



**DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROJECT
"HUNGUA PRIMARY SCHOOL"
OPUWO – KUNENE REGION – NAMIBIA**

WHO WE ARE

HUMACOO born with the intent to promulgate and promote the development of the person in its entirety, pursuing aims of social solidarity through activities of development cooperation in all those countries afflicted by serious economic and social problems.

HUMACOO engages in projects aimed at tackling problems in developing countries by implementing projects aimed at supporting more vulnerable peoples and populations.

VISION

A fraternal society without poverty, just and equal, where the south and the north of the world collaborate and enrich each other, so that the progress of the people can prosper.

MISSION

The cohesion of people, peoples, nations, supranational bodies, international organizations and diplomacy, aimed, through the commitment, motivation, determination and professionalism of its persons all, to the process of fighting poverty and growth of communities, intervening in emergencies, reconstruction and development, in order to achieve a greater balance between developed areas and depressed or developing areas.

The Foundation pursues its aims using the professionalism of local and international operators and the partnership with public, private and civil society actors as spokesmen and examples of christian charity and collaboration among the people.

Making its own the dictates of international cooperation promulgated first by the European Community, taken up and enlarged then by the Italian state.

Through the *International Advisory Board*, HUMACOO maintains relationships and participates actively in international cooperation activities in many geographic areas, aspiring to a world without poverty, capable of concretely realizing the ideals of Equality, development and social cohesion, thanks to the meeting and collaboration between all peoples and international institutions and organisations, including:

- ACP – African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
- GCC-Gulf Cooperation Council
- Sovereign Military Order of Malta
- International Red Cross
- Médecins sans frontières

HUMACOO intervenes, mainly, in contexts of poverty and vulnerability where the development processes are slow to consolidate.

INTERVENTION LINES

CENTRALITY OF THE PERSON: the development projects that Humacoo realizes, have as main objective the needs of the individual in its primary relations-the family and secondary-the local community and society.

"TO DO WITH": a Project thought "from above" appears violent because it does not favour the participation and ineffective because only assistance, our methodology of work is to develop a project and to realize it working with the people to whom it is directed.

SUBSIDIARITY AND CAPACITY BUILDING: our idea is that a project is social not because it "works" with the poor "but because it mobilizes a reality in all its dimensions of development: individual, family and community.

In the countries where it operates, it constantly adopts an integrated approach that involves the inclusion of several sectors, providing a more structured response to the needs not only in the immediate but also in the medium and long term.

HUMACOO bases its operations based on the following milestones:

- Recognizing the **CENTRALITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL** by respecting the identity, social and physical peculiarities and guaranteeing the protection of human dignity to the most vulnerable groups in particular and to communities more generally;
- Ensure the **SUSTAINABILITY OF INTERVENTIONS** through the promotion of local territorial capacity development and better conservation and management of existing environmental resources;
- to put the **PERSON AT THE CENTER OF THE ACTION** by starting inclusive processes of definition of the interventions and promoting the active participation of all interest groups in the areas in which HUMACOO operates. The involvement of more vulnerable groups (e.g. children, adolescents, women, third-age people, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, AIDS patients, refugees and displaced persons) and always guaranteed at all stages of the intervention;
- Start processes of capacity building and **KNOW-HOW TRANSFER** through the involvement and active mobilization of communities, institutions and stakeholders (public, private and agencies) present in the areas of intervention;
- Ensure **PROTECTION AGAINST ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE** (sexual, physical, psychology, emotional and economic, understood as denial of resources and material goods);

AREAS OF INTERVENTION:

Through the Promoter Committee, composed of the Heads of Mission of the Embassies accredited to the Holy See, HUMACOO is able to intervene in 49 countries in the world: ANGOLA, BANGLADESH, BELIZE, BENIN, BOTSWANA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAPE VERDE, CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, REPUBLIC OF CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, CTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, DJIBOUTI, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, GABON, GHANA, REPUBLIC OF GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, ETHIOPIA, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, HAITI, KENYA, KOREA DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, LESOTHO, MADAGASCAR, MOROCCO, MALAWI, MALI, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, NEPAL, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SOUTH AFRICA, TANZANIA, UGANDA, YEMEN, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

RESOURCES AND PARTNERSHIP:

In order to have the economic, instrumental and human resources necessary to implement the international programmes, HUMACOO, alongside the development of relationships with institutional donors, also has its own awareness and fundraising programme aimed at European public.

Coherently with one of the pivotal principles that guide the interventions of HUMACOO, and thanks to the constant commitment of the dedicated office, also the fundraising keeps at the center of its actions the individual, thus widening the concept of donor trying to understand its specific characteristics, building a relationship that is based on values and principles set out in the pact with HUMACOO donors. These strategic lines are our way of thinking about future years, in a world that changes quickly with the fervent intent to improve it.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES AND ACTIONS PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT

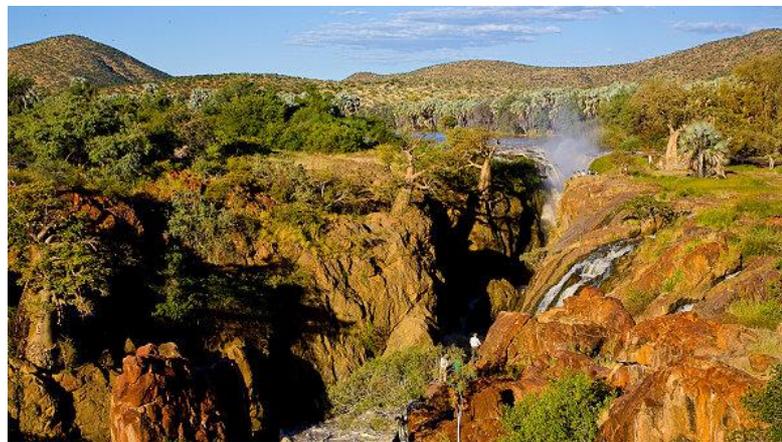
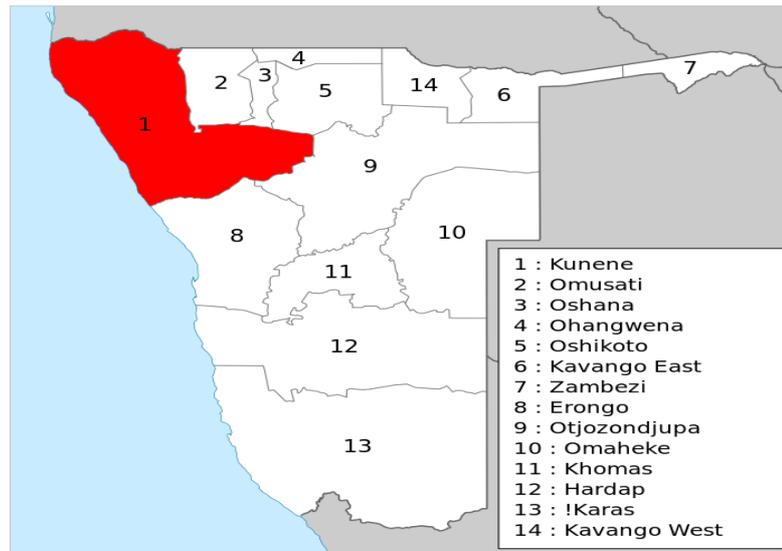
PROJECT TITLE:

RETRAINING HUNGUA PRIMARY SCHOOL WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INFRASTRUCTURES FOR ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION – REGION OF KUNENE (NAMIBIA).

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DATA:

Namibia is composed of 14 regions, the wildest and uncontaminated is the region of the Kuna, where 25% of the population lives in urban areas while the remaining 75% in rural areas.



However, its extraordinary beauty is compromised by unsuitable environmental and infrastructural conditions and a growing demographic rate of the local population: the Himba, which inevitably face water, road shortages, Sanitation and schooling.

HIMBA ECONOMY

The Himba are indigenous semi-nomadic shepherds and farmers, with an estimated population of 50,000 people.

Considered ethnic minority represent 2.5% of the population of Namibia. Their heritage dates back about 4,000 years ago.

They move seasonally from the valleys to the riverside following the rains, to the Forage search for their livestock.

The pastoralism practising the Himba is extremely limited by the following factors: The international borders with Angola to the north, the inhospitable Namib desert and the Skeleton Coast National Park to the west.

The reality of the Himba people has been obscured by imprecise stereotypes: the tourism sector portrays them as pristine survivors of an authentic Africa while the Namibian government presents them as a primitive and underdeveloped society with a lifestyle that should modernize.

In fact, the Himba are the most successful and economically independent farmers and shepherds in Africa; a relatively healthy community with good food safety strategies that have been effective even in times of severe drought.

The lifestyle of the Himba depends inherently on access to land and water, the key resources for their survival.

THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF KUNENE RIVER



The Kunene River is one of the 5 perennial rivers in Namibia and is a valuable resource for those who live in the area. The river basin upstream of the Epupa Falls is attractive for its lush vegetation that can feed men and animals.

Populations in the Namibian part of the Kunene basin obtain water from:

Surface water sources (the river and springs);

Groundwater sources (hand-dug wells and drilled wells).

There are no further supply patterns for the water resource at the moment.

The springs are an additional source of important water and the wells dug by hand are built when they are available in shallow groundwater.

Water in the hand-dug wells is usually not potable and is safe for people to drink only when it is boiled. The water remains clean when the well is protected by a fence, which prevents livestock from soiling the well. In addition, they can stop water supply if pumping is greater than the charge rate of the aquifer or when the pump equipment has not been well maintained.

Access to clean and safe water is a pre-requisite for human health.

However, when water is contaminated with human waste, it presents a serious risk to human health. Insufficient hygienic-sanitary conditions and poor hygiene are therefore a serious obstacle to the development of this region.

ANALYSIS OF HEALTH STRUCTURES ON SITE – SOURCE: "WHO AND UNICEF 2008":

Health facilities shared between two or more families;

Unimproved Public hygiene facilities;

Structures that do not ensure the hygienic separation of human excrement from human contact;

unimproved facilities include latrines without slabs or platforms, and latrines;

Open defecation;

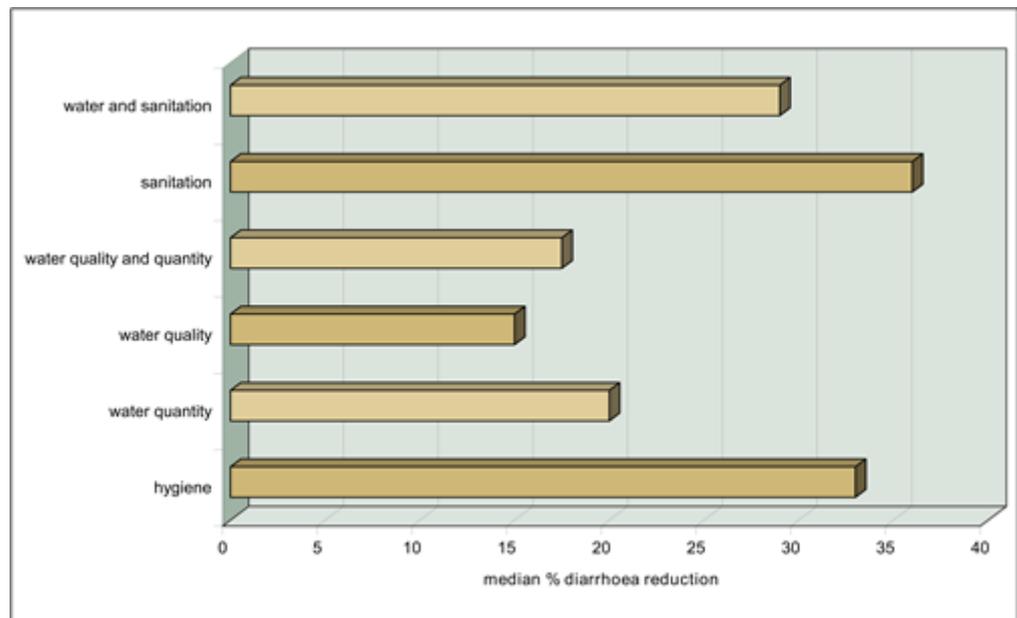
Defecation in fields, forests, bushes, streams or other open spaces or disposal of human feces with solid waste.

HYGIENE AND BEHAVIOR

Access to and use of sanitation can greatly reduce the incidence of diarrhea and other excrement-related diseases.

However, experience has shown that it is the combination of an improvement in behaviour in the field of hygiene, through its promotion mainly through teachers in schools and, an evolution in access to facilities, which can have the maximum Effect on health.

The goal is to help people understand and develop "good hygiene" behaviors to prevent disease and promote positive attitudes towards "good health practices". The promotion of hygiene can be complex and its absorption difficult to measure directly. Despite its potential health impact, the adoption of a better hygienic behaviour is not monitored in the same way as access to sanitation is monitored. However, the impact of poor hygiene can be clearly seen in health statistics, particularly in the prevalence of diarrhea derived from the low quantity and quality of water.



MEDIAN PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHOEA REDUCTION THROUGH DIFFERENT INTERVENTIONS.
SOURCE: ESREY ET AL. 1991

SITUATION IN OPUWO

A number of schools in the capital, especially those in more peripheral areas do not have drinking water. The risk to the health of the pupils is inevitable. At Opuwo There are 37 mobile units and most teachers have no formal or institutional qualifications; The consequence is that pupils of 5 or 7 years are forced to cook with unpurified water and clean themselves.

Most students rely exclusively on the corn mixture, which is a feeding program of the Namibian Government offered to schools in the country.

Despite the water problems afflicting many schools, the region also faces several challenges, such as the lack of adequately qualified teachers in the district, due to a high turnover, or the lack of adequately developed infrastructure .

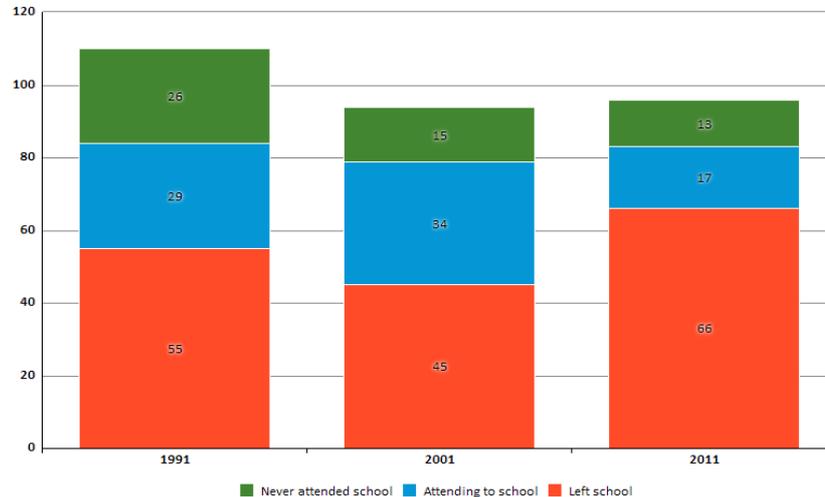
It is from this worrying context that HUMACOO has decided to intervene starting from a school composed of more than 500 people among students, teachers and service personnel, who every day are faced and experimenting on their own skin all that has been described so far.

The lack of drinking water and adequate bathrooms, of clean and ventilated classrooms creates absenteeism not only of the students but of the same body of teachers who finds themselves having to face sultry days with a temperature that

grazes the 48 °, it follows a decrease in School attendance by increasing illiteracy and social isolation.

Distribution of Population by School Attendance

Population 15 years and above, percent



The chart shows an increasingly increasing school dropout due to the lack of acceptable conditions within schools.

THE PROJECT AIMS TO IMPROVE THE STATUS OF BENEFICIARIES THROUGH:

- SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER

Direct access to drinking water through conversion technology Of the air will also benefit the general improvement of health conditions, especially children, reducing the number of diseases resulting from the intake of contaminated water. It will also allow a major reduction of fatigue and time, offering in particular to the faculty's body better conditions to teach and participate in extracurricular activities.

- TRAINING PROGRAMS ON HEALTH HYGIENE

- SUPPLY OF LATRINES

Awareness-raising activities on hygiene and health, the construction of self-sufficient latrines, and the training of teachers to other staff will improve the general hygiene situation and create new teachers. Moreover, the increase in the awareness of the link between good health and proper hygiene practices is intended to change behaviour at present very widespread risk.

- CAPACITY BUILDING

The intervention aims to improve the management capacity of water resources and the general management of a project by the beneficiary communities. The Beneficiariesaranno communities can guarantee the maintenance and operation of their own systems (water and sanitation).

BENEFICIARY GROUP AND SPECIFIC CONTEXT:

THE DIRECT BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROJECT ARE:

515 people present in the school.

THE INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROJECT ARE:

The families of students and staff who will benefit from the improvement of the environmental conditions of the areas in which they reside. Especially women and

childrens (over the 40% of the population is under 15 years old) and people living in disvulnerability conditions.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK:

Our threefold goal is to start from a primary school in the capital Opuwo, which will become a twofold and repeatable model of eco-sustainability and self-sustenance.

GOAL	GENERAL	SPECIFIC	ACTION	RESULTS
1	RETRAINING SCHOOL INSTITUTE "HUNGUAPRIMARYSCHOOL"	SATISFACTION OF THE REQUEST OF THE DIRECTOR AND THE SCHOOL STAFF; EXTENSION OF PLANNING TO OTHER LOCAL INSTITUTIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	ON-SITE INTERVENTION THROUGH AGREEMENTS WITH VARIOUS ACTORS IN THE SECTOR AND LOCAL INSTITUTIONS	HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY AND TRUST TO LOCAL INSTITUTIONS
2	LOW-TECH TOILETS FOR STAFF AND STUDENTS	ALLOW STUDENTS AND TEACHERS TO BE DIGNIFIED WORKING CONDITIONS AND TRAINING	INSTALLATION INSIDE THE BUILDING OF THREE BLOCKS EQUIPPED AS PER REQUEST	AWARENESS OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE STANDARDS OF HYGIENE AND SELF-SUSTAINABILITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE
3	DRINKING WATER THROUGH AIR-CONVERSION TECHNOLOGY	ALLOW THE REGULAR AND COMPLETE COURSE OF THE LESSONS; GREATER PSYCHO-PHYSICAL WELLBEING	INSTALLATION INSIDE THE BUILDING OF THE WATER TECHNOLOGY TO CONVERSION BY TRANSPORT AND ASSEMBLY OF ITS COMPONENTS	QUALITY OF LIFE AND DECREASED DISEASES RESULTING FROM DEHYDRATION AND POOR HYGIENE
4	PROCESS OF CONTINUING EDUCATION AND SELF-SUSTAINABLE FOR TEACHERS	THOROUGH AND CONSTANT KNOW-HOW FOR THE TRAINING OF NEW STAFF THROUGH DEDICATED WORKSHOPS (AWARENESS RAISING FOR THE PROMOTION OF SANITARY STANDARDS)	50 HOURS OF TRAINING DEDICATED TO THE TRANSFERABILITY OF SKILLS VS. NEW TEACHING STAFF OF WHICH 8 ARE DEDICATED TO THE AWARENESS AND EDUCATION TO THE SANITARY STANDARDS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE STUDENTS	COMPETENCE AND PROFESSIONALISM OF THE STAFF AS A VIRTUOUS CIRCLE WITH CONSEQUENT CREATION OF NEW JOBS
5	HARDWARE SUPPLY	CREATION OF AN EASY TO ACCESS COMPUTER LAB FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS	INSTALLATION AND SETTING UP OF A DEDICATED SPACE FOR THE COMPUTER LAB FOR WHICH STUDENTS AND TEACHING STAFF ARE TO BE USED	HIGH SCHOOL QUALITY OFFER AND TRANSFERABLE ACADEMIC PREPARATION

METHODOLOGY:

The chosen strategy is based on three basic elements:

- **SIMPLE AND APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGIES:**
it is a fundamental requirement that allows one side to keep initial costs down, and quindirealizzare more infrastructure, and on the other hand contributes to ensuring sustainability. This last factor is related to the fact that the interventions carried out require simple maintenance and therefore are easy to manage by the beneficiary school community.
- **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY:**
it is important to accompany the supply of drinking water through air-conversion technology with an adequate awareness of the importance of sustainable use of the resource and the close connection between drinking water, health, hygiene and Need for responsible behaviour. This will be implemented by dedicating part of the hours of active training of teachers to adequate health preparation and promotion.

- **GOVERNANCE**

The project foresees a strong component of strengthening the institutions, the beneficiaries and the school network and the community for the management of water resources in order to ensure an active participation during all the phases of the project and, above all, sustainability on the medium to long term.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

The project developed at the various points described will have a significant social impact not only for the 500 people, but also for families and will also be an example for schools throughout the territory.

This format of aid is in fact easily doable because of its simple and effective realization HUMACOO will undertake to organize activities of awareness and to guarantee technical support for the construction of the latrines.

Awareness-raising activities will be done using a methodology based on the concept of participatory activities increase the self-esteem of individuals and communities and help them acquire those skills that enable them to feel responsible and Stimulated to propose new ideas and changes.

In order to promote the results obtained with the project and to stimulate the other communities and regions to follow the example will be organized a regional seminar during which the various districts will be involved various organizations present in the region. The seminar will be of a day, with a first part for the presentation of the project and the results of all the actors involved, and the second part open to debate.

All districts of the region, through its representatives and national Non-Governmental Organisations, will be invited.

EXECUTIVE PROJECT

STEP 1

- 1ST INSTALLATION NEW LATRINES

KAZUBA is an autonomous public toilets autonomous system that does not need any connection with the sewer system. They work without water, without electricity or chemical products.

Unlike other types of dry toilets, they also work without added products such as sawdust, earthworms or other additives, which greatly reduces the management and maintenance of waste.

With over 700 toilets installed, we know from experience that for 10,000/15,000 users per year you only need 1 or 2 pumping per year.



Solid and liquid waste is first separated into the system.

A constant air flow evaporates partially illiquid and dehydrates the solids, working on reduce odors.

- 1B COMPUTER LABS

The kindergarten qualifies as a place of learning and socializing, in it children will explore the first simple alphabets of multimedia experimenting new technologies in playful form and without constraints developing such skills Specifications in the field of perceptual/sensory, eye/manual, cognitive, logical and verbal.

This will be through the symbolic game, one of the most important activities of the child through which he has the means to contribute directly and personally to structure his own cognitive, social and affective development. In this way he widens his field of action and knowledge, expressing primarily his own need to know and adapt to the world.

The educational function of the kindergarten, therefore, is articulated in tasks of a cultural nature and of "assisted training" which, in enhancing the experience of the individual child, initiate processes of symbolization through a plurality of languages. And, the computer, is the most efficient means of developing abstract thinking. But the actual risk that they run, is to play with these instruments conceding the fascination, the passivity, the conditioning and the dependence, without having the possibility to develop with them a planned and conscious interaction.

The approach and the familiarization, towards this instrument, if supported by the presence of an adult, favour the passage of the concrete thought to the symbolic one, support and done the maturation of the capacity of attention, reflection, analysis and creativity, through design.

DESIGN OF A NEW COMPUTER CLASSROOM

TYPES OF CLASSROOM USE:

Our "classroom" type will be able to work in a school of every order and degree. It will be open to all uses, depending on the type of tasks that, in the specific school, will be requested.

The classroom will therefore have to support a wide range of multimedia tutorials.

The goal is to create a classroom that is totally new, modern, efficient and safe.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CLASSROOM YOU INTEND TO CARRY OUT

Given the types of exercises envisaged, the classroom must be modernly equipped to cope with the needs of computation and graphics also pushed. It is therefore thought of a laboratory with the following characteristics:

- a multimedia workplace is foreseen for the teacher, equipped with a modern PC with burner/DVD, web cam and scanner;
- 15 multimedia jobs are envisaged for the students, equipped with modern PC with webcams;
- in the classroom will be available a server with functions of access authentication;
- an intranet will be configured on the local area network;
- the local network will be interconnected to the internet in metal continuity through an ADSL communication line, in such a way as to guarantee the Internet access to all the jobs and to all the users of the classroom with annual fixed costs;
- a network laser printer with A4 size of 14 pages per minute is expected.

HARDWARE

A summary description of the characteristics of the computers is reported.

You refer to machines type medium/good level at the date of publication.

It is assumed that in this case the hardware obsolescence time is about four years.

If you were to point to lower level machines, you would have a decrease in cost, but of course the "total functionality" period of the classroom would be shortened by at least one year.

With this you do not mean that after four years the investment will be completely redone, but that you will have to start to gradually replace the hardware also to cope with the inevitable development of the software.

The router and the telephone connection will be the base of the system and the same in both platforms.

The routing between the local network and the Internet will be guaranteed by a dual network card on the server, which also carries out the distribution of the communication channel via a dedicated software (proxy server).

Which line of communication an ADSL line is indicated. Several experience already made in different schools indicate how preferable a link that has fixed costs.

For example, in a high school with a thousand students and 6 computer rooms, an ADSL line can present overall costs of less than two million lire, while a HDSL line (albeit much faster) leads to costs close to twenty-five million Yearly, definitely unsustainable.

An ISDN line can determine, under the same circumstances, costs of approximately ten million annually, with access speeds of less than ADSL.

EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES:

the project aims at strengthening and enriching the identity of the child, through the use of a multimedia language, proposing a first approach to multimedia of a playful-recreational type, facilitating the familiarization with the computer through educational programs and direct experimentation.

TRAINING OBJECTIVES:

promote the discovery of the many possibilities offered by the PC
 promote global learning by using all sensory, emotional and cognitive channels
 Stimulating creativity, perception, attention and memory to solicit on the relational level the habit to listen, collaborate, work in group.

TEACHING STRATEGY:

it is precisely the didactic strategy of cooperative learning that increases motivation in children and therefore the pleasure to learn different content, causing greater social cohesion. When a child exposes a problem or difficulty, the teacher must ask other children who they think are able to respond.

- **1C WATER SUPPLY**

The water-generating systems of the SEAS do not return impurities to the water source or to the local ecosystem.

The extraction of water from the ambient air provides an almost unlimited source of clean drinking water without damaging the local ecosystem.

SEAS systems can be connected to solar cells, wind farms and other renewable energy sources to further reduce carbon footprint.

The use of only 30% of the energy produced by an AWA 1000 reduces annual CO₂ emissions by over 280 tonnes.

Atmospheric Water Vapour Resource										
pressure = 1.01325 bar (standard barometric pressure at sea level)										
Temp. °C	Relative Humidity									
	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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25	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
34	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
35	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
36	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
37	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
38	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Resource: Water vapour density, g/m³ [Humidity Ratio/Volume of Moist Air]

Our patented technological system allows to produce 35% more water than any existing AIR-water system.

At 30 °C, 70% humidity, 1 m³ air contains 21.9 g steam.

The technology patented by SEAS allows to condense more than 60% of the steam without increasing the energy consumption.

SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY MODULATES:

The AWA modular systems are built on a standard industrial modular base.

The AWA range is available in modular models capable of producing 250, 500, 100, 2500, 5000 or 10000 litres of water a day at 30 °c, 70 R.H.

The AWA modulates, in the HWAC configuration, also produces:

- water to drink;
- hot water (50°C);
- primary air (24°C and R.H.);
- cold water (7 °c).

The AWA Modula has an operating temperature and humidity range of

5°C 90% R.H./50°C10% R.H.

SEAS offers a different water quality perfectly suitable for different purposes: purified water suitable for irrigation, washing, industrial use, technical use, etc.

AWA modulates, thanks to its water treatment, it can produce a very high quality

Water and ensure the purity and total absence of chemicals and

Bacteriological Elements of Water.

The produced water contains high quality minerals and every part of the water treatment system is controlled by a constant control of the quality in the time:

- monitoring of chemical substances and the quality of sanitary water;
- on-site and remote control of the operation of the system;
- real time monitoring of the useful life of consumables;
- recording and archiving of error-related alarms;
- these controls, in addition to ensuring operational maintenance, allow treatment with various water qualities.

Deficient toilets and contaminated water cause about 20% of the deaths in the workplace.

The cost in terms of decreased productivity reaches 260 billion CHF each year.

But the advantages that a clean water source can make to a community spread on a much wider scale.

When women and girls are no longer forced to travel dozens of miles on foot to fetch water every day, they have much more time to learn.

Literacy rates are increasing.

And when schools build toilets and toilets, girls spend more time in class and less at home.

According to UN estimates, every swiss franc invested in water and sanitation systems generates a profit of 4 CHF. That is why investments in this area are a very effective tool to create stronger communities that can withstand adversity.

(source: SEAS SA)

Reflecting, it is strong the belief that it is necessary to have the ability to look ahead, to read in the future to respond well to the challenges that await us. These strategic lines are our way of thinking about future years, in a world that changes quickly with the fervent intent to improve it.

(Humacoo)