**Clean Drinking Water to Families in Chokwe the District of Chokwe in Gaza Province**

**End Evaluation Report**

**Preamble.**

ChildFund Mozambique in collaboration with HelpAge has been implementing a Water and Sanitation project in Chokwe district in Gaza province funded by P&G Company from the United States of America. The project is titled “Clean Drinking Water to Families in Chokwe in Gaza Province” and has an overall goal of providing immediate support to people in communities affected by floods in the district of Chokwe through increased access and use of safe drinking water. To meet this goal, the project has the following objective:

“Increased access to safe/clean drinking water for 122,579 people within the district of Chokwe”

Major Activities:

1. Training of 23,727 household members (1 per family) on the dangers of water contamination and the in-home water treatment supplies usage.
2. Distribution of the in-home water treatment supplies to 23,727 households.

While this project was meant to address problems which arose due to floods, it is generally understood that the project has to continue as it is evident the water problem is not only an emergency problem but a permanent problem in the district; the majority of the population do not have access to clean and safe drinking water.

**Justification**

Access to clean and safe drinking water has been a concern for communities in the district for a long time. Recent floods have exacerbated the problem by inundating crops, sewage systems and toilet facilities resulting in concerns about crop loss, contaminated drinking water and other problems. The project has been distributing to the communities in Chokwe district an efficient and reliable water purification product and methodology for ensuring that their drinking water is safe.

**End of Project Evaluation Survey**

Recently ChildFund in coordination with its partner HelpAge conducted a survey to evaluate the project and assess the impact that the project has brought to the communities of Chokwe.

The survey was aimed at following up on the findings of the baseline survey conducted last year before the commencement of the project. The same questionnaire used during the baseline survey was used to verify if in fact there were some changes in the findings of the baseline survey with the following questions.

1. Where did you fetch potable water the last time?
2. What is the main source of potable water for this family?
3. How would you describe the water you fetched today?
4. Do you treat your water for consumption? How? If NO why?
5. How long do you take to and from where you fetch water? How long is it to and from where you fetch water?

**Sample Population**

Data was collected from 2600 households (1 person per household) which is over 10% of the total number of households who benefited from the project.

**Findings**

1. Of the 2600 respondents of the survey only 1239 have access to piped water representing 47.56 %, 770 respondents fetch their water from boreholes representing 29.62 %. These are the sources which can be described as the best sources of water; however the same need to be treated as they are not safe. These two sources combined account for 77.18%. At the time of baseline these 2 sources of water contributed to about 80%; hence the variance is not significant.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Answer | Recent Source of Water | | | |
| Base Line | | End of Project | |
| Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Open Weill | 50 | 1.94 | 225 | 8.65 |
| Protected Well | 34 | 1.32 | 27 | 1.04 |
| Borehole | 1095 | 42.57 | 770 | 29.62 |
| Protected Spring | 83 | 3.23 | 0 | - |
| Unprotected Spring | 212 | 8.24 | 63 | 2.42 |
| Piped Supply | 966 | 37.56 | 1239 | 47.65 |
| Other sources | 132 | 5.13 | 276 | 10.62 |
|  | 2572 |  | 2600 |  |

1. The percentages in the table above reflect the recent sources of water however these sources are not permanent. Only 808 respondents representing 31 % have permanent access to piped water on their compounds while 19 % fetch piped water from public kiosks and 32 % have permanent access to boreholes. Comparing this data with the baseline values in respect of permanent water sources there has been an improvement in access to potable water, however this water needs to be treated.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Answer | Principal Source of Water | | | |
| Base Line | | End of Project | |
| Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Piped water in the house/compound | 773 | 30.05 | 808 | 31.08 |
| Piped water from a public kiosk | 88 | 3.42 | 501 | 19.27 |
| Borehole | 933 | 36.28 | 844 | 32.46 |
| Protected Spring | 16 | 0.62 | 4 | 0.15 |
| Unprotected spring / well | 90 | 3.50 | 187 | 7.19 |
| River, pond, lake dam | 473 | 18.39 | 252 | 9.69 |
| Rain water | - | 0.00 | 0 | - |
| Other sources | 199 | 7.74 | 101 | 3.88 |
|  | 2,572 |  | 2600 |  |

1. Evidently those who fetched water from piped water sources and boreholes described their water as being clear corresponding 65.96 % and 28.73 % of the population used water described as slightly dirty and 6.96% described the water as very dirty. There has been some change in knowledge as to how the community describes water as a result of community sensitization by the project. At baseline apparently the community was less aware of how to describe their water.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Answer | Description of Water | | | |
| Baseline | | End of Project | |
| Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Clear | 1,769 | 68.78 | 1715 | 65.96 |
| Slightly cloudy / dirty | 509 | 19.79 | 747 | 28.73 |
| Very cloudy / dirty | 276 | 10.73 | 181 | 6.96 |
| Other | 18 | 0.70 | 2 | 0.08 |
|  | 2,572 |  | 2600 |  |

1. Despite the fact that over 35 % of the population consumes dirty water and this fact is known to them only about 10 % treated the water for consumption during the baseline. Currently over 90 % of the respondents treat their water using water purifier, 59% boil their water and over 86% filter water using a cloth. In line with the project concept paper water treatment is considered to be complete after filtering it with the white cloth, in this case there is a significant change in behavior brought about by the project. At baseline about 90% did not treat their water and that has reduced to almost zero which is a good result

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Answer | Water Treatment | | | |
| Base Line | | End of Project | |
| Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Boil water | 75 | 2.92 | 1540 | 59.23 |
| Add water purifier | 95 | 3.69 | 2375 | 91.35 |
| Filter water using a cloth | 13 | 0.51 | 2260 | 86.92 |
| Use water filter (ceramic, clay) | 3 | 0.12 | 113 | 4.35 |
| Water left in the sun to settle | 78 | 3.03 | 2 | 0.08 |
| Other (specify) | 13 | 0.51 | 93 | 3.58 |
| Do nothing | 2,295 | 89.23 | 8 | 0.31 |
|  | 2,572 |  | 2600 |  |

1. **Distance and Time**

Except for those who have piped water on their compounds it is clear that the communities walk long distances and take a long time in fetching water. On average they walk 890 meters to and from the water source and take about 40 minutes generally women and children are the ones involved in this work which is very tiresome.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Distance & Time Taken | | | |
| Base Line | | End of project | |
| Av. Distance | Av. Time | Distance | Time |
| 1.95 Km | 2.14 H | 890.57 M | 40 Minutes |
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**Conclusions**

About 90 % of the respondents at baseline did not treat their water either because they did not know how to treat the water or they did not have the purification equipment and materials. Over 30 % of the respondents fetched their water from unprotected sources and the water was not suitable for human consumption. Through community sensitization meetings and distribution of water purification products the situation has been reversed; over 90% of the respondents treat their water using the water purifier, cloth or by boiling the water when they do not have the materials. It is evident from information gathered from the District Health Office that the occurrence of water borne diseases has reduced comparing the first 9 months of 2014 to the same period of 2013. The communities through the community leaders are optimistic that if the project could continue this trend would lead to “healthy and secure children”.