

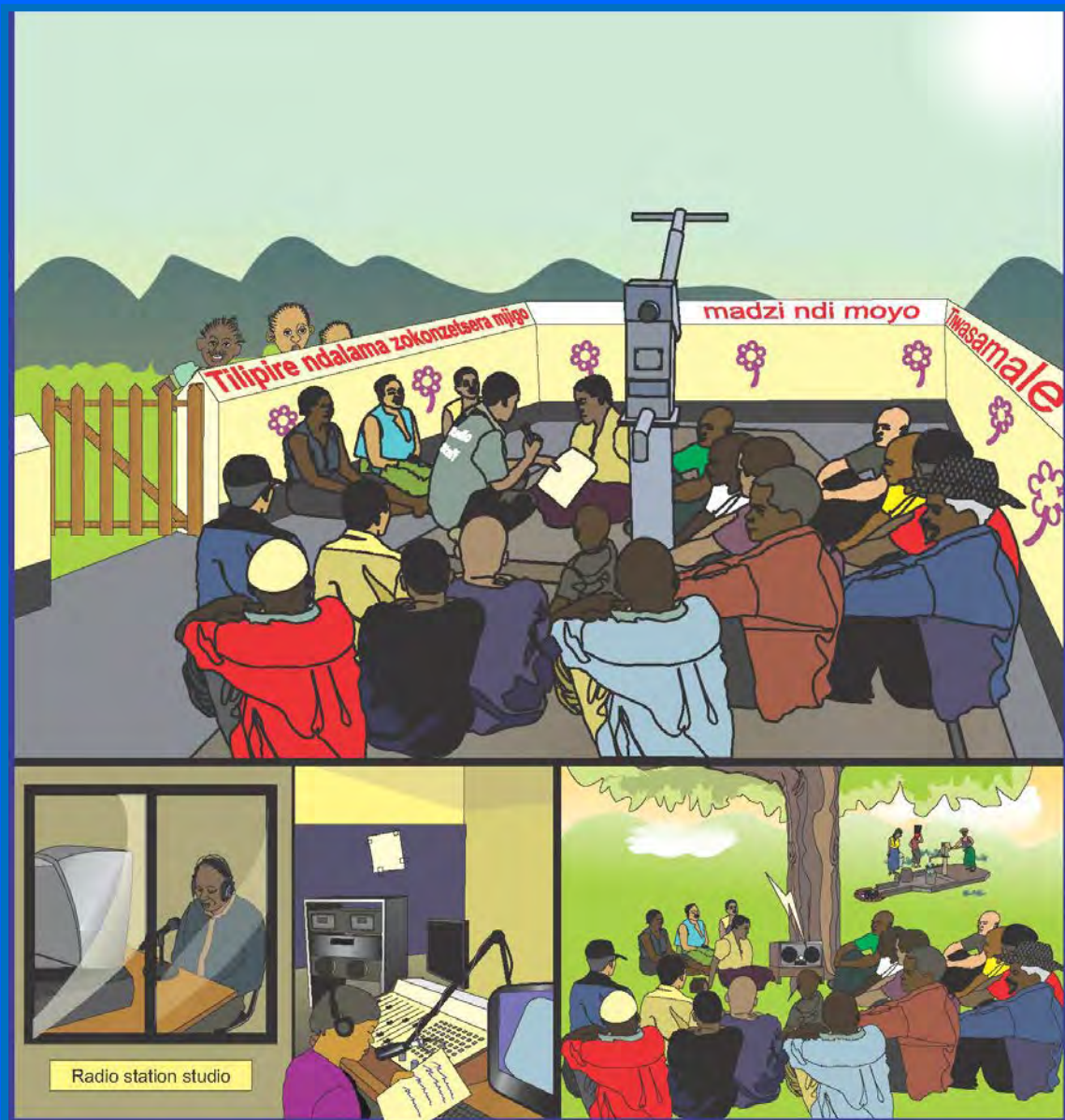


Government of Malawi

Rural Water Supply Operation and Maintenance Series 10

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITY RADIO PROGRAMME FOR ENHANCING O&M FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY

Sharing experiences from Mchinji District



Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development

March 2015



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Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development

March 2015

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADC	Area Development Committee
AM	Area Mechanic
CBM	Community Based Management
DCT	District Coordination Team
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DEHO	District Environmental Health Officer
DWDO	District Water Development Officer
EWT	Extension Worker Team
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NICE	National Initiative for Civil Education
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
RLCs	Radio Listening Clubs
TA/STA	Traditional Authority/ Sub Traditional Authority
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee
VH/GVH	Village Headman/ Group Village Headman
VHWC	Village Health and Water Committee
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WMA	Water Monitoring Assistant
WPC	Water Point Committee

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PREFACE

The Secretary for Water Development is pleased to present this handbook for sharing experiences from Mchinji District in setting up an Educational Community Radio Programme for Enhancing Operation and Maintenance of Rural Water Supply – part of the guidelines and manuals series developed to strengthen the Operation and Maintenance Framework of Rural Water Supply in Malawi.

Millions of Malawians, mostly rural, still lack access to clean water and are thus exposed to a number of water and sanitation diseases, such as diarrhoea or cholera. Addressing this issue is a key component of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS). To ensure access to clean water in the country, Malawi must build not only the required infrastructure, but also the appropriate institutional systems which can effectively oversee, guide and manage the construction and ongoing operation and maintenance (O&M).

In the past, the Malawi government took full responsibility of the O&M of rural water facilities. However, this system was marred by numerous inefficiencies making it unsustainable. Without a strong presence in communities, these water facilities would often fall into disrepair, but also experience other issues such as catchment encroachment and vandalism.

In response, the national Decentralization Policy, instated in 1998 by the Malawi Government, emphasizes community empowerment through a transfer of power and responsibility to local authorities. Since then, there has been an increasing emphasis on developing community ownership through the adoption of practices like Community Based Management (CBM) trainings.

Though CBM trainings for Water Point Committees (WPC) endow water users with some basic knowledge on O&M of rural water supply facilities, the training is currently only provided before construction of water facilities (CBM pre-construction) and after construction (CBM post-construction), leaving the whole responsibility to the community at the end of the training with minimum or non-existent follow-ups due to human and financial resources constraints.

In order to complement the CBM training and to create a space for many voices to be heard and for inclusiveness in consensus building among government actors, civil society and communities, an educational community radio programme was developed. Building off of previous resources and practices on the subject, this document provides a detailed account of steps followed for the development of this community radio programme. It also shares the radio matrix, all samples audio records aired in Mchinji district as well as 29 episodes in English and Chichewa to all stakeholders in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector.

It is hoped that this document can be provided as one of the leading communication approaches to increasing access to safe drinking water through improved O&M of water points. Any substantive comments for improvement on the document are welcome and should be directed to the secretary responsible for water development.



Sandram C. Y. Maweru

SECRETARY FOR IRRIGATION AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

Why using Community Radios?

Radio is the prime electronic medium of the poor, because it leaps the barriers of isolation and illiteracy, and it is the most affordable electronic medium to broadcast and received in. The last decades have seen a rapid expansion in the number and popularity of community radio stations.

Community Radio is a distinct media sector and a vital alternative to state owned public broadcaster and commercial private media. Awareness is growing of the social and economic benefits that can result when ordinary people have access to appropriate information. And it is also evident that when people, especially the poor can participate in communication processes and consensus building about issues that affect their lives, it helps them to cast off their traditional state of apathy and stimulates them to mobilize and organize to help themselves, therefore, becoming one of the most powerful tools for community development¹.

In the 1960s and 1970s, when rural broadcasting was being widely promoted by development agencies, there was much emphasis given to educational possibilities offered by radio. However, experience shows that as an educational medium, radio alone is weak; it needs to be supported by other media, such as printed materials, as well as inter-personal contacts to form a complete educational package².

Promoting Operation and Maintenance (O&M) through Community Radios

The idea of producing an O&M educational community radio programme (hereafter referred as O&M radio programme) started as an attempt to complement the Community Based Management (CBM) training that is being provided to the Water Point Committees (WPCs). Currently, the CBM training is provided to the WPCs only when the water supply facility is first constructed (before and after construction). However, several years could pass after construction before the facility begins to deteriorate and break down, requiring maintenance. Therefore, if the WPC members were not active enough in conducting regular preventive maintenance, chances are high that few years after construction; the WPCs never used what they have learnt in the CBM training. Under these circumstances, when the water facilities begin to deteriorate, the WPC members who received training may have forgotten what they learnt, the members in the community may have changed without transferring knowledge to new members, availability of Area Mechanics (AMs) and spare parts supply retail shops may have also differ from the time when the CBM training was provided³.

¹ Fraser, C. and Restrepo Estrada, S (2001) UNESCO, 'Community Radio Handbook'. Available from: <unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001245/124595e.pdf> [accessed October 2014]

² Fraser, C. and Restrepo Estrada, S (2001) UNESCO, 'Community Radio Handbook'. Available from: <unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001245/124595e.pdf> [accessed October 2014]

³ These were some of the challenges found during a baseline survey conducted in Mchinji district in 2011 which target nearly 1000 boreholes.

Additionally, the CBM training was introduced in the 1990's to cover only newly-constructed water supply facilities; hence, facilities constructed before the introduction of the CBM training have no WPCs formed to look after O&M issues.

To overcome these challenges, the institutionalization of the CBM O&M refresher training was proposed and piloted in Mchinji district. Ideally, all WPCs should receive refresher training once every few years in addition to training received at the time of construction to help reducing the high non-functionality rate of water facilities and in this way provide continued access to clean and safe water to all communities in Malawi.

With the current financial and human resources constraints in most of the districts in Malawi, a cost-effective approach that could reach a higher audience and create a space for many voices to be heard and for inclusiveness in consensus building among government actors, civil society and communities was felt to be equally important while the CBM O&M refresher training course is institutionalized and established in all districts in Malawi.

Justification for developing this document

During the development of this O&M radio programme, extensive data collection has been conducted but unfortunately, very few written information was found as a reference to kick start the process. Hence, it was decided that all process followed for the development of this programme should be documented and shared with all interested stakeholders. This document has been prepared to share these experiences and lessons learnt during the development of the O&M radio programme as well as to share the content of what was developed (radio matrix, scripts, recordings, evaluation and feedback forms).

This document shares experiences in Mchinji district and while AMs and spare parts supply retails shops might not be available in all districts in Malawi, most of the content are still relevant and can be broadcasted in other community radios in the country as well as helping to design your own radio programme. With more development partners acknowledging the need of investing in O&M, support for the establishment of AMs and Spare Parts Supply Chain Systems⁴ are also envisioned in many districts in the future.

It is worth noting that the document is not providing a perfect solution for changing the so called dependency syndrome behaviour of communities⁵ towards the O&M of rural water supply facilities but just to share one such approach that prove to be successful in Mchinji district.

⁴ For the establishment of Area Mechanics and Spare Parts Supply Chain, refer to the “Guide Manual for the Establishment and Management of Area Mechanic System” and “Guide Manual for the Establishment of an Afridev Hand Pump Spare Parts Supply Chain” respectively

⁵ Before the introduction of CBM, the Government of Malawi (GoM) was responsible for provision, operation and maintenance of all water facilities, including rural water such as boreholes fitted with hand pumps. Furthermore, politicians have been promoting provision of water facilities to communities during campaign periods which have created this “dependency syndrome” where communities believe that water should be provided by the Government. This lack of ownership towards water facilities is also negatively impacting the O&M of water facilities and in many cases communities still believe that the Government is also responsible for the O&M of their water facilities.

Target audience

This document was developed for Development Partners, NGOs, Community Radio Stations and whoever wants to promote O&M of rural water supply through community radio programme. It might also be used as a reference when selecting any other subject or topic.

How to use this document

This O&M radio programme was developed for widely and effective dissemination of the CBM O&M refresher course training and should be used together with the CBM O&M refresher course training manual alongside water and sanitation sector policies, strategy documents, guidelines and other manuals used in the sector.

Step 1: Research and Analysis

Before starting to develop your community radio programme, extensive research and data gathering is required. This generally requires literature research, visits, meetings and discussions with Experts and the target communities.

Step 1.1: Sources of Information

There are several places where information can be found such as the library, internet, and subject matter experts (national and local government officials, NGOs, universities, etc.).

Sources of information on O&M

All documents relevant for rural water supply in Malawi can be found in the Water Supply Services (WSS) Resource Centre in the MoAIWD as well as the National Digital Repository (NDR) of the National Library in Malawi.

Subject matter experts can be found through visit to the MoAIWD (Headquarter and Regional Office), National Water Development Program (NWDP), District Water Development Officers (DWDO), District Environmental Health Officers (DDEHOs) and District Community Development Officers (DCDOs)

Sources of information for developing a radio programme

The Ministry of Information (MoI) District Information Officer, Malawi Broadcasting Corporation (MBC), Communication for Development Specialist, Community Radio Stations and target communities.

Step 1.2: Research and Analysis Methodology

In most cases, it might not be possible to conduct a study as extensive as was conducted in Mchinji district. However, research plays an important role in understanding the current situation and audience in order to develop the objectives and select the baseline behaviour information needed to develop an effective strategy, monitor the implementation of the radio programme and assess the effectiveness of interventions through measurement of behaviour change. Different type of research such as formative research, process evaluation and summative evaluation research can be used at different points of the radio programme development process.

Formative research involves the gathering, review, analysis and synthesis of available demographic, health, education, sociocultural, political, economic, and media and communication-related data and information using a range of qualitative and quantitative data research methods. It is important that the research involves participation of children, families, communities and subject matter experts in order to collectively determine the actions necessary to change behaviours.

Formative research during and following implementation of interventions provides updates on changes in the behaviours of individuals and families and even entire communities. The behavioural changes can be measured against the baseline behaviours. Simple research methods such as surveys and focus group discussions are an important part of formative research and assessment. They can help ensure that local behaviour is well understood and that chosen actions are supported collectively.

Establishing the baseline behaviours can make it easier to systematically and effectively monitor and evaluate interventions and desired behaviour changes and outcomes. The findings can help produce constructive conclusions and recommendations for making timely and strategic changes in the radio programme.

Approximately 1,000 villages in Mchinji district were targeted during the baseline survey conducted in 2011 in order to, i) understand the socioeconomic conditions, ii) current O&M practices of water supply facilities (hand-pumps and stand pipes), iii) hygiene and sanitation conditions, iv) conditions of supply facilities such as functionality, yielding capacity and water quality, v) obtain baseline data on indicators for the O&M Framework against which success of the project could be measured. The summary of the different types of surveys, methods and sample size are summarized in the table below:

Table 1 Baseline survey conducted in Mchinji district

Type of survey	Method used	Sample size
Village Profile survey	Structured interview	1000 VHWCs/ WPCs from which 524 responses were obtained
Diagnosis survey for condition of water points	Well Diagnosis	1000 VHWCs/ WPCs
Household survey	Structured Interview Observation	800 households (HHs) from which 431 responses were obtained

Additionally, formative research was conducted in order to, i) identify the O&M risk practices, ii) identify target practices, iii) identify target groups, iv) determine the key messages, and v) select communication channels. The result of the formative research conducted is summarized in the table below:

Table 2 Formative research conducted in Mchinji district

Research questions	Method used and sample size	Key Findings
What are the risk practices?	Literature review Observation of 1000 HHs Structured HHs interviews (431 responses obtained)	<u>Risk practice</u> : payment of water fee only conducted when water supply facility breaks down. Infrequent O&M of water supply facilities
What are the target practices?	Observation of 1000 HHs Structured HHs interviews (431 responses obtained) 12 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	<u>Target practices</u> (key practices that replace the risk practice): Communities have a high sense of ownership towards their water supply facilities. Regular payment of water fees. Regular O&M of water supply facilities. Hygienic water point surrounding
Who are the target group?	Observation of 1000 HHs Structured interview responses from 431 HHs 12 FGDs	<u>Primary targets</u> (those who carry out risk practices): mothers <u>Secondary targets</u> (those who influence the primary target): fathers and children <u>Third targets</u> (influence the success of the programme): traditional leaders

<p>What motivates behaviour change? What motivates regular water fee payment?</p>	<p>12 FGDs Workshop involving all stakeholders in the district</p>	<p><u>Motivation</u>: drink safe water always to avoid diseases and have continued access to safe water (reduce hand pump downtime). The water point looks hygienic and visitors admire and respect the village</p>
<p>How do people communicate?</p>	<p>24 FGDs Workshop involving all stakeholders in the district</p>	<p><u>Effective and most used communication channels</u>: village head's announcement during village meetings and community radio</p>
<p>What messages should be sending to the target audience?</p>	<p>24 FGDs Workshop involving all stakeholders in the district Trials of communication tools in 11 villages</p>	<p><u>Key message</u>: "Have a healthy life, drink safe water from a borehole always by paying for maintenance cost" "Be a model village, keep your water point and its surrounding clean always" <u>Communication and promotion materials/tools</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Head Consensus Forms for regular payment of water fees and for maintaining a clean surrounding - Promotion songs with key messages - Visual Education Materials - Community radio programme

Step 1.3: Assessing the Capacity of Radio Broadcasters and Providing Appropriate Training



Figure 1 Mchinji DWDO providing equipping the community radio broadcasters on technical knowledge concerning O&M of rural water supply

With appropriate training, community radios are one of the most promising tools for community development by being a powerful medium for disseminating information to a large number of villagers that in most of the cases have low literacy rates as well as to involve women and to treat them not only as objects or merely as target audience, but as participating agents and as a valuable source.

For this to happen, it is important to understand that most community radios rely extensively on volunteers as programme producers, reporters, and studio technicians. Volunteers give a special and positive

character to community radio, creating an image of goodwill, commitment, and service for the common good but in most cases they might have not received proper training in journalism or radio production nor having technical background in the radio programme of our interest. Therefore, it is important to first assess the capacity of the community radio broadcasters through perhaps a trial period as was the case in Mchinji or by accompanying the staff during

interviews and recordings during the first days, weeks or months. Once the capacity is assessed, it is important to provide the required training.

For Mchinji district, apart from the two days technical training, project team members accompanied the community radio broadcasters in field recordings as well as during some interviews with the Experts. The radio broadcasters were also invited to attend a two-day Community Based Management (CBM) refresher training course that was provided to Water Point Committee (WPC) members.

Step 2: Designing the Radio Programme Matrix

Any successful radio programme must appeal to the interests, tastes, and desires of its audience. What makes a community radio different is that, in addition to pleasing, entertaining, and perhaps providing some general enlightenment for its audience, it also seeks to facilitate change, social progress, and better living conditions in the community that the radio serves. For this to happen, it needs high number of listeners and audience loyalty, but the unique advantage that the community radio has over any other type of broadcasting in winning audience is its ability to be specifically relevant to the particular needs, interest, and desires of its relatively small audience. This can only be reached through constant involvement and



Figure 2 Meeting between the District officers, Community Radio Broadcasters, Civil Society, Donors and independent observers

participation of that audience in the planning, operation, and evaluation of its programming.

When preparing the radio programme matrix it is important to involve all stakeholders through perhaps few consultative workshops and provide simple and summarized information, as well as the main and secondary sources of information with contact details (preferable phone number and addresses). The matrix is used by the community radio for guiding their work.

Information contained in the matrix can vary but in general it includes: i) Day of Broadcasting, ii) Repeating Date, iii) Topic, iv)

Programme Format (such as Interviews, Promotion Songs, Villagers Traditional Songs, Poems, Drama, Debate), v) Specific Messages, vi) Factual Message⁶, vii) Sources of Information (Individuals, Institutions or Villages) and viii) Progress (this column was removed from the Annex sample and was used to check progress on the deliverables provided by the community radio).

A total of 29 radio episodes were developed for the O&M radio programme through extensive consultations with all stakeholders. These stakeholders included, officers from the MoAIWD Headquarters and Regional level, the District Water Development Office (DWDO), District Environmental Health Office (DEHO), District Information Office (DIO), National Initiative for Civil Education (NICE), Community Radio Broadcasters and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). A sample matrix developed can be found in

Annex 1: O&M Community Radio Programme Matrix

⁶ Factual message is concerned with facts or contains facts, rather than giving theories or personal interpretations and can include issues that are actually happening (i.e., communities are not paying water fees) while specific messages are provided to make sure that the issues are overcome (i.e., what needs to be done for the communities to pay water fees?)

Step 3: Pretesting

Before starting a fully-fledged radio programme, a trial programme can first be developed and pretested with the target audience. In this way, it would be possible to find how to get the audience's attention and ensure comprehension of messages to make sure that the radio programme will be listened. The pretesting period is also effective in learning how the different players are looking at the same issues through their own lenses and to better plan when developing a fully fledge community radio programme by incorporating new ideas as well as identifying the type of support required by the community radio broadcasters with the ultimate goal of improving lives of the communities.

The pretesting period will depend on each situation and availability of resources, but it is important not to skip the pretesting to get the most out of the investment.

Radio Listening Clubs (RLCs) are the main stakeholder of the radio programme which serves as conduits for further information dissemination and community mobilization. They can also serve as: i) independent observers of activities conducted by the WPC members and borehole users, ii) providers of regular feedback to evaluate the radio programme and, iii) liaison between the radio programme and the communities to shift from listening to action which includes finding resources needed for O&M.



Figure 3 Discussions with Mponda Radio Listening Club

After pretesting the community radio programme, an evaluation should be conducted to get necessary feedback and make changes (if needed) before continuing with the radio programme.

Once the trial O&M radio program matrix was developed and sources of information provided, the community radio broadcasters went to the fields to record seven episodes which were aired during two month pretesting period using an existing program called “Umoyo Wathu (Our Life)” in Mudzi Wathu (Our Village) community radio station. The pretesting identified the following needs for improvement:

- ✚ provide technical and logistical support to the community radio broadcasters during recordings with the villages,
- ✚ link the community radio with role model and bad performing villages identified by the project,
- ✚ check the content of episodes scripts and provide adequate feedback before producing the recordings,
- ✚ provide alternative sources of information (experts) when the main is not available,
- ✚ strengthen the promotion of the radio programme through distribution of posters and ‘promos’ several times during the radio broadcasting, etc.
- ✚ include more interview with villagers rather than having only experts opinion
- ✚ air promotion song developed by villagers in their traditional tune instead of those developed through the project by a professional musician

Step 4: Recording the radio episodes

Recording of radio episodes can be conducted before airing all the programmes or a little before airing through the radio.

It is important to note that villagers need at least two week notice to start preparing their songs, poems and drama.

Having a technical person from the sector (subject matter experts) who can accompany the community radio producer during the radio recordings is desirable to ensure quality of information that is aired.

Through the O&M project, ten villages were trained in Community Based Management (CBM) O&M, so most of them had already prepared their traditional songs with O&M messages as part of their training and subsequent monitoring. These villages were interviewed to share their knowledge and experiences through the radio programme. Experts interviewed during the O&M radio program included MoAIWD officials, District Coordination Team (DCT) members from Mchinji, Salima and Ntchisi districts, Extension Workers Team (EWT), NGOs, Area Mechanics (AMs), and Spare Parts Supply Chain Retail Shop Owners.

The recorded episodes were then analysed and scripts were developed by the community radio and the content of each one was reviewed and edited by technical personnel and subsequently broadcasted.

Step 5: Producing the Radio Episodes

Before producing and airing the radio episodes, there is a need for preparing a script, checking the content, and providing feedback to the community radio to be finally recorded and aired during the stipulated times and dates. This could be a tedious process specially if the community radio programme is broadcasted in local languages and needs to be translated for subject matter experts to check the content and provide feedback. However, this step should not be skipped in order to ensure quality of the content and incorporation of feedback from the listeners in subsequent episodes.



Study Tours

Mtanga village was a slow starter. Likewise the remaining villages, it received CBM refresher training and had been monitored during almost a year on a monthly or bimonthly basis with barely any progress. A year ago after training, they suddenly built one of the most beautiful fences for their borehole. Villagers painted the wall of the fence surrounding the borehole, draw flowers and messages such as “Madzi Ndi Moyo (Water is life)”, “Tisamale (Let’s take care)”, “Tilipire Ndarama Zokonzetsera Mjigo (We should pay water fees)”.

The O&M radio wanted to learn more and share what has happened to Mtanga village, what has changed their behaviour, what has motivated them, etc. Therefore, episode 24 on “How to involve the community to help in the construction of the fence and soak away pit?” was set-up to have some insights. This recording was conducted in the presence of Msauchi and Chinyonga villagers who were slow to initiate any changes in their respective villages to learn from their fellow villagers.

Under the presence of Msauchi villagers, an interview to Mtanga village on episode 25 for the “Step by step construction of fence and soak away pit – how long does it take and how much does it cost?” was also recorded in the newly constructed, beautiful borehole of Mtanga village.



Debates between villages

A debate between three villages was planned to encourage any villager to ask questions and seek advice from other villagers and learn from their experiences. Many questions were raised and participants were asking and answering questions one after another. The debate shed lights on what topics are going to be touched during the Umoyo wathu program for several months and what are some of the challenges villages ahead of other (who already received CBM refresher training) are facing in relation to the Operation and Maintenance of their boreholes.

Live phone in programme with Experts

Following request from the O&M radio listeners, representatives from Mchinji District Water Development Office and Environmental Health office were invited to a live programme to provide an opportunity to the radio listeners to ask questions or raise their concerns to the officials of their districts directly.



Step 6: Generating publicity

During the research and analysis, the right timing (dates and time) of broadcasting the radio programme for the target audience might have been identified. However, it is still important to generate publicity of the new radio programme that is being developed to reach a wider audience and increase community participation. Publicity can be conducted in different ways depending on availability of time and funds.



Figure 4 O&M radio poster

During the end-line survey conducted to five RLCs soon after the trial radio programme, it was found that the number of listeners were quite low. There were a number of reasons behind that such as, the programme was aired during the busiest farming season and unfortunately they were many interviewees that were unaware of the programme despite having conducted a pre-survey before starting the programme and sending phone and messages to the Village Heads (VHs), Group Village Heads (GVHs) and/or Chairs of RLCs.

To revert this situation many improvements were introduced for the development of the remaining radio programme:

- a. Communities were involved in all 20 episodes developed through interviews, storytelling, debates between villages, and live phone-in programme with local government officials, dramatization and poems, development of traditional songs with O&M messages, etc.
- b. The sigtune (opening and closing songs) that was composed by Mr. Skeffa Chimoto, Malawian musician, were changed to traditional songs prepared by the villagers
- c. Promos to advertise the O&M radio programme were introduced
- d. Posters were developed and distributed through Mchinji district, posting them in public places such as health centres, schools, market centres, libraries, trees on main roads, etc.

Step 7: Monitoring Implementation








In order to maximize the impact of community radio, it must ensure that it meets the needs of its listeners and there is local ownership through participation in the radio programme.

According to community radio practitioners, quantity indicators such as measurement of audience, number of hours of programming dedicated to a specific topic, number of organizations interviewed tells only part of the story of the social impact of the community radio⁷.

Many behaviour indicators could be selected for monitoring and evaluation purposes during the assessment process. Selected indicators will then be re-measured periodically during the radio programme (Monitoring) and again, in some pre-designated follow-up period (Evaluation).





Before broadcasting of the radio programme even begins, it is important to put monitoring mechanisms in place to retrieve feedback on the radio programme and to identify any issues in their early stages as they arise during implementation. Most of the issues can be solved easily if detected early enough, but if left unchecked, can mean a difference between success and failure.

Monitoring is important to achieve the following⁸:

-  Ensure that the radio programme is being carried out as planned
-  Ensure quality
-  Address any potential problem that arise
-  Alter the course of the programme (if required)
-  Keep staff and all stakeholders motivated
-  Know when running out of materials (recordings) for restocking
-  Assess the results of the radio programme

Monitoring may be as simple as asking participants (listeners) about the radio programme, tracking participation or making sure participants are doing what they promised.

Before putting monitoring mechanisms in place, it is important to determine the evaluation objectives. What indicators will tell whether the radio programme is on track? Monitoring activities during implementation helps answering several questions such as:

-  How many people were reached? How many were target audience?
-  How many target audience participated in the radio programme activities?
-  How many responses (e.g., phone-calls, short messages) were received as a result of the radio programme?
-  How did the radio programme respond to inquiries that were received? Was appropriate action taken in each case?

⁷ AMARC World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (2007), 'Community Radio Social Impact Assessment – removing barriers increasing effectiveness'.

⁸ Nedra Kline Weinreich, 2011, Second Edition, 'Hands-On Social Marketing. A Step-by-Step Guide to Designing Change for Good'.

- ✚ Were staff and partners adequately trained to effectively carry out their roles in the program? Did they perform their roles correctly?
- ✚ Were all activities carried out on budget and according to the timeline? If not, why not?

Step 8: Evaluation and Feedback

Although listed as one of the final steps of the process, evaluation and feedback should be conducted throughout the implementation of the radio programme. They are addressed here because until evaluation of the programme is conducted, it is not possible to assess whether it was successful in changing the behaviour of the target audience and meeting the objectives. To avoid last minute evaluation at the end of the radio programme, plan the evaluation and feedback from the very beginning.

Evaluation creates accountability and helps improve the radio programme while it is being implemented as well as proving that the community radio programme has made a difference. By identifying what does and what does not work, it will be possible to focus resources on the most effective parts of the program and eliminate or reduce other components.

A good evaluation is one that provides useful information, not just interesting statistics. The stories of individual people can be quite powerful as a way of demonstrating the programme's effects at a personal level. Anecdotes do not prove anything about the programme, but they can be used to bring to life people behind the statistics. In addition to collecting stories and comments through in-depth interviews and focus groups, other mechanisms to accumulate feedback from the target audience members can be used. For example, live phone-in programmes, short text messages from the audience, blank journals with message on the front cover inviting comments on particular issues can be placed in waiting rooms, etc.

To evaluate the O&M radio programme, apart from the surveys conducted during the Research and Analysis (see Step 1) a baseline survey was conducted before starting the radio programme involving five RLCs (RLCs increased to 11 during the implementation of the radio programme). Additionally, regular follow-up visits and in-depth interviews with RLCs, WPCs and villagers, mid-term and end-line evaluation, live phone in programmes, as well as key decision makers and stakeholders' consultation workshops were also conducted (see samples of the baseline survey questionnaire, feedback form and end-line survey questionnaire in the Annexes).

Some of the feedbacks received from the radio listeners through short messages during the live radio programme are as follows:

'Umoyo Wathu Program have strengthened the water Hygiene and Sanitation as many have learnt a lot from this program, diseases have decreased too'. Felix from Nthondoni village, 29th July 2014

'We will have healthy lives if we contribute to water fee so that we will be able to buy any kind of spare part we may need, women are also participating in cleaning the borehole for the place to be clean all the time, we have learnt many things from this program'. Kazembe at Mikundi village, 2nd September 2014

'This program has helped us a lot as our lives have changed because we are now using hygienic water and we have learnt how to take care of our boreholes like constructing of fences and not allowing anybody do the washing at the borehole, we have learnt all that through this program'. John Banda at Chonkhota village, 1st October 2014

Additionally, some of the feedbacks received from RLCs and WPC members during the follow-up visits to their villages are as follows:

'We are planning to construct a grass thatched fence and later a brick fence, start contributing waters fees and open a bank account to save water funds'. Chiti village, Episode 8

'We have learnt that Area Mechanics (AM) can be identified through their IDs. Caretakers can do minor repairs only and should call the AM when there are major problems and if even the AM is unable to do the repair then call the Water Monitoring Assistant (WMA)' . Mbeza village, Episode 9

'We will encourage gender equality in our WPC and ask our Village Head to work closely with our WPC'.

Chikoza village, Episode 10

'We will try to encourage men participation in borehole activities'.

Mponda village, Episode 11

'We will make sure that money for spare parts are always available and fundraise through piece works'.

Kabuthu RLC, Episode 13

'We are asking Village Heads in Zandana village to sort out disputes immediately so that development activities can continue and encouraging the WPC to conduct their activities without any fear'.

Zulu village, Episode 14.

'We have learnt that it is important to buy spare parts in advance and from certified shops'.

Mkunda village, Episode 15

'We have learnt that: i) there are spare parts that worn out faster and can be procured in advance and stock, ii) AMs needs to be paid for their repair services, iii) a contract with the AM can be signed for different type of maintenance'.

Chikoza village, Episode 18

'We have learnt that a pit latrine should be 30 m away from the borehole'.

Kabuthu RLC, Episode 19

'We will construct a fence and contribute water fees to purchase spare parts'.

Mwai Wasu RLC, Episode 20

'We learnt about the six types of soak away pits and their advantages and disadvantages and decided to construct one which will be covered by timber'.

Tapera RLC, Episode 21



'We will demolish/abandon the pit latrines near the borehole'.

Kabuthu RLC, Episode 22

'We will speed up the construction of fence at the school borehole, so that it should be protected'.

Zulu village, Episode 23

'We will encourage our neighbour villages to construct fences'.

Mponda village, Episode 24

'There is a need for conducting regular cleaning of the soak way pit like removing the stone, clean them and put them back'.

Mwai Wasu RLC, Episode 26

'This programme have been helpful as we are now: i) immediately repairing our boreholes, ii) contributing water fees, and iii) managed to construct a grass thatched fence.

Chiti village, Episode 29

Step 9: Assessing the Impact

Changes in the indicators or key outcomes to be measured will tell whether objectives were achieved. Carefully selecting these indicators to be track will tell where the radio programme was successful, where it needs more work and what are the impacts. Indicators should be linked to the programme objectives that were set at the beginning (see Step 1) and must be measurable. Surveys are the most common methods used to collect this type of information.

The overview of the methodology used to quantify the impact of the O&M radio programme in Mchinji district is summarized in the table below.

Table 3 Overview of the O&M Radio Impact Assessment

Item	Content	Remarks
Objective of the Impact Assessment	Evaluate achievement of target practices (enhancement of community ownership and responsibility towards the O&M of hand pumps) through the broadcast of an O&M radio programme and share these results to all stakeholders in the WASH Sector	—
Target sites	Eleven (11) sites	During the initial trial radio programme only five (5) sites were targeted. The rest of the six (6) sites were identified and added during the broadcast of the O&M radio programme
Methodology for data collection	Data generated from baseline surveys, end-line surveys, feedback from listeners and water point inspections	Baseline survey was conducted only for 5 sites. The remaining 6 sites were added on a later stage; hence data before intervention of the Project was collected later on
Evaluators	Internal assessment conducted by Project team members and the Community Radio Station	—

In order to assess the impact of the O&M radio, five benchmark indicators were selected. These indicators were selected to quantify the target practices selected as per Table 2 (refer to Step 1), namely,

- i. communities have a high sense of ownership towards their water supply facilities,
- ii. regular payment of water fees,
- iii. regular O&M of water supply facilities and
- iv. hygienic water point surrounding. The five benchmark indicators and the method for collecting the data are summarized in the below figure and table.

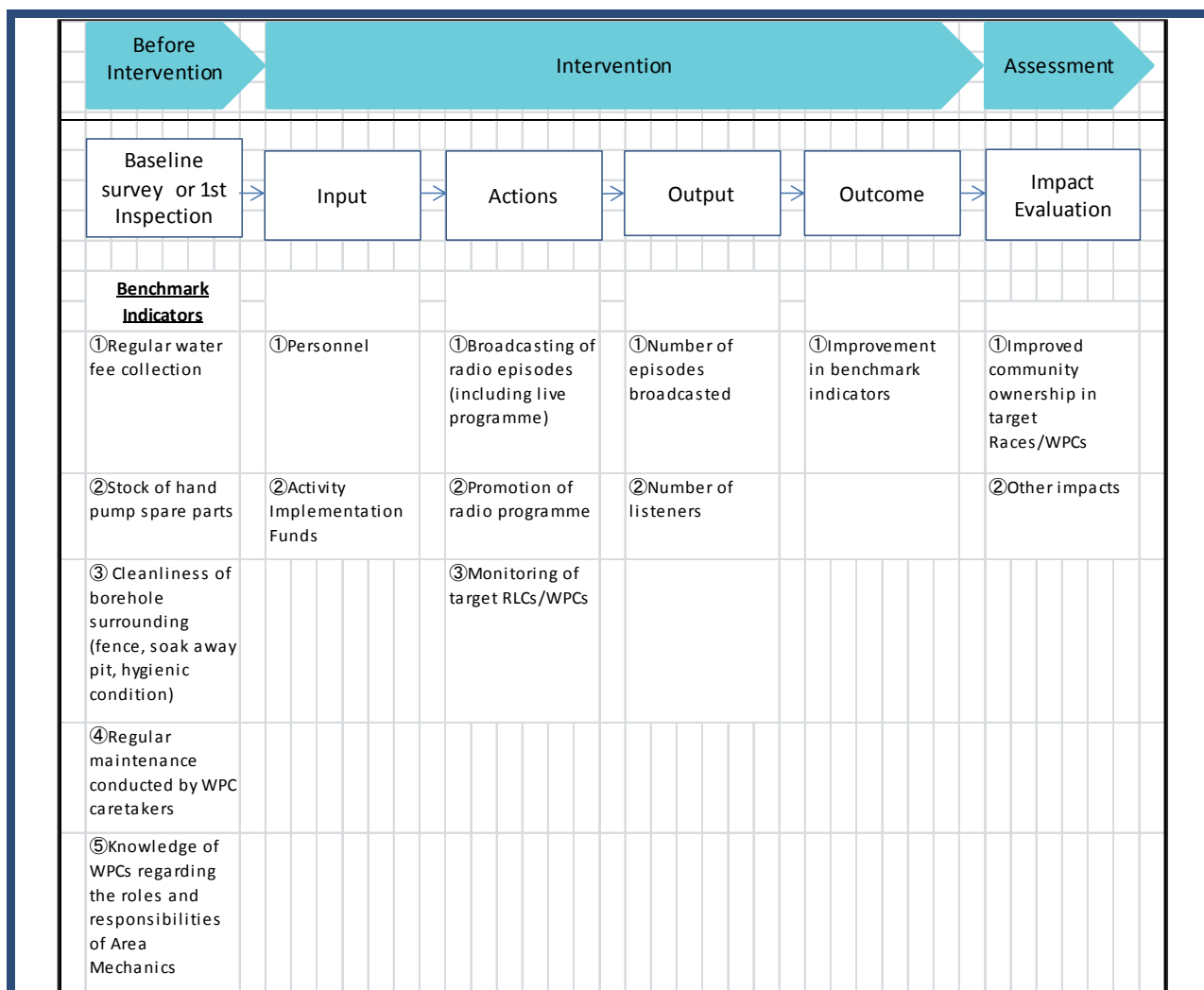


Figure 5 Impact Assessment Flow

Table 4 Benchmark indicators selected to achieve the target practices

No.	Benchmark Indicators	Data collection methodology	Remarks
1	Regular collection of water fees	Interview survey to RLCs and WPCs members and visual check of user contribution records	Reliability of data can be questioned as data is collected through interview to community members
2	Stock of hand pump spare parts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Interview survey to RLCs and WPCs and visual checks of cash book records ● Visual checks of spare parts stocked 	Very few villages actually manage to fill some form of records on user contributions and cash flows. Therefore, the data heavily relies on verbal statements provided by the interviewees.
3	Water point sanitation	Conduct Water Point	Apart from visual checks,

	(presence of fence, soak away pit and cleanliness of surrounding area)	Inspection through interview to RLC and WPC members as well as visual inspection of water points	photos of water points are used to crosscheck results
4	Regular (preventive) maintenance	Interview survey to RLCs and WPCs	Reliability of data can be questioned as data is collected through interview to community members
5	Awareness of the roles and responsibilities of area mechanics	Interview survey to RLCs and WPCs	Reliability of data can be questioned as data is collected through interview to community members

The five benchmark indicators were further subdivided and scored based on the level of difficulty of achieving each indicator. Finally, the total scores before and after the last intervention is compared to assess the impact.

(1) Impact Assessment Indicator 1: Regular collection of water fees being collected for O&M purposes

Situation	Weight	Score	
		Without considering weight	Considering weight
Water fee was set up and is being regularly collected for O&M purposes	2	1	2
Water fee is not collected or is only collected when borehole is non-functional		0	0

(2) Impact Assessment Indicator 2: Availability of stock of hand pump spare parts

Situation	Weight	Score	
		Without considering weight	Considering weight
Spare parts are procured in advance and stock	1	1	1
No spare parts stock		0	0

(3) Impact Assessment Indicator 3: Water Point Sanitation

Indicator 3-1: Fence

Situation	Weight	Score	
		Without weight	considering Considering weight
Fence is available	1	2	2
Fence is under construction		1	1
No fence or non-functional		0	0

Indicator 3-2: Soak away pit

Situation	Weight	Score	
		Without weight	considering Considering weight
Soak away pit is available	1	2	2
Soak away pit under construction		1	1
No soak away pit or non-functional		0	0

Indicator 3-3: Cleanliness of borehole surrounding area

Situation	Weight	Score	
		Without weight	considering Considering weight
Clean surrounding area (absence of sources of pollutions such as stagnant water, latrine, bath shelter, refuse pit, cultivation)	1	1	1
Not clean (presence of sources of pollution)		0	0

(4) Impact Assessment Indicator 4: Conduction of regular (preventive) maintenance of hand pump

Situation	Weight	Score	
		Without weight	considering Considering weight
Caretakers or area mechanics conducting regular maintenance of the hand pump	1	1	1
No regular maintenance conducted		0	0

(5) Impact Assessment Indicator 4: Awareness of roles and responsibilities of Area Mechanics

Situation	Weight	Score	
		Without weight	considering weight
Aware of the area mechanic and know how to contact them	1	1	1
Not aware of the area mechanic		0	0

Scoring of indicators 1 to 5

Highest score	10
Lowest score	0

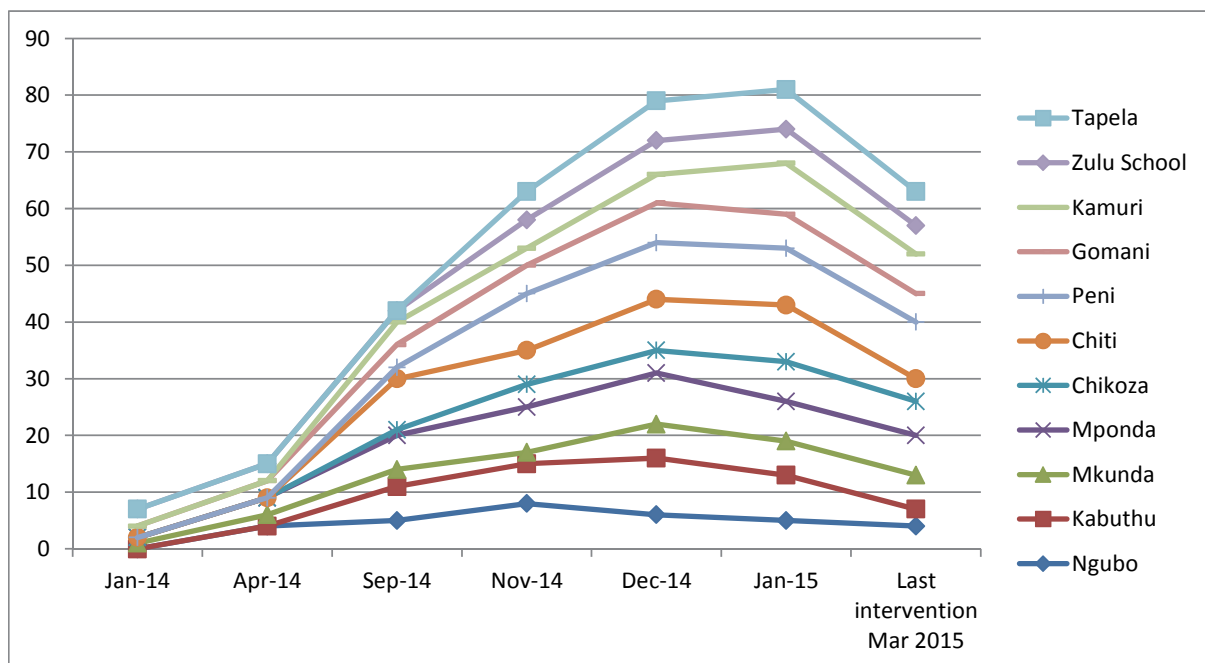








Figure 6 Changes in O&M scores before and after interventions in 10 villages in Mchinji district

Before Intervention	During Intervention
	
<p>Borehole surrounding full of stagnant water and no fence surrounding the borehole Jan 2014 – Mkunda village</p>	<p>Borehole surrounding cleanliness improved and brick fence constructed. Dec 2015 – Mkunda village</p>
	
<p>Soak away pit is covered with grass and is not visible. Water fee is only collected when borehole is non-functional. Jan 2014 – Mkunda village</p>	<p>Soak away pit newly constructed Water fees collected regularly Dec 2015 – Mkunda village</p>
	
<p>The borehole was non-functional before intervention in Jan 2014 – Mponda village</p>	<p>Borehole was repaired soon after intervention with villagers own contribution. Photo taken in Jan 2015 – Mponda village</p>

Before Intervention	During Intervention
	
<p>Maize cultivation, pit latrine and refuse pit in the surroundign area. Jan 2014 – Mponda village</p>	<p>Clean borehole surrounding. All sources of pollution (cultivation, latrine and refuse pit) removed. Strong brick fence constructed by villagers. Jan 2015 – Mponda village</p>
	
<p>Borehole surrounding at Peni village during baseline survey in Jan 2014</p>	<p>Grass fence constructed after intervention by Peni villagers. Photo taken on Mar 2015 – Peni village</p>
	
<p>Non-functional soak away pit full of stagnant water. Animal cage near by the borehole. April 2014 – Peni village</p>	<p>Functional soak away pit constructed by Peni villagers. Photo taken on Mar 2015 – Peni village</p>

ANNEXES



Annex 1: O&M Community Radio Programme Matrix

Week	Day of Broadcasting	Day of Repeat	Topic	Specific Messages	Factual Messages	Source of information / Interviewees
1	4 th Jan	8 th Jan	Introduction	Why was the Community Based Management (CBM) introduced?	In the past the Government was responsible for providing boreholes and for the O&M. Now is the communities responsibilities to take care of their boreholes	○ <u>Expert:</u> District Water Development Officer (DWDO)
2	11 th Jan	15 th Jan	Low functionality rate of borehole and reasons behind it	What are the reasons of low functionality rate of boreholes?	Lack of ownership towards O&M of boreholes is impacting non-functionality rates	○ <u>Expert:</u> DWDO ○ Gomani 1 WPC members
3	18 th Jan	22 nd Jan	Importance of regular water fee contribution	What needs to be done for the communities to contribute water fees regularly?	Communities are not paying water fees regularly	○ <u>Expert:</u> Water Monitoring Assistant (WMA) ○ <u>Village:</u> Gomani Radio Listening Club (RLC) and Water Point Committee (WPC) members
4	25 th Jan	1 st Mar	Benefits of drinking hygienic water	What are the benefits of drinking safe water?	Safe water is necessary for keeping us healthy	○ <u>Expert:</u> DWDO ○ <u>Village:</u> Mkunda Village RLC and WPC members
5	4 th Mar	8 th Mar	The borehole belongs to the community not the Government	To whom belongs the borehole?	The borehole belongs to the community and not the government. They have responsibilities	○ <u>Expert:</u> DWDO representative ○ <u>Village:</u> Zulu RLC villagers

6	11 th Mar	15 th Mar	What challenges does the Community face if their borehole is not functioning	What challenges does the community face if the borehole is not functioning?	Without safe water, the community is susceptible of getting water born and water related diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, etc.	<input type="radio"/> <u>Expert</u> Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) officer <input type="radio"/> <u>Village:</u> Kaphande RLC villagers	
7	18 th Mar	22 nd Mar	Showcasing good practices from villages	What Nthondoni and Zandana village did for their boreholes?	Nthondoni and Zandana village collected water fees to repair their borehole, construct a fence and a soak away pit	<input type="radio"/> <u>Village:</u> - Nthondoni WPC members - Zandana villagers <input type="radio"/> <u>Expert:</u> - Area Mechanic (AM) - Health Surveillance Assistant (HSA)	
8	25 th Mar	29 th Mar	LIVE PROGRAMME				
9	1 st Jul	5 th Jul	Community Members should know the importance of the O&M Radio Programme and what will be discussed in the Programme	- What is the O&M radio program about? - Why the villagers should listen to the program? - What information are they going to learn and how that will benefit their lives?	Many villages don't have a WPC to look after O&M of their boreholes or have not received CBM training. This O&M radio programme will provide information that is taught through the CBM training to refresh the WPCs about their roles and responsibilities as well as to learn what other villages are doing	<input type="radio"/> <u>Expert:</u> Deputy District Environmental Health Officer (DDEHO) <input type="radio"/> Debate between three villages: Msauchi, Mtanga and Chinyonga villagers and WPC members	

10	8 th Jul	12 th Jul	Community Members Should know who can repair the borehole in their respective communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who should repair the borehole? - Who is responsible for conducting regular maintenance and minor repairs? - How about major repairs? - Who can help when the WPC fail to repair the borehole? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular maintenance as well as minor repairs such as changing fast wearing spare parts to be conducted by WPC caretakers - AM's to repair major problems specially repairs with rising mains and make joints on it - WMA to conduct major repairs that the AM is not able to repair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Expert:</u> AM ○ <u>Village:</u> Mchonkwe villagers and WPC members
11	15 th Jul	19 th Jul	Villagers should know that the borehole should run by the committee, and that the committee should be chosen by the villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What happen if there is no WPC or Village Health and Water Committee (VHWC)? - How can the WPC/VHWC members be selected? - Are there any rules/good practices when selecting the committee members? - How to activate an inactive WPC/VHWC? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If there is no WPC/VHWC the community should select one - Consider gender balance when selecting the WPC members - Avoid selecting members base of favoritism, e.g., chief's friend or relatives - Women and minority groups should not be left out of committees and decision making - Committee members should not be dominated by a few people (e.g., chairman, secretary) who make all decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Expert:</u> Senior Community Development Assistant (CDA) ○ <u>Village:</u> Gomani Villagers
12	22 nd Jul	26 th Jul	WPC members should be gender balanced and	WPC and VHWC members' roles and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roles and responsibilities of members. Cleaning is not exclusively for women, man should 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Expert:</u> Senior CDA ○ <u>Village:</u> Msauchi village

			activities should be conducted equally by both men and women		also participate. – - Women can also become a caretaker and help in construction	
13	29th Jul	2nd Aug	LIVE PROGRAMME			
14	5 th Aug	9 th Aug	importance of regular contribution of water fee before their borehole breaks down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who should pay for the maintenance of boreholes? - What are the penalties if someone refuses to pay water fee? - Is there any arrangement for vulnerable groups (elders, widow, orphans, etc.)? - How to collect water fees during farming season? Piece work? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All households (HHs) need to pay water fees to be able to have readily available sources to quickly fix the borehole when it break down 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> <u>Expert:</u> CDA <input type="radio"/> <u>Village:</u> Zandana Village
15	12 Aug	16 th Aug	Communities should know that they need to procure their borehole spare parts from certified shops in their areas	Do you know where the nearest retail shop that supplies spare parts is?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities should know where is the nearest certified spare parts retail shops - Spare parts should be bought only from certified shops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> <u>Expert:</u> InterAide Officer <input type="radio"/> <u>Village:</u> Kaphande and Mchonkwe village:
16	19 th Aug	23 rd Aug	Communities should know the prices of borehole spare parts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How much is the cost of each spare part? - Are spare parts cost uniform across the shops? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost of spare parts are uniform in all certified shops - AMs have the price list and the quotations they provide to the communities is based on this list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> <u>Expert</u> - Shop Owners - AM
17	26 th Aug	30 th Aug	The communities should	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which spare parts worn faster? - Why is it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fast wearing spare parts are: 1) Bush bearings, 2) U- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> <u>Expert</u> Shop Owner

			know the fast worn out spare parts	important to stock them?	seal, 3) O-ring, 4) Bobbin, 5) Cup seal, and 6) Rod centralizer - It is important to stock fast wearing spare parts to have it readily available for quick repairs and reduce downtime of hand pumps	<input type="radio"/> <u>Village:</u> Mchonkwe village
18	2 nd Sep	6 th Sep	LIVE PROGRAMME			
19	9 th Sep	13 th Sep	Communities should know who the Area Mechanics of their area are and how they can identify him/her	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you know the Area Mechanic in your community? - How can you contact them? - Do you have a contract with an Area Mechanic? - What type of contract is it? Maintenance contract or only when repairs are needed? - Is there any way of identifying this AM? Do they have IDs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An AM is an individual who lives within your location. They are self-employed business person with special training and tools for fixing common breakdowns for boreholes. They can look after as few as 20 boreholes in an area, or as many as 200 boreholes! These people are not employed by the government and their services must be paid by the WPC/VHWC who hires them to fix a hand pump. - Provide information on the AMs in the District with their contact information - Describe the type of contracts (preventive and corrective maintenance) - Talk about the importance of having a contract with AMs 	<input type="radio"/> <u>Expert</u> AM <input type="radio"/> <u>Village:</u> Zulu Radio Listening Club members

					and for paying the fees for repair services	
20	16 th Sep	20 th Sep	Communities responsibility towards taking care of their boreholes and the surrounding area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the communities' responsibilities towards their hand pumps? - What can be done to reduce the downtime of hand pumps? - Who should clean the borehole surrounding? And how frequently? - How can the borehole water get contaminated? - What can be done to avoid contaminating the groundwater? - How does the water get contaminated from the borehole up to the mouth? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities should make sure that preventive maintenance is conducted at least once in a month by the WPCs - Communities should conduct regular cleaning of the hand pump surrounding by preparing a cleaning roster to assign people to clean on every day - It is important to wash hands with soap and safe water from the borehole, construct latrines, use two cups method at home, wash and cover the water storage container at home. - Sources of contamination are: 1) latrine, 2) animal cage, 3) cultivation (through pesticide usage), 4) bath shelter, 5) grave, 6) stagnant water, etc. Contaminants should be at least 30m from the head of the hand pump - Defective concrete structures (apron, drainage, etc.) should be repaired to avoid stagnant water - Shallow wells are contaminated easily. It is important 	<u>Expert:</u> DDEHO

					to disinfect the water when using shallow wells	
21	23 rd Sep	27 th Sep	The importance of constructing a fence and a soak away pit at a borehole	Why is it important to construct a fence and a soak away pit?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fence should be constructed around the borehole to prevent animals to enter and pollute the water source and children to play around and break the hand pump - Soak away pit should be constructed to avoid unhygienic stagnant water that could become a mosquito breeding place. - Both fence and soak away needs to be maintained. For soak away, remove the stones and clean regularly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Expert:</u> DWDO representative ○ <u>Village:</u> Gomani 1 Villagers
22	30 th Sep	4 th Oct	The risk of improper use of washing slab constructed close to the borehole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What happen if the washing basin is constructed near the borehole? - What should be done to avoid unhygienic stagnant water? - Can babies' nappies and dishes be washed at the borehole? Why? - How are villages enforcing these rules? - What can be done if villagers are not obeying the rules? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If there's a washing slab in the borehole chances are high that the soak away pit capacity to absorb excess water is not enough creating unhygienic stagnant water and mosquito breeding place. - Ensure that soak away pit and washing slabs are not blocked (clean regularly) and do not permit washing babies' nappies, dishes at the washing slab but do it at home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Expert:</u> HSA ○ <u>Villages:</u> Khwawe villagers, village head, WPC members
23	7 th Oct	11 th Oct	LIVE PROGRAMME			

24	14 th Oct	18 th Oct	Importance of constructing a fence around the borehole and how to construct them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What types of fences can be constructed? - What are the advantages and disadvantages of each type of fence? - How to construct a fence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are different type of fences such as grass, timber, bamboo, vegetation, brick, brick with plaster, etc. and should be selected based on what is available in the village and what villagers can afford - Grass fence is easy to construct and cheap but last shorter than the other types. - Timber fence is relatively easy to construct and are cheaper than brick fence - Brick fence requires a lot of effort and is costly but last longer and are strong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Expert:</u> DWDO representative ○ <u>Village:</u> Nthondoni Villagers
25	21 st Oct	25 th Oct	The whole community should take part in the construction of fence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are other villages doing to involve the whole village to help in the construction of fence and soak away pit? - How can the community help? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Village Head and WPCs should take a leading role for community mobilization. Contact your HSA and/or CDA for advice and help - Villagers can help in collecting sand, molding bricks, getting the timber for burning the bricks, monetary contribution, building the fence and the soak away pit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Expert:</u> HSA ○ <u>Village:</u> Mtanga village
26	28 th Oct	1 st Nov	Step by step process for the construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the step by step process when constructing a fence? 	The step by step involves: 1)measuring the site, 2)deciding the height (about 1 metre) and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Villages:</u> Mtanga and Chimkoka villagers and

			n of a fence around the borehole.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How long does it take for construction? - How much does it cost? - How tall? - How long? - What if there are obstacles? - Where should be the soak away pit? Inside or outside the fence? 	longitude(around 3 metres) depending on the conditions of the site (presence of obstacles), 3) involving the community to help finding or procuring the materials, 4) construction of the fence, 5) regular maintenance of the infrastructures	WPC members
27	4 th Nov	8 th Nov	Different types of soak away pits and how to construct them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What types of soak away pit can be constructed? - What are the advantages and disadvantages of each type of soak away pit? - How long does it take to finish construction? - How much does it cost? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are different types of soak away pit such as: 1) pit with cover, 2) protected pit with cover, 3) pit with crushed stones, 4) protected pit with crushed stones, 5)vegetable garden - When the soil is not sandy and doesn't absorb excess water, it is recommended to construct French drains around the soak away pit to increase the absorption capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Expert:</u> CDO <u>Village:</u> Nkhwawe villagers and WPC members
28	11 th Nov	15 th Nov	The importance of conducting CBM O&M refresher training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the CBM O&M refresher training that is conducted in Mchinji? - What are they learning in the training? - What can be done when a new WPC is formed but the government cannot provide training? - What are the roles of traditional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CBM O&M refresher training was first tested in Mchinji and is being introduced by the government of Malawi to refresh the WPC members on their roles and responsibilities - It is important to collect regular water fees for the O&M of the 	<u>Experts:</u> DWDO Ntchisi , DEHO Ntchisi, DCDO Salima , Regional Water Development and Irrigation Officer(RWDIO , Central)

				<p>leaders and the WPC members</p>	<p>water facilities and stock of fast wearing spare parts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is important that WPC members transfer knowledge to new members or newly formed WPC members. - This O&M radio programme has been produced to touch upon the most important issues that are taught during the CBM O&M refresher training 	
29	18 th Nov	22 nd Nov	LIVE PROGRAMME			

Annex 2: Baseline Survey Questionnaire

Guiding questionnaire for the Radio Listeners Club

I. Sense of community ownership towards the borehole

1. To whom do you think the borehole belongs?

- Central government, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD)
- District Government
- Village Health and Water Committee (VHWC) / Water Point Committee (WPC) / Tap Committee (TC)
- Village Development Committee
- Area Development Committee or traditional Authority
- Beneficiaries
- Other

2. Who fixes minor problems when the borehole breaks down?

- Central government, Ministry of Agriculture, irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD)
- District Government
- Donors/NGOs
- Village Health and Water Committee (VHWC) / Water Point Committee (WPC) / Tap Committee (TC)
- Village Development Committee
- Area Development Committee or traditional Authority
- Beneficiaries
- Other

3. Who fixes major problems when the borehole breaks down?

- Central government, Ministry of Agriculture, irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD)
- District Government
- Donors/NGOs
- Village Health and Water Committee (VHWC) / Water Point Committee (WPC) / Tap Committee (TC)
- Area Mechanics

4. Who pays when the borehole needs to be repaired?

5. Do you know who an Area Mechanic is? If yes, please explain. Also, do you know which Area Mechanic is responsible for your borehole is?

6. Do you know where to buy spare parts for the borehole? Where is the nearest shop you can find spare parts?

7. Is there any cleaning roster to keep the borehole clean? If no, who do you think should clean and why?

8. Are community members paying regular water fees? Or how and when is it collected?

Annex 3: Feedback form

Feedback for Episode No ()

Date:	Name of RLC:	
Village Head	Name:	Tel:
Chair of RLC	Name:	Tel:
Secretary of RLC	Name:	Tel:
Functionality of the RLC	<input type="checkbox"/> Active <input type="checkbox"/> Not Active	

This form will be collected at the end of each episode. Please encourage your fellow villagers to gather in a house with radio and listen together to discuss the following questions:

No.	Questions
1	How many people in the village managed to listen to this episode?
2	What did you hear/learn in this episode?
3	Are there any actions that can be taken in your village? If yes what?
4	What impact is the radio having in the community? What changes can be essentially attributed to the radio?
5	Are there any questions or clarification needed?
6	Please rate the program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Bad

Annex 4: End-line survey questionnaire

Guiding questionnaire for the Radio Listeners Club during and after the broadcast of the O&M community radio programme

Date/Time:	Village Name:	TA:	RLC Name:
HSA in Charge:			
Village Head Man:			
Chair of WPC/VHWC:			
Chair of Radio Listening Club:			
Enumerator:			
Total number of Households:		Is Borehole functional? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, Since when.....	
Evaluation of the Radio Programme			
Q1	Was the Radio Listening Club able to listen to the Umoyo Wathu Programme every week? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Q2	If no in Q1, how many times have managed to listen? <input type="checkbox"/> Only one <input type="checkbox"/> 2 to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 to 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 to 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 16 to 20 <input type="checkbox"/> More than 21		
Q3	Are there any reasons for not being able to listen to the O&M Programme every week? <input type="checkbox"/> Date and/or time not convenient <input type="checkbox"/> There is no interest in the programme <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please explain: ➤		
Q4	How many members (in average) managed to listen to the O&M radio programme? ➤		
Evaluating the sense of ownership towards and level of understanding of the O&M radio content and actions taken by the villages			
Q5	To whom do you think the borehole belongs to? <input type="checkbox"/> Central government, Ministry of Agriculture, irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) <input type="checkbox"/> District Government <input type="checkbox"/> Village Health and Water Committee (VHWC)/Water Point Committee(WPC)/Tap Committee (TC) <input type="checkbox"/> Village Development Committee <input type="checkbox"/> Area Development Committee or traditional Authority <input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries <input type="checkbox"/> Other: women		

Q6	<p>Did the WPC/RLC have a meeting with users about water tariff setting after listening to the radio? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, IF NO- Why?</p> <p>➤</p>
Q7	<p>Was a water tariff set up? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, Why?</p> <p>➤</p>
Q8	<p>Were users contributing water tariff before the radio programme?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>➤</p>
Q9	<p>If yes in Q8,</p> <p>➤ How much was the water tariff:</p> <p>➤ Frequency of payment:</p> <p>➤ No of households that manage to pay:</p> <p>➤ Savings:</p>
Q10	<p>How much is the water tariff per household? and at what frequency is it collected?</p> <p>➤ MK; Frequency:</p>
Q11	<p>Number of households that paid the water tariff?</p> <p>➤</p>
Q12	<p>Total amount of fee collected so far:</p> <p>➤ Current Balance MK</p>
Q13	<p>For what purpose is the water tariff collected for?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Procuring worn out spare parts,</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Payment to AM for maintenance service,</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Procurement of cement for fence and/or soak away pit,</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other.....</p>
Q14	<p>Are you recording user's contributions in a book to identify the beneficiaries who paid for water?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, Why?</p> <p>➤</p>
Q15	<p>What penalty has been agreed on beneficiaries who fail to contribute water tariff for O&M?</p> <p>➤</p>
Q16	<p>Are you using a cash book when procuring spare parts and received water tariffs from beneficiaries?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, Why?</p> <p>➤</p>
Q17	<p>Do you know what an Area Mechanic is? If yes, please explain.</p> <p>➤</p>
Q18	<p>Do you know who the Area Mechanic responsible for your borehole is?</p> <p>➤</p>

Q19	Do you know where to buy spare parts for the borehole? Where is the nearest shop you can find spare parts? ➤
Q20	Has the community produced a song with O&M messages in the village's own traditional tune? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Q21	Is there a cleaning roster for keeping the borehole surrounding clean? If yes, please show <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Q22	Are you stocking hand pump spare parts and maintenance tools? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, which? <input type="checkbox"/> No ➤
Q23	What happen when the borehole breaks down? Who fix it? <input type="checkbox"/> Central government, Ministry of Agriculture, irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) <input type="checkbox"/> District Government <input type="checkbox"/> Donors/NGOs <input type="checkbox"/> Village Health and Water Committee (VHWC)/Water Point Committee(WPC) Caretakers <input type="checkbox"/> Village Development Committee <input type="checkbox"/> Area Development Committee or traditional Authority <input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries <input type="checkbox"/> Area Mechanics <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Q24	Are the caretakers conducting preventive maintenance? ➤ Daily checks: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ➤ Weekly checks: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ✓ Check that the flange bolts and nuts are tight ✓ Check that the fulcrum pin nuts and hanger pin nuts are tight ➤ Monthly checks: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ✓ Check if any fasteners or parts in the pump head are missing ✓ Check if any unusual noise is noticed ✓ Check if the pump stand is shaky during operation ✓ Check if there is leakage in the pump
Q25	Improvement observed in sources of pollution after the radio programme introduction Latrine: <input type="checkbox"/> Removed <input type="checkbox"/> No Change <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Refuse pit: <input type="checkbox"/> Removed <input type="checkbox"/> No Change <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Animal cage: <input type="checkbox"/> Removed <input type="checkbox"/> No Change <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Cultivation: <input type="checkbox"/> Removed <input type="checkbox"/> No Change <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Bath shelter: <input type="checkbox"/> Removed <input type="checkbox"/> No Change <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Any other improvement(s): ➤
Q26	Progress observed in the Fence <input type="checkbox"/> Newly constructed; <input type="checkbox"/> Repaired/Maintained <input type="checkbox"/> Other(); <input type="checkbox"/> No change
Q27	Progress observed in the Soak Away Pit <input type="checkbox"/> Newly constructed; <input type="checkbox"/> Repaired/Maintained <input type="checkbox"/> Other(); <input type="checkbox"/> No change
Q28	Observations:

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Visual Inspection of water facility

Code	Specific Information	Risk		Comments
		YES	NO	
1	Does the hand pump surrounding need cleaning? <input type="checkbox"/> Grassy <input type="checkbox"/> Rubbish and animal excreta in the surrounding <input type="checkbox"/> Dirty and slippery floor <input type="checkbox"/> Stagnant water <input type="checkbox"/> Other:			
2	Is there a latrine within 30 meters of the well?			
3	Is the nearest latrine on higher ground than the well?			
4	Are there any sources of pollution within 30 meters of the well? If yes, what sources? <input type="checkbox"/> Latrine <input type="checkbox"/> Refuse pit <input type="checkbox"/> Bath shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Cultivation <input type="checkbox"/> Animal cage <input type="checkbox"/> Other:			
5	Is the hand pump drainage channel faulty (e.g., broken, permitting stagnant water)?			
6	Is there inadequate fencing around the installation, which would allow animals in?			
7	Is the cement floor less than 1 meter radius all around the head of the hand pump?			
8	Are there any cracks on the cement floor around the water point?			
9	Is the hand pump loose at the point of attachment to base (which could permit water to enter the casing)?			
10	Are the walls of the well inadequately sealed at any point for 3 meters below ground level?			

Pictures

Make sure the following are photographed:

1. Functionality of borehole (water running from the borehole)
2. Sources of pollution: Latrine, Cultivation.
3. Fence and soak away (if present)
4. Missing spare parts
5. Stock of spare parts (if available)
6. Cash book or any type of record keeping conducted by the WPCs

Annex 5: Scripts of Radio Episodes

1st EPISODE: Under the Community Based Management Programme in Malawi, communities are responsible for the operation and maintenance of their borehole

VESTER CHUNGA:

It is now time to listen to Umoyo Wathu Programme here at Mudziwathu Radio Station; the purpose of the programme is to increase community ownership and responsibility towards their boreholes with an aim of making sure that everyone is using safe water and having a healthy life.

The programme is being produced by Mudziwanthu Radio Station with the financial support from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and in partnership with the government of Malawi. The programme is aired on Tuesday morning at 11:30 and repeated on Saturday afternoon at 2:30. You will be with me Vester Chunga and my colleague Emmanuel Zandonda

INTERVIEW BETWEEN DWDO MIKE CHILIMMADZI AND THE PRESENTER EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you introduce yourself and what you do before we start our chat?

MIKE CHILIMMADZI

I am Mike Chilimadzi the District Water Development Officer for Mchinji.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you explain what CBM training is

MIKE CHILIMMADZI

I can briefly explain about CBM training that it is giving ownership to the Villagers that they can be able to conduct all issues concerning boreholes by themselves.

Not so long the Government was providing water to the villages who they felt were in need of water and this system is called (Supply Driven) and it was proved to be a wrong idea as the villagers weren't able to take care of their boreholes by themselves and mostly they would carelessly use it because the villagers thought that the borehole is the property of the government and are the ones to do the repairs/maintenance if needed. The system has now changed and the Government now provides water to the villagers who have asks for it and this is where the term CBM comes from.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you shade more light on how the Government was facing problems with the supply Driven system

MIKE CHILIMMADZI

Government was facing problems with the system they were currently using called supply Driven and the problems were so many but I will just explain as an example, if someone gives you something you don't need /want it becomes so difficult to take care of it since you didn't want it in the first place but if you are given something which you asked for it and had been given to you, you takes care of that thing and you even attempt to fix it if a minor problem has occurred with it.

Previously, the government was doing water project by giving the villagers the boreholes not according villagers will, the villagers were failing to take care of their borehole and were even failing to do minor repairs by themselves and thus is why a lot of abandoned boreholes are found in most villages. Sometimes the government manages to visit some of the borehole but cannot manage to visit all boreholes in the whole of Mchinji district as they are many, so some of the villages opted to turn back to other sources of water like hand dug wells if the government is taking time to fix their borehole and this resulting to an increase of water borne diseases and even death.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

How do you think the Project will give back the ownership of boreholes to the community?

MIKE CHILIMMADZI

There are certain procedures which are followed whenever the community have received boreholes and the first step is to train them in CBM and this training is given to the Water point Committees formed by villagers themselves, this committee is trained on how to do minor and major repairs of their boreholes. Mostly these repairs needs money for purchasing spare parts which need replacement so they are taught to have plans on how they can raise funds amongst the villagers to be able to buy those spares by themselves. The spare parts are specifically found in Trading Centres and even Mchinji Boma but are specific shop where to get them. The main reason of this project is to give villagers power of their boreholes so that whenever they have a problem they can be able to fix by themselves and not waiting for the Government or Donors who gave them that borehole to come and fix it .

There is also another procedure which the WPC follow if they have failed to repair their borehole and thus to contact their Area Mechanics which were put in place by the Government to assist the villagers whenever they have major problem. If the area Mechanics failed again it is when the Government comes in to assist.

VESTER CHUNGA

That was the District Water Officer for Mchinji Mike Chilimadzi explaining more about CBM trainings. Before

main reason why many boreholes are not functioning, even in CBM the WPC are trained and taught to inform their fellow villagers the importance of contributing water fee in advance so that they can be able to do repairs by themselves immediately they have a problem with their boreholes because the money will always be available.

EMMAUNEL ZANDONDA

Can you please emphasis on the issue concerning ownership of boreholes, because it seems in some villages people still think that the Government or NGO which constructed the boreholes in their villages are also the ones to do repairs for them.

MIKE CHILIMMADZI

I am insisting that the villagers are the owners of the boreholes and are supposed to do the repairs by themselves, I am not saying that the Government cannot come in if the problem is big and the villagers have failed no, the Government can come in to assist them if the problem is too big for the villagers to overcome it but there are some procedures which are followed. There are some simple breakdowns which villagers fail to repair their borehole and yet the spare part which is needed can only cost them just K500 but due lack of coordination between the villagers they end up failing to overcome those simple breakdowns.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you explain some more reasons why some boreholes are not functioning apart from the ones you have said earlier.

MIKE CHILIMMADZI

There is many reason and some of them are:-

- ❖ Poor operation of the borehole and this is mainly caused by children
- ❖ Vandalism is also another reason these are caused by ignorant people who do not care about development projects

There are many boreholes that are not functioning in many T/A in Mchinji and these can differ in percentages i.e. T/A Mkanda can differ with T/A Mavwere.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

If the Community do not have a WPC and their borehole have stopped functioning, who do they report if they are found in this kind of situation?

MIKE CHILIMMADZI

Every area have Area Mechanic which are supposed to visit each and every borehole within his/her catchment area, and the villagers are supposed to report their problems to them, the Area Mechanics are paid by the villagers' after doing a proper job and they also work hand in hand with the Water Office and are asked to report to the office whenever they meet a problem they have failed to repair. We are now in a process of telling the **ADC** to involve Area Mechanic whenever they have meetings with the villagers so that they should be known to the villagers and in so doing the villagers will know where and to whom to report their problems on issues concerning boreholes, there are 21 Area Mechanics in Mchinji and they are found in each and every T/A and there are plans to add the number of Area Mechanics to 23.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

When a borehole is given to a community, the villagers through WPC are supposed to be trained in CMB and mostly more years passed without these communities receiving a refresher training, how do you think this can really encourage the communities to safe and hygienic water all the time?

MIKE CHILIMMADZI

Indeed what you are saying is true, sometimes 5 to 10 years can pass before these WPC receives another training and mostly they found that these WPC are not active anymore and even some have died or transferred to other villages, the Government have planned that the WPC should receive refresher training frequently so that they should be kept reminded on proper issues to follow concerning boreholes.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you specify the actual shops where spare parts are found?

MIKE CHILIM'MADZI

There is an NGO called InterAide which works directly with the shop owners of Afridev spare parts and these spare parts are mainly found in Trading Centres and these are Matutu, Kamwendo, Waliranji, Mkanda, Bua, Chiosya, Mikundi, Kapiri and Chithumba, there was also a shop in Kaingwazanga but stopped stocking spare parts due to poor sales.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What advise can you give the Villagers that have non-functional boreholes and are using other sources of water like hand dug wells?

MIKE CHILIM'MADZI

These Communities should first of all seek their Area mechanic and if they do not know him, they should meet the HSA in their area, because these HSA have all information concerning Area Mechanics and where they are found, it is really important to meet Area Mechanics because they have skills on how to reassemble and assemble the borehole and through that they can know the exact problem of their borehole and the specific spare parts which are needed. It is not always that when a borehole has stopped functioning it needs huge amount of money to be fixed, there are some situations which are minor but these can be identified by skilled people only.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN WPC MEMBERS OF GOMANI 1 AND THE EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you introduce yourselves before we start our chat.

BENADETTA SOKO

Treasure

IREEN KALINDE

Secretary

AUGUSTINE KABOWA

Vice Chairman

INTERVIEWEE

Our borehole was constructed in 1993 and was constructed by JICA and that is almost 29 years has passed since it was constructed. We have been meeting problems and we worked on these problems immediately, for us to continue using clean and safe water all the time.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

How did JICA thought of giving you a borehole? Did you ask for it?

INTERVIEWEE

No, we did not asked for it but JICA saw the way we struggling to find water as we were using River/Dambo water and sometimes hand dug wells and since the JICA had a project of providing boreholes to the needy, that was how we became one of the villages to be chosen.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Who is the owner of your borehole?

INTERVIEWEE

The borehole is for them the villagers since it was given to us and that we do everything by ourselves like doing repairs, cleaning. We used to contribute K20 every household whenever repairs were needed but since we learnt new idea from JICA O & M project that we should be contributing water fee in advance and that we should not wait until we have a problem that was when we agreed raise the fee from K20 to K100 per HH/month so that whenever we want to do repairs, money should be readily available.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

How do you take care of your borehole?

INTERVIEWEE

We take care of our borehole by cleaning the borehole and the surrounding every day and that we have constructed a fence which is also part of taking care of our borehole, we also repair our borehole immediately when it is broken down thus also part taking care of it. We started constructing the fence in September 2013 and finish in it December 2013 and we used the money we were contributing to construct this fence we have at our borehole, nobody gave us cash, we did it by ourselves.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What are the importance of having safe and clean water in your homes all the time?

INTERVIEWEE

Using safe and clean water protect us from catching diseases like diarrhoea and ever since we started using borehole water the children in our village are healthy and they don't get sick now and then.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Are the WPC members the only people responsible for cleaning the borehole all the time?

INTERVIEWEE

Everyone in the village takes part in the cleaning and there are 95 households in this village, so we give turns to each other.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Where do you purchase spare parts whenever you need them and who repairs your borehole?

INTERVIEWEE

JICA O&M Project gave us a form consists of the list of all shops that stocks spare parts here in Mchinji regarding the one who repairs our borehole when it has broken down are the Caretaker who does simple repairs but if they fails there is an Area Mechanic who does that and his name is Mr Ellias Mumba and he is paid according to the work he has done.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What are the importance of having a WPC?

INTERVIEWEE

It is very important to have a WPC because they are like leaders and they guide the villagers on issues concerning boreholes, like mobilizing villagers to contribute to water fee, informing the villagers if there is a need to do repairs to their boreholes.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Before we finish our chat, can you advice your fellow villagers who does not do what you are doing in this village?

INTEVIEWEE

Water is Life hence needs proper care, I am advising our neighbouring villagers to copy what we are doing here at Gomani 1 i.e., contribution water fee in advance so that they should continuously have safe and clean water all the time, I am also advising them that if they have a not functional borehole, they should tell the Area Mechanics to check their boreholes and rectify the problem and that way it will be easier for them to repaired.

EMAMANUEL ZANDONDA

That was how we chatted with Gomani1 WPC, what about you, what do you do when your borehole is broken down? Remember that Water is Life.

Umoyo Wathu Programme comes to you with an aim of increasing community ownership of boreholes so that each and every one using the borehole should have access to clean and safe water. This programme is coming to you through Mudziwathu Radio and is sponsored by Japan International Cooperation agency (JICA) in collaboration with the Government of Malawi and it is aired every Tuesday at 11:30 am and repeated on Saturdays at 14:30 pm. I have been your presenter Vester Chunga and the producer of our programme is Emmanuel Zandonda.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Who is the responsible person to check how the money is being contributed?

MEMBE PHIRI

Each and every borehole is expected to have a committee and the committee is the one to look into those issues and of course lead by the Village Headman, if there is a situation that needs spare parts but they don't have money, the Water Point Committee mobilize the community lead by the Village Headman to inform the people how much money is needed for them to start contributing.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Other listeners who are listening to this programme don't have any idea on how they can introduce the system of contributing water fee, can you give advice to such kind of listeners.

MEMBE PHIRI

For this to be possible the Village Head and the WPC need to play a very big role in encouraging the communities and educate them about the importance of contributing water fee for the them to be able to use safe and hygienic water all the time, they should not wait until their borehole stops, they should contribute in advance for them to have money readily available to be able to do repairs immediately when needed. I am also encourage the communities not to always keep hard cash but they should purchase fast worn out spare parts and keep them and some of these spare parts are bobbin, U-seal, bush bearing O-ring etc.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Some people has a tendency of relying on the Government or NGOs to do repairs for them, what advices can you give such kind of people?

MEMBE PHIRI

He I am encouraging such people to work hand in hand with WPC, in so doing they can learn and understand the advantages of contributing to water fee and having safe and hygienic water all the time.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you give us some of the advantages of contributing water fee in advance.

MEMBE PHIRI

There are many advantages and some of them are:-

- ❖ You are able to buy spare parts at cheap/fair price because as you prices are not stable nowadays due to Malawi Kwacha devaluation as the prices keep on changing now and then.
- ❖ The other advantage is that when you have money readily available and your borehole has stopped functioning, you are able to repair it

right away because money to purchase spares is already there.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What about the disadvantages of not contributing water fee in advance?

MEMBE PHIRI

If you wait until your borehole stops functioning you can meet with a lot of problem and some of them are:-

- ❖ People cannot always have money in their pockets, so the time you will be waiting for the some people to have money , you can opt in using other sources of water such as hand dug wells, rivers, dambos, and mostly the waters are contaminated and in so doing you can end up catching diseases and spend more on medication.
- ❖ You can end up buying expensive spare parts as you will not have spare parts kept in advance so you may end up spending more on parts which were cheaper long time ago.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you give advice to some Village Heads who are reluctant in advising their communities on the goodness of contributing water fee.

MEMBE PHIRI

Village Heads should know that this is time to change, they need to work hand in hand with their WPC and their villagers in encouraging each other to use safe and hygienic water which comes from the borehole. They need to take care of their boreholes by themselves not to wait for the Government or NGOs to repairs for them.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Some communities have non-functional boreholes and they don't know what to do while other have functional boreholes but they are not contributing water fee. What advice can you give to both stopped villages?

MEMBE PHIRI

Most of the villages received CBM training soon after their boreholes were constructed and they should use those skills they learnt

from those CBM trainings and one of them is to contribute to water fee so that they should always have money in their accounts, to be able to repair their boreholes immediately they have stopped functioning. As for those with non-functional boreholes, they should find out what exactly went wrong and contribute money and repair it, they should stop using contaminated water which can cause diseases.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN WATER POINT COMMITTEE AND RADIO LISTENERS CLUB MEMBERS OF GOMANI VILLAGE TA ZULU AND THE PRESENTER EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you introduce yourselves before we start.

**GLYCELINA LUPIYA
MERVIS JERE
LEVISON MWALE
LENARD MWALE
GERTRUDE ZULU
LUWIZA ZULU
LUCIAL BANDA**

Member of WPC and Radio Listeners Club
Radio Listeners Club Member
Radio listeners Club member
WPC member
WPC member
Radio Listeners Club member
Radio Listeners Club member

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Who repairs your borehole when it is broken down

INTERVIEWEE

When our borehole is broken down, we contribute money and buy spare parts by ourselves.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

How much does every household contribute.

INTERVIEWEE

We contribute K200 per household.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Does every household manages to contribute that money

INTERVIEWEE

Not all household manages to contribute.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What if some of the households fail to contribute as contributing water fee is the responsibility of everyone.

INTERVIEWEE

Some people are difficult and they don't pay but there is nothing we do to these people, our borehole was constructed in 1998 but it breaks down now and then and mostly it

stays for a long time without being repaired so we depend on another hand dug borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

who is the person responsible for keeping the money contributed by the villagers?

INTERVIEWEE

We selected one person within the village to look into these issues whenever contributions have been made, the money is kept with the purpose of buying spare parts.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

In some villages there have WPC and they selected a treasure and he is the one that does that kind of duties, whilst your village, you only selected someone to be keeping money for you, do you trust that person?

INTERVIEWEE

Previously we had a WPC but due to some disagreements it was dissolved.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What kind of disagreement?

INTERVIEWEE

There was lack of trust amongst us.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Do you contribute to water fee in advance or do you wait until your borehole has broken down.

INTERVIEWEE

We contribute whenever repairs are needed we don't contribute in advance.

VESTER CHUNGA

Listeners, what do you do in your areas when it comes to contribution of water fee? Do you wait until you have a problem to contribute or do you collect in advance in readiness of any problem that may occur? Contribution of water fee in advance is very important as you will have money readily available for any repairs which may be needed and remember that contribution of water fee is the responsibility of everyone and in doing so you will be able to repair your boreholes by yourselves.

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EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What are the benefits of using hygienic water?

INTERVIEWEE

when drinking/using safe and hygienic water that comes from the borehole, we are able to do development activities in our village since we don't get sick now and then as the water we use is protected.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

This question goes to you women, what are the importance of having hygienic water in your homes as mainly the ones who is associated with water than men?

INTERVIEWEE

using hygienic and safe water in their homes is very important because every member of the household is assured of having a healthy life.

INTERVIEWEE

When we are using hygienic and safe water in our homes, we do not get sick and we are able to do other important things without disturbances.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What are some of the good practices which can help you to continuously use safe and hygienic water.

INTERVIEWEE

We need to take care of our boreholes and clean the surrounding, even in our homes, and we need to always have clean homes.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

There are some people who uses water from the borehole but they don't care about keeping the water clean when they bring the water back at their homes, what message can you give these people?

INTERVIEWEE

They are supposed to cover the water when taking it in their homes and even in their homes they should still cover the water and they should have a special clean cup to use whenever they are drawing water from the bucket where water is kept.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

In some villages they have functional boreholes but they don't take care cleaning the boreholes reaching the point that visitors do not have the desire to drinking water from that borehole, what do you do to your borehole and the surrounding for you to have a clean borehole and the surrounding?

INTERVIEWEE

We make sure we clean the surrounding every day and we have a soak away pit and all the waste water goes straight into that pit, we have stones inside the soak away pit and we clean now and then by removing the stone, we also make sure that we remove all the weeds grown near our borehole.

INTERVIEWEE

We clean our borehole every day and we have a duty roster which we follow.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Does all the villagers manages to obey the roster and can you shed more light on the penalties you give to those that do not obey the duty roster?

INTERVIEWEE

The penalty given is to do the cleaning in 2 consecutive days, and if he/she is not willing to do that then that person is required to pay K100.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Is this true could one woman agree that this is really true because the one who has answered me is a man.

INTERVIEWEE

It is everyone's responsibility so in order for all of us to drink hygienic water, we need to take care of our borehole and mostly when people fail to do the cleaning, they indeed receive a penalty.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Do you know about the consequences of using unhygienic water?

INTERVIEWEE

We can catch water borne diseases like diarrhea and bilharzia because unhygienic water contains germs which can cause such kind of diseases.

INTERVIEWEE

If you are drinking/ using unhygienic water, you are bound to suffer from water borne diseases and apart from that you cannot do any development activities in your home or community as you will be getting sick now and then, if a father or mother is sick, everything will come to a standstill in that house.

INTERVIEWEE

When using unhygienic water you can get sick and die in the course so the community will lose an important person who could have been involved in developing the community.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Some villagers have boreholes but they don't maintain the surrounding clean, what advice can you give to such kind of people especially women who are the frequent users of water?

INTERVIEWEE

People need to change especially women, if a woman is involved in this kind of behavior it means even at home she does the same hence their families can easily catch diseases. Some women have a tendency of covering water with leaves in the process the water can get contaminated as some of those leaves may contain germs which can cause diseases.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

This question will go to women, Can you give advice to your fellow women who have a tendency of washing baby nappies and kitchen utensils at the borehole.

INTERVIEWEE

These women should stop that tendency and instead they should do the washing at their homes as the borehole is a place which is expected to be clean all the time.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can one member say his/her words to finalise all what has been discussed concerning the importance of drinking /using safe and hygienic water all the time.

INTERVIEWEE

Since our borehole doesn't have a fence; we are planning to mold the bricks so that we should construct a fence to avoid livestock and children messing up with our borehole and the surrounding.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

You as the Chair of the Radio listeners Club can you say final remarks on what we have discussed during the interview.

CHAIR OF THE RLC

I am appealing to all women who were listening to the programme and all who use borehole water to start contributing to water fee. There are some people who are reluctant in contributing water fee whenever their boreholes have stopped functioning, these people only need the borehole when it is functioning and I am advising them to stop that bad behavior as nobody will come to do repairs for

a soak away pit and the waste water inside the soak away pit must not be seen, meaning that the soak away pit must be covered and in so doing there's will be no room for mosquitoes to breed inside the soak away pit thereby preventing diseases like Malaria.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Is it recommended to wash Nappies and kitchen utensils at the borehole as this has proved to be a tendency for many women.

MIKE CHILIM'MADZI

It is not recommended to wash baby nappies and kitchen utensils as this may leave germs which can contaminate water from the borehole which is hygienic and safe water to be use and can last safe longer.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Are there are any ways on taking care of water from the boreholes apart from cleaning the borehole and the surrounding area so that each and every time people should be using clean and hygienic water.

MIKE CHILIM'MADZI

Taking care of borehole means it should be functioning all the time, a borehole cannot function continuously if the owners of the borehole doesn't have materials to repair/maintain their borehole, if a borehole has stopped functioning. Villagers are expected to repair their boreholes by themselves and the materials cannot be found if the villagers are not contributing water fee, so what is required is for communities to work hand in hand with WPC so that they can have money and be able to buy spares for their boreholes when needed.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Some listeners who are listening to this programme are reluctant in taking care of their boreholes and cleaning the surrounding area. What advice can you give such kind of people?

MIKE CHILIMMADZI

Villagers should take care of their borehole and maintain a clean surrounding area. It is very important because water is life but if it's not being cared, the same water can become hazardous.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you give your final remarks concerning drinking/using hygienic water all the time.

MIKE CHILIM'MADZI

By using hygienic water, people are assured that they cannot catch diseases and therefore it is the responsibility of everyone to drink hygienic water to avoid water borne diseases because if one is sick that person will not be able to do any development activities in his/her family and the community too and at the same time he/she might be killing the future of his children.

VESTER CHUNGA

Listeners remember that you were listening to an interview where District Water Officer for Mchinji Mr. Chilimadzi was explaining more on the importance of using/drinking safe and hygiene water all the time, I am hoping that people will start taking care of their boreholes and the surrounding after hearing the interview.

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EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Is it true that boreholes belongs to the communities who uses the borehole and not the Government or NGOs who constructed them?

INTERVIEWEE

Yes it is true that the borehole belongs to the villagers as it was given to them by the Government.

INTERVIEWEE

Soon after the borehole is handed over to the villagers, they are told by the Government to take care of the boreholes by themselves, and repairs if required, they need to contribute water fee so that they should be able to do purchase spare parts.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

According to how you have answered, it showed that you knows that villagers are owners of boreholes. However, there are some listeners who still think that boreholes are owned by the Government and NGOs who constructed those boreholes. Can you tell us how you get this borehole?

INTERVIEWEE

When we saw that there was a need for us to have a borehole we reported the matter to the VDC and the VDC reported the matter to the ADC who reported the matter to the District Assembly. The District Assembly visited them and saw that indeed there was a need for them to have a borehole since they were finding difficulties to have hygienic/safe water and they gave us the borehole. When the Government was handling over the borehole to them, they advise us to take care of it as it belongs to us, and we were told that nobody will come to do repairs for us and we were asked to find means on how those repairs will be done.

INTERVIEWEE

once a borehole is given to them it belongs to them, so anything concerning operation and maintenance are supposed to be done by them.

A borehole cannot come without asking for it, so if it is given to you, it becomes your responsibility to take care of that borehole.

INTERVIEWEE

When s borehole is given to you, it means it belongs to you that is why everything concerning repairing is done by the villagers through the WPC. If it doesn't belong to the villagers, then they would have been reporting to the Government on each and every problem occurred with the borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

How do you take care of your borehole as you have said that the borehole you have in your village belongs to you and not the Government.

INTERVIEWEE

Someone answered that in order to take a borehole there is a need of having a WPC. A WPC is responsible for seeing issues of boreholes like cleaning. He added that they have a WPC which also sees on these issues in their village, they have a duty roster which they follow and if the surrounding of a borehole has grown with weeds, it is the Committee who mobilize people to remove the weeds, and if someone is not obeying he/she is taken to the Village Head and is dealt with accordingly. He added that they also have a soak way pit where all waste water goes. Inside the soak away there are stones which are cleaned now and then to avoid mosquito breeding which can cause diseases like malaria.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

There are some people who agree that the borehole belongs to the villagers but do not take part in any activities concerning their boreholes. What do you do with such people if found in your village.

INTERVIEWEE

If such kind of people are found in our village, the WPC talks to him/her and educate him/her on the importance of taking part in any borehole activities. If the discussions yield nothing, then that person is taken to the Village Head where he/she is dealt with accordingly.

INTERVIEWEE

If someone is found he /she is given a penalty by the Village Head, and sometime he/she is banned from using the borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Of what importance for the community to have the ownership of their borehole instead of the Government or NGOs having the ownership of boreholes.

INTERVIEWEE

When it used to be owned by the Government, and is broken down needed to be repaired, it was taking a long time for them to come and repair the borehole, but since the Government gave the ownership of boreholes to the villagers, we are able to do repairs immediately when it has broken down

and we are able to continuously enjoy using hygienic water.

INTERVIEWEE

Government is like a parent, and when a parent give you something they expects you to take care of that thing by yourself since you are the one who will be using it, so this same applies with the government giving borehole to communities and are expected to take care of these boreholes by themselves.

INTERVIEWEE

All WPC should make sure that they keep spare parts so that when a problem comes, they should immediately repair their borehole for people in their villages to continuously use hygienic and safe water and not going back to unprotected sources of water while waiting their borehole to be repaired.

INTERVIEWEE

The Government has responsibility of giving communities new boreholes and they cannot manage to revisit them and do repairs for them, so every village is expected to do operation and maintenance of their boreholes by themselves.

INTERVIEWEE

We need to take care of our boreholes by ourselves and there's also a need of constructing fences to avoid livestock and children playing near the borehole.

VESTER CHUNGA

Listeners remember that you were listening to an interview from Zulu Village TA Zulu where people from that village were discussing regarding the ownership of boreholes, what about you? What do you think concerning the ownership of boreholes?

INTERVIEW BETWEEN AN OFFICER AT MCHINJI DISTRICT WATER OFFICE AND EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you introduce yourself before we start our chat for listeners to know who you are?

CHARLES CHAWINGA

I am Charles Chawinga and I am working at the Mchinji District Water Office.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Some people are saying that they are the owners of the boreholes but others doesn't believes that they are the owners of the boreholes in their villages, can you emphasize on the real owners of the borehole?

CHARLES CHAWINGA

Each and every borehole in a village is owned by villagers and the Government introduced the CMB concept whereby giving ownership of boreholes to the villagers when handing over the borehole to them, so everything concerning operation and maintenance of boreholes should also be done by villagers. Villagers are supposed to select a WPC soon after the borehole is handed over to them. This committee is expected to receive training and one of the issues to be taught is to have ownership of boreholes and is told that everything concerning operation and maintenance of boreholes is supposed to be done by them. This message is also applied to WPC in some villages who did not received any training when their boreholes were handed over to them, they should know that these boreholes are theirs hence the need of doing operation and maintenance of boreholes by themselves.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

How can the communities take care of their boreholes for them to continuously have safe and hygienic water?

CHARLES CHAWINGA

The Water Point Committee has a responsibility to see that they have money all the time so that whenever repairs are needed they should be able to do them immediately. Communities have a responsibility to monitor their boreholes and be able to do preventative maintenance, if the problem is too much for them, the Area Mechanics in their area should be notified so that the problem can be fixed. It is not recommended to leave minor problems unattended as this may cause major problem in the long run which can require a lot of money to repair them.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Some Water Point committees who received CMB training many years ago, are not yet to receive refresher courses, is this not the main cause for many boreholes not to function and thereby encouraging villagers to use unprotected sources of water?

CHARLES CHAWINGA

Indeed the Government is aware of these situations were a committee trained many years ago are not receiving refresher courses and the

Government is looking into those issues and soon they will be sorted out.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What are your final remarks on what we have discussed concerning the ownership of boreholes?

CHARLES CHAWINGA

Listeners should know that the borehole which are in the areas are theirs, I am encouraged the communities and WPC to have responsibility of making sure that their boreholes are functioning all the time, they should not allow children and livestock to play near their borehole as they may contaminate the water, everyone has a responsibility to monitor their boreholes to avoid minor problems that could develop into major problems.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What are some of the problems the communities may face if they do not have ownership towards their boreholes because some people still have the mind that the boreholes belongs to the Government and the NGOs who constructed them.

CHARLES CHAWINGA

In Mchinji there are about 2,200 boreholes, so if each and every village is expecting that the Government should come and do repairs for them, this is impossible, the Government can come only if the problem is too big that even the Area Mechanic have failed to repair it, nowadays with the coming of CBM concept, everything concerning operation and maintenance of boreholes is done by the villagers themselves.

VESTER CHUNGA

Listeners, remember that you were listening to Charles Chawinga an officer in Mchinji Water office talking about the community ownership towards their boreholes. I hope that after listening to the programme everyone will now take the borehole in your village as yours.

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EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What kind of problem do you face as your borehole is not functioning?

INTERVIEWEE

We are lacking hygienic and safe water, and are catching diseases like diarrhea, even our children are getting sick now and then.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

When exactly did your borehole stopped functioning?

INTERVIEWEE

It's been three years since our borehole stopped functioning and our lives is in danger as we are relying on unprotected sources of water which is not safe to use.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What is the exact problem with your borehole?

INTERVIEWEE

We don't know what the actual problem, there is no togetherness between us the villagers that is why we are failing to rectify the problem and find a means on how we can repair it.

INTERVIEWEE

We are facing a lot of problems and we are getting sick frequently so we would like to ask the government if they can repair our borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

The Government is encouraging communities to do repairs by themselves as the boreholes belongs to the communities soon after constructed and it is handed over to them thereby giving the ownership of those boreholes to the communities. Is the Government saying the truth on the ownership of the boreholes?

INTERVIEWEE

What the Government is saying cannot be true and can also be true in another way, government is supposed to visit the villagers now and then and see how they are coping with their boreholes given to them but since our borehole was handed over to us, the government have never visited us. Even the Water Point Committee of our borehole though not active, tells the villagers to contribute money so that their borehole can be repaired but nothing is being done as the villagers are not interested to contribute.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

How are you coping without hygienic water?

INTERVIEWEE

We are facing a lot of problems and even though they are relying on unprotected sources of water like Dambo and hand dug wells, the water which is there is unhygienic as

some people wash baby nappies on the same wells and in so doing we are exposing ourselves to waterborne diseases by using that water but since we don't have a choice, we are still using the same water.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What do you think will happen to your village if you will continue to live without hygienic water?

INTERVIEWEE

Our village is in a big trouble as waterborne diseases are almost everywhere as a result death is also happening frequently.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

How can you overcome your problem as you have a borehole but it is not functioning?

INTERVIEWEE

There's a need for us and the whole villagers to have a meeting with our village Head where we should discuss on how we can contribute money so that we can buy spare parts for our borehole and repair it.

INTERVIEWEE

Our Village Head is a good person who understands the situation we are in, but it seems the villagers are reluctant to start contributing money for repairs, some have already started contributing while others are not willing to do so.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Do you have any plans of repairing your borehole?

INTERVIEWEE

Yes, have plans of repairing our borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What are the importance of using hygienic water?

INTERVIEWEE

By using hygienic water you are assured of having a healthy life and you are able to prevent waterborne disease, you are also able to do your day to day activities as you have no any hindrance as everyone in your family have healthy lives.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Some communities have functional boreholes but they do not take care of their boreholes, what advice can you give such people so that they should never face the kind of problems that Kamphande villagers are facing?

INTERVIEWEE

Communities that have functional boreholes should take care of their boreholes as water is life, if they are not taking care of their boreholes they will breakdown and they will start using unhygienic water and in so doing exposing themselves to waterborne diseases.

INTERVIEWEE

These communities should start taking care of their boreholes by cleaning the surrounding, they should also do

preventative maintenance as this will prevent major problems to occur because in doing preventative maintenance they will be able to rectify and repair minor problems with their boreholes.

INTERVIEWEE

These communities should attend refresher CBM training frequently so that they should learn more about boreholes for them to avoid permanent breakdowns with their boreholes.

INTERVIEWEE

These communities should also teach their children on how to operate their borehole to avoid breakdowns which sometimes happen due to poor operation.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What are your final words on what we have discussed?

INTERVIEWEE

We will sit down with fellow villagers and agree on how contributions should be done, we are also asking organizations to help us to repair our borehole for us to start using hygienic water.

INTERVIEWEE

We have only one borehole in our village and it is the same one which is not functioning so we are asking organizations to assist us in constructing another borehole for us because this one will not be enough even if it can be repaired.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

You as Village Man, what are your final works regarding what we were discussing?

VILLAGE HEAD

I am advising my fellow Village Headmen to take part in issues concerning water as some people don't know the importance of taking care in terms of operation and maintenance of boreholes in their areas. Communities are responsible for operation and maintenance of their boreholes and I am telling the communities that they are the owners of the boreholes in their community and that the Government gave them the ownership of the boreholes in their areas soon after the boreholes were handed over to them, so everything concerning operation and maintenance should be done by them.

VESTER CHUNGA

Listeners, remember that you have been listening to an interview Emmanuel Zandonada had with the villagers of Kaphande Village where they were explaining the problems they are facing ever since their borehole stopped functioning, what about the listeners whom your boreholes are functioning, are you going to allow that situation to happen to your village as well?

INTERVIEW BETWEEN AN OFFICER FROM MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION, Mr. CRISPIN SONGOLA AND EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you introduce yourself and what you do before we start out chat?

CRISPIN SONGOLA

I am Crispin Songola and I am the advisor on issues concerning water so that people should use hygienic water and that they should have ownership to their boreholes and piped water.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you explain about ownership as the Government is encouraging communities in having ownership of their boreholes.

CRISPIN SONGOLA

Having ownership of water sources is very important and it gives full responsibility of that water point. People should have ownership of their borehole in the same way they have ownership on their properties such as home, motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles, wheel barrow and even clothes which they have full responsibility toward those things. I have worked in several districts in the Southern region of Malawi and these districts are Phalombe, Mulanje, Nsanje and these districts have boreholes and piped water systems and communities are also encouraged to take full responsibility of these water sources in terms of ownership.

People who are using the boreholes are responsible for taking care of these boreholes in terms of operation and maintenance as the same way they can take ownership of the properties they have in their homes.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you clarify more on how the communities can take a borehole as the way they take their properties in their homes; since borehole is not only for one person but for many people and mostly when something is being used by many, others are reluctant in taking care of that thing.

CRISPIN SONGOLA

It is possible to take care of the borehole as the way you can take any property in your home, this should start when you are drawing water either piped or borehole water, you need to take these water sources as yours and this can be conducted through coordinating on the usage of that water point and your involvement in operation and maintenance. It is very important for every borehole to have a WPC and those committees should have all the necessary books (records) where details like number of beneficiaries, number of the ones who are able to contribute water fee

are written and even the spare parts which have been bought in advance should be recorded in book as it is also important to buy spare parts in advance rather than keeping hard cash.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you explain more on the advantage of keeping spare parts than keeping hard cash?

CRISPIN SONGOLA

If the communities prefer keeping hard cash, it is better for them to open a bank account but not all communities can manage to open bank accounts and they may end up keeping that money at the treasure's house who can meet some financial problems in his/or her home and can be tempted to use that money with an aim of refunding the money at a later date.

Sometimes the money is kept by the Village head, but he/she can also meet financial problem in his/her home and can be tempted to use the money with the hope of refunding the money later. Unfortunately the borehole breakdown can occur anytime which will require money before have been refunded by those who used it.

According to our tradition, as the Village Head is given much respect, it is not possible to persuade the Village Head to refund the money and in the end those people will be forced to use unhygienic water while waiting the Village Head to refund the money.

Another disadvantage of keeping money instead of spare parts is that spare parts keeps on increasing in price, so mostly the money kept will not be enough to purchase spare parts which was at a fair cost some few days ago.

Keeping spare parts can also have advantage as anyone cannot tamper with the spare parts being kept unless he/she sells those spare parts but this cannot be possible as market for spare parts are hard to find.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What advice can you give to people who doesn't take part in any operation and maintenance of boreholes in their villages?

CRISPIN SONGOLA

The communities should participating in operation and maintenance of their boreholes as they will be the ones to suffer if their boreholes stop functioning permanently.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What are the importance of using hygienic and safe water from the borehole and piped systems.

CRISPIN SONGOLA

According to the Ministry of Health, one of the diseases which are so difficult to overcome are waterborne diseases and these diseases are; Cholera, diarrhea and bilharzia, so if a person gets sick he/she can never take part in any development activities happening in the country, having hygienic water can contribute in having a developed country.

CRISPIN SONGOLA

I am thanking Mudziwathu crew for thinking of bringing this topic we have discussed today so that people should know the importance of taking care of water and having ownership of the sources of water they are using especially boreholes.

VESTER CHUNGA

Listeners, remember that you were listening to an interview with Crispin Songola, an officer of MoAIWD, and the radio producer, Emmanuel Zandonda, who were discussing the importance of using hygienic water and having ownership of sources of water especially boreholes.

I believe that all the listeners will now take full responsibility towards boreholes your communities so that you should continuously have hygienic water all the time.

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CHAIR OF THE WPC

Indeed at first we were facing a lot of problems concerning water, but when JICA experts came, they taught us how we can make our borehole function again by contributing money and buy spares which were needed. The Group Village Head called for a meeting that involved all the beneficiaries in Nthondoni Village where we agreed that at first each and every household should contribute MK500, since we needed a lot of money and soon after contributions were made, we purchased spare parts which were required. After repairing our borehole we agreed to be contributing MK200 per household per month since major repairs were already done.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you tell us the problems you were facing the time your borehole was not functioning?

GROUP VILLAGE HEAD

Indeed the borehole in his village has not been functioning for 6 years but when the JICA experts came, they taught us on how we can make our borehole function again.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

On what other sources of water was people depending when the borehole was not functioning?

GROUP VILLAGE HEAD

They used to draw water from rivers, wetlands and unprotected shallow wells, but since JICA experts came, they provided knowledge on how we can repair our borehole and now all the problems we were facing are gone.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

How were you coping healthy wise, as drinking unhygienic water can cause a lot of problems like catching water borne diseases such as diarrhea.

GROUP VILLAGE HEAD

Indeed disease were there but such problems are gone now and even women are free compared to the time our borehole was not functioning when they used to go to the hospital with their children frequently.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Why did it took 6 years without repairing our borehole, what was the cause for you not to repair your borehole sooner?

VILLAGER
We had no idea on how we can find money to repair our borehole, but JICA opened our eyes by giving us ideas and they explained to us that it is possible for our borehole to start function again and it can be done by ourselves through contribution of money and buying the spares parts requires.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA
Did your borehole had a WPC from the time the borehole was handed over to your village soon after construction?

INTERVIEWEE
The Committee was there but they had no idea on how we could source funds to make our borehole function again. We received training but didn't have any idea that it is possible for villagers to contribute money and do repairs by themselves.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA
What were the problems you were facing in those 6 years when your borehole was not functioning and this questions is going to women only

INTERVIEWEE
We were facing a lot of problems, we were getting sick frequently especially on diseases such as diarrhea and Malaria. But now everything is history as JICA gave us the idea for us to make our borehole function again.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA
Can you explain more as you have said that you contributed money to do repairs, does these contributions happening before JICA came?

INTERVIEWEE
We were not contributing water fee before JICA came, as we didn't received training that teaches about contributing to water fee.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA
Can you give advice to your fellow villagers who their boreholes are not functioning and are facing the same problems they used to face before their borehole was repaired, as some people still thinks that the Government and Donors will come to repair their borehole.

INTERVIEWEE
Those people should learn from us, what they need to do is to call for a meeting where they will agree with all the beneficiaries on how much each household should contribute every month, and in so doing they can be able to accumulate enough funds which can be used in repairing their borehole thereby making their borehole continuously functioning.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA	What was the actual problem with your borehole for it to stay 6 years without functioning?
CHAIR OF THE WPC	The spare parts which needed replacement were rods, even if the rods doesn't cost much, what was lacking was knowledge on how we can find money to buy those rods, and that was why it took 6 years without functioning, but now it is a reliable borehole and the beneficiaries in Nthondoni Village are very understanding. The songs done by Skeffa Chimoto have also encouraged us more to contribute water fee as the message in these songs are clear and encouraging.
EMMANUEL ZANDONDA	What was the exact amount of money you spent you're your borehole to be repaired and how many household are there in Nthondoni Village.
SECRETARY OF WPC	We spent MK34,000 and there are 120 households in Nthondoni Village.
EMANUEL ZANDONDA	How did the money collected was spent for all the beneficiaries who are paying to appreciate and continue paying for water fee.
SECRERAY OF WPC	The money collected was used in purchasing spare parts and in doing that all beneficiaries knows that indeed the money was being spent on borehole issues, even the receipts are kept and showed to the beneficiaries for them to appreciate and keep on trusting the committee.
EMMANUEL ZANDONDA	What penalty is given to those who do not contribute?
INTERVIEWEE	Those who do not pay are not allowed to use the borehole and in so doing everyone is encouraged to contribute water fee and also participate in piece works which also assist them in accumulating funds for their borehole.
EMMANUEL ZANDONDA	How much do you have in their account so far, and the
TREASURE OF WPC	We have MK34,000 and we are still doing piece works which we are expected to get MK42,000 out of it, the ones who are not participating in piece works are not allowed to use the borehole and we have a pad lock which we put during the night to avoid those people in using the borehole during the night.
EMMANUEL ZANDONDA	You as a Group Village Head, can you give advice to fellow Village Heads who tends to live all the work to the villagers

and the WPC and does not even have a concern on what is happening in his/her village?

GROUP VILLAGE HEAD

It is my responsibility to see that my people are using safe and hygienic water, that is why I put all my effort as I know that I am a leader and everyone will listen and obey all the rules enforced by me. I am advising my fellow Village Head men to be on the forefront in leading their people on hygienic water all the time as they will be protected from water borne diseases, they should follow my good example of what I am doing.

VESTER CHUNGA

Listeners, remember that they you were listening to an interview done by Nthondoni villagers where they stayed close to 6 years without having access to hygienic water, Nthondoni Villagers managed to repair their borehole by contributing money and repair their borehole by themselves without relying on the Government or Donors to give them money, they used the ideas given to them by JICA. What about you listeners, what are you doing for you to continuously have functional boreholes.

AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN EMMANUEL ZANDONDA AND AREA MECHANIC

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you introduce yourself to the listeners who you are what you do?

FANNEL SENGANI

I am Fannel Sengani and I am an Area Mechanic

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you give advice to the communities who expect the Government or Donors to repair their boreholes whenever they have a problem.

FANNEL SENGANI

The borehole belongs to the beneficiaries so they are the one to do repairs and not the Government or the Donors, the communities need to agree on how money for repairs can be contributed for their boreholes to continuously function.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Can you advice the communities who their boreholes are not functioning but have all what it takes for the borehole to start function again, can you tell them the procedure they should follow to make the borehole function again.

FANNEL SENGANI

These communities needs to contribute money and call an Area Mechanic for their area to assist them in identifying the spare part which is required, the area mechanic will also assist them in repairing their borehole. What is

needed is togetherness between the villagers, because if they can agree on how much money should be contributed then it is possible to repair their borehole. Sometimes the Shadow Member of Parliament are the ones misleading and confusing the villagers as they promise to repair the boreholes for them but never does.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Do you spare time just to visit your catchment area even if there are no reports that they have problem with boreholes, as some Area Mechanics awaits to receive a message that a borehole at a certain place has been broken down and needs his/her attention it when he visits.

FANNEL SENGANI

I visit my catchment Area frequently to do preventative maintenance, I have a bicycle provided to me for free by Inter Aide which makes my movements easier. I am encouraging my fellow Area Mechanics to do as I am doing as this will also encourage communities to contribute to water fee.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Does the people from Nthondoni Village knows where spare parts are sold?

FANNEL SENGANI

People of Nthondoni Village knows where they can buy spare parts and the shops are at Kapiri and Mkanda Trading Centres.

I am advising my fellow Area Mechanics to be dedicated to their work and also encouraging the communities to contribute water fee for their boreholes to continuously function as water borne diseases are common and may attack them if they are not careful, they need to use clean safe water all the time.

AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN EMMANUEL ZANDONDA AND WATER POINT COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF ZANDANA VILLAGE

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Listeners you will now hear how I interviewed Zandana Villagers who will be explaining to us how they managed to construct a beautiful fence they have at their borehole.

Can you please introduce yourselves before we start our chat?

Limbani Chagunda Zulu
Mary Kambewa
Damiano Kutchemba
Anatoli Nkhoma

WPC Chairman
WPC Secretary
WPC Treasure
Group Village Head)

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA What gave you the idea to construct a fence around at your borehole.

INTERVIEWEE JICA Experts were the ones who gave us the idea on how we can protect our borehole and they provide us pictures of several designs of fences. We opted for a brick fence which is strong and we managed to construct that fence which was rated Number 1 amongst the pictures which were provided to us by JICA. The whole beneficiaries agreed to the idea and we contribute money without having second thoughts.

INTERVIEWEE We built a fence with an aim of protecting our borehole from livestock and children.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA What was happening to your borehole before you constructed this fence?

INTERVIEWEE We had difficulties in controlling livestock like goats which used to mess around the soak away pit. Now that the soak away in inside the fence, it is protected.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA Some Villagers thinks that when donors visit a village, automatically they will bring something such as money; Can you please tell us if you received money from JICA to assist you in the constructing of the fence

INTERVIEWEE We never received any money from JICA, what we received were just pictures containing several designs of fences, and they taught us on the importance of having a fence at the borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA Women who are also members of the WPC, what are your responsibilities and what do you do if you see that the boreholes surrounding is not looking clean?

INTERVIEWEE We first of all sweep and mop at the borehole before we start fetching water, we also checks how the water is coming whether slowly or if it takes time to come while operating the borehole, if we see these signs, we immediately report the matter to the caretakers who are responsible in dealing with these issues. It is the responsibility of anyone fetching the water to check how the water is coming so that the problems should be dealt with immediately.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA Who cleans the surrounding of the borehole?

INTERVIEWEE Every household has a responsibility of cleaning the borehole and if one fails, the Village Head comes in to sensitize that person, we emphasise on cleaning our borehole as this may prevent us in catching diseases as our water can be contaminated if the surrounding is not being cared for.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA What penalty is given to people who do not follow the rules, and these question is specifically for you the Village Head.

VILLAGE HEAD These people are given advice on the importance of cleaning the borehole and most of the times these people change their minds after hearing those advantages from me as I am respected.

Emmanuel ZANDONDA How much did you spent for you to come up with the kind of fence you have constructed?

INTERVIEWEE We spent about MK120,000 for us to manage construct the fence we have as we used a lot of cement to come up with this strong fence.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA Does anyone has last words before we finish our chat?

INTERVIEWEE We are thanking JICA for opening our minds as we didn't have the idea on how we can take care of our borehole.

INTERVIEWEEE JICA also taught us to record/receipt any money we have spent for the beneficiaries to appreciate and continue contributing as they will know that their money is being spent on borehole issues only.

VESTER CHUNGA Listeners remember that you were listening to Zandana WPC members explaining how they came up with a strong and beautiful fence they constructed at borehole. Let us now hear how Emmanuel Zandonda chatted Martha with Chibwe an HSA at Gumba Health Centre who will explain more on the importance of using hygienic water all the time, and also how water can be protected to avoid getting contaminated.

AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN EMMANUEL ZANDONDA AND HSA FROM GUMBA HEALTH CENTRE.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA Can you introduce yourself to the listeners who you are and what you do?

MARTHA CHIBWE I am Martha Chibwe an HSA for Gumba Health Centre.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What are the importance of using hygienic water?

MARTHA CHIBWE

Using hygienic water can prevent catching diseases such as diarrhea. People tend to be careless on how to handle water for it to become safe. It is an advantage if you have a borehole as borehole water is easier to manage because it is already protected so what is required is how to handle the water to avoid getting contaminated.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Some people have a tendency of washing nappies and kitchen utensil at the borehole and this is normally done by women, do you think this behavior cannot lead in contaminating the water, thereby causing diseases?

MARTHA CHIBWE

This is a bad behaviour, as washing dirty things around the borehole can cause borehole water to get contaminated thereby causing diseases.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

How should a borehole should look in terms of appearance and the position of the borehole itself for the water coming to be hygienically okay all the time?

MARTHA CHIBWE

First of all the WP should not be constructed near a pit latrine, it should have a soak away pit and people should not wash clothes, nappies and kitchen utensil at the borehole. Every borehole should have a WPC so that whenever there is a problem, it should be handled immediately as WPC will be responsible in reporting those problems to the Area Mechanic. I am advising my fellow women not to wash clothes at the borehole rather they should just draw the water and do the washing in their homes.

ENNAMUEL ZANDONDA

If we have a borehole it does not mean that we have been protected in catching water borne diseases, how should water from the borehole be handled starting from the borehole until it reaches home for the water to remain hygienic.

MARTHA CHIBWE

When water has been fetched, it is the responsibility of a woman to take care of the water from the borehole until it reaches home where it is kept in a clean and covered bucket, in so doing water borne diseases can be prevented. Every household should encourage member of the family to wash hands after using the toilet, after changing a baby nappy and before preparing and before eating.

EMMANEUL ZANDONDA

What are your final words regarding what we have been discussing today?

MARTHA CHIBWE

I am thanking beneficiaries and Group Village Head of Nthondoni Village for working together in contributing money to do repairs at their borehole. Not many villages can manage to do that as some beneficiaries do not understand the importance of contributing water fee, they think that the one collecting and keeping the money will misuse the money as there is lack of trust and togetherness among the villagers and the WPC. JICA is there just to give support and the knowledge on how we can go about with issues concerning our boreholes and not to give us money, so I am urging the villagers to follow what Nthondoni Villagers did by repairing their borehole by themselves through contributions they made.

VESTER CHUNGA

You were listening to interview done in Nthondoni Village where WPC were explaining on what they did for their borehole to start functioning again. You also heard and interview from Zandana Village and WPC were explaining on what they did for them to build a brick fence.

I hope that you have learnt one or two thing from those interviews and you will be able to apply them in your communities.

Remember that this programme is produced by Mudziwathu Radio Station with the financial support from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and in partnership with the government of Malawi. The programme is aired on Tuesday mornings at 11:30 and repeated on Saturday afternoons at 2:30. You will be with me Vester Chunga and my colleague Emmanuel Zandonda

**MOSES KOSMAS FROM
CHIBANDE VILLAGE**

I have learnt that borehole is very important because it helps users to have healthy lives.

VESTER CHUNGA

Do you have a borehole in your community and if yes, how do you take care of it?

MOSES KOSMAS

We have a borehole in my community and we take care of it hygienically by sweeping mopping and removing the grass grown around their borehole.

VESTER CHUNGA

Can you give a message to our fellow villager who does not take care of their boreholes and they think that the borehole belongs to the Government

MOSES KOSMAS

I am advising my fellow villagers/listeners to take care of boreholes hygienically as Water is Life

NICHOLAS FROM KAMWENDO

I am encouraging men to tell their wives to take care of their boreholes as water is part of human being.

VESTER CHUNGA

Why women only? Are they the only ones supposed to take care of the boreholes and not men too?

NICHOLAS

Men uses the water when they want to take a bath only but women uses the water all the time so all the responsibility of taking care of boreholes should be left to women

VESTER CHUNGA

Nowadays gender balance should be consider so all duties concerning boreholes can be done by both men and women

NICHOLAS

Indeed taking care of boreholes should be done by both men and women.

MRS JOSHUA FROM LILONGWE

A borehole must be properly taken care of as water is part of human life.

VESTER CHUNGA

Can you explain more on taking care of borehole, what is it supposed to be done?

MRS JOSHUA

Mopping, sweeping and constructing a fence.

VESTER CHUNGA

Does a borehole in your community have a fence?

MRS JOSHUA

Yes, it has a fence. I have a message to my fellow villagers/listeners who still thinks that a borehole belongs to the Government or NGOs to change their mind-set as the boreholes in their villages are the beneficiaries' responsibility as they are the real owners of the boreholes and not the Government.

CALLER FROM KAPIRI

I am one of the members of the WPC in my village. We have plans of buying new spare parts and each household is expected to pay MK250, we have also plans to construct a fence so that the borehole should become a model borehole.

VESTER CHUNGA

Can you encourage your fellow villagers/listeners who still think that the borehole belongs to the Government and cannot take part in taking care of it since it is the Government's property?

CALLER FROM KAPIRI

I am encouraging my fellow villagers to take care of their boreholes hygienically and they should start taking care of the water from the borehole until it reaches home as water is life.

MRS JANUARY

Water is life and everyone should participate in taking care of the borehole.

VESTER CHUNGA

Do you have a borehole in your community and if yes, how do you take care of it

MRS JANUARY

Yes we have a borehole in our community and we clean it every day.

VESTER CHUNGA

Does the men in your village take part in any borehole issues?

MRS JANUARY

Men participate by collecting timber which we use repairing our fence which is made of wood.

VESTER CHUNGA

Can you give a message to fellow villagers who still think that a borehole belongs to the government or NGOs.

MRS JANUARY

I am giving advice to fellow villagers that the boreholes in their villages belongs to them so everyone is expected to take part in all issues concerning the borehole.

1. Mr. Patson from Mikundi

He said that Mudziwathu Radio Station has done good by introducing this programme, he added that a borehole should always be cleaned so that it can be used confidently and added that soak away pits should have clean stones all the time.

2. Someone from Pilira

He said that borehole should always be sweep and mopped to look clean all the time. He added that the programme has helped /encouraged his community to take care of their borehole and not wait for the Government to do that for them.

3. Text Message from Adison from Majekete Village

Boreholes are expected to be taken care of as Water is Life

4. Mr Damiano from Boarder

He said that the programme has assisted his community to have healthy lives if they will continue following to all the advices that are in the programme.

He was asked if he has a borehole in his community and he answered that he has and a fence made from wood was also constructed to protect their borehole have also a soak away pit with stones inside son that livestock should not play inside the pit.

For the ones who does not care of boreholes as they still thinks that it belongs to the Government, he advices them to change their mind set as the borehole belongs to the beneficiaries using that borehole.

5. Mr Matola

The programme has motivated them to have the ownership towards their borehole and they used to left all the work of taking care of their borehole to women but now they have learnt to work together with women as the borehole belongs to both of them, he assured Vester Chunga that if they can visit them they would appreciate on how their borehole is being taken care of. He also advice his fellow villagers to take care of their boreholes as they are the ones using the water, he added that hygiene should start from the borehole and followed by in their homes.

6. Mr Zanja at Santhe in Kasungu District

He said that they have been motivated to hygienically take care of their borehole as they didn't knew of what to do before 'Umoyo Wathu' programme started.

He was asked to give a message to fellow villagers especially to the ones who their boreholes are not functioning, and answered that they need to take care of their boreholes and added that women should also encourage to do the cleaning as they are the ones who mostly uses the borehole.

A song played by Kamphande villagers was repeated.

Lastly Vester Chunga told the listeners that it was the end of the programme and it has been aired for 2 months, she added that she believes listeners have learnt on the importance of having ownership towards their boreholes and also the importance of using hygiene and safe water all the time. She thanked the listeners who took their time in calling and texting during the programme and gave their feedback towards the programme.

CLOSSING REMARKS

Vester Chunga reminded listeners that the programme called '**OUR LIFE**' is where they talk about the ownership of boreholes so that everyone should have clean and safe water, she added that programme was sponsored by the Government of Malawi in cooperation with JICA and said that the programme was presented by her and a colleague Emmanuel Zandonda

9th EPISODE: Communities should know the importance of listening to the O&M radio programme and what will be discussed during the programme

During the past years, the government of Malawi took the leading role in providing boreholes, hand pumps and gravity fed systems to communities. In this approach, government did everything to establish the new water facility in each community and the community had no role to play! Communities were not involved in choosing, planning financing, constructing and maintaining the water facility that was constructed in their community. This situation created no sense of community ownership for the water facilities where the community was not taking any action when their borehole was non-functional because they were depending on government to do the maintenance and repair work.

In the late 80's Government recognized that it could no longer provide and maintain a vast network of boreholes and hand pumps in small rural communities across the country. The government learnt that if communities are properly mobilized and trained, they could manage and maintain their own water facilities.

The government of Malawi has decided to empower communities to assume ownership and responsibilities for their water supply. This new approach is called Community Based Management and the aim is to establish a self-sustaining community where communities take charge in planning, implementation and management of water supply with responsibility and ownership, financial management system operated and managed by the users whereby communities are empowered to take care of their water supply.

In this new approach the government of Malawi through the Ministry of Agriculture, irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) has also been implementing a project called Enhancement of Operation and Maintenance for Rural Water Supply with technical cooperation from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) since July 2011. The project aims at the development of practical operation and maintenance framework for rural water supply.

The project is being piloted in Mchinji District for a period of four years before rolling out the framework to a larger scale.

For dissemination of project activities, the community radio is being used as an effective tool for reaching all villages in Mchinji District.

In this context, Mudziwathu community radio together with the Ministry of Water Development and Irrigation with technical cooperation from (JICA) has introduced the programme called `UMOYO WANTHU` for enhancing the operation and the maintaining of rural water supply in different communities.

Therefore in this programme, we are going to have interviews with Experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Gender, Child Development and Community Development (MoGCDCD) who will explain the importance of listening to this programme and what are the benefits for the communities.

NARRATOR:

It is now time to listen to Umoyo Wathu Programme here at Mudziwathu Radio Station; the purpose of the programme is to increase community ownership and responsibility towards their boreholes with an aim of making sure that everyone is using safe water and having a healthy life.

You are listening to Umoyo Wathu programme which is focusing on the Operation and Maintenance of Boreholes for continued access to safe water and healthy life for everyone... If you have comments on the programme or have any questions please send as an SMS on 0994 725 011

Let us now hear a debate between three villages: Mtanga Village T/A Zulu, Chinyonga Village T/A Dambe and Msauchi Village T/A Mavwere who have already received training from the government of Malawi and have gathered to learn from each other on how to solve problems that their villages are facing concerning the operation and maintenance of their boreholes and at the same time share their experience to the radio listeners.

IBRAHIM ULADI:

I am Ibrahim Uladi from Chinyonga Village T/A Dambe at Kapiri. I want to ask people of Mtanga Village if their boreholes problems are similar to ours and what is the secret to manage to overcome all their problems.

EMILY KAPONYA PHIRI:

To tell you the truth, we had some difficulties for us to understand issue about the ownership of boreholes when JICA was telling us, but little by little we welcomed the idea and started contributing money for operation and maintenance of our boreholes up to the extent that we constructed a beautiful brick fence.

JEREMIYA WILSON MTONGA:

I am Jeremiya Wilson Mtonga from Chinyonga Village, the Chairman of our Water Point Committee, I wanted to know the goodness of taking care of our borehole surrounding by cleaning/sweeping and the importance of having a fence.

ANTONIO CHAFULUMIRA:

I am Antiono Chafulimira of Mtanga Village, the importance of cleaning our borehole and constructing a fence is for our borehole to be protected for us to have healthy life.

POLITA LAMECK:

I want to know how you manage to work together men and women here at Mtanga Village because we are failing to work together.

SALOME ANDRIANO:

We all take part by contributing to water fee for maintenance as we all participate in door to door collection of water fee. We normally assign 2 people to go in one direction and other 2 to a different direction. For this to be successful there is a need of perseverance and hard work.

Village Head Mavwere:

I wanted to know about the penalties you give for the ones who are failing to pay.

- GABRIEL CHAPONDA NKHOMA:** I am Gabriel Chaponda Nkhoma, Village Head of Mtanga Village, we ask the ones who are failing to pay for water fee to give Chicken as a penalty.
- ABRAHAMU:** I am the Chairman of Mtanga Village, if anyone assaults us during collection of water fees; we take that person to the Village Head where he is dealt with accordingly. Our WPC and our Village Head work hand in hand in all activities concerning our borehole.
- AGAPE POTIFALA:** What advise can you give for those people that stopped contributing to water fee and opted for using other unprotected sources of water instead?
- JOHN CHIKAKHENI:** I am John Chikakheni from Chinyonga Village; I want to ask the people of Mtanga, if they have stopped contributing to water fee as they have already constructed a beautiful fence?
- DAYONA BANDA:** I want to answer the question Agatha Potifala asked, what is required is for your Village Head to put in place some rules regarding borehole issues, the Village Head should call a meeting for all the villagers and tell them those rules, by doing that all will change for the better.
- JUDITH JALECK:** I am Judith Jaleck from Chinyonga Village, I wanted to know regarding the issue of cleaning the borehole surrounding here at Mtanga. As the WPC how do you divide the duties amongst yourselves?
- EMILY KAPONYA PHIRI:** I am Emily Kaponya from Mtanga Village, these activities are for all of us, so we divide the duties amongst ourselves and as a Committee we make sure that every beneficiary participate and if he/she doesn't, we dealt with that person accordingly.
- BERNAND NTHWALAWUTA:** I am Bernard Nthwalawuta from Mtanga Village, I wanted to answer a question which came from John Chikankheni, the WPC for Mtanga Village, we have not stopped collecting water fee, we want all the boreholes in Mtanga to have brick fences, and as of now we have already started constructing a brick fence to the other borehole we have in this village.
- EMMA GOMANI KWA MTANGA:** I want to enlighten the people from Msauchi Village that their Village Head needs to educate his community that drinking water from unhygienic sources of water is dangerous.
- SALOME NKHOMA:** I am Salome Nkhoma from Mtanga Village, I want to add something from what my colleagues from Mtanga Village

have already said, the money which we contribute every month is not for fence only, but it is also used for Operation and Maintenance of our boreholes such as purchasing of spare parts.

VILLAGE HEADMEN MSAUCHI:

I have learnt a lot of things from this debate and I will immediately call for a meeting with all the villagers of my village so that I should tell my people everything that we have discussed and learnt here.

NARRATOR:

You were listening to the people from Mtanga Village T/A Zulu, Chinyonga Village T/A Dambe and also from Msauchi Village T/A Mavwere discussing and sharing ideas on how they can strengthen the operation and maintenance of their boreholes so that they should continuously have access to safe water. Let us now hear a song from Nthondoni village T/A Mkanda who are also taking care of their borehole as they know that 'Water is Life'. The song we are about to hear have a message that we should visit Nthondoni Village to learn from what they are doing in taking care of their borehole.

INSERT :>>>>>>>>>>>>>Song [What Nthondoni Villagers are doing in taking care of their borehole]>>>>

NARRATOR:

You were listening to a song from our fellow villagers at Nthondoni T/A Mkanda giving a message that we should learn from them on how they are doing in taking care of their borehole. That is the end of today's programme. I hope you all enjoyed and are taking back some important messages that could be applied at in your villages.

You have been listening to Umoyo Wathu programme which is focusing on the Operation and Maintenance of Boreholes for continued access to safe water and healthy life for everyone... If you have comments on the programme or have any questions please send as an SMS on 0994 725 011

This programme is coming to you through Mudziwathu Radio and is sponsored by Japan International Cooperation agency (JICA) in partnership with the Government of Malawi and it is aired every Tuesday at 11:30 am and a repeat on Saturday at 14:30 pm. I have been your presenter Vester Chunga and the producer of our programme was Emmanuel. See you next time!

ANNES KALONGA: I have 62 boreholes which I repair when they have stop working and I am responsible for 46 villages.

PRODUCE: How do you manage all the villages?

ANNES KALONGA: I was given a bicycle which I am using to reach all the villages without any problem.

PRODUCER: What is your advice to your fellow Area Mechanics or people in villages?

ANNES KALONGA: People in various villages should stop using people who are not area mechanics and my fellow area mechanics should be able to move from different villages to do their work not only farming. Water is Life

NARRATOR: Aness Kalonga, an Area Mechanic from Simphasi area explained how Area Mechanics are capable of conducting maintenance and complex repairs of boreholes; she explained clearly that if a borehole has stopped functioning, it is better to report the matter to the Area Mechanics who will assist them accordingly instead of trying to repair and ended up having more complex and costly repairs. "Prevention is better than cure", let's follow the Area Mechanic advice so for those who don't know who the Area Mechanic in their village is, ask your Village Headman, VDC or ADC for assistance.

NARRATOR: Listeners, we have reached the end of the 'Umoyo wathu programme' and in the programme you have heard who are the right people to do repairs of boreholes and that Area Mechanics are the ones responsible for repairing major problems while minor problems can be repaired by WPC caretakers. The most important thing is PREVENTION, do not wait until your borehole break down, your Water Point Committee members should make sure that the borehole is regularly maintained to avoid costly repairs and it is EVERYBODY's responsibility to use the borehole properly and maintain a clean borehole surrounding.

Umoyo Wathu Programme comes to you with an aim of increasing community ownership of boreholes so that each and every one using the borehole should have access to clean and safe water. This programme is coming to you through Mudziwathu Radio and is sponsored by Japan International Cooperation agency (JICA) in collaboration with the Government of Malawi and it is aired every Tuesday at 11:30 am and repeated on Saturdays at 14:30 pm. I have been your presenter Vester Chunga and the producer of our programme is Emmanuel Zandonda.

- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What actually happened to your Water point committee to stop functioning as we have also heard that the money was misused, tell us what actually happened?
- NAMASINA:** Indeed our money was misused by the Chair of the water point committee, and we selected someone within the committee to be keeping the money but after we saw that things were not going well as planned, we suggested of dissolving the committee until we select another new Water Point committee.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** so what you are saying is that the Chair of the committee is the one who misused the money?
- NAMASINA:** Yes it is him as he was the one always on front for any issues concerning the Water Point Committee
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** How come the Chair of the Water Point Committee keeps the money up to the extent of misusing the money; I thought the Treasure of the Committee was the one who was supposed to be keeping the money?
- NAMASINA:** We were surprised to see him (the Chair of the WPC) requesting that he should be the one keeping the money all the time.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What about others, what can you say concerning this issue?
- JAROMY TSUMBA:** The problem is that the Chairman of the WPC is a drunkard and he makes sure that he takes decision-making positions in all the committees within this village that is why he ended up misusing the money until the extent that the whole WPC was dissolved.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Apart from having the habit of drinking beer carelessly, what are other behaviours which can lead to dissolving the Water Point Committee?
- VILLAGER:** The behaviour of the Chairman of the WPC made the committee issues complicated.
- LEVISON PAUL:** I am Levison Paul, I will briefly talk as the whole issue which is being discussed here happened while I was still young, indeed not long this village used to have a Water Point Committee, but it happened that there was a problem with our borehole in this village and money was collected, but the money was misused without knowing that some of the Committee members were using the money for their private purposes.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Let us go back to women, do you really need this village to have another new Water point committee, when the problem is that all the powers is remaining to one person, what do think about this?

- NAMASINA:** As a woman, I can say that indeed all the power was given to one person that does not even listen to women.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Who is the responsible/right person to select the Water Point Committee members?
- NAMASINA:** We the villagers, we are the people to select the new Water Point Committee, but you as you have come from the Government you can assist us in training the new Committee.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** You are saying that the committee should be trained after being selected, how long you think it will take for you to select a new Water Point committee.
- NAMASINA:** The problem that we have here at Gomani is that if we select a new Committee we will still wait for the Government to train the committee.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** How do issues concerning boreholes operates between the Village Head and the villagers in this village.
- NAMASINA:** The Village Head man of this village takes part in all issues that concerns borehole, if the borehole has a problem he is the one to call for a village meeting and inform the villagers to contribute money to purchase spare part which is needed for the borehole to be repaired.
- INSERT:** >>>>> Music [In Today's Life, we need to drink water from the borehole.]>>>>>
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** As of now, who have power in controlling all issues which concerns borehole in this village?
- NAMASINA:** As of now, the Village Head Man is responsible in controlling all issues which concerns borehole with the assistance of one of the villager Nassani Dhlamini.
- BAMBO:** What Mai Namasina is saying is true, there is a need to select a new committee which will be trained and be able to taking care of all issues accordingly, as mostly Nassani Dhlamini is very busy attending to his personal issues.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** When selecting a new committee what really happens? Is there no favouritism on how these people are selected such as being relatives of the Village Head?
- BAMBO KUYANKHULA:** We cannot lie, when we are selecting a committee there's no any favouritism, it shall consist of Men and Women who are from different clans. The previous committee had 4 women and 6 men.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: If the number of Men is higher than that of Women, can't this make the Men to be more powerful than those women?

BAMBO KUYANKHULA: No, it was not like that, Women who were in that committee were respected and their views were respected but the problem was with the Chairman only and their voices

LEVISON PAUL: The other problem was that the Chairman was too bossy were by he wanted everything that concerns boreholes should be done and controlled by him, women in the committee were just looking to what was happening, they should have at least took the issue to an open meeting, and I am sure the Chairman would have stopped that behaviour.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: How long have you stayed without a Water Point Committee in this Village?

LEVISON PAUL: Many years close to nine years.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: So all this time you have been relying on the Village Head as you said?

LEVISON PAUL: Yes, we were relying on him so long as the water fee has been collected when it is needed and repairs are done, that was fine with us.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: So who actually repairs your borehole whenever minor problem has occurred apart from the Area Mechanic.?

LEVISON PAUL: A group of 5 people namely, Gerald, Chisoni Godfrey and one woman all together we are 5 and we are responsible for repairing the borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: So women you are really interested to have a new committee whereby men and women should have the same power/rights within the committee?

NAMASINA: Yes, what we need is to have a new committee which will consist of equal number of men and women, 5 women.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Why are you thinking like that?

NAMASINA: If women are less than men, it will mean that we are giving more power to men, so women voices will not be heard.

EMMAUEL ZANDONDA: Women here at Gomani, are you in agreement to what Mai Namasina is saying?

- AMAYI KWA GOMANI:** Yes, we are agree
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Why are you agreeing with what has been said?
- MAI ENA:** If there is no balance, it will mean that giving powers to the side which have many.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** If a new committee is selected and some men have misused the money, will you be able to know where to take the issue?
- MAI ENA:** Yes, we will know where to take the issue, we will inform the Village Head who will be able to assist as mostly when the borehole has a problem we women are the ones who suffer, as we walk long distances in search of water, so we are not doubting at all if an issue like the one that happened previously occurred, we will make sure that there is equality between men and women.
- BAMBO ENA:** Talking about the issue of selecting a committee, we are really agreeing to what women who are here have said, it is true the villagers are the one responsible for selecting a new committee with the help of the Village Head, we have been failing to select a new committee all this time because we did not have people/organisation to encourage us as you have done
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Are you really saying the truth that you didn't have anybody to encourage you to elect a new committee in this village?
- BAMBO ENA:** Yes, we indeed had problems as we did not know how to select this committee as the people here do not know anything concerning a borehole that is why we were thinking that the people selected should receive training for the boreholes to be smoothly operated.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** You have said that you really need this new committee to have gender equality between men and Women, can you point the reasons of doing this.
- NAMASINA :** Previously we used to think that men are the one to do most of the things, we women are also required to take part in all things which men can do, that's why there's a need for having 5 men and 5 women in a committee thereby we will be working together equally.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Why are you saying that it is important to select people not according to which family they are coming from or if they are rich?
- NAMASINA:** The people who gave us advise concerning selecting a committee advises us to choose a person according to the wisdom he/she has,

and the by selecting a rich person in a committee is not good because poor people are not going to be accounted for, and in so doing things cannot run accordingly, that is why they is a need of selecting people from different economic status in the village.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Can you provide final remarks regarding what we have been discussing today?

NAMASINA: My final remarks, I am thanking Mudziwathu radio crew through Mr. Chimuvi for teaching us that it is good to have group discussions whenever there's an issue to be tackled, and I have also learnt that acquiring new knowledge does not mean that you should always go to school only, but also being involved in village gatherings where you can be able to learn one or more things from these gatherings.

BAMBO ENA: My Final remarks, let us all villagers use what we have learnt today as we all know that water is life as everything we do requires water, so we Gomani villagers we need to select a new committee with the assistance of our Village Head so that whenever our borehole has a problem, we should be able to repair it immediately and thereby continuously having safe water.

VESTER CHUNGA: We were listening to our fellow villagers from Gomani T/A Zulu telling us a story about their Water Point Committee, where they mentioned the importance of having a Water Point Committee and why their Water Point Committee was dissolved 9 years ago. It seems like the Chairman of their committee misused the money collected for the operation and maintenance of the village borehole and he was not fulfilling his role as the Chairman by not respecting women in the committee. I guess many other villages in Mchinji are going through similar problem.

For those villages that do not have Water Point Committees in place to take care of the borehole, we have also learnt about the importance of democratically selecting a new Water Point Committee members by the votes of ALL villagers, women and men, rich and poor. Water Point Committee members should be 10 in total, 5 women and 5 men.

Let us now listen to a song from Mtanga Village T/A Zulu giving us a message of cleaning, sweeping our borehole to avoid diarrhoea diseases.

INSERT>>>>>>>>it is good to clean /sweep our borehole to avoid diarrhoea diseases >>>>>>>>

VESTER CHUNGA: This song was prepared by our fellow villagers from Mtanga Village giving us advice that it is good to sweep/clean our borehole surrounding to avoid diarrhoea diseases. Men and women let us

join hands in taking care of our boreholes for us to have healthy lives.

You are listening to Umoyo Wathu programme which is focusing on the Operation and Maintenance of Boreholes for continued access to safe water and healthy life for everyone... If you have comments on the programme or have any questions please send as an SMS on 0994 725 011

Let us now finish our programme by listening to an interview with Mr Josephy Kanyatula a Community Development officer in Mchinji district, who will provide further information on the Water point Committees.

JOSEPHY KANYATULA: I am Josephy Kanyatula, Community Development Officer here at the DC's office in Mchinji district. Water point committee is supposed to be selected by the villagers as the Committee is like a pillar and a leader in all issues that concerns the borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Can you describe this issue in detail.

JOSEPHY KANYATULA: First of all after receiving information about the villages who have been selected as they were in need of boreholes, the Ministry of Water asks the officers to go to these villages and tell them that a borehole will be provided by the Government and delivered a message that there is a need for them to have a Water point committee ready, clear the place where the borehole is going to be drilled, and moulding the bricks to be used when constructing that borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What is the recommended number of people to be in the Water Point committee?

JOSEPHY KANYATULA: Regarding the rule from the Government, there's a need to have 10 people in the committee. It should consist of 5 women and 5 men; we encourage the number of women to be more than the number of men as women should hold important positions in the committee like Chairperson since women are regular users of borehole water.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: In most areas women are not regarded as important in decision making, so you as an official from the Government, what training are offered to the villagers regarding this issue?

JOSEPHY KANYATULA: We tell them to select people to be in the committee without looking at whether that person is a man or a woman or even if that person have a chronic disease that does not mean that she/he cannot perform activities within the committee, what they should look is the capacity of that person to perform in the committee.

- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** There are other Village Heads who put in the forefront their relatives to be in the committee, what can you say regarding this?
- JOSEPHY KANYATULA:** Most of the times when selecting people to be in the committee because he/she is related to the Village Head, it brings confusion in the committee so we should avoid doing that.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Tell us about the procedures that villagers need to follow when a Water Point Committee has been dissolved and a new Committee has been selected. How can the new Water Point Committee receive training?
- JOSEPHY KANYATULA:** They are supposed to meet any extension Worker or they should come to the DCs office in the Community Development Department where they can be assisted accordingly.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What are some of the problems the villagers meet concerning their Water Point Committees?
- JOSEPHY KANYATULA:** The problems which most villagers face concerns Village Heads as some Village Heads request money from Water Point Committee and misuse it thereby disrupting the actual purpose of the money contributed. So if that happens the people go back to use unprotected/unsafe sources of water.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What are the responsibilities of Village Heads in assisting Water Point Committees on how the borehole should operate?
- JOSEPHY KANYATULA:** The Village Head is responsible for working hand in hand with the Water Point Committee as he is the one to remind the WPC to solve the issues at hand and also making sure that the money contributed by the villagers are indeed being used for the purpose it was collected and not demanding money from Water Point Committee because he is the village head.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Is it necessary for Village Heads and members of his family to contribute for water fee?
- JOSEPHY KANYATULA:** Yes, Village Heads should be on the forefront in contributing water fees, they are also supposed to encourage members of their families to contribute, and I am also asking all villages who previously had WPC but it stopped function to select another WPC through support from the Extension workers in their areas so that their committee should receive trainings on how they can operate activities concerning their boreholes and also how they can do minor repairs when their borehole develops a problem.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What is your message to the Malawians concerning water development activities especially to the WPC?

JOSEPHY KANYATULA: I am asking all Malawians here in Mchinji District that if they want to have reliable boreholes that do not give them problems frequently they should work together hand in hand. The Village heads and the Water Point Committee should work hand in hand with the Water Monitoring assistants so that whenever needs arises they should be able to find them.

VESTER CHUNGA: We have heard from Josephy Kanyatula, Community Development Officer in Mchinji District explaining the importance of having a Water Point Committee, how it can be selected and pointing out the importance of gender balance, women full participation in WPC activities by taking important positions in the committee, avoiding selecting members based on favouritisms and that Village Heads can play an important role in supporting the Water Point Committee members in the process of collecting water for the operation and maintenance of boreholes.

Listeners, I have all the hope that in today's programme we have heard and also learnt more issues on how the borehole should be operated and maintained. So we should take part in taking care of our boreholes in our areas and have an active Water point Committee member for each and every borehole in the village. REMEMBER every borehole needs a Water Point Committee active and responsible for the smooth operation and maintenance.

Umoyo Wathu Programme comes to you with an aim of increasing community ownership and responsibility towards boreholes to you so that each and every one using the borehole should have continuous access to clean and safe water. This programme is coming to you through Mudziwathu Radio and is sponsored by Japan International Cooperation agency (JICA) in corroboration with the Government of Malawi and it is aired every Tuesday at 11:30 am and a repeat on Saturday at 14:30 pm. I have been your presenter Vester Chunga and the producer of our programme was Emmanuel. We are looking forward to your comments and feedback on the programme, please send as an SMS on 0994 725 011.

MAI LAMECK: Men were also selected to be in the Water Point Committee but it's a pity that they don't participate in any activities that concerns our borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Are you saying that ever since the borehole in your village was constructed men are not taking participating in all the activities?

AGATA POTIPHAR: Men used to participate when the borehole was new, but now they don't participate it is like they are tired.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: In your committee, how many men and women who are there?

AGATA POTIPHAR : Men are 5 and women are 5 too.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: If your borehole breaks down, as a Water Point Committee are you able to repair it by yourself?

ENITA DAVISON: No we don't know how to do repairs as only women are active in this committee, so whenever we have a problem with our borehole, we notify our Village Head who assigns someone to assist us, even though men are in the Water Point Committee, but they are reluctant in participating in any activity.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What is the main reason why men do not participate in borehole activities?

DOLIFE BANDA: They just do that without a proper reason.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: When you have water problems in your village, what do men say about this?

DOLIFE BANDA: They just ask us to fetch water in Dambos and shallow wells.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: You as the Village Head, what do you think are the reasons why men do not take part in any activities concerning the borehole?

VILLAGE HEADMEN MSAUCHI: Ignorance is the main reason why they do not take part.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: When your borehole is broken down, who does the repairs for you?

their homes, thus why men should also fully participate in borehole activities.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

What are your final on what we have been discussing?

MRS NGULUBE:

All men from Mchinji District who are not taking part in borehole activities, should start doing so; and in so doing we will be able to develop our areas.

NARRATOR:

That was Mrs Ngulube a Development Officer T/A Mlonyeni in Mchinji District providing advice on having not only a gender balanced Water Point Committee but that roles and responsibilities should also be gender balanced.

INSERT:

<<<<<<< Song [It is good to clean/sweep our boreholes to avoid diseases.]

VESTER CHUNGA:

Listeners, I hope that we have heard and learnt many things from this programme. Remember that a lot can be achieved if we work together, men and women let us work together in day to day activities of our boreholes in our areas so that we should continuously have healthy lives by drinking safe water. If you would like to share issues in your village or send as comments and questions you can send an sms to 0994 725 011.

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13th EPISODE: Feedback from Listeners - LIVE PHONE-IN PROGRAMME -

While music was played in the background Vester Chunga gave welcome remarks to the listeners

VESTER CHUNGA:

It is time to listen to Umoyo Wathu Programme at Mudziwathu Radio Station. The purpose of the programme is to increase community ownership towards the boreholes by encouraging regular maintenance of boreholes with an aim of making sure that everyone has continuous access to safe water and healthy life.

The programme is being produced by Mudziwathu Radio Station with the financial support from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and in partnership with the government of Malawi. The programme is aired on Tuesday mornings at 11:30 and repeated on Saturday afternoons at 2:30.

VESTER CHUNGA

In the programme you will hear feedback from listeners on how the programme has brought an impact towards their water especially for those that uses boreholes.

A CALL FROM MR JUSTIN

Boreholes are very important as they give us clean and safe water whenever is properly care. Our community has been encouraged through this programme.

A CALL FROM ALLAN THOMAS FROM NYAZA

When JICA visited Kamuri Listening Club people were encouraged to take care of their boreholes. My house is close to where the borehole is and people are now using clean and safe water and the women are cleaning the surrounding of the borehole every time. We have a committee and people are now contributing to water fee.

A CALL FROM MRS CHIMBALANGA FROM WALIRANJI

This programme has encouraged women and men to work together, i.e., when the borehole has broken down, men and women are assisting each other to repair it.

A CALL FROM MR CHIKUSE

The programme has motivated us and now we are drinking clean and safe water, women are cleaning the surrounding every day and the villagers are also contributing to water fee.

VESTER CHUNGA

We are getting feedback from listeners on how Umoyo Wathu programme has brought an impact to villagers on issues concerning borehole water. Listeners should listen

A CALL FROM MRS KAJUSU

Many people have been encouraged to take care and clean their boreholes because of this programme, men are taking part too especially when it is time to mould the bricks for constructing fences.

A CALL FROM MOZAMBIQUE

I am thankful to the programme as we are able to have access to clean and safe water because we have started taking care of our borehole through this programme.

CALL (NAME WAS NOT CLEAR)

The programme has helped us in taking care of our borehole. We have a soak away pit to which excess water from the borehole is diverted.

A CALL FROM MR ELIYA

We are contributing to water fee and it is now easier for us to repair our borehole when it is broken down as we have money all the time to purchase spare parts.

**A CALL FROM MRS MANDEVU
FROM KAPIRI**

The programme has reminded people about ownership towards our boreholes, and we are now using clean and safe water. Diseases like diarrhoea have also decreased.

A CALL FROM MRS KAUNDA

The programme has encouraged us to keep our borehole always clean and the surrounding is also kept clean to avoid diseases. We have encouraged our WPC especially the women to take part in major activities happening within the borehole as both men and women should equally work together.

A CALL FROM MY YELEMIA

Everyone should take part in taking care of the borehole. The programme has encouraged the WPC in my area as they are now collecting water fee.

A CALL FROM MR JOSEPHY

Women are now cleaning the borehole and men are the ones who checks if everything at the borehole is fine in terms of cleanliness.

A CALL FROM MT ANTHONY

We have known the advantages of contributing to water fee through this programme.

**A CALL FROM MR BANDA
FROM GOMANI**

We have learnt about procedures to follow when our borehole is broken down. We have learnt that Area Mechanic is the best person to contact when the borehole is broken down.

**A CALL FROM MRS CHISENGA
FROM KABUTHU**

People have learnt from their friends on how they can take care of their boreholes. We have started contributing to water fee.

A CALL FROM MR BAZIYO

People in my village are now contributing to water fee unlike in the past when people were reluctant in contributing. We are drinking clean and safe water and our borehole surrounding is always clean.

A CALL FROM MR KONZEKANI

The borehole needs to be taken cared. Some boreholes have washing slabs and needs to be cleaned all the time.

A CALL (NAME NOT CLEAR)

Nowadays most villages are using boreholes, so there's a need of taking care of these boreholes by not washing clothes at the borehole and cleaning of kitchen utensils at the borehole is also prohibited. With the coming of this programme, the WPC in my village is now conducting its duties perfectly, and our borehole is being taken cared.

VESTER CHUNGA

Listeners we have been hearing feedback from you on how the programme has brought an impact in your villages. The purpose of the Programme is to increase community ownership towards boreholes by encouraging regular maintenance so that each and every one using the borehole should have access to clean and safe water. If some listeners didn't manage to get through the live program, please send sms to **0994 725 011** and give your views and recommendations regarding Umoyo Wathu Programme.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What happened to the member of your Water Point Committee that was beaten up when he was collecting water fee?

FENIUS PHIRI: Our fellow WPC member went to one of the Village Heads in our village, to collect water fees as usual, but it seems like this Village Head doesn't like the idea of contributing to water fee so he started beating our friend until some people came to stop the fight.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Can you tell your story as you are the one who was beaten

DAMIANO KAMTCHEPA: What actually happened was that the Village Head of the other side of this village tells his people not to contribute to water fee, so when I was advising them that they are also required to contribute to water fee he started beating me up until people came to stop the fight and I reported the matter to the Senior Village Head of this village.

YOHANE KACHIZIRI: Indeed this story is now in the hands of the senior Village Head, as he personally told me about this issue and I hear that the Village Head who committed that crime asked for forgiveness from the senior Village Head but the one who was beaten up was not told about this development as he has been away for some time.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: When was this beating up issue happened?

YOHANE KACHIZIRI: It's been a long time since this incident took place; it should be last year (2013) in November.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What can you tell your Village Head here at Zandana for things to go back to normal?

MELIKA MBEWA: Everyone is supposed to take part in all issues related to our boreholes; Village Heads should also fully participate.

BERNANDETA MATEYO: We are also asking the Village Head to put in place some rules concerning boreholes and Senior Village Heads should also share some ideas and put in place rules so that even other Village Heads should respect.

INSERT: <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<< Song [We should take care of our boreholes]

- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** You have said that you do not agree with the judgment, what do you think could be a fair judgment?
- DAMIANO KAMTCHEPA:** What I want is the Senior Village Head to call the other village Head (Mr Chapita) who beat me up, so that we should talk and agree because I still feel heavily hurt from what he did.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What do you think is the main reason why the other village Head is not encouraging his people to contribute to water fee?
- FENIUS PHIRI:** The main reason could be that the Village Head in this village is not in good condition. This issue wouldn't happen if he they had a good relationship. I think all new Village Heads should respect the Senior Village Heads and in so doing everything will be fine.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** The Village Head of this village, what can you say about this issue?
- AMTONI NKHOMA V/H:** When I first heard about this issue, I called the Village Head (Mr Chapita) and I asked him to ask for forgiveness because what the Water Point Committee is doing is very good, and when I was saying this other members of Water point Committee were there.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** In your contribution record book, does it show whether that Village Head was not contributing, and have you ever sit with him and explain to him the importance of contributing to water fee?
- AMTOMI NKHOMA V/H:** This Village Head should start contributing to water fee, and every Village Head is required to contribute and work hand in hand with the Water Point Committee so that all the activities should run smoothly, we should not favour someone even if he is doing something against the rules we put in place in Zandana village.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Any final remarks?
- AMTOMO NKHOMA V/H:** Water Point Committee in my village should work hand in hand. I as your village head should be supporting you and

- RODINA SADYALUNDA:** Group work is the easiest way of achieving something and as a result communities are able to source enough funds for repairing their boreholes within a short period of time.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What happens to the people who cannot afford/manage to contribute to the agreed water fee as they cannot afford to pay due to their status?
- RODINA SADYALUNDA:** We encourage the Water Point Committees to consider these people and allow them to pay what they can afford, sometimes we just encourage these people to participate in doing some activities concerning to boreholes like cleaning.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What about those that do not want to contribute to water fee? How do you handle this situation?
- RODINA SADYALUNDA:** Development officers are there just to guide them, they are not in a position to tell the water point committee on what to do to those that are refusing to pay, the Water Point Committee will know what to do with those people either giving them punishment or penalties.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What is the importance of contributing to water fee?
- RODINA SADYALUNDA:** If the boreholes has been broken down, it will need money to repair it, if we are not contributing then we will not have money there by going back to an alternative sources of water which could be dangerous.
- NARRATOR:** That was the Development Officer, Mrs Rodina Sadyalunda explaining the importance of contributing to regular payment of water fees by all beneficiaries of the water point by paying a regular fee agreed by all or by conducting piece works before it breaks down to avoid going back to dangerous alternative sources of water. We also heard that the villagers should have rules and penalties in place so that villagers know what type of actions to take if someone refuses to pay. It was also mentioned that it is important that all people in the village have access to safe water so rules for vulnerable people such as elders, widows, child head families should be taken into consideration in agreement with all villagers. If you have would like to share the rules and penalties that was agreed in your village, or have any questions or comments, you can send us an sms to 0994 725 011

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Aide and Retail shops spare parts sellers is that we trained this people for three days before giving them spare parts to start selling in their shops. We enlighten them about the importance of selling spare parts apart from the commodities they already sell in their shops. We also give them a price list for them to follow and trained them on how each and every spare part works.

EMMAUNEL ZANDONDA:

Where exactly can we find these certified spare parts shop here in Mchinji?

JOSEPHY MANKHOKWE BANDA:

At **Mchinji Boma** you can find a shop named Complex Hardware and it's close to the depot where Zambian Border Taxis are found,

At **Kamwendo** there's a shop called J Claim Investments,

At **Mlonyeni** there is also a shop called Nkhuku Zipatsa and another shop is at Bua Trading Centre while,

In **Mkanda** you can find a shop called Mkute Hardware and General Dealers.

At **Kaigwazanga** there is a shop owned by Victoria,

At **Kapiri** there a shop called Yanu Yanu just close to where Kamwendo buses are found,

At **Chiosya** there's a shop called Robert and,

At **Waliranji** there's a shop owned by Zuze,

At **Chithumba Trading Centre** you can find a shop called Oliver Shop while,

At **Mikundi Trading Centre** there's a shop called Lester and finally,

At **Matutu** there's a shop called RK Trading.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

What advise can you give the Water Point Committees and the Villagers on issues concerning borehole spare parts?

JOSEPHY MAKHOKWE BANDA:

I would advise these people to always consult their Area Mechanics whenever they have problems with their boreholes as they are specialized in repairing them.

VESTER CHUNGA :

Listeners, I have all the hope that you have learnt one or two things from this programme. Mr Josephy Mankhokwe Banda of Inter Aide provided the places and name of all certified shops selling spare parts of boreholes here in Mchinji District. He also advised to consult your Area Mechanic in case you don't know where is your nearest certified shop. If you have comments, questions or would like to share stories in our programme, please send as an SMS on 0994 725 011.

Umoyo Wathu Programme comes to you with an aim of increasing community ownership towards our boreholes by

encouraging regular maintenance so that each and every one using the borehole should have access to clean and safe water. This programme is coming to you through Mudziwathu Radio and is sponsored by Japan International Cooperation agency (JICA) in collaboration with the Government of Malawi and it is aired every Tuesday at 11:30 am and repeated on Saturdays at 14:30 pm. I have been your presenter Vester Chunga and the producer of our programme is Emmanuel Zandonda. Good bye for now and I hope you can be with us again next time.

- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What are some of the spare parts which people buy frequently?
- RK BANDA:** Bush bearing, and also Plunger which pulls the water from the underground and this spare part is placed inside the bobbin. Bush belling.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What is this spare part called?
- RK BANDA:** This is a Rubber Cone, the one that closes the top part when we placed a rope and the pipes underground and we sell this Rubber Cone at MK 4,500.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** I am seeing a bottle here; tell me what is this called?
- RK BANDA:** This is a Solvent Cement; it comes in different millilitres as you have seen this 500ml bottle we sell it at MK 2,500.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** I am also seeing these black things, can you please tell our listeners what this spare part is it?
- RK BANDA:** This is a Rod Centralizer, O-ring and also a Fulcrum Pin
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** We heard that there is an agreement between the Retail Shop owners and InterAide, can you please explain to us in details what this agreement is all about?
- RK BANDA:** Retail Shop owners and Inter Aide agreed that if we have run out of spare parts we were selling, we can go and buy another stock of spares anytime and in so doing we will be assisting our customers/the communities as the shop will have the particular spare part they are looking for anytime they can come in our shops.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** We also heard that all the shops who sell these spare parts have uniform prices, tell me how do you manage to do this?
- RK BANDA:** Inter Aide and us agreed that we should have uniform prices in all the shops selling these spare parts as it was discovered that some vendors were selling these spare parts at higher prices there by stealing from the communities
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What is the advantage the communities may have if they buy spare parts at certified shops?
- RK BANDA:** The communities will be able to find the spares without any hustles and they are assured that they will find the particular spare part they are looking for, if accidentally we don't have that spare

- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Can you please explain more, how come and how can that be possible for Inter Aide to control these prices?
- ANDREW FOSTER NKHOMA:** Inter Aide trained all the shop owners who are involved in selling of Afridev Hand Pump Spare parts and they also enlightened them on the prices they should be selling these spares. There's is an agreement between Inter Aide and those Shop owners.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** There are some people who don't know where to buy spare parts, what advice can you give these people?
- ANDREW FOSTER NKHOMA:** Here in Mchinji, at least each and every region have recognised shops where spare parts are found, and here in Mkanda we also have a shop and it is called Nkute Shop where Afridev Hand Pump spares are found.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What are some of the easily worn out spares?
- ANDREW FOSTER NKHOMA:** Some of easily worn spare parts are Bush bearings, U- seal, Bobbin and Rod Centralizers.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Can you briefly give us the prices of some of these spare parts as of now?
- ANDREW FOSTER NKHOMA:** Bush bearing is at MK 850, U-seal is at MK 450, Road Centralizers they are at MK 750 and Bobbins are at MK 450.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** As one of the Area Mechanics, are you involved in the prices of the spare parts?
- ANDREW FOSTER NKHOMA:** Yes we are updated whenever new prices have been fixed; we also know the names of each and every spare part of the Afridev Hand pump.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What are the necessities of a recognised Area Mechanic by both Inter Aide and the Government to carry his duties without any problems?
- ANDREW FOSTER NKHOMA:** Each and every Area Mechanics must have an ID, and also need to have all the tools which are required by the Area Mechanic to carry out his/her duties effectively.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What advice can you give the communities for them to be buying spare parts from recognised shops and not from vendors as this tendency is becoming to an increase nowadays.
- ANDREW FOSTER NKHOMA:** I am encouraging all the communities to be buying their spare parts in recognised shops.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What are your final words regarding what we have discussed in this interview?

ANDREW FOSTERB NKHOMA: The communities, the Area Mechanics, the Village Heads, the Shop owners, we all need to work together for the people to continue having access to clean and safe water as Water is Life.

VESTER CHUNGA: That was Mr Andrew Foster Nkhoma explaining more on prices of spare parts and also on how we can recognize that indeed this person is really an Area Mechanic. Listeners I have all the hope that from now onwards you will buy your spare parts in recognised shops.

That was what we prepared for you today, remember that Umoyo Wathu Programme comes to you with an aim of increasing community ownership towards our boreholes by encouraging regular maintenance so that each and every one using the borehole should have access to clean and safe water. If you have comments on the programme or have any questions please send as an SMS on 0994 725 011

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our borehole, it was easier for us to change it as we contribute to water fee and we buy some of these spares in advance.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What are the advantages of checking the spare parts at the borehole?

SAMSON LK PHIRI: It becomes easier to see if a certain spare part needs to be changed / replaced.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Here at Mchokhwe Village, do you stock/keep spare parts?

JUDITH MAJOR: Yes, we buy spare parts in advance so that we should not find some difficulties whenever we need to change them, we used to find difficulties to convince people to buy spares in advance but now they understand the reasons why we buy and keep them.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Some people do not like the idea of buying spare parts in advance and keep them for future use, what advice can you give to these people?

CHRISTINA LYSON: These people should know that a spare part can get broken while you don't have money, so this can lead to people going back to unprotected sources of water while waiting for their borehole to be repaired.

SAMSON LK PHIRI: It can also happen that the spare part can get broken at night when the shops are closed, so if you are stocking the spare parts it becomes easier to change it immediately and start using the borehole immediately.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Most of the times, women are the ones who frequently uses the water, he asked the women what are the advantages of stocking spare parts?

JUDITH MAJOR: We are able to repair our borehole immediately when it is broken down, so there is no need for us to use unprotected sources of water while waiting for our borehole to be repaired.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Do you know where exactly to buy these spare parts?

SAMSON LK PHIRI: Yes we know the shop, we buy the spare parts at Matutu Trading Centre.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What is that you are carrying?

SAMSON LK PHIRI: This is a bush bearing

- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** How much did you pay for this bush bearing?
- SAMSON LK PHIRI:** We bought this at Mk750
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What are the spare parts which people are required to stock them?
- SAMSON LK PHIRI:** Fulcrum pin, U-seal.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** He asked the women who were there if they can manage to buy spare parts if they are asked to do so by the WPC.
- LIVINES ADAM:** Yes we can manage to do that as we were trained and know each spare part.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Before we come to an end of this interview, what advice can you give to your fellow villagers who do not like the idea of buying spares parts in advance and keep them for future especially the easily worn spare parts?
- SAMSON LK PHIRI:** The WPC should keep the spares and not money as money can be misuse compared to stocking spare parts.
- JUDUTH MAJOR:** When money has been collected it is wise to buy easily worn spare parts as a borehole can stop function anytime so it may be difficult to buy spares immediately but if you are stocking the spares it will be easier to repair the borehole immediately.
- VESTER CHUNGA:** That was an interview from our fellow villagers from Mchokhwe T/A Kapondo explaining about the spare parts which are easily worn out at an Afridev hand Pump.
- So I am encouraging all the WPC to buy spares in advance and keep them and in so doing people will continue using safe and clean water as your boreholes will be repaired immediately when it is broken down.
- Listeners remember that you are listening to Umoyo Wathu programme and If you have comments on the programme or have any questions please send as an SMS on 0994 725 011
- VESTER CHUNGA:** Before we continue with our programme, let us now listen to a song from our friends from Mchokhwe Village titled

ANDREW FOSTERB NKHOMA:

I am urging all the communities, the Area Mechanics, the Retail Shop Owners who sell Afridev Hand Pumps spare parts to work hand in hand in water development activities as 'Water is Life'.

VESTER CHUNGA:

That was Andrew Foster Nkhoma an Area Mechanic for T/A Mkanda explaining about the easily worn spare parts of Afridev Hand Pump and also narrating the prices of these spare parts.

In summary, I hope that we all understood the importance of keeping stock of fast wearing spare parts so that we have continued access to safe water to avoid diseases. You can ask for advice on what spare parts you need to stock to your Area Mechanic or your certified retails shop owners in your area.

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EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Do you listen to Umoyo Wathu programme? Through the radio programme you will be able to know what is happening in other villages

A CALLER

Yes, we are listening to the programme

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

You are listening to Umoyo Wathu programme. Umoyo Wathu Programme comes to the listeners with an aim of increasing community ownership towards boreholes by encouraging regular maintenance so that each and every one using the borehole should have access to clean and safe water.

**A CALL FROM KAPIRI
T/A DAMBE**

I am one of the members of WPC and also a Caretaker. We encourage the community to contribute water fees. The Government have gave them a new borehole with new spare parts but we are contributing water fee in order to source funds for O & M and we will keep on listening to Umoyo Wathu programme to get encouraged on how we can take care of our borehole.

A CALL FROM MR DENISE

I appreciate the programme because it has motivated us and we are now contributing water fee. We used to have breakdown as it is near the road and heavily used, but now we are able to repair it immediately when broken down as money is always available.

**A CALL FROM MR KABWIRA
FROM MAVWERE**

When the Government and NGOs visit us and give us borehole, it does not mean those people will still come to do repairs for us, so there's a need to take care of them by ourselves.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

The aim of Umoyo wathu Programme is to increase community ownership to borehole users so that the communities should continuously have access to hygienic water and healthy life. Listeners can purchase spare parts in all certified shops approved by the Government which work hand in hand with Inter Aide.

**A CALL FROM DZOOLE
IN DOWA**

Boreholes need to be taken cared; women should also stop washing at the borehole as this may contaminate the water. In my village a penalty is given to any woman found washing at the borehole by a fine of K500 to be paid to the WPC and also banned to use the borehole for 3 days.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Umoyo Wathu Programme encourages the community

A CALL FROM ALEX T/A MKANDA

The programme has helped them a lot as we were ignorant on issues of boreholes. Currently we are contributing water fee and a penalty is given to those that fails to contribute.

**A CALL FROM GIFT
FROM NAMBUMA**

We used to have diarrhoea but now it is history; previously we were using the borehole without taking care of it and diarrhoea cases were high

A CALL FROM ELIAS DICKSON

We are able to contribute water fee and the water we are using is free from germs

**A CALL FROM MR BANDA
FROM GOMANI**

We have learnt about procedures to follow when our borehole is broken down; we have learnt about Area Mechanics

CLOSSING REMARKS

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

We have been hearing feedback from radio listeners on how the programme has brought an impact in their villages. The purpose of the Programme is to increase community ownership towards boreholes by encouraging regular maintenance so that each and every one using the borehole should have access to clean and safe water. If some listeners didn't manage to get through the live programme, you can send a sms to 0994 725 011 and give your views and recommendations regarding Umoyo Wathu Programme.

INTERVIEW WITH ZULU RADIO LISTENING CLUB

- FRANCIS ZULU:** First of all I want to find out where do you fetch water?
- CHRISTINA KALAWA:** We have a borehole which is located at Zulu Primary school, and we also have another borehole within this Maguya village, we are using safe and clean water in this village.
- PHILIP CHAYAMBA:** We have 2 boreholes; the one at Zulu Primary School was constructed in 2009 and the other one was constructed in 1986.
- FRANCIS ZULU:** Are these boreholes functioning?
- PHILIP CHAYAMBA:** Yes, they are all functioning even though one of them got broken down sometime back but we managed to repair it since the villagers know that it is their responsibility to do repairs of their boreholes whenever they are needed for them to continuously have access to safe and clean water.
- FRANCIS ZULU:** You have said that one of the boreholes was recently repaired; do you know who exactly did the repairs to that borehole?
- ELIZABETH NYIRENDA:** I don't actually know the person but just heard that he is an Area Mechanic and he stays at Ngubo.
- FRANCIS ZULU:** Is there anyone who can add on what Elizabeth Nyirenda has said?
- ZIONE MASEKO:** What I can add is that as of now all the repairs are done by the WPC without calling the Area Mechanic for assistance.
- FRANCIS ZULU:** You said that you don't know who the Area Mechanic for your area is; why is that so?
- ELIZABETH NYIRENDA:** The reason could be that we haven't met a major problem which could require the services of an Area Mechanic; we normally have only minor problems which most of the times are repaired by the WPC.
- FRANCIS ZULU:** You just said that the WPC members are able to repair minor problems, where did you get trained for you to be doing some repairs as most of our fellow villagers depend on Area Mechanics?
- CHRISTINA KALAWA:** The WPC was trained when the boreholes were being handled over to us, and since then we have never met a major problem with our borehole.
- FRANCIS ZULU:** Most of the times when someone is working he expects to get something out of it, tell us what is the case here?

- PHILIP CHAYAMBA:** When the WPC are the ones doing the repairs, they do not expect to get paid as they know that it is their responsibility, but when it is the Area Mechanic doing the repairs, definitely he will expect to get paid. The Area Mechanic is paid MK 1,500 as we have an annual contract with him and he is from Ngubo. Some Area Mechanics prefer to be paid immediately after they have worked for you but others prefer to be paid at the beginning of the year and it will mean that they will be doing all the repairs within that year with that same money you have paid, so it is up to the WPC to choose from these 2 options.
- FRANCIS ZULU:** What are the procedures you follow in this village whenever you have to replace some spare parts which have worn out?
- CHRISTINA KALAWA:** We contribute money whenever new spare parts are needed and when enough money has been collected, we purchase those spare parts.
- ELIZABETH NYIRENDA:** Sometimes we buy spare parts in advance especially the ones that are easily worn out so that whenever there is a need for a replacement, we should do it immediately, because sometimes the shops can be closed at the time you need to buy the spares, so it is better to buy them in advance.
- FRANCIS ZULU:** When you need an Area Mechanic to do some repairs for you, how do you get in touch with him? Or if you will need him in the future how are you going to communicate with him?
- PHILIP CHAYAMBA:** We send one of the committee members to go and call him as he accepted to do the job for us since we already have a contract with him and we pay him annually. This also apply to the case when we need him immediately, we will just call him on his cell phone and surely he will come as he knows the two places where our boreholes are located.
- CHRISTINA KALAWA:** Indeed there will be no difficulties to communicate with him as Ngubo village is also situated in T/A Zulu area.
- FRANCIS ZULU:** What are the advantages to be able to communicate with your Area Mechanic without any problem and paying him whenever you owe him?
- CHRISTINA KALAWA:** It is his job and he depends on that for his subsistence which is why it is very important to pay him because by the time he is doing any job for us, it could be that others are also looking for him to repair boreholes for them too.

- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What are the actual problems which you are required to repair and what are the problems the WPCs are supposed to repair?
- ANESS KALONGA:** The WPCs are supposed to work on minor repairs like rods while problems concerning the Cylinder and pipes are the job of Area Mechanics. If it is repaired by a person without experience it can get damaged in the process and the whole borehole will be damaged.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** For those who don't know how to repair even minor problems what advice can you give them?
- ANESS KALONGA:** These people are supposed to call me and I will repair their borehole, and they can call me on 0993 271 772 and I will be able to tell them what are the types of minor problems they can manage to repair as a committee.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** For the jobs that you perform, are you paid by the Government or what exactly happens?
- ANESS KALONGA:** We are paid by the communities, and they pay us according to the agreement we had with them either being paid every time we have done a job for them or annually according to the contract.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** How can we recognise an Area Mechanic?
- ANESS KALONGA:** Some people can know us personally as we stay in the same village and we also attend VDC meetings together. I have an ID bearing my name and which shows that I am an Area Mechanic. Every Area mechanic has an ID and we are like volunteers, we are not paid by the Government and we are paid by the people when we have done repairs for them. A warning to those that are lying to be Area Mechanics is that if they are caught they will be taken to Police or the DC's office where they will be dealt with accordingly.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Most boreholes are not functioning; what are the reasons for boreholes to stop functioning?
- ANESS KALONGA:** People were not enlightened on issues concerning boreholes.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** How many boreholes are within your catchment area?
- ANESS KALONGA:** I have about 62 boreholes in my catchment area and I have 42 villages within my catchment area. I was provided with a bicycle as a means of transportation whenever I am doing my job
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What are your final remarks on what we have discussed?

ANESS KALONGA:

The communities should use certified Area Mechanics whenever they have a problem with their boreholes, and I am also advising my fellow Area Mechanics to be dedicated to their job as water is life.

VESTER CHUNGA:

Listeners that was Anness Kalonga, an Area Mechanic for T/A Simphasi explaining more about area mechanics and the kind of job they are involved in. So, if you have a problem your Water Point Committee is not able to manage, remember to seek advice from your Area Mechanic in your area.

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surrounding; there is a need of calling for a meeting for all the villagers to meet where they could discuss how to take care of the borehole. There is a need of having a Duty Roster so that they should know who is responsible for cleaning at specific days. Cleaning includes sweeping, mopping removing grass / weeds around the borehole area.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

You have said that there is a need of having a Duty Roster, what procedures should be followed regarding this Duty roster?

THOMAS MCHIPHA:

With the assistance from the WPC, the WPC are the ones who will produce this Duty Roster as the WPC are in a position to know the number of beneficiaries and their names when developing this Duty Roster. Each and every household should appear on the Roster and the WPC should make sure that every household is actually doing the cleaning as indicated on the Duty Roster, and if others are not cleaning as agreed then those people should be reported to the Village Head where they will be dealt with accordingly.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

How can we take care of the surrounding of our boreholes?

THOMAS MCHIPHA:

Having hygienic water starts from the borehole, so there is a need of taking care of our boreholes and the surrounding. We should make sure that the distance between a pit latrine, bathing shelter, refuse pit and also cultivating area should be 30 meters away, and thereby eliminating the chance of contaminating our water as the contaminants meets the underground water.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

What about those who already constructed their boreholes closer to the things that can contaminate their water, i.e. pit latrine, bathing shelter, refuse pit, what can they do?

THOMAS MCHIPHA:

They are required to stop using the pit latrine or they should demolish it. Refuse pit and bathing shelter should also be stopped and construct a new one at more than 30 meters distance from the borehole. If they cannot follow this instruction, villagers will continue using contaminated water which is unsafe. There are also some other boreholes which are closer to the grave yard and the grave yard cannot be removed. In this case, what is required is to stop using the water for drinking purposes as the water might be contaminated.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Talking about hygiene, what are the advantages of washing hands before eating any kind of food?

We have also learnt that we should also take care of personal hygiene, even if we have clean and safe water from the borehole it can get contaminated in the way home and at our home. Let us cover our water bucket with appropriate plastic covers and make sure we wash our hands with soap.

I hope that we take actions regarding what we have learnt from this programme

Please send as comments on what you have learn from the programme and the actions that your village will be taking to keep the borehole clean by sending us an SMS on 0994 725 011

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21st EPISODE: Importance of constructing a fence and soak away pit at the borehole

In this programme we will hear about the importance of having a fence and a soak away pit from our fellow villagers from Gomani 1 Village T/A Zulu.

VESTER CHUNGA:

It is now time to listen to Umoyo Wathu Programme here at Mudziwathu Radio Station; the purpose of the programme is to increase community ownership towards their boreholes by encouraging regular maintenance of boreholes with an aim of making sure that everyone has continuous access to safe water and healthy life.

The programme is being produced by the government of Malawi, Mudziwathu Radio Station and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The programme is aired on Tuesday mornings at 11:30 and repeated on Saturday afternoons at 2:30. You will be with me Vester Chunga and my colleague Emmanuel Zandonda.

INSERT:

>>>>>>>>>>Song [Taking care of boreholes]>>>>>>>>>>>>

VESTER CHUNGA:

In today's Umoyo Wathu programme, we will hear about the importance of having a fence and a soak away pit from our fellow villagers from Gomani 1 Village, but before we hear the interview Emmanuel Zandonda had with Gomani 1 Villagers. Let us now hear from them about the importance of having a fence soak away pit around their fence.

INTERVIEW WITH GOMANI 1, TA ZULU

AUGUSTIN KABOWA:

I am Augustin Kabowa; I am the Vice Chairman of the WPC here at Gomani 1 Village. The advantage of having a fence around a borehole is that the place is clean all the time as the children and the livestock are not allowed to enter and mess around the borehole, on top of that the borehole itself is protected as it is inside the fence and nobody can tamper with it i.e. stealing spare parts. Talking about soak away pit, for us we are now constructing another soak way pit which will have a concrete because at first the soak away pit that we had was built with sand only and it was not strong.

FLORENCE LAMECK:

The advantage that we have for having a fence is that livestock do not enter at the borehole as the fence has a door and we make sure that it is closed all the time, it is also a source of attraction to others as when people are

passing by, they stop and asks us how we manage to build a fence and they sometimes even ask for water to drink as they see that the place is always clean.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Talking about health issues, Can you explain the difference on how things were before you constructed this fence?

MARIA CHAPENDEKA:

People used to get sick now and then especially from Malaria as the previous soak away pit used to be a breeding place for mosquitoes and people were suffering from malaria frequently but now all is gone, people from neighbouring villages are asking us how we manage to come up with this idea of constructing a fence and a soak away pit, and we answer them that is because of the good relationship we have within our village that is why we have manage to construct all these.

GELEVIO NDULA:

I am Gelevio Ndula, Chairman of the WPC here at Gomani 1 village, indeed it is true, and our WPC have a good relationship and we agree before we do anything. We construct this fence by ourselves; children and livestock stopped playing at the borehole as we now have a fence.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Is there anyone who can add up on what others have already said on this topic we are discussing?

RICHARD PHIRI:

Indeed it is true that we have a good relationship with each other, after seeing that our borehole and the surrounding was so messy, we decided to approach our Village Headman so that we can construct a fence of which he agreed and now we have a fence and our borehole is always clean.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

What message can you give to other people who do not have fences and soak away pit at their boreholes?

MENDULO NDULA:

I am Mendulo Ndulo, I am advising all people who do not have fences and soak away pits at their borehole to come here at Gomani 1 village where we will give them all the information on how we come up with this fence and soak away pit we have at our borehole.

MARIA CHAPENDEKA:

I am asking those communities to work together as a community and agree on constructing a fence and a soak

away pit makes the place to always look clean as livestock do not have access to the borehole there by avoiding diseases as livestock dug can contain germs which might cause diseases, secondly if we have a soak away pit, we avoid diseases like malaria because if the excess water at the borehole is just splitting anyhow, there is a chance that mosquitoes can breed there.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

How many designs / types of fences are there?

CHARLES CHAWINGA:

There are six types of fences, there is a bamboo fence, brick fence, grass thatched fence, wood fence and a brick fence with plaster outside the fence.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

What is the advantage of having a soak away pit at a borehole and how can this be constructed?

CHARLES CHAWINGA:

Soak away is required to be long enough and stones should be filled inside the soak away so that water should not overflow.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

How many types of soak away pit are there?

CHARLES CHAWINGA:

There are several types of soak away pits, one which is covered by sticks on top, another with concrete cover, and others filled with stones only but without a cover.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Is it possible to construct a soak away pit plastered inside but not reaching the underground and instead put some stones on the underground?

CHARLES CHAWINGA:

Yes it is possible.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

What are the advantages of that kind of soak away pit?

CHARLES CHAWINGA:

The Soak away pit will be stronger, and the plaster will make our soak away not to have cracks, as bricks alone cannot be strong.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

So what are the advantages we can have if our borehole has a soak away pit?

CHARLES CHAWINGA:

We can prevent diseases like cholera and malaria as mosquitoes likes to breed where there is stagnant water. There is also a need of making sure that the apron is not broken so that excess water from the borehole should be directed to the soak away pit.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

As we are about to come to the end of our interview, some people do not see the need of constructing a fence at a borehole, please tell us the importance of fence at a borehole?

CHARLES CHAWINGA:

Fence is very important as you can avoid diseases, livestock do not come at the borehole and even children do not play at the borehole at there is a fence.

VESTER CHUNGA:

We have heard and learnt about the advantages of having a fence and a soak away pit at a borehole from villagers in Gomani 1 as well as the Water Development Office here in Mchinji. In addition to the fence and soak away pit, we have also learnt that we should repair the cracks on the concrete structures of our boreholes as this can also create stagnant water that can breed mosquitos. Now is time for us to put his in practice. What are we going to do regarding what we have learnt today? Let us know by sending us an SMS to 0994 725 011

The purpose of the programme is to increase community ownership towards their boreholes by encouraging regular maintenance of boreholes with an aim of making sure that everyone has continuous access to safe water and healthy life. This programme is coming to you through Mudziwathu Radio and is sponsored by Japan International Cooperation agency (JICA) in collaboration with the Government of Malawi and it is aired every Tuesday at 11:30 am and repeated on Saturdays at 14:30 pm. I have been your presenter Vester Chunga and the producer of our programme is Emmanuel Zandonda. Good bye for now and I hope you can be with us again next time.

and kitchen utensil which can endanger our lives by catching diseases.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Can any woman comment on what has been said as mostly women are the ones using the washing slab, why did you thought of banning the use of washing slab.

ROSEMARY CHAIMA:

They started washing baby nappies and kitchen utensils and leave the place untidy and it was becoming too much, so we thought of ban the use of washing slab.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

So when the people want to wash their clothes, where do they do the washing?

ROSEMARY CHAIMA:

We advised them to wash their clothes at their homes, and everyone is obeying this rule.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Is there any woman here who can comment on what has been said concerning this issue?

NAOMI GELISOMO:

We all agreed to the idea of not washing at the borehole as we saw that the place was looking so dirty.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

The washing slab and the basin are still intact; do you have any plans of sealing these washing basins?

MAVUTO MWALE:

Yes, we have plans of sealing these basins; we want to do that when we will be painting our fence, so that all these jobs should be done at the same time.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

What are the penalties which are put in place if anyone is found using this washing slab?

MAVUTO MWALE:

The person is handed over to the Village Head where he/she is requested to pay 2 chickens, if he is caught for the second time then he is banned permanently from using the borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Is this really true?

ROSEMARY CHAIMA:

Yes it is true, and sometimes that person is requested to pay more than 2 chickens so that he should stop that tendency.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

What about when you find children playing or washing at the washing slab, what do you do with them?

ROSEMARY CHAIMA:

We snatched the clothes from the child and take that child to the Village Head where he/she is dealt with accordingly.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Do people agree? They don't say that it is unfair to the children?

ROSEMARY CHAIMA: No, they don't say as they know that it is a measure of preventing germs.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What are the disadvantages of having unhealthy surrounding of a borehole?

ROSEMARY CHAIMA: We can easily accumulate germs which can cause diseases

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What advise can you give to your fellow villagers who are still using washing slabs which are close to their boreholes?

LEPHATI WAYISI: I am encouraging them to stop using them as it is unhygienic to use those washing slabs.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: This question goes to the Chair of the WPC, what can you tell the contractors who designs and construct these boreholes on this issue of washing slabs?

MAVUTO MWALE: I am asking the contractors to stop constructing the washing basins because when people see them, they think they can use for washing their clothes and kitchen utensil instead of doing at their homes.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: The question goes to a woman, what advise can you give to your fellow women who are still using the washing slabs for washing clothes and washing kitchen utensil?

ROSEMARY CHAIMA: They should stop since it is unhygienic to use those washing slabs.

VESTER CHUNGA: Those were our fellow villagers from Nkhwawe Village T/A Simphasi explaining that they stop banned the use of the washing slab near their borehole to avoid stagnant water and the spread of bacteria that can cause diseases.

Listeners, remember that you are listening to Umoyo Wathu Programme here at Mudzi Wathu Radio, the purpose of this programme is to give ownership to borehole users with an aim that everyone should have an access to clean and hygiene water. If you would like to share what you have learnt or the actions your village is going to take through what you have just learn please send as an SMS on
0994 725 011

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

What can you advise women who wash kitchen utensil at the washing slab?

KAPAFE ZULU:

They should stop doing that, as this may also block the drainage where the water from the washing slab is supposed to pass.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Is there anyone who can give closing remarks regarding what we have discussed?

KAPAFE ZULU:

I am asking my fellow Malawians to follow what has been said, the NGOs and the Government assisted us in giving us boreholes to prevent diseases through drinking clean and hygienic water all the time.

VESTER CHUNGA:

That was Mr. Kapafe Zulu, Health Surveillance Assistant, explaining the risk of using washing slabs which are constructed close to the borehole. I have received a recommendation from our officers in Mchinji that the washing slabs and any other sources of contamination like latrines, bath shelter, refuse pits should be at least 30 meter from the hand pump. It is my hope that we have all understood the risk of these practices and will be able to stop washing baby nappies, clothes and kitchen utensil near the borehole and remove any other sources of pollution that can endanger our life.

That is the end of today's Umoyo Wathu programme, the purpose of this programme is to give ownership to borehole users with an aim that everyone should have an access to clean and hygiene water.

If you have comments on the programme or have any questions please send as an SMS on 0994 725 011

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borehole and pit latrine is close, and what can be done if the Pit latrine is bringing some problems?

THOMAS MCHIPHA

Indeed this kind of situation is very possible to happen as the population is now increasing, it could be that the borehole was constructed long ago but with increasing population someone has constructed a pit latrine just closer to the borehole. The recommended distance between a Pit latrine and a Borehole should be 30 meters apart and if the distance is less than that, there is a need of demolishing the Pit Latrine, if this cannot be possible, there is a need of constructing a drainage from the pit latrine to the other direction far away from the borehole, and this cannot be possible too, then the water from the borehole should not be used for drinking, cooking or cleaning kitchen utensils.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Listeners remember that that number to use when calling is 0999-971-840 and you can send sms to 0994-725-011

MR SALIMA FROM KABUTHU

How can we identify the one who repair boreholes, if they are really saying the truth?

MIKE CHILIM'MADZI

The ones responsible for repairing boreholes are caretakers, these are trained to repair minor problems at the borehole and AMs are responsible to repair major problems, if the problem is too complex for the AMs to overcome, then there is a need of informing the Water Monitoring Assistant. AMs are found in all parts of Mchinji and if the communities do not know who their AM is, they can ask HSAs in their areas who will be able to recognise them.

EMMANUEL

There is a sms from Mr Moffat Yokobe of T/A Mlonyeni, asking what procedure can be followed for a village to receive a borehole, as we do not have a borehole in our area?

MIKE CHILIM'MADZI

If a community is in need of a borehole, they are required to write a letter to be addressed to the District Commissioner and ask for a borehole, there is need of indicating where the village is located and the T/A where it is from. Another way is, we go to the villages and make research on the villages that really need a borehole, and if we see that indeed there's a need for them to have one, we write a proposal to the Government asking for funds, and if the funds is there the borehole is given to those villages and normally the first priority goes to the villages that do not have even one borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Can you explained clearly to whom this letter should be addressed to?

MIKE CHILIMMADZI

Water Development Office is under District Council and the letter can either be addressed directly to the District Council or to the Water Development Office.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

This question is going to Mr Mchipha, What the communicates are supposed to do for them to have hygienic water as sometimes livestock and children are seen at the borehole and mostly the soak away pit is not in a good condition. What can people do to make their water hygienic?

THOMAS MCHIPHA

There is a need that every borehole must have a committee which consists of men and women and the committee should establish rules which will be followed by everybody in the community and amongst this rules there must be a duty roster on how activities of the borehole should be done. Every borehole must have a soak away pit to prevent stagnant water which should be filled with stones and a fence to prevent livestock messing with the water.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

There is a message from Mr Mtendere of Kapiri (Kamuri Listening Club) and the question is going out to Mr Chilimadzi and it says What can be done in an AM fails to conduct his duties even though you have a contract with him?

MIKE CHILIM'MADZI

If an AM has failed to repair a borehole, he should ask his fellow AMs to assist him and if they are also failing to overcome the problem then the WMA can come. There is no need to pay extra money to the WMA as they are employed by the Government to assist the communities.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What if an AM had a contract with the community but he is not showing up to repair the borehole. What can be done for the community to get helped?

MIKE CHILIM'MADZI

If the communities are found in this situation, there is a need for these communities to inform the Water Development Office where they will be assisted. Perhaps another AM can be allocated to assist them.

CALLS FROM THE LISTENERS

**SAM MATOLA FROM
CHILOWA T/A DAMBE**

If you have sent an application letter to either the Water Office or the District commissioner office, how long does it take for you to be answered as we have tried but up to now we are have not been replied.

MIKE CHILIM'MADZI

Most of the time we don't have funds readily available, therefore we write proposals for Donors to assist us. Normally we start constructing boreholes for communities that don't have even one borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

There is another sms from Paul Chiwere and it says. What can communities do especially those that do not have a borehole for them to receive one?

MIKE CHILIM'MADZI

These people are very welcome to come to our office (Water Office) where they will be assisted apart from the procedure we said earlier on that they should write a letter addressed to the water Office or the District Council.

A CALLER FROM CHITI

How can we treat water that comes from a borehole closer to the grave yard?

THOMAS MCHIPHA

A borehole which is closer to the grave yard should stop being used as the water is contaminated, if it is not possible to relocate the grave yard but if you want to use the water from the borehole, just use it for other purposes but not drinking, cooking or washing kitchen utensils.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

A message from Jacob Mbewe from Kabuthu T/A Mavwere and it says, Some water Point Committee members are lazy, how can these types of committees be helped?

MIKE CHILIM'MADZI

A WPC needs to have rules which must be followed; there is also a need to involve the Village Head and influential person for these rules to be properly enforced.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Listeners remember that in today's programme we have two officials from the Government, one is from Mchinji Water Office and another one is from Mchinji District Hospital and are answering our questions directly, so you can either send an sms to 0994 725 011 or call to this number 0999971840.

**LEVISON MTUKULA
IN DOWA**

If a Pit latrine is more than 100 metres to the borehole, is there a requirement for this pit latrine to stop being used?

THOMAS MCHIPHA

If the borehole is about 100 meters apart from the pit latrine, that is very good as the required distance is 30 metres apart.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

A message from Peni Village STA Pitala and it says, We would like to know how we can get a borehole as we have a shallow well and it was given to us by Total Land Care.

MIKE CHILIM'MDZI

Indeed there is a high chance for water from shallow wells to be contaminated, but if Total Land Care protected your

shallow well it means theirs is a need for you to take care of the well, but if your village is too big and that well is not enough for your village, then you can write a letter to either the Water Development office or District Commission office where you will be assisted accordingly.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

As we are coming closer to the end of the programme let me read some few messages. There is a message from Paul Chiwere and is asking about the actual number of household which can be assisted per borehole? Another message from Chikoza and it says we have been listening that we should construct a fence, what if the borehole is beside the road how can we construct a fence? Another message from Chiyembekezo Thandizani and the question says, How many districts are being covered under this Project as were I am living, we do not have this project.

CLOSSING REMARKS

THOMAS MCHIPHA

I am very thankful to all of you who have been listening to this programme, I hope that you have learnt one or more things from today's programme as we have said that a borehole needs to be cleaned and we should make sure that our boreholes are far away from sources of contamination, we need to have a fence, we can start with a grass thatched fence and there after we can construct a brick fence. There is also a need of having a soak away pit and fill it with stones to prevent live stock from messing with the water, if the borehole is beside the road as someone has asked, we can divert the road so that we should give a room for a fence to be constructed.

MIKE CHILIM'MADZI

Every borehole needs to have a WPC and they should encourage the communities in contributing water fee, and if they have accumulated enough money, they can purchase fast worn out spare parts and keep them for them to be to replace them immediately when needed. There was a question that someone asked about how many Households can be served per borehole. According to the Government, 250 people should be served per borehole and people should not walk for ½ kilometre in search of water, but this can be followed if we can have enough resources. Someone also asked if this project is in other Districts, as of now as we have said earlier, this project is in Mchinji only and if bears good results, we will roll out this project to all district in Malawi. Last, I am encouraging all of you who have boreholes to take care of them, they are yours and you need to repair them by yourselves and be able to prevent diseases by using those boreholes properly.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

I am very thankful to you Mr Chilimadzi and Mr Mchipha for making the time to being with us in today's programme. I am very sure that the listeners have been satisfied with the way you have answered the questions they asked and we hope that next time you will make yourselves available when we will invite you to be with us again.

Listeners that's all for today remember that the purpose of the Umoyo Wathu Programme is to increasing community ownership towards the boreholes by encouraging regular maintenance so that each and every one using the borehole should have access to clean and safe water. This programme comes to you every Tuesday at 11:30 am and is repeated on Saturday's at 14:30 pm, you have been with me Emmanuel Zandonda.

24th EPISODE: Importance of constructing a fence around the borehole and how to construct them

The Water Point Committees with the support of all the community members have responsibility for water point sanitation which includes the construction of fence and soak away pit. However, only few have constructed these sanitary facilities (fence and soak away). This Programme was brought to you to inform you that a wide range of options are available from low cost options to strong and durable ones all constructed with locally available materials by the communities themselves. This information will enable communities to make informed choice in choosing appropriate fences using technically feasible and affordable options. Today, Nthondoni Village will explain how they managed to construct a fence at their borehole and also the importance of having a fence, so at the end all listeners could decide what type of fence could be appropriate at their our own villages.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

It is now time to listen to Umoyo Wathu Programme here at Mudziwathu Radio Station; the purpose of the programme is to increase community ownership towards their boreholes by encouraging regular maintenance of boreholes with an aim of making sure that everyone has continuous access to safe water and healthy life.

The programme is being produced by the government of Malawi, Mudziwathu Radio Station and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The programme is aired on Tuesday mornings at 11:30 and repeated on Saturday afternoons at 2:30. You will be with me Emmanuel Zandonda

INSERT:

>>>>>>>>Song [Let's take care of the borehole]>>>>>>>>

VESTER CHUNGA:

Listeners, in today's Umoyo Wathu Programme, we will hear how we can construct a fence and also the importance of having a fence. We will hear from our fellow villagers from Nthondoni Village T/A Mkanda, let us be together. Before we hear more, let us hear a song from the same village titled 'I am going to Nthondoni Village'

INSERT

Song [I am going to Nthondoni Village'] >>>>>>>>>>>>

I am going to Nthondoni to learn,
I am going there to learn how they are taking care of their borehole,
I am going there to learn how they constructed their fence

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: That was a song from our friends from Nthondoni Village T/A Mkanda titled ' I am going to Nthondoni Village' where I will learn how they are taking care of their borehole and how they constructed their fence. Let us now hear what WPC explaining about their fence.

INTERVIEW WITH NTHONDONI VILLAGERS

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: First of all I would like to hear what made you construct a brick fence and remove the grass thatched fence which you constructed at first?

GEORGE MASACHE: After seeing that livestock were giving us problems on how they were messing around our borehole we thought of removing the grass thatched fence which we constructed at first and construct a brick fence so that livestock will not have access to inside the fence.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: You as the Secretary of the WPC, what can you say concerning this issue?

SECRETARY: Indeed it is true, after seeing how children were giving us problems, we thought of constructing a grass thatched fence.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What about women in this village, what can you say concerning this issue?

MAI FRORENCE: After seeing that a grass thatched fence is not all that strong and can easily worn out, we thought of constructing a brick fence

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: But what are the advantages of constructing a grass thatched fence?

MAI FRORENCE: Sometimes It can prevent livestock from messing up with the boreholes, but it does not have much advantages.

GEORGE MASACHE: The other advantage is that it can be rapidly constructed and is not as difficult as a brick fence.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: How much money did you spent when constructing the grass thatched fence?

GEORGE MASACHE: We spent about MK25,000 when constructing the grass thatched fence as we bought bamboo, pieces of wood and also grass.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What are the disadvantages of grass thatched fence?

GEORGE MASACHE: It is not strong as a brick fence.

MFUMU NTHONDONI: Indeed it is true, we constructed a brick fence, after our visitors came and give us the idea of constructing a fence, and we thought of constructing a brick fence.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: When did you construct this brick fence?

GEORGE MASACHE: We constructed it in 2013

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: How much money did you spent?

SECRETARY: We spent about MK25,000 as many materials were required.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Who moulded the bricks?

SECRETARY: We moulded the bricks by ourselves as this development is for all of us the villagers.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What about women, what part did you participated?

VILLAGER: We were cooking and also fetching sand.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: For your fellow women who did not participate, what advice can you give them?

VILLAGER: Water is for everyone so it is very important for all of us to participate.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Taking a closer look at this fence, it seems it's not fully completed, what are the future plans?

- SECRETARY:** We want to construct a soak away pit, and we want our inside wall of the fence to be plastered with cement.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Who constructed your fence?
- GEORGE MASACHE:** The builder who constructed this fence stays in the same village, but others from neighbouring village helped too, and after finishing we thought of him giving him something as appreciation so villagers contributed money and gave him.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** There are some Committee members who does not participate in issues like these, what advice can you give them?
- GEORGE MASACHE:** Let us love one another and assist each other in development activities.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What role did the Village Head played when constructing this fence?
- GEORGE MASACHE:** Our Village Head Man helped us by bringing us together as villagers; he is a very caring man.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** You as a Secretary what can you say on this issue?
- SECRETARY:** People in this village are very supportive, and they are able to cooperate when we are contributing money and it was not difficult for us to record everything that was happening concerning our borehole.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** This question is for women, what difference is there before you had this brick fence, when you used to have a grass thatched fence?
- MAI FRORENCE:** A grass thatched fence is very strong, and it doesn't need to be repaired frequently.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** How can we take care of a grass thatched fence?

- MAI FRORENCE:** We should make sure that children are not playing near it.
- VILLAGER:** And those that have fences they should take care of them.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Anyone who have final words?
- GEORGE MASACHE:** Let us take care of our fences, if it needs to be repaired, let do the repairs immediately.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Those were our friends from Nthondoni Village, explaining two types of fences: grass thatched fences and brick fences. The very interesting part is that both men and women took part in the construction of fences and it seems that this village is really united and supportive. What about in your area? What can you do so that livestock should not mess up and contaminate your borehole?
- Listeners remember that you are listening to Umoyo Wathu programme and If you have comments on the programme or have any questions please send as an SMS on 0994 725 011
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Let us stretch our legs by dancing to a song Nthondoni titled 'many'
- INSERT:** **Song [Looking at different development that has happened at Nthondoni Village, there are many things happening, there is hygienic water from the borehole, there is a fence at the borehole]**
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** That was a song from Nthondoni Village T/A Mkanda, telling us to see what development is there. Let us conclude this programme by inviting Mr Charles Chawinga from the Mchinji Water Office to say final remarks concerning what we have discussed today.
- CHARLES CHAWINGA:** There is an advantage when people construct a fence around their borehole, as this will make their borehole to be always clean as the livestock will not have access to the borehole as mostly they defecate at the borehole which can make germ to accumulate at the borehole and bring some diseases like diarrhoea.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** How many types of fences are there?
- CHARLES CHAWINGA:** There are about six types of fences; there is a grass thatched fence, bamboo fence, timber fence, ordinary

brick fence and brick fence with a plaster inside and outside.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Each and every fence have got its own maintenance, a bamboo fence and a grass thatched fence need to be repaired frequently like applying chemicals now and then which can prevent ants to eat the grass while a brick fence does not require to be repaired frequently but it need a strong foundation when constructing it, that is why a brick fence have many advantages.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

As we are about to finish our discussions, some people will be seeing that a fence is all not that important, can you emphasize the importance of a fence.

CHARLES CHAWINGA:

It is very important as they will prevent several diseases as livestock will not have access to the borehole and children too will not have a chance of playing inside the fence.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

We were listening to Mr Charles Chawinga from Mchinji Water Development Office, explaining to us about the importance of having a fence and also the types of fences that are there. What are we going to do in our villages concerning this matter?

Listeners, I have all the hope that you have learnt a lot in today's Umoyo wathu programme and that you have been inspired from Nthondoni village in starting fence construction if your borehole doesn't have one. If you have recommendations or questions regarding the programme you can send us a message to 0994 725 011.

That was what we prepared for you today; remember that Umoyo Wathu Programme comes to you with an aim of increasing community ownership towards our boreholes by encouraging regular maintenance so that each and every one using the borehole should have access to clean and safe water.

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participate in constructing fences for their boreholes in their areas?

COMMUNITIES FROM MTANGA VILLAGE EXPLAINING

- ABRAHAMU :** At first it was difficult to convince people to construct a fence for our borehole to be protected, at it took some time for the people to be convinced. After convincing them, it is when we contributed money to mould the bricks for our fence.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** Who moulded the bricks for your fence?
- ABRAHAMU :** At first we started by contributing money and this was done hand in hand with our Village Head, and we agreed that every household should contribute K150, after that we found a builder who constructed our fence.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What actually happened for people to reach a point of contributing money and constructing this fence?
- GABRIEL NKHOMA:** Indeed it was not easy for people to reach a point of contributing money, which was K150 per household but it became possible because our Village Head took part and it became easier for the people to start contributing and they were also assisting in so many ways as we the WPC could not manage to do everything by ourselves.
- EMILY KAPONYA PHIRI:** The other thing that assisted is the coordination and the cooperation the Malawian government and JICA provided between us and the HSA for them to guide us on how we can take care of our boreholes. A Committee was elected who were in charge of everything, and we contributed money amounting to K22,000 that was used in constructing this fence for our borehole to be clean.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** The money that you had was all of it contributed here or you also asked for assistance from some other people?
- EMILY KAPONYA PHIRI:** No, all the money was contributed by us and we ask for contribution house by house.
- EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:** What about the sand which you used when constructing the fence, where did you get the sand, did you bought it?

EMILY KAPONYA PHIRI:

We took the sand from the river and it was all possible because the villagers helped.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Did you employ some people to assist you?

EMILY KAPONYA PHIRI:

We only hired a pick up vehicle to transport the sand from the river to the site, but most of the activities were done by ourselves as we know that this will benefit us, as we are developing our village and people involved will be motivated to keep on taking care of the borehole as they will still remembering what they went through during the time of constructing the fence.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Where did you moulded the?

EMILY KAPONYA PHIRI:

We moulded the bricks just close to our borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Who was assisting in giving the bricks to the builder during the time he was constructing the fence?

EMILY KAPONYA PHIRI:

We announce that everyone who came to fetch the water at the borehole should first of all help in carrying the bricks to the site where the fence was being constructed.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

What about you the builder, what help did you offered during the time of constructing a fence?

ANTONIO CHAFULUMILA BUILDER:

Being one of the Committee members, I saw it as an honour to be given a chance to construct this fence, as I am capable of doing this, I agreed with my friends that we should work together in constructing this fence, and at the end the community paid us K7,000.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

For those that do not have a fence at their borehole, what advice can you give them?

ANTONIO CHAFULUMIRA, BUILDER:

I can say that, for a borehole to look clean there is a need to have a fence, and when constructing our fence, we used 4 bags of cement, bricks and lime, so the ones that do not have a fence they are required to construct one.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

For you to finish the fence and look the way it is now, how much money did you spend? This fence seems to be very strong.

SALOME NKHOMA, SINGICHUMA:

All money spent in total is about K91,000 and we all managed to raise that amount through the contributions made from the communities.

EMMA GOMANI:

Girls were also assisting in fetching the water to be used when constructing a fence

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

What advice can you give to your fellow friends who are failing to construct a fence? As you may be aware, there are many boreholes here in Mchinji and yet many do not have fences.

AUSTIN CHITSULO:

Most of the times the borehole which do not have a fence doesn't look good, as children and livestock have all the access to the borehole and can contaminate the water.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Children who are found playing at the bore, what do you do with them?

AUSTIN CHITSULO:

We stopped them immediately and rules are put in place that no one should be found at the borehole by 7:00 pm.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

There are some WPC members who do not get involved in some activities as they are powerful. What advice can you give to this kind of members?

GABRIEL NKHOMA, CHAIRMAN:

As a Chairman of the WPC, I am always on the forefront. Being a chairman doesn't mean you are powerful or you are a boss, there is a need to understand that we should all work together as Water is Life.

VESTER CHUNGA:

Those were friends from Mtanga Village T/A Zulu explaining how the whole community of Mtanga Village took part in the construction of their fence at their borehole by not only contributing water fees but also helping in collecting sand, moulding bricks, getting the woods for burning the bricks and helping building the brick fence. I and my colleague, Emmanuel Zandonda had the honour to visit their borehole, where we found this beautiful fence that was even painted and there were pictures of flowers and messages written on the fence such as "Water is life (Madzi ndi Moyo)", "Let's take care (Tisamale)" and "Let's contribute for water fees (Tilipire Ndarama Zokonsetsera Mjigo)". If you are

nearby, you should visit Mtanga village to appreciate their borehole. I am sure you will find the village very inspiring. Additionally, the introduction song of Umoyo wathu programme that you are listening every week was composed by the Village Headman in Mtanga village. As it was mentioned in the interview, the strong commitment from the Village Headman is very important for the development of the village. Listeners, remember that you are listening to Umoyo wathu programme here at Mudziwathu Radio, if you have recommendations or questions send an sms through this number 0994 725 011.

VESTER CHUNGA:

Let us now stretch out legs by dancing to a song from Mtanga Village entitled Let us sweep at our borehole.

INSERT:

<<<<<<< Song [Let us sweep, mop at our borehole for us to be drinking hygienic water. If you can come at Mtanga Village you will find that the borehole is clean, contribute water fee for repairing your boreholes.

VESTER CHUNGA:

That was a song from our fellow villagers from Mtanga Village entitled 'Let us sweep at our borehole to prevent diseases and making the surrounding looking clean. Let us now finish our programme by listening to an interview from Lucy Gaven who is a Health Surveillance Assistant (HSA) from Mtanga.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

You as a Health Worker, how did you help the people from Mtanga Village for them to come up with a strong brick fence?

LUCY GAVEN:

Together with the Village Head, we agreed that for this village to have hygienic water from the borehole we should construct a fence, so we agreed with the community to contribute K150 per household for us to be able to construct the fence at our borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

How did the villagers react to this news?

LUCY GAVEN:

At first they were not convinced but after visiting them frequently they started understanding the importance of having a fence, and finally they agreed and started contributing money.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

How can you advise your friends who are reluctant to construct a fence?

LUCY GAVEN:

People should know that we constructed this fence by ourselves; we contributed money so they should know that for something good to happen there is a need of dedication and cooperation.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

What are your final words?

LUCY GAVEN:

There is a need for each and every borehole to have a fence, a fence helps the place to look clean and livestock do not have access to the borehole and even children do not have access for playing at the borehole, there is also a need of having a soak away pit.

VESTER CHUNGA:

That was Lucy Gaven a Health Worker from Mtanga Village T/A Zulu explaining on how she was involved in the construction of a fence for the borehole in Mtanga Village. I hope that all villagers are aware that there is a Health Worker in charge of each village, so make sure you know your Health Worker and how to contact them in case you need further advice.

Listeners, this is all we have prepared for today, I hope you have find useful information and inspiration from our programme and you are now ready to organize a village meeting to discuss the importance of constructing a fence, decide what type of fence you would like to construct and plan for the construction. You will learn the step by step process for the construction of the fence in our programme next week. So don't miss it!

The aim of Umoyo Wathu Programme is to increase ownership to borehole users for them to have access to clean and hygienic water always.

If you have recommendations or questions, send us an sms through this number **0994 725 011**

VESTER CHUNGA:

This programme is coming to you through Mudziwathu Radio and is sponsored by Japan International Cooperation agency (JICA) in collaboration with the Government of Malawi and it is aired every Tuesday at 11:30 am and repeated on Saturdays at 14:30 pm. I have been your presenter Vester Chunga and the producer of our

programme is Emmanuel Zandonada. Good bye for now and I hope you can be with us again next time.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: How many bricks did you use when constructing the fence and how long did it take you to finish constructing the fence?

HARY BANDA BUILDER: I am Hary Banda, and I am a builder. When I was told that I am required to construct a fence for the borehole, I was very happy because I saw that our village will be a model village. I used about 4,500 bricks to come up with this fence and I took the whole 2 weeks to finish constructing this fence.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Why did you take 2 weeks to finish constructing this fence?

HARY BANDA BUILDER: It took me 2 weeks to finish constructing this fence as it was difficult for us to find sand.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Who was assisting you in the construction of this fence?

HARY BANDA BUILDER: Some boys from this village were assisting me and in the end they were paid about K6,500 while they paid me K10,500.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: The way this fence is looking, it is long, what are the actual measurements of the height of this fence?

HARY BANDA BUILDER: The length of this fence is 13.7 meters, width is 3 meters and the height is 1.3 meters.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Your fence is plastered with cement, what made you think of plastering the fence?

HARY BANDA BUILDER: We did that to make the fence more beautiful and strong too.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Looking at the fence, the top of the walls is pointed and is also plastered. Why did you design that?

HARY BANDA BUILDER: This pointed wall helps especially in rainy season, so that the water should just go down straight and another advantage is that women cannot leave their buckets on the top of the walls, as this tendency can also wear out the bricks of the fence.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: How much money did you use for you to come up with this fence?

HARY BANDA BUILDER: We used about K150,000

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Does it mean that all this money came from the villagers?

HARY BANDA BUILDER: Yes all the money was contributed by the villagers.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What about the fetching of sand and the fetching of the bricks to the borehole site, who was doing that job?

HARY BANDA BUILDER: The Villagers were assisting in moulding the bricks to the borehole site, and the fetching of sand was mainly done with ox carts.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Why did you think of plastering the inside of your fence including the floor?

HARY BANDA BUILDER: We did that to prevent stagnant water, to make the water at the borehole flow easily to the soak away pit. The other reason we did that is to avoid the accumulation of excess soils as this may make our inside fence to look untidy.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What challenges did you met?

HARY BANDA BUILDER: The main problem we met was the scarcity of sand, mostly we would plan that we would finish at a particular day, but sand was delaying us.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What advice can you give to your friends that do not have a fence at their borehole?

HARY BANDA BUILDER: They should construct a fence; they should find a builder to construct for them if they can't find one, I am available to assist them.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: How many bags of cement did you used?

HARY BANDA BUILDER: When constructing the walls of the fence, we used 5 bags of cement and during plastering we used 4 bags of cement, and when making the floor we used 2 bags of cement.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: You used 5 bags of cement for making the walls, why all these bags?

HARY BANDA BUILDER: We wanted our fence to be strong, because if you put too much sand and less cement, the walls will

not be strong and it can collapse within a short period of time

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

What advice can you give the villagers of Zandana on how they can take care of this fence?

HARY BANDA BUILDER:

Me as a builder, I am advising my fellow villagers to take care of this fence and the borehole. This fence is making us a model village so other people will be coming to see what we are doing here

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

You as the secretary of the WPC where do you think the builder should still work on to make your fence more beautiful and attractive?

LIMBANI CHAGUNDA ZULU

We are planning to buy paint; we will buy a black paint which we will use to paint inside of the borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What advice can you give to your fellow villagers both from Zandana Village and the listeners who are listening to the radio at the moment?

LIMBANI CHAGUNDA ZULU

We are supposed to take care of our borehole as it is the only source that gives us hygienic water .We should construct a fence at our borehole and in so doing we will continue having access to hygienic water as livestock and children will not have access to the inside of the borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

You as a builder what advice can you give?

HARY BANDA BUILDER:

My fellow builders, let us have that initiative ,of taking care of our village as nobody will do that for us, if you want to see how we construct our fence, you are welcome to come here and we will give you a step by step advice on how we come up with this fence.

VESTER CHUNGA:

That was Hary Banda a builder from Zandana village. He constructed the fence at Zandana Village T/A Mlonyeni and he was explaining how the villagers managed to come up with the fence they have at their borehole. Listeners, I hope you have heard and now have an idea so that you can also construct one at your village to prevent livestock messing your boreholes.

Listeners, remember that you are listening to Umoyo wathu programme, a programme to

increase ownership of borehole users so that we all should continue having access to hygienic water all the time. If you have recommendations or questions send us a sms through this number **0994 725 011**.

INSERT :

Song [Anyone who is refusing to sweep, mop and contributing water fee is not welcome to Chimkoka village.]

VESTER CHUNGA:

That was a song with a strong message that those who refuse to sweep, mop and contribute water fee should not come here, they should go back to where they have come from as it is like these people do not need development so we do not need such kind of people here at Chimkoka Village. Listeners let us now finish our programme by listening to an interview from Chimkoka Village T/A Mlonyeni

INTERVIEW WITH CHIMKOKA WPC

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

First of all let us hear why you have the idea of constructing a fence at your borehole?

CLEMENCE MAGUNDA:

Our borehole was not protected, livestock were messing the whole place so we decided that we should construct a fence for our borehole to be protected.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

The other question is that, how many bricks were used for you to come up with this fence, and how much money did you used which includes the purchasing of bags of cement?

CLEMENCE MAGUNDA:

We moulded about 3,700 bricks and the money which was used was about K140,000 and we purchased 10 bags of cement which was costing as K6, 350 per bag

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

What about the builder, how much did you paid him?

CLEMENCE MAGUNDA:

We paid the builder K20, 000.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

This question is for the builder, how many days did you take to finish constructing this fence?

DELUSI MATAKA, BUILDER:

It took 6 days to finish constructing the fence as the villagers were also assisting us; they were assisting in bringing sand, passing the bricks

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What is the height of this fence?

DELUSI MATAKA, BUILDER: It is about 1.5m

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Women from this village, why did you think it was worth assisting in fetching the sand for the construction of your fence?

EMILE ENEYA: We knew that is part of developing our village and we agree that every woman should fetch 5 buckets of sand per day.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Are there any problems you met?

EMILE ENEYA: Sometimes other women were refusing to fetch the sand and were punishing these kinds of women by not allowing them to fetch water at the borehole to be used in their homes.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: You as a Secretary, what challenges did you met

CLEMENCE MAGUNDA: Sometimes the money was not enough, as we agreed that every household should contribute K100 and after noticing that the money was not enough, it is when we decided to do some piece works. Those who failed to participate in piece work were requested to pay K600.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What about the Village Head, how did you helped in the construction of this fence in your village?

JAULINO SIMATI, VILLAGEHEADMAN: I was there to see that everyone is participating in constructing the fence, if the WPC had some challenges, I was there helping them as sometimes some people were reluctant in assisting towards this Project.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: You as the Village Head, what were you doing if you see that these kinds of people were not changing their behaviour?

JAULINO SIMATI, VILLAGEHEADMAN: I was encouraging them, and I was also giving the punishment of not using the borehole until they change their minds and start participating in this fence project.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

There are some Village Heads who do not take part in projects like this one, what advice can you give them?

JAULINO SIMATI, VILLAGEHEADMAN:

Let us all take part in borehole projects; because by doing so we will be a good example to the whole community

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

As we are finishing, there are some women who did not take part in this project, what advice can you give them?

JOYCE RICHMAN:

Let us all women encourage one another if there is an activity taking place in our villages, as this is for our own good.

DELUSI MATAKA, BUILDER:

Me as a builder, I am encouraging my fellow builders, let us all take part in all borehole activities

VESTER CHUNGA:

That was Emmanuel Zandonda, the producer of this programme having an interview with the Water Point Committee of Chimkoka Village explaining how they managed to construct a fence at their borehole and also the materials they used and the money they spent until they finished the fence. Listeners as for today, let us part ways but remember that it is very important to construct a fence at the borehole to prevent livestock, we are required to do something regarding what you have learnt today.

For those that have questions or recommendations send a sms to **0994 725 011**.

The purpose of this programme is to increase ownership to borehole users with an aim that everyone should have access to hygienic water always. This programme is coming to you through Mudziwathu Radio and is sponsored by Japan International Cooperation agency (JICA) in collaboration with the Government of Malawi and it is aired every Tuesday at 11:30 am and repeated on Saturdays at 14:30 pm. I have been your presenter Vester Chunga and the producer of our programme is Emmanuel Zandonda.

27th EPISODE: Different types of soak away pits and how to construct them

We have been talking about water point sanitation during the Umoyo Wathu Programme where we mentioned the importance of having some structures such as drainage channels, soak away pits, and fences. These structures are important because it prevents waste-water stagnation and seepage contamination in case of boreholes. Waste-water stagnation leads to mosquito and bilharzia-snail breeding that could result in malaria and bilharzia cases. During the last two episodes, we have been talking a lot about the type of fences and how to construct it.

In today's programme we will focus on soak away pits. I have seen many villages with very nice fences but very poor soak away pit. It seems like people are very familiar and know how to construct fences but soak away pits are full of stagnant water and animals are bathing there contaminating the whole area. Our friends from Nkhwawe Village T/A Simphasi have done an excellent job with their soak away pit and they will share the step by step process for constructing a soak away pit and we will also hear about the types of soak away pit which can be constructed.

VESTER CHUNGA:

It is now time to listen to Umoyo Wathu Programme here at Mudziwathu Radio Station; the purpose of the programme is to increase community ownership towards boreholes by encouraging regular maintenance of boreholes with an aim of making sure that everyone has continuous access to safe water and healthy life.

The programme is being produced by the government of Malawi, Mudziwathu Radio Station and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The programme is aired on Tuesday mornings at 11:30 and repeated on Saturday afternoons at 2:30. You will be with me Vester Chunga and my colleague Emmanuel Zandonda.

INSERT:

>>>>>>>>>>song [Take care of borehole]>>>>>>>>>>

VESTER CHUNGA:

Listeners in today's Umoyo Wathu Programme we will hear how to construct a soak away pit. Our fellow villagers from Nkhwawe will be explaining in details how they constructed their soak away pit. While we are waiting for others to come closer to the radio, let us hear a song done by Nkhwawe Villagers which has a message that we should have an initiative of taking care of the borehole, look at us we have moulded the bricks, and finally we have constructed a fence

INSERT:

<<<<[Women, Men let us take initiative in taking care of boreholes, look at us we have managed to mould the brick and finally we have constructed a fence, don't just sit, do something] >>>>>>

VESTER CHUNGA:

That was a song from women at Nkhwawe village which has a message that we should take care of our boreholes and not just sitting idle. Let us now hear from our friends from Nkhwawe Village who had an interview with Emmanuel Zandonda on how they managed to construct a soak away pit at their borehole

INTERVIEW WITH NKHWAWE VILLAGERS

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

I heard that you are the one who constructed this soak away pit, first of all I would like to hear from you on how many days did it take to finish this soak away pit?

MAVUTO MWALE:

It took 2 days for me to finish constructing this soak away pit and I didn't dig very deep when constructing.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Why didn't you dig very deep during the construction?

MAVUTO MWALE:

There was a shortage of bricks.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

I can see that you have filled the soak away pit with stone, where did you fetch these stones?

MAVUTO MWALE:

We found these stones in the fields and we were transporting the stones using ox carts.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

What is the purpose of putting these stones inside the soak away pit?

MAVUTO MWALE:

The stones we used here are very important as they absorb the water in the soak away pit there by making the surrounding look clean and tidy as there is no excess water over flowing the surrounding of the borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

When did you construct this soak way pit?

WILLIAM MUONJEZANI:

We constructed this fence in the year 2013 but we have been doing some maintenance many times.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What made you think of constructing a beautiful soak away pit like this one?

WILLIAM MUONJEZANI: After seeing how livestock were messing around this place due to excess water from the borehole that became stagnant, we decided to construct our soak away pit.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What advice can you give to your friends who do not have a soak away pit at their borehole?

WILLIAM MUONJEZANI: As a Chairman of the Water Point Committee, I am advising all the Villagers who do not have soak away pits at their boreholes to construct one, as this will prevent livestock from messing at the borehole and most germs can also accumulate as mud is found everywhere within the borehole

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: How deep is this soak away pit?

WILLIAM MUONJEZANI: It is 2 meters deep.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: What about the diameter?

WILLIAM MUONJEZANI: It is 1.5 meters.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: As you said earlier, maintenance of this soak away should be conducted frequently, who does that job?

WILLIAM MUONJEZANI: The Water Point Committee members are responsible of doing the maintenance of the soak away pit.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: Do the stones in the soak away breaks sometimes, are children found playing at the soak way?

WILLIAM MUONJEZANI: It doesn't break, and children are not allowed to play here, the WPC is responsible in overseeing that nobody plays here.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA: You as a builder, how much money did they give you after finishing the job?

WILLIAM MUONJEZANI: I was not paid anything, as I am one of the villagers at Nkhwawe and I thought that it was not necessary to get paid as this is part of developing our village.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Can one woman explain to me how this place was looking before the soak away pit was constructed?

NAOMI GALISONI:

Pigs were found messing at the borehole, as a result our borehole and the surrounding was looking untidy. I took part in the construction of this soak away pit by collecting stones and bringing them at the borehole site

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Why did you take part?

NAOMI GALISONI:

It is very important for women to take part in development activities happening in the village. My fellow women let us take part in the construction of soak away pits for us to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes which can cause malaria.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

As the Village Head, how did you welcome this idea of constructing a soak away pit in your village?

VILLAGE HEADMAN KHWAWE:

I was very happy to hear that the WPC have decided to construct a soak away pit and I even contributed by allowing them to use my oxcart when collecting stones. I make sure to take part in each and every development activities happening in my village.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

As a Village Head, what advice do you have for your fellow Village Heads who do not take part in development activities happening in their villages?

MFUMU KHWAWE:

Those kinds of Village Heads are remaining behind. A Village Head needs to be exemplary to his people and in so doing a lot of NGOs will be willing to bring some development in the village.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Let me go back to the Chairman of the WPC, who moulded the bricks you used in constructing the soak away pit?

WILLIAM MUONJEZANI:

We moulded the bricks by ourselves, we were working together both men and women of this village.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Before we finish, you said earlier that you want to plaster the soak away pit and some people will start wondering why plastering it

WILLIAM MUONJEZANI:

We want our soak away pit to be very strong.

VESTER CHUNGA:

Listeners you were listening to our friends from Nkhwawe Village T/A Simphasi explaining how they managed to construct a soak away pit at their borehole. I am seeing no reason why you too can fail to construct a soak way pit at your boreholes for you to prevent diseases like malaria and to prevent livestock messing your borehole and the surrounding. Our friends In Nkhwawe village have a round type of pit which is 2 meters deep and 1.5 meters in diameter and the walls of the pit were reinforced with bricks. It also has stones inside the

Remember that you are listening to Umoyo Wathu Programme here at Mudziwathu Radio, if you have questions or recommendations concerning this programme please send your views through sms to this number **0994 725 011**

INSERT :

<<<<<<<>>>>Song from Nkhwawe [Water is Life it is life so let us take care of our boreholes by sweeping, mopping each and every day

VESTER CHUNGA:

I am very sure that you have enjoyed the song which has a message that Water is Life so we need to sweep and mop at our borehole every day. The song was composed by Nkhwawe Villagers in T/A Simphasi. Let us now hear how Emmanuel Zandonda interviewed Mrs Sadyalunda who is the Community Development Assistant (CDA) who will be explaining more about soak away pits and the types of soak away pits

INSERT INTERVIEW

Mrs Sadyalunda explaining >>

MAI SADYALUNDA:

A borehole needs to have a Soak away pit with an aim of allowing the excess water from the borehole to go straight into the soak away pit. There are different types of soak away pits and communities can construct according to what they can afford as they also differ on the materials that may be required.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Can you please tell us the types of soak away pit?

MAI SADYALUNDA:

The first type of soak away pit is dug and is filled with stones, the second type dug and have a cover

made of timber, the third type dug and plastered from top to bottom, the last type is plastered from top to bottom and have a concrete cover.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

What are the advantages and the disadvantages of having a soak away pit?

MAI SADYALUNDA:

First of all I will talk about the first type of soak away pit which is dug and is covered with timber, this type of soak away pit has a disadvantage as it is not strong as the walls of the soak away can worn out very easily and even the timber itself can wear out easily.

Second type of soak away pit which is dug and filled with stones has disadvantages as it may require frequent maintenance whereby you are required to remove the stones, clean them and put them back and this process can be tiresome.

Third type, which is dug and entirely plastered has the disadvantage that it is expensive and the same applies to the forth type of soak away pit which is plastered and have a concrete cover is also expensive, it may require a lot of money to buy cement, and it also require a lot of time to finish constructing these two last types of fences compared to the others.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

What are the advantages for communities to have soak away pit at their boreholes?

MAI SADYALUNDA:

They will be able to prevent diseases which might come due to germs left by livestock at the borehole and the borehole doesn't look clean if the soak away pit is not constructed as excess water from the borehole will just split all over the place.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Before we come to the end of our discussions, what advice can you give to the communities who do not have soak away pits at their boreholes?

MAI SADYALUNDA:

The communities that do not have soak away pits at their boreholes should construct one as they may be able to prevent diseases, the communities that have soak away pits should take care of them and do regular cleaning to avoid accumulation of germs.

VESTER CHUNGA:

That was Mrs Sadyalunda, the Community Development Assistant (CDA) explaining the types of soak away pit and the advantages of having them at our borehole.

If you have questions or recommendation regarding this programme, you can send sms to this number 0994 725 011.

VESTER CHUNGA:

That was what we prepared for you today. Remember that Umoyo Wathu Programme comes to you with an aim of increasing community ownership towards our boreholes by encouraging regular maintenance so that each and every one using the borehole should have access to clean and safe water.

This programme is coming to you through Mudziwathu Radio and is sponsored by Japan International Cooperation agency (JICA) in collaboration with the Government of Malawi and it is aired every Tuesday at 11:30 am and repeated on Saturdays at 14:30 pm. I have been your presenter Vester Chunga and the producer of our programme is Emmanuel Zandonda.

28th EPISODE: The importance of conducting CBM O&M refresher training

Listeners, we are almost finishing with Umoyo Wathu programme where we have organized 28 different episodes in different topics concerning the operation and maintenance of hand pumps and the importance of having a strong community ownership and responsibility towards our hand pumps so that we have continued access to clean water and healthy lives. In today's programme, we have interviewed government officials that have participated in the Community Based Management (CBM) refresher training at Silombe village. These officials came all the way from Lilongwe, Salima and Ntchisi Districts to observe the training provided in Mchinji District. Let us hear what is this training about, their views on the training in Mchinji and their opinions in each of their expertise; water, health and community development".

VESTER CHUNGA:

It is now time to listen to Umoyo Wathu Programme here at Mudziwathu Radio Station; the purpose of the programme is to increase community ownership towards boreholes by encouraging regular maintenance of boreholes with an aim of making sure that everyone has continuous access to safe water and healthy life.

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INSERT:

>>>>>>>>>>Song [Taking care of boreholes]>>>>

VESTER CHUNGA

Listeners, in today's Umoyo wathu programme we will hear from District Water offer from Ntchisi, District Environmental Health Officer for Ntchisi, District Community Development Officer for Salima and the Regional Water Development and Irrigation officer for Central Region explaining about the importance of the CBM refresher trainings conducted by the Government of Malawi through Mchinji District Council with an aim of educating the communities especially the Water Point Committees on the importance of taking care of their borehole which they participated , while we are waiting for them to get prepared, let us hear a song which was composed by Nkhwawe Villagers.

SONG:

<<<<<<<<<<<[Women, Men let us take initiative in taking care of boreholes, look at us we have

**managed to mould the bricks and finally we have constructed a fence, don't just sit, do something]
>>>>>>>>>>>>**

VESTER CHUNGA

That was a song composed by Nkhwawe Villagers and it was giving us a message that we should be taking care of our boreholes, men, women boys and girls let us all participate in taking care of our boreholes, don't just sit and wait that someone will come and take care of our boreholes. Let us now hear an interview from the Government Officials explaining about the CBM refresher training they attended.

Interview with Government Officials

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

can you introduce yourselves for people to know you before we start.

ALBERT DEMBO

I am the District Environmental Health Officer for Ntchisi District

PETER MOYO

I am the District Water Officer for Ntchisi District

ELLEN JANA

I am District and Community Development Officer for Salima

PETER CHIPETA

I am the Regional Water and Irrigation Officer for Central Region

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

The issue we want to discuss is mainly concerning water from the borehole. How will this project help the communities of Mchinji District?

ALBERT DEMBO

First of all, I would like to commend the Government of Malawi and JICA for taking part in assisting communities especially in Mchinji for teaching them how they can maintain their boreholes and how they can take care of them.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

As you have explained, you have participated in the CBM refresher since day one of this training, how are the communities taking these trainings for them to be able to do the operation and maintenance of their boreholes by themselves.

PETER MOYO

We have been here since yesterday, and we have observed that people are really interested in taking part of these trainings. The way they are answering questions shows that they are really interested; we have also observed that they are able to do some of the activities by themselves, which shows that they

have welcomed the idea of taking the ownership of their boreholes.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

As you have explained, what difference is going to be there on how things will be done as now they have received CBM refresher training?

PETER MOYO

A change it's going to be there, previously CBM trainings were conducted but in most cases these people received them long time ago, so with the coming of O & M Project, it will be like a refresher to them, most of the people who were trained long ago were transferred, and some died so the ones who are here are new.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What about in the health sector, how do you think this CBM refresher training will assist on health issues as a lot of issues are being touched like the importance of taking care of the boreholes, having a fence and soak away pit?

ALBERT DENBO

First of all I would like to thank the Government of Malawi for giving us water here at Silombe, as we know Water is Life and it is everyone's responsibility to take care of it. We can fetch hygienic water at the borehole, but the water can get contaminated on the way home if people are not careful when handling water. But the way I have seen this committee here at Silombe and looking at the way they were answering the questions, it seems that they already know the good practices of having hygienic water, what is left for us is to keep on reminding them. It is not possible for the Committee to stay over 10 years without changing members, there is a need of transferring the knowledge to new members.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

As you said, committees need to transfer information to new members as people can be transferred, or can die, what do you think can be done to transfer information to the new members successfully?

ALBERT DEMBO

There is a need of involving organisations not only JICA but other organisations as well and Village Heads to take part in training this new members without even needing cash to do that.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

The communities are learning lots of things in this CBM refresher training not only in Silombe village but also in some other areas. How do you think this knowledge could support the development of water in communities?

ALBERT DEMBO

First of all I would like to thank the Government of Malawi and JICA for showing interest in conducting these trainings. We used to have CBM trainings but the materials which we were using like manuals didn't have enough information and the O&M project have added the information on the refresher course manuals and we now know that everyone including Village Heads have a role to play in Community Based Management.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Why is it important for the Group Village Heads and the WPC to work together?

ELLEN JANA

Group Village Heads are important as they are the ones who are more powerful and the ones to instruct the actual places where boreholes should be constructed, even the issue of ownership can be well implemented if Group Village Heads are involved and the whole communities can be encouraged as well.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What advice can you give to the Village Heads on issues of contributing water fee so that the community can purchase spare parts?

ELLEN JANA

The Village Head of Silombe is a good example as he has assured and emphasized that he will be on the forefront in encouraging the communities to contribute water fee, and he also said that if there is a need of putting some rules in place, he will do it, he will be involved in formulating those rules together with the WPC. Rules are not supposed to be formulated by the Village Head alone but everyone is supposed to get involved and follow those rules.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

How do you think this will assist the water development in this Central Region of Malawi?

PETER CHIPETA

First of all people should know about the life span of a hand pump. The life span of hand pumps is around 15 years, if the hand pumps are properly taken care of, they can reach up to 20 years or even more. It is the wish of the Malawian Government and also Japan that these hand pumps should have a life span of above 15 years so that we should not think of existing areas to construct or repair hand pumps but we should concentrate on new places, in so doing we are sure that we are making progress. Communities should have the initiative of taking care of their boreholes and transferring the knowledge they learnt to new members, this

Let us hear how Emmanuel Zandonda finished his interview with the Government official from Salima, Ntchisi and Lilongwe

PETER MOYO

We have learnt a lot and we will make sure that we share with our colleagues what we have learnt. Even though the Ministry of Water has developed a training manual long ago, it has some missing information. The Japanese Experts have helped revising the manual and even though it is still in draft format, it seems that all gaps which were missing in the CBM manual have been addressed. So when go back to our respective working places, we will make sure that we share with our colleagues what we have learnt. I am also much impressed with the way Village Heads are participating in these trainings, Village Heads have much influence so if they are participating the way they are doing, it assures that everything will be achieved as planned, so when we go back, we will also encourage the Village heads to get involved.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What advice can you give to people in Mchinji?

PETER MOYO

For the whole Malawi, when we say that people are using hygienic water it refers to the water from the borehole. The actual problem is that people can be trained, they can have manuals but if issue of borehole maintenance is not taken seriously, there is a problem. The communities will need to take ownership of their boreholes seriously so that they can be able to repair their boreholes by themselves. But sometimes they cannot manage to repair their boreholes as there are some challenges they may meet like long distances where spare parts are found, availability of spare parts in shops and also rapid change of prices of spare parts.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

I would like to ask this question to a woman now, Mrs. Jana as you are the District and Community Development officer, what final words can you say regarding on what we have been discussing today? What can you tell the listeners?

ELLEN JANA

We will be back to our respective districts where we have a committee. This committee consists of several divisions like DEMO. We will invite the committee and explain to them what we have learnt, the lessons we have learnt will be spread to

the community with the assistance of Extension workers and Community Development Assistants.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What advice can you give to your fellow women who do not have the interest of taking care of their boreholes?

ELLEN JANA

I am advising my fellow women to first of all check on how the hand pump is functioning before drawing water, in so doing they can tell whether the borehole needs some attention. They need to inform the ones responsible for repairing the borehole quickly enough for the borehole not to develop a major problem which can cost a lot of money, and in so doing the borehole can continuously function.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What about health sector, we know that when we are talking about healthy lives it means having hygienic water. What are your final words?

ALBERT DEMBO

I have seen that committees are really following the healthy practices correctly. I have also inspected the borehole and the surrounding which is very clean. What I can tell the communities is that they should follow all the healthy practices and they should know that it is everyone's responsibility to take care of their borehole. If a borehole is close to the graveyard, they should make sure that the distance between these 2 should be 30 to 45 meters apart.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What if the borehole is close to the pit latrine, what are the communities supposed to do if they are in this kind of situation?

ALBERT DEMBO

Everyone should know that pit latrines are not supposed to be constructed closer to the borehole. This situation occurs when the borehole was already constructed and the pit latrine comes later, so there is a need for everyone to know that the recommended distance of a borehole to a pit latrine should be 30 meters apart before they think of constructing a pit latrine.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

What are your final words regarding what we have discussed you as an officer for Water and Irrigation for the Central Region?

PETER CHIPETA

I would like to thank the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and JICA for taking part in constructing

boreholes. I am asking all Malawian who are using either deep wells or shallow wells to take care of their sources of water hygienically, they are required to contribute water fee so that whenever a spare part is needs to be replaced, they should be able to purchase without problems. The most important thing is for them to stock spare parts rather than keeping money, as keeping money can have disadvantages like misusing of the money, and meeting with price adjustment of the spare parts. There is also a need of keeping records regarding the money contributed so that people should know how the money is being spent. Contracts with Area Mechanics are also important for the boreholes to continuously function; there is a need of conducting preventative maintenance at least every 3 months. It is everyone's responsibility to take care of the borehole and that include the Village Heads and influential people. A borehole needs to have a fence and a soak way pit, a pit latrine which is closer to the borehole should stop being used.

VESTER CHUNGA:

That was Emmanuel Zandonda interviewing Water Development Officer from Ntchisi, District Environmental Health Officer from Ntchisi, the District Community Development Officer from Salima and the Regional Water Development and Irrigation Officer for the Central Region who were explaining about some of the topics covered during the Community Based Management refresher training conducted by the Ministry of Water and JICA. Let us all take part in taking care of our boreholes and put in practice what we have learnt today.

If you have recommendations, or question towards these programme please send us an sms 0994 725 011

INSERT

Song <<<<<<[Let's take care of our borehole]>>>>>>

VESTER CHUNGA:

That's all for today. The purpose of this programme is to increase ownership of borehole users with an aim that everyone should have access to hygienic water all the time.

Next Tuesday, 18th November is going to be a live programme where we expect your calls and

messages starting from 11:00 am. Let us hear your views on what you have learnt from Umoyo wathu programmes since we started airing them as it will be the last episode of this programme. Make sure that you have airtime as you will be given a chance to call and give us your feedback

This programme is coming to you through Mudziwathu Radio and is sponsored by Japan International Cooperation agency (JICA) in collaboration with the Government of Malawi and it is aired every Tuesday at 11:30 am and repeated on Saturdays at 14:30 pm. I have been your presenter Vester Chunga and the producer of our programme is Emmanuel Zandonda.

FROM MPONDA

I want to commend JICA for sponsoring this programme as this programme has enable us to enjoy healthy lives because we have been learning a lot of things from this programme, we have many issues like the importance of having a fence and a soak away pit at the borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Have you already constructed a fence at your borehole?

RODRICK SAKHULANI

Yes we have, what is remaining is to plaster the fence and I am assuring you that even if someone can come and inspect our village, he/she will see that it is a different village and the good thing is that both men and women in our village are participating in these development activities.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

There is a message from one of the listeners she is Mrs Mithi of Mkunda village and the message reads ' Umoyo wathu programme has helped a lot and as of now we have managed to construct a brick fence at our village and our attitude has changed especially in contributing water fee, we have now started contributing water fees.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Listeners remember that fence prevent livestock from entering inside the borehole and mess with our water

**A CALLER FROM CHILOWA
VILLAGE T/A DAMBE
SAM MATOLA**

This programme has assisted us a lot, as you know water is life, we are very thankful as it kept on reminding us that we should take care of our boreholes. We now have a WPC and they are making sure that water is being taken cared, we are now contributing water fee so that we should be able to purchase spare parts by ourselves and spare parts are purchased immediately they are needed as money is always available. The caretakers are also working with the villagers so that people should learn and be able to repair borehole when caretakers are not around.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Where do you think should change regarding what Government should do?

SAM MATOLA

As you know boreholes are not found in all areas so somehow water is scarce, talking of Chilowa village we have the same problem too. Chilowa is a huge village but we only have 2 boreholes, so sometimes it is really difficult to find hygienic water.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

I have a message but no name mentioned and it reads 'The programme has really helped listeners in Mchinji District, we are asking the Government to give us more boreholes'.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

Let us follow hygiene practices by not washing clothes, baby nappies, kitchen utensils at the borehole, this message is going specially to women who mostly have this tendency. Children should also stop eating sugarcane at the borehole as this may leave germs at the borehole thereby contaminating our water.

Listeners remember that that number to use when calling is 0999 971 840 and you can send sms to 0994 725 011

**MR AGATON POTANI
FROM KAMANGE VG**

This programme has really helped us, as we are now doing things which we were not doing before like contributing water fee and taking care of our boreholes in a proper way.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA
Village?
AGATON POTANI

How much are you contributing monthly at Kamange

Our Village is huge and one borehole is not even enough, we are contributing K50 /HH/month and the ones who are not contributing are not allowed to use the borehole until they have paid. The money contributed is used for buying spares parts whenever spare parts are needed.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA:

Remember that you are giving feedback on how this programme has changed your attitude concerning borehole since it started in July 2014.

Listeners know that things have changed now as recently people had a mind-set that boreholes should be repaired by the Government or NGOs but now communities are claiming ownership of their boreholes by taking care of the boreholes by themselves and this includes repairing them when they are broken down as they now know that they will suffer if they are not repairing them because they are the ones using the boreholes.

You can send your sms to 0994 725 011 or you can call us on 0999971840 to give your recommendation.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

I have a message from Mr Khofi Limani from Dzama Village and it reads 'Water is Life let us take care of it by sweeping at our borehole, we need to have Water Point Committees, we need to construct fences at our boreholes.

There is another message and it reads 'boreholes are really helpful; women should work together in taking care of the borehole by sweeping every day.

**MRS MITHI FROM
MKUNDA VILLAGE**

We are very thankful to the radio programme for what they are doing as water is life. I am also encouraging the villages which have enough boreholes to take care of them as other villages do not even have a single borehole. As for us we have constructed a fence, even though one borehole is not enough because our village is huge.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

There is a message from Mr Jacob Mbewe from Kabuthu Village and it reads 'Umoyo Wathu Programme has helped us a lot especially the relationship between the Village Head, WPC and the Villagers has improved, we are now taking care of our borehole'.

**MR REVISION MTAKULA
CHIMBALI VG IN DOWA**

A borehole is very important as it gives us hygienic water, we are able to prevent diseases like diarrhoea because we are using water from the borehole, we only have one borehole here at Chimbali Village but the population is too high so I am asking the Government and the NGOs if they can assist us in giving us another borehole.. our village is very organised, we have a WPC which makes sure that the borehole is cleaned everyday even though taking care of a borehole which is used by many people can be difficult sometimes, that is why we are asking the Government and NGOs to assist us in giving us another borehole.

**FELIX FROM
GUMBA IN NTHONDONI VG**

This programme has really helped us, our borehole used to breakdown now and then but the radio programme gave us ideas on how we can use our borehole continuously by contributing money and buy spare parts, we have also constructed a brick fence at our borehole.

**MY YONA NYEMBA FROM
KABUTHU VILLAGE**

I want to give a recommendation on how JICA assisted us since they started visiting us, our water is hygienic because we are now taking care of our borehole. What we can ask now is training since our WPC is not trained.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

I have a message from Mr Saidi T/A Mduwa and it reads 'Assist us with another borehole, the one we have at our village is not enough'.

**DAVIE FROM
KASANTHULA VG IN DOWA**

I am very thankful to this project as people are now constructing fences at their boreholes

**MR YOBU FROM KANKHONDE
KASIYA**

Water is Life; we need to take care of our boreholes.

**MR WISKON LYTON
GROUP/VG MKANDAMA**

This programme has encouraged us a lot, we didn't know about the importance of contributing water fee, but now we have started contributing, women are also cleaning the borehole everyday by sweeping. We are now planning to construct a fence and we are contributing K1,000 per household and the money will be used in constructing of the fence, the ones who are failing to contribute are not allowed to use the borehole.

EMMANUEL ZANDONDA

I have the very last message from Mr Mc Claude in Chenjezi in Kasungu District and it reads ' We have a borehole and we are taking care of it, we are now drinking hygienic water and every household is contributing K500 monthly.

CLOSSING REMARKS

Thank you all who participated in today's programme by sharing your views with your fellow listeners through sms and calls, and those that failed to get through the live programme they, can still send their messages through this number to 0994 725 011.

To all our listeners I am very sure that you have heard and learnt all that we have been sharing in these programmes since it started some time back in July 2014 and I believe that you will be practicing what we have been saying in these programmes.

Listeners that were all we prepared for you today, remember that the purpose of the Umoyo Wathu Programme is to increase community ownership towards the boreholes by encouraging regular maintenance so that each and every one using the borehole should have access to clean and safe water. This programme is coming to you through Mudziwathu Radio and is sponsored by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in collaboration with the Government of Malawi and it is aired every Tuesday at 11:30 am and repeated on Saturdays at 14:30 pm., I have been your presenter Emanuel Zandonda.



Rural Water Supply Operation and Maintenance Series were developed for planners, managers and practitioners for the practices of operation and maintenance of boreholes fitted with Afridev hand pumps in rural Malawi.