



Water Filtration Systems and Agricultural Sustainability in Rural Uganda: An Ethnographic Study

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Published: 18 January 2008 | **Received:** 27 September 2007 | **Accepted:** 20 November 2007

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DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18879490](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18879490)

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Abstract

Water filtration systems play a crucial role in improving agricultural productivity in rural Uganda by reducing waterborne diseases and ensuring safe drinking water for farmers. The study employed ethnographic methods including participant observation, semi-structured interviews, and focus group discussions with farmers in selected districts across Uganda to explore perceptions, experiences, and challenges related to water filtration systems. A significant proportion of farmers (75%) reported adopting at least one type of water filtration system. Key themes emerged around the perceived health benefits and cost-effectiveness of these systems. Farmers in rural Uganda demonstrate strong interest in integrating water filtration systems into their agricultural practices, highlighting the need for continued support to enhance adoption rates and sustainability. Local governments should prioritise community-based initiatives to promote education on water filtration system benefits and provide financial incentives to encourage wider uptake. Water Filtration Systems, Agricultural Sustainability, Rural Uganda, Ethnographic Study

Keywords: *African Geography, Rural Development, Ethnography, Sustainability, Community Participation, Participatory Action Research, Anthropology*

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