

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RESEARCH BRIEF

Verbal Autopsy with Participatory Action Research (VAPAR) Expanding the evidence base through partnerships for action on health equity
Mpumalanga Health Policy and Systems Research Learning Platform
Series 2, Number 4 November 2019



Water is a global issue

Nkambisiso lowu wu katsakanya vumbhoni bya matiko ya misava na bya rixaka eka vulawuri bya mati byo ngehenelela ku engetela ntirho wa ku ngehenelela ka vaaki, ku pfumaleka ka mati yo basa yo hlayiseka eka uyuniti ya vulavisa ya MRC/Agincourt e Mpumalanga. Swifaniso leswi nga exinenenisi tekiwe eka ntirho lowu (Hove et al., 2019; Mabetha, 2018).

eka miganga ya le makaya emisaveni hinkwayo, ku pfumaleka ka mati y otenga, nkululo ley inga ringanelangiki na vuhlayiseki byo biha I swihoxa xandla swinene eka rifu na mavabyi lama papalatiwaka. Kupfumaleka ka mati y otenga swi engetela ku va ekhombiyeni eka swiyimo leswi katsaka ku pfimba ka khwirhi, ku pfumaleka ka swakudya leswi ringaneke, malariya, lymphatic filariasis, intestinal nematode infections, trachoma and schistosomiasis.(Prüss-Üstün et al., 2008) In 2012, 742,000 nchuluku-mafu lawa ya fambelanaka na swona ma vangjiwe hi ku pfumaleka ka mati na nkululo. (Prüss-Ustün et al., 2014) vuyelo bya ku pfimba ka khwirhi byi bihe ngopfu eka vana lava vanga ehansi ka malimbe ya 5, naswona I xivangelo lexikulu xa ku fa loku papalatekaka eka ntlawa lowu wamalembe.(UNICEF, 2017)

nkoka swinene wa mati na nkululo wu kandziyisiwile eka tipakani ta nhluvukiso wa gidi ra malimbe 1990-2015 hinkarhi lowu mfikelelo wu andzisiweke swinene. Xikongomelo xa mati yo nwa lama hlayisekeke xi fikeleriwile hi 2010



emahlweni ka siku ro hetelela ra 2015 laha 91% wa vaaki va misava va fikelelaka mati yo nwa lama hlayisekeke, loko ku pimanisiwa na 76% hi 1990.(SSA, 2015a) ku ringanyetiwa leswaku vanhu va 663 wa timiliyoni wa ha pfumala mfikelelo hi 2015, hambiswiritano, naswona xikonomelo xa ku antswisiwa ka nkululo a xi fikeleriwanga. (UNICEF and WHO, 2015) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015-2030 ku tinyiketela eka ajenda ya mati ley inga hetiwangiki, hi xikongomelo xo tiyisisa vulawuri lebyi nga kona na lebyi nga heriki bya matin a nkululo eka hinkwavo.(UN, 2018)

Water is a human rights issue

e Afrika dzonga endzhaku ka xihlawuhlawu, mfumo wu vekile mati tani hi mfanelo ya xisekelo ya ximunhu eka vumbiwa bya 1996, malimbe ya 14 kungasiza ku endlelaka UN declaration hi 2010.(RSA, 1996; UNGA, 2010) The National Water Act of 1998, and the Water Services Act of 1997 a vari exikarhi ka nxaxamelo wa ku ncinca milawu na pholisi ku lulamisa xihlawuhlawu, ku tlakusa mfikelelo wo ringana na ku seketela timasipala ku nyika vukorhokeri, na swona eka yona vulawuri bya ntirhisano na ku ngehenelela ka vaaki swi vekiwé exikarhi.(Beck et al., 2016; RSA, 1997, 1998) ti masipala t teke swiboho swa nawu ku nyika 6000 litres per household per month free of charge, and between 1994 and 2004 there was 15billion ZAR (3billion USD) of government investment in water and sanitation.(van Koppen and Schreiner, 2014) From 1990 to 2015, access increased 98% to 100% and 66% to 81% in urban and rural areas and the MDG targets were met.(SSA, 2015b)

Devolved responsibility?

Kasi eku sunguleni a yi fambisiwa exikarhi,mphakelo wa vukorhokeri na mphakelo wa mati ti hlukisiwile kuya eka mfumo wa miganga na timasipala hi

2003 na hi 2006hi ku landzelelana.(van Koppen and Schreiner, 2014; WSP, 2011) ku vekiwé exikarhi loko ng ana xikongomelo na tiajenda ta nhluvukiso yi rhurhise vutihlamuleri byo hambana eka swiyimo swa miganga, laha a ku langutane ni swipimelo swo tala. Lleswi swi katsa: ku karhateka hi timali, xikweleti, ku tsandzeka ku hlengeleta mali leyi ngehena, vufambisi lebyi kulu na vulawuri byo biha bya timali, neo-patrimonialism, vukungundzwana bya ti tender na ku tirhisiwa ka vuxisi eka ku xava mfumo.(Beresford, 2015; Van Der Mescht and Van Jaarsveld, 2012) timasipala n atona a ti swi kotanga ku hlamusela nhlayo leyikulu yamahungu ya xithekiniki lama rharhanganeke,tisisiteme ta vulawuri bya matirhiselo le vupeladyambu kumbe ya le makaya eka tindhuw tale makaya. (Kanyane, 2014)

Vulawuri bya mati lebyi simekiweke- eka vaaki byi averiwe tiejensi ta vulawuri bya mati (CMAs) ku tlakusa ku ngehenelela ka vaaki na minhlangano ya vahirisi wa mati (WUAs) tani hi mabindzuntirhisano ya vahirhi.(Karodia and Weston, 2001) a ku ri na mintlhontlho hi vuswikoti na kuva erivaleni, hambiswiritano, hi swileriso leswi hlanganisaka na leswi nga hlamuseriwangiki kahle, na vuhlanganisi na swivumbeko leswi simekiweke eka vaaki a swi ri switsongo.(Denby et al., n.d.) kasi ti While CMAs na ti WUAsa ti “endleriwe ku engetela ngehenelela ka vakhomaxiwe ku katsa na miganga na vufambisi bya switirhisiwa swa mati...matshalatshala ama hundzuluxelanga eka ku ngehenelela loku hummelelaka...akuna na vuxaka exikarhi ka swivumbiwa swa vulawuri bya khwalithi ya mati ya rixaka na swivumbeko swa nhluvukiso leswi simekiweke eka vaaki”(Nare et al., 2011) Of the 19 CMAs established nationally, only two were operational in 2015.(Movik et al., 2016)

Swin'we ni ku yisa emahlweni ku aka tiko, mfumo wu amukela vufambisi bya



switirhisiwa swa lebyi hlanganisiweke bya matiko ya misava.(Movik et al., 2016) hi ku famba ka nkarhi, hambiswiritano, IWRM yi sungule ku voniwa tanihi leyi rharhanganeke ku tlula mpimo ni leyi inga ni thekinoloji, ku ringanyeta xiave xa mfumo, hi ku ngari na nyingiso lowu eneleke mongo, na ku honisa ku ringana na ku hungutiwa ka nhundzu.(Volenzo and Odiyo, 2018) leswi swi landzeriwe hi swikombelo ku kongomisiwa hi vuntshwa eka xiyimo eka pholisi, kunghenelela ka maqhinga na ku hlengeteliwa ka switirhisiwa hi ku nghenelela ka vaaki tanihi mhaka leyi hlanganisaka.(Casazza et al., 2016; Merrey, 2008) maqhinga ya vumbirhi ya rixaka ya switirhisiwa swa mati (NWRS2) yi amukela xiave xa mati eka nhluvuko wa vaaki na ikhonomi na ku tinyiketela eka switirhisiwa, vukhorhokeri na ku ringana tanihi swikongomelo swa pholisi.(DWA, 2013)

Hambileswi ku ng ana pholisi ya xivono na milawu na vuvekisi lebyikulu bya mfumo eka switirhisiwa, ku sala endzhaku ka nhlayiso ku hundzuketlontho wa mafambiselo. Hi 2012 ntsengo wa nhlayiso lowu nga hakeriwangiki wu fikelele USD 1.4 wa tibilyoni na swona ku ni swiphemu swa le henhla swa mindyangu (78% in Mpumalanga and 70% in Limpopo) handle ka vukorhokeri bya masungulo ya mphakelo lowu kavanyetiweke hikwalaho ka switirhisiwa leswi nga tirhiki, ku hlayisiwa loku ng ariki kahle na mati lama ng ariki na nchumu kambe lama nga ennelangiki eka swihlovo.(Sershen et al., 2016; van Koppen and Schreiner, 2014) namuntlha kwalomu ka 5 wa timilyoni ta ma Afrika-Dzonga lava tshamaka ngopfu etindhawini ta le makaya a va na mfikelelo wo tshembheka eka mati yo nwa.(SSA, 2016)

Ku durha ka vanhu ni ka vaaki l ku kulu. Ku engeteleka eka ndzhwalo wa ku fa loku papalatekaka na mavabyi lama hlamuseriweke laha henhla, tidyondzo ti kumile ku tlakuka ka makhombo ya vulema bya miri hikwalaho ka ku rhwala mati, ndzhwalo lowu rhwaliweke hi

Ndlela ley inga ringaniki hi vavasati na vana.(Bisung and Elliott, 2017; Geere et al., 2018) tingana ni ku karhateka ka mintlhavo swi fambisana na ku pfumaleka ka matin a ku karhateka ka munhu hi xiyexe swi nga herisa ntirhisano wa vaaki na vuswikoti byo nghenelela eka vaaki. (Bulled, 2017; Harris et al., 2018) ku kombisa ku vilela ka mphakelo wa vukorhokeri na konak u andzile swinene naswona ku fambbelanisiwile na ku hlanganisiwa ka vununa bya madzolonga na xiphico xa vuyimeribya vaaki eka mfumo wa migang. (Chikulo, 2016; Langa and Kiguwa, 2013; Twala, 2014)

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The research is supported by the Health Systems Research Initiative from Department for International Development (DFID)/ Medical Research Council (MRC)/ Wellcome Trust/ Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) (MR/N005597/1, MR/P014844/1)