



FACT SHEET

RADIO PRODUCTION GUIDE

OUTREACH GUIDE

WATER

ZAMBIA

INTRODUCTION

Water is a precious resource that maintains human life. It provides the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the energy we use and the products we use on a daily basis. In order to expand our thinking when it comes to water, we need to understand who uses water (communities, farmers and industries) and how it is being used (for drinking, energy production or for environmental, cultural or religious purposes ([Adapted from: Waterlore](#))).

Even though 70% of the earth is covered by water, most of this water is salty and undrinkable. Only 2.5% of the earth's water is drinkable. This water is called freshwater. Just 1% of this freshwater is easily accessible, because more than half of it is frozen as glaciers. This means that less than 1% of the world's freshwater is available for us to use to meet our basic human needs. Taking care of and protecting this precious resource is more important than ever!

Climate change means that many areas are becoming hotter and drier, making even less freshwater available. The World Health Organisation estimates that by 2025, half of the world's population will be living in water-stressed areas. South Africa is already classified as a water-stressed country.

Water shortages are already having a big impact on people's lives. In areas where water is not accessible, women and children spend hours each day walking to collect water for their families. Walking to collect water can keep children out of school and can take up time that adults could be using to earn money. Not having water accessible at school also often means that young girls

miss school when they are menstruating. In areas where safe and clean water is not accessible, the water that is collected is sometimes not clean, and can carry diseases that make people sick ([WHO](#)).

In some countries, as much of 80% of illnesses are linked to poor water and sanitation conditions ([UN](#)) and every day 6000 children die from preventable water-related diseases ([UNICEF](#)). No child should die or get sick from drinking contaminated drinking water or from having no place to wash their hands. No child should have to stay away from school because there is no clean toilet with privacy ([WHO](#)).

Access to water is a human right! It is vital for our dignity, our health and our future. Access to water is essential for ending poverty, reducing inequality and for building a thriving and healthy society ([The United Nations World Water Development Report 2019](#)). The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 is aimed at ensuring that water and sanitation is made available for everyone in a sustainable way - there is still a way to go before this right is realised for everyone.

DEFINITIONS

Water catchment areas are areas where water is collected by the natural landscape. In a catchment area, the rain that falls there, flows into rivers, lakes and lastly into the ocean. The water also can seep into the land and become groundwater or it can collect in a dam and be piped to where it is needed.

Surface water is the water on the surface of the earth, including rivers and lakes and wetlands.

Ground water includes all underground water, stored below the surface in soil, rock pores, crevices and aquifers. It comes to the surface via springs and is retrieved via boreholes or wells.

The water table is the boundary between the area of ground that is full of water and the part of the ground that is dry. Below the water table, there are pockets of water called aquifers.

Aquifers are underground layers of rock or gravel that can hold or absorb water. Grey water is the waste water that comes

from our baths, showers, sinks and washing machines.

Water security is the ability to maintain a constant and sufficient supply of safe, clean water to those who need it, without negatively impacting people and the environment (UNICEF)

Water footprint - Everything we use, wear, buy, sell and eat takes water to make. A water footprint describes the amount of water needed to produce each of the things we use (Waterfootprint.org)

Climate refugees are people who face extreme weather conditions and deteriorating ecological conditions where they live. This means that they cannot continue to survive where they are, and are forced to leave their homes and move to another country. Climate refugees who leave their homes for these same reasons, but move to another area within their own country, are called internally displaced persons ([IDPs](#)).

THE JOURNEY OF WATER

Have you ever wondered about the journey that water takes before it arrives in the tap? The water cycle is an endless cycle! Water evaporates from the surface of the earth, rises into the atmosphere, cools and condenses into rain or snow in the clouds and falls again to the surface as precipitation (rain or snow). The water falling on land collects in rivers and lakes, is absorbed by the soil and layers of rock and slowly flows back into the ocean, where it once again will evaporate. The water that stays on the surface in rivers and lakes is called surface water. The water that is stored underground is called groundwater.

The land where rain falls and is collected forms important ecosystems for healthy water cycles. These areas are called catchment areas. Worldwide, freshwater ecosystems are under threat. It is important that the land where rain falls remains healthy, so that nature can do its work to absorb and store the water so it can flow into the ground and the rivers.

Pesticides from farms, untreated sewage, and substances from industries such as mining are polluting our rivers. When rivers are polluted they become carriers of water-borne diseases such as cholera and e-coli.

Many rural communities rely on rivers for their livelihoods. Their health and their livelihoods are heavily impacted when the rivers become polluted. Preventing pollution is one of the ways of protecting these areas. Invasive alien plants are another issue impacting on water. They are growing at a rapid rate and use much more water than plants that are indigenous. Clearing and controlling alien plants is another way of protecting these areas.

Water engineering is needed to make sure that a sustainable supply of water gets to where it is needed, when it is needed.

Unpredictable rainfall means that we need to store water to make sure that we have access to a consistent supply. Dams are one of the most common water storage systems. Unfortunately, the way dams work sometimes means that they interrupt the natural flow of a river. When too much water is diverted away from the river, this can affect the water supply.

We need freshwater for drinking, washing, growing food and making many of the things that we use in our daily lives. What we may not realise is that meeting our needs also has an impact on water availability.

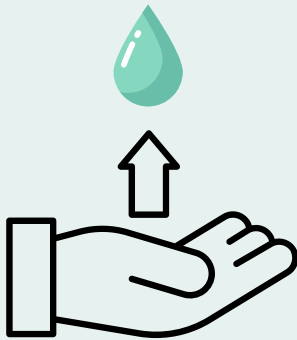
OUR WATER FOOTPRINT

- 1l of water is needed to produce a chocolate
- 35l of water is needed to produce 1 apple
- 250l of water is needed to produce a glass of milk
- 1900l are needed to produce a single portion of meat

Clean and safe water needs to be available to everyone, but also why it is all of our responsibility to protect our water resources ([WWF - Facts and Futures](#)).

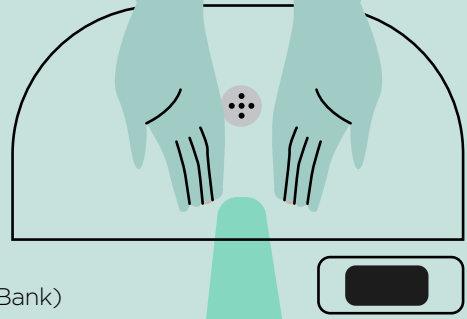
THE STATE OF WATER (GLOBAL) DID YOU KNOW?

2 billion people live in countries experiencing high water stress



(UN)

3 billion people lack basic hand washing facilities



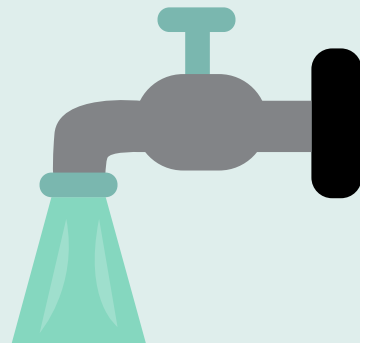
(World Bank)

4 billion people experience severe water scarcity during at least one month of the year



(UN)

Three out of ten people do not have access to safe drinking water



(UN)

Almost half of people drinking water from unprotected sources live in Sub-Saharan Africa

(UN)

Six out of ten people do not have access to safely managed sanitation services



(UN)

**1 in 9 people need to go
to the bathroom OUT IN
THE OPEN**



(UN)

**More than 2000
children are dying
every day as a result
of diarrheal diseases**

(WHO/UNESCO)

**Across the world, women and children spend
an estimated 200 million hours per day
collecting water**

(UNDP)

HOW CLIMATE CHANGE IS AFFECTING WATER IN AFRICA

Climate change means many areas are becoming hotter and drier, leading to reduced water availability. Climate change also leads to extreme weather conditions including droughts and floods, which both affect agriculture, which also creates a risk for farmers and therefore for our food supply. Farmers need access to water to produce the food we eat - so water shortages also mean food shortages. In the last 20 years, 90% of all major disasters in the world were weather-related, including floods, droughts, storms and heatwaves (UN). When countries run out of water and are unable to produce food, people move to other areas, forced to become “climate refugees”. The countries that are most affected by climate change will face these challenges. Poorer communities will be the hardest hit, if they don't have the resources to put systems in place to cope with extreme water shortages.

Climate change puts pressure on already limited water resources, and in some places, on already weak water management services. One of the dilemmas that the people who are addressing this challenge are faced with, is that they need to develop systems that will improve the way that water is managed. The processes of changing water from a raw natural resource into a treated, piped and easily distributed resource, involves the use of a lot of energy, which means the emission of a lot of greenhouse gases. So, while the water sector is thinking about how to save water, it also needs to be thinking about minimising its own carbon footprint! This raises the question of how to make sure that everyone has access to clean and safe water, and at the same time, protect our environment.

UNDERSTANDING WATER IN ZAMBIA

- The annual rainfall averages between 1400 mm and 700 mm.
- Flooding is an annual event on floodplains. Flash floods after unusually heavy rain cause damage when they occur in places that do not experience these annual floods.
- Unlike many other countries in the region, Zambia has more than adequate water resources, although during the dry season water resources may be scarce, especially in the southern part of the country.
- The country has many large rivers, including the transboundary Zambezi and lakes Tanganyika, Mweru and Kariba.
- Rainfall in Zambia has declined significantly over the last 30 years, and although the country has large fresh water resources, access to safe drinking water remains an issue ([1] WHO/ UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017 Report)
- Between October 2017 and April 2018, Zambia recorded 5905 cases and 98 deaths caused by a cholera outbreak (WHO, 2018).
- 61% of the population use basic drinking water services (86 per cent in urban areas, 44 per cent in rural areas) (UNICEF)
- 5.57 million people are without access to clean water (World Bank)
- 74% of the people in Zambia do not have access to safely managed and basic

sanitation services (WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2019)

- 31 per cent of the population use a basic sanitation service (49 per cent in urban areas, 19 per cent in rural areas) (UNICEF)
- Poor water and sanitation are a major factor in Zambia's high rates of childhood malnutrition (40 percent stunting) and mortality (seven percent of live births) (Globalwater.org / USAID)

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

- Zambia is a member of Sanitation and Water for All (a partnership of governments and key development agencies to stimulate political dialogue and coordinate and monitor progress towards the sanitation, water and hygiene-related targets of the SDGs).
- National water policy (2010)
- The Water Resources Management Act (2011)

UNPACKING WATER MANAGEMENT

Water is a precious resource and needs to be managed carefully. Used water from households and water from farms and other industries can be extremely dangerous if they are not managed properly. Contaminated water can pollute rivers, oceans and threaten ecosystems. As discussed above, freshwater from rivers and lakes is a limited resource. We all need access to clean water. In order to make sure that everyone who needs water has access to it, many different people and departments need to work together.

Rivers have no boundaries and stretch from one country to another, so what happens in one country can affect the water in another country. This is why governments and agencies from different countries need to work together to protect this precious resource. This is what is called Integrated Water Management Systems, when everyone comes together to make sure that we protect our water.

The 'mains' where water can be turned on and off is usually managed by the local government. This service is financed by rates and taxes, paid by people who own homes. Water is meant to be free, so although property owners need to pay for water to fund the infrastructure of water, no one should have their water cut because they cannot afford to pay for it.

Piped water is the most cost-effective way to get water to densely populated areas. Where piped water is not available, people have to rely on wells or community water supply systems (e.g. water delivery through kiosks or water trucks). This often happens in rural areas where people often have to pay high prices for water which is sometimes of poorer quality. It is not fair that those without access have to pay more for water. Refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) are also often faced with barriers to access basic water supply and sanitation services ([The United Nations World Water Development Report 2019](#)).

UNDERSTANDING THE BASICS

- **Water treatment** is the process to filter and purify water so that it is safe for us to use.
- **Water distribution systems** are the pipes and pumps that deliver clean water to our taps.
- **Wastewater collection systems** are the pipes and pumps that take away used water from our toilets, drains and bathrooms. These are also called sewers.
- **Wastewater treatment** is the process used to remove pollutants from our used water so that it can be safely returned to the environment. This is also called sewage treatment.
- **Storm water** is water that has come from rain. Some of this water is absorbed by the soil and filters down into the underground aquifers or it flows into rivers and streams, depending on the landscape. In cities, where so much of the ground is covered by roads and pavements, water cannot be absorbed by the ground, and storm water systems are needed to prevent flooding. This system collects water in drains, where it can be transported via pipes to rivers or the sea. Storm water is not treated, and so if it becomes contaminated, it can pollute the rivers or lakes, damaging ecosystems and spreading water-borne diseases.
- **Storm water systems** are pipes, ditches and natural systems that channel rain water from people's homes and industries back to the natural environment ([Adapted from Value of Water](#)).

CASE STUDY: DAY ZERO IN CAPE TOWN

The recent drought meant that the city of Cape Town almost ran out of water completely! If water levels went low enough, the city would need to turn off the taps. They were calling the day when this would happen 'Day Zero'. To avoid reaching Day Zero, the city implemented water restrictions that encouraged people to only use 87 litres of water per day. What is important to note about Cape Town's water crisis, was that some communities had been experiencing a lack of access to water long before the drought came along! Some people were lucky enough to have indoor taps and flushing toilets, and until the drought, many of these people didn't think twice about how much water they used each day. This was not true for everyone.

For many communities, not having access to a consistent water supply was part of their everyday life. Before the drought, 140 000 households from low-income communities had already been living under these conditions (with access to only 87 litres of water per person per day) because of [water management devices \(WMDs\)](#) that had been installed in their homes by the city. The only thing that was new because of the drought in 2017/2018, was that households in the suburbs now also needed to restrict the amount of water they were using. This is an example of how inequality impacts on access to water and how some people in the city had more access than others.

Another example of this kind of inequality is the issue of water tariffs. Water tariffs are the costs that the city charges residents for water. They are the city's way to generate income to pay for water services and to discourage wasteful usage. The way that tariffs work, is that water is cheaper for households who use a lot of water, and more expensive for households who use a little. The challenge in a country like South Africa with such high levels of inequality is that what is considered cheap for some people, is really expensive for others. When water is too expensive, people limit the

amount of water that they use, and in some cases, this can mean that people go without water because they can't afford it and therefore get sick. What this meant during the drought was that wealthier households could still top up their swimming pools, but less well-off households where WMD's had been installed, were limited to 350 litres per day.

Also, wealthier households in the suburbs started sinking boreholes on their properties. Although some people claimed that this put less pressure on the system (because they were not using municipal water to water their gardens) they were still impacting the system. If too much groundwater is drawn without having enough time to be recharged by runoff from the rain, this can drain the aquifers and affect the overall groundwater supply. During a drought, groundwater is needed to build resilience and as a back-up, and so when golf courses and big homes use this water to keep their gardens green, it is risky for everyone and needs to be challenged. People cannot only think of themselves and need to remember that everyone needs access to water.

The inequality does not only exist within the city, but extends across the country. The Eastern Cape was facing a similar level of crisis in 2017/2018, but because it is not as much of a tourist destination, it did not make the headlines as much as the crisis in Cape Town did. While the Western Cape water crisis seems to have been averted for now, the drought in the Eastern Cape is still severe.

Officials should see the whole city as a catchment area (where water can be collected) and not just as a place that water needs to get to. One of the ways of shifting this would be through water reclamation. Cape Town's water treatment works discharge water into rivers or directly into the sea. Technology would be needed to treat this water so that it could be used again. This method would be cheaper and

make more sense than some of the other alternatives that were being suggested at the time, like those that wanted to turn seawater into drinking water using desalination, which is complicated and very expensive. Another thing to think about would be to transform the city's infrastructure to focus on harvesting more rainwater. Stormwater which runs off the roads, into drains and then into the sea is another wasted resource. Clearing alien vegetation would also help as these plants take a lot of water. Clearing these plants

would mean that there is more run off water that can contribute to healthier rivers and increased biodiversity.

In January 2018, the dam levels in Cape Town dropped to as low as 15% and people needed to do all that they could to make sure that Day Zero didn't become a reality. There were many creative water saving approaches that people used to save water and after heavy rains in June 2018, the dam levels have now risen to almost 100%.

IMPORTANT THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT WATER

- **What water is safe to drink?**

Not all water is safe to drink. The water that comes from the tap is usually treated water and safe to drink but water that comes from boreholes or rainwater tanks can contain bacteria and viruses that can make you sick. Although pure rainwater is clean, sometimes the water has been collected from a roof or gutter that contains dust or bird droppings. The simplest and safest way to ensure the microbial safety of drinking water is to boil it, but this might not clean the water enough to make it safe. If you don't know whether the water that you have collected is clean, it is best to get it tested to know that it is safe for drinking ([Western Cape Government](#)).

- **How should water be stored?**

It is essential to store your drinking water safely so that it does not become contaminated again. Drinking water should be collected and stored in clean plastic/glass/stainless steel containers. You can use a baby bottle disinfectant (e.g. Milton) to sterilise your containers or you can boil the glass bottles to sterilise them. Keep the containers in a cool dark place to avoid any algae growing. Make

sure that your clean water is sealed with a tight lid so that nothing can get in ([Western Cape Government](#)).

- **The negative impact of a lack of access to clean water:**

- Contaminated or polluted water carries Cholera and E-coli which makes people very sick.
- Stagnant water can attract mosquitoes and lead to an increase in Malaria
- Children who need to collect water, don't get to attend school and miss out on their education

- **Positive impact of access to clean water:**

- When children no longer have to spend lots of time collecting water, they can attend school and focus on their education.
- When people have access to clean water, they can stay healthy.
- Access to water improves food security. Less crop loss means that hunger can be reduced.
- Access to water can break the cycle of poverty (Adapted from The Water Project)

WHAT CAN A COMMUNITY AND/OR INDIVIDUALS DO TO BE MORE WATER RESILIENT

What are some of the things that people can do, given limited water supply and the need to save water?

At a household level:

- **Water saving:**
 - Use tap water only for washing, cooking and drinking
 - Use a cup of water, instead of leaving the tap running when brushing teeth or shaving
 - Only flush toilets when necessary
 - Use washing water (greywater) to water plants and for flushing toilets (make sure that the water you use for your plants doesn't have any dangerous chemicals in)
 - Place a brick in the cistern of the toilet, so it uses less water for each flush
 - Check and fix any leaks and notify authorities if there are leaks or water wastage

- Water your garden when the sun is down (this allows the plants to soak up water more water).
- Reuse and recycle in general (this saves water because water is needed to create new products)
- Take quick showers (did you know that taking showers that last 5 minutes or less can save up to 21 000 litres of water a year?)
- **Rainwater harvesting:**
 - See if there is a way that you can collect water from the roof of your home and store it in a rainwater tank

At a community level:

- **Lobbying for improved services**
- **Building wells and dams**
- **Keeping rivers clean**

CASE STUDY OF WHAT COMMUNITIES/MOVEMENTS HAVE DONE GLOBALLY TO ADDRESS ISSUES OF WATER RIGHTS

Africa's Water Keeper, Mbacke Seck (Senegal)
Mbacke has, for more than two decades, led the fight against the industrial and municipal pollution that is destroying Hann Bay, once one of the world's most pristine and productive bays, impoverishing its fishing communities and sickening its residents. In 2016, Mbacke was awarded Senegal's top environmental prize, the Green Trophy, for his leadership nationally in advocating for a sustainable future for Senegal.

Victory against privatisation of water, Lagos
In October 2014, [civil society organisations](#) launched a campaign which they called "Our Water Our Right" to stop the government's plans to privatise water in Nigeria. Many different groups came together to back the campaign. When the Government official who was responsible for the water sector, after poor results, was forced to resign, the campaign knew they had won their first victory. When the state government realised

it was struggling to justify the privatisation bid, they challenged the Environmental Rights Action Group to produce an alternative solution to privatisation. They gladly took up the task and responded with 'Lagos Water Crisis: Alternative Roadmap for Water Sector.'

The document highlights the failures of the current water system and proposes a comprehensive strategy for collaborative, citizen-directed, publicly funded water supply. This includes the Water Trust, which analysed the water usage rates of large corporations like Coca Cola as a framework for a water tax. This group continues the fight to make water accessible to everyone in Nigeria.

DayOne, South Africa

[DayOne](#) is a podcast aimed at sharing solutions to the water crisis in Cape Town. DayOne acknowledges the city's water

challenge is a long-term issue that requires sustainable and creative solutions. “We want to cultivate a different way of thinking about and working with water in our city. We understand the severity of the current climate change-related drought and water crisis as well as the deep inequalities that govern water flows across the city of Cape Town. We’ve been hearing of a city-wide shared confusion amidst the quickly changing conditions of the situation.

Through this podcast we aim to provide a platform for sharing urgent, critical and responsive information from a wide range of perspectives, to respond to water-related questions from people from all walks of life in Cape Town, and to build a network of local leaders and innovators”. Check out their podcast which is recorded in English, isiXhosa and Afrikaans [here](#).

RESOURCES

- The Journey of Water (South Africa):
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=66NOqDihabQ>
- A day in the life of Aysha, water doesn't come from a tap:
https://youtu.be/teX2l_E40mw
- Grace's Story - Everyone, everywhere 2030:
https://youtu.be/wF_HlgnWEwU
- Meet the 15 year old president:
<https://www.charitywater.org/stories/the-15-year-old-president/>
- A list of water-related documentaries:
https://thewaterproject.org/resources/water_related_documentaries
- Female Youth Water Activists from around the world:
<https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/world-water-day-youth-activists-women/>
- Innovative Water solutions:
<https://www.designindaba.com/articles/creative-work/three-innovative-solutions-water-shortage-south-africa>
- Association for Water and Rural Development –The case of the Olifants River:
https://youtu.be/4wyJZ9f_fc8

RESOURCES

- Radio show they pay homage to Xoroxloo Duxee, from Botswana, who died from starvation and dehydration because access to a water well in her area had been restricted:
<http://rights.culturalsurvival.org/zero-discrimination-against-women>

- Rainwater Harvesting (English):
http://aidc.org.za/download/short_films/Rainwater-Harvesting-English.mp4

- Rainwater Harvesting Xhosa):
http://aidc.org.za/download/short_films/Rainwater-harvesting-xhosa.mp4

- Little Miss Flint - Youth Water Activist:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7tvm8A0J3lg>

- The Thirsty Three (South African Pollution-focussed graphic novel):
http://www.minisass.org/media/filer_public/2015/10/19/wrc_thirsty_three_issue2_final_002_1.pdf

- Cape Town Teen Climate Activist, Ayakha:
<https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2019-09-26-cape-town-teen-climate-activist-aykka-melithafa-takes-drought-to-the-un/>

- How Lagos waged war against water privatisation and turned the tide:
<https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/tc-lagos-water-privatisation/>

- Storing water in Football Fields in South Africa:
<https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/south-africa-water-storing-football-fields/>

- Griqua community continue their 200 year struggle to secure and protect their ancestral lands:
<https://naturaljustice.org/bethany-land-captain-water-life/>

- The youth group that launched a movement at Standing Rock:
<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/31/magazine/the-youth-group-that-launched-a-movement-at-standing-rock.html>



ANGLES

DIFFERENT WAYS TO TALK ABOUT WATER:

- What kind of water access do you have in your area? Do you have access to piped water in your home? Do you have to collect water from a nearby tap? Or do you have to walk to collect water from a nearby river?
- How does struggling to get clean water affect people's health?
- What water saving strategies do you have at home?
- How does your family harvest (collect), store and save water?
- What creative ideas have you seen in your community for harvesting (collecting) and saving water?
- Do you think there is a connection between climate change and water availability in your area?
- If people don't have access to clean water, what is being done about it?
- What do you think influences businesses and farms to prevent polluting the water? Do you see any examples of this in your community?
- What do you think makes it hard for the government to make sure clean water is available to everyone in your area? What do you think they could do to make sure everyone has clean water?
- What ideas do you have for keeping the water in your area clean?

CHOOSE AN ANGLE

- What water saving strategies do you have at home?
- How does your family harvest (collect), store and save water?
- What creative ideas have you seen in your community for harvesting (collecting) and saving water?

FORMATS



VOX POPS



Vox pop aim

To get many opinions on one topic.



Who do you talk to?

Anybody from the community.



Question

What can we do to save water in our community?



AUDIO COMMENTARY



Audio commentary aim

To get people's opinion about a topic that they care deeply about.



Who do you talk to?

- An elder
- A young person
- A parent
- A community health worker

Questions for your interview with an elder, young person, parent or community health worker:

- Where does our water come from in this area?
- How do we know that the water we have access to is clean?
- What will we do if the water runs out in our area?
- How does the water we have access to keep us healthy? What must we do if the water makes us sick?
- If you live near a river, have you noticed any changes in the health of the river? What can we as a community do to protect the river from pollution?
- What can we do to save water in our community?
- What can we do to make sure that everyone in our area has access to clean water?



PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT (PSA)



The aim of a PSA

To create a public awareness message. Create a PSA that encourages people to save water



Voice 1: Natasha, can you believe that a big city like Cape Town almost ran out of water?

Voice 2: Well, there are many cities in South Africa where people are struggling for water, but yes, I didn't think a big city like Cape Town would run out of water.

Voice 1: It just shows you how serious this thing is, with climate change and water pollution, we really need to do everything we can to make sure that we don't run out of water here where we live.

Voice 2: Yes, it could happen here too!

Slogan: Protect water - it is precious!



AUDIO PROFILE AIM



Audio profile aim:

To get a first person account of someone's experience, passion or journey. Audio profiles often aim to inspire.



Who do you talk to?

- A local farmer who can share their experience of trying to deal with issues regarding lack of access to water. Ask them how they make sure they have enough water for their farm, and what strategies they use to save water.
- A community member who can share their experience of how they collect, store and save water in their home.



Questions

- How do you make sure you have enough water?
- What water saving ideas can you share with us?
- How do you think the water situation in our area is impacting on food production?
- How do you think the water situation in our area is impacting on people's health?

Please see interview questions in "How to present your show"



HOW TO PRESENT YOUR SHOW

Use your produced radio features, your research and the suggested script and questions to write your own script.

[INTRO:]

Host 1: It's just gone [TIME] and you're just in time for the [NAME OF SHOW] on [RADIO STATION]. My name is [NAME].

Host 2: That's right! And my name is [NAME], and today's show is about something very important that we all need every day of our lives, water. We'll be talking about the importance of protecting the areas where our water is harvested, and doing what we can in our homes to save as much water as we can.

Host 1: Already in some areas, people don't have easy access to water, and with climate change, this might become more and more common, so it is really important that we learn about how to protect and save water.

Host 2: Yes, this is a really important topic. It affects all of us. I mean, we need clean water for everything that we do - for drinking, cooking, washing, and so many things in our world need water in order to be made. I wonder how much everyone

who is listening knows about the water cycle and the journey water takes before it arrives in our taps?

Host 1: Well let's get started!
[PRESENT WHO IS BEING INTERVIEWED]
[PLAY THE INTERVIEW]

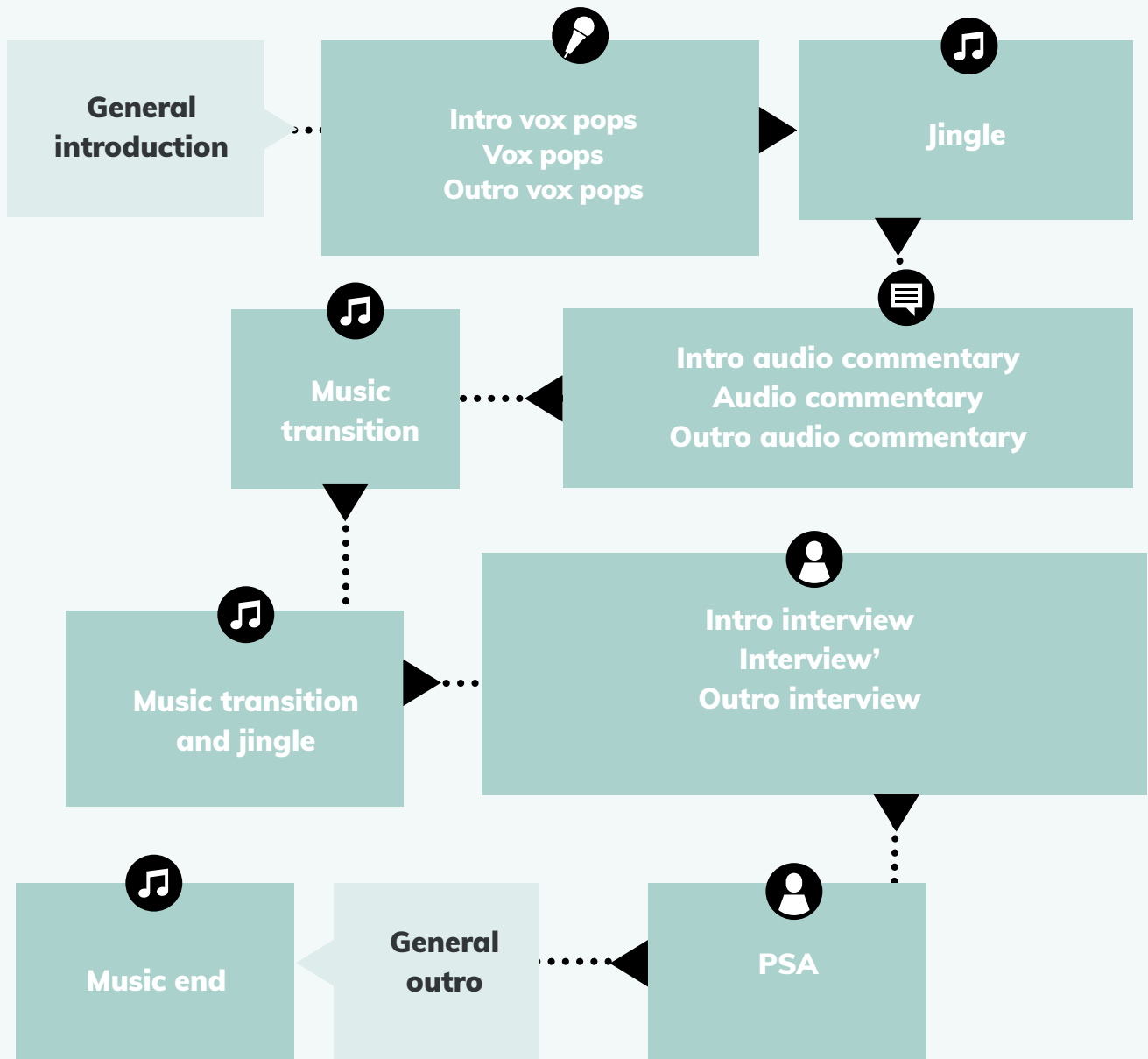
[OUTRO:]

Host 1: Today, we've learnt so much about the state of water in Zambia! We have also learnt about the importance of saving water and why we should pressurise the government to do what is needed to make sure everyone has access to clean water in their homes and schools.

Host 2: Yes! Access to water is a human right and is necessary for us to be healthy.

Host 1: Next week on [DAY] at [TIME] we'll be talking all about [NEXT WEEK'S SHOW TOPIC]. Until then, it's bye from us!

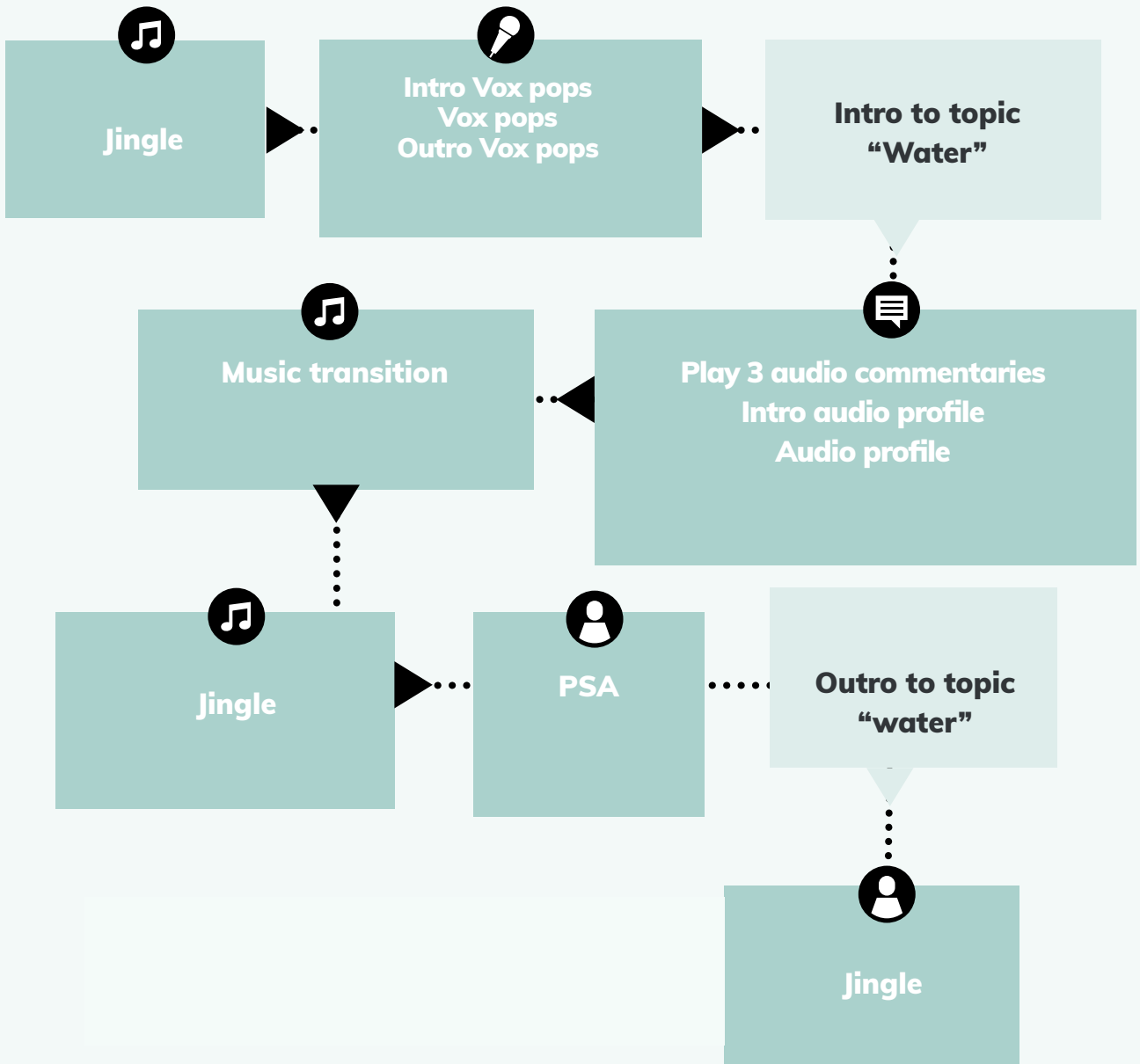
SHOW OUTLINE



ETHICS AND CONSENT

This may be a sensitive topic for some, so make sure you inform your audience to respect those who share personal stories in the space.

GREEN SEGMENT SHOW OUTLINE



ETHICS AND CONSENT

This may be a sensitive topic for some, so make sure you inform your audience to respect those who share personal stories in the space.



ANGLES

DIFFERENT WAYS TO TALK ABOUT WATER:

- What kind of water access do you have in your area? Do you have access to piped water in your home? Do you have to collect water from a nearby tap? Or do you have to walk to collect water from a nearby river?
- How does struggling to get clean water affect people's health?
- What water saving strategies do you have at home?
- How does your family harvest (collect), store and save water?
- What creative ideas have you seen in your community for harvesting (collecting) and saving water?
- Do you think there is a connection between climate change and water availability in your area?
- If people don't have access to clean water, what is being done about it?
- What do you think influences businesses and farms to prevent polluting the water? Do you see any examples of this in your community?
- What do you think makes it hard for the government to make sure clean water is available to everyone in your area? What do you think they could do to make sure everyone has clean water?
- What ideas do you have for keeping the water in your area clean?

CHOOSE AN ANGLE

- What water saving strategies do you have at home?
- How does your family harvest (collect), store and save water?
- What creative ideas have you seen in your community for harvesting (collecting) and saving water?

OUTREACH FORMATS



GUEST SPEAKER



Guest speaker aim

A guest speaker is someone who can share expert knowledge about the impact statement or tell a personal story related to the impact statement. You can speak to someone who is involved with water management in your community, someone who works for the city, someone who is involved with a creative water protection project in your area.

Some questions for the guest speaker to think about ahead of time:

- What is the relationship between water and climate change?
- What is the relationship between water and people's health?
- How can young people get involved with protecting water as a resource and making sure that everyone has access to clean water?
- What changes can young South Africans make to protect and save water?



INTERVIEW



Interview aim

An interview is a one on one conversation where questions are asked by the interviewer and answers are given by the interviewee.



Suggested questions for an interview with a farmer in your area

- What do you do to make sure you have enough water on your farm?
- What are some of the challenges you face when it comes to water?
- What water saving strategies can you share with us?



IMPACT JINGLE



Impact jingle aim

A jingle is a short song or tune that is easy to sing along to and remember, it has a clear message.

OUTREACH FORMATS



ROLEPLAY



Roleplay aim

To provide a scenario that allows the audience to “act out” a point about the impact statement.

Decide how many characters are needed and set the scene for the ‘actors’ to play out the statement. It is really an improvisation, and the audience ‘actors’ make it up as they go along.

Characters

Mbali and Tsoyang

Scenario

Mbali and Tsoyang are friends. They go to the same school. Every day they walk home from school together. This journey takes them along the river. They have noticed that the river is really dirty and smelly. They are worried about this. They used to be able to swim in the river, but now it feels like it is not a healthy place for children. They speak to their friends at school about this and together, they start a campaign to clean the river. Their teachers also get involved and support them to ask the councillor in their area to have the water tested.



PANEL DISCUSSION



Panel discussion aim

A panel discussion involves a group of people discussing one topic in front of an audience. There is usually time for questions from the audience afterwards.



Who is on the panel

A farmer, a young person, a community health worker, a teacher and a concerned mother

OUTREACH FORMATS



QUIZ



Below are the list of quizzes we encourage each station to ask each week (refer to your Water production guide to find each weeks quiz question):

Quiz 1:	Quiz 2:	Quiz 3:	Quiz 4:	Quiz 5:
2 May	9 May	16 May	23 May	30 May
Question: How many people experience severe water scarcity during at least one month of the year?	Question: How many litres of water are needed to produce an apple?	Question: How many hours per day do women and children across the world spend collecting water?	Question: Stagnant water can attract which insect which spreads a deadly illness?	Question: When countries run out of water and are unable to produce food, people move to other areas, forced to become...
A. 4 billion	A. 1	A. 200 million	A. Tsetse fly	A. Vulnerable
B. 3 billion	B. 5	B. 5 million	B. Mosquitoes	B. Unemployed
C. 2 billion	C. 35	C. 48 million	C. Cockroaches	C. Climate refugees
Correct answer is A	Correct answer is C	Correct answer is A	Correct answer is B	Correct answer is C

Please note: Though May is dedicated to quizzes, it is compulsory to carry out quizzes monthly on each show topic. Questions related to the topic can be found in the production guide.



HOW TO PRESENT YOUR OUTREACH

Use your outreach formats and your research to write your own script. Here is an example of part of a script. Use it as a guide to create your own script for your outreach activity.

[INTRO:]

Host 1: Hello and welcome to the [NAME OF OUTREACH EVENT] AT [NAME OF SCHOOL]. My name is [NAME].

Host 2: That's right! And my name is [NAME], and today's outreach is about water. Our bodies are made of almost 70% water. We need water to live - not just for drinking, cooking and washing and cleaning, but all the different things that we use in our daily life, require water to be made. Water is so essential to all of our lives. They say water is a human right, but still some people don't have easy access to clean water. If you have a tap in your home, you might even take water for granted. I haven't really thought about how far water needs to travel to get to our taps, so today we are going to explore where our water comes from and why we need to protect this precious resource.

Host 1: That's right, we'll also be talking about why it's so important that young people, well, and all people, have access to clean and safe water. Let's ask the audience about why it's important to have access to clean water.

[CHOOSE SOMEONE FROM THE AUDIENCE TO RESPOND]

Host 1: Would anyone else like to add their comment?

[GIVE AUDIENCE MEMBER A CHANCE TO RESPOND]

Host 2: Thank you for your feedback. We're going to call on you all throughout the hour to question us, give feedback and share your insights on this topic. Lack of access to water is a serious issue! As young people, we need to think about what we can do about it - which is why we wanted to talk about it today - so let's dive in and get started!

Host 2: I'm ready! In this conversation we'll also be talking about climate change and the impact this is having on our water systems. In some areas, changes in climate and shifts in ecosystems are leading to droughts and floods. Some places have too much water, and other places don't have enough. In Zambia, floods are a real issue. In our area, it is important to identify what challenges we might face in the future in relation to water, and to start creating solutions so that we can cope better when things get difficult.

Host 1: Let's hear more on what people think about water in our communities. What do you think we should be doing to make sure that we have enough water?

[PLAY RE PRE RECORDED AUDIO]

[PLAY THE INTERVIEW]

[ENGAGE AUDIENCE BY ASKING QUESTIONS AND GIVING THEM A CHANCE TO SHARE THEIR THOUGHTS ABOUT WHAT THEY'VE HEARD]

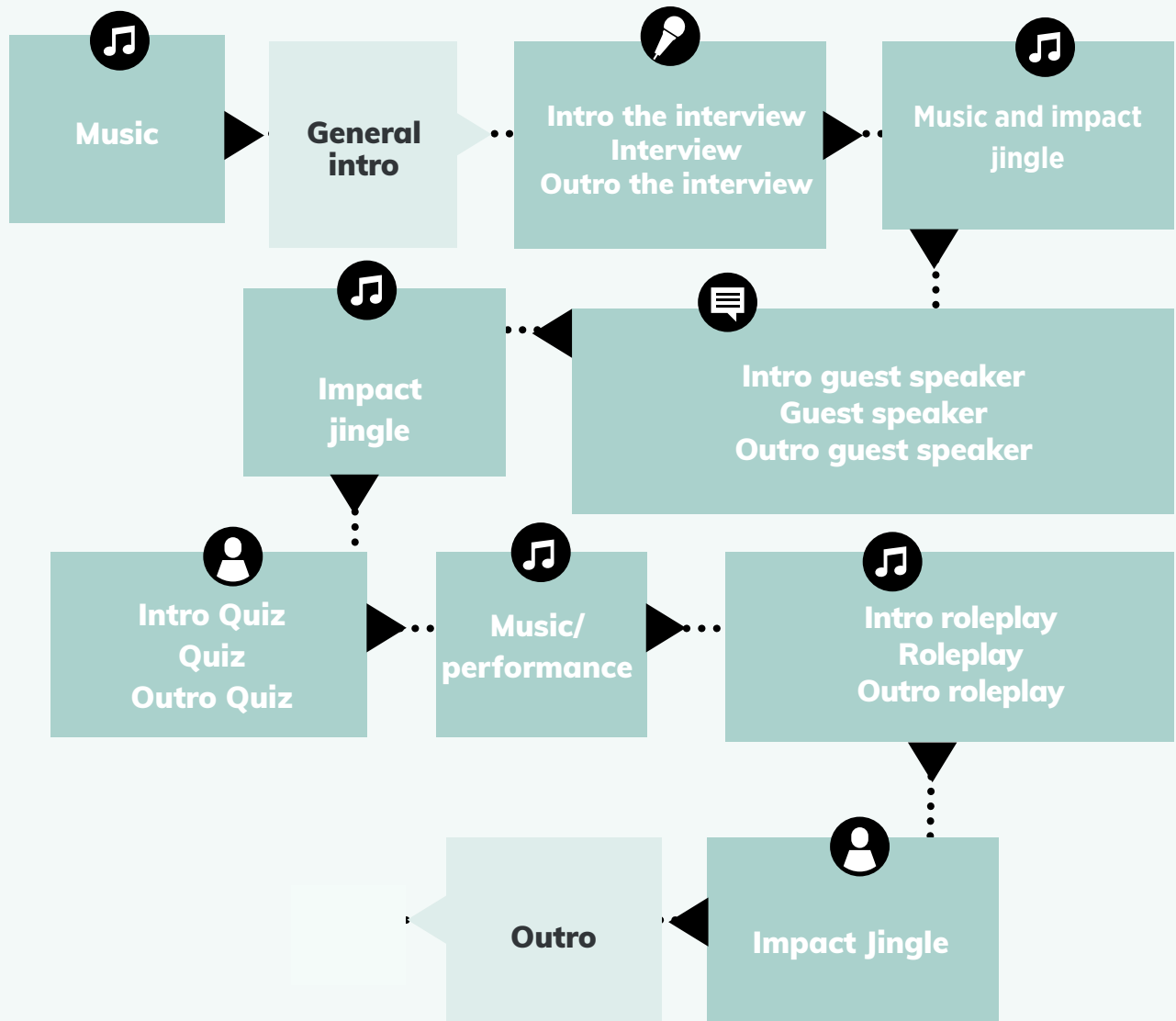
[OUTRO:]

Host 1: Today, we've learnt so much about water in Zambia and ways for all of us to save and protect this precious resource.

Host 2: Yes! Understanding the need to protect and save water is important. As young people, we can do our bit to protect our rivers - and in this way - have a positive impact on the environment.

Host 1: Catch you next time! Until then, listen out for our weekly show on [NAME OF RADIO STATION] at [TIME] we'll be talking all about [NEXT WEEK'S SHOW TOPIC]. Until then, it's bye from us!

OUTREACH OUTLINE



ETHICS AND CONSENT

This may be a sensitive topic for some, so make sure you inform your audience to respect those who share personal stories in this space.

1. If any incorrect information comes up in any of your formats like the quiz, roleplay or panel discussion, you must correct it. Don't let your audience leave with myths.
2. Once you've finalised your script, your performance artists, your outreach outline and prepared all your formats, it's time to start your live event!