**DESIGN IDEA 1 - Photovoltaic (PV) panels in Solar water purification**

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| Design idea 1 | Evidences |
| Access and Equity | |
| AE 1 | // |
| AE 2 | // |
| AE 3 | // |
| Health and Safety | |
| HS 1 | // |
| HS 2 | // |
| HS 2 | // |
| Environmetal heallths | |
| EH 1 | // |
| EH 2 | // |
| Appropriateness | |
| AP 1 | // |
| AP 2 | // |
| Affordability | |
| AF 1 | Low operating costs due to no requirement of fossil fuels or electricity from the grid  Minimal maintenance required, resulting in low ongoing costs  Potential for local manufacturing, creating jobs and stimulating the economy  Modular design, allowing for smaller systems to start and scale up as needed  Funding opportunities available for renewable energy and water projects in Indigenous communities. |
| AF 2 | Improved access to clean water, which can reduce the incidence of waterborne illnesses and improve overall health outcomes  Lower installation costs, making it a more affordable option for Indigenous communities, especially in remote areas  Lower environmental impact, reducing exposure to harmful chemicals and pollutants  Minimal maintenance required, reducing ongoing costs  Empowerment of communities, improving their overall sense of well-being and self-determination. |
| AF 3 | // |
| Sustainable livelihoods | |
| SL 1 | // |
| SL 2 | // |
| SL 3 | // |

**DESIGN IDEA 3 – Passive solar still**

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| Design idea 3 | Evidences |
| Access and Equity | |
| AE 1 | // |
| AE 2 | // |
| AE 3 | // |
| Health and Safety | |
| HS 1 | // |
| HS 2 | // |
| HS 2 | // |
| Environmetal heallths | |
| EH 1 | // |
| EH 2 | // |
| Appropriateness | |
| AP 1 | Passive Solar Stills are an appropriate and robust design for remote Indigenous communities because they have a simple design that can be constructed using locally available materials, are suitable for remote locations without access to electricity, require minimal maintenance, are reliable and can operate in almost any climate, use solar energy to purify water, and can be culturally adapted to suit the preferences of Indigenous communities. |
| AP 2 | Passive Solar Stills have appropriate infrastructure and efficient impact in solving community need for fresh water purification. This is supported by successful prototypes designed and implemented in communities worldwide, the fact that they rely solely on solar energy, making them a sustainable and low-cost solution, and their positive impact on community health and well-being. Additionally, they are low-maintenance and easy to use, making them a practical solution for communities with limited technical expertise. |
| Affordability | |
| AF 1 | // |
| AF 2 | // |
| AF 3 | // |
| Sustainable livelihoods | |
| SL 1 | // |
| SL 2 | // |
| SL 3 | // |

**DESIGN IDEA 4 – Gravity-fed system using renewable energy**

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| Design idea 5 | Evidences |
| Access and Equity | |
| AE 1 | // |
| AE 2 | // |
| AE 3 | // |
| Health and Safety | |
| HS 1 | // |
| HS 2 | // |
| HS 2 | // |
| Environmetal heallths | |
| EH 1 | // |
| EH 2 | // |
| Appropriateness | |
| AP 1 | // |
| AP 2 | // |
| Affordability | |
| AF 1 | // |
| AF 2 | Affordability: Gravity-fed systems are typically low-cost, and their installation and maintenance requirements are minimal. This means that they are affordable for many Indigenous communities, especially when constructed using locally sourced materials.  Low maintenance costs: A gravity-fed system requires minimal maintenance as it relies on natural forces and does not have any complex mechanical parts that need repair or replacement. This makes it a low-cost solution in terms of maintenance.  Energy costs: Renewable energy sources, such as solar power, are becoming increasingly affordable and are a feasible option for powering a gravity-fed system. By using renewable energy sources, Indigenous communities can save on the cost of traditional energy sources, such as diesel or gasoline.  Health benefits: Access to clean water can have a significant positive impact on community health and well-being. By providing a reliable and sustainable source of clean water, a gravity-fed system can improve the health of Indigenous communities and reduce the need for costly medical treatments.  Cultural adaptability: A gravity-fed system can be designed and constructed to suit the cultural practices and preferences of Indigenous communities. This ensures that the system is culturally appropriate and more likely to be used and maintained over time. |
| AF 3 | Local resources: A gravity-fed system can be constructed using locally available materials, which means that Indigenous communities can apply their resources and skills to the construction process.  Construction skills: Indigenous communities often have a deep understanding of their local environment and traditional building techniques. This knowledge can be applied to the construction of a gravity-fed system, enabling them to use their skills and knowledge to build a system that is culturally appropriate and effective.  Community involvement: A gravity-fed system can be constructed with the involvement of community members, providing an opportunity for skills development and knowledge sharing. This can empower community members and enable them to take ownership of the system, leading to its long-term sustainability.  Low-cost construction: A gravity-fed system is typically low-cost to construct, which means that Indigenous communities can apply their resources and skills to the construction process without incurring significant costs.  Entrepreneurship opportunities: The construction and maintenance of a gravity-fed system can also provide opportunities for entrepreneurship and income generation within the community. |
| Sustainable livelihoods | |
| SL 1 | // |
| SL 2 | // |
| SL 3 | // |

**DESIGN IDEA 5 – RO using wind energy**

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| Design idea 5 | Evidences |
| Access and Equity | |
| AE 1 | // |
| AE 2 | // |
| AE 3 | // |
| Health and Safety | |
| HS 1 | // |
| HS 2 | // |
| HS 2 | // |
| Environmetal heallths | |
| EH 1 | // |
| EH 2 | // |
| Appropriateness | |
| AP 1 | // |
| AP 2 | // |
| Affordability | |
| AF 1 | // |
| AF 2 | Offer training and education: Offering training and education on the installation and maintenance of the system can help to empower the community to take ownership of the system. This will reduce the need for external contractors and experts, thus reducing the overall cost of installation and maintenance.  Collaborate with local organizations: Collaborating with local organizations can help to reduce the cost of installation and maintenance. For instance, working with local NGOs or community-based organizations can help to mobilize resources and volunteers who can help with installation and maintenance. |
| AF 3 | // |
| Sustainable livelihoods | |
| SL 1 | // |
| SL 2 | // |
| SL 3 | // |