

# The key to drilling wells with staying power in the developing world

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What happens after a well is drilled, fitted with a hand pump, and a community celebrates having access to clean water for the first time? Nearly half of them break down within a year.

Where communities lack the capacity, resources, training, and support to repair such breakdowns, many of these [wells](#) may be rendered unusable for long periods of time; however, new research by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's (UNC) Water Institute and Water and Sanitation for Africa, a Pan-African humanitarian agency, found that when local [water](#) and sanitation committees in Ghana's Greater Afram Plains are active and able to collect fees and undertake repairs, the same wells can be quickly repaired, and may remain in use for decades.

The research, "Understanding handpump sustainability: Determinants of rural water source functionality in the Greater Afram Plains region of Ghana," was published in *Water Resources Research*, a publication of the American Geophysical Union.

Researchers found that nearly 80 percent of wells drilled by the Christian humanitarian organization World Vision - which integrates local water and sanitation committees, usage fees, and repair teams into its model of delivering [clean water](#) - were still operational after more than two decades.

"The good systems are the ones that are maintained and repaired when they fail," said Jamie Bartram, Don and Jennifer Holzworth

Distinguished Professor at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill's Gillings School of Global Public Health and one of the lead authors on the study. "And they can fail and be repaired time and time again for decades."

Bartram and his colleagues studied 1,470 wells in the Greater Afram Plains region of Ghana. A total of 898 of those wells were drilled by World Vision. The study found that wells were significantly more likely to be functioning if the community had both a local water committee and fee collection system in place.

In communities where World Vision operates, local water, sanitation and hygiene committees are established to manage every new water point. The committees, comprised entirely of local residents, collect fees for the usage and repair of the wells. World Vision also provides the committees with tool kits and comprehensive training on maintaining and repairing wells when they inevitably break down. The formation and training of committees is now standard practice across many government and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and the research appears to strongly validate this approach.

Models for fee collection vary among communities, with some opting for monthly fees and others charging a few pennies for every water jug that is collected.

The researchers found that 45 percent of all wells broke down in the past 12 months; however, the majority of the wells drilled by World Vision were repaired and remained operational for years to come.

"World Vision is to be congratulated," said Bartram. "This study showed a high level of functioning of World Vision wells based on having a water committee and charging a small fee to ensure funds were available for their repair."

The research was funded by the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation. The foundation has provided \$80 million over more than two decades to enable water access to an estimated 2 million people.

"The results of this study are very encouraging," said Steven M. Hilton, Chairman, President and CEO of the Hilton Foundation. "Strategic investments targeted at developing the capacity of local communities ensure that water systems remain reliable and long-lasting."

"Ensuring that people living in poverty have access to clean water has life-and-death implications," said Greg Allgood, vice president of water at World Vision. "Children can't go to school because they are sick, women walk for hours each day to retrieve water and ultimately people die from waterborne illnesses."

Bartram and Allgood agree that local ownership and accountability as a key to ensuring that access to clean water remains after charities and NGOs leave.

World Vision is the largest nongovernmental provider of clean water in the developing world - reaching one new person with clean water every 30 seconds. Its program in West Africa has provided sustainable access to clean water for millions of people, contributing to a dramatic reduction of diarrheal illness and trachoma and the eradication of guinea worm in Ghana.

Provided by World Vision

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