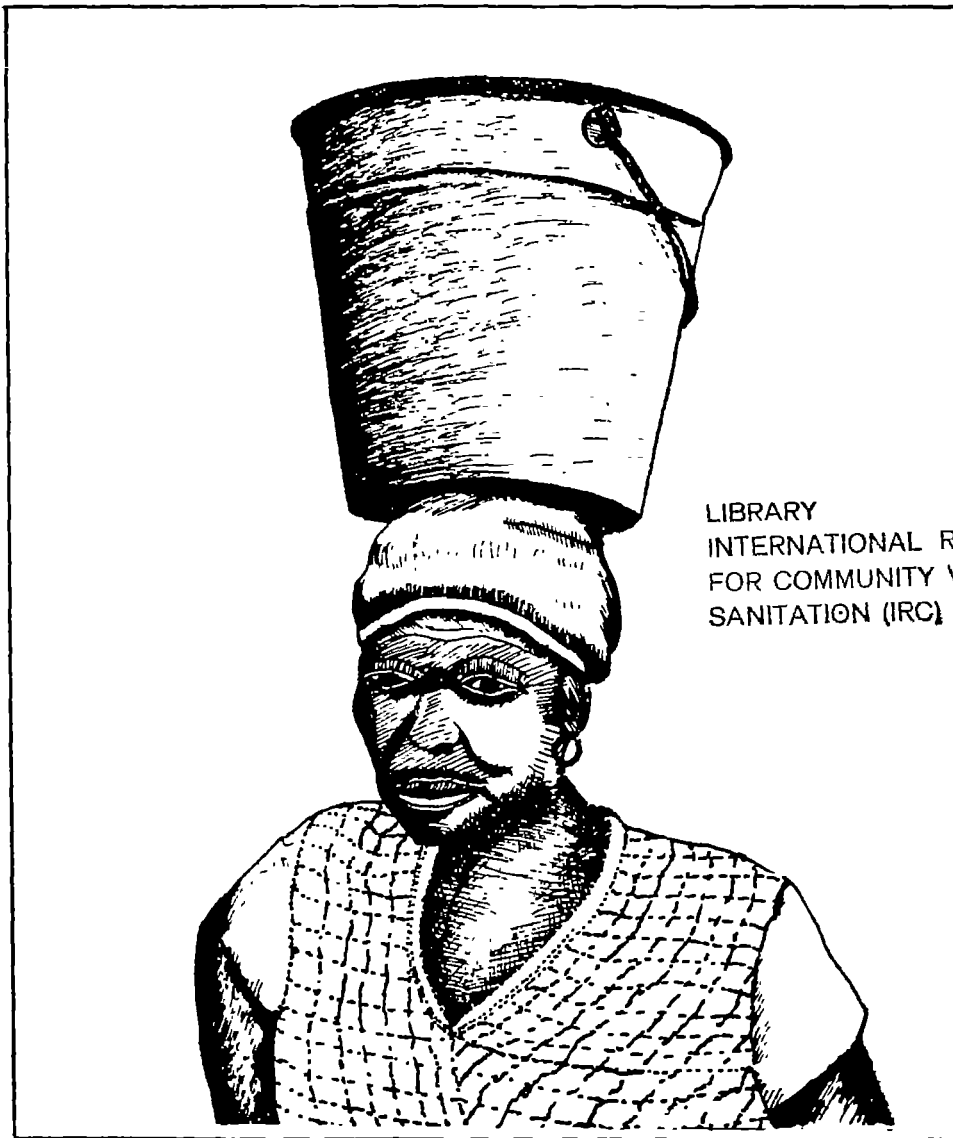


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KEEP THE WATER CLEAN WATER HYGIENE HANDBOOK

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**For community workers, teachers and others
who are interested in taking part in the
Water Hygiene Programme**

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KEEP THE WATER CLEAN WATER HYGIENE HANDBOOK



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INTRODUCTION

The water hygiene handbook has been written as a result of the Water Hygiene Education Programme. The Programme has been created with the general intent of making people aware of the link between water hygiene and health. The Water Hygiene Programme by itself came about as a result of the United Nations declaration of the Water and Sanitation Decade (1981-90), which aims at providing safe drinking water and sanitation for all by 1990.

Water supply, close to the homes will reduce the heavy burden on rural women for which water drawing is a household task. In order to attain the health objective, people have to use the water provided, 'keep it clean in their home, and keep the water supply system in operation (e.g. the boreholes and standpipes and the pump provided in villages.

This handbook has therefore been written in order to guide communities on how to keep their water, themselves and their surroundings clean . It also explains how to purify water fetched from traditional sources such as rivers, wells etc.

The handbook can be used in schools, clinics, and health posts, literacy classes and kgotla meetings together with other pamphlets that have been written for this Programme.



1 WATER IS LIFE

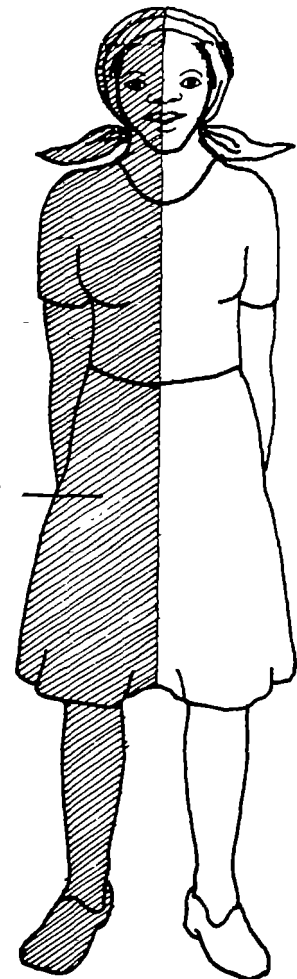
In this chapter we discuss the importance of water in the environment and in the human body. We will also talk about the importance of clean water.

People, animals and plants need water to live.



We need water to drink, to keep ourselves and our clothes clean, to build our homes, and for many more things. We can live without food for several weeks, but without water for only a few days.

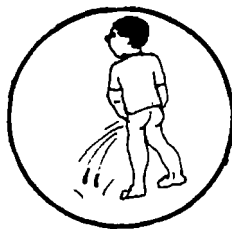
More than half of the human body consists of water. You can feel the water in your mouth as saliva, in your eyes when you cry. When it is hot or when you work hard water comes out of your skin as sweat. Some of the water comes out as urine and faeces. All the water that goes out of the body needs to be replaced. If it is not replaced your body will dry out.



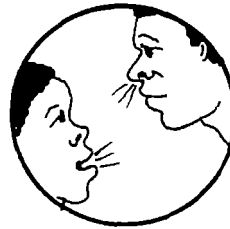
See how water gets out of your body



sweat



urine and faeces



breath



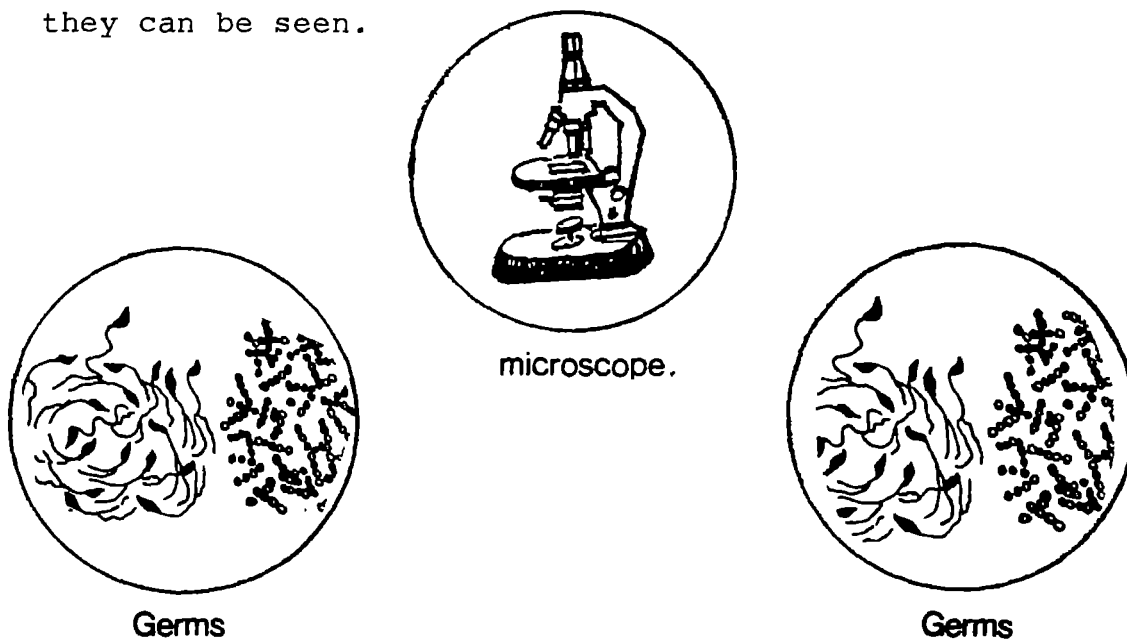
tears

An adult needs 2-3 litres of water every day in order to replace water that goes out from the body. Some of the water you will get from food, the rest you will have to drink.

Water although so important can bring about diseases if not well taken care of. We shall talk about water and disease in chapter 2.

DRINK CLEAN WATER

It is important to drink clean water. Dirty water contains germs that can make you ill. Germs are small organisms or animals. They are so small that one can not see them with a naked eye. They can only be seen through microscope. This is a machine which makes germs look bigger so that they can be seen.





Find out from your Regional Health Team how water in your village is tested.

QUESTIONS:



1. How does our body lose its water?
2. What happens if one does not replace this water?
3. Why must we drink clean water?

2

WATER AND DISEASE

In this chapter we shall mention the most important diseases connected with water and poor sanitation. We shall also look at the common methods by which such diseases spread, and how they can be prevented.

1. DISEASES SPREAD BY TAKING IN FOOD OR WATER CONTAMINATED WITH HUMAN FAECES

When an infected person defaecates near a water source, e.g. near the river, dam, etc; when it rains all the faeces are washed into the water. Any person who drinks such water will get sick. When toilets are built close to a borehole, borehole water will be contaminated. This is the reason why boreholes are usually placed outside villages.

- Flies may pick faeces to food or water that is not covered.
- A person may ingest faeces directly if she/he does not wash hands after being to the toilet, or indirectly by touching food before washing hands.

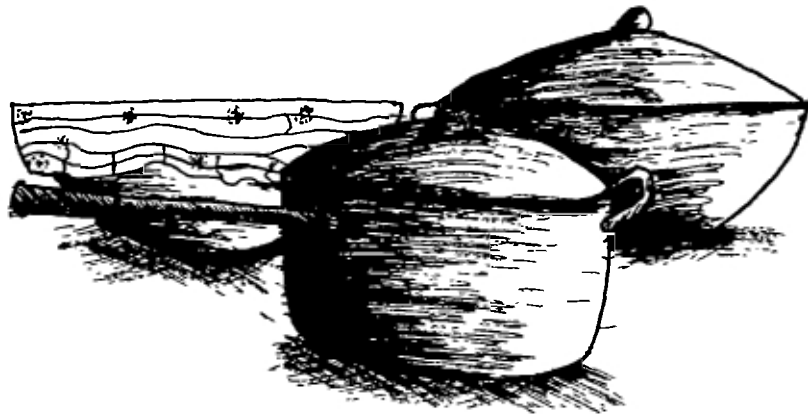
Examples of these diseases are:-
diarrhoea
infectious hepatitis
cholera
poliomyetitis
dysentries

TO PREVENT THESE DISEASES:

Always wash your hands

- after defaecating or changing your babys diepers
- before handling food or water
- before feeding your baby.

Always cover your food or water to prevent contamination by flies



Build and use a latrine, it will prevent contamination of water sources.

Always boil water that is taken from unprotected sources of water such as rivers dams, open wells etc.

If you have to use the bush cover the faeces with sand or soil.

SEE HOW DIARRHOEA CAN BE SPREAD FROM ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER.



1
Rra Pule is ill. He has diarrhoea. He is very thirsty. He drinks a lot of water from the dipper.

Then he puts the dipper back into the bucket with water.

2



Mma Pule is also thirsty. She drinks from the same dipper. After some time she gets diarrhoea. She must go to the bush many times.

She does not cover her faeces with sand. There are many flies in the bush.

In Mma Dipuo's yard baby Dipuo is playing. He sees the bowl of bogobe which is uncovered. He feels hungry.



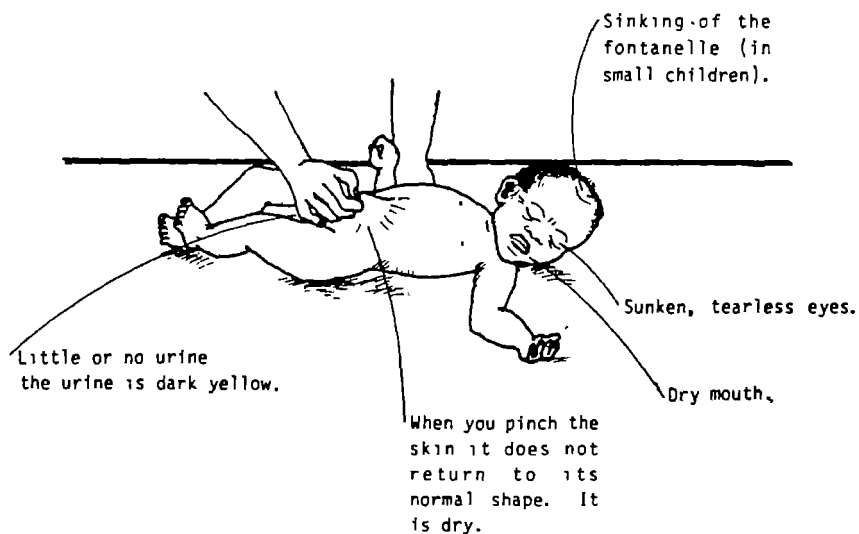
Baby Dipuo eats some of the bogobe.

Mma Dipuo must clean her baby often. She forgets to wash her hands afterwards.

She eats with unwashed hands. She drinks some water from the uncovered container. After some time she gets diarrhoea too.

POINTS TO BE NOTED ABOUT DIARRHOEA

- . A person who has diarrhoea passes loose or watery stools three or more times a day.
- . A large portion of a persons body and weight consists of water. This water contains some salts. When a person has diarrhoea the body loses this water and salts and are passed as diarrhoea stools.
- . If the water that is lost by a person having diarrhoea is not replaced, his body will dry out, that is, it becomes dehydrated. Dehydration is the main cause of death.



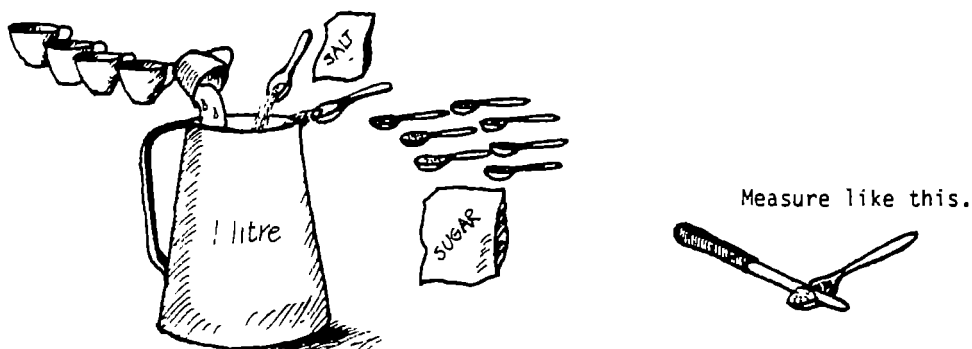
To prevent dehydration:-

- . Give the child any fluid available in the house e.g, boiled water, tea, soup etc.
- . Continue breastfeeding
- . Continue to feed the child with any other food (if the child is already on ordinary food).

PREPARATION OF A REHYDRATION DRINK

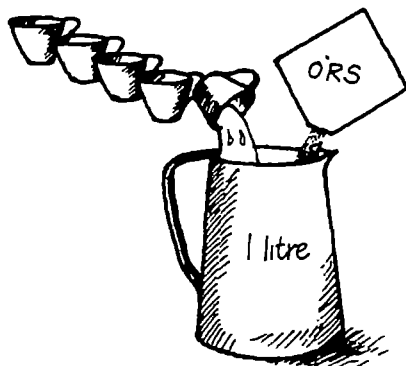
Home mixture:

You will need salt, sugar and boiled water



Mix 5 cups of boiled water with eight level teaspoons of sugar and one level teaspoon of salt. Let the mixture cool. Be sure that the drink is not more salty than tears - taste it! Let the drink cool down. For each watery stools give the child or any person with diarrhoea the drink.

You can get a packet of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) from the clinic or health post. Mix the packet with five cups of boiled water.



GIVE THE DRINK TO A PERSON WITH DIARRHOEA



For each watery feaces - one cup of rehydration drink. This applies to both children and adults. If there is vomiting at the same time, the drink should be given with a spoon until vomiting stops.



If the person with diarrhoea is a baby, continue breastfeeding and give the rehydration drink with a spoon.

QUESTIONS:



- What is diarrhoea
- How can you prevent dehydration
- How do you prepared ORS
- When do you give ORS

2. DISEASES SPREAD THROUGH POOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Examples of these diseases are Scabies, which is a skin disease, and trachoma, which is an eye disease. These diseases can affect all persons, but infection is particularly common in children.

To prevent scabies;

A high standard of hygiene must be maintained with particular emphasis on

- . Regular baths with soap and water
- . Frequent washing and ironing of clothes, which will also kill germs.

To prevent trachoma



- Personal cleanliness should be improved. Use more water to keep your body and clothing clean. Avoid bathing children in the same water and using the same face towels.

3. DISEASES SPREAD BY INSECTS WHICH NEED SOME WATER TO BREED IN:

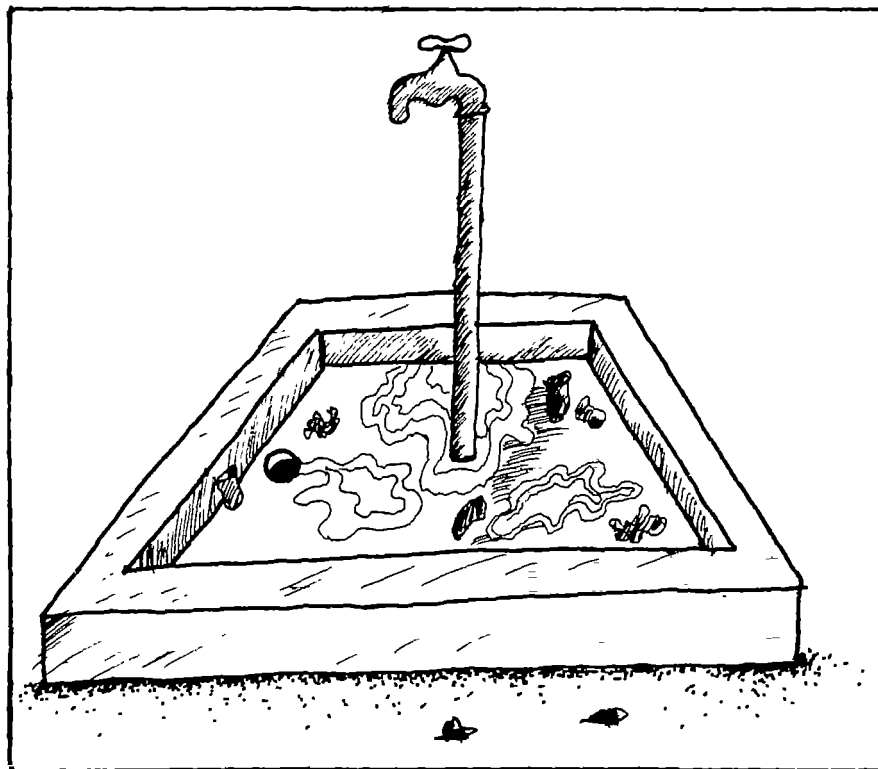
Malaria is a disease spread by mosquitoes biting people. It is common in such areas where there are lots and lots of water, such as in the North/Western part of Botswana, e.g. Maun and Shakawe. It does occur in other parts depending on the season and amount of water available.



PREVENTION

Malaria can only be prevented by controlling mosquitoes, such as by:

- . reducing the breeding places such as unnecessary pools of water which may attract the mosquitoes, e.g around standpipes.
- . using mosquito nets at night or repellents.
- . treatment of infected persons to kill parasites in their blood, (then the mosquitoes, even when they bite do not become infected).
- . proper disposal of such rubbish as tins which are easily filled with rain water.



4. DISEASES SPREAD BY GETTING IN CONTACT WITH UNPROTECTED WATER SOURCES.

Bilharzia is a disease which can be passed on through infected water. It is caused by blood flukes, which cause either urinary bilharziasis or intestinal bilharziasis.

It can be spread to other people if a sick person urinates or defaecates in water where a special snail lives. The urine or faeces contain some eggs.

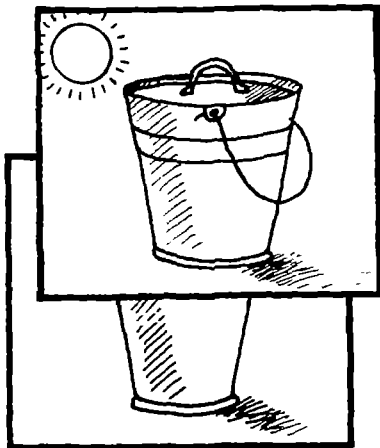
People get the infection while bathing, swimming, washing clothes, fishing, cultivating or collecting plants in the infected water as the bilharzia larvae in the water penetrates the skin. These larvae cannot be seen by the naked eye.

TO PREVENT BILHARZIA

- . Build and use a latrine, it will keep human faeces and urine from water sources.
- . Avoid getting in contact with unprotected sources of water such as rivers and dams.
- . If you have to use water from unprotected sources of water, boil it, or leave it standing for 48 hours, then you can use it.



5



2 DAYS



2 NIGHTS

To make the water safe for drinking you must boil it also



QUESTIONS:



- How can you prevent diarrhoea
- How can you prevent malaria
- How can you prevent bilharzia
- How can you prevent scabies

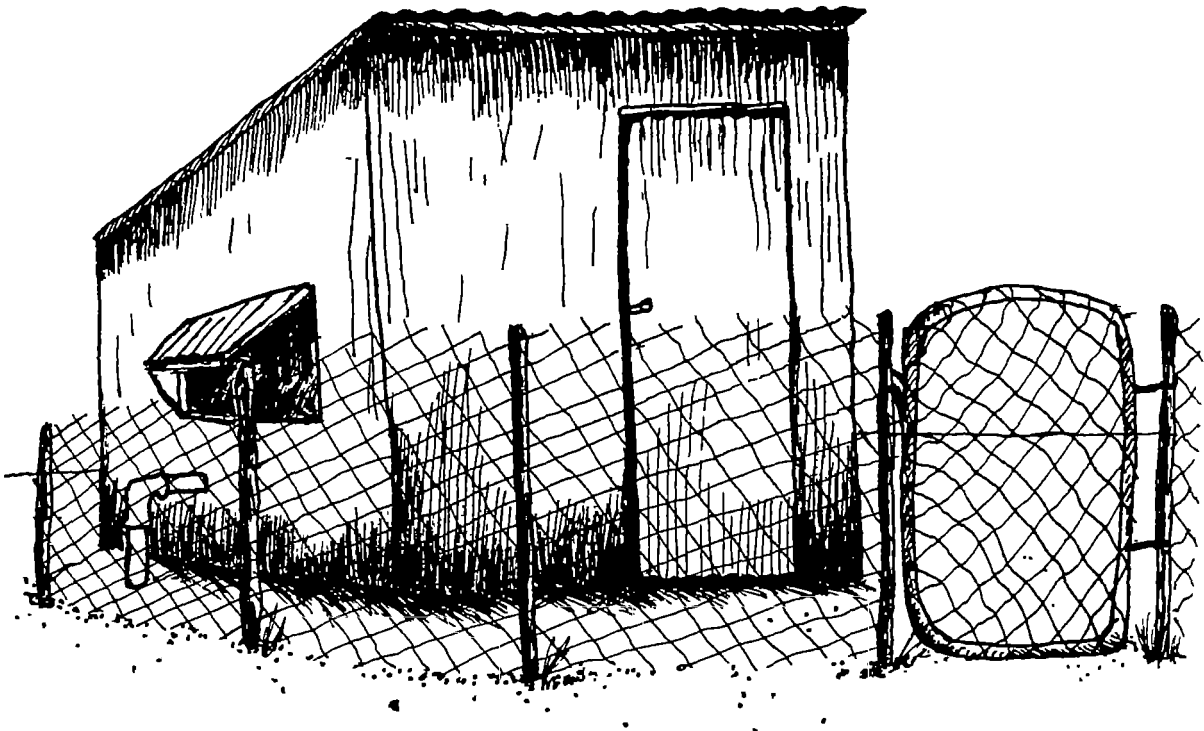
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WATER SOURCES

In this chapter we discuss different water sources in Botswana, how they can be contaminated, and how the contamination can be avoided.

1. WATER FROM BOREHOLES

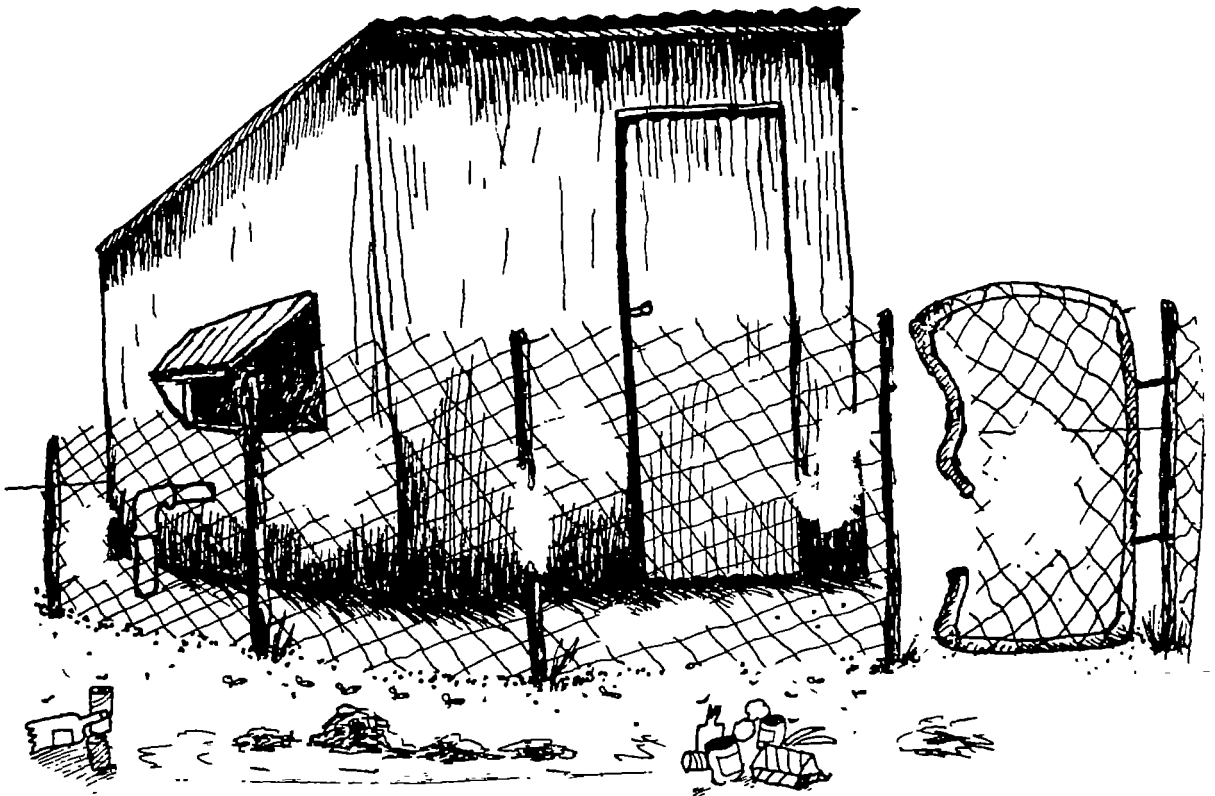
This water comes from deep underground. It is brought to the surface of the ground by an engine and pump, and people get it from standpipes.



Naturally underground water is free from harmful germs. This is because, as water travels from the surface of the ground and sinks into the ground it is filtered through the soil layers.

Borehole water can only be contaminated if:

- . rubbish is thrown nearby
- . toilets are built nearby
- . cattle or other animals graze and defaecate nearby.
- . people defaecate nearby



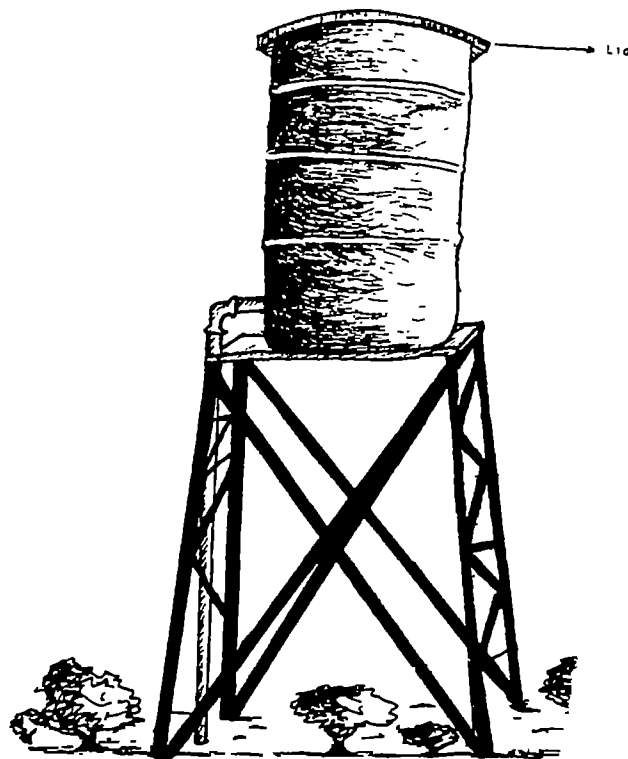
If rubbish, animal or human excreta are thrown nearby a borehole, when rain comes each one of them is washed into the water underground. Such things as cow-dung will not only contaminate the water but will also make the water taste different and also smell.

To prevent contamination of boreholes:-

- . Avoid throwing rubbish near boreholes.
- . Avoid building toilets near boreholes
- . Boreholes should be fenced to prevent cattle and other animals from grazing and defaecating nearby.
- . People should not defaecate near boreholes
- . The pump-house should be kept clean, because if it is dirty oil or diesel fuel may get in and contaminate the water.

The Reservoir

From the borehole water goes to the reservoir or water tank. The tank should be covered to prevent dust, dirt from bird droppings, and anything that might fall in to the tank.



All new tanks are provided with covers. Any tank that is not covered should be reported to the Village Development Committee which will in turn report it to the District Council.

The tank or reservoir should be inspected and cleaned every year. This should be done by the Council Water Unit together with the Pump Operator.



If the tank does not have a lid, the Village Development committee can make an application to the District Council for a lid.

THE STANDPIPE

From the reservoir or water storage tank, water flows in pipes underground to the standpipes around the village.

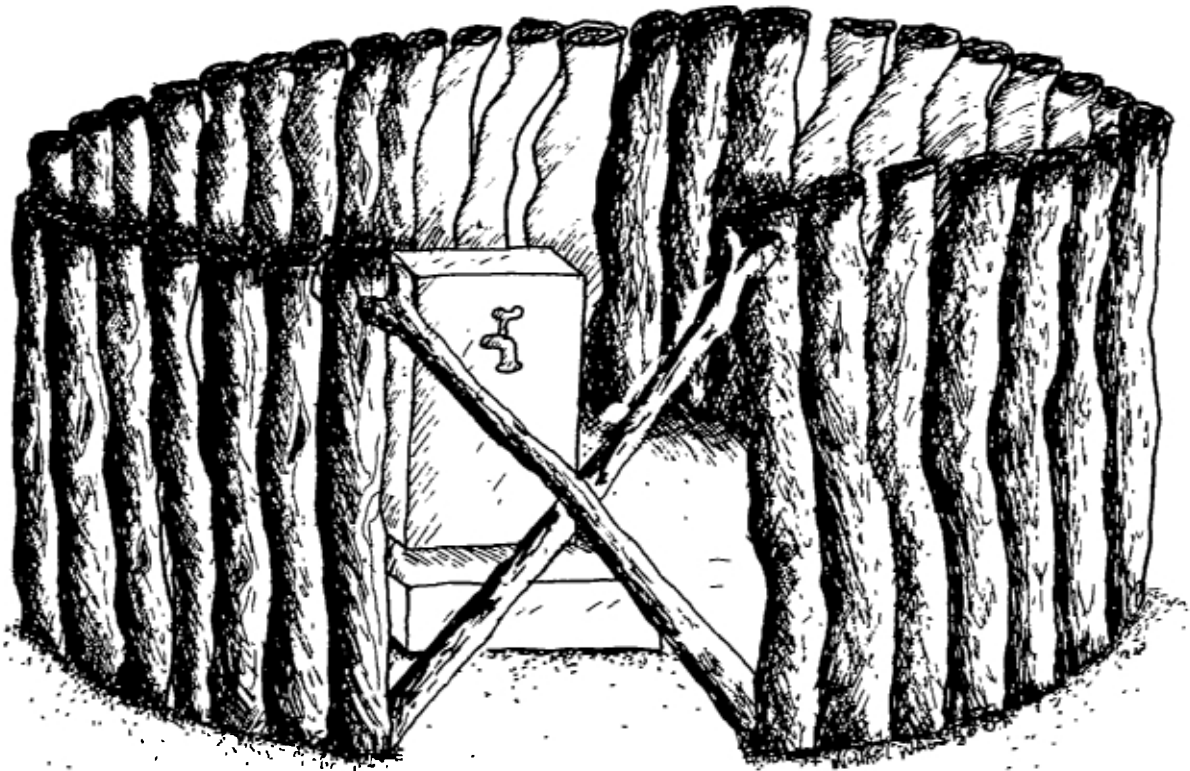
The standpipe should: _

Have a soak-away to prevent stagnant pools of water that may be created by spilled water from washing buckets. Stagnant pools of water may encourage mosquito breeding. Mosquitoes can cause malaria. Wet surroundings may also cause hookworm infestation.

Be well fenced in order to keep away animals such as cattle, goats, donkeys and others, which break the pipes or contaminate taps by licking them.



It is a good project for the Village Development Committee to construct fences around the standpipes. The fence will keep animals out of the standpipe area.





Does the standpipe in your area have dirty pools of water around?



Find out what creates this water:

- Is it from people washing their buckets?
- Is it from children playing with water?

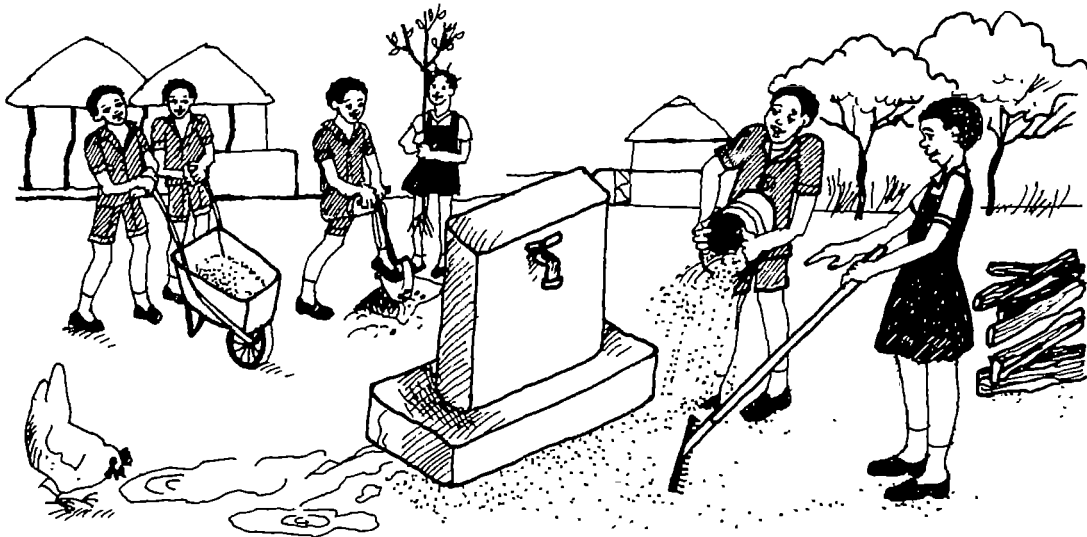
THEN:

Try to sensitize all people using the same standpipe through a meeting and discuss what can be done to overcome this problem. School children should be taught the importance of keeping the standpipe are dry. Some of the things you can do are:

- i) Drain out the water by filling the area around the standpipe with sand
- ii) Plant some trees around the standpipe which can be watered with rinsing water.
- iii) If the standpipe is leaking, report it to the Pump Operator who will then change the washers.
- iv) Build a fence around the stadpipe to stop animals from getting in and breaking the pipes.

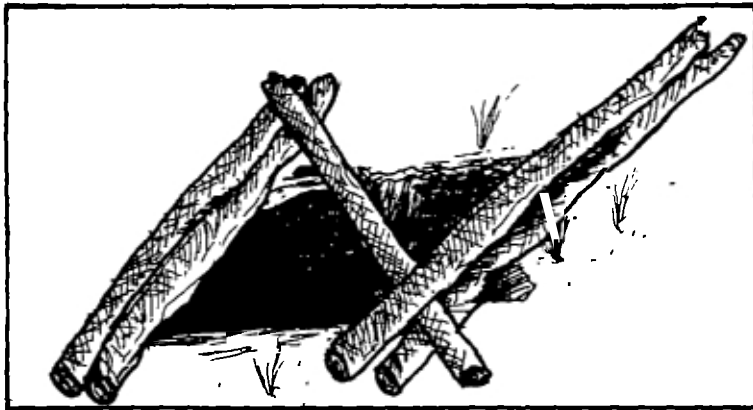


School children fetching water: Teach them at school how to keep water clean and how to take care of standpipes.

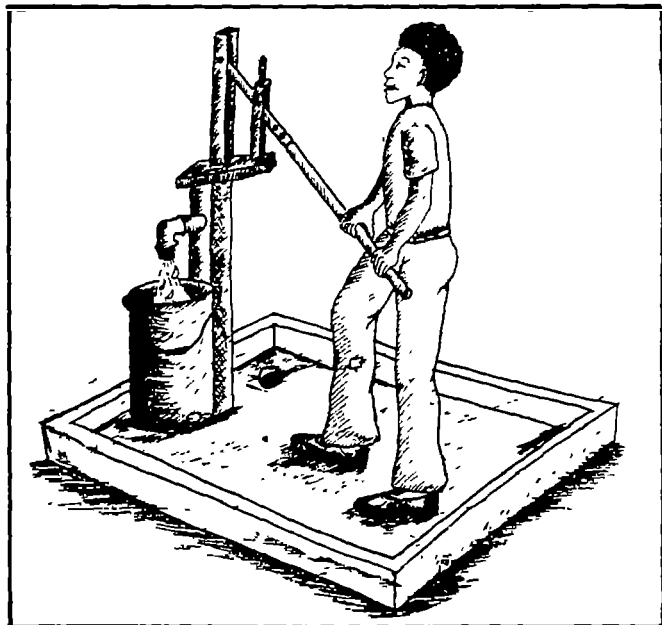


School children draining the standpipe by filling it with sand.

2. WATER FROM WELLS



Many people living at the lands area, cattle posts and some small villages still only drink water fetched from unprotected wells. An unprotected well is one that is not covered and therefore open to all types of contamination.



A protected well is a well that is lined and has a hand-pump. Water that comes from this well is safe to drink.

Water from an unprotected well:

- . Can be contaminated by dust, birds and other things which may fall in.
- . Can be contaminated by a rope and bucket used to get the water out.
- . Can be contaminated by surface water being washed in by rain.



If you get your drinking water from an unprotected well, always boil it before drinking. Boiling will kill all the germs in it.



3. WATER FROM A RIVER OR DAM

Water that is taken from a river is exposed to different types of contamination such as:-

- . Animals drinking, urinating and defaecating in in the water
- . People swimming and bathing in the water.
- . People throwing refuse into the water.
- . Human and animal wastes being washed into the water by rain.

To ensure safety, water that is fetched from a river or dam has to be boiled before it is used for drinking.



QUESTIONS:

?

- How can you keep borehole water clean
- What should be done to keep the water clean in the reservoir or water tank clean.
- How can you keep animals away from the standpipe.
- What can happen if a standpipe has pools of water around.
- Which are the traditional water source in Botswana?
- How can water from these sources be purified?

4

KEEP THE WATER CLEAN AT HOME

In this chapter we are going to learn how water can be kept clean at home.

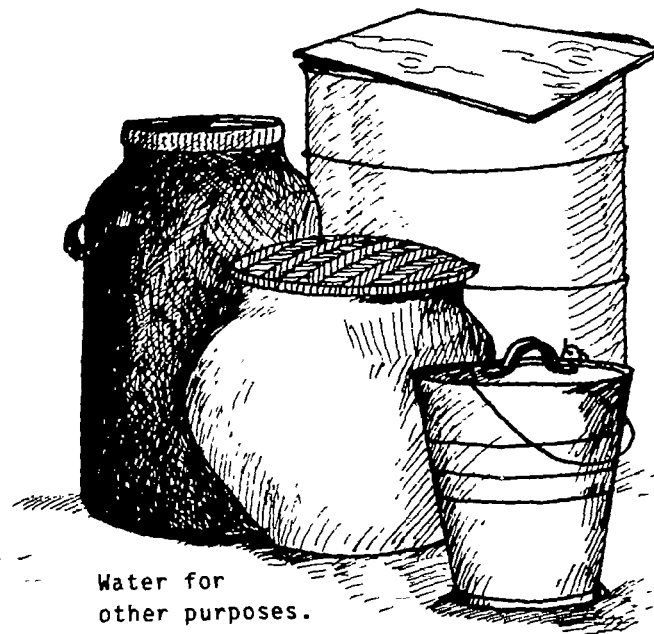
BUCKETS AND STORAGE CONTAINERS

When water is stored in open buckets, or any other open container, dust, and dirt from insects such as flies easily get into the water and make it dirty.

It is easier to keep drinking water clean if you use two storage containers: One for drinking water and the other for washing and other household purposes.

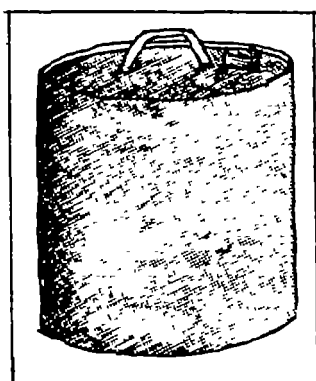


Water for drinking only.



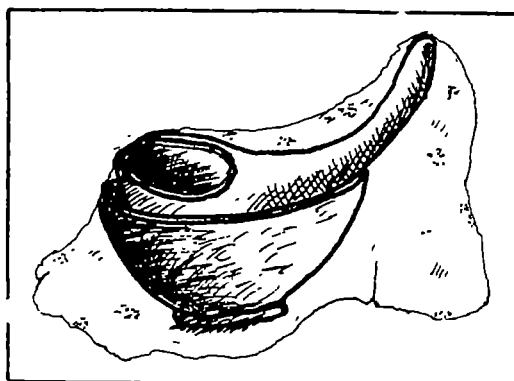
Water for other purposes.

A container used for drinking water should have a small opening - this will not allow a dipper or hands which could be dirty to get in. For example, a mug which was put on the floor after drinking some water would not enter into this type of container - the container will be tilted to get the water out, and thus the mug is too big and will not get in touch with the water.



If you don't have the suggested drinking water container, then you might have to use a mug or calabash to get water out of a bucket. It is important that the mug or calabash is washed frequently and kept in a place where dust and dirt can not get on it. For example, on the lid of a container under a piece of clean cloth.

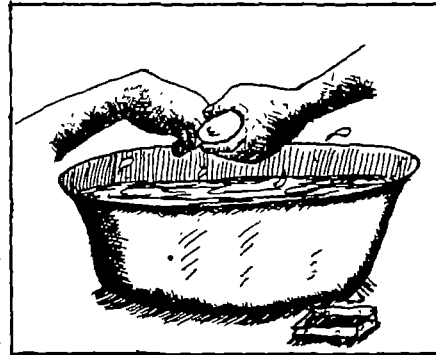
If you take water out of a container with a dirty mug or calabash, you will add germs to the water every-time and it will get more dirty.



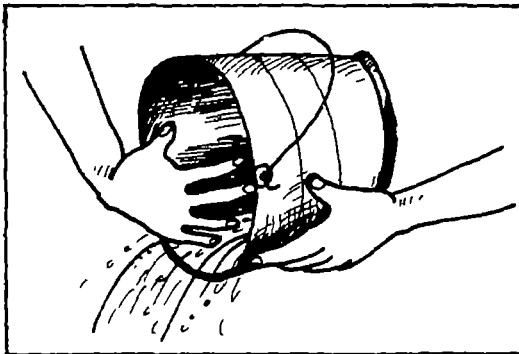
RULES FOR KEEPING WATER CLEAN

(i) Keep your hands clean

Always wash your hands before you fetch water. You can do this at home or at the tap. Avoid putting your hands in the clean water.



(ii) Keep your bucket clean



Clean the bucket with ash, sand or washing powder, and rinse it well at the standpipe. Whilst cleaning the bucket, avoid making unnecessary pools of water around the standpipe either by walking away a little from the standpipe if it does not have a drainage area, or by making use of the drainage area provided.

(iii) Keep your dipper clean



Dirty cups, mugs or calabashes make water that is kept in clean containers dirty. Avoid storing a calabash inside the water as it contaminates the water; especially as it is handled by many people during the day.

Also, the dipper should only be used for scooping water out of the bucket or container for drinking. Pour the water in the dipper into another mug for drinking.

iv) Keep storage containers clean

All water storage containers such as clay pots, plastic containers, drums etc should be cleaned before each filling with fresh water. Storage containers should be covered all the time. These should also be out of reach of domestic animals such as dogs, chickens etc.



QUESTIONS:



- How can dirty hands make the drinking water dirty.
- Why is it better to use two water containers.
- How can a dirty dipper make clean water dirty.

5

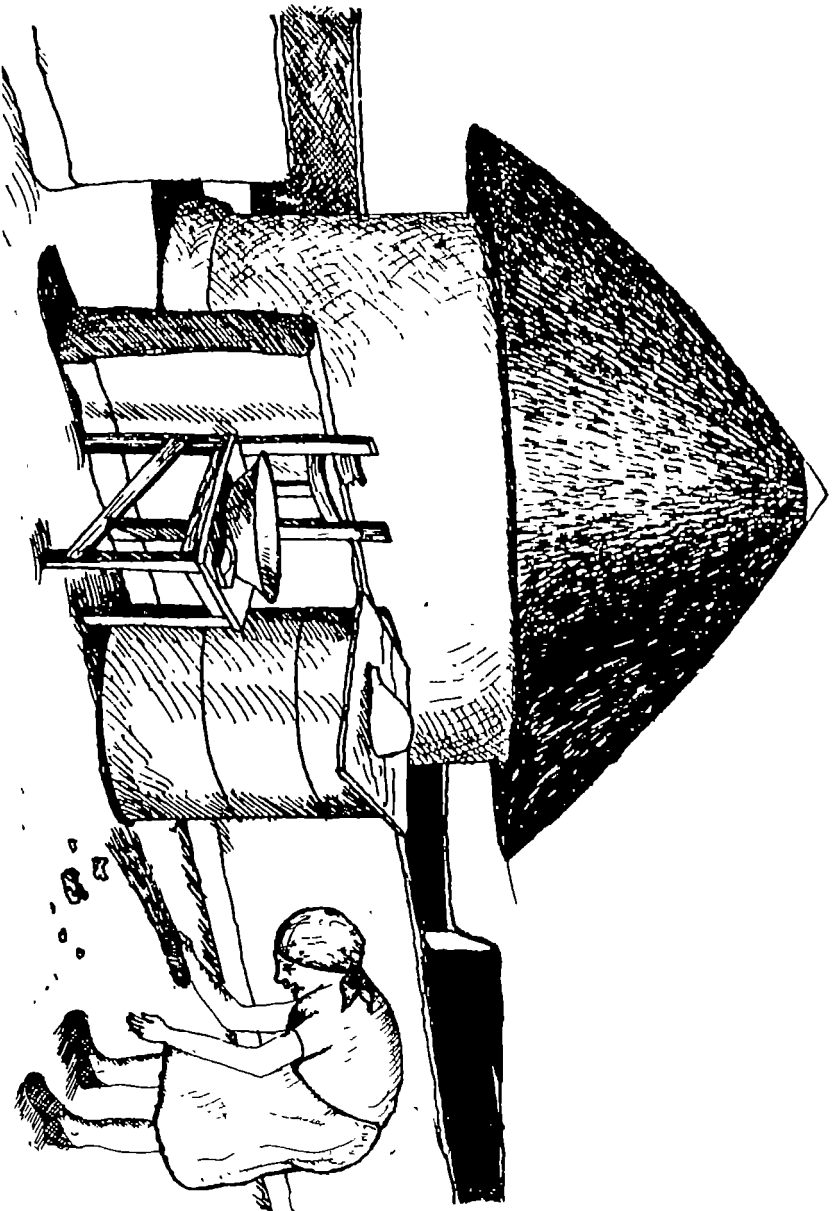
GENERAL CLEANLINESS IN THE HOUSEHOLDS

In this chapter we discuss personal hygiene, food hygiene and clean surroundings.

Clean water for drinking is important for your health. But, clean water alone is not enough, it is important that you keep yourself and your surroundings clean.

In order to keep your family's health and yours, make sure you do the following:

- i) Keep your compound surroundings clean; this you can do by having a rubbish pit in your compound. Burn all the rubbish before it gets scattered at the end of each day.



- ii) Keep you dishes and other utensils clean. Clean utensils will not attract flies which could come with harmful germs to your household. All food utensils should be kept in a dust-free area.

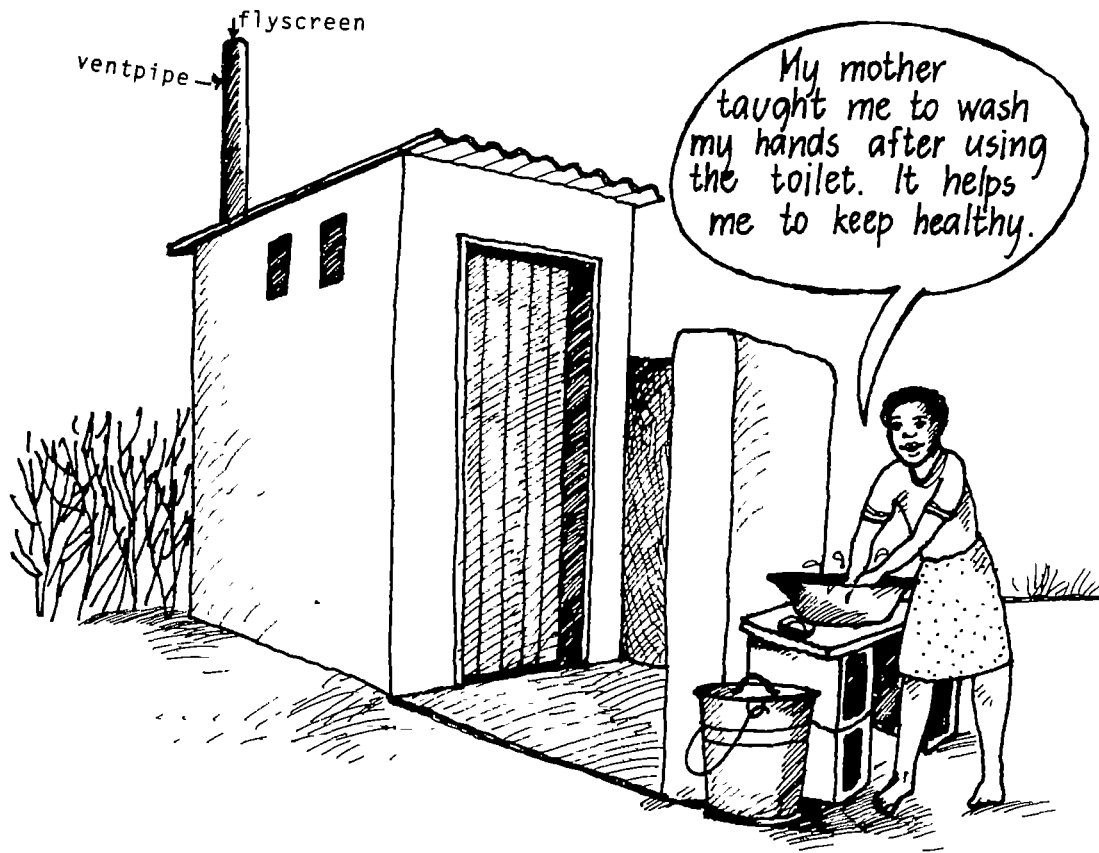


- iii) Always cover your food to avoid contamination by dust or insects.
- iv. Keep your children and other members of the family clean. Regular bathing reduces skin and eye infections.



- v. Have a pit-latrine. It is better to use a latrine than to use the bush. A latrine safely disposes human excreta, and will prevent carriage of these by flies to your food. A safe latrine is one that is clean, odourless, and free from flies! Arrange a place for easy hand-washing close to your toilet or at some place convenient to all household members.

If you do not have a latrine and have to use the bush always remember to cover the faeces with soil or sand, to prevent flies and other animals from touching it.



QUESTIONS:

?

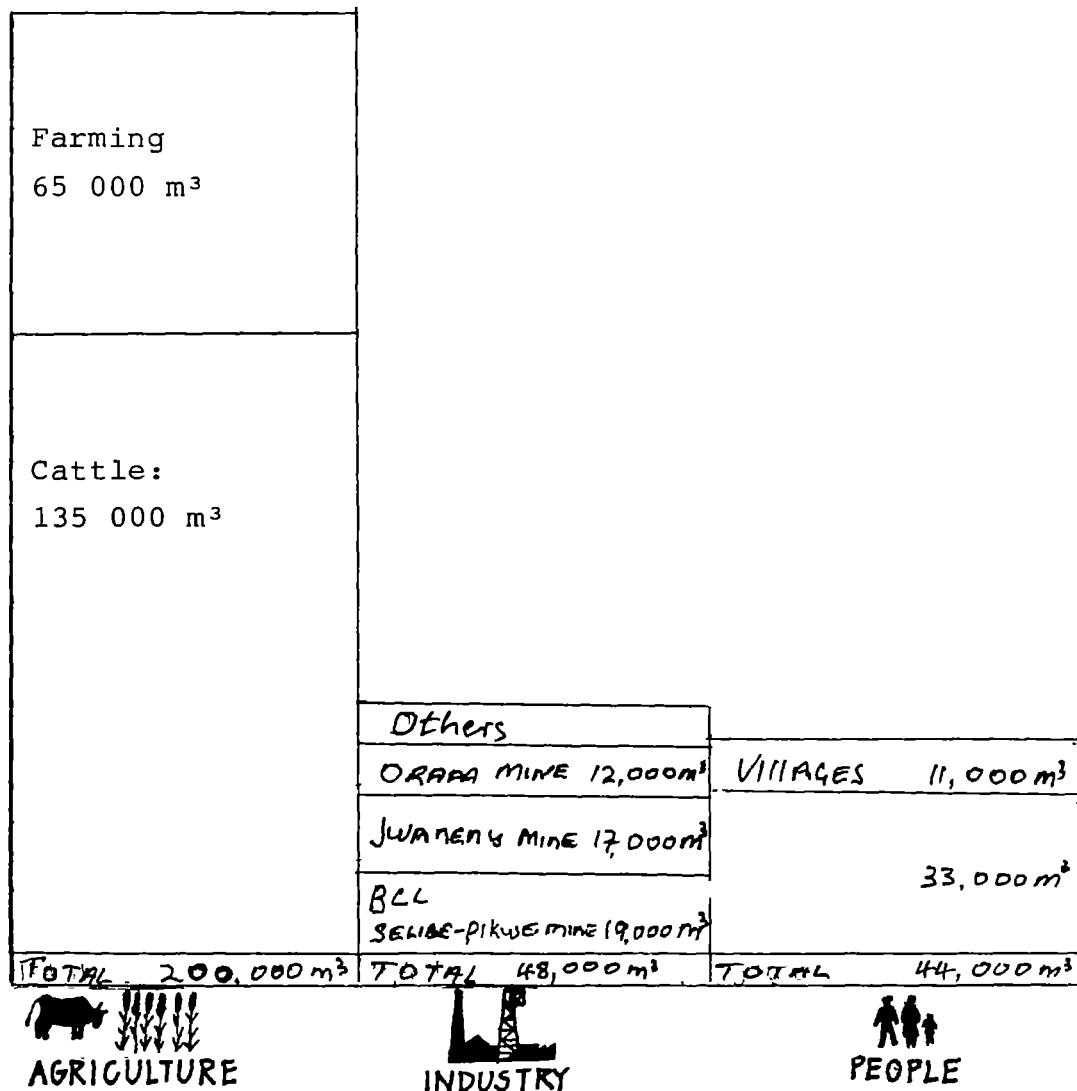
- What can you do to reduce skin infections?
- What happens if you leave utensils dirty?
- How can you dispose rubbish at home?

6

WATER USE IN BOTSWANA

In this chapter we learn how water is used in Botswana. Study the table below and be sure that you understand it before you start teaching.

WATER USAGE IN CUBIC METERS



m³ = Cubic meter

One cubic meter = 1 000 liters

1 000 liters = 100 buckets of water

Study the picture on page 36 and compare the height of the columns. Then you can see how much water is used by agriculture, industry and people in Botswana. In each column there is a figure. These figures indicate the amount of water used each day for different purposes.

The largest water consumer in Botswana is cattle. A cow drinks at least two buckets of water (30 liters) per day.



The next largest is industry. It uses a little more than a third of the water that is used by cattle. The mine in Selibe Phikwe uses twice as much water as all the rural people in just one day.



People are the smallest consumers in the country. Most people live in the rural areas. Even so, town people consume three times as much water as the whole rural population.

QUESTIONS:

- ? . Who are the largest water consumers in Botswana?
- ? . Who are the smallest?

7

ENJOY TEACHING HAVE FUN LEARNING

In this chapter you will get some advice how to talk to people about water and hygiene. Read it carefully before you start teaching. Try to find the best way of approaching your own community.

When a village has a borehole and standpipe, it is important that people understand how to keep water clean. Otherwise, they will not get all the benefits of the clean standpipe water. Water has to be handled with cleanliness and care or it will easily get dirty. And dirty water can make yourself and your family ill. Proper sanitation and rubbish disposal are also important.



Try to find out what people know about water hygiene and sanitation before you start telling them how it should be. Also, try to find out about beliefs and customs concerning water and sanitation.

Do not think of the 'teacher' as one who knows everything and the 'learner' as one who knows little or nothing. We all 'know' something which can be shared. In this way we learn from each other.

CONSIDER THESE POINTS WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT WATER AND HYGIENE

. WATER

Which water sources are available?
How is the water quality?
Which sources of water do people use? Do they use them for different purposes? Why?
How do people fetch and store water?
Who fetches the water? How long does it take?
How much water is used daily? Does water usage change at different times of the year?
How do people use water for personal hygiene?
Do they wash their hands after defecation?
Before eating?
Which diseases related to water are most common?

. SANITATION

How many households have pit latrines?
How many of these are of the ventilated improved type? What condition are they in?
Do they smell? Are there flies? What is the condition of public latrines and the latrines at school?
What do people do with their rubbish?
Which diseases related to sanitation are most common?

INSECTS, RODENTS

Are there breeding areas for flies, ticks, fleas, cockroaches, mosquitoes and rats? Which diseases related to insects/rodents are the biggest problems?

TO GET THE MESSAGE ACROSS

There are many ways of bringing new ideas to people. Think of the people you are going to talk to and choose your method of teaching - talking person to person, questions and answers, discussions in small groups, role-play.....Avoid lecturing and help people bring up their own ideas and suggestions.

The best way of getting the message across is first to listen to the answers when you ask questions like:

- . What do you think about water and health?
- . What do you think about this idea?
- . Can you propose new things that will help yourself or others?
- . Do you understand what I am proposing?

LISTEN MOST OF THE TIME - YOU CAN TALK LATER

You may also help people to make up songs, dances, plays or stories. You may ask story-tellers or players to do so. You may show pictures, pamphlets, booklets or posters. You may get people to listen together to radio programme and discuss it afterwards.



If you would like to start Radio Listening Groups in your area, (that is small groups of people who listen to the radio programmes together and discuss the message afterwards), contact your Regional Health Team or local Non-formal Education officer for advice or write directly to us for simple guidelines.

. WHO DO YOU TALK TO?

Most of the things that can be done to prevent disease have to be done by the individual or by the mother or another person in the case of babies and young children. Your task will be to help understand the cause of disease and to suggest behaviours which prevent disease. But the actual changes must be brought about by the individual.

It is easier to change if a number of people agree to make a change and to help each other. So, very often you may need to talk with individuals, but you should also talk with small groups, such as mothers of young babies, so that they can discuss the new ways and agree on what to do. Discussions between mothers may result in more effective learning and change, followed from that, than discussions between a mother and extension officer.

If the whole village must decide on something, for example to put up a fence around the standpipe or dig a soakaway, then, perhaps, a kgotla meeting is best. It will be easier at the village meeting if you have already talked with some individual people, and explained what is needed and why. This way they will support you and your new ideas and help to explain things to others. It is especially important that the village leaders and influential people understand the problems before the meeting begins.

PLAN FOR WATER HYGIENE EDUCATION

Share knowledge and experience with other people working and living in the village. Together you can make up a general picture of how people live and what they do. When you have got this basic knowledge, you can make up your plans for water hygiene education. Use these points as guidelines:

1. What are the most important and urgent problems with health in the village?
2. List all traditional customs and practices which are good for or harmful to the health of people in your village.
3. Which practices affect only the individual and which affect the whole community?
4. Find out which members of the community are most at risk to illness and discuss changes in behaviour that would reduce the risk.

5. Which people in your community have most influence on hygiene behaviour? Involve them in the water hygiene education programme.
6. Make simple drawings, using local examples, describing a specific water hygiene education topic.
7. Use this handbook for planning a talk on water hygiene, suitable for:
 - . a kgotla meeting
 - . school children
 - . literacy class
 - . health talk at the clinic
 - . other groups of people



The main point is to know which group of people you are going to talk to. What do they already know of the subject; what can they learn? How do you talk to them so that they understand what you say? Always make talks as snort as possible and give people time for questions and discussion afterwards.

8. Plan a role-play together with the Village Development Committee and Village Health Committee or others and perform it at the kgotla. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each setting.

. HOW TO DEVELOP A ROLE-PLAY

A role-play is an acting out of real-life situations. It is very useful for training people, who are more used to learning from life than from books. Those taking part will act out a situation, solving problems similar to those they will find in their own village. It is like learning from real life. No written manuscript is needed, the group can develop the story together.

First you have to develop the main lines in the story. Make clear what you want people to learn from the play. The story should not be too long or include too many details. The role-play will be composed by the participants and they act in different roles. The main points must be clearly understood by everyone taking part in the play. Suggest ways of acting the different roles, if necessary, but let people use their own imagination as far as possible.

After the role-play has been performed, ask the audience questions so that you know what they have understood the main points. What happened? Why? Discuss the performance - can the problems be solved the same way in real life as they were solved in the play? Try to come to practical solutions of the problems.



EXAMPLE OF A ROLE-PLAY

. PROBLEM:

Some standpipes in the village are dirty with pools of water around, rubbish etc.

BACKGROUND:

The Pump Operator is concerned about the dirty stand pipes. They have dirty stagnant water around them. Women Villagers wash domestic utensils there while the children play with the water. He tried to talk to the villagers about the matter but with out success. He then decided to close up water for the affected taps. A group of angry villagers reported the matter to the headman.

VILLAGERS:Dumela Kgosi

KGOSI :-Dumelang bo-mma le bo-rra

1st VILLAGER: Kgosi, we have no water in the stand-pipes. The Pump Operator closed it this morning. We are dying of thirst. We dont understand why he chose ours. The standpipes at Mosi and Boseja are working I'm sure even this one here in the Kgotla is working.

KGOSI: That is correct.

2nd VILLAGER: Kgosi my wife who has a 2 months baby is starving. There is no water to cook for her. Can you do something. As for the Pump Operator we dont want him in our village. He scolds our children and drive away our cattle when they come for a drink.

3RD VILLAGER : Yes, he thinks that he owns the water supply system. He forgets that it belongs to the Water Affairs Department.

2ND VILLAGER : Kgosi I repeat, we dont want the Pump Operator. He has done enough harm to us. Can you see to it that he is replaced by somebody responsible. I can even volunteer to be in charge of the stand pipe.

ALL : Yes..., he will have to be repalced.

(The pump operator is being called)

KGOSI : These people here are complaining about you. They say that you closed up the water.

PUMP OPERATOR: That is true my Lord. I had to close some standpipes this morning after I realised that these people were not prepared to listen to my complaints about stagnant pools of water around the stand-pipes. This makes the place smell. I have been working hand in hand with health workers trying to educate people on the importance of keeping the standpipe area dry, but with no success. I'm glad one of them is here to support my position.

HEALTH OFFICER: It is good that at last we are gathered here as a group of concerned people. This shows how important water is, in our everyday life. The water supply system does not belong to Water Affairs or Council, it is OURS! this is the reason why we are here. It is us who are suffering today and not Water Affairs or the Council!

Water that is left standing around the pipes makes a good breeding ground for mosquitoes, which give people Malaria. When people step on dirty moist ground they can be infected with hookworm. It is therefore very important that the standpipe area is left dry. The Pump Operator has really done a good thing by closing up the water, so that we can talk about it.

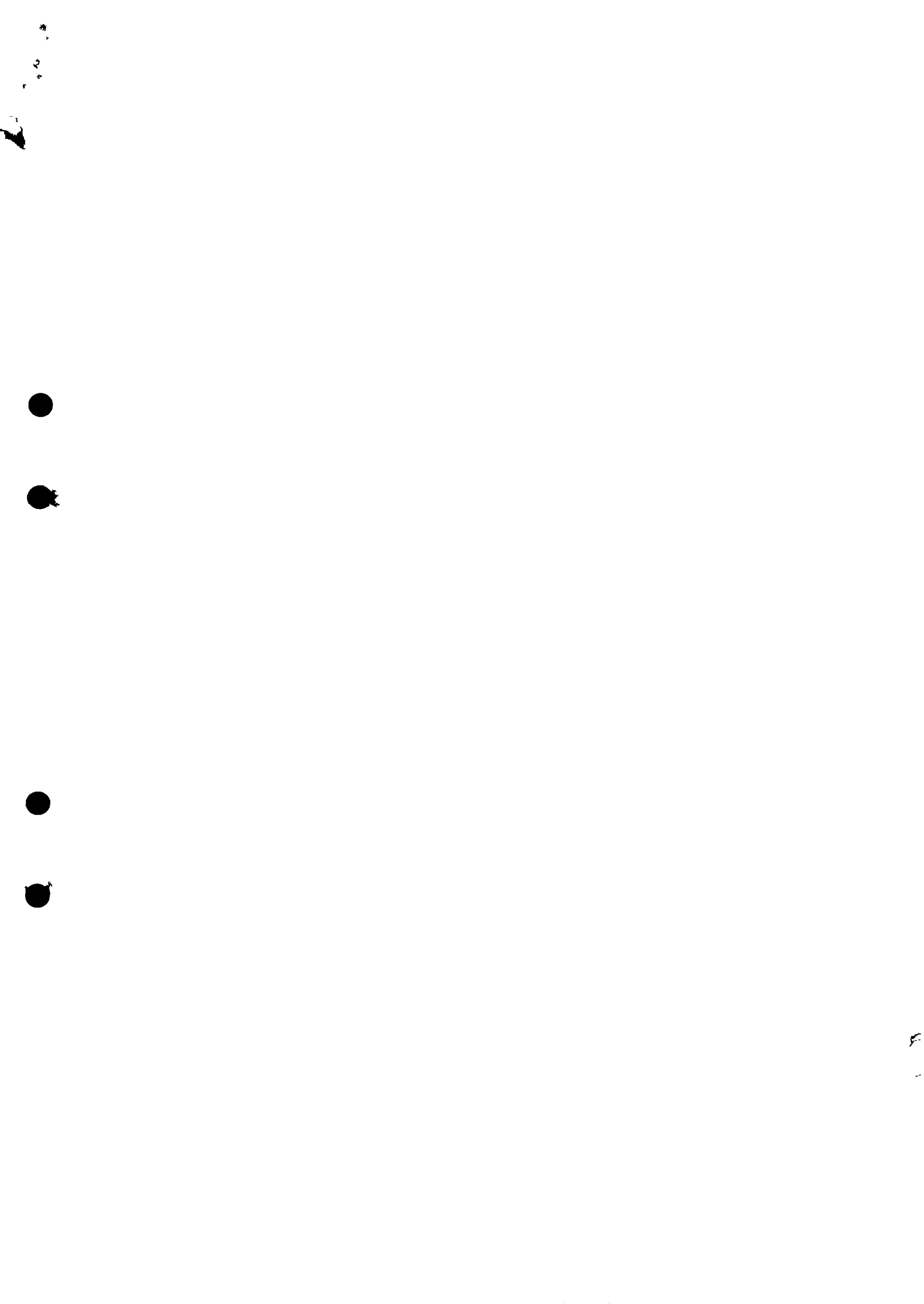
KGOSI: Good people, I have heard your complaints, but the truth is, you have to keep your surroundings clean. Stagnant pool of water is very hazardous to our lives. Don't allow your cattle and sheep to drink water at the standpipes. I have realized that some wards have such dirty standpipes. Let us fight diseases by being clean.

2ND VILLAGER: I am now aware of all that has been said. I now support the Pump Operator, though we have suffered for the whole morning, it was the best he could do! I think we all need to cooperate and work closely with the Pump Operator.

KGOSI: I think everybody admits that we have a problem. The best thing is to call a Kgotla meeting and have the whole thing explained to the people.

A kgotla meeting is being called....







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