddy, most people used alum to clear it. In this willage the alum is put in pots in the house and not at the damsite.

2.2. Construction

This construction season new arrangements were made to organize the labour of the villagers during construction (see half-yearly progress report, animation 1989, page 6). Instead of the foreman doing this organizing, a member of the animation acted as an intermediary between the villagers and the technical team. Several days in advance the village was told how many people were needed for the work and the chairman had to give the names of the people who would come to work. If villagers did not come to work they had to pay a fine and if it happened too often, the project would withdraw from the village.

This method of negative sanction seemed to make the work more efficient. Villagers came to work more often than before. However the effectiveness of one intermediary animation team member is not so satisfactory. Later, he became more of a messenger than an animator, building bridges between village, animation and the technical section. This may be due to several factors. The team member responsible for the job has recently started to work with the animation section (nobody else was available) and was not able to set up additional animation activities on his own. He did not get enough support from the section (due to the workload), and he only met the section every fortnight, during team meetings. Furthermore, the team member is very young it was supposed that this might give him easy access to the labour force of the village, who were also young men. However, he also had to deal with the chairmen, who are older men in the villages. If people do not come to work, it is not very easy for a young man to ask an older man to give an explanation. If there are problems in a village, there is hardly enough time to deal with other villages. If however, the work is running smoothly, there is virtually no work for the person, unless it is combined with other animation work.

In April 1990, the animation and technical teams decided to withdraw this person from the field. In the villages where the project was working at the time, the young men all came to contribute labour. During that time, one older animation team member was paying visits to the work sites one afternoon every week to discuss possible problems with the chairmen.

However, if people do not turn up regularly, this may put the burden back on the foreman.

The project did construction work in the following villages: Chirifoyili, Gbirimani, Tibogu, Gariziegu, Chanayili, Buyili, Kpachiyili and Yong Dakpemyili.

2.3. Water hygiene education and maintenance programme

This paragraph is subdivided as follows:

a brief introduction into the much discussed issue of who is to organize water hygiene activities, the animation team or other health bodies.

2.3.1. water hygiene education before and during construction. This deals with the water hygiene discussions the animation team is carrying out in each village to introduce water related health topics in the village. These discussions take place before and during construction of the reservoir to relate quality of water/health and design of the reservoir, e.g. to propagate separate water-drawing-systems, cattle-water-places, etc.

2.3.2. Maintenance programme. This presents the content of the various training components - organization and approach, knowledge of water-related diseases and technical maintenance activities - and briefly reviews the results of the first training programme.

In the last half-yearly report of the animation section extensive attention was given to the question of whether the animation team or existing health bodies should be responsible for the water hygiene education to be carried out in the villages.

In December 1989 the water steering committee came to the conclusion that the animation team should continue to initiate these programmes. Water hygiene education is an important tool to achieve the objectives of the project to improve the quality of water the villagers are using. Existing health bodies cannot divert so much of their attention to one topic, they have different priorities and approaches and they lack sufficient means and personnel (see Half-yearly progress report animation December 1989, page 9-14 for an elaborate discussion of the question). Instead the different health bodies and the animation team should strive to co-operate closely. In the period January-June, 1990 this co-operation focussed on the set-up of the water hygiene and organisation/approach component of the maintenance training programme and will be dealt with more extensively in paragraph 2.3.2.

The evaluation mission of Cebemo, who paid a visit to the project in June, finally accepted this approach.

2.3.1. Water hygiene education before and during construction

The animation team reviewed the existing programme and developed new health talks.

The team continued to do the guinea-worm slideshows in the same form as before. Most villagers liked to see the slides and the basic questions asked by the team helped to clarify the various messages of the show: causes of guinea-worm, traditionally and scientifically, methods of prevention, consequences, etc.

This was carried out in Yong Dakpemyili, Shigu, Gariziegu, Kpachiyili, Nafam, Kunguri, Chirifoyili (school), Tolon Cheshegu.

Instead of the team telling a story about a family suffering from guinea-worm, the team decided to develop a group discussion in continuation of the slideshow. The team tries to get the view of the group on the slides. It also tries to see whether the message reached the group and encourages the group to think of practical measures to be taken. Some groups put stones on the edges of their (old) reservoirs, to prevent people from stepping into the water and many people buy filter cloths. People do receive the message but whether they really believe it remains to be seen: people do not change their beliefs overnight.

Carried out in Yong Dakpemyili, Shigu, Gariziegu, Kpachiyili, Nafram, Kunguri.

A new idea was to invite the elders and traditional healers of one village to come together to discuss their ideas of guinea-worm, their opinion of filtering and to plead with them to help the team to eradicate guinea-worm from the village. The elders reacted positively to the invitation. Natural and unnatural causes of guinea-worm were discussed. Nobody in the village is specialized in the treatment of guinea-worm. The elders granted their cooperation to try to prevent the disease. However, the team still has to discuss whether this discussion with the elders should be continued and whether it should be repeated in other villages.

Carried out in Kpachiyili

The talk of the health educator about the primary health care programme more or less remained the same. Depending on whether the villagers already know something of the programmes a combination is sometimes made with the explanation of the maintenance programme. Since April more attention has been paid to the support of the programme in the villages.

Quite a few villages are interested in the programme. However, they have to wait till a training programme sets off in their area. Besides that the training of v.h.w's has been postponed due to reorganization of this course on national/regional level. Tolon health post organised a t.b.a's. training course in April-June, 1990. Dimabi, Tibogu and Nafram sent women to attend the course. Buyili was not aware and Kpachiyili had not yet selected t.b.a's. In the other health post areas, Cheshe also takes part in a t.b.a's. training programme. Chanayili and Yong Dakpemyili selected t.b.a's and v.h.w's but no training has started in their areas.

Nafram and Kpachiyili have been talked to on PHC programme.

On the request of one village, the animation team prepared two talks on diarrhoea. Special attention was given to hand-washing, covering of food, washing of bowls and preparation of ORS. However, to answer the very specific questions of the villagers on dysentery and different types of diarrhoea it would have been better to invite a nurse from the health post along.

Carried out in Buyili.

Finally, the team finalized a slideshow on the use of wells and buckets. The public is shown different types and ways of drawing of water, and examples of how different villages in the project area solved problems of pollution around the wells - fencing around the well, sticks to hang buckets on, etc. The team asked basic questions to encourage discussion - what do they see, what will this do to the water, and tried to relate it to their village: what can they do?

Carried out in Buyili, once in Gbirimani.

The health talks seem to serve the main purpose of interesting the villagers in health talks, explaining some basic principles concerning water and diseases and trying to relate health to the dam design. Many villagers attend the health talks and express interest in them. Especially the slideshows which are quite popular. Of course the health talks are compulsory, and infact the project expects more concern for the water quality than many of the villagers may feel. The fact that people actually see a dam, certainly helps to get them interested. Once they have seen the slideshow and attended the discussion on guinea-worm, most villagers can explain the causes and possible ways of prevention of guinea-worm. Of course, internalization of the message takes much longer .

2.3.2. Maintenance programme

2.3.2.1. Introduction

In October '89 representatives of the district level of the Ministry of Health, the Archdiocesan health team and the animation team agreed to work together towards the setting up of a dam-maintenance programme. The dam-maintenance programme has many similarities with the primary health care programme. They both intend to train selected villagers to carry on a health message in the village and to try to organize their fellow villagers to propagate activities to improve their health - filtering, building latrines, etc. Both programmes educate their trainees on water-related diseases. In some villages the same people are selected to do the PHC training and to be members of the maintenance teams. Both programme have to deal with the problems inherent in stimulating volunteers to carry out these jobs and need regular follow-ups. Experience shows that v.h.w's do not find it easy to interest their fellow-villagers in health education, they complain that they are not listened to. Many v.h.w's lecture the villagers, however in the hierarchical structured villages a young man or woman cannot just tell an elderly person what to do. Other complaints include the lack of support, both from the villages and the health institutions. The health posts do not have the logistics - manpower, transport, money to visit the villages often. The village health committees are not functioning.

The representatives of the different health bodies and V.W.R. felt it would be worthwhile to see whether joint efforts could tackle some of these problems.

Already in September '89 the animation team made a proposal to come to a joint training programme for the phc and maintenance on several issues. The maintenance teams could join the v.h.w's/t.b.a's in the part of the regular phc programme that educates the causes and prevention of water-related diseases. The v.h.w's/t.b.a's might take part in that part of the programme that deals with different communication - methods and ways of organization which is to be set up. How can you bring a message, how can you stimulate people to take part? What support is needed?

In February 1990 a meeting of the different health bodies and the animation team agreed upon the proposal and decided to start a pilot programme in Tolon area, the area where the project is working.

From then onwards several meetings were held with Mr. Adongo of the district level of the MOH, Miss. Iddi of the Archdiocesan programme 'Women and Development', Miss. Kabiri, medical assistant of the Tolon health post and the animation team to work out the programme.

2.3.2.2. The organization/approach component, contents, implementation and first results

The different health bodies and the animation team decided that the organization/approach component would comprise of the following components:

1. The stimulation of the set-up of a general committee in the village to support all development activities in the community. This committee should replace the wide range of committees encouraged by different institutions and NGO's. Representatives of the MOH, Women & Development and VWR would pay visits to each community to discuss problems and to encourage the set up of the committees.
2. Discussion of the tasks of the maintenance teams/v.h.w's/t.b.a's - their activities, main problems, possible solutions.
3. A communication and organization skills training - different ways of bringing messages, of mobilizing a community to take action.
4. An action plan for the different maintenance teams/t.b.a's/v.h.w's designed to tackle the specific needs/wishes of each community. Each team should select one or two topics to be treated in the coming 6-8 months and simulate their plans of communication and mobilization to the other teams.
5. Discussion of the ways the teams feel the village, the health bodies and VWR can support their activities.

Annex 2 shows the work-plan made to be carried out.

Component 2-6 would take place at the health post, the different teams would meet each other and would exchange ideas, problems and solutions. Personnel of the health post and the animation team would be responsible for carrying out the training.

It was decided to invite 9 communities to the first pilot training: Aseyili, Adumbliyili, Gbirimani, Tibogu, Kunguri, Zali, Dimabi Naayili, Dimabi Daboya and Dimabi Yakura. 8 villages were involved in the VWR programme, 1 village only did the PHC programme. Of the 8 villages, 3 had trained v.h.w's/t.b.a's and one village only t.b.a's. In May 1990 the first visits to the villages were paid and on Friday May 25 the first training session at the healthpost took place.

Results

Although the training had not yet finished by the end of June, a few observations can be made.

Cooperation with the district level of the MOH, the Tolon health post and Women & Development of the Archdiocese is worthwhile in that it gives one more insight in the working methods of these bodies and experiences can be shared. The joint visits to the villages to discuss village problems and to set up a general development committee were well attended by both villagers and representatives of the different bodies. Each village selected a committee.

However, the activities take a lot of time and are frequently delayed by the inability to attend visits/meetings by the different representatives. Because of lack of means high demands are made on the means of VWR.

The health inspector of the health post is actively involved in the training sessions, although he had to attend to many other duties at about the same time and the head of the health post is always ready to cooperate. However none of the other nurses really takes part. This may be partly due to the fact that the health post is running a t.b.a's training programme that takes place on the same days. The rains have started and Fridays are the only days villagers do not go to farm.

All in all this may be too small a basis for successful cooperation in the future. Also a take over of the programme by the health post may not be possible in the short term, this probably is also not to be expected.

All training sessions until the end of June were very well attended by the villagers; in the beginning they had to get used to the different set-ups. They were more used to getting information than a training that is partly based on the exchange of information among themselves.

Since some of the villages were situated very far from the health post, VWR hired a truck to bring these villagers to and from the health post from a meeting point in one central village. Another stimulant was to provide lunch to the participants.

The next half-yearly report will evaluate the results of the different training meetings.

2.3.2.3. The water-hygiene education component

Concerning the regular PHC programme, particularly the v.h.w's component, this programme has now been delayed for more over 8 months. The national level of the MOH evaluates and reviews the programme. This poses problems to the implementation of the hygiene education component of the maintenance programme. Apart from the maintenance team members who are also v.h.w's and already did the phc programme (3 villages), the other maintenance team members are not yet educated on the causes and prevention of water related diseases. If it takes much longer for the programme to start it might be better to discuss the possibility of the maintenance team members taking part in that part of the t.b.a's - programme, if that deals with water and diseases or to look into the possibilities of having a separate course for the mean time.

2.3.2.4. The technical training component

From January '90 onwards the different maintenance teams have been involved in various activities concerning the maintenance of the reservoir. For the newly constructed dams, the villages select the maintenance teams before/during construction, so that they can take part in the set up of the fence and in general can pay more attention to the construction (Buyili, Kpachiyili, Yong Dakpemyili). Several trainings were given at the damsite to show the villagers how to repair and refill the gullies (Aseyili, Adumbliyili, Dimabi, Gbirimani and Tibogu) and to plant grasses - Aseyili and Adumbliyili.

Later on follow-up visits are made to see whether the maintenance teams organized their fellow villagers to do the work.

In Gbirimani/Tibogu additional training was given to clean the filter. The filter clogs up and becomes less permeable. As the level of the water in the reservoir goes down, part of the filter raises above the water level and can be entered to remove the silt of the top. After the first training, the animation team paid follow-up visits every fortnight to meet representatives of the maintenance teams and villagers to do the cleaning.

This way of training, - learning by doing - resembles the learning system in the village - most learning is done by copying. The villagers find it quite easy to clean the filter, although sometimes it is difficult to find helpers in the village.

In May 1990 a more elaborate programme to check the performance of the dams was designed by the technical supervisor. It is yet to be discussed how this plan can be put into action. Experiences from the past half year makes it clear that regular follow-ups are very necessary to stimulate the maintenance teams and, in particular, their fellow villagers to do the work. Especially villages that are not so well organized find it very difficult to do the work regularly.

2.4. Monitoring programme

As planned the team carried out various guinea-worm surveys and paid visits to villages in which a reservoir has been constructed to see whether the water is properly used.

The guinea-worm survey was carried out in Kpachiyili, Buyili and Nafram. Results are shown in table 2.4.1. and refer to the number of guinea-worm cases in 1989, for Kpachiyili and Nafram, and 1990 for Buyili (all villages before dam construction).

Table 2.4.1. Guinea-worm cases in several villages for wet and dry season.

Village	No. of Compounds	Compounds Visited	Guinea-worm cases		No. of Worms	No. of Inhabitants*2	%* Affected	% Adjustes*1
			adults	Children				
<u>Kpachiyili</u>								
Wet season 1989	30	29	6	5	19	390	3%	3%
dry season 1989	30	29	42	13	137	390	14%	15%
<u>Nafram</u>								
wet season 1989	5	5	3	0	4	98	3.1%	3.1%
dry season 1989	5	5	15	1	31	98	16.3%	16.3%
<u>Buyili</u>								
dry season 1990	18	18	19	12	50	240	13%	13%

* Percentage affected: total number of guinea-worm patients (adults and children) divided by number of inhabitants times 100%. The number of inhabitants is got by adjusting the figures from the population census to 1990 (4% population growth) and corrected towards the results of the social survey.

*1 Adjusted percentage refers to 'percentage affected' adjusted to the number of compounds visited in the guinea-worm survey.

*2 Of course the number of inhabitants changes constantly (immigration, marriages etc.). So not too much value should be given to the percentages given.

The team intends to repeat the guinea-worm survey every year/once every 2 years to be able to assess the number of guinea-worm cases after reservoir construction.

(Informal) visits paid to Chirifoyili, Gbirimani/Tibogu and Aseyili/Adumbliyili to check whether the reservoirs are used properly highlighted different attitudes.

The sixteen villages of Chirifoyili dam only use the water in the late dry season when their respective water sources dry. Often water is fetched from the dam instead of from the wells. It should be noted that no animation programme was carried out in these villages. To improve the quality of water in the small water dams of the different villages would be to carry out a completely new programme. As long as the villages don't feel an urgent need for this, it would take too much time.

Gbirimani/Tibogu people do use the wells at the dam site in the dry and late dry season. In the wet and early dry season they use the 'improved' hand dug wells or streams, the dam is further away. Although the team recommended filtering the water, relatively few people do that. The water in the wells at the dam site is filtered, as at now no infected cyclops have been found in the samples.

Aseyili and Adumbliyili people use the water in the wells at the dam site in the wet and dry season and do filter their water (no filter system). The wells are kept clean. These villages are often used as examples, to be shown to villages in the preparation phase.

The team did not have enough time to explore literature to set up a more comprehensive monitoring programme. In the coming year, this should be done.

2.5. Planned Activities in villages

The foregoing paragraphs revealed the activities carried out in the various villages. A comparison with the planned activities shows that most activities have been carried out as planned.

Scheme 2.5.1. shows the scheme 'planned activities' as was presented in the last half-yearly report of the animation section (page 25).

Scheme 2.5.1. Planned Activities for period January - June, 1990

Activities

Village	Preparation social survey	Discus- sion	Water hygiene	Mainte- nance	Const- ruction	Monitoring
Gbirimani			x	x		x
Tibogu			x	x		x
Dimabi			x	x	x	x
Aseyili				x		x
Admubliyili				x		x
Gariziegu			x	x	x	
Shigu			x	x	x	
Chanayili			x	x	x	
Buyili			x	x	x	
Yong Dakpemyili	x	x	x		x	
Kpachiyili		x	x	x	x	
Nafram		x	x	x	x	
Cheshe	x	x	x			
New villages	x*	x*	x*	x*	x*	

* Depending on when the rains will start.

A few observations should be made.

Shigu village is no longer part of the programme. Despite many attempts to involve the villagers in the water hygiene programme they did not show any interest. They did not pay their contribution, often refused to come to meetings, failed to do construction work etc. After a severe warning, Shigu village did not improve their attitude. Since Gariziegu and Chanayili cooperated quite well, it was decided to finish the programme and construction for them but to terminate the contract with Shigu. So, as long as Shigu villagers do not fulfill their obligations, they will be excluded.

Construction activities in Nafram and Cheshe have been postponed. Just when the project wanted to start work in Nafram, Yepeligu, a nearby village to Nafram started to make problems. The two villages are under different divisional chiefs, but Yepeligu claims that Nafram has been built on their territory and should ask permission to renovate their water system. As it seemed that Yepeligu was very hot about the issue, it was decided the project should not work in that area until the two divisional chiefs solve the problem. Yepeligu also applied for a dam, but it is not yet ready for construction.

Cheshe also seems not yet ready to get a dam. The village elders did not want to allow the project to do technical surveys at a different site than the old reservoir. However, the old reservoir is situated behind the village, and all village dirt flows in. Quite a few women use water from a nearby stream. As the village is not well organized, they have yet not paid the contribution, the project decided to first start water hygiene education to observe their attitude towards that before the technical section will look at technical possibilities to solve the pollution and nearness problem.

The team started to work in 9 new villages. However mainly social surveys were carried out.

3. Internal organization and external relations

The present personnel organization, office work and documentation (paragraph 3.1.), the available means of the animation team (paragraph 3.2.) and the contacts with outside organizations are discussed (paragraph 3.3.)

3.1. Personnel organization and office work

The last half-yearly report presented an extensive report of the composition and education levels of the personnel of the animation section. All members are still employed by the section, except for Mr. Ayikade who left the project in December '89 (see page 27-28). He was replaced as Senior Animator by Mr. Musah Issifu in March '90. Mr Issifu worked as a senior animator for Norrip for 8 years and is one of the founders of Amasaachina, a local self-help organization. Mr. Issifu has a lot of experience in mobilizing communities to carry out development activities but does not have much theoretical background of surveying techniques, different phases in participation etc. Since he just started work at the end of March it is impossible to say whether he will be able to pick up fast enough.

He, as well as Miss F. Mumuni, who started to work as a senior animator in January, spend much of their time in carrying out activities in the villages. Miss Mumuni is more involved in the reviewing of the general animation programme, especially the set-up of the maintenance programme. Due to their ample activities, not enough time can be spent to read basic water programme books and to sit down to relate these views to the present programme. Since both of them are relatively new to the project, not so much can be said about their abilities to take over the responsibilities of the section.

Since the CEbemo mission in June 1990 decided that the take-over of local staff will not take place in the immediate future, a more gradual programme of replacement will be possible.

Three of the junior animators are involved in the preparation, water hygiene, maintenance and monitoring components of the programme, visiting the villages writing daily reports etc. As discussed in paragraph 2 the fourth junior animator organized the labour during construction until April '90. He now does the same work as the other three.

Until April all animation members visited all villages. Sometimes the whole group went together (social survey), sometimes in pairs (water hygiene education, discussion technical alternatives etc). Because the project worked in several villages it became very difficult for every member to know what was going on in the different communities. Therefore the section decided to divide itself into two teams, composed of one senior and two juniors. Each team is now responsible for carrying out the programme in its own villages, pay visits, write daily reports and compose the village water supply reports.

This division certainly helps to keep sight of the affairs and to plan the various programme components in the different villages, each person knows his/her responsibilities. Plans to specialize one team member in one programme component, e.g. maintenance has not yet materialized.

The employment of two new junior animators as planned delayed, partly because of the late approval of Cebemo to keep the water hygiene activities in the section. Another factor is the possibility that the Archdiocesan health team will second a nurse to the section. However to be able to carry out all the activities necessary to serve 10,000 people with water in 1991, at least one and preferably two new members are needed. This will give the necessary time for training activities. In the present situation it is also very difficult to release animators to spend more time in organizing the labour during construction.

The section holds team meetings every two or three weeks during which the activities in every village are reviewed and new activities planned. Every now and then revisions of the general programme (e.g. social survey) or the set-ups of new programmes (e.g. maintenance) are also discussed within the whole team.

Documentation

Finally in February, the first village-water-supply reports were finished: Gbirimani/Tibogu and Aseyili/Adumbliyili. This first volume of the village water supply reports describes the various preparation activities: the results of the social and technical surveys, the discussions of the technical alternatives, the design of the reservoir, results of the first water hygiene activities and the set up of the maintenance and monitoring programmes.*

It was decided that the section will postpone the preparation of the village reports Dimabi, Gariziegu and Buyili to the wet season. Introduction of the new team members into the animation activities is considered more important at the moment.

However, the reports for the villages in which construction started, Kpachiyili and Yong Dakpemyili, were prepared at about the same time as the activities were undertaken and are now finished.

In the last half-yearly report it was mentioned that a scheme to connect and inter-relate the activities of the technical and animation teams to be able to plan the necessary activities of both sections in each village would be prepared. In May '90 the head of the technical section and I made a first draft version. The manual describes all the steps to be taken in the different phases of the project (orientation, preparation, construction etc) and gives some check lists. The draft version will be discussed and reviewed with the senior staff of both sections.

*Vol. II will evaluate the activities during construction and Vol. III will describe the evaluation of water-use and maintenance and of functioning of the activities.

3.2. Available means of the animation section

The employment of the seventh member of the section and the return of the team member responsible for the labour organization to the office placed a heavy burden on the available office space of the section. Private discussions, meetings with only a few members, preparation for slideshows and training sessions (English, Dagbani) could not take place in one over-crowded room. Awaiting a more permanent solution - additional office buildings in the next project phase - it was decided that the section could make use of one of the containers of the technical section that was converted to an office room. The section was very happy to occupy this extra office room in May. Many thanks to the Workshop!

In April 1990 the team acquired its fourth motorbike. Since the division of the section into two teams, most of the time one team used the motor bikes to go to the villages and the other team used the car, except when the villages were very near to each other.

At the moment, a lot of organization is required for the team to cope with its one Nissan Patrol van. If both teams made appointments in villages far apart, or both wanted to do slideshows, special arrangements had to be made. At the moment the section can borrow a car from one of the other sections every now and then. To bring the members of the maintenance teams to and from the health post a small truck was hired. If the activities with other health bodies will intensify, more maintenance activities will be carried out and more villages have to served, the section will very soon need additional means of transport preferably a double-cabin pick-up.

3.3. Contacts with outside organizations

In the period January - June '90 the animation section cooperated with the following outside organizations for the following purposes:

Health institutions

In paragraph 2.3. the various relations with the Archdiocesan health team, the District team of the MOH and the health posts have already been explained.

Acdep

Members of the animation team attended the regular meetings of Acdep - the association of church development projects. The main aims of Acdep are to share information from the various (church) projects in the region in order to learn from each other's experiences and to provide additional training courses to increase the effectiveness of each project.

Water-project in Mafi-Kumase

Some representatives of the technical and animation section visited a water project in Mafi-Kumase in April - May 1990. Water is pumped from a dam to a filter system comprising of a horizontal roughing filter and a slow sand filter. From there the water is pumped to a storage tank on a hill and distributed to public taps in 9 villages. The animation members visited 3 communities to see what animation activities took place and to hear the comments of the villages on the system. The team gained insight into the operation of such a filter system. However not so many animation activities were carried out, e.g. the villages were hardly involved in the preparation phase.

Training - institutions

The team made arrangements to get two short trainings in August '90. The Wa - Cultural animation team will hold a two-day training on "water education for health".

The Institute of Adults Education in Tamale will organize a DELES (Development Education and Leadership Services) course. This 5-day course deals with communication and leadership skills.

4. Plans for the coming half-year

Paragraph 4.1. outlines ideas for the various components of the general programme - preparation, water hygiene education etc. Subsequently paragraph 4.2. presents plans for the internal organization of the section and a work plan for the activities to be carried out in the different villages.

4.1. General programme

4.1.1. Preparation

With regards to social survey only minor revisions are foreseen for this period since the section just reviewed the questionnaire and found it satisfactory.

The team wants to continue to do water quantity observations in order to get an insight into the quantity of water people use in the wet and early dry seasons. In addition to the village where the team already observed it selected one other village, Dimabi. Dimabi was chosen because the project plans to install an experimental horizontal roughing filter in the village. The water quantity observation can thus be combined with observation of the use of the filter and water at the house in general. During the observation the laboratory will take water samples from the sources and from water pots in the observed households to compare the water quality. In this way the project can obtain an idea into the contamination of water either due to carriage to the house or storage in the house. After the first tests it will be decided whether additional water tests should be carried out outside the observation period as the presence of the team in the village might bias the results.

However, the choice of Dimabi as a second village to be observed means that no comparison can be made between the quantity of water people use in the old and new situation (before and after dam construction), except for the observation already carried out in Kpachiyili in the (late) dry season. At the moment it seems more important to combine water quantity and the observation of the use-pattern at the place of the (future) experiment of the filter and to know the quantity of water people use from the new system as this is directly related to the design.

The team wants to continue its practise of step-by-step discussion of technical alternatives during the social survey, in group meetings, after visits to sample dams. More attention should be paid to a regular deliberation with the technical section in order to make this more efficient, especially concerning the additional facilities, e.g. wells. Since the technical section has now got more senior personnel, more alternatives may be considered and worked out. For the moment, weekly meetings with the technical section are planned for this purpose.

4.1.2. Organization of labour during construction

Before the construction season starts, the project should decide on how to solve the problem of the organization of labour during construction. The experiment done during last dry season - to attach one member of the animation to both construction units - did not work out satisfactorily as explained in paragraph 2.2. The intermediate solution, occasional visits by one animation member to the site, might bother the foreman too much. The solution should take into account that the member of the animation should not lose all contact with the work the rest of the animation team is doing.

4.1.3. Water hygiene education and maintenance programme

For the water hygiene education programme before and during construction, not many revisions are foreseen in this period. The team might adapt the diarrhoea health talks and the bucket-slideshow according to the perceived needs of and reality in the village. If possible, the team will invite nurses of the health post to attend these talks. The team will evaluate the guinea-worm discussion with traditional healers and elders and might consider using role-plays to re-emphasize on the need to prevent guinea-worm. More attention will be paid to the cleaning of wells.

Concerning the approach/organization component of the maintenance programme, the team will educate and discuss the first pilot training programme with representatives of the district level of the MOH, the health post and the Archdiocesan health team. Then it should be decided whether the programme should continue in its pilot form, and, if yes the relationship with and involvement of the health post. Should the programme spread to other health posts as well? Who should be involved in training the teams? Should v.h.w's and t.b.a's also take part in the training etc?

At the same time the representatives of the various health bodies and VWR should also give attention to the problem of the water hygiene education component of the training. This education of the causes and prevention of water-related diseases was supposed to be combined with the v.h.w's training course. Because of its revision at the national level, the programme has not yet come on. If more delay is to be expected the animation team will investigate whether this training can take place together with the t.b.a's training, or that a separate course should be set up.

In Gariziegu/Chanayili, Y Ong Dakpemyili, Buyili and Kpachiyili dams have been constructed in the past half year. Therefore the team should not wait too long to start the training programme for these villages.

The maintenance training at the dam site will be reviewed. In the step-by-step manual already some suggestions are given. In December/January all dams should be inspected. The project will continue to train the maintenance teams to repair gullies, plant grasses, repair fences etc.

In the coming six months the animation team will pay regular follow-up visits to the maintenance teams to see how they organize their villages, whether they still propagate their selected health topics and how they do that etc.

4.1.4. Monitoring programme

Apart from the guinea-worm surveys and occasional visits to villages to see and hear whether the constructed facilities are convenient and used, the team should review current literature on the subject and make a plan.

4.1.5. Planned activities in the villages

From June-July onwards the VWR will pay orientation visits to all villages that applied to the project and that are situated within the horse-shoe-area. In September/October new villages ought to be selected in order to be able to start social surveys. Those villages that were selected last year but did not react to the project should be revisited to assess their interest.

Scheme 4.1.5.1. Planned activities

Village	A C T I V I T Y				
	Preparation Social survey discussion alternative	Construction	Water hygiene education	Maintenance training/ follow-ups	Monitoring
Gbirimani				x x	x
Tibogu				x x	x
Aseyili				x x	x
Adumbliyili				x x	x
Dimabi				x x	x
Gariziegu				x x	x
Chanayili				x x	x
Buyili				x x	x
Kpachiyili				x x	x
Nafram	x	x	x	x x	x
Yong Dakpemyili				x x	x
Cheshe	x		x		
Yepeligu	x		x		
Kunguri	x	x	x	x	
Tolon Cheshegu	x	x	x		
Gundaa	x	x	x		
Kukulun	x		x		
Jekpahi	x		x		
Kukuo	x		x		
Gizaa	x		x		
Bagon	x		x		
New Villages	x x		x		

4.2. Organization of the section

For the time being the section will stick to its division into two teams consisting of one senior and two juniors each. In this way the teams will be able to oversee their activities in the villages. However, the two seniors should get more time to broaden their theoretical background concerning different ways of participation of people in water projects, adult education strategies etc. The team should employ at least one new animator to create the possibility of releasing some team members in future to attend additional training, prepare themselves to do '0' levels etc. The need for an extra team member will also depend on the out come of the discussion about the involvement of the animation section in organizing labour during construction. In the present set-up it is almost impossible to release one member full-time for this purpose.

In August the team will attend two training workshops, as already described in paragraph 3.3. In November-December a second phase may follow. Both trainings deal with basic features of animation skill: mobilization, communication, human relations, leadership etc.

5. Summary

This report describes the activities of the animation section in the period January-June, 1990 and presents plans for the activities for the period July-December, 1990. In general it can be said that the section carried out the programme as laid down in the half-yearly section report January, 1990.

For the preparation phase the new social survey has been prepared and carried out in 9 villages. The survey serves its main purposes: to get information about the village and to start discussion in an amiable sphere of expectations, needs, technical alternatives and water hygiene practices. In September-October the team will start the survey in new villages.

The team will continue her practice of step-by-step discussion of technical alternatives - during the social survey, in group/village meetings and after visits to sample dams. Weekly meetings will be held with the technical section to make the communication more efficient and to be able to investigate several technical alternatives.

The first 15-day water quantity observation in Kpachiyili indicated that the 10 observed households fetched .19.41 per person per day on average for 5 days in April. In the coming half-year water quantity observations will be done in two villages in the wet and early dry season. The laboratory will take samples from the pots and the sources to compare the water quality to see whether the water quality improves/deteriorates during carrying and storage.

The stricter regulations applied to villages in which reservoirs are under construction - negative sanctions when villagers do not come to work on pre-arranged days - proved to simplify the task for the project. However, the intermediary position of one member of the animation team should be reviewed in such a way that the person can act more as an animator than as a messenger. ←

As agreed upon in December 1989 the animation team continued to act as the initiator of the water hygiene education activities in the villages. For the water hygiene programme before and during construction the team developed some new talks - a follow-up guinea-worm discussion, a diarrhoea - talk and a how-to-handle-water-slideshow. The team will critically review these new talks and adopted them more to village needs, when necessary.

The set-up of the maintenance-training programme was worked out with representatives of various health bodies. It comprised of three components - village approach and organization, water hygiene education and a technical training at the dam site.

In May-July the Tolon health post and the animation team organized the first approach/organization training for maintenance/v.h.w's teams of 9 villages. In September-October this training will be reviewed and decisions will be taken about the form of cooperation

between MOH and project concerning this training and follow-up. The health bodies and the animation team should also find a solution to the water hygiene education component. As the v.h.w's training was repeatedly postponed due to a revision of the course at the national level, the maintenance teams might lack knowledge of causes and treatment of water-related diseases.

All maintenance teams got their first on-the-spot training of how to maintain the construction of the reservoir - repairing fences, filling gullies, and in Gbirimani/Tibogun cleaning the filter. In the coming half-year, the animation team hopes to pay regular follow-up visits to the already (partly) trained villages and start new training for the maintenance teams of the recently constructed reservoirs.

The team carried out a guinea-worm survey in 5 villages. In Kpachiyili/Nafraam ..71. people suffered from guinea-worm in the dry season of 1989 (Nov '88 - June 1989)

In Buyili the team discovered ..31. cases in the period November '89-May 1990

The team will repeat the guinea-worm surveys after the reservoirs have been constructed.

In April the section decided to divide herself into two teams who will work in different villages. Each team comprises of one senior and two juniors. In this way the teams have less villages to attend to and will have a clearer view of past and planned activities in each village. Until now, this division seems to work out quite well.

More time should be spent towards training facilities of the team. The seniors should get more time to study available (water) literature and to review the present programme. In August the team will attend two training courses on leadership and communication skills.

Finally, appointment of new team members should be effected to enable the section cope with all the activities necessary to serve 10,000 people yearly.

Annex 1 Questionnaires

Social survey men

version March, 1990

Introduction

We are members of village water reservoirs project. As you might know, your village applied to our project to get a dam. As we explained in the general meeting we want to enter several compounds to ask some questions about life in the village, about your watersources, about organizations in the village, about the expectations you have when the project comes to work in your village. We are strangers and if we are to work here we have to learn something about your village. You live in the village, so we want to hear your opinion/your wishes concerning what the project should do, i.e. where to locate the dam, what to do with the cattle etc. (if a roof is leaking, you ask the person in the room where it is leaking). We have questions for men and women. Most questions we want to ask to the landlord of this house.

I. Existing water situation

1. a. Do you have your own well? (if no, go to 2)
- b. How many?
- c. Who made them?
- d. How many years ago?
- e. Where is/are the well(s)?
- f. Why did you decide to make it/them at that/those site(s)?
- g. What do you use the water for?
- h. When do you use the well?
- i. Does it still contain water?
- j. Once a well is made, do you ever do something to maintain it? Who?

Ask questions c-j for every well they mention.

2. a. Do you have cows? (if no, go to 3)
If yes
- b. Where do they drink in the wet season?
Where do they drink in the early dry season?
Where do they drink in the dry season?
Where do they drink in the late dry season?
- c. When does the source dry?

- d. Are other villages also using this source for people? Which villages?
- e. From when onwards?
- f. Are other villages also using this source for cattle? Which villages?
- g. From when onwards?

Ask b-g for early dry, dry and late dry season.

- 3. Do you have sheep/goats? (if no, go to 4)
How many?
(Eventually, explain why we want to know that)
- 4. a. When do you go to farm, where do you fetch your water in the wet season?
b. If it is a pond, dam, or stream, do you filter?
c. And in the dry season, when going to the farm, where do you fetch your water?
d. Do you filter?
c. If yes, can I see your filter cloth?

II Health

- 5. a. which illnesses are most common in the village?
b. which illness is of most concern to you?
c. why?
- 6. If somebody in your household is a little bit ill, what will be done? (mention one of the illnesses that is not of much concern)
- 7. a. If somebody in your household gets seriously ill, what will you do?
b. To who will you turn for help? (for what illness?)
c. And in the case of guinea-worm?
If a person in your household gets guinea-worm, who(m) will you turn to for help?
- 8. Who else might you turn to who knows about these things?

9. Do you have v.h.w's in your village? If yes

- a. who?
- b. where did they attend the course?
- c. when?
- d. how did you select them?
- e. do they ever give health talks?
if yes go to f., if no go to h.
- f. about what?
- g. do you or anybody of your house people attend? who?
- h. do you ever go to them to ask for advice or help?
- i. is the village doing anything to help the v.h.w's?
if yes, go to j., if no go to e.
- j. what does your village do to help?
- k. who decides upon that?
- l. do you have a village health committee?
- m. if yes, who are the members?

If no

- n. did you ever hear about the training course for v.h.w's
and t.b.a's? if no, go to 10
- o. if yeas: from who?
- p. can you tell me what you know about it?
10. a. are there any people visiting your village to talk about
health? (if no, go to 11)
- b. do you or anybody of your house people attend? who?
if no, why not?
- c. about what do they talk?
- d. who comes to talk?
11. a. do you think water can be dirty?
- b. how? what can pollute water?
12. a. would you be interested in talking about health and water?
- b. about what do you want to talk?

III Organization in the village

13. a. what kinds of organization do you have in your village?
can you describe them?
(wait for respondents to describe them)
- For every mentioned organization: (if no go to 14)
- b. what do they do, talk about?
c. Do you or anybody of your house people attend? Who?
d. How often do you meet?
e. Since when has this organization been in your village?
f. Who are the leaders?
14. a. Do you have sections in your village? (if no go to 15)
b. Which are they?
c. Do you have representatives? Name them.
d. What do the sections do.
15. a. Are there any outside organizations that come to your village
to discuss something with you (if no go to 16)
b. Do you or anybody of your house people attend? Who?
c. What do they do?
d. Which organization?
e. Since when do they come?
16. Is the request for this dam with neighbouring villages? (if
no go to 17)
a. If yes: Which villages?
b. Did you ever do something together with them?
What?
17. Which people do you turn to if there are serious problems in
the village? (Apart from the chief and the chairman)

IV Expectations

18. Why do you want to improve the dam?

19.
 - a. Can you mention those places around the village that contain a lot of water in the wet season? Mention them.
 - b. Which place do you consider most appropriate to situate the dam?
 - c. Why that place?

20. In our first meeting in the village we explained to you that the project is not only trying to improve the quantity of water, but also the cleanliness of water.
 - a. What do you think would be most important to do about the quality?
 - b. Why?
 - c. How can it be done?
 - d. Anything else?
 - e. If they did not mention cattle, how can you solve the problem of cattle/human beings drinking from the same dam?

21.
 - a. After construction: how do you hope to contribute towards a proper up keep of the dam?
 - b. Explain the importance of maintenance. Do you know anybody who is interested in looking after the dam?
 - c. What do you expect to gain once the dam is constructed?

ANSWERSHEET QUESTION 2:

CATTLE WATER PLACES

	source	when does the source dry	are other villages also using this source			
			for people? which villages	from when onwards	for cattle which villages?	from when onwards
wet season						
early dry season						
dry season						
late dry season						

Introduction

We are members of village water reservoirs project.

AS you might know, your village applied to our project to get a dam. As we explained in the general meeting, we want to enter several compounds to ask some questions about life in the village and especially about your water sources and expectations you have when the project comes to work in your village. We are strangers and if we are to work here we have to learn something about your village. You live in the village and you fetch water every day, so we want to hear you opinion/your wishes about what the project should do, where to locate the dam etc. (if a roof is leaking, you ask the person in the room where it is leaking). We have questions for men and women. Most questions we want to ask to the women's head of household, but some questions we want to ask to the ones who actually carry the water.

I General and water sources

1. Can you name the people who live in this household and tell their family relation to the (male) head of household?
2. Who feteches water?
3. a. Where do you fetch your water to (to those who fetch water)

drink		wet season
cook	in the	early dry season
bath		dry season
wash		late dry season

 - b. How many times do you go in each season?
 - c. When do these sources dry?
 - d. Are there any other villages using these sources? From what time onwards?
4. Measure the containers
5. Where are you fetching now?

Apart from the source where you fetch your water now, is there any source nearer to the house?

If yes, why don't you fetch there?

(Apart from the sources where you mentioned you get water are there any other sources in the neighborhood of the village)?
6. a. If one of the sources of question 3 could contain water the whole year round, which source would you prefer?
 - b. Why?
 - c. Which sources tastes better for you?

7. How many pots do you have in the house?
 - a. For drinking? Where are they? Compound/room covered?
 - b. For cooking/bathing? Where? Compound/room covered?

8. Do you do something to make the water more clean?

If they say they filter, ask them to show you their filter.

Describe it.

II Health

- 9. Which diseases are most common in the village?
- 10. Did anybody in your house get diarrhoea in the past weeks?
- 11. What did you do?
- 12. To whom in the community would you turn for advice or help in case of illness?
- 13. Anybody else?
- 14. How many people in your household got guinea-worm this dry season?

Name	Adult/Child	How many worms

- 15. How many people in your household got guinea-worm this wet season?

Name	Adult/Child	How many worms

- 16. Do you know what causes guinea-worm?
If no, explain. If yes, tell me.
- 17. Do you have v.h.w's/t.b.a's in your village?
If yes:
 - a. how did the village select the v.h.w's/t.b.a's?
 - b. where did they get the training?
 - c. when?
 - d. what are the v.h.w's doing?
 - e. do you ever go to them for advice/help?
 - f. what does the village do for the v.h.w's/t.b.a's?

If no:

- g. did you ever hear about the course?
 - h. would you know somebody who is interested? who?
18. Do you ever go to a health post?
To which one?
19. Does anybody visit your village to talk about health and diseases?
- a. do you or anybody of your house people attend? who? If no, why not?
 - b. about what do they talk?
 - c. how often do they come?
 - d. when was the last time?
 - e. who comes?
20. a. what can make water dirty?
b. if you drink that type of water, what will happen to you?
21. Would you be interested in talking about health and water?
22. If we start talking about health and water, what are your main problems? About what do you want to talk?

III Organization in the village

23. a. Do the women in your village have an organization?
b. What do they do?
c. Who attends?
All women/old women/young women/christians/others?
d. Do you divide yourselves into groups?
e. How often do you meet?
f. Since when did you have this organization?
g. Who is the leader, assistant?
24. Ask if they have any other organization (which is attended by women)?
If yes, ask the same questions as 23.
25. Is there anybody from outside visiting the women, for example to talk about economic activities, family planning etc.?
a. Do you or anybody of your house people attend?
Who? If no, why not?
b. About what do they talk?
c. How often do they come?
d. Which organization?
26. a. Is your village divided into sections?
b. Can you name them?
c. Do you have section leaders? Name them.
d. What is the function of these sections?
(information passing, working together).
27. a. Apart from the chief, chairman and the magasia, which person in the village will you see for advice concerning village problems?
b. Can you cite an example of these village problems?

IV Expectations

28. a. Do you know where to locate the dame?
b. Why?
29. Apart from where the dam is now, do you know a place with a lot of running water in the wet season? (also other people can contribute).
30. How do you hope to cooperate with the project before constructions? (if they don't mention health education themselves, remind them of the objectives of the project: quantity and quality!, note if you reminded them).
31. How do you hpe the project will keep its objectives after construction? (if they don't mention maintenance, remind them and note that you reminded them).
32. Would you know anybody who would be interested in doing this maintenance work? Who? (if necessary explain, note that).

ANSWER SHEET FOR QUESTION 3

season: purpose:	source	how many people fetch	how many times a day	when does the source dry	other villages	from when onwards
<u>wet season</u> drinking cooking bathing washing						
<u>early dry season</u> drinking cooking bathing washing						
<u>dry season</u> drinking cooking bathing washing						
<u>late dry season</u> drinking cooking bathing washing						

Annex 2

Maintenance programme/village approach and organization component

On February 14th and 21st and March 7th 1990 meetings were held to discuss the proposal to add a "village approach and organization" component to the existing phc programme. This would also serve the maintenance programme of village water reservoirs project who could then send the maintenance team members to the phc programme to attend:

- that (regular) part of the phc programme that deals with health and water.
- the new village approach and organization component.

On the following pages the results of the various meetings are described. The results will be discussed with representatives of Tolon health post where probably the first extended programme will be tried out.

Aims of the meetings

Feb. 14th general discussion of proposal

Feb. 21st working-out of training sessions 1-5 "village approach and organization component"

Mar. 7th working-out of training session 6-7 "village approach and organization component"

Discussion about implementation of programme.

Present at all meetings

Mrs. Veronica Iddi - Women and Development - Archdiocese - Tamale.

Mr. Steve Adongo - MOH District team

All members of animation section; village water reservoirs.

Results of discussions

1. Before the (phc) programme starts:

Visits to each concerned community:

visit 1 - to explain the goals of the (phc) programme

- to form a general committee, explain the goals of the committee

The aim of the committee is to support all development activities in the community, not only health or water. For specific activities, like health or water or maintenance, sub-committees may be formed.

To achieve this goal support to all development activities, we need to involve influential people in the village-elders, traders, teachers, women representatives, assemblyman (?) etc.

visit 2 - selection of general committee

- reflection on goals, expectations etc. of the committee how can they support development activities.
- selection of v.h.w's/t.b.a's/maintenance teams.

Additional remarks:

- who in the village should be invited to attend these meetings?
- the visits will be paid by:
 - representatives of district team (MOH) (Mr. Steve Adongo)
 - representatives of the health post (medical assistant, health educator)
 - representatives of women & development Archdiocese of Tamale (Mrs. Veronica Iddi)
 - representatives of animation team - village water reservoirs project.
 - other organizations that work in the village, assemblyman, CDR.

II Implementation of the programme

visit 3 meet the selected v.h.w's/t.b.a's/maintenance teams of the involved villages at a central place in order to fix an appropriate date/time to hold the meetings of the (phc) programme.

III Meetings for "village approach and organization component"

Training session 1

Aim discussion of the tasks of v.h.w's/t.b.a's/maintenance teams:

- what have they been doing until now?
- what are their main problems?
- what solutions have been tried? Did those solutions work? If yes, how; if no, why not.
- what are the main health problems in the village?

Form: - discussion

Discussion leaders will facilitate discussion by leading questions and checklist of items to be discussed.

Evt. stories to illustrate problems and to encourage the v.h.w's/t.b.a's/maintenance teams to talk.

Training session 2

Aim to discuss different methods of communication to show and actually feel the results of lecturing, 'one person talks' and 'discussion - everybody can take part and give their views'.

Form: roleplay about a vhw lecturing a village audience in a dominerer patronizing way and about a vhw using an interactive discussion method, allowing everybody to give their view. Discussion about the effects of the two different communication methods:

- how does the audience feel (respect!)
- in which method will the village audience feel more inclined to give their views.

See copies of 'helping health workers learn' (D. Werner, Chapter 1).

The roleplay may be performed by members of the animation team and health post personnel.

As item for the roleplay one of the main health problems mentioned in meeting 1 may be used.

Training session 3

A. Aim: to discuss the different ways of organizing the villagers to come together to work and to talk: informal house visits, group discussions, village rallies. To discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each method of organization, to discuss the skills of a good leader.

Form discussion.

B. Aim to find out what the villagers see as their main health problems.

Form: to ask the vhw's/tba's/maintenance teams to discuss that in the village.

Training session 4

Aim The discussions of meetings 2 and 3 will be used to plan the first activities of the vhw's, tba's and maintenance teams in their villages:

- about what the vhw's/tba's/maintenance team are going to talk (focus)
- how they're going to do that:
 - organization - village rally, house visits?
 - communication - discussion, story, demonstration?

Form: discussions, brainstorming.

Training session 5

Aim stimulation of health discussions by the vhw's/tba's/maintenance teams to fellow trainees.

Form: Representatives of each village (= vhw's, tba's/maintenance teams) will perform their health talk to the other trainees who will act as the village audience. Discussion of form, effect on villagers, how do the vhw's/tba's/maintenance team stimulate the villagers to take action.

Note: one meeting might not allow enough time for every village to perform their talk.

Training session 6

Aim Discussion of how the vhw's/tba's/maintenance team can be supported by the health post, the project and the villagers.

Form Discussion.

Possible ways of support:

By the villagers:

- a functioning general committee, meetings every 3 months.
- the villagers may enable the vhw's/tba's/maintenance teams to do their voluntary work helping them in farming, small contributions in kind/cash, lending bicycles.
- general committee encouraging village people to go to the vhw's for minor illnesses.

By MOH/Project VWR:

- visits to the villages to stimulate the vhw's/tba's/maintenance teams, general committee in the village.
- workshop/register/training courses at the health post.
- exchange programme: village 'A' can send vhw's/tba's/maintenance teams to village 'B' to see how they do it.
- supply of materials to vhw's/tba's/maintenance teams: drugs*
- supply of food at meetings
- loans to buy bicycles
- loans to stimulate construction of pit-latrines, well-lining
- recognition by health post personnel - if villagers come to the health post for minor treatments, stimulate them to go to the vhw's.
- giving awards to vhw's/tba's/maintenance teams at end of year party.

IV Follow-up visits to vhw's/tba's/maintenance teams/general committees in the village

* Note: The vhw's/tba's don't get tranquillizers or antibiotics that might be one of the reasons villagers still go to drug-peddlers - how can drug-peddlers be avoided in the village.