HALF-YEARLY REPORT
ANIMATION SECTION
PERIOD - JULY - DECEMBER, 1990

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Introduction

This is a half-yearly report of the period July-December, 1990. It describes all the activities undertaken by the Animation Section of the project "Village Water Reservoirs" of the Archdiocese of Tamale.

Chapter 2 gives an account of the stages arrived at in the various components of the Animation programme-preparation construction, water hygiene education, Maintenance and Monitoring - and relates these to the activities which took place in the villages.

Chapter 3 contains an overview of the Internal organization and external relations of the section.

Chapter 4 looks at the plans for the comming half year.

Chapter 5 summarizes the content of this report.

Fati Mumuni
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: hence - preparation, water-hygiene education, construction, maintenance and monitoring.

2.1. Preparation Phase

Orientation visits

In July and August, 1990, the Animation section compiled a list of all the villages which applied for dams from the project and in conjunction with the Technical section paid visits to about twenty-two villages in three districts in the horse-shoe area. These districts were: Tolon-Kumbungu, Savelugu-Nanton and Salaga districts respectively.

The orientation visits were:

1. In answer to the villages' requests to the project for dams,
2. to acquaint the people with our work policy,
3. to acquaint ourselves with the social and technical possibilities available in the said villages, and
4. to know which villages really have a water-need and to assess the eagerness of the people to participate and technical possibility of building a dam so that we can make a better choice of villages to work in.

Mode of visit:-

Letters were sent to all villages which had applied to the project for dams to expect a team from the project at given dates.

The team was made up of personnel of the animation and technical sections. Most of the time, two or three animators went with an engineer and a surveyor from the technical section. The animators had to meet either the whole village or the group of villages which had applied together for a dam at a general meeting. The animators explained the goals/aims/possibilities of the project and asked questions to get some idea of the social set-up of the villages.

During/after the meeting, a team of animators and surveyor/engineer went to the village(s) water sources. Questions were asked on each source and technical possibilities of building a reservoir assessed.

Where several villages - two or more villages - came together to request for a reservoir, all the villages were asked to meet at a central venue. A good turn out of all these villages was expected since few people should not answer for all.

Problems of Orientation visits

The following problems were met during these visits:-

1 Where the application was by two or three villages they were all requested to meet at a central village for the meeting. This was the first assessment of their capability to work together. However, often only men and women of the village where the meeting was held turned out in good numbers, the other villages were either only represented by one or two elders or a few young men. The problem in this case is that later, it was realised that only part of the other village(s) was interested in the dam building process or the village(s) were completely unaware of the conditions of the project.

Various reasons can be speculated as follows:-

- the hierchical structure of the villages -

  Several villages are under one 'big' chief. If the large village requests for a dam, the 'big' chief expects his subjects to help him. Moreover, the chief may feel that the more the villages, the bigger the water-need, the more likely his village will get a dam, and the bigger the dam, the more the prestige. However, the sub-villages may not be interested in the dam or may feel the main village is too far from their village and may want their own dam.

- Sometimes, an assemblyman requests for a dam for all the villages in his area. When the project asks the villages to meet, some of the villages may feel they are bigger and so the meeting should take place in their villages and so they would not turn up at the appointed venue. Sometimes too, villages might not want to work together at all.

- Some villages on the application letter may not be aware of the request. The requesting village just put them on the list because they drink from the dam in the late dry season.

  Since the project did not know the situation under which these applications were sent, it was difficult to regroup the villages for the orientation visit. Moreover, one of the aims of the visit was to explain the possibilities during the preparatory component of the programme, the team would visit all villages to see what the villages wanted and this might lead to more dams in one area. Therefore, it would have been good if everybody attended the meetings.

2 When the villages were big, it often took a long time before everybody assembled - hence, long waiting periods for those who came first and members of the project. When this was the case, often the watersources were visited while the people assembled.

3 Where there was a large crowd, it was difficult to get their attention during the questioning especially if several villages had to be questioned. One wonders if it is really necessary that all the people wait for these questions or should we deal with some representatives of each village after the general message has been given out since at this time, often leaders answer the questions.

Relations with technical section during orientation visits.

The combined team of animators and technical men worked cordially during the visits.
It is hoped that the two sections will continue in that vein- co -ordinate in all activities to make the project succeed.

Practical consequences for project

After the orientation visits, the technical and animation sections compiled a list of all the villages visited, the number of inhabitants in each village, distance to the watersource, impression of their eagerness, the village's involvement in the PHC program, possibilities of building a dam etc.

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Based on the above, those villages who were most in waterneed, most eager, etc were selected to be proposed to the WSC. However, in the first instance, only villages in the Tolon-Kumbungu district could be selected for this and the next dry season because of logistics - the animation team did not have enough means of transport to prepare far away villages in different districts. To move machinery from one district to another also presents problems for the technical section.

However, after the letters had been presented to the villages, Cebemo gave the green light for the purchase of another car. Since the project has the aim of working in different districts in the horse-shoe, the WSC decided to select additional villages in the Savelugu-Nanton district.

The project also decided to consider the possibilities of making hand-dug wells in the horse-shoe area. In general, well water is of better quality than surface water and wells are cheaper than dams and thus could be a possible solution to the water problem especially in small villages. However, villages tend to be in favour of dams - more water and water for their cattle. They also like the taste of dam water. If there are possibilities for well-digging, the pros and cons can be discussed with the villages. Unfortunately, Mr. A. Monkonsoh, who is attached to the well-digging program could not join in the orientation visits and therefore, he visited some villages later on. This caused confusion; one village thought they could first get wells and later on be selected for a dam. Another was not just interested in wells at all. Finally, one village has been selected for experiment.

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B. Social Survey

The selection of the new villages was late this year so the team only conducted a social survey in Voggu-Gundaa/Namdu-Kurugu. This village was the only one which paid the 40% of the 10% of the total costs of its dam, the amount the project requests before the surveys.

Uptil now, only minor adaptations have been made in the questionnaire which seems to serve the main purpose. However, it still takes a long time to survey - perhaps some questions could be skipped and still the main aims will be served.

Additional attention was paid to the analysis of the social survey with one team - the other team will go through it later. Because of lack of time, sometimes technical surveys are started without proper analysis of the social survey and therefore the information gathered is not used as extensively as possible as a starting point to plan and adopt the program to the needs and wishes of the villagers, and to cope with problems envisaged in the survey - e.g. disunity in the village etc...

The analysis of the social survey certainly opened the eyes of the two junior teammembers to the purposes of certain questions. The results of the social survey are given in the water supply reports for every dam project.

C. Discussion of Technical Alternatives

In order to give the people a better choice of dam, forty-eight people, of which half were women and the other men, were taken by the A.S. to Buyili, Aseiyili and Adumbliyili dams. These dams were constructed by the project. This visit was undertaken after several meetings during which the various technical possibilities, like the location of the dam, watering place for cattle, wells etc. were discussed.

Most often the discussions in the villages depended on the information gained during the social survey, - possible locations - the impression of the team whether there are divergent ideas/wishes in the villages between men and women, the nearness of the various villages to other polluted water sources (pools, ponds) etc.. This is done to try to make the new water sources convenient and easy to reach.

All the people who went on this visit wanted the Buyili dam-type because of its concrete-pillar-fence. In some cases, the concrete pillars were preferred because of their beauty as in Kunguri and Tolon - Cheshegu/Gundaa. In others, they were preferred because the people said they had no local wood for fencing - e.g. Jekpahi/Kukulun. However, the villagers did not consider the technical aspects of construction - e.g. design.

At the discussions, the men were very interested in a cattle drinking place.

Discussing technical possibilities with villagers is new to them. Hitherto, dams have been built for them by contractors without involving them even though they paid huge sums of money. The village did not take part in the decision-making process except to show the site for the dam.

However, one of the policies of the project is to involve the villagers in the decision-making process and hence the visits to the sample dams to enable them make a choice of a dam.

The discussions, coupled with the subsequent visits to sample dams create an awareness in the people, gives them the chance to meet others and exchange ideas about the work in general and the dam maintenance in particular.

Relations with Technical Section during Technical Alternatives discussions:

During the period that technical possibilities are discussed at the village level, the Animation and Technical Sections met once a week to deliberate on them. The animation section discusses these with the villages. This is another area of co-ordination between the two sections.

So far, there have been few technical possibilities. It is hoped that the Technical section will come out with more possibilities so that the villagers will have a wider range of choice.

This will make them appreciate the dam-building process; and thus encourage them maintain the dam.

Tolon-Cheshegu, Gundaa, Kunguri, Bagon Jekpahi, Kukulun, Gizaa and Kukuo were taken to Aseiyili, Adumbliyili and Buyili to see already completed dams.

Water quantity observation

In August and September two water quantity observations were done. The purpose was to get an insight into the quantity of water people use daily and into the water-use pattern in general.

As planned, one of the observations took place in Kpachiyili, as a continuation of the one in April while the other one was done in Dimabi Daboyni.

A second village was chosen to be able to compare the results. Dimabi was chosen because we planned to construct a horizontal roughing filter there. The observations could then include the use of the filter.

Two team members observed the water carrying in two compounds and additionally each of them visited other compounds to list the number of containers fetched in the morning and in the afternoon. In both cases the observation was done from Monday afternoon till Saturday morning.

Tables 2.1. and 2.2. show the results for Dimabi and Kpachiyili respectively.

TABLE 2.2. LITRES OF WATER CARRIED TO 10 HOUSES IN KPACHIYILI

Households	Monday 24-9		Tues. 25-9		Wed. 26-9		Thurs. 27-9		Friday 28-9		Sat. 29-9 (morning)		T O T A L	
	Qty of water	people	Qty of water	Peo ple	Qty of water	Peo ple	Qty of water	Peo- ple	Qty of water	People	Qty of water	People	Qty of water	*1 People
1	44	11	177	11	144	11	99	11	133	11	89	11	686	55
2	0	27	394	27	331	27	488	27	273	27	245	27	1,731	135
3	88	33	273	33	332	33	490	33	392	33	465	33	2,040	165
4	301	24	405	24	697	27	305	27	341	27	384	27	2,433	131
5	58	11	171	11	174	11	116	11	116	11	174	11	809	55
6	54	12	183	12	67		98	12	174	12	67	12	643	60
7	63	8	63	8	116	8	161	8	107	8	161	8	671	40
8	197	35	589	35	316	35	539	36	430	36	509	36	2,580	177
9	122	23	390	23	141	23	162	23	215	23	117	23	1,147	115
10	0	26	737	26	464	26	692	28	826	30	628	30	3,347	138
TOTAL	927	210	3382	210	2782	213	3150	216	3007	218	2839	218	16087	1071
Averages			16.1		13		14.6		13.8				15	

The quantities of water given show the quantities carried to the house and do not include water used at the damsite to wash cloths, to wash dawadawa etc. It includes water brought to the observed houses by others, a practise done when other people come to help to make sheabutter, to plaster rooms etc. It excludes water brought to other houses by people from the observed houses for the same purpose.

TABLE 2.1 LITRES OF WATER CARRIED TO 12 HOUSES IN DIMABI

	Monday 6-8 Afternoon		Tues. 7-8		Wed. 8-8		Thurs. 9-8		Friday 10-8		Sat. 11-8 Morning		T O T A L	
	Qty of Water	People	Qty of Water	People	Qty. of Water	People	Qty of Water	People	Qty of Water	People	Qty of Water	People	Qty of Water	People
1	183	14	120	14	304	14	186	14	367	14	183	14	1,343	70
2	134	10	134	10	215	11	179	13	223	13	89	13	974	58
3	336	17	672	17	672	17	388	17	411	17	336	17	2,815	85
4	248	12	356	12	206	12	380	12	221	9	160	9	1,571	56
5	67	4	133	4	93	4	67	4	67	4	67	4	494	20
6	127	9	254	9	127	9	127	9	190	9	127	9	952	45
7	216	12	247	12	537	12	443	12	287	12	216	12	1,946	60
8	258	21	853	24	531	28	571	28	777	28	201	28	3,191	132
9	215	30	402	31	769	34	611	35	690	34	515	30	3,202	163
10	61	8	121	8	91	8	91	8	91	8	61	8	516	40
11	87	9	309	9	425	8	170	7	109	6	127	6	1,227	38
12	12	11	162	15	121	13	57	11	49	12	162	12	563	63
Total	1944	157	3,763	165	4,091	170	3,270	170	3482	166	2244	162	18,794	831
Averages			22.8		24		19.2		21		26 *1)		22.6	

*1 Total people data Monday + Saturday are counted together and the average is taken to be added to the other days.

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The tables show that in Dimabi Daboyni for 5 days on average 22.6ltrs. per person per day was used and in Kpachiyili 15ltrs. per person per day.

An explanation for the difference could be that in Dimabi quite a few women made sheabutter or soap thereby using a lot of water. In Kpachiyili no such activities were observed; in September many women were busy harvesting groundnuts. Moreover, in Dimabi many women washed near the house, using water carried to the house. Washing near the house was observed 33 times in Dimabi for 12 houses against 14 times in Kpachiyili for 10 houses. Washing near the source was recorded respectively 2 and 10 times. Usually baby cloths are washed near the house whereas washing for more people is done near the source.

In Dimabi, more often water was fetched for the goats/sheep than in Kpachiyili, because there were hardly any pools containing water for the animals.

In both villages in the two houses where the water observation was done drinking water was filtered. Sometimes the water left over in the pot was taken out to wash the pots, but often the fresh water was added to the old water. Cooking/bathing water frequently was not filtered. However one should realise that the presence of the team members could have influenced the filtering. Water samples taken from the water sources and the pots showed that water quality in the pots had improved - probably because of settlement of particles. (see technical report)

The water observation revealed that in Dimabi three sources are used, the drinking water dam, the cattle dam and Naayili wells.
Dimabi Daboyni village is quite extended and is situated in the middle of the old and new dam. People nearest to the cattle dam water from there, people more near to the drinking water dam or wells take the water from those sources. The water in cattledam was less muddy than the water in the human drinking water dam. The rains were very poor this year and the drinking water dam did not fill enough to spill over, leaving the water in the dam very muddy. No water fetch or filter system has been connected to the human drinking dam yet. The difference between the dams is that in one cattle enters, and in the other they don't. Since the water is plenty most people do not conceive the entering of cattle as a contaminating action. Even the cattle water dam's water was considered cleaner because it looked clear.

The poor rains are also the reason that the hand-dug wells in the village did not fill.
Another reason for choosing a water source may be because you carry your water together with a friend .

In Kpachiyili most people took water from the cattle dam, or from a well/pond at the other end of the village. The reasons given were the same as above - nearness and the muddyness of the water in the human drinking dam and connected wells, also due to the poor rains. Another reason given was that the wells were not yet opened officially. The team asked for a general meeting to discuss the problem and to remind people of the guinea-worm slides. However it is very hard to convince people when the water in the wells indeed looks far more muddy/clayish. More than half of the village women stated they were filtering the very clear looking cattle dam water/stream water.

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The average quantities of water found in the observations do not divert very much from earlier findings, water fetched at the old Kpachiyili dam.(on average 19.4ltrs. per person per day). The observation period highlights other water and organizational problems in the villages. It is clear that as long as water looks very muddy women will be inclined to use cleaner-looking water especially as the distance to the different sources is about the same.

2.2. Construction

A member of the Animation Section went to the construction site every Monday and Thursday afternoon to organise labour for construction work. He also checked on the social problems which existed during construction - both from the villagers and the project workers - especially the foremen - and tried to solve that there would be smooth working conditions.

The animator, however, feels that to avoid the problem of having different stories from the villagers and project workers, there is the need for him to pay a full day's visit to the worksite fortnightly. These full day's visits will enable him observe better the work situation especially where there are problems between the village and the project workers.

Construction work in this half-year took place in Buyili, Kpachiyili, Garizegu, Yong-Dakpemyili, Dimabi and Tolon-Cheshegu/Gundaa.

2.3. Water hygiene education and maintenance programme

Introduction

The water hygiene education is divided into the following:

2.3.1. Water hygiene education before and during construction which deals with discussion on water-borne diseases the section carries out in each village. These discussions try to relate the water quality to the dam design. Hence, an awareness is created in the people of the need for wells to avoid people entering the dam, a fence etc..

2.3.2. Maintenance programme - This looks at the various training sessions of the first training for maintenance teams.

2.3.1. Water hygiene education before and during construction

In the period July-December, the section continued showing guinea-worm slides and discussing them with the villages where dams are to be built. The slides were welcomed because they were entertainment for the people. Often, they were shown in the night when everybody had finished eating and so many people came for the slides.
The discussions which took place after the slides were to ensure that the people understood te messages. They also created an awareness in the people and some of the villagers reacted by buying filter cloths at the end of the slides. Also the slides and discussions tried to relate the messages to the everyday life of the villagers e.g. when they see a whole village or family incapacitated by guinea-worm, they are asked how they would have felt if they were in that situation, what would it mean to their farm etc..

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The guinea-worm slides and discussions have the aim of improving on the water quality drunk by the average villager so that in years to come, guinea-worm will be a disease of the past. Even though the project fences its dams and there is no possibility of walking/stepping into the water and thus polluting it, most villagers, when they go out of their homes or villages, still drink unfiltered water. Moreover, one can't be sure that within one year water in a dam will be free from infected guinea-worm cyclops. The villagers are therefore encouraged to relate what they see to their everyday life and think about the solutions the people in the slides take. In the slides, the people put logs at the edge of their water but our villagers do not, they only use calabashes to fetch water into their containers when they see members of the team. This makes one feel that they are only trying to please one. Also, this reinforces our conviction that they do not believe in the fact that human-beings pollute water with guinea-worm. Many people buy the filter cloth but some don't use it. Others filter because of the living things in the water.
Moreover, not all water is filtered and most children fetch water indiscriminately from all pots.

Many believe that guinea-worm is in the individual's blood stream and come out if only the person's blood is not strong enough to resist it. After all, the whole family drinks from the same water pots and yet only some people are infected.

From the above observations, it can be seen that people find it difficult to believe guinea-worm comes from water. However, there is the impression that the people are gaining an awareness about it. Some people claim that they can't drink unfiltered water because of the presence of living things in the water and therefore carry filtered water wherever they go - Adumbliyili and Aseiyili people.

The slides and discussions took place in Cheshe, Gizaa, Gundaa, Kukulun, Jekpahi Bagon and Kukuo.

One of the steps taken to keep the water in good condition was to encourage the villagers to clean their aprons regularly. In Gbirimani, a bucket-show was made to encourage them to clean their aprons. In Buyili, the bucket-show was part of the water hygiene talks.

Stomach and Diarrhoea talks

Earlier in the year, the section discussed stomach ache and diarrhoea with the people at their request. However, in this half-year, a new approach was adopted alongside the discussions, role-plays on the causes and prevention of diarrhoea were acted by a team of animators, village health workers and traditional birth attendants. A member of the team composed songs which were sung at the end of the plays.

In one village however, a discussion on diarrhoea - causes and prevention - took place. The traditional birth attendants of the village helped the team by explaining the use of the ORS and informed the other women that she had some ORS for sale. This took place at Tolon-Cheshegu.

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Talk on Latrines

During the water-hygiene talks, some villages requested for latrines so the section arranged for visits to already existing latrines in order to open to the villages the different types so that they can make a better choice.

The villages chose representatives - two women and two men - to go on these visits. During these visits the villagers had the opportunity to ask as many questions as possible on the different types of latrines - private, public and the one on the project site for all workers.

After the visit, the representatives described what they saw to the whole village at a meeting. The village then decides on the type of latrine to build.

Apart from the visit to the different latrines, the Animation Section also prepared talks on latrines -

- why a latrine?
- where to build/site a latrine
- diseases that can spread through indiscriminate defecation.
- types of latrine
- advantages and disadvantages of the different types of latrine, etc.

These talks were discussed with the villagers. However, none of the villages has started building a latrine because these talks were given during the rainy season when farm work is plenty. The section has contacted two health inspectors so that whenever the villagers are ready, they will be helped in the construction of the latrine.

The team contacted Pamscad and the District level of MOH to see if they could help these villages in the construction of latrines. Pamscad has on its programme, the construction of latrines for communities which have a good water supply. However, only private toilets will be built for an individual family in each village so that any other person who is interested, can also construct one. The sample latrine will be free. The MOH has also planned to construct public latrines in villages. However, both have not yet started working.

2.3.2. Maintenance Programme

Introduction

The maintenance programme comprises of the following components:-

- preparation and selection of maintenance teams in the village
- the actual training of the maintenance teams, subdivided into:-
  (i) an organisation/approach component
  (ii) water-hygiene education component
  (iii) technical - dam maintenance
- follow-ups to the maintenance teams

In this half-yearly report much attention will be paid to the training for the organisation/approach component.

After many meetings with the MOH, the Tolon Health Post, Women & Development of the Archdiocese and the Animation about the aims and content, this training finally took place from May-July 1990 at the Tolon Health Post.

Forty-nine maintenance team members were invited from eight villages where the project had either constructed a dam or was to construct one. The ninth village had not applied for a dam but it had village health workers and was near to the group of villages to be trained. They were asked to join to experiment on whether such a training was useful for village health workers/traditional birth attendants.

Paragraph 2.3.2.1. reviews the visits to the various villages to prepare them for the training for the organisation/approach component.

Paragraph 2.3.2.2. analyses the training sessions and their consequences.

Paragraph 2.3.2.3. water-hygiene education and technical components.

Paragraph 2.3.2.4. comments on the Follow-ups to the maintenance teams.

This half year, only Tolon-Cheshegu and Gundaa selected maintenance teams.

2.3.2.1. Previsits to the villages

During the discussions of the set-up of the training, the MOH stressed the need for support of the maintenance teams/VHWs/TBAs. The current idea in the north was to stimulate the villagers to form one general committee that will be responsible for all development activities in the village instead of forming seperate committes as development agencies often do. From experience, the committees tend to mix up - no committee knows its responsibilities.

Representatives of the MOH, the Tolon Health Post, Women and Development (Archdiocese) and the animation team therefore paid two visits to each of the communities involved. The first visit was to explain the goals of the training, and to plead with the community to form a general functioning committee to support them. At the second, the G.F.C. and maintenance team met the team of reperesentatives to explain the purpose of the training in detail and the essence of the support.

2.3.2.2. The training and consequences

The training on organisation/approach dealt mostly with leadership, communication, organisation skills and the support for the maintenance teams by the villages, MOH and the project.

First training session: - Aims

- to get every maintenance team to describe its tasks, problems faced in the execution of the tasks and solutions adopted.

This was in the form of a discussion and the villages were divided into two groups between the two teams of the animation section. The Tolon health inspector joined one group since he was the only one who participated actively in all the preparations for the training.

During the session, it was observed that most of the maintenance teams could not give specific tasks they were expected to perform except for the technical aspects - hence, mending of gullies and planting of grasses which are tasks they already perform in the village. They also clean the aprons of the wells.

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The task of stimulating the villagers to keep the water clean, explaining the relations between health and diseases were not very often mentioned. The VHWs/TBAs knew their tasks but at the time of training, they had not been passed out so they had no drugs to treat people with. NB. the villagers believe so much in drugs that, nobody will go to a VHW for help or advice.

Evaluation of session I

The team wondered if the maintenance teams can do something about the water-hygiene education and whether the maintenance team really see that as their task.

The project should perhaps be clear in what it expects the maintenance team to do; if possible leaving space for their own ideas and their felt needs etc...

The maintenance teams who were not VHWs/TBAs who already got a health knowledge, really need more background information about the relation between water and diseases if they are to do water-hygiene education.

All the animation members felt that it would be difficult for the maintenance team members to carry on the health talks in the village, but it was possible. The project should encourage them by giving them a training on how to mobilise the village and to communicate with fellow - villagers. Traditional stories could be used to explain certain health problems.

The health talks should also be given at convenient times.

Finally the maintenance team could be encouraged to ask opinion leaders to help them when they wanted to discuss important topics.
Members of each village where there is a maintenance team should be made aware that they will take over health talks in future.
With regard to the problems faced by the maintenance team in the execution of their tasks, the following observations were made:-

- they talked more about problems which were not related to the training - e.g. lack of schools, roads, the need for tractors and corn-mills
- people did not like coming out for meetings
- in several villages women did not co-operate in the cleaning of the aprons.
- in some villages, getting the women to accept filtering was difficult - some bought filter cloths but did not use them and others did not bother to buy.

One group had problems because some of the trainers, especially those from outside organisations (MOH) tried to contribute and thus caused confusion since they did not prepare for the session. Most often, the training had to stop so that things would be explained to them and this resulted in a delay.

In the other group, a village role-played its tasks which made the session lively. The role-play practically enlightened those who did not know how to organise their village.

All the villagers were enthusiastic because they had the opportunity to share ideas with others.

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Second training session

Aims:-

- to discuss different methods of communication - e.g. lecturing and discussion - in the form of role-plays
- to see the effects of each method on the maintenance teams

The health inspector and an animator acted the facilitator and bossy leader respectively while the rest of the team acted the audience.

Evaluation of Role-Plays

a. the maintenance teams seemed to like the bossy leader because according to them, fellow villagers are stubborn and the only language they would understand will be that of Force

b. they all, however, agreed that patience is paramount in everything

The Animation Section reflected on why people seemed to be in favour of force. Will it perhaps be useful to change their approach of force? The maintenance team favoured force but they had not achieved much because there was no change in the attitude of people. For example, the health inspectors of the sixties made people to pay penalties when they did not clean their surroundings. However, people only cleaned as long as they feared the presence of the health inspector. This shows that force alone does not have any impact on people.

It may be useful for the maintenance team to try the facilitator's approach of discussion, making the people feel the need for change in attitude.
During the play, the audience (animators) did not show their reactions. Perhaps if they had reacted, it would give the maintenance team a better idea of the different possible reactions of the audience to the different approaches. Was the audience encouraged to think of the problem, or see it as theirs? Or, were they just to comment on the attitude of the teacher once he is out of sight? e.g. who does this man think he is, once he got a little training, to shout at us like that?

Third training session

Aims:-

- to discuss organisation skills - how to get the villagers to come together to work and to discuss matters of mutual interest
- to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each method

The different methods of organisation were role-played by the trainers during this session. These were:-

- informal house visits
- informal group discussions
- village rallies

Discussions of the advantages and disadvantages of these methods of organisation also took place.

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Evaluation

1. All the m.t. preferred the informal group discussion method. To them, it was the easiest and most common - villagers often sit in groups under trees to weave, shell ground-nuts and chat. It is therefore easy for a m.t member to join such a group under the pretext of chatting and thus get his message across in a friendly atmosphere.

2. Most of them disapproved of informal house visits for the following reasons:

a. it should be done at a time that will not interfere with people's working hours.

b. Male m.t will be suspected by others especially if they often visit their wives, e.g. if they have to visit women to encourage them to filter their water or keep their surroundings neat.

c. People who often go visiting neighbours are often accused of gossiping, idling and being good-for-nothing.

3. Rallies were accepted where they would not be applied often - villagers are not used to meetings. Rallies can be timed to coincide with market days. It was agreed that rallies will be more effective if there is an exchange of visits between maintenance teams.

At the end of the session, it was agreed that m.t members should try to vary their methods of organisation even though they preferred the informal group discussion. This was because it was neither organised nor time consuming.

They were however advised to use the method which is more appropriate to their situation. It was also suggested that invitations be sent out to other m.t to come and help in the transmission of messages as villagers tend to listen more to strangers than to their fellow villagers'.

At the end of the session, the m.t were asked to hold meetings with fellow villagers to try and find out their felt needs with regard to health talks in the villages.

4th & 5th Sessions

In the fourth session the m.t should think of the best ways to treat the selected health topics in their villages - thereby using what has learnt in sessions 2 and 3. In session five, they should simulate these plans by role - playing them for the other m.ts.

Having worked with eight villages for sometime, the A.S. prepared possible health topics incase the m.ts had problems of choice of topics. However, all of them were able to choose their topics. The topics were limited to filtering of water and the general sanitaion of their villages. These are good topics at this stage of the water-hygiene education.

In session 5, the various groups role-played their health topics.

Evaluation

Some of the m.ts deviated from their original topics.

- One village delegated its duties to their chairman even though he was not one of them.
- The best village introduced music which attracted their audience to come to the venue for the messages to be transmitted. At the end of the session, two villages excelled and they crowned the sessions with a repeat of their plays.

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Sixth Training Session

The lsat session had the aim of getting the m.t to say the support they will need from; their fellow villages, the health post and the project.

The session however began with the role-plays of the best two maintenance teams.

The support the m.ts expected from their fellow villagers were:
- they should try to attend meetings
- fellow villagers should take up or help in the work of maintenance team members while they do maintenance work for the whole village. e.g. help to the maintenance team members' work can be in the form of farming, harvesting, building/roof, shea-butter making, picking shea-nuts, plastering, etc.....

3. There should be either money contribution to meet transport cost and feeding or bicycles for the use of m.t incase of travelling.

The m.t/vhw/tbas all wanted the health inspector to pay them regular visits in the villages. The vhw/tbas complained that even though they had been passed out, they did not have drugs for treatment so they wanted drugs from the health post. The health inspector said their drugs had not yet come and if they come the vhws/tbas would be given.

The project should also try to pay them regular visits so that their fellow villagers will have confidence in them and co-operate with them. They also asked the project for bicycles or loans to buy some to enable them move easily. The village which had no dam requested for a dam.

2.3.2.3 - Water-Hygiene Education and Technical Training

The water-hygiene education which is part of maintenance work, since it deals with the prevention of water-borne diseases, could not be incorporated in the maintenance training programme. This was because initially, the A.S thought it was to be part of the P.H.C programme and it would only be duplication of tasks if we also organised a training in water-hygiene. Moreover, it was obvious that if the A.S and MOH work closely together, follow-ups could be taken up by the health post.

However, so far there has been no PHC course in Tolon but the A.S has realised that the m.ts really need additional water-hygiene education.

In this regard, the A.S has two choices: either to ask the health post to train the maintenance teams in water-hygiene or we have to train them ourselves..

In the first case, since the health post has been training already and are specialised in that field, it will be much better if they do the training. However, our own program may crash with their own. For instance, at the time, the A.S may like to train its m.ts, the health post may also be too occupied.

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On the other hand, if the animation section has to train, most of us do not have enough knowledge on water-borne diseases - as at now, only Cletus our Nurse-Animator has the knowledge.

It was agreed that in the next maintenance training session, the water-hygiene education component be introduced into two of the sessions. Instead of six sessions as in the last training, the next training will be in eight sessions. The Nurse-Animator will then treat water-hygiene topics chosen by the various maintenance teams.

Technical training

During this half-year, a lot was done in the technical aspects. Because it was the rainy season, it was the best time to plant grasses on the dam wall and to mend erosion gullies. The Technical Section and Animation Section showed the villages how they could do it. Where there was the need to repair the fences, as in Aseiyili and Adumbliyili, the team went to help the maintenance teams.

At this time too, the technical section thought it better to paint the well-covers to protect them from filth and destruction (termites, rottening because of rain) etc.

A member of the animation section also visited the Gbirimani dam fort-nightly to monitor the cleaning of the slow sand filter at Gbirimani.

Even though there is the need to clean the wells yearly, this has not yet been done.

2.3.2.4. Follow-up visits

The animation team paid visits to the maintenance team and tried to assess their tasks and to discuss the problems they faced in the execution of these duties. The extent of success or otherwise was also considered. Were there deviations from the originally selected topics and what methods of communication were used? The relationship/co-operation between the general functioning committee and the maintenance team was also assessed.

The follow-up visits showed that most of the maintenance teams tried to execute their tasks and the topics chosen for treatment in their villages were treated. Gbirimani first had problems of organising the women to clean the aprons. However, after the maintenance team pleaded with them and told them the importance of cleaning, using the 'bucket-show' the task was divided among the households. Tibogu maintenance team seems not to exist at all. In Zali, because it was in the farming season, the maintenance team did not do much with the excuse that they were harvesting.

The methods of communication and organisation were in the form of discussions at meeting and visits to houses. However, the meetings are not as regular as they planned during the training.

With regard to the involvement of the G.F.C. it was not effective. The maintenance team complained that the G.F.C. did not support them as much as they promised. Here, there was a misunderstanding of the functions of the G.F.C. The maintenance team expected the G.F.C. to always ask them what support they needed and the G.F.C. also expected

the maintenance team to tell them their problems and needs. The Animation Section explained where necessary that the duties of the G.F.C. and maintenance team should be mutual; that there should be co-ordination of activities so that one will not blame the other.

The animation team wondered whether the G.F.C. was really a solution for support to development efforts. Do the villagers feel the need for such a committee? Are we not just adding one more committee to the village like all the other organisations? etc... These are questions yet to be answered.

Villages which had their maintenance teams, V.H.Ws/T.B.As trained were:

Dimabi Naayili, Dimabi Dabogni, Dimabi Yekura, Tibogu, Gbirimani, Adumbliyili, Aseiyili, Kunguri and Zali.

Technical maintenance took place at the following dams:-

Gbirimani/Tibogu, Dimabi (3), Gariziegu/Shigu/Chanayili, Buyili, Kpachiyili Yong-Dakpemyili, Aseiyili and Adumbliyili.

2.4. Monitoring programme

The guinea-worm surveys took place in the following villages:-

Dimabi (3), Gariziegu, Buyili, Kunguri, Tolon-Cheshegu, Gundaa, Kukulun, Jekpahi, Bagon, Kukuo, Gizaa, Aseiyili and Adumbliyili.

The results of the survey are found in the Table below

Village	No. of Compounds	Compound Visited	Guinea-Worm cases		No. of worms	No. of inhab. *3	% Affected *1	Adjust *2
			Adults	Children				
lukuo	21					310		
.S. 1990		21	24	9	63		10	
.S. 1990 *4		21	11	6	33		5.4	
dizaa	26					365		
.S. 1990		26	12	9	44		5.7	
W.S. 1990		26	4	4	9		2	
imabi Naayili	68					980		
.S. 1990		68	14	15	66		2	
.S. 1990		68	7	12	35		1.9	
Dimabi Yekura	35					499		
ry season 1990		35	11	7	28		3.6	
et Season 1990		35	6	3	11		1.8	
Dimabi-Dabogni	30					458		
ry season 1990		30	10	5	33		3	
Wet season 1990		30	4	-	5		.8	
arizegu	30					460		
Dry season 1990		30	total :	21	23		5	
uyili *4	18					241		
Dry season 1990		18	19	12	50		12.9	
et season 1990		18	1	3	4		1.6	
Kunguri	52	52				780 S.S. results		
ry season 1990		52	40	6	51		5.8	
Wet season 1990		52	2	1	6		.38	
olon-Cheshegu	19					240		
Dry season 1990		19	25	18	30		17.9	
et season 1990		19	10	3	3		5.4	
Gundaa	33					380		
ry season 1990		32	41	17	63		15	15
Wet season 1990		32	7	4	5		2.8	2.9
ukulun *4	18					240		
Dry season		18	41	24	161		27	
et season 1990		18	7	2	17		3.7	

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The results of the survey are found in the Table below

Village	No. of Compounds	Compound Visited	Guinea-Worm cases		No. of worms	No. of inhab. *3	% Affected *2	Adju *2
			Adults	Children				
Jekpahi *4	38					537(480)		
Dry season 1990		34	39	33	128		13.4	15
Wet season 1990		34	14	18	54		5.9	6.
Bagon *4	19					328		
Dry season 1990			34	27	135		18.5	19.
Wet season 1990		18	6	7	18		3.9	4.1
Aseiyili *4	21					350		
Dry season 1990		21	13	9	35		6.2	
Wet season 1990		21	2	2	2		1	
Adumbliyili *4	19					260(205)		
Dry season 1990		15	13	8	25		8.5	10.
Wet season 1990		15	6	4	15		3.8	4.8

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The percentage affected (*1) = 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 of 1984 population census to 1990 (4% population growth) corrected to the results of the social survey.

*2 Adjusted percentage = percentage affected adjusted to the number of compounds visi.ted during the guinea-worm survey.

*3 The estimate of number of inhabitants is based upon the population census of 1984 adapted to 1990 (4% demographic growth/annum) and the results of the social survey. Also the number of inhabitants changes during the year and will thus affect the percentages given.

*4 Wet season results: only those cases appearing untill July 1990 are recorded. The wet season starts around May.

Only people whose guinea-worm actually came out are counted. It is very difficult to differentiate between swells caused by guinea-worm and those by other infections.

The team will conduct yearly guinea-worm surveys to assess the incidence of guinea-worm after the reservoir construction.

About the results, until now not so much can be said. The table shows that the percentage affected can vary considerably - from 2% uptill 27%. However explanations for this variation are not easy to give. The results of the villages where the project constructed dams do not yet show possible impact of the project's dam or water-hygiene education, there is not yet a year between the construction and the period the guinea-worm survey covers.

2.5. Planned activities

This paragraph compares the activities in the villages that had been planned for this half year with the activities actually done and explains the deviations from the planned programme.

Scheme 2.5.1. shows the activities planned in the different villages for the period July-December 1991.

Scheme 2.5.1 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
Aseiyili					x x	x
Adumbliyili					x x	x
Dimabi (1)					x x	x
Gariziegu (2)					x x	x
Chanayili					x x	x
Buyili					x x	x
Kpachiyili					x x	x
Nafram (3)	x		x	x	x x	x
Yong Dakpemyili					x x	x
Cheshe (4)	x			x		
Yepeligu (3)	x			x		
Kunguri (5)	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 (6)	x	x		x		

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The activities done were already mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs. The main deviations from the programme were:

1. In Dimabi, discussions took place to solve the water fetching problem. As already mentioned in paragraph 2.1. no horizontal roughing filter has been installed. The experimental filter used in Yong Dakpemyili was too small to serve all the three Dimabi villages. Since the performance of the filter was still not very clear it was not advisable to build a similar filter big enough to serve Dimabi. Since the villages preferred to have the same water fetching system for all three villages - to avoid quarrels - it was finally decided to construct wells that would be fed by water directly from the dam. Dimabi villagers were quite disappionted not to get the filter. The team realized that it would be good to take villagers interested in a filter to an experimental plant first to enable them to get some idea of the maintenance involved. Without demonstration, advantages/disadvantages are very difficult to explain.

2. Shigu villagers came to apologise for their attitude towards the project and the animation section started its health talks again.

3. The project stopped operating in Yepeligu/Nafram because of a land dispute. The outcome of the discussion between different villages and divisional chiefs and the administration will show whether and when the project can continue its programme.

4. Cheshe came after a lapse to invite the project to start its health talks after a misunderstanding on the possible location for digging testpits. However after the team resumed its health talks all attempts at getting them to pay failed and so the work is at a deadlock.

5. In Kunguri, construction did not start yet. The technical section had too much work to do in other villages. Construction will now take place in February.

6. The new villages where the team started its preparation are Voggu Gundaa/Namdu Kurugu. However the waterhygiene-education did not start yet. The team just finished the social survey.

3. Internal organisation and external relations

This chapter presents the present personnel organisation and office work in paragraph 3.1., available means of the section in 3.2. and contacts with outside organisations in 3.3.

3.1. Personnel Orgainsation and Office work

The Animation Section is divided into two teams - three people in each team with separate villages for work. Since there were two Senior Animators, each team was headed by a Senior - in July one Senior got involved in a motor accident and has since been hospitalised. So far the division of the section has worked well because instead of all of us concentrating on a village more villages are covered at a time. Apart from the amount of work done at the same time, it is better to have the same people working in a village so that confidence will be built in the people - once villagers get to know us, it is easier to converse and solicite information from them.

All members of the animation section do the preparation, water-hygiene education, maintenance and monitoring components of the programme, visit the villages and write daily reports. An elderly animator goes to visit construction sites every Monday and Thursday to organise village labour for construction and to solve social problems between villagers and project workers.

A Nurse-Animator was recruited in December to handle the water-hygiene and maintenance topics. In the meantime, he does all the general animation work and is attached to the team of two.

With the absence of the second senior animator the head of the section guides that team and thus often goes out into the field with them. Also, there is a delay in the analysis of social survey findings and thus the reports. This has necessitated the decision to employ a Senior member temporarily.

Every two or three weeks, the animation section holds team meetings to review all the animation section activities in all the villages they work. New activities are also planned during these meetings.

Documentation

In this period, the following reports have been written:

Village water supply reports:

Tolon-Cheshegu/Gundaa - (Fati)
Kunguri - (Fati)
Nafram - (Tineke)
Dimabi - (Tineke)

and the following in the pipeline:

Kukulun - (Ben)
Gizaa - (Samata)

The quarterly report of July/September has also come out - (Fati) as well as the half-yearly report of July (Tineke)

- The step-by-step manual made in May is still to be reviewed.

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3.2. Available means of the Animation Section

The section has two office rooms - a room on the administration block and a container office - with each team staying in one. The container was so hot that a fan was provided.

As at now the section has three motorbikes one of which has been lent to the Workshop. Of course, when the section has the need for it, we use it. The fourth motorbike was involved in an accident and is still off the road. Presently nobody knows what will be done to bring it back to the road. Perhaps, we may have to wait for the insurance company to repair it.

Because the two teams visit different villages, transport was a problem; some of the villages are so far that to go there on the motor-bikes delays the work. In December, a Nissan pick-up was bought for the use of both the technical and animation sections.

Use of Nissan Pick-up

Technical section - Tuesdays and Thursdays

Animation section - Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

The purchase of the car has eased the transport problem considerably.

3.3. Contacts with outside organisations

July-December, 1990 opened a new era for the section - the era of in-service trainings and enlightenment. Hitherto, none of the local animators had had a training in diseases nor in approach to villages but in mid August, 1990, we had two workshops.

The section also co-operated with the following organisations:-

Health Institutions

Throughout the maintenance training programme, the Tolon District Health Post co-operated with the section. The health inspector worked with the section and explained health aspects of the training to the trainees where the need arose. However, attempts to get the MOH completely involved in the programme failed perhaps, because it had its own programmes and there were clashes between its and ours. Also, we may have expected too much from them and hence, the disappointment.

The Bulpela health inspector was contacted several times but all attempts to get him failed because he was never at post. This was because it was new and there were not enough offices for the staff.

At this time too, the MOH decided to follow the new division in districts after a new political structure.
So far, only the Tolon health post has co-operated well with the animation section. During the maintenance training, their premises were used and when they were passing out their VHWs/TBAs, they invited members of the section. The animation section also invited them to two workshops organised in Tamale in August. The health inspector and one male nurse attended one of the workshops.

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ACDEP

Two members of the section attended an Acdep (Association of all Churches Development Projects) meeting in November, 1990. At these meetings, experiences were shared with members of other Churches' projects, problems in the execution of project work were exposed and solved and new ideas and approaches learnt. Workshops were/are organised in areas of interest and work to broaden the minds of participants. At the November meeting, the head of the Family Health of Bolgatanga/Navrongo Archdiocese made known that he wanted to visit health and water projects (social sector) to orientate himself on the various projects. He therefore paid a visit to our project for one working week and went into the field with the animation section. He also has plans to have trainings for villagers, field workers and managers of all social sector projects in the above order. This method/approach he terms the "Bottom-Top" approach. It must be said that this approach is not new to the animation section. However, it will be worth experiencing his method so that a comparison can be made with ours.

Water education for health workshop

In August, the Wa cultural animation team was invited to train members of the section. It was a two-day workshop at which health topics like, diarrhoea and the following skills were exposed to members:

- skills in adult education
- mobilisation
- knowledge of the causes and prevention of water borne diseases
- monitoring for well site sanitation.

The methods used at the workshop were:

- team-building games
- role plays
- songs
- small group discussions
- demonstrations

The following organisations were invited to the workshop - Oxfam (Overseas well digging project), Tolon health post, Women and development (Archdiocese), Catholic Church P.H.C. Unit and MOH. However, only members of Oxfam participated. The Tolon health inspector could not come because he wasn't given the right time.
At the end of the workshop participants expressed the desire to have it for a longer period of time. All a greed that it was educative, exciting and challenging. It was simply practical.

Deles (Development education for leadership skills) workshop

Immediately after the workshop on water education for health, the animation section went for a five-day course on leadership skills. The Institute of Adult Education organised the course at animation section request.

Topics of discussion included the following:-

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1. The psycho-social Method of Paulo Freire
2. Communication skills
3. Leardership skills-these included games like.

The blind/trust walk; The House Exercise, The characterisitics of a tree, The Animmal code, etc.....

4. Resource Management.

The following methods were used at the workshop:

- Lecture
- discussions
- games.

All participants were assigned duties which fell under the following:-
- Reflection committee
- Social life committee
- Reports committee.

It was useful to get some theoretical background information about the methods the team already uses and to look at them from a different angle. Also, because the participants were involved in the planning of the programmes, all participants were satisfied with their areas of interest; it was useful in toto. Members of the section were very grateful to the project for both training sessions.

The following organisations participated in the workshop at Animation Section invitation -

- Tolon health post
- Oxfam (overseas well-digging project)
- Women and Development of the Archdiocese.

Visit to Gumu:

Members of the A.S. went to Gumu, a village six miles from Tamale, to see bath room drainages so that we will advise our villages which have the need to improve on the sanitation of their surroundings. So far, Kunguri, Aseiyili, and Adumbliyili have shown an interest in the improvement of their surroundings.

Conclusion:

Even though, the section lost the services of a senior member because of the motor accident, we still worked as a team despite the workload. The members also benefitted a lot from the in-service trainings. The purchase of the Nissan pick-up also relieved the section of its transport problem.
Co-operation with other organisations' has not been as satisfactory as expected. The section tried several times to co-ordinate its activities with the various health post personnel in whose districts it worked but so far only Tolon health post responded positively. All attempts to get the Bulpela health post involved failed (see Health Institutions above).
At the beginning of the Maintenance Training Programme, Women & Dev't Archdiocese co-operated at the preparatory stage but when the real training started, this stopped.

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The section will be grateful to co-operate with other institutions like MOH so that there will not be duplication of health topics. For instance some of the health topics, g.w., we treat, are treated also by some of the health posts. If the A.S. already knows this, it will plan better.

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4. Plans for the coming Half-Year

An outline of ideas for the various components of the general programme is given paragraph 4.1. Hence preparation, water hygiene education, labour organisation during construction etc.....
Paragraph 4.2 also gives a plan for the interanl organisation 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

This half-year orientation visits will not be paid to new villages which applied for a dam during the course of the year. Problems are envisaged with regard to new applicants because the project has made a 3 year selection of villages for the dam construction. What then can the project do with the new applicants? Should orientation visits still be paid? And is there the possibility of new selections? Or do all new villages have to wait for at least 3 years.
With regard to the problems of the last year half year's visits, solutions will be found in the next half-year.

Social surveys will be carried out in newly selected villages which pay their 40% of the dam cost. The social survey questionnaire will not be revised. However, the social survey analysis will be done with all the members of the team.

During this period, there will be the normal weekly meetings with the Technical Section to discuss technical possibilities. The team will discuss the technical possibilities with villages which will be provided with reservoirs. They will also be taken to see already constructed dams.
Three members of the team will complete the Water-quantity observation cycle. This will be done at Dimabi in April for three days.

4.1.2 - Labour Organisation during Construction

The present Animator who organises labour during construction proposes to have a full-day in a village where construction goes on. This will be done every fortnight where problems arise.

4.1.3 - Water-Hygiene Education and Maintenance Programme

The normal water-hygiene education will take place in the villages. However, the team wishes to discuss g.w. with elders of two villages - Jekpahi/Kunkulum after the usual g.w. slides and discussion.
The team would like to go deeper into the villages' view of guinea-worm-causes, forms of treatment-and also plead with the eldersto help. As some villages ask for follow-ups to re-emphasize need for filtering the team could consider to restart roleplays about g.w. Depending on the wishes/needs of the village situations could be acted out. Ideas thus got can be used to link the discussion of technical alternatives, from the project's point of view, to improve the quality of water-more to the villagers' point of view.

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Maintenance Programme

As described in paragraph 2.3.2 the Animation team evaluated last year's maintenance training and the performance of the different maintenance teams.
The team made the following observations:

- For the villagers to be able to select suitable candidates for the training the tasks and responsibilities of maintenance team members should be explained very well to the villagers. Perhaps a slide show could be composed to make these tasks more visualized.
- Instead of asking the villagers to select a general functioning committee the team decided that it would be better to use the team's knowledge of the organization of the village to discuss the traditional/current way development efforts are supported in the village and whether these ways could also be used to support the maintenance teams or that other solutions have to be found.
- It does not seem to be very useful to visit the villages to prepare them for the training together with other organisations. It is very time-consumming and no follow-ups are done.
  Cooperation with the health post will go as usual.

For the organisation/approach component of the training the following revisions were suggested:

- The session showing different forms of teaching/approaches should include the reactions of the audience. Which forms of teaching do people encourage to think of the problems, to take action etc.
- This maintenance training should include explanation of waterhygiene topics as well to give some background information to the maintenance teams to enable them to do the waterhygiene education. To wait for the P.H.C. training to come on would sometimes delay the programme too much and moreover it will make the training fragmentary-having 3 short trainings, in different periods of the year. The team will reserve at least two sessions for this purpose.
- The maintenance teams could be encouraged to make stories and songs to explain/discuss health topics. These stories could perhaps help to transform the message-type of health education into a more open-discussion type.

For the rest the training will remain the same.

The team will organize the training for 8 villages.
This 8 villages got 5 reservoirs.
Buyili
Pkachiyili
Gariziegu, Shigu, Chanayili.
Yong-Dakpmeyili, Tolon-Cheshegu/Gundaa
The villages fall under 4 different health posts. The team will invite the-healthpost personnel to both the preparation and training of the maintenance teams.
This is to ensure the coordination of activities of the project and the healthpost-to familiarize the healthposts with our programme-and to avoid the duplication of health activities.
The training will take place at Tolon health post, since this healthpost is most centrally situated.

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This half-year, it is proposed to meet the old M.ts to evaluate the activities of the last programme, to solve problems if any and to encourage m.ts to go on with the work.

The technical maintenance will be discussed in detail with the T.S. - e.g the yearly cleaning of wells and who to clean them should be discussed and if possible carried out.

4.1.4. Monitoring Programme

The usual g.w. surveys will take place in all the new villages and in some of the old villages, where the team started to work 2 years ago. The team could assess the impact of the project programme on the number of guinea-worm cases and revise the programme if necessary. Also a Dutch student will research into the incidence of g.w. He wants to compare the attitude of villagers vis-a-vis guinea-worm in villges where the project did and didnot work. He wil compare the team's g.w. results on Aseiyili/Adumbliyili to acertain the effectiveness of the team's efforts.

There is the question of how long the team should be involved with a village-as long as the dam construction has been completed? Should the monitoring be left to the health post personnel or m.ts/vhws? Or should the project opt for a long term-low incidence involvement?
It should be good to make a more elaborate and conclusive monitoring programme. However because of time-constraints this cannot yet be done in the coming half year.

4.1.5. Planned activities in the villages

Scheme 4.1.5.1. presents the planned activities in the various villages for the coming half-year.

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Scheme 4.1.5.1 Planned Activities

Village	ACTIVITY				
	Preparation Social Survey discussion alternative	Construction	Water-hygiene education	Maintenance training/ follow-ups	monitoring
Gbirimani				X	X
Tibogu				X	X
Aseiyili				X	X
Adumbliyili				X	X
Dimabi				X	X
Garizegu				X	X
Chagnayili				X	X
Shigu				X	X
Buyili				X	X
Kpachiyili Nafram				X	X
Yong-Dakpemyili				X	X
Cheshe Yepeligu					
Kunguri		X	X	X	X
Tolon-Cheshegu		X	X	X	X
Gundaa		X	X	X	X
Kukulun		X	X		
Jekpahi		X	X		
Kukuo		X	X		
Gizaa		X	X		
Bagon		X	X		
Voggu-Gundaa	X		X		
Namdu-Kurigu	X		X		
Kpendua	X		X		
Zion	X		X		
Dasuyili	X		X		
Tiboguuayili	X		X		
Tingolin	X		X		
Limo, Gupanerigu	X		X		
Tashegu					

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4.2. Organisation of the Section

The section has remained as two teams. However, because one of the seniors had a motor accident in July, 1990, a new senior animator has been contracted on a temporary basis as from January. A nurse animator has also been attached to the section from the Catholic hospital. He'll deal mostly with water-hygiene education but meanwhile he does all animation activities to get used to the programme.
A driver from the technical section has been attached to the section at the purchase of a Nissan Pick-up for the use of both animation and technical sections.

The current head of the Animation Section will leave at April ending and will probably be replaced by another expatriate.

The section plans to have two workshops this wet season. They will be a continuation of last wet season's workshops.

5. Summary

The project paid orientation visits to 22 villages in three districts of the horse-shoe area. Later on the project selected villages in two districts, Tolon-Kumbungu and Savelugu-Nanton. It was realized that the aim of the orietation visit - to get an overview of interested villages their waterneed and eagerness - is often hampered when the application is for more villages. Often only one or two villages turned out at the central venue for the orientation visit; villages may object to the meeting place, may not be aware of the request, or may prefer their own dam and thus not turn out for the meeting.
Now that the project has selected so many villages, what should happen with new applications, should they wait three years or more?
These problems will be looked at in the rainy season.

The social survey and the discussion of technical alternatives as well as the organization of labour during construction is going on as before. No major revisions are foreseen.

The waterquantity research done in two villages in the wet season showed that between 15-22 litres water per person per day was used in the house, depending on what other activities are done - farming, sheabutter etc. The observation also revealed that not all villagers are using the drinking water dams. Reasons for this were partly foreseen-nearness of wells. Another reason however is that the drinkingwaterdam water looks more muddy than water from other sources. That appearance makes it very difficult for the AT to convince the villagers of the cleanliness of water.

The guinea-worm slideshow and the consequent group discussions about guinea-worm are still the most frequently health talks. In the near future the team will (re) try other methods-discussions about guinea-worm with elders, and roleplays-and try to relate the contents of the talks as much as possible to village reality.
More and more villages shared an interest in pitlatrines and talks about diarrhoea. The team took representatives of interested villages to sample latrines, discussed advantages/disavantages of different types in the village and prepared talks/roleplays about prevention/ causes/treatment of diarrhoea. When possible, cooperation was sought with other health institutions-the healthpost or vhw's and tba's in the villages.

The evaluation of the maintenance training programme on village approach/ organisation and follow-up visits resulted in some minor adaptations of the contents of the various training sessions. The general idea - to help the mt. members to acquire additional communication and organization skills, exchange of ideas and selection and preparation of health topics to be treated in the village-still holds.
However the team decided to include background waterhygiene education into the next training. Those mt. members who are not vhw's/tba's find it very difficult to explain health backgrounds. The original plan, to wait for the next phc programme, turned out to be inpractical. Sometimes phc programmes delay and it makes the maintenance programme very split up-some trainings here and others there.

The experience gained from the first programme also showed that the AT should be the major organizing force behind the programme. The health posts (esp. the health inspectors) are willing to help but cannot take over because of lack of funds, transport etc.
In April a new training will start for 8 villages.

Although many villages started to plant grasses at the damsite and filled gullies; to keep the dam in good condition, more attention should be given to the proper upkeep. Perhaps more follow- up visits should encourage villages to fill all gullies, plant more grasses, clean wells every now and then and so on. The TS and AS will list all necessary activities. Most villages clean the aprons regularly.

The division of the section into two teams facilitates the organization of activities in the various villages-each team knows their villages. One of the senior teammembers got a motor accident in July and is still hospitalized. The section plans to get a temporary replacement for him.
In April the present head of section will leave-it is not yet clear whether another expatriate will take over.

The members of the section had two workshops on communication and leadership skills in August. Both trainings were very successful.
The team got new ideas, additional mobilization techniques, reflected on their present approach etc. The section want to invite both organizations to do more workshops for it.