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INTEGRATED TRAINING WORKSHOP
FOR PSSC PROJECT
LOCAL COORDINATING TEAMS
MULANJE
OCTOBER 29 - NOVEMBER 2 1990

WORKSHOP REPORT

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1 INTRODUCTION

- Local Project Coordinating Team is an Inter-Ministerial committee comprising of Monitoring Assistant from Water Department, Health Assistant from Ministry of Health and Community Devevelopment Assistant from the Ministry of Community Services.
- The Team is established at each PSSC Project Centre to Coordinate Implementation of the Project, including monitoring and support to operation and maintenance activities.
- Specifically, the team is responsible for ensuring that the provision of potable Water Supply is complimented with a comprehensive programme of Hygiene Education and Sanitation with full community participation.
- Under the Piped Supplies for Small Communities Project Local Coordinating Teams were established in all the demonstration Centres, Rumphu, Kasungu, Mponela/Dowa, Salima, Namadzi, Monkey Bay and Mulanje.

Integrated Training

- In order for the Local Coordinating Teams to function properly, integrated training was very essential to equip the Teams with the necessary skills to guide Communities on the general operation of the public standposts and with appropriate hygiene education and sanitation.
- At the beginning of the 1990/91 financial year plans were made to conduct two training courses, one induction course for Local Coordinating Teams in newly established demonstration centres in Rumphu, Mulanje, Namadzi and Monkey Bay and one refresher course for LCTs in the old demonstration centres in Kasungu, Dowa/Mponela, Salima and Likuni.
- However because of delays in implementing this plan caused by collaboration problems experienced within the Project Team, it was decided that the two courses should be combined.
- The Integrated Training Course in Mulanje was thus both an induction and refresher for LCTs from all the PSSC demonstration centres.

2. OBJECTIVES AND WORKSHOP METHODOLOGY

- The main objectives of the Integrated Training Workshop was to equip the Local Project Coordinating Teams with the necessary skills to guide communities on the general operation of the Public Standposts and with appropriate Sanitation and Hygiene Education.

2.1 - Specific Objectives:

- To orient the Local Coordinating Teams, particularly those in the newly established demonstration schemes, to the nature of the Project, its background, aims and objectives.
- To enable the teams to fully appreciate the need for Inter-Ministerial collaboration in order to Integrate Water Supply with Hygiene Education and Sanitation with full Community Participation.
- To teach the Local Coordinating teams the best approaches in Implementing the PSSC Project.
- The Workshop was also used to review project progress with regard to planned programme, considering that the PSSC Project is now half way through.
- Forward plans both by the Project Team and the Local Coordinating Teams were also reviewed.

2.2 - Workshop Methodology

- The final programme of the workshop is presented in ANNEX II. All presentations were given in plenary session, and each presentation was followed by brief discussions. The main discussion however took place in three working groups focusing on multi-sectoral collaboration, sustainability of committees, Hygiene Education and Sanitation. Group reports were discussed in plenary session.

2.3 - The Report of the Workshop

- For each session of the Workshop, including group discussions, a Chairman and Rapporteur were appointed to guide and record proceedings.
- The Report of the workshop consists of summaries of each presentation and discussion if any, as summarised by the Rapporteur. Where necessary the presentations have been reproduced in full.

The proceedings are in chronological order in the sequence in which presentations were made.

3. 1st DAY : MONDAY OCTOBER 29, 1990

- 3.1 - The opening plenary session was chaired by Mr. F.S.L. Kumwenda, Water Superintendent and PSSC Project Team Member. He welcomed the Guest of Honour and invited participants to the workshop.

After the welcoming remarks the Water Superintendent called upon the Guest of Honour, Mr. R.T.E. Kamanga, Principal Personnel Officer in Ministry of Works, Water Department to officially open the Integrated Training Workshop on behalf of the Water Engineer -In-Chief. (For the Principal Personnel Officer's opening speech see Annex III).

3.2 FIRST PLENARY SESSION

Following the official opening of the Integrated Training Workshop the Principal Personnel Officer chaired the session.

The Project Manager, Mr F. Kwaule and the Project Officer from Ministry of Health, Mr B.B. Chandiyamba outlined the objectives of the integrated training Workshop.

They explained that the integrated training workshop was planned both as an induction course for new LCTs and refresher for old LCTs.

They urged those who were already inducted to be patient since the initial topics would be repetitive to them.

They pointed out that the idea was also to find the best means of collaborating among the three Ministries to ensure that potable water supply was complemented by a comprehensive programme of hygiene education and sanitation with full community involvement.

They pointed out that the training session would also be used for exchange of ideas, and experiences, old LCT members were given an opportunity to exchange and share their experiences with the new LCT members.

They concluded that the workshop was also to be used to review PSSC Project progress so far, identify constraints and suggest or recommend solutions to ensure the success of the project for the rest of the remaining period.

3.3 Afternoon Plenary Session

The afternoon session was devoted to presentation of introductory papers. Two papers were presented as follows:-

- (i) Background and objectives of the PSSC Project - by the Project Manager, Mr. F. Kwaule.
- (ii) Technical Aspects and Water Quality in the PSSC Project - by Mr F.S.L. Kumwenda.

3.4 Background and Objectives of the PSSC Project

The paper by Mr F. Kwaule is summarised as follows:-
The first phase of the PSSC Project which was known as the public standpost water supplies project was implemented over the period 1983 - 1987. It was supported by the Netherlands Government through the IRC.

A second phase the PSSC Project commenced in 1988 and was expected to be completed this year, 1990.

However, the Netherlands Government through the IRC has granted a one year extension to December, 1991.

3.4.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE PSSC PROJECT

The general objectives of the PSSC project are:

- To develop and demonstrate more efficient and appropriate ways of planning, Implementing and Managing Piped Water Supply systems, with appropriate Sanitation for use in rural and low income urban fringe areas.
- To promote the sharing and application of such knowledge and understanding at national, programme and sector policy levels and in other projects.

Specific Objectives include:-

- To conduct a series of studies and to prepare guidelines.
- To set up and develop a number of study and demonstration schemes on these systems.
- To promote the larger scale application of the strategies and methods developed.
- To contribute to the International exchange of Information.

3.4.2 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Organisational structure of the project is such that the Water Department is the Project Coordinating Institution (PCI) while the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Community Services and Centre for Social Research of the University of Malawi are Project Participating Institutions (PPIs).

(i) The Project Working Group

The two PPIs, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Community Services together with the PCI form a Project Working Group (PWG) which is the Management Committee and Policy making body for the project. The PWG is Chaired by the Water Engineer-In-Chief from the Water Department (PCI).

The PWG is responsible for guiding the planning, implementation and evaluation of the project, it also provides a platform for coordination of inputs from the PCI and PPIs.

(ii) The Project Team

At the Project Implementation level there is a Project Team comprising middle management level officers from the PCI and PPIs.

The Project Team is responsible for Planning, Implementation and Evaluation of Project activities.

The Team is also responsible for Coordinating inputs from all participating Institutions and monitoring of project activities.

(iii) The Local Project Coordinating Team

At the Demonstration Centre level (local level) there are Local Project Coordinating Teams comprising Field Staff and Extension Workers from the PCI and PPIs - Water Monitoring Assistants, Health Assistants and Community Development Assistants.

3.5 TECHNICAL ASPECTS AND WATER QUALITY IN THE PSSC PROJECT

Mr F.S.L. Kumwenda's presentation is summarised as follows:-

One of the major tasks for the PSSC project was to come up with a public standpost design which is more acceptable and convenient to the Communities.

In this task Communities were involved in deciding what is a convenient public standpost structure.

Using comments and findings from studies, the existing public standpost design has been modified. The new design has been tried in Namadzi, Mulanje and Monkey Bay, but efforts are still underway to try and perfect the design further.

A different design which incorporates community preferences is also to be tried in Namadzi, Mulanje and Monkey Bay with only one public standpost to be constructed at each centre on an experimental basis.

Public standpost are designed to cater for up to 40 families, about 300 users with a capacity of 30 litres per head per day.

However observations have revealed that in most cases standpoints are under utilized with very few families using the water points and per capita consumption of less than 15/l/h/d

This poses a challenge for this workshop. A way should be found to ensure that the standposts are fully utilized to achieve the goal of good health for all.

Water to the public standposts is supplied from existing urban schemes. The water is fully treated.

Another challenge for this workshop is to ensure that the water discharged at the standposts is consumed while still uncontaminated.

All these problems indeed requires multi - sectoral approach which is the hall mark of the PSSC project.

4. 2ND DAY TUESDAY 30TH OCTOBER, 1990

The day's plenary session was Chaired by Mr M.T. Udedi, Mr A.H. Ndoya served as rapporteur.

4.1 CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE

The session opened with a presentation on CONDUCT and DISCIPLINE IN THE MALAWI CIVIL SERVICE - by Mr. R.T.E. Kamanga.

(i) Conduct

When we refer to the term conduct we generally draw our attention to behaviour. In other words, conduct is a way of behaving which is characterized by certain norms, values and attitudes relative to what may be normal or abnormal. Whether we are in an organisational setting or not, conduct has a bearing on how we do and see things in general in relation to what is required or not required.

(ii) Discipline:

On the other hand discipline can be generally understood as a state of order and control that is achieved through obedience to what is perceived as normal. Such a state can result by enforcing certain standards on people who in turn must comply with a view to gain a reward of some kind.

In this context, conduct and discipline are closely related. For one thing, for one to be considered as well behaved, it entails that he or she has undergone some disciplining to result in good behaviour. We can observe this in families, schools, social clubs and organizations whether small or big.

Often, conduct and discipline are governed by sets of rules, regulations and procedures which are enforced in order to achieve certain required standards. In the Malawi Civil Service, such rules and Regulations are contained in what is normally called the Malawi Public Service Regulations.

4.1.1 Disciplinary Procedures

At the same time, it is essential to point out that in the Civil Service, not only are regulations but also how disciplinary matters are handled for each category of employees. For example, for disciplinary cases handled by the Public service Commission and the Appointments and Disciplinary Committee.

4.2 Reports from demonstration centres

The rest of sessions were devoted to presentations from PSSC demonstration centres.

In their presentations, Local Coordinating Teams outlined work which has been carried out in their centres since the PSSC project phase started in 1988.

The main activities included:-

- Data collection
- Training of Tap Committees
- Monitoring project Activities
- Promoting of good water handling and use habits
- Promotion of hygiene and sanitation habits
- Mobilization of communities for construction of new water points
- Formation and support of committees
- Exchange visits between Tap committees
- Promotion of improvements in pit latrines
- promotion of Sanitation Platforms

- Strengthening community financial management skills
- Construction of new public standposts
- Commissioning of new water points
- Developing, testing and refining training material for Tap Committees
- Field testing of guidelines for Tap committees and user groups

4.2.1 Achievements

Achievements reported by all centres ranged from 40 per cent to 70 per cent for Kasungu one of the best centres

4.2.2 Constraints

Among the constraints cited, which prevented 100 per cent achievements were:-

- Collaboration problems between LCT members from the three ministries
- Budgetary constraints
- Lack of consistent support from the Project team
- Lack of guidance on hygiene education and sanitation

5. 3rd DAY WEDNESDAY 31 OCTOBER 1990

Proceedings for the day were chaired by Mr. M.T. Udedi and Mr. E.R. Chongwe was the rapporteur.

Discussions opened with a summary report of Tuesday's proceeding by Mr. Ndoya.

Four main papers were presented as follows:-

- (i) Task and responsibilities for Local Project Coordinating Teams - by Mr. F.Kwaule.
- (ii) Promotion of Health through Community participation - by Mr. B.B. Chandiyamba.

- (iii) Financial Management - by Mr. Ndhrazi
- (iv) Methods of working with people and Committee procedure - by Mr. Bimphi.

5.1 TASK AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR LOCAL PROJECT COORDINATING TEAMS

Mr. F. Kwaule informed participants that Local Project Coordinating Team in Malawi is a multi sectoral group of field workers (extension workers) from three ministries, Ministry of Works, Ministry of Community Services and Ministry of Health, which are collaborating in the Piped Supplies for Small Communities (PSSC) Project.

The Team has the responsibility of coordinating PSSC Project activities at the demonstration centre level. On the other hand the establishment of this team at the local level was an attempt to bridge the wide gap identified between the communities/ consumer groups and the Centre water council including the water authority.

The local Coordinating team is directly responsible to the Project Team at the headquarters level, although their day to day work is subject to inspection by regional and district officers from the three ministries. The Team is on the other hand answerable to and works hand in hand with the Centre Water Council at the demonstration Centre Level.

5.1.1 Tasks for the Local Coordinating Teams

The immediate tasks for the local project coordinating team are:-

- To develop and strengthen the three local level project organisational structures, Centre Water Council, Tap Committee and Consumer Groups (leading institution Ministry of Community Services.)
- To monitor and Support Operation, Management and Maintenance activities in the Water points (leading institution: Water Department.)
- To improve user knowledge of hygiene and sanitation. (leading institution: Ministry of Health.)

5.1.2 Responsibilities for local Coordinating Teams

The local project coordinating teams have the following major responsibilities:-

(i) Coordination of project implementation

- To coordinate implementation of the PSSC Project at the demonstration centres. in order to carry out this coordinating work effectively the LCT has to liaise with:-

(a) The Project Team

- Receiving instruction/ assignments
- Reporting to the Project Team

(b) The Centre Water Council

- Coordinate activities of the Centre Water Council.
- Ensure that the CWC is active and fulfilling its obligations.
- Reporting to the CWC.
- Linking the Project Team with the CWC.

(c) Tap Committee

- Coordinating activities of all Tap Committees.
- ensuring that all Tap Committees leaders understand the project and know their responsibilities.
- Organising Training for Tap Committees and Community leaders.
- Conducting/ Supervising elections for new or replacement Tap Committee leaders.
- Linking the Tap Committees with the Centre Water Council.
- Ensuring that Tap Committees leader manage operation and maintenance activities properly.
- Ensuring that Tap Committee Leaders have good knowledge of good hygiene and sanitation practices

(d) Consumer Group

- Coordinating activities of consumer groups.
- Ensuring that consumers participate fully in project activities
- Ensuring that consumers understand the project and their responsibilities.
- Ensuring that consumers are motivated.
- Ensuring that consumers have good knowledge of hygiene and sanitation.
- Ensuring that consumers pay promptly for all water used monthly.
- Linking consumers with Tap Committees
- Ensuring that consumers keep their premises hygienically clean with appropriate sanitation facilities.

(ii) Carrying out Research Activities:

This is done through:-

- (a) Surveys/Studies as appropriate, to try and establish the best means of implementing piped supplies for small community water programmes effectively.
- (b) Observing function and utilisation of water points.
- (c) Observing community hygiene and sanitation habits in-order to recommend/suggested appropriate measure for improvements.
- (d) Monitoring operation of various local organisational structures in order to improve their operations.
- (e) Suggesting/Recommending appropriate improvements in:
 - Inter - ministerial collaboration
 - Means of channelling institutional or inter ministerial inputs into the project.
 - Community Participation
 - Community Hygiene and Sanitation habits
 - Standpost design/structure.
 - Community financial management.
 - Community based operation and maintenance

(iii) Production of Guidelines

LCTs are also expected to develop/produce guidelines for various groups.

For example guidelines could be developed on:-

- Operation of Centre water Councils.
- Tap Committee responsibilities
- Consumer group responsibilities
- Water plant operator responsibilities.
- Hygiene Education and Sanitation.
- Responsibilities for caretakers
- Operation and Maintenance

(iv) Development Training Material:

Local project Coordinating Teams also have responsibility to develop/ produce training materials for;

- User Consumer Groups
- Tap Committees
- Centre Water Councils
- Plant operators.

The type of training materials produced should be integrated, that is, it should reflect all elements- Water Supply, Community Development and Health.

The material could be developed individually by team members and then integrated to form one component.

(v) Visual Support Material

The local Project Coordinating Team is also expected to develop/ produce appropriate visual support material to complement the training materials.

5.1.3 SPECIFIC ROLES FOR INDIVIDUAL TEAM MEMBERS:

(i) Water Monitoring Assistant:

The water Monitoring Assistant has the following major responsibilities.

- Coordinating Project Activities
- Monitoring all project activities
- Developing and supporting community institutions
- Data Collection
- Dissemination of project information

Specifically the Water Monitoring Assistant is expected to:-

- Coordinate Inputs from collaborating ministries.
- Sustain Communal Water points structures/institutions.
- Monitor community financial management.
- Formal and informal training of Tap Committee Leaders and Communities
- Motivating Tap Committee Leaders and Communities
- Coordinate Water Point Maintenance activities
- Promote community participation, sense of pride and ownership of water facilities.

(ii) Health Assistant

The main responsibilities for the Health Assistant are :-

- Carrying out Community Surveys to identify areas which require immediate action in order to improve community health.
- Design hygiene education and sanitation programme based on survey findings aimed at :-
 - Changing hygiene habits
 - Improving Sanitation
 - Improving water handling and Water use practices
 - Imparting hygiene knowledge to Communities continuously

(iii) Community Development Assistant

- Major responsibilities for the Community Development Assistant are :-
 - Community mobilisation for effective implementation of the project and community involvement in operation maintenance.
 - Promotion of Community Participation in all stages of the Project.
 - Motivating Committees Leaders and Communities.
 - Developing, monitoring and sustaining project committees at various levels.
 - Organising and conducting training for committees at various levels.

5.1.4 Observed Problems

When Local Project Coordinating Teams were constituted, these were the tasks and responsibilities which were set out for them.

However in actual practice what has been happening is that the Local Project Coordinating teams have turned into project monitoring teams.

Their responsibilities have narrowed down to monitoring operation of public standposts, operation of Tap Committees and financial management in the public standposts, which were supposed to be the duties of the water assistant.

It has proved very difficult to utilise the specialist knowledge and experience of the HEALTH ASSISTANT and the COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT for reason best known to individual centres.

Instead of the Community Development Assistant concentrating in his or her field which is committees, community participation, community motivation and many others and the Health Assistant focusing on promoting good hygiene habits and good sanitary habits within the public standposts areas, the Teams have focused on something different.

5.2 PROMOTION OF HEALTH THROUGH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Defining Hygiene Education and Sanitation Promotion (HESP) Programme, Mr B.B. Chandiyamba said it is a collection of activities which aims at addressing people's practices in maintaining or preserving health, and in maintaining or improving sanitary conditions to prevent water and sanitation related diseases.

5.2.1 Aims of HESP

In essence, hygiene education and sanitation in the Piped Supplies for Small Communities programmes aims at:-

- making good hygiene an accepted strategy valued by the community.
- encourage the full and proper utilization of safe water and sanitary facilities.
- teaching people how to achieve good health.
- teaching people to achieve good health by their own action and effort.

5.2.2 Specific Objectives

HESP Programme intends to accomplish its aims through the successful achievement of the following main objectives:

- To improve the significant increase and utilization of improved sanitation facilities.
- To promote good housing.
- To promote personal and domestic hygiene.
- To increase awareness in water and sanitation related diseases.

5.2.3 Activities of HESP

A comprehensive HESP programme shall inevitably, be involved in the following major activities:

a) Environmental Health Surveillance:

- baseline health surveys (data collection)
- environmental health data analysis and storage.
- village inspections.
- writing and submitting reports.

b) Sanitation Promotion:

- coverage and utilization of sanitation facilities.
- introduction of new technology in sanitation resulting from research.
- developing villages into demonstration villages conducting research in appropriate and acceptable technology in sanitation.

c) Water Supply Improvements:-

- providing and promoting the use of laundry slabs.
- providing proper drains and soakaway pits to existing water points.

d) Training:

- workshops, seminars and short courses for staff and communities.
- meetings.
- field tours/educational visit for staff and communities.
- health talks
- demonstrations.

e) Hygiene Education:

- proper handling and storage of domestic water e.g. 2 cup system
- washing of hands
- encouraging the use of safe water supplies
- promoting personal and domestic hygiene.
- conducting clean village competitions.

f) Selection of Target Villages:

g) Formation of Village Health Committees (VHCs).

h) Supervision of Staff and Village Health Committees.

i) Liaison with other Ministries, Departments, and other Organisations.

5.2.4 Community Participation

In implementing this programme Ministry of Health faces a lot of problems which include manpower shortages, inadequate transport, technological problems etc. In spite of these hardships the effectiveness of the programme depends upon the sustainability of its long term aims and objectives. In order to achieve this, therefore, HESP has adopted the strategy of community participation

This is effected by the use of Village Health Committees.

It is believed that if VHC members can be properly and adequately trained in hygiene education and sanitation promotion skills, they will, subsequently, assist their own people in their respective villages with a minimum support and guidance from health personnel.

5.2.5 Steps for Implementing HESP Activities

In order to adequately implement the strategy HESP uses the following steps.

- selection of Target Villages
- meet with Traditional and Party Village Leaders
- hold village meetings
- election of VHCs
- baseline village inspection
- VHC training course
- regular VHC follow - up visits

- VHC compliance
- VHC health education courses
- VHC assignments
- continued VHC Follow - up visits
- VHC Refresher courses
- follow - up village inspections.

5.3 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Mr Ndhlazi opened his presentation by defining what a budget is:

A budget is a means through which one makes known of his intended plans of action and how those plans of activities are going to be funded. As our needs are unlimited, while the available resources are scarce and limited, it is necessary to plan our needs and expenditure in order to live within the available resources.

5.3.1 What is Government Budget

Government budget, popularly known as Estimates are a process through which the needs of Ministries and Departments are known. The Ministries and Departments prepare their expenditure requirements which are discussed with the Treasury before finally submitting them to parliament for approval.

In Government two types of budgets or estimates are prepared . We have Estimates on Revenue and Development. Estimates on Revenue will be made up of recurrent expenditure and departmental receipts. In most cases, this budget is funded from local resources. Estimates on Development Account are made up of expenditure on development projects and are funded by external resources or funds raised through loans and borrowings.

The two combined made up Government Budget which is controlled by Parliament.

5.4 METHODS OF WORKING WITH PEOPLE

Mr Bimphi introduced his paper by pointing out that it is important to discuss the role communities have on the success of every project in both planning and implementation. A project will only be successful if it has the backing of the communities (the users).

The communities should be able to understand their problems and how they can by themselves solve the problems within their communities. One of the ways of solving the problems might be to initiate a project. In a number of cases projects which have been initiated by the people themselves have been successful. This paper is going to look at how people work and who has to help them when need arises.

5.4.1 Why work with and not for people

People (the Communities) have a better way of understanding their problems than outsiders. This is where the process of project identification should start from. People's needs/wants should be used when deciding what project has to be launched in an area. There are certain projects which are already felt needs of the people in most of the areas like water and what is wanted is just to direct the communities on how to organize for action.

There are a lot of benefits when services providers work with the people and not for them:-

- a) The communities will work on their own pace and will only embark on a project which benefit them.

- b) They will be able to work on their felt needs rather than real needs.
- c) Sustainability of the project is assured.
- d) Maximum participation of the people is guaranteed.
- e) If the project will require repairs when completed people will also voluntarily participate.
- f) A lot of skills are imparted to the Community which will be used in the absence of the outsider.

Extension Workers and the People

Extension workers is the service provider. Any Government or Non-Governmental Organization worker who goes in the rural areas with extension message to the people is the person who work with the people.

The people (communities are the service receivers (recipients) who are supposed to be the beneficiaries of the service provided. The people have to be part and parcel of any project in their area if it has to be successful.

5.4.2 How can extension workers work with the people

A good extension workers will firstly want to know about the area he/she is working in and interests of its people. Knowing something about the people one is to work with is specialised field and has to use alot of tactics. In order to do this the extension worker should contact a "Social Survey" or "Fact finding." The social survey will help us to:-

- (a) Know the people's problems, their needs and wants.
- (b) Understand the extent of the problem how much it affects the people.

- (c) Understand the causes of the problems.
- (d) Determine the course of action to be taken.

5.4.3 Problems encountered when working with people

There are so many problems which extension workers face when working with people. Some of these are:-

(a) Cultural based problems

These problem include:

- Strong traditions
- Language (Communication)
- Beliefs related to food habits, religious, child rearing taboos

(b) Educational background

- High illiteracy rate, low level of understanding
- lack of information reservoirs and sources
- communication flow problems between extension workers and the general public

(c) Economic problems

- Land problems
- Lack of credit facilities for farm inputs.
- Wealth distribution
- Sources of income
- Peoples purchasing power
- Poor soils

(d) Health problems

- Epidemic diseases

- Poor environmental sanitation
- Lack of knowledge about common causes of disease of their prevention.

- Inadequate health facilities and personnel

(e) Leadership problems

- Poor leadership
- Lack of initiative and influence

(f) Communication problems

- Inaccessibility of places due to poor infrastructure

- Inadequate public transport

These problems or barriers to changes listed above can be removed by the people themselves or through the help of the extension worker as follows:-

*Culturally based barriers can be removed by:

- training and motivating the communities
- exchange visits

*Education problems can be removed by:

- promoting of both formal and informal education
- provision of information centres/systems
- improvement of educational institutions
- training and motivation of the communities

*Economic problems can be partly removed by:

- provision of more health facilities and services
- intensification of health education
- improve environmental sanitation and nutrition

*Leadership barriers can be removed by:

- training local leaders
- change of leadership (if proved ineffective)

*Communication problems can be removed by:

- training local leaders and local communities
- encourage group discussions
- planning programmes together

From the information given above, it is clear that the work of the extension worker is to help people in the rural areas to identify their own problems and find ways and means of solving them. The extension worker should guide the communities towards the improvement of their own living standards through their own:

- efforts
- available resources

5.5 COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Committees are not new in Malawi, they can be traced back to the period before Europeans came to this country. The communities which existed then had different ways of organising themselves for different activities.

The most important questions to ask ourselves are:

(i) Is a committee necessary ?

A committee is necessary because it must make it possible to pool or coordinate efforts of members of an organisation or community.

It is important also to note that not all elected committees are useful. In some cases committees have been formed but have not proved useful to the running of the organisation for which they were intended.

(ii) Why have committees ?

To answer this question we need to look at the importance of committees

The main reason for having a committee is to enable the community solve a problem or to do a job which the community as a whole can not do. This is based on the fact that:-

- a small number of people can carry out a discussion more cohesively than a whole group
- Some members have more knowledge or interest in some organisation work and will therefore play a more effective part if they are appointed members of the committees.
- The committee carry out responsibilities in a thoughtful manner on behalf of the community

5.5.1 Choosing members

When a committee is being formed it is essential to remember to involve all those whose contribution towards success will be required. Always bear in mind that small committees work more efficiently than large ones, and that if a good cross section of the community is represented then there will be ample opportunity for exchange of opinion and experience.

The functions of a committee will determine the composition of the group. So the best size for a committee depends on its functions.

For a committee to function effectively, the members must accept responsibility.

When committee members do their work they among other things:-

- exercise their rights and responsibility for democratic self expression.
- share in doing a task that has to be done and can best be done by a group.
- Giving ideas, opinions, feelings and beliefs with reference to the task at hand.
- Getting helpful ideas from others who are also concerned with the job to be done.
- Testing their ideas against the experience of others.
- Learning to contribute to discussion and to listen to other people's contributions.
- Carrying responsibility in a thoughtful manner on behalf of the whole group.
- Creating a common unity of purpose and understanding.
- Deciding upon the best course of action.

Duties of committee members

- Chairman

He should know all about the committee's

- purpose
- objectives
- methods of achieving success

He should not be a dictator but should be a person willing to share with others in the group.

He should be a person with either, authority or experience in organisation.

He should try to ensure that all interests and energy of each committee member are put to good use.

As chairman of the committee, he should think himself as a member of a team, and he should try to ensure that other members of the team understand their mission, their job and share responsibilities.

The following are some of the functions that have to be performed by the chairman:-

- Opening and closing meetings.
- Helping the committee to understand the work it has to do.
- Helping the committee to set limits on what it tries to do, according to the time available.
- Keeping discussions focused on the agenda.
- Drawing out quiet members and preventing the dominating persons from monopolising the discussion.

A good chairman is one who can work with people, who can stimulate rather than force, and can help the group use all abilities and experiences

The secretary

- Is the keeper of written records for the committee
- He is the advisor to the chairman on procedure
- Works hand in hand with the chairman in arranging for meetings.
- Carries out all written correspondence

The treasurer

- He keeps all committee funds
- Must be honest in handling funds
- If well trained, he should maintain:-
 - A receipt book
 - A cash book
 - An exercise book for recording payments as they are made.

The committee members

- Should know the purpose of the committee
- Should be involved in all activities
- Should consider problems and suggest solutions

In order for the committees to perform their duties effectively, they must be trained and retrained on a continuous basis.

There should also be adequate support given to the committees

5.6 FIELD PROGRAMME

In the afternoon participants were conducted on a field visit to see public standposts.

The field visit was coordinated by Mr. M.T. Udedi.

Among other things participants discussed with Tap Committees and communities.

They looked at the effectiveness and sustainability of the Tap Committees, cohesion of the user groups and community financial management.

Later participants proceeded to Muloza, a small urban water supply scheme with potential for development of public standposts.

6. 4TH DAY THURSDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1990

Discussions for the day were chaired by Mr H.J. Bimphi, while Mr G.T.Z. Chilima was the rapporteur.

Discussions opened with a summery report of Wednesday's proceedings and a review of the field visit.

General comments of participants on the field visit were that the Piped Supplies for Small Communities Project had made an impact on the public standposts and the communities.

They note that the water points visited were very well kept and that Tap Committee leaders knew their responsibilities.

The user groups were also very well organised and had a sense of ownership and pride on the project.

Financial management in all the water points was quite good. The committees had good credit balances on their accounts.

The Local Coordinating Team in Mulanje was however advised to work hard, particularly in the area of hygiene education and sanitation promotion.

In order to strengthen Tap committees further, the LCTs were advised to give priority to training for the tap committees.

The following three major papers were presented:-

(i) Piped Supplies for Small Communities Project methodologies, by Mr F. Kwaule

(ii) The role of Hygiene Education and Sanitation Promotion (HESP) in the prevention of water and sanitation related diseases, by Mr B.B. Chandiyamba.

(iii) Problem Solving Steps and Maximum Participation, by Mr H.J. Bimphi

6.1 Piped Supplies for Small Communities Project Methodologies

Introducing his paper Mr. F Kwaule explained that the question which a lot of people and donors have been asking is: WHAT IS IT THAT YOU ARE DOING IN PSSC PROJECT CENTRES WHICH MAKES THEM DIFFERENT FROM OTHER PROJECTS ?

In other words people would like to know what methodologies have been developed for PSSC Project development which has made the project a success ?

This has forced me to define the methodology which is given priority in the PSSC Project.

In the PSSC project, the methodology which has been developed put emphasis on and gives priority to the following components:-

-PROMOTION OF MULTI-SECTORAL COLLABORATION

Through the establishment of workable inter-ministerial committees at the national, project, district, and demonstration centre levels.

-INTEGRATING:

- The provision of potable water supply,
- Hygiene Education activities
- Sanitation promotion

- PROMOTION OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

At all levels of the project

- PROMOTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY SUPPORT

- Through the establishment of Centre Water Councils which are responsible for supporting the participatory process.

- TRAINING AND ORIENTATIONS FOR VARIOUS COMMITTEES AND COMMUNITIES

- DISSEMINATION OF PROJECT INFORMATION THROUGH:

- Workshops
- Meetings
- Personal contacts
- Guidelines
- Project papers
- Project reports

- COLLECTION AND SYNTHESIS OF DATA/ INFORMATION THROUGH:

- Surveys
- Studies
- Investigations
- Observations

- GIVING SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON MONITORING

- Operation and Maintenance
- Financial Management
- Operation of Committees
- Hygiene habits and sanitary practices.

6.2 THE ROLE OF HESP IN THE PREVENTION OF WATER AND SANITATION RELATED DISEASES

In his presentation, Mr B.B. Chandiyamba explained that a permanent supply of safe water alone will not guarantee that the water will be safe as well. Water may become unsafe at any point between collection and use.

(i) Prevent Contamination at Standpost:-

HESP aims to ensure that the standpost itself and its immediate surroundings are kept clean and safe from contamination. Hygiene education of the public therefore includes why it is important to:-

- handle the taps with care
- keep the taps clean e.g. prevent people having mouth contact with the tap when they want to drink water
- clean the surrounding daily
- clean drains regularly
- prevent the surrounding from getting muddy
- repair cracks in the apron
- washing clothes at some distance away from the tap. HESP encourages communities to construct washing slabs
- keep domestic animals away from the standpoint.

(ii) PREVENT CONTAMINATION BETWEEN COLLECTION AND USE:-

- HESP aims to prevent contamination of water between the time of collection and use by educating the public to:-
- clean hands before collecting and carrying water
- carry water in a covered container when it has a big opening like a bucket or basin
- regularly clean container in which the water is stored in the house, e.g. when it gets empty.
- cover water container properly in the house
- draw water out of the container without touching it
- clean cups in which water is taken and drunk.

HESP encourage the use of two - cup system to prevent contamination of water stored in posts and/or buckets.

6.2.1 SAFE EXCRETA DISPOSAL

Safe excreta disposal is at least as important as a safe water supply to prevent disease transmission. However, it is not as easy to discuss possible improvements in sanitation as it is with water.

(i) Safe Places for Excreta Disposal

A clean pit latrine is a place of choice for safe human excreta disposal in the rural areas of this country. This is mainly due to economical reasons. That is why HESP encourages every family or household to have a latrine. The importance of having and using a pit latrine include the following:

- faeces are not exposed to other people or domestic animals
- faeces are not moved or used as manure on the field before they are harmless
- faeces does not drain through the soil into water supply sources
- urine does not get into water in areas where bilharzia is a health problem.

At present HESP encourage the use of more improved pit latrines e.g. san-plats and ventilated improved pit latrines (VIP).

6.2.2 PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC HYGIENE

Personal hygiene is especially important to reduce and prevent diarrhoea, skin and eye infections and louse borne infections. The best way to facilitate personal hygiene is have plenty of water near the house and to use the water for:-

- hand washing after defaecation, before preparing food and before eating

- frequent washing of the face and hands of little children, the hands preferably several times a day
- frequent bathing
- regular washing of hair
- cleaning of fingernails
- washing of clothes and bed clothes
- cleaning of teeth

In addition to cleaning of water containers, cups and dippers that have already been mentioned above, other measures to improve domestic hygiene that HESP aims to educate the public includes to:-

- keep kitchens clean
- keep floors of houses and surroundings clean
- wash cooking pots, dishes, eating utensils, artificial teats, etc. carefully after each use. A dish rack in the sun and above a soakaway may be the best place to drain and dry washed articles.
- control flies not only by covering faeces pit latrines but also by food protection and safe disposal of domestic waste
- dispose of domestic waste in a safe way by covering, burying or burning to prevent flies and rats, for example HESP encourages rural communities to use refuse pits.

6.2.3 SAFE HANDLING OF FOOD

Safe handling of food can further help to reduce the risk of disease transmission of diarrhoea and worm infections. Food is handled in a safe way when:

- hands are properly washed with safe water before eating or preparing food and not allowed to get dirty again during these activities.
- raw food and fruits are washed with safe water before eating

- food is properly cooked before eating. Cooking will kill disease organisms and worm eggs
- cooking and eating implements are washed carefully
- all food is stored in washed, covered containers to protect it from flies and dust

6.3 METHOD OF COMMUNITY ACTION:
(PROBLEM SOLVING STEPS)

Introducing his paper, Mr Bimphi pointed out that people (communities) in the rural areas face alot of problems in attempting to develop the areas. In most cases community leaders have the tendency of thinking that other people will come to solve their problems or develop their areas. They always refer the matter to extension workers. The extension worker who is a change agent must know that:-

- (a) Traditional rural society must be made aware of problems of development and their consequences.
- (b) The problem must be stated (articulated) by the local people, in their own language, and priorities identified.
- (c) Action plans must be thought out before planned so that people can take specific action to solve their own problems.

In an area people may want to solve a community problem, and to do this there are a number of guiding steps to be followed. These can be followed when people also want to initiate a project to solve a problem.

(i) Recognizing the problem

A Community project is carried out in order to solve a problem or to satisfy a need, e.g. First the proven problem must be recognized and the need be felt by many people not a few people.

(ii) Determination to do something

The people may recognize the problem but may make no attempt to solve it. They may not believe that something can be done by themselves but the government. When the problem is recognized people must be encouraged to do something through discussions.

(iii) Discuss the problem:

Everybody should understand the problem well and share the burden and support. The problem should be fully discussed in order to reach consensus exactly on what they should do. The agreement must be by all the people.

(iv) Organization for planning

Decision has to be made on how to plan and carry out the project. A committee should be elected to take charge of the planning and decision making in the project.

(v) Collect all necessary information about the project, Technical experts, materials and responsibilities

(vi) Carry out the project

Actual working on the project using all available resources

The more people are actively involved the better the results.

(vii) Evaluation

Discussion of what has been achieved through the project, or the lesson learned.

Plan for further action and embark on further projects.

Throughout the process the Community Development staff encourages the people and service their efforts.

6.4 METHODS OF COMMUNITY ACTION
MAXIMUM PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS:

It is important that as many people as possible should be involved in planning and implementation of Community projects. How small a project is it needs some kind of organization for effective operation. The more people are involved the better the results and more support. The following reasons sometimes can summarize some characteristics of people that make it difficult for them to take action to fully participate in community projects.

(i) Shyness

Some people are basically shy, and will not contribute under most circumstances.

(ii) Lack of self confidence self esteem

Some people do not believe enough in their own abilities to be able to speak their opinions on a topic (fear of being laughed at)

(iii) Conservative in attitude, customs or beliefs

Some people have attitudes, customs or beliefs that will not permit them to discuss certain problems or take action to solve them as such solutions represent conflict with their basic beliefs.

(iv) Lack of understanding/knowledge

Some people simply do not have knowledge or understanding of a situation to be able to contribute fully in a discussion or do not understand what possible action could be taken.

In order to get more people participate in a project several things ought to be done. These things are:

(a) Contract influential people in the community

All the people with influence and authority must be contacted. These are traditional leaders, political leaders, prominent businessmen, religious leaders etc. The more these people become active supporters of the project the more people will participate in the carrying out of the project.

(b) Discover potential leaders in the Community

There may be various individuals within the community with special skills like builders, carpenters and other retired people. These can be useful with knowledge and skill when the project start.

(c) Sale the project or the problem:

Group discussion about the project must be encouraged. These could be church organization, political party branches, Beer parties etc. If this is done it can lead to :-

- A clean recognition of the problem or project
- A feeling that the project is a shared problem
- A desire to do something about it.

(d) Hold Public Meeting:

Public meeting helps to provide opportunity for:-

- Putting across information
- Stimulating interest
- Showing people that many others share their feelings
- Making joint resolutions and decisions about the problem or the project.

(e) Share Responsibilities

When resolutions or decisions to do something about the project is made at a big meeting this will provide a good start. Smaller committee will then be formed and responsibilities for various aspects of the work should be shared as widely as possible.

It is very important to involve as many people as possible in community projects, leaders should not do everything themselves. Their major role is to mobilize people for action. They are leaders so they should be in forefront in participating in whatever project they are implementing.

6.5 Formation of Working Groups

The plenary sessions during which various technical papers were presented did not provide sufficient time for in - depth discussion of issues associated with the PSSC project. Therefore on Thursday at the end of the plenary sessions participants were divided into three discussion groups.

Each group was given three topics to discuss. Groups were free to choose own Chairman and Reporter.

7. 5TH DAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1990

The Chairman for the day's deliberation was Mr J.S.F. Chausa while Mr G.T.Z. Chilima was reporter.

The day's discussion opened with a summary report of Thursday's discussions.

7.1 Group Reports

Reports from individual discussion groups were presented in the plenary session.

7.1.1 Improving Inter Ministerial Collaboration

On the first topic which require the groups to recommend ways for improving Inter Ministerial Collaboration within the PSSC project the groups made the following suggestions.

(i) Headquarters Level

- The Project Working Group should meet often to review project progress and members should be able to inspect Demonstration Centre level activities.
- The Project Team should also meet often to discuss project plans and progress. The Team should make joint field visit to the demonstration centres.

(ii) Regional Level

Regional Inter-Ministerial Committees should be formed to coordinate regional project activities.

Once formed, the committees should be properly oriented.

(iii) District Level

Centre Water Councils which are district level project committees should be strengthened. Proper orientation should be organised for the councils.

There should be proper coordination between the centre Water Council and the Project Working Group and the Project Team.

(iv) Demonstration Centre Level

Local Coordinating Team should coordinate their work.

Chairmanship for the Team should be rotated among members from the three Ministries.

The Teams should open joint files for circulating all information to members. The files should be under the control of the Team Secretary.

There should be proper coordination between the LCTs and the Regional Committees.

7.1.2 Sustainability of Committees

On measures which should be taken to improve sustainability of various committees set up within the PSSC project, the groups came up with the following suggestions :-

- There should be proper training and orientations for the committees
- Monitoring of the committees should be strengthened
- Motivation of the committees should be an ongoing process
- The committees should be encouraged to meet regularly
- Guidelines developed for the committees should be made available to them
- The committees should be given adequate extension support.

7.1.3 Increasing utilisation of public standposts

On measures which should be undertaken to improve utilisation of public standposts and increase per capita water consumption, the groups came up with the following suggestions :-

To begin with the groups felt that the disadvantage of under utilisation of public standposts and low per capita water consumption meant:

- Some people within the community are still using traditional water sources
- Some people use traditional water sources as well as the public standposts

This clearly shows that the potable water supply would not make any health impact because water borne diseases will still be endemic in this community.

Measures to change this trend would include:

- Strengthening hygiene education campaigns
- Ensure that the public standposts are much closer to the people's houses.
- Operational period for the standposts should be increased.

ANNEX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORGANISATION</u>	<u>CENTRE</u>
1. Mr C. Manjawira	Water (PSSC)	Monkey Bay
2. Mr P.R. Juba	Water	Mulanje
3. Mr S.F. Mlelemba	Water	Rumphi
4. Mr F.S.L. Kumwenda	Water HQRS	Lilongwe
5. Mr H.G. Pondeponde	Water	Mponela
6. Mr F. Kwaule	Water HQRS	Lilongwe
7. Mr M.T. Udedi	Water	Blantyre
8. Mr B.B. Chandiyamba	Health HQRS	Lilongwe
9. Mr H.J. Bimphi	Community Dev.	Mulanje
10. Ms C. Chatha	Water	Kasungu
11. Ms H.A. Kacholola	Water	Likuni
12. Mrs B. Phiri	Community Services	Likuni
13. Mr J.F.D.C. Saopa	Community Services	Monkey Bay
14. Mr F.K. Chidumba	Community Services	Namadzi
15. Mr W.A.S. Ntopa	Community Services	Mulanje
16. Mr G.T.Z. Chilima	Health	Namadzi
17. Mr S.M.A. Zabula	Health	Monkey Bay
18. Mr N.J. Chiphwanya	Water	Namadzi
19. Mr J. M'manjamwada	Water	Kasungu
20. Mr B.M. Kambona	Water	Salima
21. Mrs B.W. Kumwenda	Community Services	Dowa
22. Mrs I. Ndalama	Health	Mulanje
23. Mr D.F.B. Matress	Community Services	Salima
24. Mrs P.H. Gondwe	Community Services	Mponela
25. Mr P. Nkhonjera	Water	Mponela
26. Mr J. Nazombe	Health	Salima
27. Mr A.J. Chikaphonya	Health	Dowa
28. Mr R.C. Kutchile	Health	Mponela
29. Mr D.S. Kaluwa	Water	Dowa
30. Mr E.R. Chongwe	Health	Kasungu
31. Mr E.L.K. Nyirenda	Health	Rumphi
32. Mr A.K. Phiri	Water (PSSC)	Namadzi
33. Mrs F.N. Mtuwa	Water HQRS	Lilongwe
34. Mrs F. Chikakheni	Water	Lilongwe
35. Mr J. Wasili	Water	Lilongwe
36. Mr J. Mlozi	Water	Lilongwe
37. Mrs G. Mnenula	Water	Mulanje
38. Mr P.J. Kapakasa	Water	Lilongwe
39. Mr J.S.F. Chansa	Health	Mulanje
40. Mr A.H. Ndoya	Community Dev.	Kasungu
41. Mr L.E. Dambuleni	Water	Mulanje
42. Ms R. Banda	Water	Likuni

ANNEX II

PSSC PROJECT INTEGRATED TRAINING WORKSHOP FOR LOCAL
COORDINATING TEAMS

PROGRAMME

SUNDAY	OCTOBER 28 1990
TIME	ACTIVITY
10.00 - 6.00	ARRIVAL OF PARTICIPANTS IN MULANJE
MONDAY	OCTOBER 29, 1990
9.00 - 10.00	REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS
10.00 - 11.00	OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONEY
11.00 - 11.15	SELF INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS
11.15 - 12.00	OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP MR. F. KWAULE MR. B.B. CHANDIYAMBA
12.00 - 1.30	L U N C H B R E A K
1.30 - 2.30	BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PSSC PROJECT MR. F. KWAULE
2.30 - 3.00	EXPECTED INPUTS FROM MINISTRY OF HEALTH MR. B.B. CHANDIYAMBA
3.00 - 3.15	T E A B R E A K
3.15 - 3.30	TECHNICAL ASPECTS AND WATER QUALITY IN THE PSSC PROJECT MR. F.S.L. KUMWENDA
3.30 - 3.45	EXPECTED INPUTS FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS (CENTRE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH) F. KWAULE
3.45 - 5.00	REPORT ON CURRENT PROJECT STATUS MR. F. KWAULE MR. B.B. CHANDIYAMBA
TUESDAY	OCTOBER 29, 1990

TIME	ACTIVITY
8.00 - 8.15	SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS
8.15 - 9.00	CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE MR. R.T.E. KAMANGA
9.00 - 10.00	DEMONSTRATION CENTRE REPORTS
10.00 - 10.15	T E A B R E A K
10.15 - 12.00	DEMONSTRATION CENTRE REPORT CONTINUED
12.00 - 1.30	L U N C H B R E A K
1.30 - 3.00	REPORTS CONTINUED
3.00 - 3.15	T E A B R E A K
3.15 - 5.00	REPORTS CONTINUED

WEDNESDAY

OCTOBER 31, 1990

TIME	ACTIVITY
8.00 - 8.15	SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS
8.15 - 9.00	TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL PROJECT COORDINATING TEAMS MR. F. KWAULE
9.00 - 10.00	PROMOTION OF HEALTH THROUGH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION MR. B.B. CHANDIYAMBA
10.00 - 10.15	T E A B R E A K
10.15 - 11.15	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT MR NDHLAZI
11.15 - 12.00	METHODS OF WORKING WITH PEOPLE AND COMMITTEE PROCEDURE MR. H.J. BIMPHI
12.00 - 1.30	L U N C H B R E A K
1.30 - 5.00	FIELD VISIT COORDINATOR: MR. M.T. UDEDI

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1990

TIME	ACTIVITY
8.00 - 8.30	PSSC PROJECT METHODOLOGIES MR. F. KWAULE
8.30 - 10.00	PREVENTION OF WATER AND SANITATION RELATED DISEASES MR. B.B. CHANDIYAMBA
10.00 - 10.15	T E A B R E A K
10.15 - 12.00	PROBLEM SOLVING STEPS AND MAXIMUM PARTICIPATION MR. H.J. BIMPHI
12.00 - 1.30	L U N C H B R E A K
1.30 - 3.00	GENERAL GROUP DISCUSSIONS
3.00 - 3.15	T E A B R E A K
3.15 - 5.00	GROUP DISCUSSIONS CONTINUED

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1990

TIME	ACTIVITY
8.00 - 8.30	SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS DAY'S DISCUSSIONS
8.30 - 10.00	PRESENTATION OF GROUP REPORTS
10.00 - 10.15	TEA BREAK
10.15 - 12.00	DISCUSSIONS ON FORWARD PLANS AND PROGRAMMES FOR DEMONSTRATION CENTERS
12.00 - 1.30	LUNCH BREAK
1.30 - 2.30	REVIEW OF TRAINING MATERIAL FOR TAP COMMITTEES
2.30 - 3.00	WORKSHOP EVALUATION
3.00 - 3.30	CLOSING CEREMONY

ANNEX III

OPENING SPEECH

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

WORKSHOP FACILITATORS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

It is my great pleasure to welcome you all to Mulanje on the occasion of the Integrated Training Workshop for PSSC Project Local Coordinating Teams.

I understand the main objectives of this Workshop is to train extension workers from three Ministries, Water Department, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Community Services, to equip them with the necessary skills to guide communities on general operation of Public Standposts with appropriate hygiene education and sanitation.

The provision of safe water supply and adequate sanitation to Small Communities in rural and urban fringe areas is indeed accorded top priority by the Government of Malawi.

In response to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation decade Malawi has made considerable efforts to provide safe water supply and adequate sanitation to its populations particularly the rural and urban fringe Small Communities have received due attention.

Participation in the Inter-country Piped Supplies for Small Communities Project which is a second phase of the Public Standpost Water Supplies Project supported and coordinated by the International Reference Centre (IRC) in the Netherlands was among the efforts to ensure that Small Communities got a good and sustainable services, a service which is appropriate to their conditions and which they are able to operate and maintain with minimum external support.

Small Community Water Supply systems have however been built Worldwide for a long time, and recently such schemes have been constructed in considerable numbers. Some are successful but the overall record does not appear good. Sometimes small water supplies prove to be unsuited to the conditions under which they have to operate. Frequent breakdowns are by no means uncommon. Intended health impact on the communities is not easily achieved.

This is why it is important that different institutions must come together, work hand in hand in trying to ensure that sustainable water supplies are provided along with comprehensive programmes of hygiene education and sanitation with full community participation to sustain the supplies in the long run.

But in order to achieve these goals there must be integrated and sustainable extension services.

This is why this workshop which is addressing the issue of providing effective integrated extension services in community water supply schemes is very important.

It is only through improving extension services that we can ensure that the potable water supplies provided to the communities is sustainable and make a health impact on our communities.

I understand that this programme is at the moment in eight centres. It is my hope that success achieved in these centres should be replicated nationally.

My only appeal to you is that you should utilise this opportunity to come up with relevant recommendations which will make it possible for government to widen the programme to other centres in the country.

I do not intend to waste any more of your time. You have much work to do judging from what is on the programme, and a beautiful environment in which to do it. Once again I wish you successful Seminar and DECLARE THE WORKSHOP OPEN.

ANNEX IV

GROUP DISCUSSION TOPICS

1. Discuss how best we can improve inter-ministerial collaboration in the PSSC project at the headquarters, regional and demonstration centre levels.
2. Discuss what measures should be taken to improve sustainability of various committees set up within the PSSC Project.
3. Public Standposts are designed to serve up to 40 families and the discharge capacity is 31 litres per head per day.

However in most PSSC Centres there is a problem of underutilisation of the standposts with very low membership, consumption per head is also very low.

What are the disadvantages of this trend?

Discuss measures which should be carried out in order to improve utilisation and increase per capita water consumption.

What is the relationship between V.H.C's and Tap Committees?

How best can these committees work together ?