

HOW WATER SCARCITY ADDS BURDEN TO GHANAIS

People in Ghana have been facing water scarcity for decades already. Water supply is not fairly distributed around the world. In sub-Saharan Africa about 40% of the population lacks safe drinking water. Another reason of water inequality in Ghana is the gender.

A study conducted in 25 sub-Saharan African countries by UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme in 2019 roughly calculated that women spend not less than 16 million hours daily to collect drinking water while on the contrary their male parallels spend 6 million hours. These unfair judgments contributed to water scarcity in this country.

Potable water is just a dream for most female Ghanais. As we know, the main sources of water supply are aquifers, condenses, evaporation, groundwater, hydrological, percolates, precipitation, run-off, transpiration. Water on the Earth's surface moves in an unceasing cycle through rivers, oceans, clouds and rain called the water or cycle. While water supply systems are generally insufficient, the problem worsens during the dry or summer season, when most of the streams dry up. Almost three million people rely on surface water to meet their daily water needs, leaving them vulnerable to water-related illness and disease. Also, 31% of Ghanais lack access to improved sanitation or are entirely without toilet facilities.



The drinking water supply and sanitation sector in Ghana faces a number of challenges including very limited access to sanitation, intermittent supply, high water losses and low water pressure.

Regarding sanitation, only 14% of the total population of Ghana are using an improved sanitation facility as of 2010.

Improved Drinking Water Source	Unimproved Drinking Water Source
Household connection	Rivers or ponds
Borehole	Bucket
Protected dug well	Unprotected well
Protected spring	Unprotected spring
Public Standpipe	Vendor-provided water
	Tanker truck water
	Bottled (and sachet) water

Water supply and sanitation in Ghana (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_supply_and_sanitation_in_Ghana)



Parrots Kun Eikaiwa

WORDS TO REMEMBER:

SANITATION. noun. the development and application of sanitary measures for the sake of cleanliness, protecting health, etc. the disposal of sewage and solid waste.

GHANAIS. noun. people in Ghana

BURDEN. causes someone a lot of difficulty, worry, or hard work.

INEQUALITY. noun. difference in size, degree, circumstances, etc.; lack of equality.

SCARCITY. noun. a situation in which something is not easy to find or get.

PARALLELS. adjective. used to describe an event or situation that happens at the same time as and/or is similar to another one.

QUESTIONS:

What is the main reason of water scarcity in Ghana?

What percentage of the population lack safe drinking water?

How about the percentage of Ghanaians who lack access to improve sanitation or are entirely without toilet facilities?

What are the main sources of water supply?

What is just a dream for most female Ghanaians?



FOLLOW UP QUESTIONS: OPINION

How can we solve water and sanitation problems?

Explain “Time to collect water”

Do you treat your water in any way to make it safer to drink?

What do you usually do to the water to make it safer to drink?

What is your opinion in “If there is magic on this planet, it is contained in water.’ – Loren Eiseley

