Rain Water Harvesting as part of Arsenic Mitigation

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HISTORY of ARSENIC IN MYANMAR

- 2000 SC (UK) found Arsenic in STWs, Thabaung
- 2000 March. Dr. Khin Maung Lwin (CHEB), Dr. Deepak (UNICEF) and Mr. John Collett (SC/ UK) organize a team to mitigate As.
- Dr. KML and Mr. Guy Scandlan visited Talokhtaw
- A Water Quality Task Force was formed with the guidance of U Aung Gywe (WHO) and U Saw Christopher Maung (YIT)

Arsenic in STW of Maryland RHC



ACTIVITIES IN 2000

- WQTF decided to check 11 parameters
- Portalab was imported by UNICEF
- DDA, WRUD tested As in Delta of Ayeyarwaddy, Kaladan, Sittaung and Mandalay Division and found As. and colored red to the >50 ppb on the Map
- MOH stop KML to communicate about As
- SC/ UK blamed JC who went beyond MOU

ACTIVITIES IN 2000 AND 2001

- WQTF decided to continue
- Support in developing Arsenator test kit
- Prof. Cosmos from UK corrected the Kit
- Blanket testing started by DOH/ OH
- Sanitation formats also used for testing
- CHEB/ DHP, OH/ DOH, DDA, WRUD and UNICEF visited Kyonpyaw with high As.

Arsenicosis in Bangladesh



FIRST ARSENICOSIS CASE

- Daw Sein Toke from Thaung gyi village
- KML and Dr. Khin Myat Htun from DMR brought the nail samples and tested in Kholcutta through Dhaka Civil Hospital
- Nail As. +ve, Skin changes, drinks STW water >50 ppb for more than 6 months
- No history of taking traditional medicines
- DMR joined for surveying As. (7) cases

First Case in Kyonpyaw

စ်အဆိပ်သင့်လက္ခဏာရှိလျက် ဆက်သောက်ရင် ဘာဖြစ်မ



ခြေထောက်တွင် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နေသေ အာဆင်းနှစ်အဆိပ်သင့် လက္ခဏာများ

Rain Drops Skin Changes at The Back

ကြကြင္ရကိုေနရကေသိုဂျသာမ်ိဳး။ ယာဘဝမ်ိဳ စယဘာသားဂါဂြဲ။



MITIGATION TEAM FORMED 2001

- OH/ DOH for As. tests with KITS + GPS
- DMR for detecting As. cases
- ESD/ DOH for As. reduction techniques
- DDA for deeper tube wells and protected ponds and rain water harvesting (Pots)
- WRUD for DATA control
- CHEB/ DHP for CBAM, Bact.Test Kits applied
- UNICEF for Logistic Support

PRESENTING CASES IN CONGRESS



DDA RAINWATER COLLECTION POND



3 KOLSHI TECHNIQUE BY ESD



INTRODUCING GPS BY UNICEF



ARSENIC IN WATER

- 4823 ppb Magyithon Padaung
- 3558 ppb Oakshitpin Padaung
- 2195 ppb Dalapan Pantanaw
- 2123 ppb Pado Kyauktaga
- 2094 ppb Shwe Indon Daik Oo
- 2015 ppb Gyochaung Pantanaw
- Mmr (50 ppb), WHO (10 ppb), Jap (7 ppb)

MEASURES TAKEN IN 2002

- Go to the villages with high arsenic in new townships
- Go deeper to the community members introdusing SODIS/ WATER GUARD/ Arsenic Reduction techniques + 4 CLEANS
- Facilitate better control over deeper tube well provisions
- Promote cleaner rain water harvesting

MARKETING TOOL (2002)

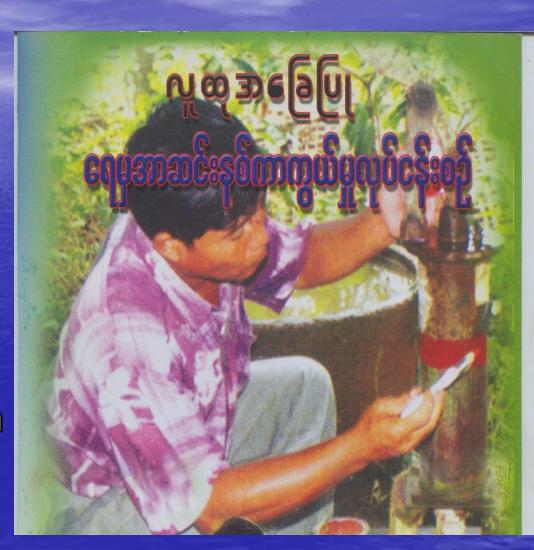
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    မိုးရေကိုသာ သောက်သုံးပေး
06/03/2017
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THE FIRST CBAM VILLAGE

- Aung Thabyay village of Zawgyikwin VT, Zalun. Ayeyarwaddy Division
- More than 90% of STW contains >50 ppb
- The highest is 564 ppb out of 25 STW
- Ponds and Rain Water harvesting were the choices for immediate solution
- Sedimentation overnight is the alternative for some TW water just above 50 ppb As.

What is CBAM

- Formulated in year2000
- Started in 2002
- Community-based health promotion
- Under the umbrella of 4 cleans
- It is a holistic approach
- Based on existing water utilization patterns



Process of Community-based Arsenic Mitigation Project



- Formative study to diagnose behaviors
- Advocacy and planning at township level
- Community self-surveys
- Diagnosing water utilization patterns
- Awareness on arsenic content >50ppb
- Selecting safe water options & act
- Household disinfections if needed
- In the context of 4 cleans





COVERAGE

- All arsenic contaminated areas >50ppb in
 Ayeyarwaddy and Bago
 Didisions
- Priority given to villages with >50% of water sources with >50ppb
- About 300 villages (2002-2010)
- Prefer local media and print media
- Still facing with challenging counteractions

ရပ်ရွာစိမ်ချက်ကိုလက်တွေအကောင်အထည်ဖေါပါ။



ရပ်ရွာခေါင်းဆောင်က စီမံချက်လုပ်ငန်းအလိုက် တာဝန်ခံများသတ်မှတ်၍တာ

Education Materials



- PamphletPoster
- Booklets
- 4 Cleans videos/ cartoons
- Others

Review meetings (Central, local)



ADVOCATE FOR

- Township support for CBAM
- Networking/ monitoring and supervision
- Arsenic and Arsenicosis awareness for community-based diagnosis and treatment
- Successful CBAM
- Mobilizing resources for safe water options
- Collaboration with UNICEF/ MOH/ DDA/etc







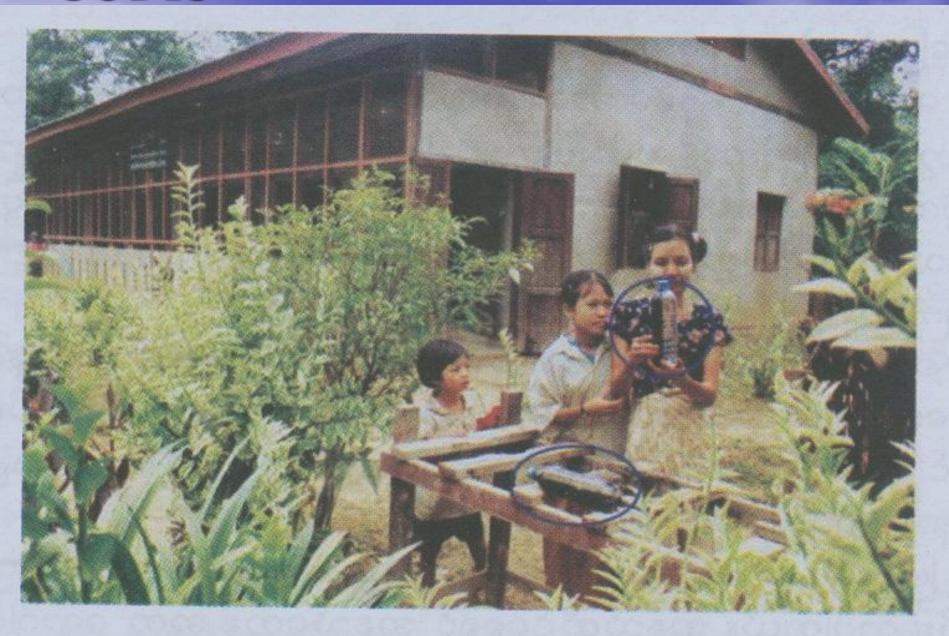
Training to get local experts







SODIS



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ACT ON

- Community control over water sources
- Community-based arsenic mitigation
- Safe Water Options
- Community actions to get safer options
- Improved water utilization patterns
- Safe and hygienic food, personal hygiene and better environment with clean latrines

Household Disinfection



CONSTRAINTS

- * Water Quality Standards not yet established
- * No Comprehensive Legal support
- Support given is not attractive
- There are counter-communications
- Problem added to food safety issues
- Solution should be holistic
- Add more problem by traditional medicine
- Mass media usage has limits
- Deeper tube wells tested As. due to seepage?
- Some Partners add more problem than solution

CONCLUSION

- Harvesting Rain is the key solution for Community-based Arsenic Mitigation
- Keeping Rain Water safely is more important
- Protecting germs and breeding of mosquitoes is the most important