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Overview

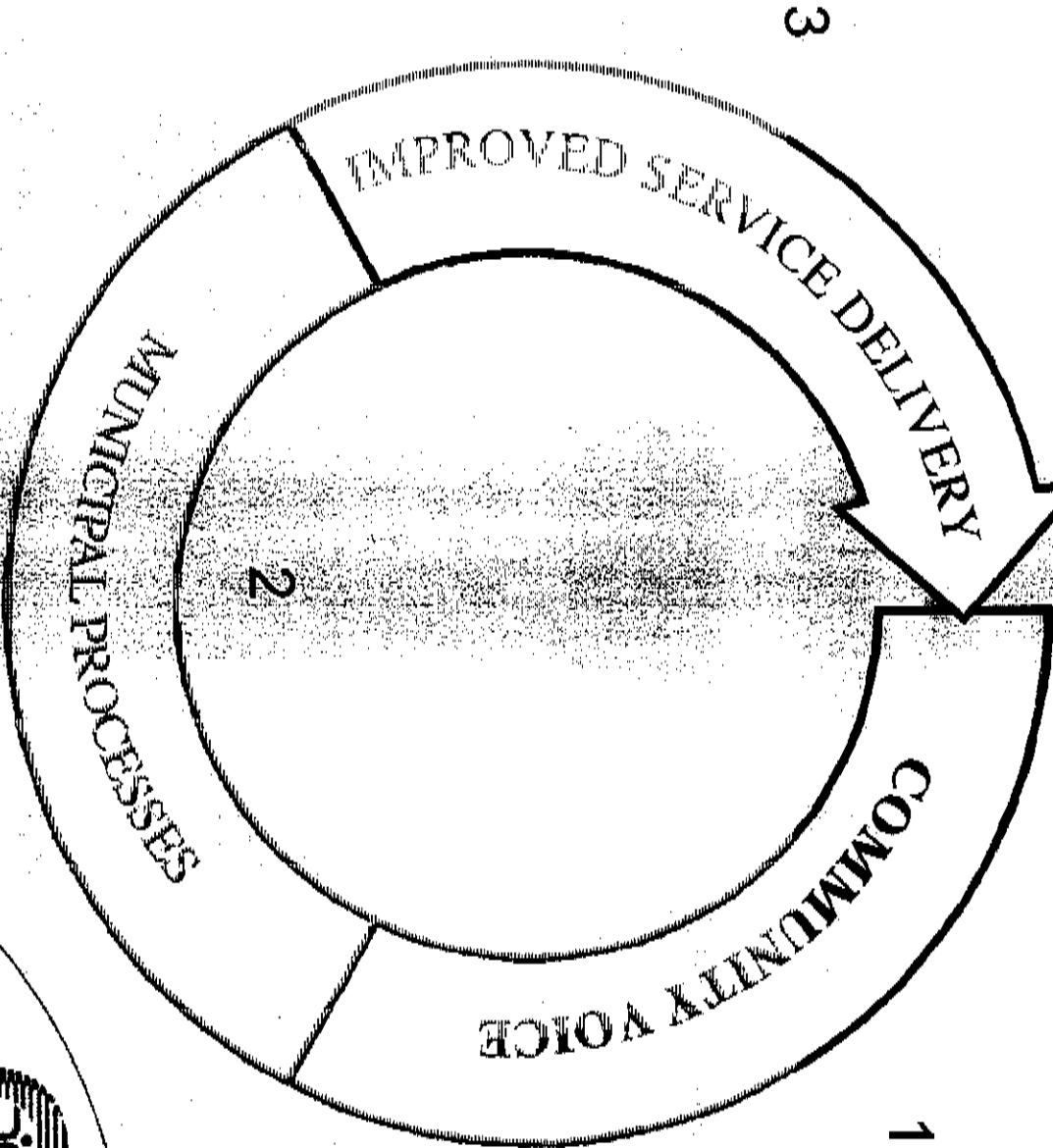
In work undertaken by HSRC the primary attention has given to community voice as the starting point to a developing cycle of sustainability.

This approach leads on to communities themselves appraising their conditions, using tools and arriving at a final scorecard.

The method has been designed to be innovative, voluntary and open-ended and has led on to training within a rights-based approach.

Urban, Rural and Economic Development

Cycle of Sustainability



Social science that makes a difference



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Growing community voice

Regulation and improved delivery: communities report to municipality and DWAF

Training the trainers; in turn training village facilitators

Tools used by community task teams

Planning: representation within IDP processes

Communication with municipality

Community meeting



Four sets of tools

Urban, Rural and Economic Development

1. **Mapping:**
community, water and sanitation, most deprived areas
2. **Surveys:**
community access to water services, diarrhoea among under fives, children's water route maps
3. **Action plan and representation:**
Timelines, trends, stakeholder analysis, Venn Diagrams, nominal group ranking (general and water and sanitation), key elements of action plan
4. **Scorecard:**
Sums up conclusions from exercises

Urban, Rural and Economic Development

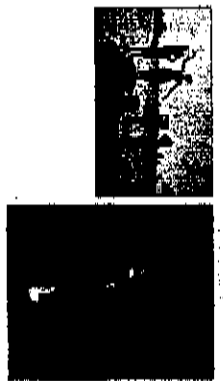





Education and training



- Education in a rights based approach and training of trainers to conduct community appraisal is central;
- Direct engagement by research team declines while community trainers and facilitators take responsibility;
- Appropriate materials at the community and training level are developed by the research team
- A critical question here is accreditation.

Development Practitioner SAQA #23093

Five modules produced for training of trainers to a professional level, Visit from ETDLP to assess and accredit; Concentration on trainers achieving skills in teaching.

<p>1</p> <p>Training of trainers</p>  <p>MODULE 1: COURSE IN DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE (1998-2000)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>Rights in water and sanitation</p>  <p>MODULE 3: COURSE IN DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE (1998-2000)</p>
<p>2</p> <p>THE COURSE - JAMES COOPER TRAINING COMMUNITY PRACTITIONER</p>  <p>MODULE 2: COURSE IN DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE (1998-2000)</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Community appraisal</p>  <p>MODULE 4: COURSE IN DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE (1998-2000)</p>
<p>5</p> <p>Uplifting the community</p>  <p>MODULE 5: COURSE IN DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE (1998-2000)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>Rights in water and sanitation</p>  <p>MODULE 3: COURSE IN DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE (1998-2000)</p>

Research team and trainers, Mbizana

Back row:

Esther Jantjies

Gloria Mhlelembana

Fredman Mamele

Sindisiwe Phoswa

Senzo Myeni

Front row:

Mrs Mazaka

Robson Ngaleka

Nonkuthalo Zuku

Zibongale Manyaka

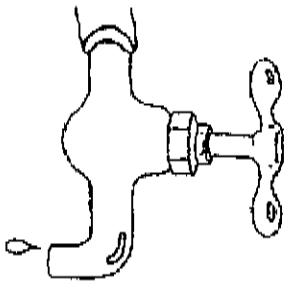


Urban, Rural and Economic Development

Materials production

- Materials (five modules) for qualification, General Education and Training Certificate: Development Practice, SAQA #23093
 - Basis for training the trainers and to provide teaching and learning skills.
- Materials must be simple and translated;
- Training must lead on to learning/teaching techniques;
- Tools need to become embedded in local government practices.
- Posters: Your rights in water and sanitation
- Realisation of rights
- IDP and WSDP opportunities for participation

Social science that makes a difference



Your rights in water and sanitation

- Basic water supply must be available to all, sufficient, safe, accessible and affordable.
- Water must be tested to be safe and provide at least 25 litres per person per day (one container each).
- Piped water must be within 200 metres and flow at the rate of 10 litres per minute.
- Free basic water should provide each household with 6 kilolitres of water per month, which is 200 litres a day.
- Municipalities and Water Service Providers must provide good service and repair leaks within 48 hours.

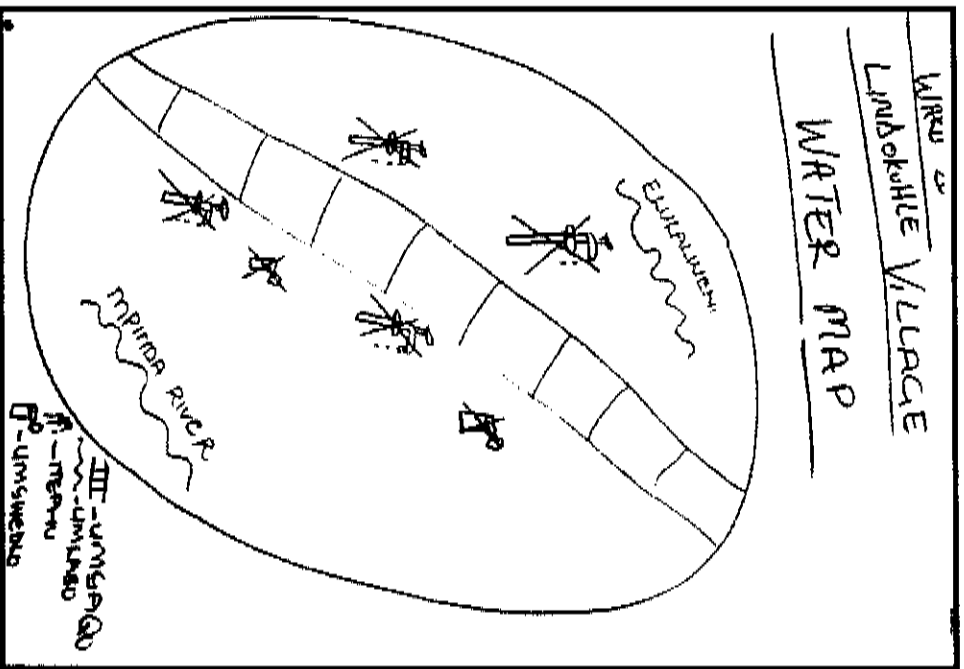
- Sanitation is fundamental human right; the toilet must be protected and ventilated, easy to keep clean, and designed to control flies and pests.
- Toilets and safe water are to be provided in schools and clinics.
- There must be health and hygiene education.
- Regulation of water services empowers citizens to achieve rights in practice.
- Citizens have a right to make an input in planning; without their participation there is no check on implementation and delivery.



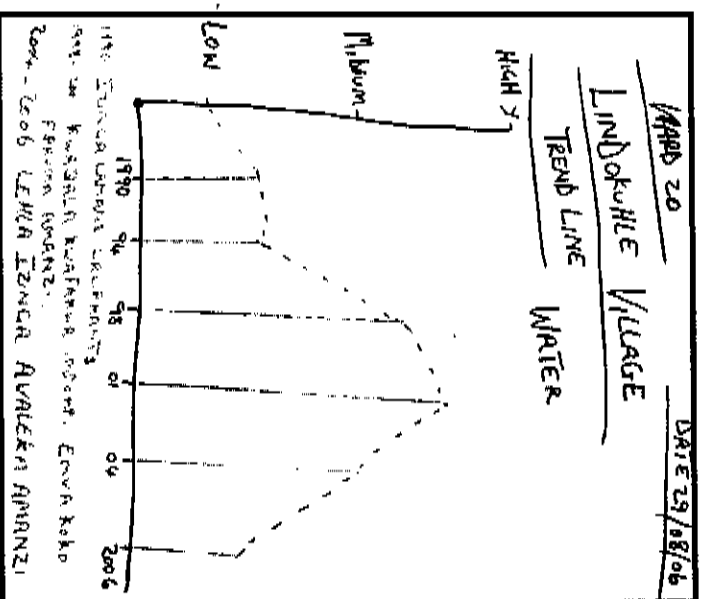
Community voice project



Ward 19: Zibongele Manyaka



Lindokuhle: water map, trend line and action plan



Ward 19
LINDOKUHLE VILLAGE
ACTION PLAN

PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED AND/OR DISSEMINATED TO ROLLERS	OBJECTIVES	MEASURES	MONITORING	RESOURCES
2 WATER RELATED DISEASES	200 BEN DISEASES	200 BEN DISEASES	200 BEN DISEASES	200 BEN DISEASES

Seeking solutions: from appraisal to action

1. Key issue is municipal responsiveness:

“We have reported this before, I don’t think things will change”.

2. Tools bring fresh evidence to bear on policy decisions
3. Participation in planning, knowledge of outcomes: WSDP and service improvement plans not known.
4. Action plan – by WSA and municipalities:
Local water summit to hear plans and prepare contributions.