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Africa-EU Innovation Alliance for Water and Climate

Innovation Bridge Event

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Présentation du concept d'innovation sociale

Social Innovation in a nutshell

Dr Natacha Amorsi - OIEau

Rôles de l'OIEau
OIEau's involvement

- Identification des besoins de recherche & des solutions existantes
- Identification of research needs & exiting solutions

- Communication sur les thèmes ciblant les solutions s'adressant à différentes catégories d'acteurs: Social innovation factsheet
- Communication on themes targeting solutions addressing different sort of stakeholders: Social innovation factsheet

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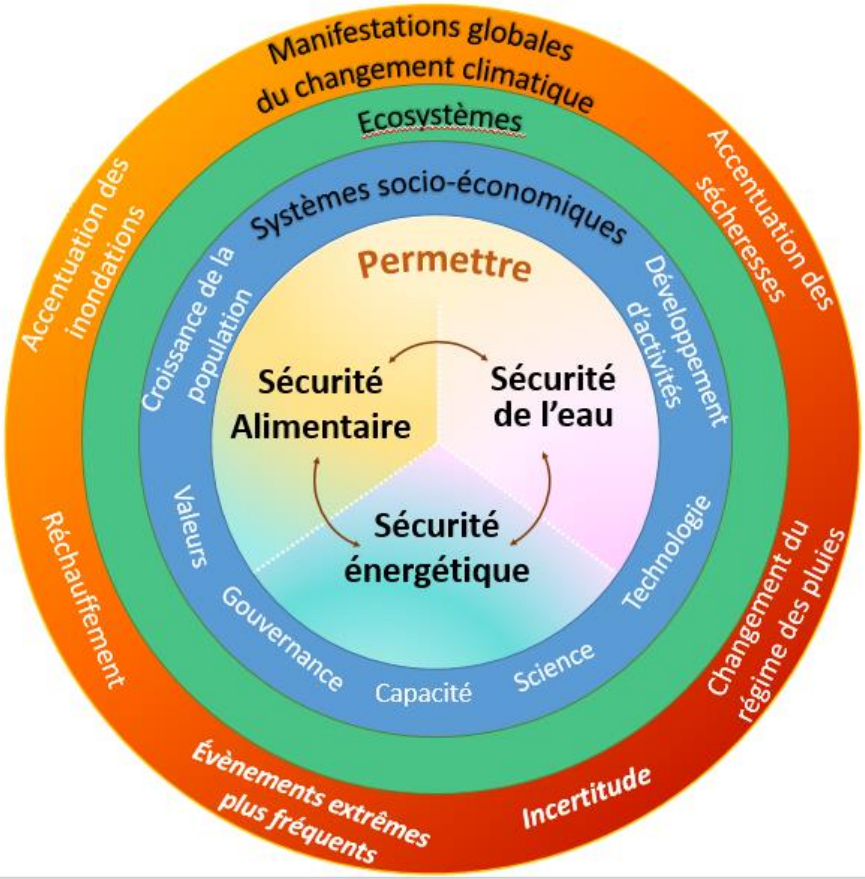
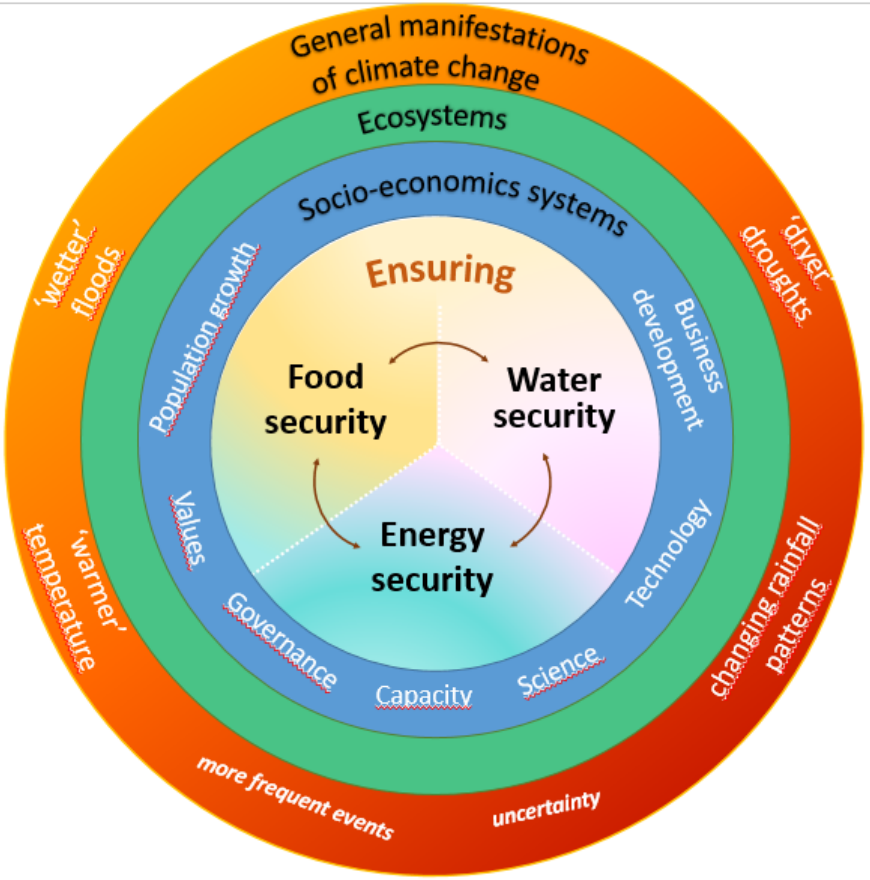
Pourquoi l'innovation sociale?
Why Social innovation?





- Pour répondre à la compexité des enjeux de la gestion de l'eau
- To tackle the complexity of water managament issues

Les quatre dimensions de l'innovation sociale
The four dimensions of social innovation

TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS

Access to safe drinking water to ensure health security implies a well-planned and implemented water quality monitoring scheme as well as technical solutions to test water quality in the field.

The technologies developed to monitor and test water quality low-cost and adapted to each area, urban or remote one. In fact, where there is no accessible laboratory or because of the high costs of transport and analysis, water quality monitoring should be done using on-site testing methods, relying on tablet reagents and portable equipment which do not need electricity. As a consequence, community's motivation to protect and improve their water supply can increase when being involved in the test.

Some technologies have been developed to allow water analyses in all situations. That is the case with the Wagtech project which has developed portable equipment to analyse water quality usable both in laboratories or in-situ with entirely equipped all-terrain vehicles. Some other solutions have been developed especially for remote areas, like Aloxo Cadditfy.

It's also important to highlight that water quality monitoring not only needs to include water quality testing but also regular sanitary inspections of water supplies because potential contamination with pathogens (disease-causing micro-organisms) or chemical, can occur either at the source or during treatment and distribution. The WHO Guidelines (last version published in April 2017) is one of the primary sources of information to guide all the actors, with concrete explanations and tools, ready to use in the field.

Finally, when analyses have been done, the next crucial step to use this on water quality is to collect data, to analyse them and communicate the results via statistics, maps, indicators, etc. The mWater guide is a good example offering such possibilities to process data.

See QR code on page 4 to access details on mentioned technologies or click here :

http://shtrilliance.org/SP1.1DCF.pdf

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Capacity Development (CD) is conceived as the inherent responsibility of people, organisations and societies themselves in which support by external parties can play an important role (Vallejo and Wehn, 2015).

Institutions refers to organisations as well as « rules of the game » (Wehn, 2015); institutions expand by iterations between state levels, at the level of organisations as well as the enabling environment.

In order to strengthen the capacity to monitor drinking water, key aspects are:

a) Health education and communication are essential components for the success of any programme to promote hygiene and prevent diseases. Development of a Code of Good Hygiene Practices in each country, communicated to national and local authorities and explained to communities by NGOs to focus on:

- having and using excreta disposal facilities, such as latrines or toilets;
- regular handwashing, especially after defecation and before preparing food or eating;
- personal and domestic hygiene, etc.

b) Training observers from local communities, who based on standardised rules, can monitor water quality of springs and wells in remote areas. Results will thus be available immediately on the day of the test and will allow for prompt reaction in case of infection. Moreover, by carrying out some analyses themselves, local communities can become more involved and hygiene education messages will be reinforced.

c) In the guidelines, the WHO insists that people must be trained to do analyses themselves but also to understand the data and to maintain the technologies implemented in their community. To address this need, in 2000, they developed an online training pack, containing 23 different sessions in 6 groups, including presentations and practical exercises.

SOCIAL INNOVATION

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

"Governance is essentially the processes and institutions through which decisions are made" (Lautze et al., 2011).

Water quality monitoring is a public health-focused activity and it will only be effective and efficient if it is properly planned and implemented, i.e. by being embedded in appropriate governance structures. It is important that each country, at national, regional and local level, develops routine surveillance programmes in order to reduce uncertainty.

These programmes should stipulate water quality monitoring standards, the number of water supply systems covered, the number of samples, the types of analyses, the frequency of inspection, etc. Moreover, these programmes should remain flexible to allow modification in response to evolving water quality priorities.

The WHO guidelines are recognised as representing the position of the UN system on issues of drinking water quality and health by "UN-Water", the body that coordinates the 24 UN agencies and programmes concerned with water issues. These guidelines can help water and health regulators, policy-makers and their advisors to develop national policies and regulation, providing practical information about effective management approaches.

Technological innovations for water quality monitoring need to be considered within the context of such governance structures to be aligned with the decision making processes. For example:

- Plan water quality monitoring: institutions to be involved (roles and responsibilities), number and location of samples (depending on the number of people served), localisation of a laboratory for analysis, in-situ testing, costs of sampling, transport and analysis, adaptation of this plan in case of an epidemic, etc.
- Develop quality check indicators for water quality monitoring.
- Set official detailed guidelines for undertaking sanitary inspections and provide examples of inspection forms.

BUSINESS ROAD MAP

Social innovation relies on means other than market mechanisms in order to link the demand and supply sides.

Stakeholders from both sides (solution providers and potential users) need to interact during the different stages of the innovation process to create a common ground for the co-production of the required knowledge: from the comprehension of the need to the design, implementation and use of innovative solutions.

The scheme highlights the key business opportunities that exist at the different stages, indicating key activities and their socio-environmental values for co-creators.

Le concept d'innovation sociale
Social innovation concept

INNOVATION SOCIALE

• Pour AfriAlliance, l'innovation sociale signifie affronter les défis sociétaux liés au Changement Climatique en combinant les dimensions technologiques et non-technologiques de l'innovation.

• L'innovation sociale fait référence aux processus et résultats répondant aux objectifs sociétaux et besoins collectifs dont la caractéristique est de dépasser les simples rendements économiques.

• L'innovation sociale est particulièrement importante pour les défis complexes des domaines de l'eau et du changement climatique.

• L'innovation sociale s'appuie sur de nouvelles combinaisons de produits, de processus et de services (qu'ils soient nouveaux, hybrides ou existants) et comportent 4 dimensions : **1) technologie, 2) développement de capacités, 3) structure de gouvernance et 4) opportunités commerciales.** Ces quatre dimensions du processus d'innovation sociale dépassent les frontières entre organisations, secteurs et disciplines, et suggèrent de nouveaux modèles d'implication et d'apprentissage des parties prenantes.

SOCIAL INNOVATION

• In AfriAlliance, social innovation means tackling societal, water-related challenges arising from Climate Change by combining the technological & non-technological dimensions of innovation.

• Social innovation refers to those processes and outcomes focussed on addressing societal goals, unsatisfied collective needs or societal – as opposed to mere economic – returns. It is particularly salient in the context of the complex and cross-cutting challenges that need to be addressed in the field of water and Climate Change – and which will not be met by relying on market signals alone.

• Social innovation consists of new combinations (or hybrids of existing and new) products, processes and services. In order to succeed, social innovation needs to pay attention to technological as well as non-technological dimensions: **1) technology, 2) capacity development, 3) governance structures and 4) business road map.** As such, these four dimensions of the social innovation process cut across organisational, sectoral and disciplinary boundaries and imply new patterns of stakeholder involvement and learning.

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Merci pour votre attention
Thank you for your attention

- Plus d'information sur www.afrialliance.org
- More information on www.afrialliance.org
  - Natacha Amorsi – n.amorsi@oieau.Fr

Enjoy the IBE

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