TAKING ACTION TO MAKE LIFE MORE SUSTAINABLE FOR MY FAMILY

There are four main concepts that the groups learn at NaDEET Centre. They are Sustainable Living, Biodiversity, Adaptation and Taking Action. All of these concepts are important for protecting the environment however if you do not take action at the end of the day, they all seem meaningless. Therefore to put into practice what you preach will make you a better preacher. I am coming from a middle class family consisting of twelve members. Out of the twelve members, my uncle and mom are the main breadwinners. There are 3 adults and 3 young school-going children who permanently live with them. During the holiday times, the rest of the family including myself also come to stay at my mother and uncle’s home.

The water usage at our home is very high mainly because no one wants to implement measures of saving water. At the month’s end, the water bill is high and only the two breadwinners, who of course also contribute to the high usage, feel the pressure. The money used for paying the water could be invested somewhere else. Therefore, I have decided to go home and implement these water saving measures. I will bring across to my family how much water is used for different activities. For example, how much water we use for flushing the toilet, washing dishes and bathing. Then I will ask them to start thinking of whether they would rather be sitting without food or saving more money by not wasting water to have enough to eat. I will tell my uncle to compare the water prices from before and after I have talked about it with them. I am going to take action to help my family with the knowledge and skills I gained from NaDEET Centre.

Michaella Phemelo
KIDS IN ARANOS CLEAN UP

In April this year, the grades 6 and 7 from Aranos Primary School participated in the NaDEET Centre programme. The school is a role model for all Namibian schools as it is racially integrated and continues to promote high standards of education. During their visit to NaDEET, the children decided to apply some of their new gained knowledge back in their home community. After much debate between the learners, it was decided to address the litter problem in their town. Aranos Primary School lies on top of a hill overlooking the small town in eastern Namibia. Between the main street and the school is an undeveloped area with a small riverbed and many bushes. Unfortunately, this area is polluted with all sorts of rubbish accumulated over many years that is deposited by all local residents. The learners therefore wanted to begin to address this on-going problem.

The grade 6 and 7 class decided to organise a clean-up campaign together with a drama performance to highlight the importance of a clean and healthy environment. They invited all the other grade 6 and 7 learners from the three other neighbouring schools. Although it was a very windy day, the learners managed to collect more than 20 large rubbish bags. The rubbish was immediately sorted into recyclables and non-recyclables. The drama performance was also well liked by all learners.

Viktoria Keding

SOLAR COOKING’S UPHILL STRUGGLE

In the last issue of the Golden Mole, I briefly reported on my In-Service Training project “The Perception and Acceptance of Alternative Energy Sources for Cooking”. Now that it is complete, here are some of the conclusions that I made from my project.

In this project, I interviewed a total of fifty-three people of which 57% were male. Of these 53 people 55% are from rural areas and 45% from urban areas. The rural participants have shown to be more positive about the usage of these alternative energy sources than the urban participants. Alternative energy sources however will take very long to be implemented by the Namibian communities. This is due to certain factors such as beliefs, high cost, weather conditions, time management and lack of awareness. Of these the main factor preventing implementation is that people only concentrate on the high initial cost and do not consider the low running cost of these alternative technologies. We must therefore make alternative energy sources a top priority rather than only as an option. It should not be the energy source for rural people only because firewood, gas and electricity are all harmful to the environment at some stage. Some pollution is just more visible to the user than others. Most participants at NaDEET Centre do not know where and how electricity is produced (i.e. coal-burning) and therefore do not think it is a problem. My project however did show that participants enjoyed solar cooking and were open to learning how to do it. Perhaps then education is an effective way to influence each other and switch to alternative technologies without a problem. We have the sun as a free natural resource so why not make use of it. Alternative energy sources are the best way to save the environment, money and to keep the ecosystem healthy.

Michaella Phemelo

Written by: Gabriella Olynn, Grade 12, Suiderlig H. S.
IF WE PAID FOR WATER WHAT WE PAY FOR PETROL...

As an environmental educator, I often shake my head when I hear people complain about rising petrol prices worldwide. Unfortunately I live in a place where I also rely on my non-environmentally-friendly vehicle, but I am fully aware and prepared to pay for the Earth’s natural resources as they are a gift to us. (I of course dream of driving a solar-powered car!) At NaDEET Centre, participants are encouraged to investigate all natural resource consumption. As we live in one of the driest countries in the world, the focal point is water.

During the environmental education programme, learners complete a variety of activities about water including water cycle experiments, a water audit and 24-hour water monitoring. The aim of the activities is for participants to discover which daily activities use the most water and how this consumption can be reduced. It is important for participants to not cut out activities as a means to reduce water use, but rather they are to learn water saving techniques that can realistically be applied at home.

WATER AUDIT

The water audit is an important introductory activity. It allows the learners to first discover how much water is used for each activity. The activities that they measure at NaDEET are: drinking, brushing teeth, washing hands, bathing, cooking and washing dishes. Other activities that are normally done at home are also discussed including watering plants, washing clothes, mopping the floor, swimming pools and flushing the toilet (NaDEET has long-drop toilets). Once the water audit has been completed, a 24 hour water monitoring can begin.

24 HOUR WATER MONITORING

During a normal programme, there is time to complete two full days of water monitoring. Each participant has their own “Sustainable Living Journal” in which information is recorded including the 24 hour water count. At NaDEET Centre access to water is in two different places, the showers and the kitchen. Each shower has its own small water tank and the kitchen tap has a water metre attached to it. Learners therefore measure the amount of water used in the shower water tanks and record the water metre reading every 24 hours.

The overall average per person for all visiting groups in 2004 for the first day was 13,25 litres. On the second day, it was reduced to 11,26 litres. This amount of water includes all water used throughout the whole day (ie, bathing, washing dishes, cooking, drinking) Considering that a flush toilet uses between 9-14 litres per flush, this is a job well done. As a group we discuss what we can do to use less water for each activity. Examples that participants give include turning off the tap when it is not needed during bathing and brushing teeth and reusing water for plants and trees.

So, returning to water and petrol prices. In Namibia, prices per litre of petrol and water are approximately N$4 and N$0.005 respectively. The 11,26 litres of water used on average at NaDEET therefore only costs 5 cents. If it were petrol however it would cost N$45.04. Considering that only 3% of the Earth’s water is fresh of which 2% is frozen, we should perhaps reevaluate the monetary value we put on water.

Viktoria Keding

THE MOLE FILE

Fact No. 9
“The Food Chain”

At the base of the Namib food chain lies detritus (dead plant and insect material) which contains energy and nutrients. Thanks to the Tenebrionid beetles and larvae (Tok Tokkies) and fishmoths who survive on detritus, this valuable energy is not lost. The Golden Mole eats Tenebrionid larvae, termites and small reptiles that have fed on the detritus.
**INDIVIDUALS** (in alphabetical order)

- Christiane and Marianne Berker
- Marie Bennett
- Erica Benz
- Fabienne Bouzendorf
- Jean-Marc and Brigitte Beuricot
- Pat Bonser
- Jürgen and Dorothé Klein
- Karl Wolf Dietrich
- Dieter and Marianne Djuchem
- Burkhard and Ingrid Dobiey
- Heinz and Ursel Düser
- Mr and Mrs Facon
- German Evangelical Lutheran Church Choir
- Nick Gibbons
- Peter Graef and Daniela Amrein
- Gottfried Graf
- Gisela Grenels
- Bruno & Isabelle Panabieres
- Wulf and Renate Paulick
- Caia Petersen
- Christiane and Marianne Berker
- Bruno & Isabelle Panabieres
- Wulf and Renate Paulick
- Caia Petersen
- John and June Newman
- Simon Newman
- Gertrud Paulick
- Clive Perkins
- Annegret Sander
- Horst Schmidt
- Francois Tomas
- Eric Tournaire
- Hans and Regina Trapp
- Briony Turner
- Manfred and Irmgard Viol
- Bianca von Lieres
- Claudia and Stephan Wiegand

**ORGANISATIONS** (in alphabetical order)

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- NamibRand Conservation Foundation
- NamibRand Nature Reserve
- PG Glass
- Radio Electronic
- SADC/ Regional EE Programme
- Solar Age Namibia
- Sossussvlei Mountain Lodge
- Sparkasse Rosenheim
- Struik Publishers
- UNESCO Community Association-Paris
- Valco Pipes Co.
- Vulture Study Group

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- Kaufmann and Berenice Killick
- Dieter and Susi Leis
- Hans and Uli Leis
- Achim and Ursi Lenssen
- Peter Lochner
- Ekkehard and Dorothee Lux
- Chantal Massing
- Ilse Meyer
- Calum Murray

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