



SECRETARY FOR WORKS AND SUPPLIES
DEPARTMENT OF WATER
PRIVATE BAG 390
CAPITAL CITY
LILONGWE 3
MALAWI

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND SUPPLIES

WATER DEPARTMENT

LIBRARY
INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE CENTRE
FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION (IRC)

PUBLIC STANDPOST WATER SUPPLIES
(PSWS) PROJECT

FINAL REPORT

FABIANO KWAULE
PROJECT MANAGER

APRIL 1988



PROJECT SUPPORTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL
REFERENCE CENTRE FOR COMMUNITY WATER
SUPPLY AND SANITATION (IRC)

824 MW 88-6958

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
CONFIDENTIAL//NOFORN
P. 1000-1000 (1000)
P. 1000-1000 AD The League
Tel: (800) 814-9111 ext 141/142
NSA 6958
824 MW88



PREFACE

As part of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD) activities, Malawi participated in the multi-country Public Standpost Water Supplies Project coordinated by the International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation (IRC) 1983-87.

The project goals, mainly those of investigating feasible and sustainable means of serving low income urban and rural growth point communities, with piped water supply came in line with national priorities.

In particular, fringe urban communities, sometimes forgotten altogether in Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes have become a major line of focus in Malawi.

A number of studies were undertaken by the Government of Malawi with assistance of the World Health Organisation and World Bank as a preparation for the IDWSSD. Among the recommendations was the need for construction of more Standposts since a large percentage of the population around district centres would not be able to meet the financial burden of private connection.

However in order to implement the recommendation effectively, there was need for improved strategies and methods for the planning, implementation and management of the Public Standposts with the Communities themselves.

The IRC coordinated Public Standpost Water Supplies Project therefore offered just the right opportunity to develop the strategies, by building on and strengthening the earlier Communal Water Point Project.

It is our hope that the developed approaches will prove useful not only in the task of improving national capabilities in implementing Standpost Water Supply Programmes, but also in increasing coverage of the fringe urban/low income groups in the line with IDWSSD targets.



S.C. de Souza

ACTING WATER ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF

CHAIRMAN, PROJECT WORKING GROUP

CONTENTS

PREFACE

1. BACKGROUND
2. PRELIMINARY ACTIVITIES
3. ORGANISATION
4. STUDY AND DEMOSTRATION
 - 4.1. SELECTION OF DEMONSTRATION SCHEMES
 - 4.2. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
 - 4.3. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
 - 4.4. HEALTH AND HYGIENE EDUCATION
 - 4.5. COMMUNITY FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
5. SHARING OF EXPERIENCE AND ONWARD DEVELOPMENT
 - 5.1. WIDER DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE
 - 5.2. FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES
6. CONCLUSIONS

ANNEXES

- i. DETAILS OF LOCAL DEMONSTRATION SCHEMES
- ii. LIST OF PROJECT PUBLICATIONS
- iii. LIST OF PROJECT WORKING GROUP MEMBERS
 - PROJECT TEAM
 - PROJECT STAFF
- iv. SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. BACKGROUND

In February, 1983 Malawi signed an agreement with the International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation (IRC) for participation in the multi-country demonstration project on Public Standpost Water Supplies (PSWS).

During the planning for the PSWS project, the existence of an earlier project, the Urban Communal Water Point Project was recognised as an asset for the success of the new demonstration project. The P.S.W.S. project was therefore designed to support and develop the operational phase of the earlier project.

The major objectives of the PSWS project were to stimulate the development of more appropriate and successful methods to plan, implement and manage public Standpost Supplies with communities in rural and urban fringe areas.

Specific aims of the PSWS project included:-

- To set up and develop demonstration schemes on the application of Public Standpost in Community Water Supply.
- To conduct a series of studies and prepare guidelines on particular organisational, economic and socio-cultural aspects of Public Standpost Water Supply.
- To contribute to the international exchange of information.
- To promote the application of the strategies, methods and techniques developed on a larger scale.

In response to the UN endorsed International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the Government of Malawi set itself a goal of supplying safe water to the entire population by 1990 . The PSWS Project approach therefore fitted well with national plans for water supply and sanitation. In particular an approach based on Community Participation was very much appreciated in the demonstration centres since it was in line with the country's national development policy which emphasises self reliance.

The inclusion of a health education component in the project was intended to help improve the potential beneficial health impact of a safe water supply on the target population. This again is in line with the goals of the IDWSSD, the Primary Health Care and Health for all by the year 2000 Programmes to which the country wholly subscribes.

In addition the project goal of collaborating between participating countries and sharing of information and experiences with other developing countries promoted further the concept of Technical Cooperation amongst Developing Countries (TCDC).

2. PRELIMINARY ACTIVITIES

Early activities of the PSWS Project in Malawi included:-

- Formation of Inter-Ministerial Project Working Group (PWG) comprising the Water Department (Ministry of Works and Supplies), Ministry of Community Services and Ministry of Health. The main responsibilities of the PWG were to coordinate the implementation of the project and provide policy guidance and inputs to the project.
- Selection of sites for demonstration schemes. This task was undertaken jointly with the other ministries participating in the project in order to select sites in which the other ministries had field staff. Other criteria used for selecting the sites included availability of Communal Water Points constructed under the earlier project, the Urban Communal Water Point Project, and distance from the Project Coordinating Institution Office.

Before carrying out demonstration centre level activities, Preliminary Studies were undertaken in order to identify priority subject studies.

Combined with monitoring and observation activities these studies revealed certain deficiencies and problems within

the counterpart Urban Communal Water Point Schemes. Among the prominent ones were severe debits accumulated in most Communal Water Points mainly due to poor financial management by communities; Tap Committees which were elected earlier at the beginning of the project were no longer existing; Centre Water Councils which were established in all centres to support the Tap Committees were not functioning; Consumer Groups were rather disorganised and unmotivated.

Field Assistants were then recruited and given a one month orientation at headquarters before being posted to each of the four PSWS demonstration centres.

The Field Assistants were trained on the job and through a number of workshops which were organised from time to time.

3. ORGANISATION

The agreement signed for Malawi's participation in the Public Standpost Water Supplies Project clearly specified the Water Department of the Ministry of Works and Supplies as the Project Coordinating Institution (PCI). The arrangement was felt appropriate since the Department is responsible for all water activities at the national level.

Major responsibilities for the PCI included coordination of intersectoral collaboration, appointment of a Project Manager, coordinating planning and implementation of the project, preparation of workplans, programmes, budgets, accounts and reports for approval by the Project Working Group and the International Reference Centre.

To ensure the integration of developed approaches and to provide general policy guidelines, a national level Project Working Group was established at the beginning of the project consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Works and Supplies, (Water Department), the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Community Services. The FWG was chaired by the Water Engineer-In-Chief who is head of the Water Department.

The two Project Participating Institutions (PPI's) provided Project Support Officers to work with the Project Manager from the Project Co-ordinating Institution and the three together formed a Project Team.

The team was the executive level operational unit which co-ordinated both national level project activities and demonstration center level activities. The members of the PWG were kept informed on project progress through regular reports and also through members of the Project Team.

Co-ordination of all project activities was done by the Project Manager appointed by the Water Department. Responsibilities for the Project Manager included liaison with other ministries, co-ordinating implementation of the project and reporting.

An Engineer was seconded to the PSWS Project on a part time basis mostly as an advisor on technical issues.

A shortcoming of the set up was lack of Project Working Group meetings. Only one in augural meeting was held throughout the years.

Changes at Senior management level which took place in both the Water Department and Ministry of Community Services mid way through the project was one of the contributing factors.

However the concept of Project Working Group was not fully understood by both the PCI and PPIs. They were content to see the project run by the Project Team.

Secondly there were also limited inputs into the project by the PPIs, quite contrary to the Project goal of collaboration. One of the reasons was that there was no provision in the Project Agreement for the PPIs to utilise part of the Project Funds which were controlled by the PCI. As a result it was difficult for the PPIs to carry out their part of project activities within the demonstration centres.

At the demonstration centres Four Field Assistants were engaged to coordinate centre level activities. Responsibilities for the field assistants included consultations with local authorities and sectoral agency officials, dialogue with communities and monitoring standpost activities.

Transport for project staff included a Datsun Pick-Up which was stationed at headquarters and a bicycle for each of the field assistants. Whenever transport other than a Pick-Up was needed, it was provided by the Water Department or by one of the PPIs.

Appropriate office accommodation and secretarial support was made available for the Project Officer and Field Assistants in all the four centres.

The project was also able to utilise the Water Department's administrative and accounting facilities. Financial and other contributions to the project from Government budgets have been in the form of salary for the Project Manager. Communications stationery and office accommodation for both Project Manager and Field Assistants in the four demonstration centres were also paid for from Government budgets.

The PSWS Project benefited from a grant of 84,000 US dollars provided through the International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation (IRC) by the Netherlands Government. The project was originally planned to run for two year period 1983-1984 but due to the need to recruit a Project Manager with a socio-economic background actual project work in Malawi started in April 1985. The initial budget was prepared in July 1985 covering a 30 month period July 1985 to December 1987 and was based on the 84,000 US dollars. The budget, workplans and programmes, were reviewed and updated at regular intervals.

The mechanism of expenditure was such that the project had a national vote number (account number) allocated by the Treasury. All expenditures were charged against the vote.

The actual procedure was that proposals for expenditure were made by the Project Manager. Approval was then sought from the head of department who assessed whether the proposed expenditure was in line with the Project Agreement. After authority was granted expenditure was then made against project account.

Among the observed shortcomings during the implementation of the PSWS Project was underspending which resulted in some of the planned activities not being carried out.

Expenditure on the project throughout the years was well below annual government allocation and Project Budgets (see Annex II). The main reasons were that Treasury reserved all annual allocations and released money for project use in small quantities and after lengthy processes.

This was so mostly because of misunderstandings over the system of Working Advance under which the Donors made advance payments to the Treasury which was expected to be released to the Water Department for Project use.

4. STUDY AND DEMONSTRATION

4.1. SELECTION OF DEMONSTRATION CENTRES

Since it was decided that the PSWS Project in Malawi would use and improve existing Communal Water Point Project Schemes, the criteria used for selecting the centres was limited to consideration of existence of the counterpart schemes in the centres; age of the counterpart schemes and availability of supporting local institutions from the project participating institutions were also considered.

Other factors such as availability of viable water sources, existence of extra capacity within the water schemes, technical and geographical factors were already considered before implementation under the counterpart project, the Communal Water Point Project. Distance from the Project Coordinating Institution office was also considered for ease of supervision. This was why the

four centres, Dowa/Mponela, Kasungu, Salima and Likuni were all located in the Central Region within one hour's drive of the PCI office.

The schemes were selected as follows: 2 mature schemes (over two years operational experience) Salima and Dowa/Mponela; 1 newly commissioned scheme (one year operational experience) at Likuni; and 1 recent scheme (less than one year operational experience) at Kasungu (See Annex I)

Demonstration Centre level activities undertaken by the field assistants included:-

- Monitoring standposts activities;
- Undertaking surveys;
- Promoting local authority support for the project;
- Promoting community participation, that is effective participation by local communities in management, operation and maintenance of the Standposts. This was mostly achieved through public information and motivation campaigns;
- Promoting sound community based financial management- that is collection of monthly water rates and maintenance of simple financial records by communities themselves through their Tap Committees;
- Developing community institutions to facilitate local authority support and effective community participation e.g. Centre Water Councils, Tap Committees and user groups;
- Developing Guidelines to support the above promotional and Institutional development activities.

4.2. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Community participation as applied to the counterpart Communal Water Point Project had involved communities early during project planning. They were fully consulted on siting of the Water Points and briefed on the nature of the project and extent of their involvement.

It was clearly stressed to them that they would be responsible for the management and operation of the completed water points.

The communities had then elected Tap Committees to manage the Water Points. Actual construction of the Water Points was however done by paid labour. It was decided by the earlier project not to involve the communities during construction work. The reasons given were that the urban setting was not quite conducive to community participation as regards physical work since the majority of the people are most of the times out to work or doing some business.

It was further argued that by not involving communities in construction work, a distinction would be made between the rural piped water supply where water is free and the urban water supply where the communities would be required to pay for the water consumed.

Communities were therefore asked to select Tap Committees which would be responsible for Operation and Management of completed water points. The Tap Committees had wide responsibilities including collection of revenue from consumers and remitting of money to government cashiers. The committees also fixed opening and closing hours at the taps to regulate water consumption and registered and accepted new members.

The Public Standpost Water Supply Project found this set-up established at each of the demonstration centres. However preliminary studies undertaken in the centres revealed a lot of deficiencies which accounted for failure of community participation. Some of these deficiencies included lack of clear information on the project, communities remaining unmotivated and local institutions such as Centre Water Councils and Tap Committees, which were established to promote Community Participation, were not functional. As a result operational management of the



Prior to the PSWS project, limited opening hours had been fixed, without considering the convenience of the users. Long waiting lines each day were the result.



Support and improvement of community based management, through regular visits by field assistants, has improved conditions at the water points. This standpost in Likuni is open all day yet user self-discipline is maintained.

Water Points were greatly affected.

The PSWS Project therefore made every effort to promote community participation and instil a new sense of ownership and pride into the user groups. This was **achieved** through information and promotional campaigns and active dialogue with the communities. Success rate has been very high. Improvements in both operation and financial management are indicators of improved community participation in the schemes.

4.3. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Through Tap Committees which the communities themselves elected, operation of the Water Points was effected. However due to poor monitoring and lack of proper guidelines under the earlier project, operation of most water points was not favourable to most consumers. Opening and closing hours were sometimes unilaterally fixed by individuals without considering the convenience of the majority of the people. Membership of the taps was controlled by individuals who set unnecessary conditions of acceptance.

Guidelines were produced to assist Tap Committee leaders on how to fix acceptable opening and closing hours convenient to consumers with different occupations. The leaders were also advised on who should be keeping the Communal Water Points keys.

It was also stressed that the whole committee should be responsible for accepting new members at the taps and not individuals, on condition that new members understood project policy and accepted their obligations as consumers. These included paying for all water consumed monthly and assisting in keeping the Water Point surroundings clean. The policy of the earlier project, the Urban Communal Water Point Project as regards to maintenance of the Standposts gave the communities very little responsibilities. They were required to report all breakdowns to the water authority which assessed whether the breakdown was caused by

wear and tear or community negligency or vandalism. The water authority paid for all breakdowns caused by wear and tear and communities were asked to pay for breakdowns caused by negligency or vandalism.

Even after communities had contributed money and spare parts procured, they were not allowed to fix them themselves. A technician from the water authority was expected to do the job. Investigations done under the PSWS Project revealed that the arrangement on maintenance had loopholes which resulted in communities not giving enough care to the water facilities and breakdowns taking quite long time to be attended to. The PSWS approach was therefore to encourage the communities to keep special funds for maintenance. Every time a tap brokedown, the money was used to replace it. However actual fixing of the taps were still responsibility of the water authority technicians due to the policy laid down earlier. Under PSWS, the committees were also instructed on how to divide responsibilities for keeping tap surroundings and soakpit clean among households in turns.

4.4. COMMUNITY HYGIENE EDUCATION

One of the major objectives for promoting clean community water supply in Malawi is to achieve a health impact on the population. The PSWS approach stressed that maximum benefit of a good water supply cannot be fully realised unless it is complemented with improvements in hygiene practices and sanitation.

Since Standpost Water has to be carried long distances to the houses, chances are that the water may get contamination in the course of drawing, transportation, storage or using it.

The project impressed upon the communities that basic hygiene practices is essential since it ensures that the water drawn from the Standpost is finally consumed while it is still pure, in order to improve community health

Benefits of good water supply are enhanced by improvements in hygienic practices. Through the project, Tap Committees have been encouraged to maintain proper drainage for the waterpoint, keep surroundings clean, and promote improved water use.



Hygienic and well kept drainage at a waterpoint in Likuni.



The chairperson of a Tap Committee in Salima demonstrates the good use made of tap water. Further hygiene education will discuss options to improve the drainage around the house.

In Malawi hygiene education was undertaken informally through project staff discussing with communities at the taps, during meetings with individuals and during house to house visits.

A plan to implement a hygiene education and sanitation programme jointly with the Ministry of Health was not executed due to administrative problems. The fact that all project funds were allocated to the Water Department made it difficult for the Ministry of Health to draw upon the funds in order to implement their part of the hygiene education and sanitation programme. The informal approach to hygiene education served a useful purpose.

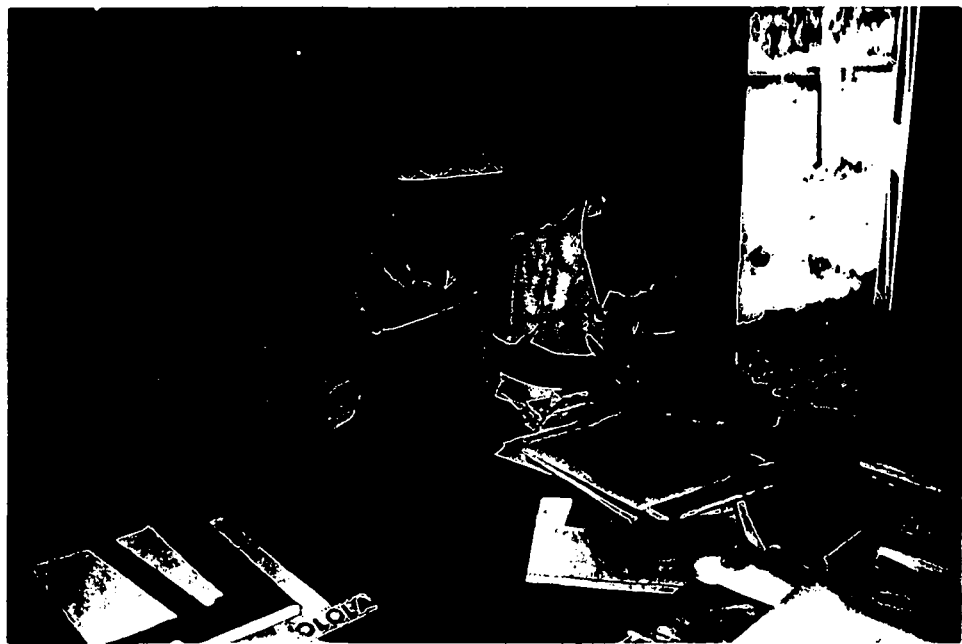
4.5. COMMUNITY FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Because Standpost Water is supplied from existing schemes which operate on a semi-commercial basis, consumers are asked to pay for water consumed monthly. The flat rate for standpost consumers which is about \$0.12 per m³ (1,000 l) is highly subsidised as compared to what the private consumer pays (about \$0.15 per m³ rising with consumption to a maximum of \$0.50 per m³). The arrangement worked out under the earlier project is as follows:

Every month-end standpost meters are read and bills are issued to Tap Committee leaders. On getting the bill, the Tap Committee leaders work out how much is to be contributed by each household and then notify the consumers. The monthly contributions range between \$0.25 - \$0.50 depending on the size of the groups. Some groups however opt to pay flat rates ranging between \$0.50-\$1.00 in order to accumulate credit balances. After all consumers have contributed, Tap Committee Treasurers record all the payments and remit the money to government cashiers where they obtain appropriate receipts. The problem of this arrangement is that as soon as the standposts opened, they began to accumulate very big debits on their accounts.



A Tap Committee in Likuni. The Members are proud to have accumulated a credit balance in payments for water use.



The Chairman and Treasurer of a Tap Committee in Salima paying the monthly bill for water use. Through monitoring and support by the PSWS field assistants, financial management of communal water points in the demonstration areas has markedly improved and lessons learnt for wider-scale use.

Studies and investigations carried out under the PSWS Project revealed a number of factors responsible for the debit balances in the standposts, the most prominent one being lack of financial management skills by the Tap Committee leaders. Efforts were therefore made to train the leaders in keeping simple financial records and other methods in order to ensure that correct amount of money, (equivalent to the monthly bills or more) are collected from consumers, appropriate records maintained and also that all the money collected is remitted to government cashiers.

Leaders were also instructed in carrying out simple auditing of the books of accounts in order to safeguard community funds against misuse.

A simple guideline for Tap Committee Treasurers was also drafted for use in the standposts. The results in the four demonstration centres were very good. Within a few months of the PSWS Project beginning, finances in the standposts improved from debit balances to credit balances.

Although standpost finances keep fluctuating, depending on the seasons when communities have their own food and when some have to buy food, the situation in the PSWS demonstration centres has continued to be good, compared with schemes where such monitoring and improvement were not available.

5. SHARING OF EXPERIENCE AND ONWARD DEVELOPMENT

5.1. WIDER DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE

Ideas and experience gained in the PSWS project have effectively been shared with many others concerned with water supply. This has been accomplished through project papers describing the methodology and results of the project. Regular reports on the progress of the project were also prepared and circulated locally to project participating institutions and project participating countries through IRC. Project information has also been disseminated through papers presented at local seminars organised by project staff and also seminars organised by other institutions.

Guideline manuals developed under the PSWS project have also been used extensively to disseminate project knowledge especially within the counterpart Urban Communal Water Point Schemes. A number of these manuals distributed during training workshops are now in use in all the 50 Communal Water Point Schemes throughout the country (FOR FULL LIST OF PROJECT PUBLICATIONS SEE ANNEX II)

The current strategy in Malawi is to ensure that the majority of Water Department personnel who are concerned with Water Supply should be conversant with approaches for effective implementation, operation and maintenance of small community water supplies as developed under the PSWS Project. In order to achieve this, PSWS project guidelines and instructional material are incorporated into training syllabuses and discussion topics for workshops and seminars for water personnel. The Project Manager and project staff are often invited as resource persons or lecturers to such seminars.

The following are some of the major workshop and training courses where PSWS Project approaches have been disseminated:

- In December 1986 a special workshop was organised for regional based staff who were expected to take over the role of Regional Monitoring Assistants. The main objective of the workshop, which was held in Salima (one of the PSWS demonstration centres), was to impart knowledge developed under the PSWS project to the monitoring assistants to enable them to manage standpost activities hand in hand with local authorities and communities.

After the workshop which lasted a week the monitoring assistants were provided with guidelines developed under the PSWS Project.

- In August 1987, the project manager was invited to give lectures on the subject of public Standpost Water Supply Management and community participation to two groups of Water Plant Operators-in-Charge drawn from all Water Supply Schemes in the country, at their annual training



Sharing experiences and knowledge through intercountry exchange visits has been an important feature of the PSWS project. Malawian and Zambian Project staff during joint group work and field visits in Malawi, November 1986.



Malawian PSWS Project staff member representing the Ministry of Health giving a presentation at the PSWS International Meeting in Bangkok and Khon Kaen, Thailand, November 1984.

workshop. Guidelines were also supplied to them.

- In October 1987 another workshop was organised for a more senior group of Chief Water Supervisors who are Regional Water heads and their senior accounts officers. The workshop, which was held in Mangochi, was also attended by senior officers from the Water Department.

The main discussions at the workshop centred on finding ways of effectively utilising PSWS approaches to strengthen operation of the counterpart Urban Communal Water Point Programme in all schemes.

- In February 1988 the PSWS project officer was again invited to lecture to a senior group of Water Supervisors drawn from all the schemes at a workshop organised by the Ministry of Works and Supplies headquarters, in Zomba.

5.2. FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

Public Standpost Water Supplies Project studies and monitoring activities have enabled more to be learnt on standpost systems and the communities and institutional structures within which they operate. Findings from the project have however so far been used to strengthen schemes under the counterpart Communal Water Point Programme in a limited number of centres. There is however need to promote the developed approaches on a larger scale, especially within the rest of the counterpart schemes and also the rural piped water supply schemes where community based approaches are also widely used. Follow up activities will focus on this.

The studies have however also revealed that there is more to be learnt about public standpost water supplies. Besides, by monitoring activities, the PSWS project in Malawi missed crucial stages of community planning, community consultations, design and construction with full community participation. It is essential now that these issues must be taken up in follow up activities in order to learn more and come up with appropriate approaches to this type of supplies.

Besides all the five PSWS demonstration schemes were located in the Central Region of the country which is not representative of the geographical, socio-economic and cultural factors applicable to all the regions of Malawi. Follow-up activities will try to redress this imbalance in order to come up with a universal approach applicable to all parts of the country.

Under the PSWS project, planned health and hygiene education programme was not fully implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Health mainly due to the fact that a separate budget was not considered for Ministry of Health. As such, it was difficult for the Ministry to get fully involved in the project.

Follow-up activities will ensure that this important component is introduced very early into the project in order to score fully the most needed health impact.

In Malawi it is important that follow-up activities should focus on all the above issues which were deficient or not exhaustively explored under the PSWS project.

The piped supplies for small communities (PSSC) project now proposed as a follow-up project to the PSWS project is just the right project. The project which seeks to broaden the scope to include other types of mixes of piped water supplied rather than just public taps, will provide opportunities to build on what had been developed under the PSWS project and further explore issues deficient or not well covered under the earlier project. The new project will also give much greater emphasis to the sharing of information and promotion of its use on a wider scale.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The organisation and management structure of the PSWS project in Malawi proved effective. In particular the involvement of institutions which had experience and extensively used community based approaches such as the Ministry of Community Services and Ministry of Health proved beneficial to the project. Not only was cross stimulation of new ideas and knowledge made easily, but also developed knowledge was shared on a broad front in line with project objectives.

The only observed shortcoming was the fact that since the Project Coordinating Institution (PCI) had exclusive access to the funds and also provided both the Chairman of the Project Working Group (PWG) and a Project Manager, it perhaps played an excessively leading role while the Project Participating Institutions tended to remain in the background of project activities.

By focussing on a limited number of schemes under the existing Urban Communal Water Point Programme and through studies and monitoring activities, the PSWS project in Malawi has enabled more to be learnt about the Communities and Institutional Structures within which they operate. In sum the PSWS Project approach has been exceptional in the extent to which community resources have been systematically and pragmatically mobilised to support a programme which otherwise would have been extremely difficult and expensive to implement and maintain. The benefits are clear and substantial

ANNEX I

DETAILS OF LOCAL DEMONSTRATION SCHEMES

(i) MPONELA CENTRE

LOCATION

Mponela is located in Dowa district about 60 km from Lilongwe on the Kasungu Road.

EXISTING WATER SUPPLY SERVICES

- Secondary School
- Hospital
- Admarc Depot
- Police Station
- Shops
- 9 Communal Water Points constructed in 1983.

SUPPLY SOURCES

Borehole system, supplies two different, but connected areas, Secondary School and town.

POPULATION

About 3,362 with a growth rate of 4%.

HOUSING

90% traditional and 10% permanent.

WATER SUPPLY

Total number of private connections 80

Total number of Communal Water Points 9.

ECONOMIC STATUS

Mponela is a fast growing and the largest town in Dowa district. 45% of the population is engaged in agricultural production activities while 30% are employees and 20% are engaged in business activities and 5% in other activities.

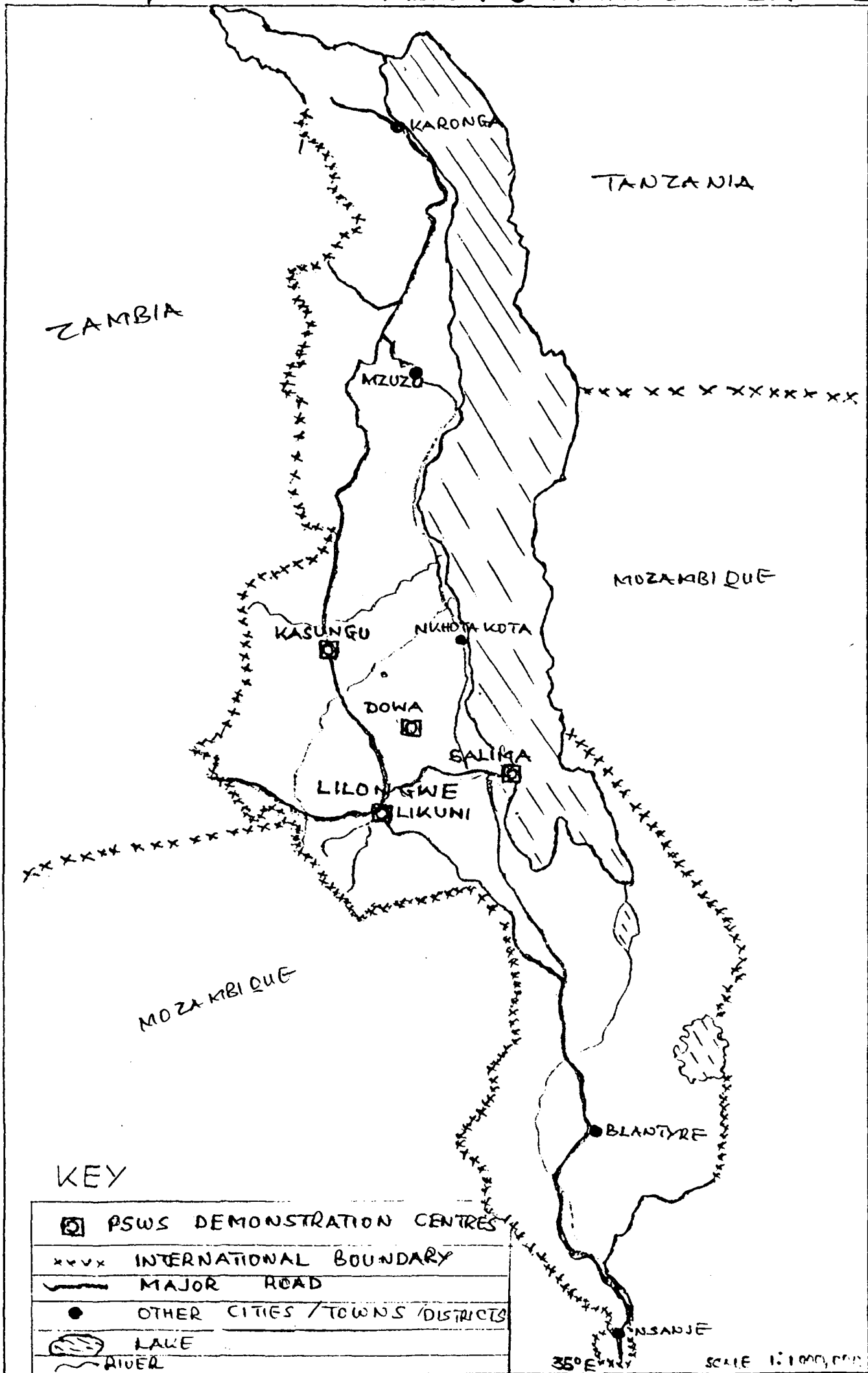
(ii) DOWA CENTRE

STATUS: District headquarters

EXISTING WATER SUPPLY SERVICES

- Administration
- Police Station

PSWS/MALAWI DEMONSTRATION CENTRES



KEY

	PSWS DEMONSTRATION CENTRES
	INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
	MAJOR ROAD
	OTHER CITIES / TOWNS / DISTRICTS
	LAKE
	RIVER

- Hospital
- Post Office, shops and Rest House
- Produce Market
- Red Cross Centre
- District Council Offices
- 5 Communal Water Points constructed in 1983.

POTENTIAL

- It is expected that the centre will continue to grow as a result of activities offered to the surrounding rural areas.

POPULATION

About 2,067 with a growth rate of 3.8%.

HOUSING

- 70% traditional and 30% permanent.

SUPPLY SOURCES

At present water supply is taken from a small river and pumped to storage tanks in the town.

(iii) SALIMA CENTRE

LOCATION

Salima district is located in the Central Region of Malawi about 106 km north-east of Lilongwe. The centre is well located on the main Lilongwe/Lake Malawi road and is expected to grow as a major service centre for rural projects.

POPULATION

About 6,000 (1985) with a growth rate of 5%.

HOUSING

90% traditional and 10% permanent.

WATER SUPPLY

Total number of private connections 394
Total number of Communal Water Points 21
constructed in 1984.

ZAMBIA

MOZAMBIQUE

KEY:

□ PSWS DEMONSTRATION CENTRES

□ KASUNGU

● MPONELA

DOWA

□

SALIMA

□

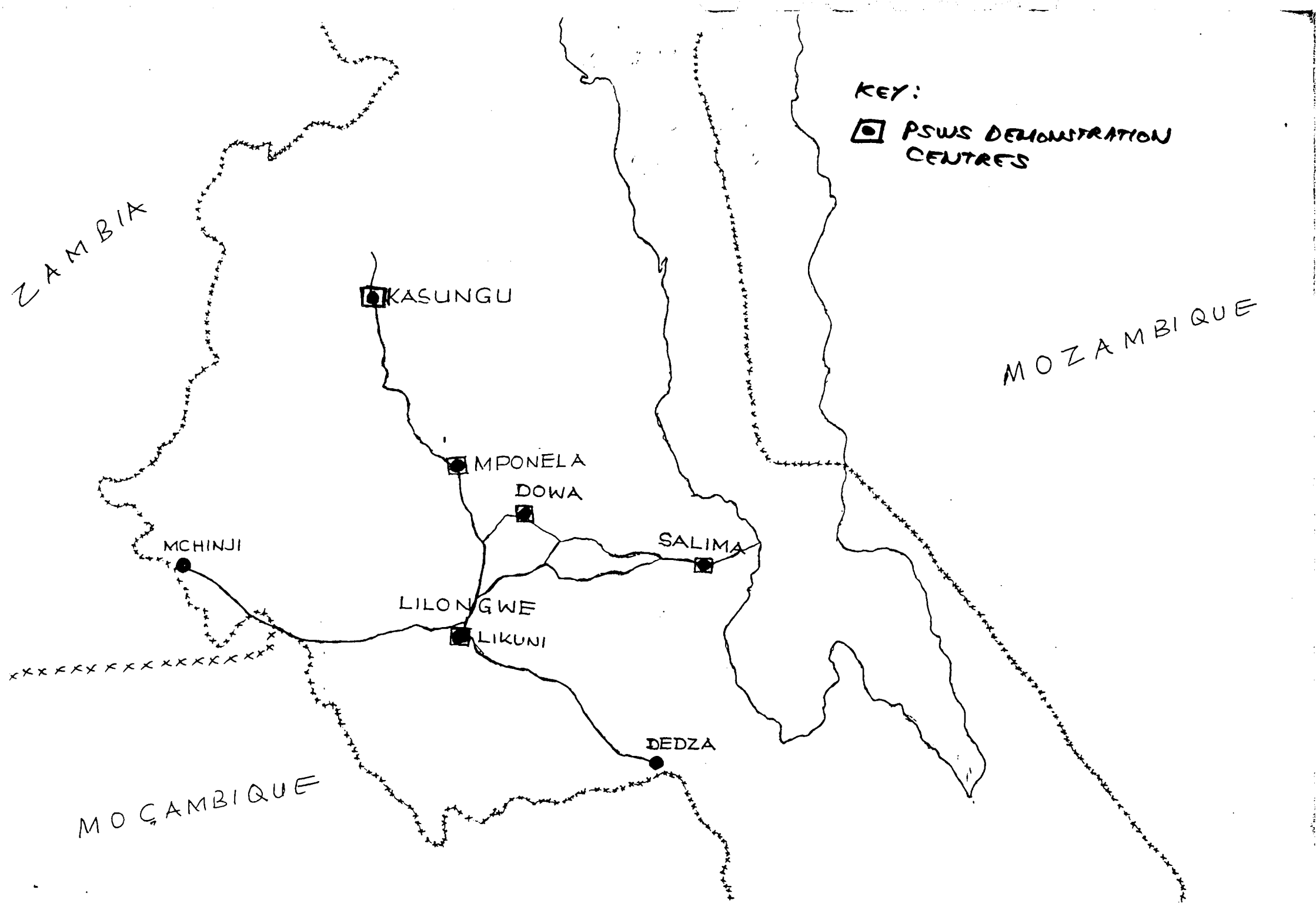
● MCHINJI

LILONGWE

□ LIKUNI

● DEDZA

MOZAMBIQUE



ECONOMIC STATUS

As a lake shore area, the fish industry appears to be the primary and secondary employer. Being one of the most fertile areas, it is a rich agricultural area, with the majority of farmers growing cotton, tobacco, and maize. As such, the district has a sound economic base with majority of people engaged in business and farming.

(iv)

LIKUNI CENTRE

LOCATION

Likuni is a small trading/market centre in Lilongwe suburbs located 8 km north-west of the city. It is served by a mission hospital, two secondary schools, market and small trading centre.

Apart from local workers it is residential area for people working in the Capital City.

POPULATION

Figures are not available, but could be approximately 2,000.

HOUSING

97% traditional and 3% permanent.

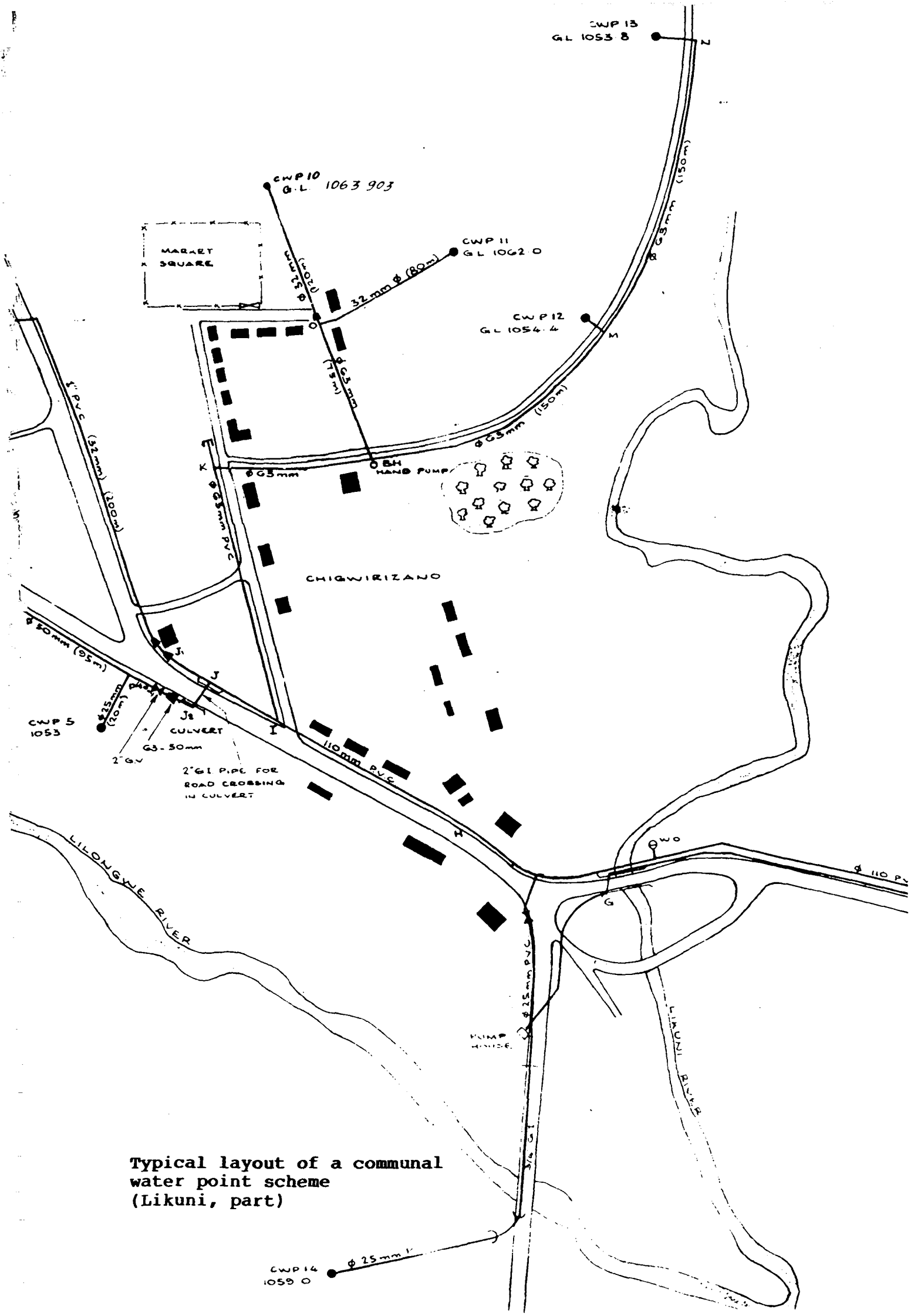
WATER SUPPLY

Total number of private connection 76

Total number of Communal Water Points 13 constructed in 1985.

ECONOMIC STATUS

Likuni can best be described as a service centre. It is mostly inhabited by workers both local and those from the city and also businessmen. There are also some villagers who are mostly farmers. As such the centre can be said to have a sound economic base.



Typical layout of a communal water point scheme (Likuni, part)

(v) KASUNGU CENTRE

LOCATION

It is in the Central Region about 110 km north of Lilongwe.

POPULATION

Over 6,472 with estimated growth rate of 6%.

HOUSING

70% traditional and 30% permanent.

WATER SUPPLY

Fully treated works

Number of metered connections 404

Number of private connections 384

Number of Communal Water Points 20 constructed in 1985.

ECONOMIC STATUS

Very active and fast growing, intergrating surrounding rural areas. The centre has a sound economic base with the majority of people engaged in estate farming producing maize and tobacco. Many other people are employees in the various institutions and development projects around the town while yet others are engaged in various businesses.

ANNEX II

LIST OF PROJECT PUBLICATIONS

1. Information paper I PSWS Project Malawi; Lilongwe, October, 1985.
2. Quarterly Progress Report, PSWS Project Malawi, Water Department, Lilongwe, February, 1986.
3. Monthly Report, January, 1986, Public Standpost Water Supplies Project, Water Department, Lilongwe, February, 1986.
4. Preliminary Field Report, Public Standpost Water Supplies Project Malawi, Water Department, Lilongwe, February, 1986.
5. PSWS Project Malawi: Proposed activities for further development of present approach, F. Kwaule, PSWS/Malawi, Lilongwe, June 1986.
6. PSWS Project: Social-cultural and Sanitation Survey Questionnaire, Water Department, Lilongwe, December, 1985.
7. PSWS Project: Pilot Observation and monitoring findings, Water Department, Lilongwe, June, 1985.
8. PSWS Project: Guidelines for Public Standpost Water Supplies Operators, Water Department, Lilongwe, June, 1986.
9. PSWS Project: Guidelines for Centre Water Councils, Water Department, Lilongwe, May 1986.
10. PSWS Project: Guidelines for Tap Committees, Water Department Lilongwe, February, 1986.
11. PSWS Project: Report on first seminar for field assistants, Water Department, Salima, August, 1986.
12. Communal Water Point Management F.Kwaule, PSWS/Malawi paper presented at workshop for water plant operators, Zomba, August 1987
13. An Overview of the Communal Water Point Project, F. Kwaule, PSWS/Malawi paper presented at workshop for Regional monitoring assistants, Salima, December, 1986.
14. Community Participation in Operation and Maintenance of Urban Communal Water Points, F.Kwaule, PSWS/Malawi paper presented at workshop on national strategy for Operation and Maintenance of rural groundwater supplies with handpumps, Mangochi, December 1986.
15. Project Report PSWS/Malawi, Water Department, Lilongwe, March, 1987.
16. Communal Water Point Campaign Report, S.F. Mlelemba, paper presented at Communal Water Point Action Committee meeting, Kasungu, March 1988.

17. Causes of Debit balances in Communal Water Points, S.F. Mlelemba, paper presented at first Communal Water Point Action Committee meeting, Mangochi, October 1987.
18. Report on the WHO/DANIDA workshop on information for sectoral management, Mangochi 10-14 November 1986 and on Malawi/Zambia PSWS Teams' discussions and field visits.
19. Problems in Monitoring Communal Water Points, C. Manjawila, paper presented at Second Communal Water Point Action Committee meeting, Kasungu, March, 1988
20. Joint paper on Public Standpost Water Supplies Project Field experience, S.F. Mlelemba (Salima) and C.N. Manjawila (Mponela), November 1987.
21. Progress Report, R. Banda, Kasungu, May 1987.
22. Field Report, R. Banda, Kasungu, February, 1987.
23. Field Report S.F. Mlelemba, Salima, February, 1987.
24. Ntchito za atsogoleri a pampope (Responsibilities for Tap Committee leaders), S.F. Mlelemba, Salima, March, 1987.
25. Monthly Reports, S. Munguza, Likuni, July and August 1987
26. Final Field Report, S. Munguza, Likuni, March, 1988.
27. Annual Field Report, C.N. Manjawila, Mponela, December 1986.
28. Final Field Report, C.N. Manjawila, Mponela, March, 1988.
29. Final Field Report S.F. Mlelemba, Salima, March, 1988.
30. Final Field Report R. Banda, Kasungu, March, 1988.
31. Evaluation Workshop Report. A.I.Z. Nkunika, M. Simika, F. Kwaule, S.F. Mlelemba, April/May 1988.

ANNEX III LIST OF PROJECT WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

CHAIRMAN : Mr B.H. Mwakikunga
Water Engineer-In-Chief (Water Department) 1985-1986
Mr S.C. de Souza
Acting Water Engineer-In-Chief
(Water Department) 1986-1987

MEMBERS : Mr P. Chindamba
Chief Public Health Officer
(Ministry of Health) 1985-1987

Mr H.L. Chikhosi
Chief Community Development Officer
(Ministry of Community Services) 1985-1986

Mr D.M. Manda
Acting Chief Community Development Officer
(Ministry of Community Services) 1986-1987

PROJECT TEAM : **Mr F. Kwaule**, Project Manager (Water Department)
Mr D.T. Nyasulu, Project Support Officer (Ministry
of Health)
Mr A.I.Z. Nkunika, Project Support Officer
(Ministry of Community Services)

PROJECT STAFF: Mr F. Kwaule (Project Manager)
Mr S. Mlelemba (Field Assistant - Salima)
Mr C.N. Manjawila (Field Assistant - Dowa/Mponela)
Miss R. Banda (Field Assistant - Kasungu)
Mr S. Munguza (Field Assistant - Likuni)
Mr L. Mbewe (Field Assistant - Likuni)
Resigned 1987
Mr A. Phiri (Field Assistant - Likuni)
Resigned 1986.

ANNEX IV SUMMARY FINANCIAL
STATEMENT

(a) DETAILS OF TRANSFERS FROM IRC

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>REMITTANCE (US \$)</u>	<u>EXCHANGE RATE</u>	<u>TOTAL MK</u>
1983	7,000	1.2814	8,969.80
1984	20,000	1.3784	27,568.00
1985	-	-	-
1986	5,000	1.9790	9,895.00
1987	5,500	2.2380	12,309.00
TOTALS	37,500		58,741.80

(b)

SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FINANCIAL YEAR	RECEIPTS FROM I.R.C	EXPENDITURE
1983/84	MK 8,969.80	NIL
1984/85	MK 27,568.00	K 15,960.55
1985/86	NIL	K 6,917.39
1986/87	MK 9,895.00	K 10,604.00
1987/88	MK 12,309.00	K 13,093.00 ⌘
		MK 46,574.94
	TO EXPENDITURE BALANCE	MK 12,166.86 ⌘⌘
	MK 58,741.80	MK 58,741.80

⌘ Total expenditure up to December 31 1987
The Financial year however continued up
to March 31, 1988.

~~⌘⌘~~ This K12,166.86 balance is still being
held by Treasury.

(c) SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE 1/4/84 - 31/12/87

<u>FINANCIAL YEAR</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
1984/85	Plant and Vehicles	K 15,958.00
	Running Expenses	<u>2.55</u>
	Sub-totals	<u>K 15,960.55</u>
1985/86	Bicycles	K 1,950.40
	Fuel	K 1,520.81
	Running Expenses	K 1,239.04
	Personal Emoluments	K 1,265.26
	Materials	K 900.82
	Transport Charges	<u>41.16</u>
	Sub-totals	<u>K 6,917.39</u>
1986/87	Non Established Staff	K 672.56
	Fuel and Lubricants	K 3,597.85
	Materials	K 1,227.22
	Public Transport	K 521.35
	Stationery	K 548.41
	Subsistence Allowance	<u>K 4,036.61</u>
	Sub-totals	<u>K 10,604.00</u>
1987/88	Non Established Staff	K 686.00
	Fuel and Lubricants	K 4,779.00
	Maintenance Charges	K 2,319.00
	Public Transport	34.00
	Stationery	K 260.00
	Subsistence Allowance	<u>K 5,015.00</u>
	Sub-totals	<u>K 13,093.00</u>
	GRAND TOTALS	<u><u>K 46,574.94</u></u>

(d) ANNUAL TREASURY ALLOCATIONS AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

FINANCIAL YEAR	TREASURY ALLOCATION	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE
1983/84		
1984/85	MK 16,000	MK 15,960.55
1985/86	MK 19,827	MK 6,917.39
1986/87	MK 45,000	MK 10,604.00
1987/88	MK 48,848	MK 13,093.00
	MK 129,675	MK 46,574.94 *

* Total expenditure is only 35 per cent of total Treasury allocations mainly because every financial year funds for the project were reserved.