

Input Record Number	018
Name	Clement Herbert Kalonga
Contact Information	Bunda Collage of Agriculture University of Malawi P O Box 219 Lilongwe Malawi Email: kalongaeck@yahoo.com
Organisation(s) Involved	<p>a) In 2002 with Water Aid (Malawi) we did a study on <u>Reasons for Inequitable Distribution of Water Points in Malawi</u>. The research was based on the countries goal and policy document: <i>The Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper</i>. In fact, Water Aid is implementing a water and sanitation project in the district in areas where previous schemes collapsed.</p> <p>b) Bunda College (University of Malawi), The Natural Resources Department, A research project on <u>Factors Affecting the Sustainability of Community-Based Water Sanitation Projects</u>. Study funded and implemented with advice and supervision from Water Aid. Other stakeholders in the research included UNICEF and the Ministry of Water Development. This research was conducted as a partial fulfilment for requirements of a Bachelor Degree in Environmental Sciences.</p>
Geographic Area	<p>→ The study on <u>Reasons for Inequitable Distribution of Water Points in Malawi</u> was done in Malawi, I specifically worked in Machinga district in the southern region of Malawi, done in June 2002.</p> <p>→ The research on <u>Factors Affecting the Sustainability of Community-Based Water Sanitation Projects</u> was carried out in Machinga District, basically as a follow of the above study by Water Aid. Data were collected from the project areas from July – August 2003.</p>
Dates	June 2002 & July-August 2003
Communities Involved	→ <u>Reasons for Inequitable Distribution of Water Points in Malawi</u> research involved several communities in a number of districts in Malawi, but I worked with five Traditional Authorities (TAs) in Machinga district. Machinga has a population of 369

	<p>614 people and five TAs with their population are; Liwonde (63,7980, Sitola (31,488), Kawinga (84,648), Chamba (16,526) and Nyambi (38,593). The TAs and other in the district are organized into waater schemes especially due Gravity Fed Piped water initiatives.</p> <p>→ The research on <u><i>Factors Affecting the Sustainability of Community-Based Water Sanitation Projects</i></u> in two traditional authorities i.e. Kawinga and Sitola (explained above)</p>
Duties and Responsibilities/ Purpose of Project	<p>My main role in both the above explained activities in that of a researcher and not as an implementing officer, but these researches have allowed me to interact with communities, observe the level of implementation of water and sanitation programs at ground level, interact with NGOs, facility service providers and government policy makers.</p>
Context of Intervention	<p>As indicated in (6) my role has been to understand the level; of implementation and the challenges being faced at different levels for which relevant recommendations to government, NGOs in the water and sanitation sector, the community institutions and to other relevant stakeholders like your organization.</p>

Practitioner Reflective Case Study

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<p>Currently I have attached the report of research project submitted to Water Aid and Bunda College on <u><i>Factors Affecting the Sustainability of Community-Based Water Sanitation Projects</i></u> because I learnt about this very lately, but upon your request I am ready to provide you with a copy of the other research, and all other information you might need in your experiences of the Malawi water and sanitation situation, especially on community-based management efforts, sustainability issues, community contributions, monitoring mechanisms and institutional arrangements.</p> <p>Upon your request I can also arrange to send you maps and other GPS/GIS based information on water and sanitation project case studies in Malawi.</p> <p>(See attached report: 018-report)</p>	

Practitioner Input – Part II

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<p>9) So far the extent of my intervention is limited to report submission to NGOs and government agencies concerned with water and sanitation issues, mainly because I am currently still a student due to graduate in May (2005). After I may join the water and sanitation sector players in the design and implementation of relevant initiatives taking into consideration the experiences and to continue with research. On the other hand where possible, we consider with help and support from other organizations to set up a consulting and research firm to offer advice and support for water and sanitation related interventions aimed at increasing programs efficiency and sustainability.</p> <p>10) In Malawi due to different stakeholders in the water and sanitation sector, measures to identify mechanisms of access differ especially in the rural communities. The basic measure for access used by most water and sanitation projects, working in specific impact areas either as sustainable livelihood projects or specifically designed rural water schemes is the reduction of cases of water-borne and sanitation related illnesses in the communities as reported by the Health Centre in the community, or the health extension personnel in the area. This approach already is weak in that it is very indirect and allows other issues which would lead to sickness to bias the mechanism.</p> <p>The other more efficient ways are village surveys done by extension workers who are resident in the communities. However, these may not capture clearly access problems due to conflicts and water quality as they basically just consider the water point presence in relation to the number of people in that village or area.</p> <p>11) Sustainability related research like the attached project report, is one of such types of research mainly if the lessons and recommendations provided would be inferred and adjusted to consider generalized consideration. Others may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Sanitation and Gender research works done by <u>IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre</u>. → The global water supply and sanitation assessment by WHO → The research on rural piped water supplies in Ethiopia, Malawi and Kenya: Community Management and Sustainability, by the World Bank. <p>12) I would not advise practitioners to be limited to only one particular research finding as that would reduce their competence and narrow their scope of interventions approach, but I would still recommend that above cited four research works be considered.</p>	

13) There is a book by the Water, Engineering and Development Centre (WEDC) on *Sustainability of Hand Pumps in Africa* that I would recommend. Others may include:

- By the World Bank: *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation: Toolkit for Multi-Sector Projects*. This introduces multi-sector task managers and consultants to basic concepts and emerging best practices in the field of rural water supply and sanitation.
- *Managing Water as an Economic Good: The transition from Supply-Oriented to Demand Responsive Services* by Mike Gam (1998). Published by the World Bank.