



CHAPTER SEVEN

7.1. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Democratic and societal control of many areas of life and the economy is being sidelined by policies, which reduce the role of government to a minimum and turn over as much control as possible to the “free market”. An economy globalized to this extent, which has been increasingly establishing itself since the changes in Europe in 1989, is oriented neither to social nor to ecological values.

Common sense gives way to efficiency, progress is defined as economic growth, and the freedom of citizens is reduced to the freedom of the market. Democratic participation in decisions, which have consequences for the lives of many people, becomes secondary to the free flow of goods and capital, of jobs and raw materials. Commodities such as education, medical care and even food and water, which are essential for life, becomes subjects to the dictates of this liberalized economy. It also influences the debates on the patenting of life forms and genetic engineering.

The research focus on the principle of global deregulation, how it works and impact to the scarcity of water resource. In this study, the researcher focuses on the notion of the scarcity of water resource due to several factors such as population growth, the growing water pollution, urbanization, industrialization and the inappropriate management practices. (Figures 2003:1) This scarcity of water resource results in the insufficiency of water to meet all industrial, domestic and agricultural need which



necessitates water professionals, policy-makers and governments to come up with different management policies in order to regulate the use of this resource, privatization is one method seen to be the best.

In his findings, the researcher notes that scientists, economists and politicians believe that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time. It is said to be human-induced and not a cyclical phenomenon. It is realized that failure to take action against it could have serious financial, scientific and political consequences. It is also realized that climate change is not just an environmental threat, but one that is already touching human lives in the world. It is seen as an economic and livelihoods issue, a health issue, a conflict and refugee issue, a human rights issue as well as an environmental issue.

It is therefore, recognized that climate change would have disproportionate effect on the lives of the poor, as it leads to more weather extremes; more floods, heat-waves, droughts, intense hurricanes, monsoons and typhoons. These disasters affect the most vulnerable people, the elderly and the sick, the poorest of the poor in the poorest countries.

Developing countries are particularly vulnerable to climate change, as they often don't have the means to fend off floods and other natural disasters. To make matters worse, their economies are often based on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture and fishing industries. Furthermore, the poor in these countries often



live in the most disaster-prone areas, along low-lying coastlines, on flood plains or on deforested slopes.

Slowly changing climatic conditions and more frequent extreme events are likely to threaten their food security, reduce their access to fresh water and increase their vulnerability to water borne diseases.

In recent studies, the World Health Organization indicates that climate change results in an extra 150,000 deaths and 5 million sicknesses each year by increasing the spreading of Malaria, diarrhoea, malnutrition and other ailments.

In February 2007, the United Nations intergovernmental Panel on climate reported that temperature would probably increase by 1.8 to 4 degrees Celsius by 2099, with sea levels rising by 28 to 43 centimetres (www.ipcc.ch).

Global warming is likely to result in the following catastrophes:

- **Thirst:** Fresh water availability in Southern Africa and the Mediterranean reduced by one-half, leaving millions thirsty.
- **Hunger:** African agricultural yields drop by 15 to 35 per cent. Marine and other ecosystems are disrupted. Up to 50 per cent of species face extinction.
- **Disease:** Up to 80 million more people in Africa are exposed to malaria. Millions more are exposed to dengue fever.
- **Coastal Flooding:** 7 to 300 million people are affected by coastal flooding. Hardest hit are Small Island, Bangladesh



and Viet Nam, and coastal cities such as Calcutta, Hong Kong, Karachi, London, New York and Tokyo.

- **Population Movement:** Hundreds of millions of people are forced from their homes by rising sea levels, storms, floods and drought.
- **Disasters:** Rising intensity of storms, droughts, floods, forests fires and heat waves.

The research then focuses on the privatization of water resources, which is the main concern of the researcher. Here, the World Bank, the IMF and multinational companies argue that proper use of water is to be obtained by its distribution strictly according to criteria of profit. It is worrying that neither the sustainable use of water, nor access to water for everyone, is a primary goal, but rather profitability of the corporations concerned. For business purposes, a high rate of water consumption is preferable to the sustainable and conservation-oriented use of this scarce resource.

The above may be good for economic growth, but it takes no account of long-term social and ecological consequences and costs particularly the poor of our societies. More than a billion people have no access to clean drinking water. If the current trend continues, in 2025 this will be true for one person in three on the planet. The promoters of globalization are determined to pursue the privatization of water services. Thus the IMF and the World Bank, as part of their structural adjustment programmes, call on poor countries to sell their water utilities.



The case of Cochabamba is always cited as an example; the water service was privatized because of pressure from the World Bank, as a condition for making loans available. When the water utility was taken over by private companies the price rose by 35%. Tens of thousands of the city's inhabitants protested in the street, because they could not afford this higher price. In the end, the water service had to be deprivatised because privatization does not take the lives of ordinary people into account.



7.2 APPENDICES

A. INFORMED CONCERNED LETTER

- **Purpose of the study**

The aim of this study was to set in motion a comprehensive, inclusive and holistic approach project by evoking in the minds of political, traditional and religious leaders as well as civil society the necessity to face the staring challenge of water privatization in poor rural communities.

Currently there is a rush to privatize water services around the world. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are pushing for this.

This is a big issue in many African countries. Investors argue that privatization of water brings efficiency. Opponents say it hurts the poor. Whatever one believes, the fact of the matter is that the poor have no say in the matter. Decisions are made on their behalf without their participation.

It is the researcher's view that water is life and that it must be free for sustenance needs. Nature gives it free of cost, buying and selling it for profit violates our rights. The poor are hurt most.

The study is therefore aimed at alerting the church leadership, government and other stakeholders that water is a free gift from God and that it cannot be



owned as private property and sold as a commodity. The aim is to protect the poor from being impoverished.

- **Procedures followed**

For the researcher to be able to do this research information from those affected by privatization of water was needed. Farmers, farm workers, people trading from farm produce and members of the workers, and members of the civil society were interviewed using the structured questionnaire form attached. The interviews were scheduled to be conducted within the second half of 2007, as the project should have been completed by the end of 2008.

- **Risk and discomforts**

All information obtained were treated as confidential. Pseudo names will be used so as not to put subjects at risk. This information will only be made available to the University, and only if there is need. In the light of this, the researcher is convinced that there will be no risk involved.

- This is a voluntary project where there was no gain either monetarily or in kind.



- **Participant's Rights**

Participation of the subject was voluntary. Subjects could withdraw their participation at any given time and without negative consequences.

- **Confidentiality**

Subject and the University of Pretoria were assured that all information obtained was treated as confidential. Anonymity was assured and that the data would be destroyed should the subject decided to withdraw. Only the researcher, subjects and the University of Pretoria will have access to the research data.

- **Declaration of the subjects**

I, the consent subject, have read and understood the content of the purpose of this research, and I am willing to be interviewed under the conditions tabulated in this document:



ITEM	NAME	DATE	SIGNATURE
01	HD Masangu (Rev)	2006/08/24	
02	W Rakuba (Rev)	2007/12/23	
03	BE Maringa (Rev)	29/08/2006	
04	RN Khoza (Rev)	25/08/2006	
05	AM Mabunda (Rev)	26/08/2006	
06	SPH Khosa (Rev)	02/09/2006	
07	JS Ndabane (Mr)	24-08-2006	
08	S.T Mkhabele (Mr)	27-08-2006	
09	P Mathebula (Mr)		
10	R Mkansi (Mr)	26-08-06	
11	NM Mbowana (Mr)	26-08-2006	
12	E Makabye (Mr)		
13	D Shirinda (Mr)	25-08-2006	
14	PK Maringa (Ms)	08-09-2006	
15	ST Dubazana (Ms)	28-08-2006	
16	S Maubane (Ms)	24-08-2006	
17	FBO Ramushu (Ms)	28-08-2006	
18	SJ Vilakazi (Ms)	28-08-2006	
19	W Nthane (Ms)	2006/08/26	



ITEM	NAME	DATE	SIGNATURE
20	BC Mbhokota (Ms)	25/08/2006	<i>BC Mbhokota</i>
21	BF Kubayi (Ms)	08/09/2006	B.F. Kubayi

22. M.W. Khosa
 23. Tsakani Mathebula
 24. Rev. T.A.J. Sombhane
 f. mobie

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25/08/2006 *In 25/08/2006*
 25/08/2006 *[Signature]*
 26/08/2006 *[Signature]*

T.R. MOBIE (Rev)

STUDENT NUMBER

RESEARCHER

244635883



B. SURVEY ON THE IMPACT OF PRIVATIZATION OF WATER SYSTEM TO THE POOR

BACKGROUND TO THE SURVEY:

According to surveys, it is expected that by 2025, the world will be running out of water. This is due to growing water pollution, population growth, urbanization and inappropriate management practice (Figueres 2003:1). Global warming and erratic weather patterns have also created serious droughts in most of the areas of the world. Europe, which is known to have plenty of rain, has received experienced serious drought. Farmers in this continent have, for many years, ploughed their lands without having to rely on irrigation schemes, as the rainfall has been sufficient to see the harvest through. The third world is hard hit by the drought. South Africa has experienced acute water shortage over a long period. Water is now being imported from Lesotho as river catchments in South Africa have not been able to fill the rivers and dams.

Effective water policies and reforms at international, national, and local levels are essential ingredients for meeting water sector challenges. Two thirds of the world's poor live in the Third World countries such as Asia, Africa, Latin America and others and most face acute water problems. One in three people in the third world does not have safe drinking water, and one in two lacks adequate sanitation. The vast majority of people in this area live in rural areas, and many poor people make their living in urban slums all across this region from agriculture. Some predictions say that two out of three people in the world will face a water shortage by 2025 (Postel 1997:xv). Yet the potential of water investments as a tool



for reducing poverty and building sustainable livelihoods has not been fully realized.

Governments are faced with the reality that sooner or later there will be no water for human consumption, industrial operations as well as agricultural usage. In order to better utilize the water resources, calls have been made to take water control and regulation away from the government to private companies. The Mpumalanga Province, for an example, has been one of the first such areas where water was privatized in Nelspruit areas some few years back. In most of the rural areas, water has been freely available for local consumption as well as for irrigation in small farming sector. In fact people have been drawing water from the rivers without having to pay for it. Now, due to persistent drought, the government has been forced to build more water storages and to lay pipes to the local communities. In the process, water metres are being installed in the households to ensure that those who use water pay for it. The government has, in the mean time come up with the strategy to ensure that poor families are helped by providing free water of 6000 kilolitres per month, showing their responsibility in carrying for their own citizens.



QUESTIONNAIRE A1

Questions to civil society

1. *How much water per month does an average home use?*

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2. *Is the 6000 litres adequate for domestic consumption?*

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3. *If metres are installed, is the average home going to be able to afford water?*

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4. *Many families make a living by growing vegetables in their gardens and keeping of livestock such as chicken, goats and cattle. What effect does the payment of water have on these?*

.....



QUESTIONNAIRE A2

Questions to the local authorities:

1. *The introduction of privatization of water system in rural areas affects all the families irrespective of their income level. Those who provide water need to make profit in order to ensure that water purification and maintenance of pipes and the whole system is kept running. What measures are being made to ensure that poor families are not denied the basic commodity?*

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2. *How is the local authorities affected by the process of water privatization in terms of ensuring service deliveries to the communities?*

.....

3. *Local authorities have been the government organs on the ground of providing for such services, will they get any percentage of the revenue?*

.....

4. *If such revenue is realized, how much of it will be ploughed back to the poor families?*

.....



5. *The HIV/AIDS problem is affecting families' structures and in many cases, elderly people who depend on the government's monthly grant, is there anything that is being thought of by the local authorities in this regard?*

.....



QUESTINNAIRE A3

Questions to the local Church leaders:

1. *As leaders of the communities, Church leaders stand a good chance to speak on behalf of the poor without being influenced by any political gains. Are the churches in the rural areas aware of the effects of privatization of water system, particularly to the poor households?*

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2. *What interventions can the Church embark on to ensure that this process will not kill the rural family structures?*

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3. *Are churches thinking of alternative means of providing water to those who cannot afford to pay for metres?*

.....



QUESTIONNAIRE A4

Questions to the emerging farmers:

1. *Water stands to be the pillar of farming, be it agricultural, stock farming, chicken farming, etc. Privatization of water system will mean that farmers will have to pay heavily for this commodity. How do you think privatization of water system affects farming sector?*

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2. *Is there a way poor farmers can be assisted to get access to water without having to connect to the privatized one?*

.....

3. *If rivers get dry, are there other means that farmers can device to access water?*

.....

4. *In developed farming sectors, there are Farmers Unions that speak on behalf of the farmers; can such structures be of any help to the emerging farmers?*

.....



MBALANGO WA NTLHONTLHO LOWU VANGIWAKA HI KU HUNDLAHATA MATI ETINDHAWINI TA LE MAKAYA

1. MANGHENELO

Ku ya hi mbalango, swi languteriwa leswaku hi malembe ya va-2025, misava yi ta va evuswetini bya mati. Ku hisa ka la misaveni ni njhilo (ku jila) wa mashele minkarhi leyi, swi vanga madyandza etindhawini to tala emisaveni. Tiko ra Yuropa, leri tiviwaka hi ku va ni mpfula yo tala, ri kuma madyandza yo tala yo chavisa manguva lawa. Malembe layo tala lama hundzeke, varimi va le Yuropa va rimile masimu ya vona ni ku byala swibyala-byalani va nga tshembelanga eka ncheleto wa migero, hikuva mpfula a yi na hi mfanelo ku kurisa swibyala-byalana swa vona. Matiko ya nhluvuko wa le ndzhaku, (ku fana na Africa), na wona ya xanisiwa hi dyandza. Tiko ra Africa – Dzonga ri karhatiwe ngopfu nkarhi wo leha hi ku pfumaleka ka mati. Sweswi, ri xava mati eLesotho, hikuva tindhawu ta rona to kangatela mati, a ta ha ri na mati yo ringana ku khulukisa milambu ni ku tata madamu.

Swa laveka ku va ni ku lawula kokarhi ni ku cinca ko karhi hi mimfumo ku lwa ni tlhontlho wa vusweti bya mati. Mbirhi – xa nharhu wa swisiwana swa misava hinkwayo swi le matikweni ya nhluvuko wa le ndzhaku, ku fana ni matiko ya Axjiya, Africa na Latin America, ya langutane ni swiphiko swo chavisa swa vusweti bya mpfumaleko wa mati. Munhu un'we exikarhi ka vanhu vanharhu ematikweni ya nhluvuko wa le ndzhaku, u pfumala mati yo tihanyisa ni ku tihlambisa.

Vanhu vo tala etikweni leri, va hanya etindhawini ta le makaya, naswona, swisiwana swo tala swi tihanyisa hi ku endla mikhukhu etlhelo ka madoroba. Vakumbeteri va vula leswaku munhu wun'we eka vanharhu u tava a pfumala mati hi tlhelo ra ku va ya ri nchumu wo hunguta vusiwana ni ku vanga swo tihanyisa, ntikelo lowu, a wu si lemukisiwa hi ku hetiseka.

Mfumo wu kongomanile ni ntiyiso wa leswaku ku nga ri khale, ku ta va ku ri hava mati ya ku nwa, yo ma tirhisa eka vumaki ni yo cheleta swibyariwa eka ntirho wa vurimi. Leswaku mati ya ta kota ku tirhisiwa hi tindlela to antswa, ku huweleriwa hala ni hala leswaku vulawuri bya mati byi



susiwa emavokweni ya Mfumo byi vekiwa emavokweni ya tikhampani ta xihundla. Provinsi ya Mpumalanga i yin'wana ya tindhawu to tano laha mati ya nga hundlahatiwa eNasipoti eka malembenyana lama hundzeke.

Eka tindhawu to tala ta le Makaya, mati ya ku nwa ni ya ku cheleta swibyariwa emasin'wini , ya kumekile mahala ni hi ku olova. Hi ntiyiso, vanhu va kile mati emilambyeni va nga hakeli nchumu. Kambe sweswi, hikokwalaho ka madyandza yo sindzisa, mfumo wu bohekile ku aka madamu yo hlayisa mati ni ku andlalela tiphayiphi ku yisela vaakatiko emati, lomu va nga kona. Loko ku ri karhi ku endliwa leswi, ku hoxiwa ni swipima – mati emindyanwini ku endlela leswaku lava tirhisaka mati va hakela.

Hi tlhelo, Mfumo wu tile ni rhengu rinwana ro pfuna swisiwana hi ku swi nyika 6 000 wa tikilolitara ta mati hi n'hweti, mahala.

2. **SWIVUTISO EKA VAAKA-TIKO VA LE MAKAYA**

2.1. Ndyangu wu ngava wu tirhisa tikilolitara tingani ta mati hi nhweti?

2.2. Xana 6000 wa tikilolitara ta mati ti ringanerile ndyangu ku ti tirhisa xana?

2.3. Loko ko nghenisiwa xipima-mati, xana mindyangu – ndyangu –njhe, yi ta swi kota ku hakelela mati ke?

2.4. Mindyangu yo tala yi hanya hi ku byala miroho eswirhapeni swa yona ni ku fuya swifuwo swo fana ni tihuku ni timbuti. Loko mindyangu yo tano yi fanele ku hakela mati, swi ta va ni nkucetelo muni eka migingiriko ya vona ya ku byala swibyalabyalani ni ku fuya swifuwo ke?

3. **SWIVUTISO EKA MFUMO WA XIKAYA**

3.1. Ku hundlahata mati etindhawini ta le makaya swi ni nkucetelo wo karhi eka mindyangu hinkwayo ehandle



ka xiyimo xa muholo wa mindyangu leyi. Swi fanela leswaku lava va tisaka mati va bindzula leswaku va ta kota ku kuma mali yo tengisa mati lawa, ni ku vona leswaku tiphayiphi na sisiteme hinkwayo swi tshama swi ri ekutirheni nkarhi hinkwawo. Ku tekiwa magoza wahi ku vona leswaku mindyangu leyi pfumalaka swa le mandleni yi nga tsoniwi nchumu lowu wa nkoka lowu, ku nga mati?

3.2. *Xana ku hundlahata mati swi ni nkucetelo muni eka Mfumo wa xikaya hi tlhelo ro vona leswaku vaaka-tiko hinkwavo va korhokeriwa ke?*

3.3. *Mfumo wa xikaya i xandla xa mfumo wa le xikarhi, xandla xo nyika vukorhokelo byebyo. Xana Mfumo wa xikaya wu ta vuyeriwa hi ku kuma ti phesentenyana tingani ta mali leyi kumiwaka hi ku hakerisa mati ke?*

3.4. *Loko Mfumo wa xikaya wu kumanyana mali yo karhi, xana eka mali yoleyo, ku ta tirhisiwa xiphemu muni xa yona ku pfuna mindyangu leyi nga swela?*

3.5. *Xiphiso xa HIV/AIDS xi khumba xiyimo xa mindyangu yo tala hi tindlela to tala, kufana ni vadyuhati lava va tshembelaka eka mudende. Xana Mfumo – xikaya wu ehleketa xanchumu hi mhaka leyi ni hi vanhu lava khumbekaka xana?*

4. SWIVUTISO EKA VARHANGERI VA VUKHONGERI (VAFUNDHISI) ETINDHAWINI TA LE MAKAYA

4.1. *Tani hi leswi va nga varhangeri va vaaka-tiko, varhangeri va swa vukhongereri va le ka xiyimo xa nkoka xo vulavulela swisiwana va nga languteli mbuyelo hi swa tipolitiki. Xana tikereke emakaya ti le ku lemukeni ka nkucetelo lowu nga vangiwaka hi ku hundlahata mati, ngopfu nkucetelo eka mindyangu leyi nga swela ke?*



4.2. *Xana kereke yi nga ngenisa xandla hi mukhuva wihi ku vona leswaku ku hundlahata mati a swi onhi xiyimo xa mindyangu ya le makaya xana?*

4.3. *Xana tikereke ti karhi ku ehleketa tindlela tin'wana to nyika mati eka lava va nga ta tsandzeka ku hakelela swipima – mati xana?*

5. SWIVUTISO EKA VARIMI LAVA THUKUNUKAKA

5.1. *U vona leswaku ku hundlahata mati swi ta va na nkucetelo muni eka varimi lava va ha thukunukaka ke?*

5.2. *Xana tikona tindlela tin'wana leti nga kumiwaka to pfuna varimi lava pfumalaka swa le mandleni, ku kuma mati va nga lumeketiwangi ni mati yo hundlahatiwa ke?*

5.3. *Loko milambu yo phya, xana varimi va nga kuma rhengu muni rin'wana ro kuma mati ke?*

5.4. *Exikarhi ka varimi lava hluvukeke, ku ni tihuvo to karhi ta varimi leti vulavulelaka varimi volavo. Xana varimi lava va ha thukunukaka?va nga kuma ku pfuneka eka hikuvo leti ke?*

VITO RA NHLOKO-MHAKA YA NDZHAVISISO:

SIKU-----

NSAYINO -----



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