

# Participative Methodologies

Involving local communities in decision-making and understanding the need for Hygiene, Water and Sanitation

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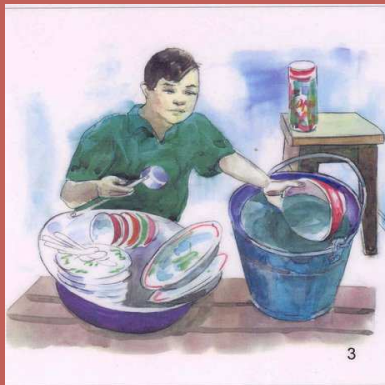
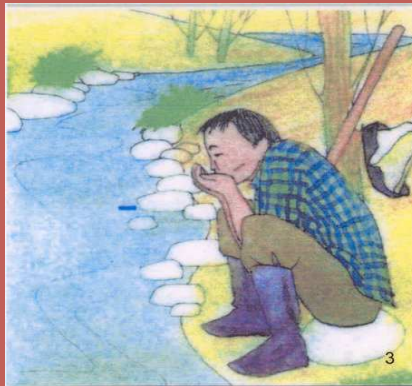
# METHODOLOGY


## PHAST and WSP





# What is PHAST?

*(Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation)*



 The PHAST methodology (first developed by WHO) is used as instrument to make relationship between water supply, hygiene and health through using picture cards for stimulating the discussions. This methodology is also used in the village schools for educating students, also in the households for teaching parents and other elder parts of the population.

 Thus, PHAST methodology ensures the participatory changing of the situation related to health and sanitation and also mind of participants to change their hygiene behavior.

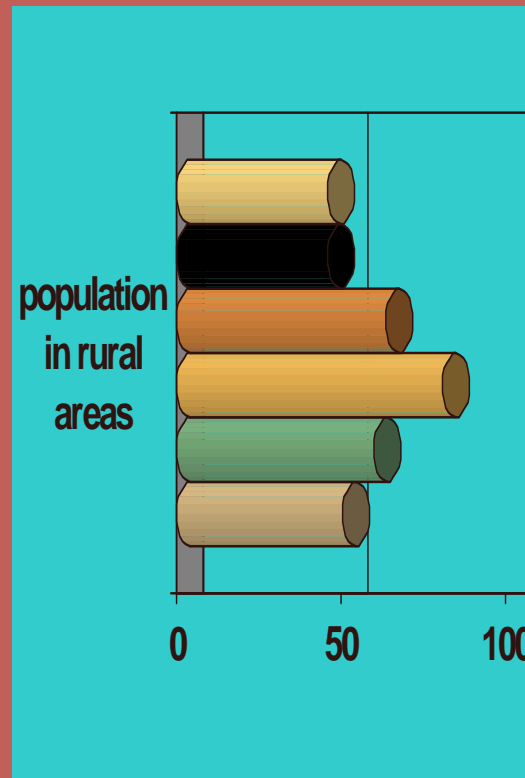
 This methodology was officially approved by the Kyrgyz Ministry of Public Health, decree №43 dated 14.01.2003. It is implemented through CAAW in the target villages.



# Are hygiene issues sharp in Central Asia?



- Unwashed hands (inobservance of personal and community hygiene)
- 60% of rural population has no access to safe drinking water (statistics in Kyrgyzstan)
- no knowledge of norms and rules of hygiene
- weak legislative bodies
- lack of information
- non hygienic behavior

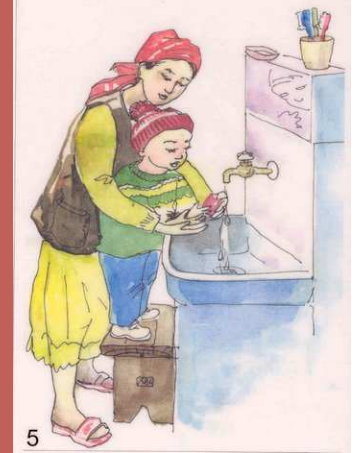
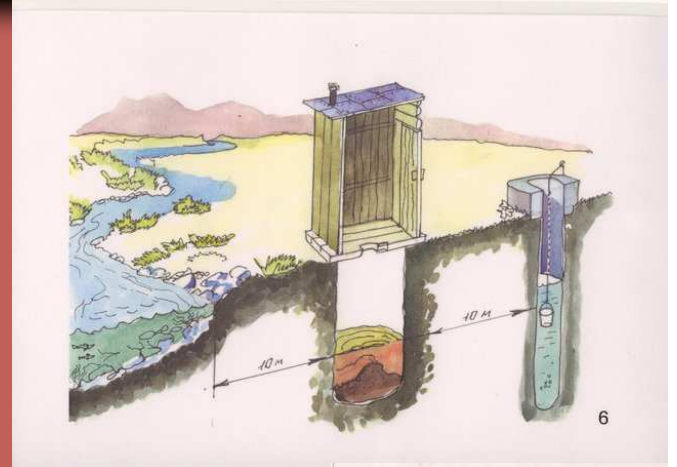


- non hygienic behavior
- lack of information
- weak legislative bodies
- not knowing of hygien norms
- No access to drinking water
- Unwashed hands



# What has CAAW done?

- Providing PHAST-training, monitoring and technical assistance
- Mobilizing communities and building sense of ownership (village committees)
- Involving the whole community especially women and youth
- Improving hygiene behaviour and health condition
- Sharing their methodology of work





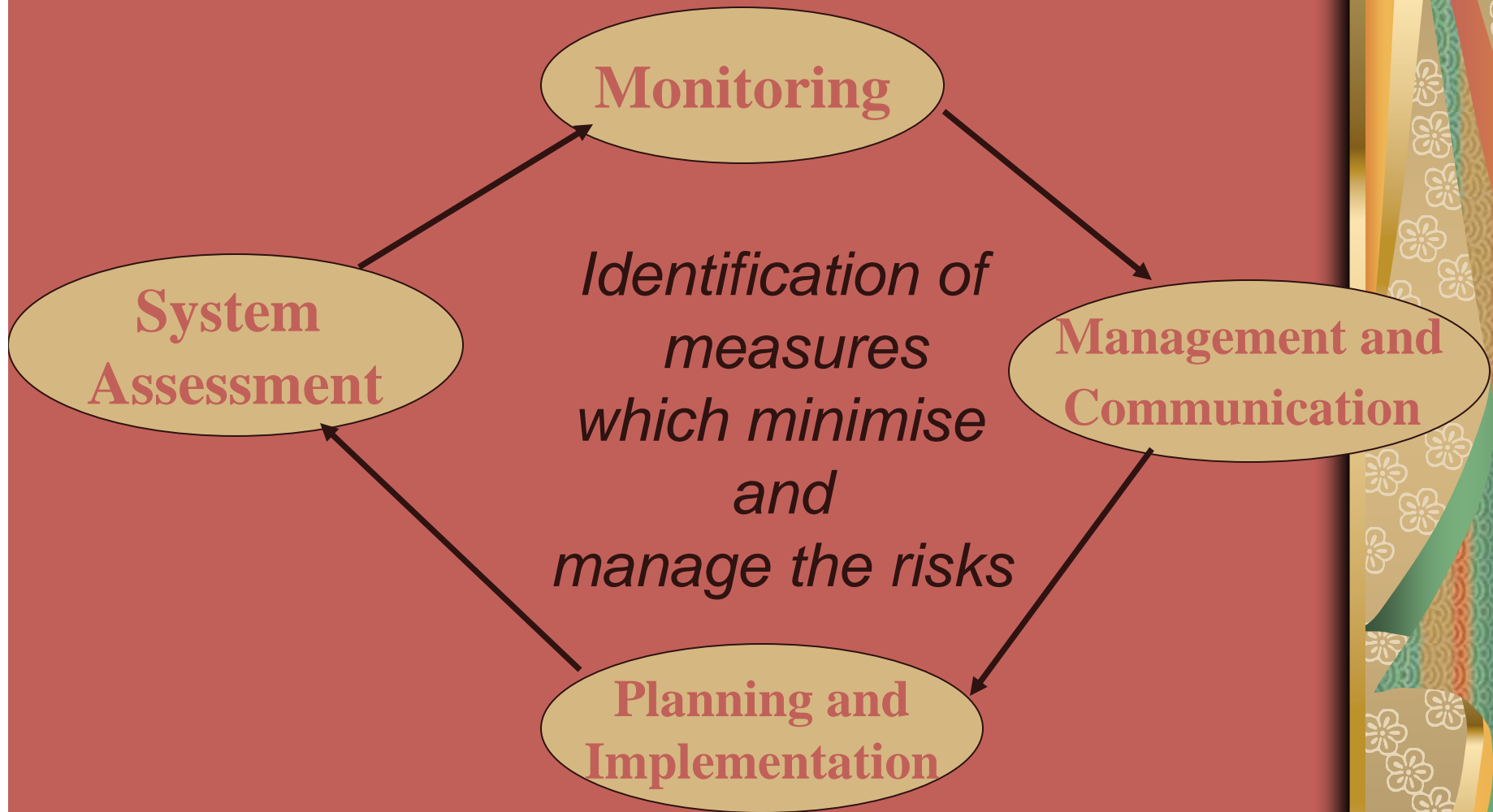
# What is a WSP?

A Water Safety Plan (WSP), developed by WHO, is based on a

- comprehensive risk assessment and
- risk management approach to all the steps in a water supply chain from catchment to consumer.



# The components of a Water Safety Plan



Source WHO

# WECF experiences on Water supply in rural areas of the EECCA

- Lack of safe water
- Lack of water protection
- Lack of awareness
- Lack of information
- Lack of elimination of risks
- No budget for monitoring
- No clear responsibilities for safe water management





# What has WECF done?

- Transferring the WSP-WHO text in an understandable language
- Introducing WSP in villages via the youth (schools)
- Training of teachers and NGOs
  - How to involve pupils and stakeholders
  - Testing nitrates in drinking water
  - Interviewing stakeholders
  - Risk assessment of the water supply (small scale)
  - Reporting
  - Publication and cooperation/planning with stakeholders



# Conclusions

- PHAST and WSP can be used as instruments for mobilising communities and authorities on different levels
- PHAST and WSP should be included in the regular curriculum
- PHAST and WSP programme could bridge the divide between rural communities and the implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



**Illustration pictures by:** Jeff Vivant ([jef.vivant@free.fr](mailto:jef.vivant@free.fr)), Conant J. (*Sanitation & Clarity for healthy environment*. West fund, USA, Berkley, 2004.) Winbled, U. & Simson- Herbert M. (*Ecological sanitation – edited publication*. SEI, Stockholm, Sweden, 2004.). Fedde Jorritsma ([wecf@wecf.eu](mailto:wecf@wecf.eu))  
Photos by WECF

