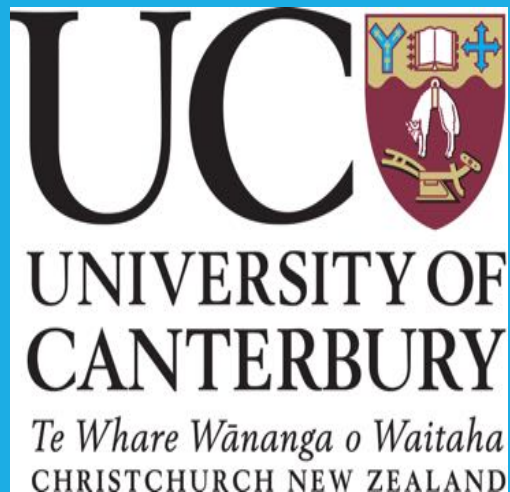


EXPLORING APPROPRIATE APPROACHES OF RETURNING RESEARCH FINDINGS TO COMMUNITIES IN NDOLA, COPPERBELT PROVINCE ZAMBIA.

Mando Chitondo: Master of Water Resource Management



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Elizabeth Liddle

Kaniki, Nkwazi and Kabushi communities
Supervisors;

-Kelly Dombroski, Geography department,
-Julie Clarke, Waterways Center for Freshwater
Management.

Sponsors;

-Waterways Center for Freshwater Management.
-NZAID.

OVERVIEW

- Water resources in Zambia
- Research problem, question and aim
- Study background and location
- Fieldwork and methods
- Results
- Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

- Zambia has abundant water resources,
 - Provision of safe water to many citizens is a challenge.
- Many research projects carried out about water resources,
 - Recommendations given and built-in the policies.
- **Research** and policy is not achieving the desired outcome,
 - An absence of integrated efforts from all stakeholders.
 - **Communities experiencing water quality issues are often deprived of effective participation and are used only as a source of data.**

RESEARCH PROBLEM

- **Research projects** in developing countries are often conducted using **methods** structured in ways that **benefit** the **researchers** at the **expense** of **participants**.

-Oppression,

Researchers often use **colonial research methods** which reflect and reinforce **domination, exploitation** and **marginalization** of knowledge produced (Chilisa, 2011; Tuhiwai-Smith, 2012).

(concept drawn from **conflict theory**).

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

- I used research findings from Elizabeth Liddle's study carried out in Ndola in 2013. I assisted her with the field work.

The title was *“Assessing the state of the water quality, the challenges to provision, and the associated water development considerations in Ndola, Zambia.”*

- Some **individuals refused** to participate in Liddle's study,
 - **Used as a source of data.**
 - **Want access to results.**

RESEARCH QUESTION

- What method is appropriate for returning water quality results to communities in Ndola, Copperbelt province, Zambia?

RESEARCH AIM

- To examine appropriate methods for returning research findings to communities facing water quality issues in Ndola, Copperbelt province, Zambia.

LOCATION OF ZAMBIA IN AFRICA



Source: Google maps 6

LOCATION OF STUDY AREAS



FIELD WORK

- Qualitative approach,

Decolonizing methodologies,

- Participatory Action Research (PAR).

- Indigenous methodologies.

Carried out **semi-structured interviews** with key informants and residents from Kabushi, Nkwazi and Kaniki communities.



Held **focus group meetings** with residents in Kabushi, Nkwazi and Kaniki communities.



METHODS

- The methods used to share the water quality results, main concerns and mitigation options from Liddle's study were:
 - Brochure
 - Video
 - Presentation
 - Discussion

RESULTS

- The study revealed that face to face **discussion** is **appropriate** for returning water quality results
- Engage with and learn from each other
- Questions asked and water quality results reviewed from every angle
- Knowledge is power
- Culturally accepted
- Brochure, presentation and video methods
- Not preferred by all three communities



CONCLUSION

- **Researchers** have an **ethical responsibility** of **sharing knowledge** produced from research with **communities** that participated in their study.
 - **Local communities** are **key stakeholders** that are **affected the most** by poor water quality. Therefore, to address poor water quality issues, **access to appropriate knowledge resources** by all stakeholders must be of **paramount importance**.
- Access to knowledge created by research in Africa is vital in a continent with development needs.**
- This will contribute to attainment of Sustainable Development Goal number six, ensuring access to clean water and sanitation for all in the next 15 years.**



THANK
YOU
