

### **III. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA FOR CHIBOLYA**

#### **3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

There were 419 households studied in zones 4 and 5 of Chibolya. The respondents were heads of household. In the married households, either husband or wife were considered head for the purpose of conducting the interview, depending on who was available at the time of conducting the interview for the study.

##### **3.1.1 Distribution by sex**

Three-quarters (76.6%) of the respondents were women, just like in Bauleni. This was mainly because most men were out for either employment or other business during data collection while most women were housewives staying at home. The actual composition of the population, however, included equal number of men and women residents in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5.

##### **3.1.2 Distribution by age**

More than half (55.7%) of the heads of household were young people aged between 20 and 34. Three-quarters (75.2%) of the households were headed by young people aged up to forty years of age. Only 16.9% of the households were headed by people older than 45 years, while 8.8% were headed by people younger than 20 years. The composition of population in Chibolya was slightly older than that of Bauleni, however, both populations reflected the national age distribution which makes Zambia in general a youthful nation. The main reason why Chibolya had an older population was that it was an older settlement than Bauleni.

### Graph 31: Age of heads of household

Percent of households by age of their head

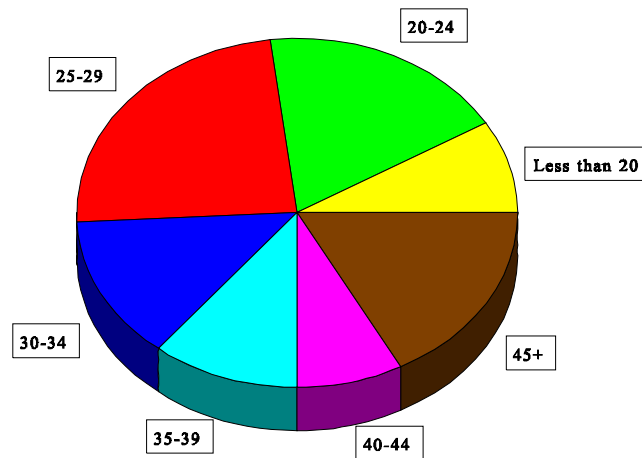


Table 52 Distribution by Age

Age group	Number of households	Percent of households	Cumulative percent
Less than 20 years	37	8.8	8.8
20-24 years	77	18.4	27.2
25-29 years	100	23.9	51.1
30-34 years	56	13.4	64.4
35-39 years	45	10.7	75.2
40-44 years	33	7.9	83.1
45 + years	71	16.9	100.0
Total	419	100.0	

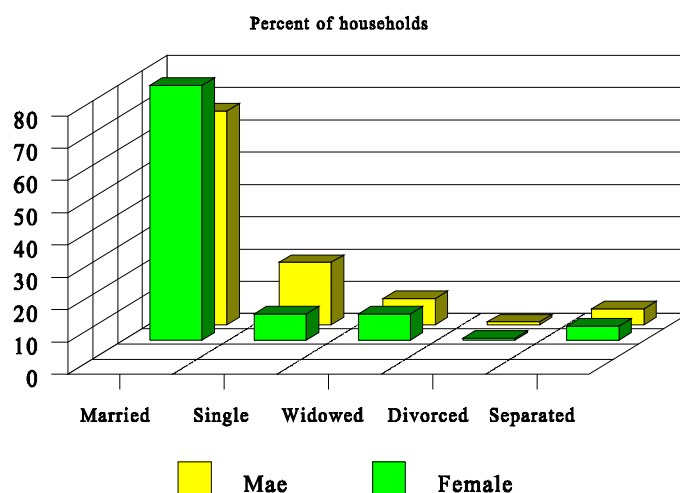
Source: Field data

#### 3.1.3 Marital Status

Three-quarters (75.9%) of the heads of households in the study were married, with only 24% being single, widowed, divorced or separated. This distribution in terms of married heads of household was slightly lower than that of Bauleni which had 84.8% married and 15.2% single, widowed, divorced or separated heads of household, respectively.

Comparison between male and female heads of household showed a significantly higher percentage of female heads of household being married (78.8%), as compared to only 66.3% of the male heads of household. On the other hand, there was a much higher percent of single male heads of household (19.4%) compared to only 8.1% of single female heads of household. This observed distribution of marital status of heads of household by their gender was different from the one found in Bauleni but again reflected the fact that Chibolya because of its location near the city centre, was attracting more newcomers who were mainly single men in search of better conditions of life.

**Graph 32: Marital status**



**Table 53 Marital status of heads of household, by gender**

Marital status	Male		Female		Total	
	N of hlds	% of hlds	N of hlds	% of hlds	N of hlds	% of hlds
Married	65	66.3	253	78.8	318	75.9
Single	19	19.4	26	8.1	45	10.7
Widowed	8	8.2	26	8.1	34	8.1
Divorced	1	1.0	2	0.6	19	4.5
Separated	5	5.1	14	4.4	3	0.7
Total	98	100.0	321	100.0	419	100.0

Source: Field data

#### 3.1.4 Years lived in Chibolya Compound

Slightly more than half (52.3%) of heads of household in the sample had lived in Chibolya for more than 5 years. One-third (32.7%) of the respondents had lived in the compound for a period between 1 and 5 years, while 14.6% were newcomers and had lived there for less than one year.

**Graph 33: Years lived in Chibolya compound**

Percent of households by years in compound



**Table 54 Years lived in Chibolya compound**

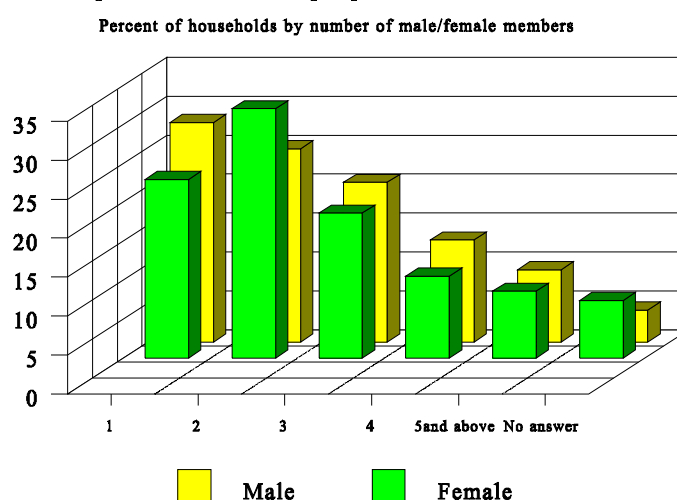
Number of years	Number of households	Percent of households	Cumulative percent
Less than a year	61	14.6	14.6
1 - 5 years	137	32.7	47.3
More than 5 years	219	52.3	99.5
No answer	2	0.5	100.0
Total	419	100.0	

Source: Field data

### 3.1.5 Number of people living in same household

About three-quarters (73.5%) of the households in the study had 1 to 3 male members and/or 1 to 3 female members, while almost a quarter (22.4%) had 4 or more male members, as compared to about one-fifth (19.1%) which had 4 or more female members living in the same household. Distribution of male and female members per household was, therefore, found to be about the same.

**Graph 34: Number of people in same household**



**Table 55 Number of people living in same household**

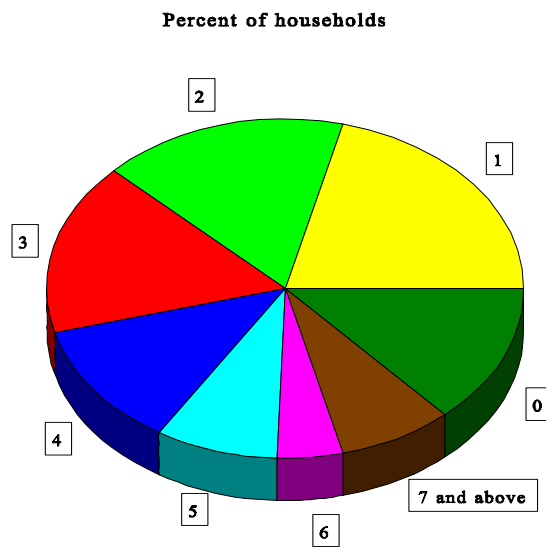
Number of people in the household	Number of households		Percent of households	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	118	96	28.2	22.9
2	104	134	24.8	32.0
3	86	78	20.5	18.6
4	55	44	13.1	10.5
5 and above	39	36	9.3	8.6
No answer	17	31	4.1	7.4
Total	419	419	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

### 3.1.6 Number of children in household

The most prevailing pattern regarding number of children per household identified in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5, was one child per household (21.2%) followed closely by having 2 and 3 children in a household (16.5%). This finding agrees with the age composition of the respondents heads of households which implied young families still in child-bearing stage. About three-quarters (74.5%) of the households were found to have 2 to 5 children while 12.4% of the households had 6 and above children.

**Graph 35: Number of children in household**



**Table 56 Number of children in household**

Number of children	Number of households	Percent of households	Cumulative percent
1	89	21.2	21.2
2	70	16.7	37.9
3	69	16.5	54.4
4	50	11.9	66.3
5	34	8.1	74.5
6	19	4.5	79.0
7 and above	33	7.9	86.9
0	55	13.1	
Total	419	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

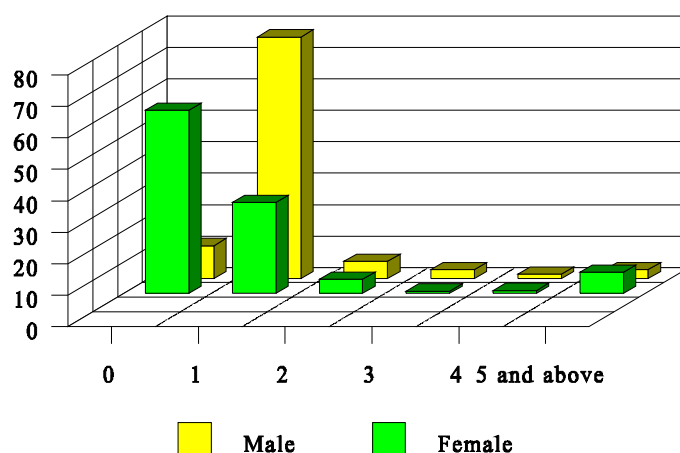
## **3.2 ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

### **3.2.1 Income-earning family members**

The study found that in three-quarters (76.8%) of the households there was at least one male member in each household who was earning income and only in one-quarter of the households (28.9%) was there one female member per household earning income. In most of the households (58.2%) there was no income-earning female member, as compared to only 10.5% of the households which had no income-earning male member.

**Graph 36: Income earning family members**

Percent of households by number of income-earning members



**Table 57 Income-earning family members**

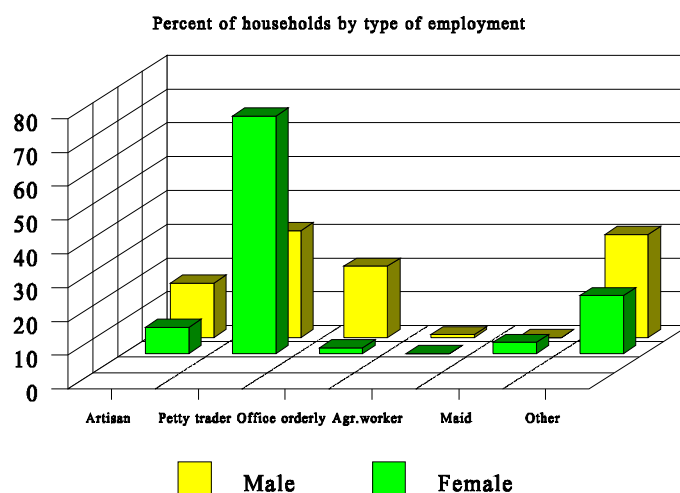
Number of family members	Number of households		Percent of households	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	44	244	10.5	58.2
1	322	121	76.8	28.9
2	23	19	5.5	4.5
3	12	3	2.9	0.7
4	6	4	1.4	1.0
5 and above	12	28	2.9	6.7
Total	419	419	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

### 3.2.2 Type of employment of family members

The main employment type identified for male household members in Chibolya was petty trading, accounting for one-third (31.6%) of all male members' employment, followed by employment as an office orderly which accounted for almost one-quarter (21.1%) of all male members' employment. In comparison, three-quarters (70.2%) of all female members' employment was in petty trading and there was no other significant type of employment for the female family members in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5.

**Graph 37: Type of employment**



**Table 58 Employment type of family members**

Employment type	Number of households		Percent of households	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Petty trader	114	127	31.6	70.2
Office orderly	76	3	21.1	1.7
Artisan	58	14	16.1	7.7
Agriculture worker	3	0	0.8	0.0
Maid	0	6	0.0	3.3
Other	110	31	30.5	17.1
Total	361	181	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

### 3.2.3 Number of unemployed family members

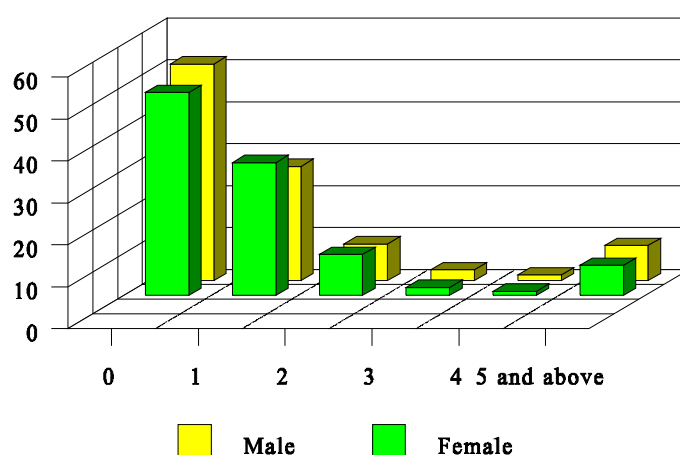
Slightly more than one-quarter (27.2%) of the households had at least one unemployed male member, as compared to about one-third (31.7%) of the households that had at least one unemployed female member. Slightly more than half (51.6%) of the households indicated that they had no unemployed male members, and a slightly lower percentage (48.4%) of households indicated that they had no unemployed female members.

Overall, the study found the number of unemployed females in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 to be slightly higher than that of the unemployed males. It should be pointed out here, however, that employment referred to both formal and informal sectors. One could, therefore, be formally unemployed but employed in the informal sector.



**Graph 38: Unemployed family members**

Percent of households by number of unemployed members



**Table 59 Unemployed family members**

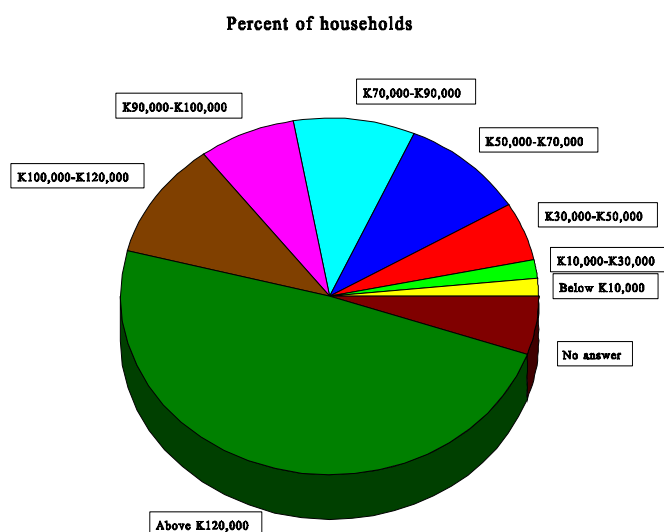
Number of family members	Number of households		Percent of households	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	216	203	51.6	48.4
1	114	133	27.2	31.7
2	37	41	8.8	9.8
3	11	8	2.6	1.9
4	6	4	1.4	1.0
5 and above	35	30	8.4	7.2
Total	419	419	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

### 3.2.4 Household monthly income

About half (48.7%) of the respondents had an income of above K120,000 while 3.4% had almost no income (K30,000 or below). Slightly less than half of the households (42.6%) had an income between K30,000 and K120,000, that is, their family income was less than half the minimum national standard monthly income of K240,000 for a family of six in Zambia in 1999.

**Graph 39: Household monthly income**



**Table 60 Household monthly income by marital status of head of household**

Income in thousand kwacha	Marital status of male heads, % of households					Marital status of female heads, % of households					Total
	Married	Single	Widowed	Separated	Divorced	Married	Single	Widowed	Separated	Divorced	
Below 10	1.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.7
10-30	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	8.7	0.0	8.3	1.7
30-50	11.1	10.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	2.9	8.7	17.4	0.0	0.0	5.5
50-70	11.1	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	21.7	50.0	41.7	9.5
70-90	11.2	0.0	12.5	0.0	40.0	9.1	21.7	8.7	0.0	8.3	9.5
90-100	3.2	5.3	12.5	0.0	20.0	10.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4
100-120	11.1	5.3	25.0	100.0	0.0	10.8	13.0	4.3	50.0	25.0	10.7
Above 120	50.8	57.9	37.5	0.0	40.0	56.4	43.5	34.8	0.0	16.7	48.7
No answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

As shown in the table above, and similar to the pattern observed in Bauleni, the study found that it was more likely for households headed by single men than households headed by married, widowed, separated or divorced men to be in the lowest categories of monthly income as one-third (31.6%) of households headed by single men had monthly income of less than K70,000. This could be explained by the fact that single men were likely to be new-comers in the compound, very young and/or orphaned. Similarly, it was more likely for households headed by widowed, separated or divorced females to be in the lowest categories of monthly income as half of those households were earning less than K70,000 per month.

### 3.2.5 Household monthly expenditure on basic needs

**Mealie Meal:** Only a quarter of the households (23.2%) had an expenditure of K30,000 to K50,000 per month for mealie meal, the minimum amount needed for a normal consumption of mealie meal twice daily in a household of 6 members. Most of the households (60.9%) spent between K10,000 and K30,000 on mealie meal, and only one-eighth (14.1%) of the households in the study spent on mealie meal more than the minimum required amount of money.

**Other foods (i.e., meat, chicken, vegetables, etc.):** Only one eighth (11.7%) of the households spent above K120,000 monthly, an amount that safeguarded daily consumption of the basic nutritional items such as meat, chicken, fish or vegetables, and some consumption of milk and sugar, and two meals per day, in addition to breakfast. More than half (53%) of the households, however, spent enough only to provide for one meal per day -in addition to a breakfast of porridge- of meat, chicken, fish, beans or vegetables and oil, while one-third (32.7%) were found to be severely under-nourished with expenditure of K30,000 or less which meant only one meal per day consisting of beans or kapenta (small dry fish) or vegetables.

**Rent:** Half of the households (50.8%) spent K10,000 to K30,000 on their house monthly rent, an expenditure that could provide the family with one or two rooms without electricity but with concrete floor and plastered. Slightly more than one-eighth (15.8%) of the households paid between K30,000 and K50,000 on monthly rent which could provide them with two rooms with electricity or three rooms without electricity. It needs to be noted that most heads of household were found to be married and with dependents, which required the use of three rooms for proper accommodation of the family. About 2% of the households were spending below K10,000 for monthly rent, an amount that could provide them with a mud-structure of one room. Finally, one-quarter (26.7%) of the households did not have any expenditure on rent.

**Education:** A quarter (26%) of the households indicated an expenditure of K30,000 or less, which given the standard expenditures on education in Lusaka in terms of fees and other requirements, could pay for the education of up to three children in the family. An additional 15.6% of the households paid between K30,000 and K120,000 monthly on children's education, while more than half of the households (55.6%) had no expenditure on education, a percentage consisting of 46.5% of the families with no school-aged children and families which did not send some of the school-aged children to school.

**Health:** Slightly more than one-third (38.9%) of the households indicated a monthly medical expenditure of less than K10,000, which however, could have afforded a

family of six registration on the national medical insurance scheme. The majority of the households (44.9%), however, had no monthly expenditure on medical fees.

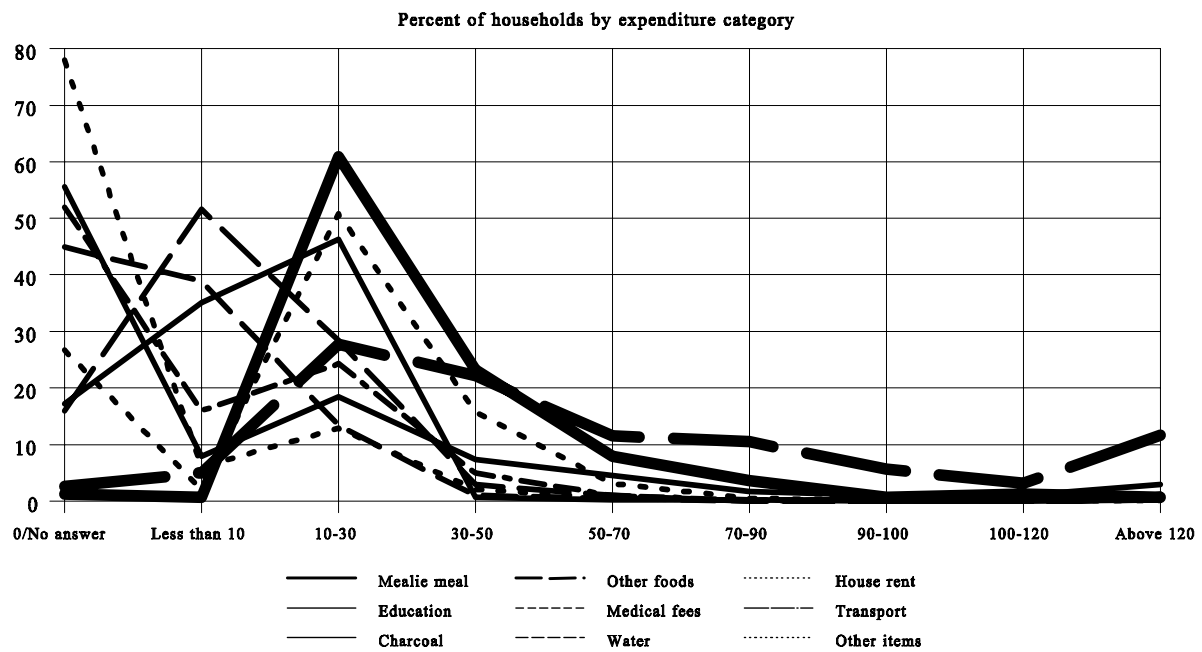
**Transport:** Half of the households (52%) in Chibolya indicated no expenditure for transport, a finding easily explained by the proximity of Chibolya to the town centre. However, about forty percent (40.3%) spent up to K30,000 monthly on transport expenditure, most probably for business errands and commuting to work.

**Charcoal:** One-third (35.1%) of the households spent less than K10,000 monthly on charcoal, an expenditure that could provide the family with no more than cooking one meal daily. An additional 46.3% of the households spent between K10,000 and K30,000 daily, which could provide them with one or two 90-kg bags of charcoal with which the family could cook up to two meals daily. Finally, more than one-eighth (17.2%) of the households had no expenditure on charcoal but used electricity as the source of energy at home.

**Water:** Most (51.6%) of the households spent below K10,000 a month on water drawn from a tap, while more than a quarter (28.4%) of the households spent between K10,000 and K30,000 for water usually from their private tap.

**Other items:** Three-quarters (78%) of the households did not spend any money on anything other than the above absolutely necessary expenditures on a regular monthly basis. Such expenditures would have included clothes, household items and furniture, and entertainment which could not have been afforded by the households on a regular basis. Less than a quarter (21%) of the households spent K50,000 or below per month on such expenditures.

**Graph 40: Household monthly expenditure on basic needs**



**Table 61 Household monthly expenditure on basic needs**

Expenditure category	Percent of households								
	Mealie meal	Other foods	House rent	Education	Medical fees	Transport	Charcoal	Water	Other items
0 / No answer	1.2	2.6	26.7	55.6	44.9	52.0	17.2	16.0	78.0
Below K10,000	0.7	5.0	2.1	7.6	38.9	16.0	35.1	51.6	6.0
K10,001-K30,000	60.9	27.7	50.8	18.4	13.4	24.3	46.3	28.4	12.9
K30,001-K50,000	23.2	22.2	15.8	7.4	1.0	5.0	0.7	2.9	2.1
K50,001-K70,000	7.9	11.5	3.1	4.5	0.5	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5
K70,001-K90,000	3.6	10.5	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
K90,001-K100,000	0.7	5.7	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
K100,000-K120,000	1.2	3.1	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Above K120,000	0.7	11.7	0.2	2.9	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

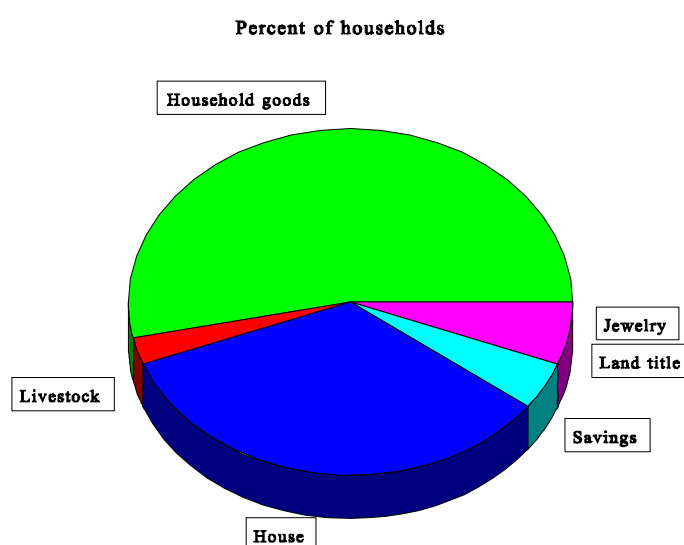
As the graph above shows and in a similar pattern with Bauleni, households in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 tended to spend between K10,000 and K30,000 monthly for the most critical items of mealie meal, rent, charcoal, education and transport; between K10,000 and K50,000 on other foods; and below K10,000 for medical fees

and water. About half of the households were spending in this pattern, indicating a mainstream total monthly expenditure for basic needs of K220,000 which agreed with the earlier finding that 48.7% of the households had a monthly income exceeding K120,000. This also indicated that the remaining half of the households could not adequately cover their basic needs, a situation better than the one found in Bauleni's zones 8 and 13 where two-thirds of the households could not afford their basic expenditures.

### 3.2.6 Assets/property owned by household

The most common assets declared by the majority of the households (53.2%) were household items. One-third (34.1%) of the households owned one or more houses, while small percentages owned land titles (usually occupancy certificates) and savings (5.7% and 4.3%, respectively).

**Graph 41: Assets owned by household**



**Table 62 Assets/property owned by household**

Type of asset/property	Frequency	Percent
Household goods/furniture	223	53.2
House	143	34.1
Land title/certificate	24	5.7
Savings	18	4.3
Livestock	10	2.4
Jewelry	1	0.2
Total	419	100.0

Source: Field data

### 3.2.7 Renting or owning household house

The majority (70.4%) of the households in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 did not own the house they were living in but were renting it. This was a big contrast to Bauleni's zones 8 and 13 where 52% of the households owned their house and only 44.4% were renting. In Chibolya's zones 4 and 5, only about a quarter (26.5%) owned the house they lived in. This situation could be explained by the compound's proximity to the city centre and the scarcity of free land for building.

**Table 63 House ownership**

Type of status	Frequency	Percent
Rent	295	70.4
Own	111	26.5
Kept by family	6	1.4
Other	3	0.7
No answer	3	1.0
Total	419	100.0

Source: Field data

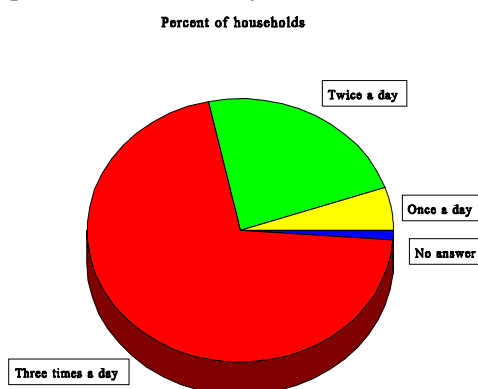
### 3.2.8 Owing a debt

Slightly more than one-third (37.2%) of the households in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 (lower than that of Bauleni's zones 8 and 13) indicated that they had a debt. About three-quarters (71.6%) of these debts were from friends or relatives and only 11.6% were from usurers, while 5.2% were outstanding payments for purchases of goods or services. Debts owed by the households in Chibolya were basically part of the informal credit scheme of *kaloba* which was described earlier in Bauleni section.

### 3.2.9 Household daily intake of meals

Most households (70.6%) indicated a daily intake of three meals, while about a quarter (22.9%) of the households indicated a daily intake of two meals. The prevailing daily intake of 3 meals was, however, not supported by data in Table 61 which indicated, at best, a daily consumption of two meals for about half of the households. The explanation of the discrepancy could lie, as in Bauleni, in the quantity and quality of those meals which could consist of something as little as a bun or mealie-meal porridge cooked only with salt or seasonal fruit. A cooked meal, on the other hand, would rarely comprise more than one item apart from mealie meal and often it was a vegetarian meal. When the household consumed chicken, meat or fish it was only in small amounts, so that a small budget could stretch, with careful planning, to cover all the monthly expenditures.

**Graph 42: Household daily intake of meals**



**Table 64 Household daily intake of meals**

Intake of meals	Frequency	Percent
Once a day	23	5.5
Twice a day	96	22.9
Three times a day	296	70.6
No answer	4	1.0
Total	419	100.0

Source: Field data

### 3.2.10 Household consumption of basic food items per week

The study found that Chibolya households in zones 4 and 5 generally had nshima twice a day (87.1% of the households), and cooking oil, vegetables and sugar daily (74.5%, 67.5% and 80.6%, respectively). About one-quarter (23.2%) of the households consumed milk daily; 48.9% consumed meat and chicken one to two times a week; 31.5% consumed eggs one to two times per week while 30.8% and 26.2% had fish and fruits one to two times a week, respectively. As noted above, the quantity of these items, like the frequency of some of them, was inadequate to satisfy.

**Table 65 Household consumption of basic food items per week**

Intake/ week	Number of households								
	Milk	Meat, chicken	Eggs	Fish	Fruit	Nshima	Cooking oil	Sugar	Vegtbles
0	23.4	12.4	23.8	2.2	22.9	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.6
1	15.3	26.5	18.9	16.2	13.1	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.2
2	11.5	22.4	12.6	14.6	13.1	0.2	1.4	1.4	2.1
3	9.3	17.7	14.6	18.4	7.6	0.0	2.9	3.8	3.6
4	5.0	4.1	4.5	13.6	3.8	0.7	1.7	1.9	2.1
5	2.1	2.1	2.1	11.0	1.4	0.0	3.1	2.1	1.9
6	0.2	2.4	0.2	4.1	1.2	0.2	1.7	1.0	1.0
7	23.2	5.5	11.7	14.8	21.1	6.3	74.5	80.6	67.5
14	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	2.1	87.1	9.5	1.9	10.0
N/anwr	9.8	6.7	11.5	4.5	13.4	4.1	4.3	4.8	8.8
Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data



### 3.2.11 Access to and control of household economy

In the majority (55.6%) of the households in Chibolya, the husband head of the household had access to the household economy, as compared to 22.7% of the households where both husband and wife had access. Access to a household economy basically meant earning an income, as compared to control which meant deciding on how household income was to be spent. Control of the household economy was found to be mostly vested in the wife (43.7%), followed by both husband and wife (33.4%).

**Table 66 Access to and control of household economy**

Household member	Access to household economy		Control of household economy	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Husband	233	55.6	50	11.9
Wife	51	12.2	183	43.7
Both	95	22.7	140	33.4
No answer	40	9.5	46	11.0
Total	419	100.0	419	100.0

Source: Field data

### 3.2.12 Business experience/credit and loan access

Two-thirds (68.5%) of the heads of household in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 had some business experience, usually in the informal sector, with only approximately one-third (29.6%) who did not have any. Most (88.1%) of the heads of household, however, did not have access to either credit or loan although 81.0% of those who did not have access to credit or loan were interested in getting them.

**Table 67 Business experience/credit and loan access**

Value label	Percent of households		
	Business experience	Access to credit/loan	Interested in getting credit/loan
Yes	68.5	11.5	81.0
No	29.6	88.1	19.0
No answer	1.9	0.5	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

### 3.2.13 Saving in bank account

Most of the households (80.7%) in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 did not save their money in a bank account, although basically all of them (91.6%) were interested in doing so. In addition to the lack of adequate incomes that could allow saving, there was also a problem of lack of income-saving culture, as noted also in Bauleni. The

attitude and practices of people favoured more immediate consumption than long-term investment.

**Table 68 Saving in bank account**

Value label	Frequency	
	Saving in bank account	Interested in saving in bank account
Yes	17.4	91.6
No	80.7	8.4
No answer	1.9	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

### **3.3 EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS**

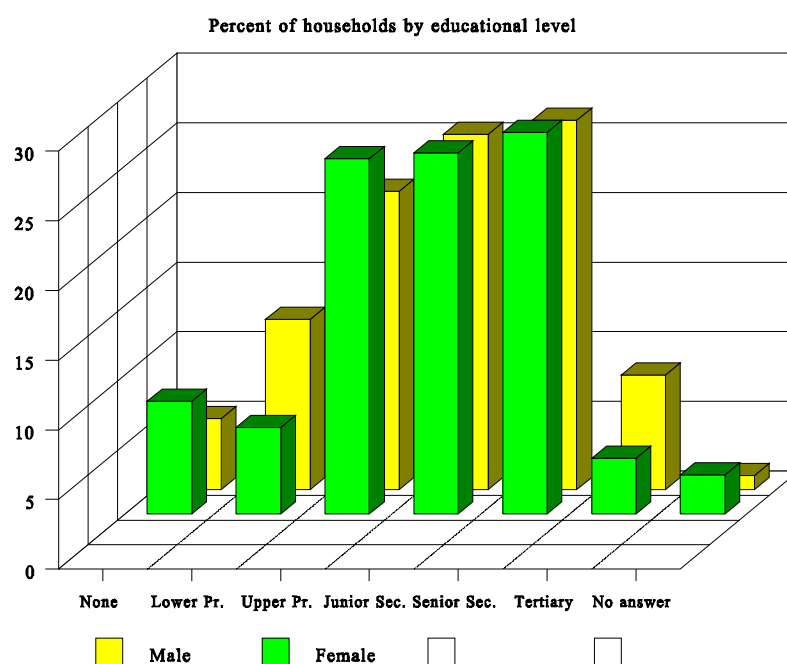
#### **3.3.1 Educational level attained**

Very few (7.4%) heads of households in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 had no education. Slightly over one-third (32.2%) had lower or upper primary education, more than half (53%) had junior or senior secondary education and 5% had tertiary education.

By comparison, the literacy rate in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 was found to be higher than that of Bauleni's zones 8 and 13, especially with regard to secondary and tertiary education. There were also significantly fewer illiterate heads of household in Chibolya (7.4%) as compared to Bauleni with 13.1%.

Comparison between male and female heads of household showed a pattern generally similar to that of Bauleni's, by which there were more female as compared to male heads of household with no education at all (8.1% and 5.1%, respectively); and fewer female as compared to male heads of household with tertiary education (4% and 8.2%, respectively). There were more women heads of household, however, than men with secondary education (53.3% and 52%, respectively).

**Graph 43: Educational level attained by heads of household**



**Table 69 Educational level attained by head of household, by gender**

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	N of hlds	% of hlds	N of hlds	% of hlds	N of hlds	% of hlds
None	5	5.1	26	8.1	31	7.4
Lower Primary	12	12.2	20	6.2	32	7.6
Upper Primary	21	21.4	82	25.5	103	24.6
Junior Secondary	25	25.5	83	25.9	108	25.8
Senior Secondary	26	26.5	88	27.4	114	27.2
Tertiary	8	8.2	13	4.0	21	5.0
No answer	1	1.0	9	2.8	10	2.4
Total	98	100.0	321	100.0	419	100.0

Source: Field data

### 3.3.2 School attendance

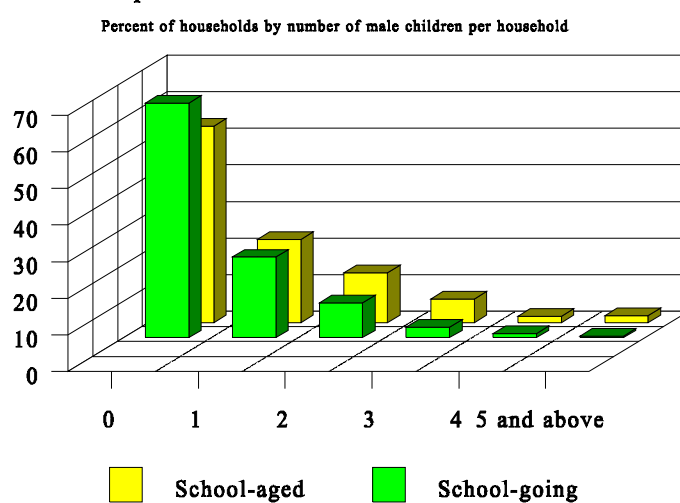
Almost half (46.3%) of the households in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 had male school-aged children while 31.5% had female school-aged children. More than one-third (36.3%) of the households had one or two male school-aged children per household as compared to only one-quarter (25.1%) of the households with one or two female school-aged children per household.

Table 70 School attendance

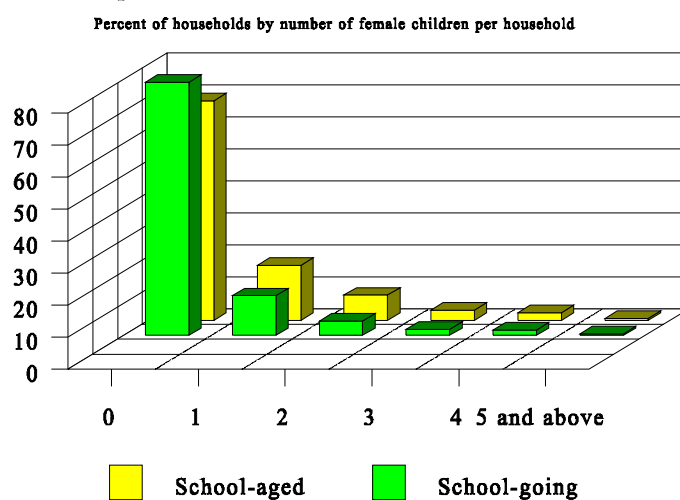
Number of children	Percent of households with school-aged children		Percent of households with children enroled in school		Percent of households with children out of school
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male and female
0	53.7	68.5	64.0	79.0	74.2
1	22.7	17.2	22.0	12.4	12.9
2	13.6	7.9	9.5	4.5	6.4
3	6.4	3.3	2.9	1.9	2.4
4	1.7	2.4	1.2	1.7	2.6
5 and above	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

Graph 44: Male school attendance



Graph 45: Female school attendance



In about one-third of the households (31.5%) there were one or two school-aged male children enroled in school as compared to 16.9% which had one or two school-aged female children enroled in school.

Overall, the study found that compared to 46.3% of households which had male school-aged children only 36.1% enrolled their children in school. Similarly, compared to 31.5% of the households which had female school-aged children, only 20.5% actually enrolled their children in school. It was actually found that one-quarter of the households (25.8%) in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 had male and/or female school-aged children who did not attend school. The study, therefore, exactly as in Bauleni, highlighted the serious problem of a good number of school-aged children, male and female, not attending school.

Reasons given by the heads of household for those households which had children who were not attending school, were inability to meet school expenditure (56.5%) and the difficulty to get admitted to school (20.4%). The same reasons were quoted for failure to have school-aged daughters attend school. However, the main reason keeping school-aged boys and girls out of school probably lay in parental attitudes characterized by lack of confidence in formal education, especially girls' education, and also favoured boys' schooling over that of a girl's, as discussed earlier in Bauleni section.

**Table 71 Reasons for school-aged children not attending school**

Reason	Number of households	Percent of households
High cost of schooling	61	56.5
Was not admitted	22	20.4
Child busy with domestic chores	3	2.8
No school near home	1	0.9
Other	21	19.4
Total*	108	100.0

Source: Field data

\* Subtotal of households with children out-of-school

**Table 72 Reasons for daughter not attending school**

Reason	Number of households	Percent of households
Too many children	16	15.7
Busy with domestic chores	3	2.9
Girls do not need education	2	2.0
Boys have priority	1	1.0
Other	80	78.4
Total*	102	100.0

Source: Field data

\* Subtotal of households with daughters out-of-school

Finally, more than one-third (37.2%) of the households had children, male and female, attending Grades One to Seven (usually one per household); 10.3% of the households had male and female children who attended Grades Eight and Nine; and a

3.2 small percentage of households (6.4%) had male or female children who attended Grades Ten to Twelve.

### 3.3.3 Type of school attended

Most children, female and male, were usually attending a government school as compared to a community school. Community schools were owned by the community and the fees were generally lower than at a government school.

**Table 73 Type of school attended**

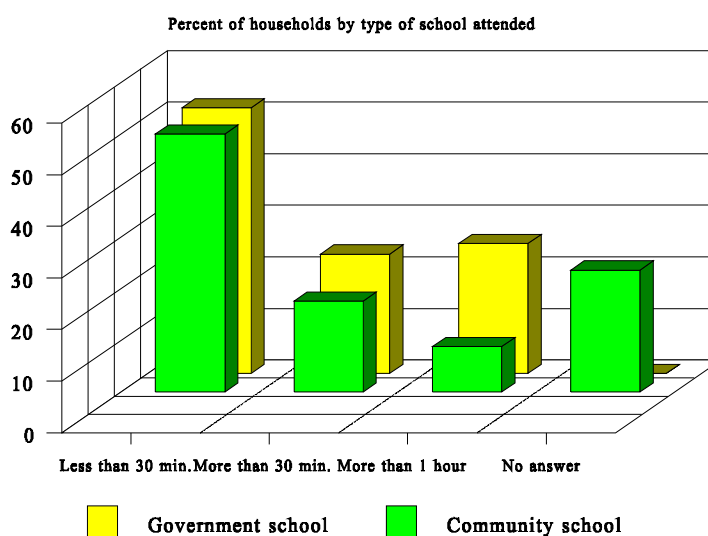
Number of children enroled in school	Households with children at government school, %		Households with children at community school, %	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	278	66.3	385	91.9
1 and above	141	33.6	34	8.1
Total	419	100.0	419	100.0

Source: Field data

### 3.3.4 Distance from school

It took most school-going children (51.6% for those attending government school and 50% of those attending community school) less than thirty minutes to get to their school. However, one-quarter (25.2%) of the children attending government school had to walk more than one hour to reach their school, and the same was true for 8.8% of the children attending community school although those represented a very small number. Nearly one-quarter (23.6%) of the households with children at community school did not indicate distance their children had to cover to reach school.

**Graph 46: Distance from school**



**Table 74 Distance from school**

Time spent to reach school	Households with children at government school		Households with children at community school	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 30 minutes	80	51.6	17	50.0
More than 30 minutes	36	23.2	6	17.6
More than 1 hour	39	25.2	3	8.8
No answer	0	0.0	8	23.6
Total	155**	100.0	34*	100.0

Source: Field data

\* Subtotal of households with children attending either type of school

\*\* More than one answer was given by some respondents, referring to more than one government school

### 3.3.5 Cost of schooling

It was found that the majority of households with children in government schools in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 spent up to K30,000 per term in school fees (54.6%), uniforms (52.5%) or in stationery (84.5%). Nearly half (41.9%) spent up to K30,000 in PTA fund and 19.2% in other expenditures related to children's schooling. The majority of households with children at government schools did not spend anything in PTA fund and did not have other expenditures apart from fees, stationery and uniforms.

**Table 75 Amount spent at government schools**

Expenditure category	Percent of households				
	Fees	Stationery	Uniforms	PTA	Other
Less than K10,000	11.3	46.9	6.4	19.9	10.0
K10,000-K30,000	43.3	37.6	46.1	22.0	9.2
K30,000-K50,000	17.0	2.8	20.6	3.5	0.7
K50,000-K70,000	7.1	0.7	5.7	0.7	0.0
K70,000 and above	12.8	1.4	8.4	2.1	3.5
No answer	8.5	10.6	12.8	51.8	76.6
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

\* Subtotal of households having children at government schools

The study found that school expenditures for fees, stationery, uniforms, PTA and other items were all significantly lower at community schools than government schools. Households with children at community schools did not spend anything in PTA or uniforms and only 29.4% spent up to K30,000 in school fees while 47% spent up to K30,000 in stationery.

**Table 76 Amount spent at community schools**

Expenditure category	Percent of households				
	Fees	Stationery	Uniforms	PTA	Other
Less than K10,000	17.6	23.5	8.8	2.9	0.0
K10,000-K30,000	11.8	23.5	11.8	5.9	5.9
K30,000-K50,000	5.9	0.0	8.8	2.9	0.0
K50,000-K70,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
K70,000 and above	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No answer	55.9	53.0	70.6	88.3	94.1
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

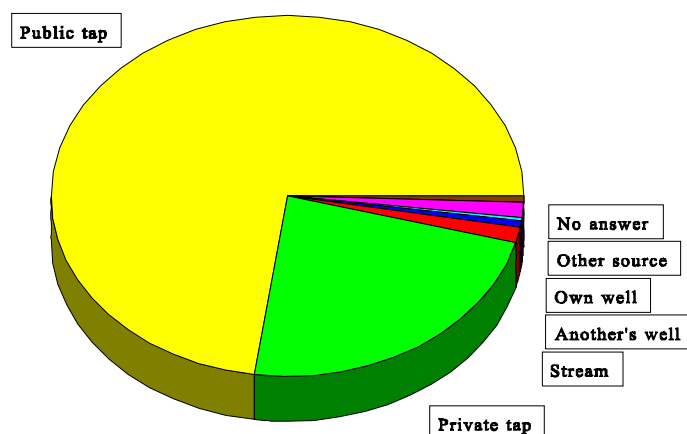
\* Subtotal of households having children at community schools

### 3.4 WATER CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.4.1 Source of drinking water

Almost three-quarters (72.8%) of Chibolya's households in zones 4 and 5, got their drinking water from a public tap, while about one-quarter (23.2%) of the households got their drinking water from a private tap. The number of households who got their drinking water from other sources (i.e., a well or a stream) was insignificant (3.5%). Most of the households (85%) used the same source of water for their other uses than drinking.

**Graph 47: Source of drinking water**  
Percent of households





**Table 77 Source of drinking water**

Source	Frequency	Percent
Public tap	305	72.8
Private tap	97	23.2
Stream	6	1.4
Another household's well	2	0.5
Own well	1	0.2
Other source	6	1.4
No answer	2	0.5
Total	419	100.0

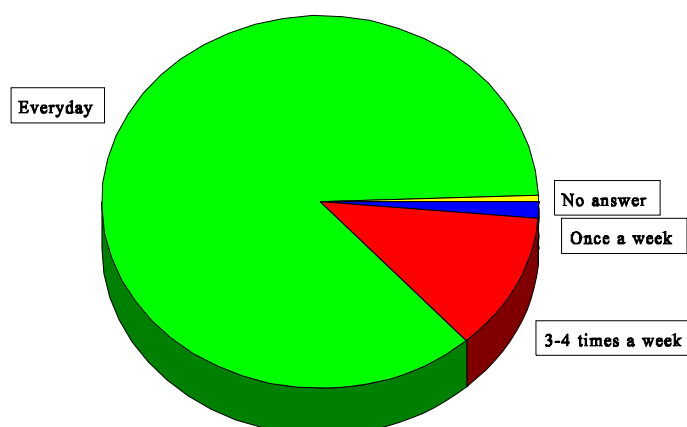
Source: Field data

### 3.4.2 Frequency of drawing water

Most households (86.2%) in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 drew water daily. This was mainly the responsibility of the housewives (59.7%), their daughters (11.0%) or other female members of the family if they were available.

**Graph 48: Frequency of drawing water**

Percent of households



**Table 78 Frequency of drawing water**

Frequency of drawing water	Frequency	Percent
Everyday	361	86.2
3-4 times a week	50	11.9
Once a week	5	1.2
No answer	3	0.7
Total	419	100.0

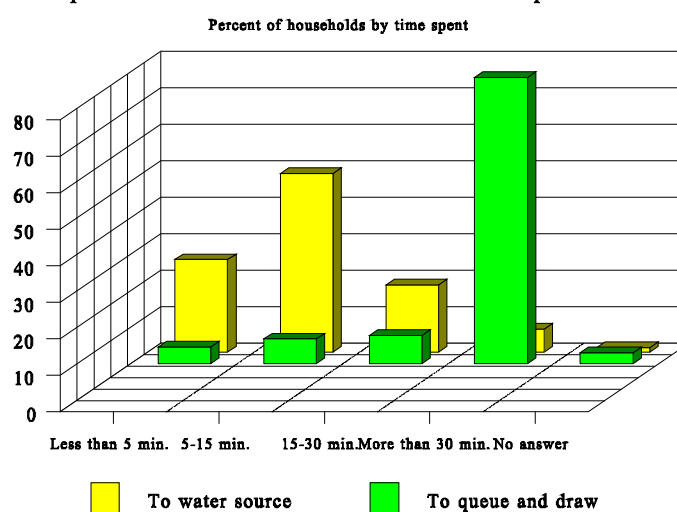
Source: Field data

### 3.4.3 Time taken to water source and queue

Nearly half (48.9%) of the household women had in Chibolyas' zones 4 and 5 had to walk up for 5-15 minutes to the water source, while one-quarter of the households (25.3%) had to walk less than 5 minutes to the water source, indicating availability of a water source in close proximity to their home. A small percent of households (6.2%) had to walk for more than 30 minutes to the source of drinking water.

At the water source, more than three-quarters (78.3%) had to wait for more than 30 minutes to draw the water, a finding that indicated that again as in Bauleni, the number of public taps where most of the households drew their water from was inadequate resulting in congestion and subsequent waste of time and effort. In addition, as water was such a laborious and time-involving task to get, its use at the households was restricted with a potential negative impact on the standards of hygiene.

**Graph 49: Time taken to water source and queue**



**Table 79 Time taken to water source and queue**

Time	Percent of households	
	To water source	Queueing and drawing water
Less than 5 minutes	25.3	4.5
5-15 minutes	48.9	6.7
15-30 minutes	18.4	7.6
More than 30 minutes	6.2	78.3
No answer	1.2	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0

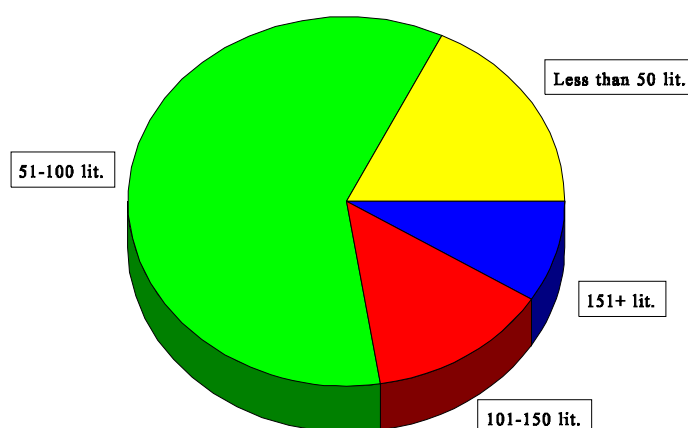
Source: Field data

### 3.4.4 Quantity of water used daily

More than half (59.7%) of the households used 50 to 100 litres of water daily, while 17.9% of the households used less than 50 litres of water for their daily needs. Slightly more than one-eighth (13.6%) of the households used between 100 and 150 litres of water daily, and 8.8% of the households used more than 150 litres of water daily.

**Graph 50: Quantity of water used daily**

Percent of households



**Table 80 Quantity of water used daily**

Volume of water	Frequency	Percent
Less than 50 litres	75	17.9
50-100 litres	250	59.7
100-150 litres	57	13.6
150+ litres	37	8.8
Total	419	100.0

Source: Field data

### 3.4.5 Paying for water

Generally, almost all (91.4%), the households in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 paid for their daily water. Those households (7.9%) which indicated that they did not pay explained it mainly by the fact that they had not collected any water. This probably meant that, as in Bauleni's zones 8 and 13 but on a smaller scale, these households used other sources of water where they did not have to pay or somebody else paid for them. More than half (58.2%) of the households indicated that they paid less than K10,000 per month for their water, while one-fifth (20.3%) of the respondents indicated that they paid between K10,000 and K15,000 per month. Slightly more than one-eighth (13.8%) of the households, paid K15,000 and above for their water

needs. Although distribution of quantity of water used by households in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 was the same as in Bauleni's zones 8 and 13, water was found to be more expensive in Chibolya and also more households paid for it.

#### 3.4.6 Safe water facilities

Almost all (97.9%) of the respondents in the study indicated that they wanted safe water facilities in their compound. Half (52.7%) of the desired facilities were in the form of stand pipes, while almost another half (45.6%) were in the form of individual house connections to water supply.

Generally, all the households (92.8%) in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 were willing to pay for a safe water supply. Only 5.7% of the households indicated that they were unwilling to pay for water and the main reason (50.0%) for that was lack of money. In addition, more than three-quarters (79.2%) of the households indicated that the amount they could afford to pay monthly for their water supply was less than K10,000. Only 9.8% of the respondents indicated willingness to be paying between K10,000 and K15,000 for a monthly safe water supply. These figures were similar to the findings in Bauleni.

**Table 81 Safe water facilities**

<b>Value label</b>	<b>Want safe water facilities, % of hlds</b>	<b>Willing to pay for water, % of hlds</b>	<b>Willing to participate in water project, % of hlds</b>
Yes	97.9	92.8	94.5
No	1.4	5.7	2.6
No answer	0.7	1.4	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

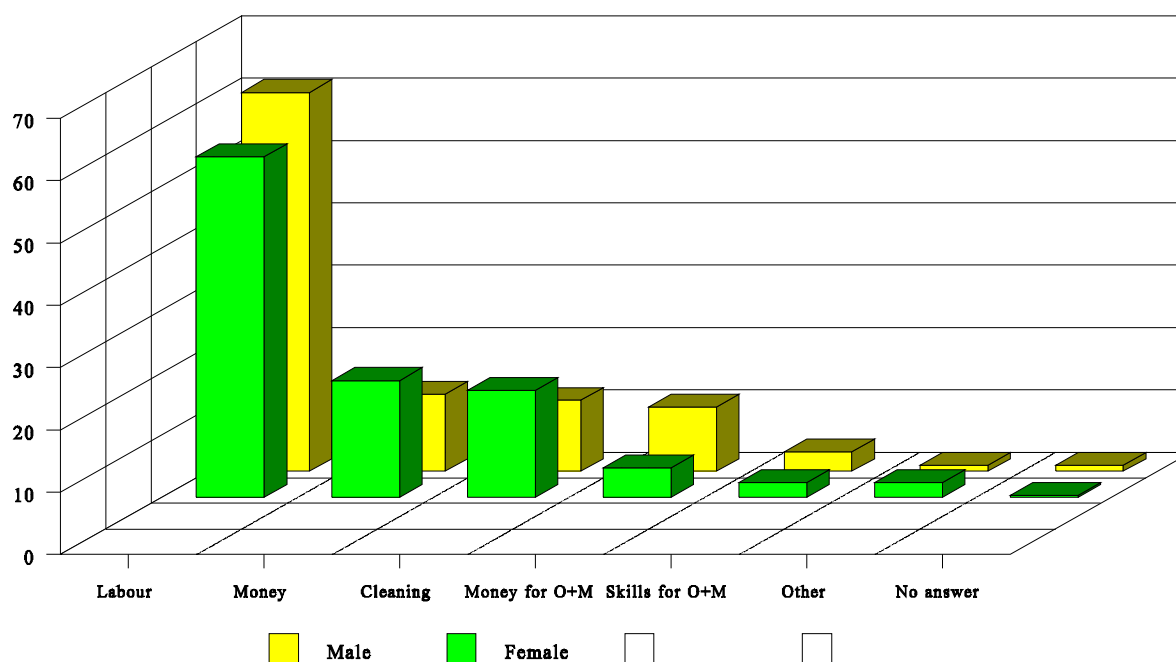
Source: Field data

Finally, almost all (94.5%) of the respondents were willing to participate in the water project in their compound, a response very close to that in Bauleni. A negligible 2.6% expressed unwillingness to do so, mainly because they did not have enough time (60.7%), as most of their time was needed for earning money to live on.

### 3.4.7 Ways of participation in water project

**Graph 51: Ways of participation in water project**

Percent of households by type of participation



**Table 82**

**Ways of participation in water project, by gender**

Way of participation	Male		Female		Total	
	N of hlds	% of hlds	N of hlds	% of hlds	N of hlds	% of hlds
Labour for construction	59	60.8	163	54.6	222	56.1
Money for construction	12	12.4	56	18.7	68	17.2
Clean surroundings	11	11.4	51	17.1	62	15.7
Money for project operation and maintenance	10	10.3	14	4.7	24	6.1
Skills for project operation and maintenance	3	3.1	7	2.3	10	2.5
Other	1	1.0	7	2.3	8	2.0
No answer	1	1.0	1	0.3	2	0.4
Total*	97	100.0	299	100.0	396	100.0

Source: Field data

\* Subtotal of households willing to participate in water project

The majority of the heads of household in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 (56.1%) indicated that they were willing to participate in the safe water project in their compound through contribution of labour in the construction phase. An additional 17.3% of the households were willing to contribute money toward construction of the water project while 15.7% offered labour for cleaning the areas surrounding the project locations. Smaller percentages of the households were willing to contribute

money toward the operation and maintenance costs of the project (6.1%) or skilled labour (2.5%).

Distribution of way of participation among male and female heads of household was basically the same.

### **3.5 HEALTH AND SANITATION PRACTICES**

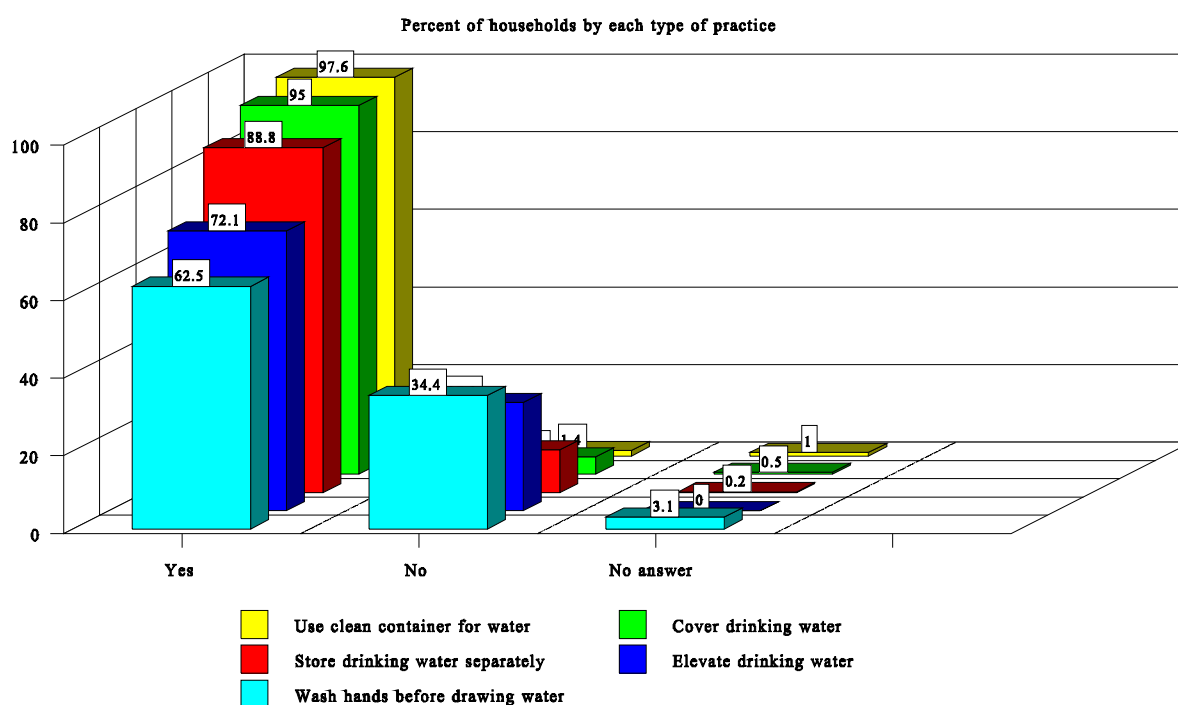
#### **3.5.1 Water handling and storage**

In Chibolya's zones 4 and 5, as in Bauleni, households were found to engage in some healthy practices regarding handling and storage of drinking water. Specifically, almost all households (97.6%) used clean containers for storing water and stored drinking water covered (95%). The most common ways of storing drinking water in the house was in plastic containers (65.6%) and in tins (27.9%). A very small percentage (2.1%) used clay pots for storing their drinking water.

However, households were found to be more relaxed and could improve their practices regarding storing drinking water separately and not in the same container with water meant for other household uses, as only 88.8% of the households were doing that; elevating drinking water container on a platform approximately 15 to 30cm above the ground, as only 72.1% were found to be doing that; and especially, improving the habit of washing hands before drawing water, as only 62.5% of the households were engaging in this practice.

Generally, as in Bauleni, the overall practice for water handling and storage in the settlement although in need of improvement through training, it was encouraging.

**Graph 52: Water handling and storage**



**Table 83 Water handling and storage**

Type of practice	Percent of households				
	Wash hands before drawing water	Use clean bucket/ container for water	Store drinking/ cooking water separately	Cover drinking water	Elevate drinking water on platform
Yes	62.5	97.6	88.8	95.0	72.1
No	34.4	1.4	11.0	4.5	27.9
No answer	3.1	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

As shown in the following table, study findings indicated that the educational level of the head of household had, unlike Bauleni, no significant influence on any of the health practices members of the household were engaging in regarding handling and storage of water. This finding could probably be explained by the fact that Chibolya settlement was in a more squalid condition than Bauleni such that a certain sub-culture might have developed there which had a much stronger influence than that of formal education on particular living conditions, attitudes and practices in the settlement.

**Table 84 Water handling and storage by educational level of head of household**

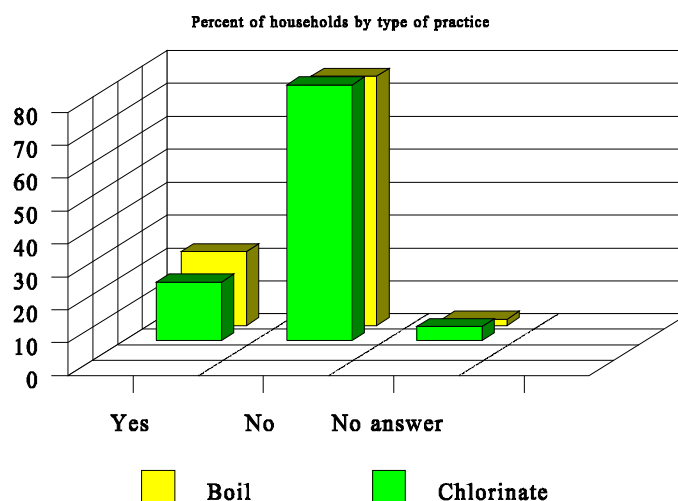
Educational level	Wash hands before drawing water		Use clean buckets for water		Store drinking water separately		Cover drinking water in house	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
None	64.5	35.5	100.0	0.0	93.5	6.5	93.5	6.5
Lower primary	67.7	32.3	100.0	0.0	78.1	21.9	93.8	6.3
Upper primary	69.0	31.0	97.0	3.0	88.3	11.7	97.1	2.9
Junior secondary	62.1	37.9	98.1	1.9	91.7	8.3	95.3	4.7
Senior secondary	61.6	38.4	99.1	0.9	92.0	8.0	94.7	5.3
Tertiary	65.0	35.0	100.0	0.0	71.4	28.6	95.2	4.8
Total	64.5	35.5	98.5	1.5	89.0	11.0	95.3	4.7

Source: Field data

### 3.5.2 Boiling/chlorination of drinking water

The study found that in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 less than one-quarter of the households (22.4%) boiled their drinking water and only 17.9% chlorinated it. Two-thirds of the households, therefore, were drinking unsafe water posing a health risk which was further exacerbated - as discussed below- by the fact that the water was usually obtained from outside taps, that hands were not always washed before collecting or scooping water out of the container for drinking, and even when washed, in many cases they were not washed with soap.

**Graph 53: Boiling/chlorination of drinking water**





**Table 85 Boiling/chlorination of drinking water**

Type of practice	Percent of households	
	Boil drinking water	Chlorinate drinking water
Yes	22.4	17.9
No	75.7	77.8
No answer	1.9	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

**Table 86 Reasons for not boiling/chlorinating drinking water**

Reasons	Percent of households	
	For not boiling drinking water	For not chlorinating drinking water
Waste of time	37.2	8.9
Looks clean	30.6	21.8
Waste of money	6.6	28.5
Loses taste	5.7	2.8
Other	19.9	38.0
Total*	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

\* Subtotal of households not engaging in the practices of boiling/chlorinating drinking water

Reasons given by the respondents for not boiling their drinking water were mainly that they considered the practice a "waste of time" (37.2%) or that they did not see the necessity to do so since the water "looked clean" (30.6%). A smaller percentage (6.6%) explained that they could not afford to "waste money" on this practice since it consumed charcoal. Regarding chlorination, the main reason given by the respondents for not chlorinating drinking water was the cost involved which more than one-quarter of the respondents (27.9%) considered "waste of money", followed by the perception by almost another quarter (21.3%) of the respondents that the water was clean since it "looked clean".

Unlike Bauleni, there was no relationship found between boiling or chlorinating drinking water and the educational level attained by the head of household, suggesting that other factors such as lack of adequate income and cultural attitudes were stronger than the household head's educational background in determining whether or not a household in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 boiled their drinking water or not. No relationship could, however, be established between monthly household income and the practice of boiling water although the level of household income was found to have some relationship although not strong with the practice of chlorinating drinking water.

This finding could be explained by the fact that although monthly income in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 was higher than that of Bauleni's zones 8 and 13, Chibolya

was relying entirely on charcoal - and to a small measure on electricity - for fuel needed to boil drinking water. Already charcoal expenditure for Chibolya's households was higher than that of Bauleni's households. Therefore, household monthly income in Chibolya was still too low to accommodate the additional expenditure of boiling drinking water whereas in Bauleni other forms of fuel such as firewood from the adjacent rural area could possibly be used. Additionally, households in Bauleni's zones 8 and 13 might have received previous training on the perils of unsafe drinking water.

**Table 87 Boiling/chlorinating of drinking water by educational level of head of household**

Educational level	Boil drinking water		Chlorinate drinking water	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
None	25.8	74.2	16.7	83.3
Lower primary	34.4	65.6	23.3	76.7
Upper primary	16.7	83.3	15.2	84.8
Junior secondary	21.4	78.6	17.3	82.7
Senior secondary	26.8	73.2	24.3	75.7
Tertiary	19.0	81.0	19.0	81.0
Total	22.9	77.1	19.2	80.8

Source: Field data

**Table 88 Boiling/chlorinating of drinking water by family monthly income**

Family monthly income	Boil drinking water		Chlorinate drinking water	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Below K10,000	28.6	71.4	14.3	85.7
K10,000-K30,000	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
K30,000-K50,000	4.3	95.7	4.8	95.2
K50,000-K70,000	25.0	75.0	12.8	87.2
K70,000-K90,000	20.0	80.0	17.5	82.5
K90,000-K100,000	12.9	87.1	22.6	77.4
K100,000-K120,000	15.9	84.1	24.4	75.6
Above K120,000	28.3	71.7	22.2	77.8
Total	22.6	77.4	19.5	80.5

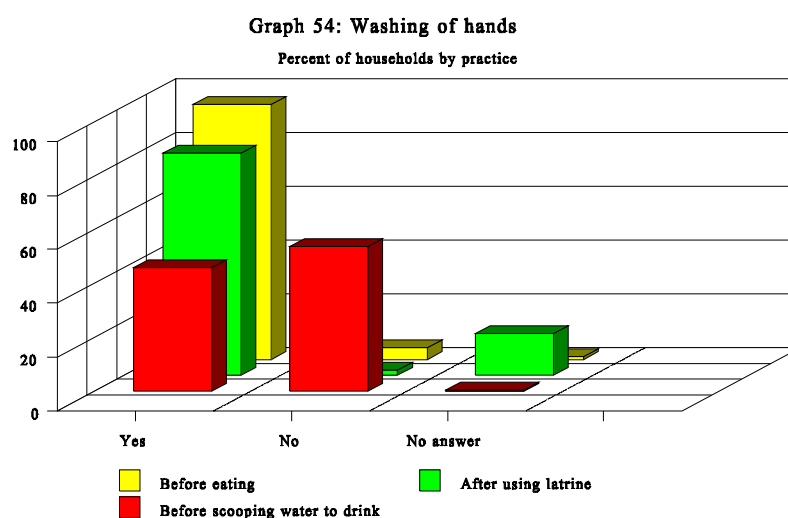
Source: Field data

### 3.5.3 Washing of hands

Generally, in 94.7% of the households in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 were washing hands before handling or eating food. Only 4.3% heads of household indicated that in their homes they were not doing that.

Fewer than half of the households (45.8%) were found to be washing hands before scooping water for drinking out of the container, and still fewer (42%) were washing hands before handling the water container. This lack of hygienic practices in the households of Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 were due to lack of knowledge on the dangers involved therein and were also found in Bauleni's zones 8 and 13.

In Chibolya's zones 4 and 5, however, a higher percentage of households, 82.6%, washed their hands before using a latrine as compared to only 66.6% of the households which engaged in this practice in Bauleni.



**Table 89 Washing of hands**

Type of practice	Percent of households			
	Before handling/eating food	Before handling water container	Before scooping water to drink	After using latrine
Yes	94.7	42.0	45.8	82.6
No	4.3	56.3	53.7	1.9
No answer	1.0	1.7	0.5	15.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

As shown in the following table, the study found that neither one of the practices of washing hands before eating nor after using a latrine had a direct relationship with the educational level of the head of the household. This was similar to the Bauleni finding regarding washing hands before eating and it had its explanation in its relationship to cultural practices, but differed from Bauleni regarding washing of hands after use of latrine.

**Table 90 Washing hands by educational level of head of household**

Educational level	Wash hands before eating		Wash hands after using latrine	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
None	96.8	3.2	100.0	0.0
Lower primary	93.8	6.3	100.0	0.0
Upper primary	97.0	3.0	97.7	2.3
Junior secondary	98.1	1.9	95.7	4.3
Senior secondary	91.2	8.8	97.9	2.1
Tertiary	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Total	95.6	4.4	97.7	2.3

Source: Field data

The positive effect of the practice of washing hands before handling or eating food had, was compromised by the finding that in most households (85.0%) they shared the same water in a basin among family members and guests. In only a quarter of the households (13.8%) they did not follow this practice. This was the same as in Bauleni, and as in Bauleni and also shown in the following table, this practice was not influenced by the educational level of the head of household because it originated in the traditional culture.

**Table 91 Sharing water for washing hands**

Type of practice	Number of households	Percent of households
Yes	356	85.0
No	58	13.8
No answer	5	1.2
Total	419	100.0

Source: Field data

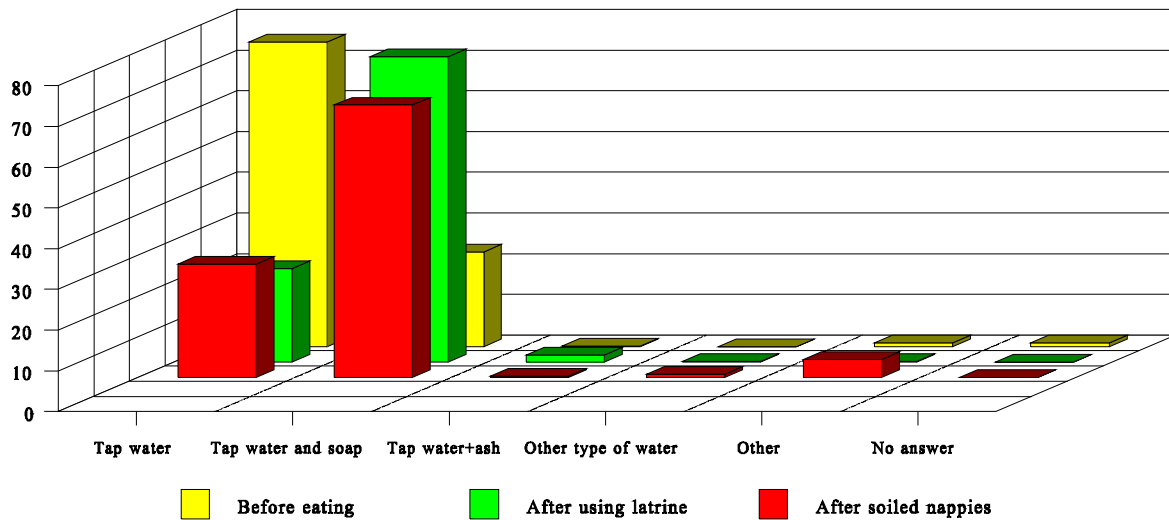
**Table 92 Sharing water for washing hands by educational level of head of household**

Educational level	Percent of households	
	Yes	No
None	96.8	3.2
Lower primary	77.4	22.6
Upper primary	85.1	14.9
Junior secondary	89.7	10.3
Senior secondary	83.2	16.8
Tertiary	85.7	14.3
Total	86.1	13.9

Source: Field data

The study also found that in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5, as in Bauleni's zones 8 and 13, the practice of washing hands did not always include the use of soap or other disinfectant such as ash. Most of the Chibolya households (74.9%) were found to use soap after the use of latrine and also two-thirds of them (66.8%) also used soap to wash hands after handling soiled nappies from babies. However, less than one-quarter of the households (23.2%) used soap for washing hands before eating or handling food.

**Graph 55: Method of washing hands**  
Percent of households by method of washing



**Table 93 Method of washing hands**

Method of washing hands	Percent of households		
	Before handling/ eating food	After using latrine	After handling baby's soiled nappies
Tap water and soap	23.2	74.9	66.8
Tap water only	74.7	22.9	27.8
Tap water and ash	0.2	1.7	0.3
Water from other source	0.0	0.2	0.7
Other	1.0	0.2	4.4
No answer	1.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field data

Unlike Bauleni's zones 8 and 13, findings presented on the following table showed no relationship between the practice of washing hands with soap after use of latrine and the educational level of the head of household. As in Bauleni, in Chibolya there also was no relationship between washing hands with soap before eating and education of the head of household for the same reasons discussed earlier in Bauleni section and also in Chibolya section regarding practices of handling and storing water.

**Table 94 Method of washing hands by educational level of head of household**

Educational level	Wash hands before eating		Wash hands after using latrine	
	Tap water and soap	Tap water only	Tap water and soap	Tap water only
None	29.0	71.0	60.0	32.0
Lower primary	34.4	65.6	76.9	19.2
Upper primary	19.6	77.5	72.6	23.8
Junior secondary	23.4	76.6	75.6	24.4
Senior secondary	23.2	75.9	78.9	21.1
Tertiary	23.8	76.2	66.7	33.3
Total	23.7	75.3	74.3	24.0

Source: Field data

As in Bauleni, also in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 there was also significant relationship observed between use of soap for washing hands and monthly household income, as the following table shows.

**Table 95 Method of washing hands by monthly household income**

Monthly household income	Wash hands before eating		Wash hands after using latrine	
	Tap water and soap	Tap water only	Tap water and soap	Tap water only
Below K10,000	28.6	71.4	80.0	20.0
K10,000-K30,000	28.6	57.1	80.0	20.0
K30,000-K50,000	26.1	73.9	63.2	36.8
K50,000-K70,000	27.5	72.5	76.5	23.5
K70,000-K90,000	21.1	76.3	71.9	25.0
K90,000-K100,000	19.4	80.6	69.2	30.8
K100,000-K120,000	20.0	80.0	70.7	26.8
Above K120,000	24.8	73.8	76.0	22.2
Total	23.9	74.8	73.9	24.6

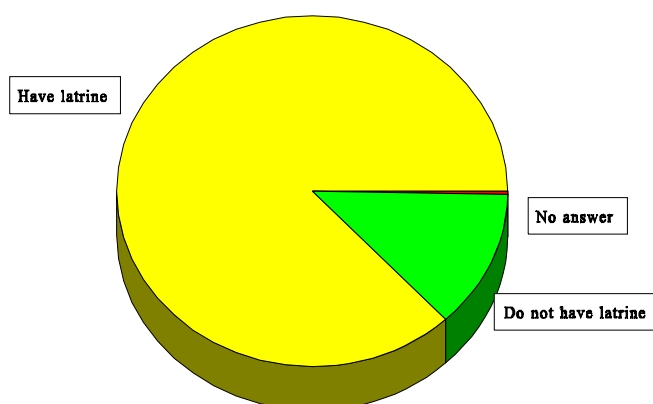
Source: Field data

### 3.5.4 Excreta disposal

Most (87.1%) of the households in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 they had a latrine in their house area. About one-eighth (12.7%) did not have a latrine nearby their house.

**Graph 56: Latrine in house area**

Percent of households



**Table 96 Have latrine in house area**

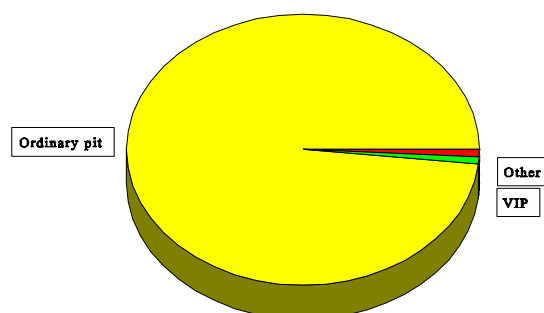
Have latrine	Number of households	Percent of households
Yes	365	87.1
No	53	12.7
No answer	1	0.2
Total	419	100.0

Source: Field data

These latrines were generally ordinary pit (98.2%) except in a few cases (1.0%) where they were ventilated improved pit latrines (VIP).

**Graph 57: Type of latrine**

Percent of households



**Table 97 Type of latrine**

Type of latrine	Number of households	Percent of households
Ordinary pit	383	98.2
Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP)	3	1.0
Other	3	0.8
Total	390	100.0

Source: Field data

Latrines in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 were used by all members of the household in 55.1% of the households only while almost half (43.9%) of the households shared them with other families. More households, therefore, were found in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 to be sharing latrine with other households than in Bauleni's zones 8 and 13 (43.9% of households shared latrines).

**Table 98 Usual users of latrine in house area**

User	Number of households	Percent of households
Everybody in household	211	55.1
Share with other families	168	43.9
Only children and women	4	1.0
Total*	383	100.0

Source: Field data

\* Subtotal of households having latrine in house area

Nearly three-quarters (71.6%) of those households which did not have a latrine in their house area used other family's latrine while 9.4% used the latrine at the tavern and another 9.5% used the drainage or open space as toilet. Finally, there were households who had a latrine in their house area but could not use it mainly because it was either damaged (50%) or full (36%).

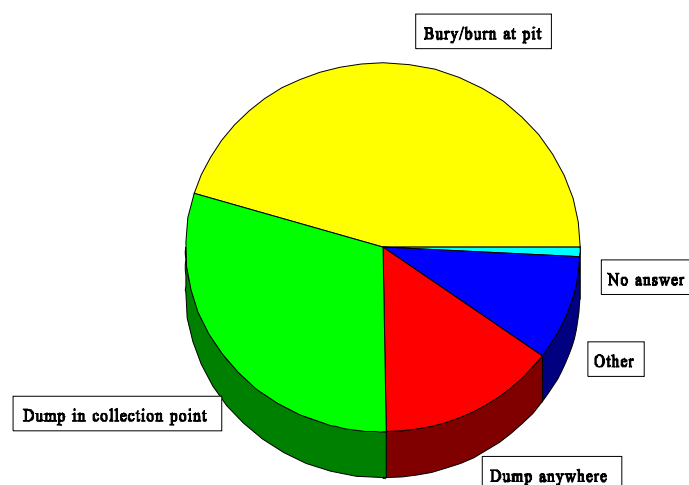
### 3.5.5 Garbage disposal

The prevailing mode of garbage disposal for the households studied in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5, was burying and/or burning in a pit adjacent to the house (45.3%). Almost one-third of the households (30.1%) dumped their garbage in a designated garbage collection pit in the compound, although more than one-eighth (14.8%) engaged in indiscriminate dumping of their garbage.



**Graph 58: Garbage disposal**

Percent of households



**Table 99 Mode of household garbage disposal**

Mode of garbage disposal	Number of households	Percent of households
Bury/burn at pit	190	45.3
Dump in garbage collection site in compound	126	30.1
Dump in no fixed place	62	14.8
Other	38	9.1
No answer	3	0.7
Total	419	100.0

Source: Field data

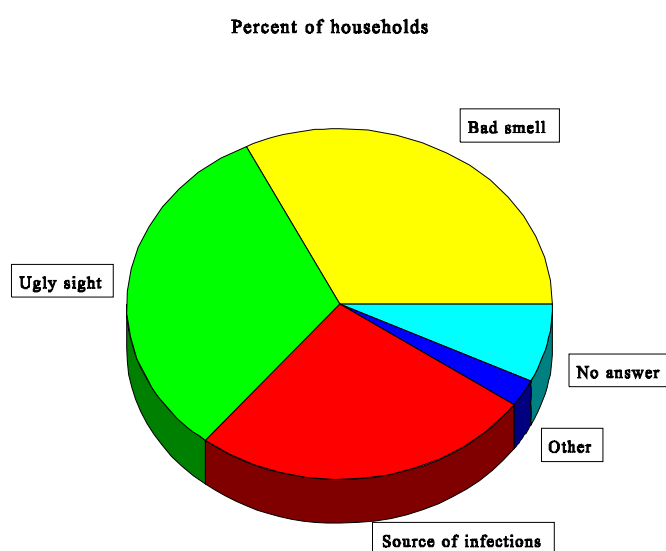
The study also found that the mode of garbage disposal employed by a household was related to the educational level attained by the head of the household. As shown in the following table, dumping garbage at a designated collection point was more likely to be happen in households where the heads of household had a higher educational background. The reverse was true for dumping garbage indiscriminately in the surroundings, as also was the case in Bauleni's zones 8 and 13 discussed earlier. These findings indicated that through education and training control of indiscriminate disposal of garbage could be achieved, in addition to provision of an efficient and sustainable garbage disposal system.

**Table 100 Mode of household garbage disposal by educational level of head of household**

Educational level	Percent of households		
	Bury/burn at pit	Dump in collection point	Dump anywhere
None	48.4	19.4	22.6
Lower primary	46.9	31.3	18.8
Upper primary	54.4	24.3	10.7
Junior secondary	39.8	31.5	22.2
Senior secondary	42.3	36.9	9.9
Tertiary	33.3	38.1	9.5
Total	45.1	30.5	15.0

Source: Field data

As a result of the inappropriate garbage disposal methods which were being employed in zones 4 and 5 of Chibolya, almost every household (90.5%) was found to be experiencing negative effects in terms of ugly sight, offensive smell or concern over the potential spread of infections from the poorly disposed garbage lying around.

**Graph 59: Problems experienced from garbage****Table 101 Problems experienced with inappropriately disposed garbage**

Type of problem	Number of households	Percent of households
Bad smell	136	32.5
Ugly sight	133	31.7
Potential source of infections	110	26.3
Other	10	2.4
No answer	30	7.2
Total	419	100.0

Source: Field data

In spite of the negative experiences households in Chibolya's zones 4 and 5 had resulting from inappropriate garbage disposal, it was found that only half (49.6%) of the households covered the garbage in their pit with ashes or soil in order to reduce

flies and potential infection, whereas the other half did not engage in the practice.

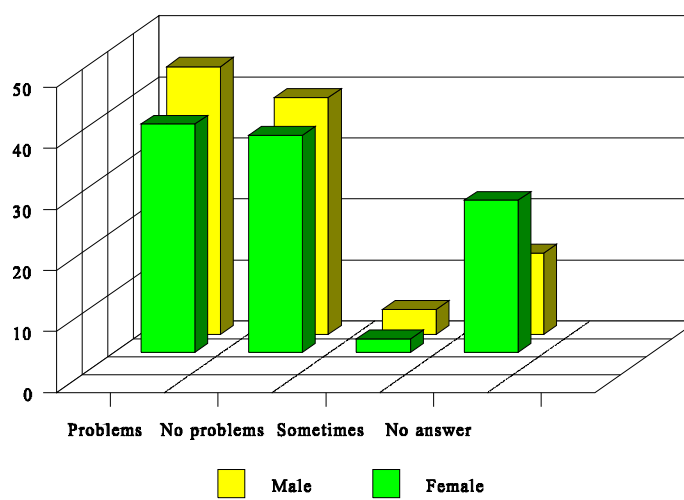
### 3.6 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.6.1 Problems preventing community participation

One-third (38.9%) of the households in the sample indicated that there were problems which were preventing community participation in community projects in their area, while another one-third (36.3%) of the heads of household indicated that there were no such problems. One-quarter (22.2%) of the respondents could not answer the question and this was more so among the female heads of household (24.9%) than the male heads of household (13.3%).

Generally, the households in zones 4 and 5 in Chibolya did not have any adequate experience with community-participation projects and that could explain the ambiguity of this particular finding which was the same for Bauleni's zones 8 and 13 discussed earlier. In addition, male respondents could have been more forthcoming than female respondents because generally, even with other community studies, problems with community participation have come from men rather than women. Strategies, therefore, to find solutions to problems pertaining to community participation should include both female and male community members.

Graph 60: Are there problems preventing community participation  
Percent of households



**Table 102 Are there problems preventing community participation, by gender**

<b>Existence of problem</b>	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>N of hlds</b>	<b>% of hlds</b>	<b>N of hlds</b>	<b>% of hlds</b>	<b>N of hlds</b>	<b>% of hlds</b>
Yes	43	43.9	120	37.4	163	38.9
No	38	38.8	114	35.5	152	36.3
Sometimes	4	4.1	7	2.2	11	2.6
No answer	13	13.3	80	24.9	93	22.2
Total	98	100.0	321	100.0	419	100.0

Source: Field data

Finally, the above findings implied that the introduction of a community project in these two settlements should be preceded by educating the community on the advantages and disadvantages, principles and practices of community participation, in order to promote the success of those community projects.

A-5 Results of Household/KAP Survey  
(after Pilot Projects)

## **Results of Household/KAP Survey (after Pilot Projects)**

### **1. Background**

The post project household and KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) surveys were conducted in order to evaluate the impacts and outcomes of the pilot projects in comparison with the baseline indicators of the household and KAP surveys in 1999. The post project surveys were subcontracted to the Centre for Social Policy Studies, University of Zambia. The surveys were undertaken in Bauleni, Chibolya and N'gombe and covered the samples of 300 households in Zone 8 & 13 in Bauleni, 300 households in Zone 4 & 5 for water and health, 124 households for education in Chibolya and 100 households for road and drainage in Ng'ombe.

However, not all indicators are available to compare between the base line and post project surveys because there are some constraints to expect and predict impacts in such a short period and sample size and target households were necessarily not the same (because of high mobility in urban settlements). In education indicators, for example, the community school project has not opened to run yet so that impacts based on the baseline indicator cannot be measured at this point. Alternatively, the post project survey attempts to identify the present situation of the children and families benefiting from the school. Although the economic indicators were also included in the base line survey, it also seemed to have few impacts among all households in Zone 8&13 of Bauleni by the income generating activities which targeted very small group of people, but some comparison are briefly explained in the evaluation (See 2.2.5). Furthermore, as Ng'ombe was not included in the base line survey, the post project survey has shown the community data, impacts of the road improvement and performance of community participation.

### **2. Objective of the Survey**

- a. To collect data by structured interview using prepared questionnaire on the issues of water and sanitation in Bauleni, water, sanitation and education in Chibolya and road in Ng'ombe to evaluate outcomes and assess impacts after the pilot projects completed. KAP (knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices) method is to measure changes of people's knowledge, attitudes and practice of water and sanitation since the baseline KAP survey was conducted last year.
- b. To organise key informants interviews to different stakeholders of the communities (RDC, ZDC and other subcommittees) in order to identify their views and evaluation of the pilot projects.

- c. To analyse and evaluate the results of the surveys in comparison with the initial household/KAP surveys, and to make recommendations of the environmental improvement, promotion of social services and poverty reduction which can be of some help to the Action Area Plan.

### 3. Methodologies

The main methods of data collection used in the survey were:

#### a. Existing literature review

To learn from the existing records, materials, reports, statistics about low income settlements by JICA, LCC and other relevant bilateral and multilateral organizations and NGOs.

#### b. Structured interviews

To conduct door to door surveys and interview the selected households based on the prepared questionnaires on water, sanitation and education.

#### c. Key informants interview

To invite the members of community organisations (ABO, CBOs) in addressing their problems, needs and evaluation after the pilot projects completed.

### 4. Indicators

#### Post-project household survey Summary

##### Demographic Data and Education in Bauleni and Chibolya

Indicators	1999 Baseline Bauleni	2000 Post-project Bauleni	1999 Baseline Chibolya	2000 Post –project Chibolya
<b>Respondent</b>				
<b>Female</b>	65%	78%	76.6%	82%
<b>Male</b>	35%	22%	23.4%	18%
<b>Age</b>				
<b>Below 20</b>		9%		9%
<b>20-29</b>		41%		44%
<b>30-39</b>		40%		23%
<b>40-</b>		20%		24%
<b>Married</b>	84.8%		75.9%	
<b>Household Size</b>				
<b>Less than 4</b>		17%		23%
<b>4-8</b>		68%		62%
<b>9-</b>		15%		15%

### Community and project participation data – Bauleni & Chibolya

Indicators	Bauleni	Chibolya
<b>Community data</b>		
<b>Type of land title</b>	42% land occupancy certificate 34% rental land 18% land title deed 6% no title	51% rental land 36.4% land occupancy cert. 8.4 % land title deed 4% no title
<b>Awareness of zone residing in</b>	37% correct answer 63% incorrect or don't know	35% correct answer 65% incorrect or don't know
<b>Awareness of water committee</b>	76% aware 24% unaware	84% aware 16% unaware
<b>Ability to name RDC Chairperson</b>	52% correct name 48% incorrect or don't know	48% correct name 52% incorrect or don't know
<b>Zone meeting participation</b>	38% yes 62% no or don't know	40% yes 60% no or don't know
<b>Ability to name one Forum of Zone Representatives (FZR) member</b>	29% correct name 71% incorrect or don't know	36.5% correct name 63.5% incorrect or don't know
<b>Awareness of number of people from each zone on FZR</b>	15% correct answer 85% incorrect or don't know	13% correct answer 87% incorrect or don't know
<b>Water meeting participation</b>	51% yes (attended meeting) 48% no	54% yes 46% no
<b>JST Project participation data</b>		
<b>Participation in water project</b>	63% yes 37% no	64% yes 36% no
<b>Reason for non participation</b>	44% other (data not yet analyzed) 27% not asked 25% no time 4% no money	39% other 34% not asked 23% no time 3% no money 1% government responsibility
<b>Ways participated</b>	83% provided labor 7% attended planning meetings 4% provided tools 3% advised location of pipes	86% provided labor 4% provided tools 3.5% advised location of pipes 2.5% attended planning meetings
<b>Problems/difficulties related to project</b>	10% yes 86% no	20% yes 80% no
<b>Suggestions for future projects</b>	26% involve whole community in planning 19% community should construct 19% other (data not yet analyzed) 16% compensate for participation	33% involve whole community in planning 22% community should construct 18% other 16% compensate for participation 11% utilize existing skills
<b>Greatest benefit of water project (Expected benefit for Chibolya)</b>	21% closer tap stand 19% less waiting time 18% increased water usage 17% improved water quality 13% increased water pressure 6% lower water payment 4% opportunity to learn new skills	26% closer tap stand 18% other (data not yet analyzed) 16% increased water usage 12% improved water quality 9% lower water payment 8% less waiting time 5% increased water pressure



**Comparison between baseline and post-project household surveys**  
**Water indicators – Bauleni & Chibolya**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>1999 Baseline Bauleni</b>	<b>2000 Post- project Bauleni</b>	<b>1999 Baseline Chibolya</b>	<b>2000 Post- project Chibolya</b>
<b>Water source</b> Public tap Private tap	72.3% 20.1%	95% 4%	72.8% 23.2%	31.2% 57%
<b>Time to walk to water source (one way)</b> < 5 min 5 – 15 min 15 – 30 min > 30 min	30.4% 45% 15.5% 8.5%	88% 12% -- --	25.3% 48.9% 18.4% 6.2%	N/A
<b>Time to queue to get water</b> < 5 min 5 – 15 min 15 – 30 min > 30 min	5.5% 8.5% 8.2% 76.6%	76% 21% 2% 1%	4.5% 6.7% 7.6% 78.3%	N/A
<b>Quantity of water used daily</b> < 50 liters 50 – 100 liters 100 – 150 liters > 150 liters	17% 60% 15% 8%	5% 43% 12% 40%	17.9% 59.7% 13.6% 8.8%	N/A
<b>Payment for water (Kwacha/month)</b>	85% paid <10,000	99% paid 3,000	58.2% paid <10,000 20.3% paid 10- 15,000 13.8% paid >15,000	37.4% paid 50/bucket (20 liter) 54.4% paid 100/bucket 63% used 1-5 buckets/day 34% used 6-10 buckets/day (90% of households pay per bucket)

Notes:

(1) Baseline survey figures include all households surveyed

Bauleni zones 8 & 13 = 329    Chibolya zones 4 & 5 = 419

(2) Post-project figures include only those households using new JST-funded water scheme(see note 3)

Bauleni = 236 / 300    Chibolya = 0 / 300 (pilot scheme not operational at time of survey)

(3) Post-project figures for ‘water source’ (both) and ‘payment for water’ (Chibolya only) include all households surveyed

**Comparison between baseline and post-project surveys**  
**Health and Sanitation KAP (knowledge attitude practice) indicators**

Indicators	1999 Baseline Bauleni	2000 Post-project Bauleni	1999 Baseline Chibolya	2000 Post –project Chibolya
<b>General Questions</b>				
Health Educators Visit		48%: Visited 43%: Not visited		32%: Visited 64%: Not visited
Attending Drama performances		66%: Attended 34%: Not attended		49%: Attended 49%: Not attended
Correct knowledge on treatment of diarrhea		85%: Correct 15%: Not correct		93%: Correct 5 %: Not correct
<b>Water transport &amp; storage</b>				
Place of drinking water storage, including child/animal access	71% on platform 28% not on platform (Observation)	69% on platform 23% not on platform (Observation)	72% on platform 28% not on platform (Observation)	75% on platform 25% not on platform (Observation)
Types of containers	60% plastic container 33% tins 2% earthen pots		66% plastic container 28% tins 2% earthen pots	
Washing water container		54% with soap/water 42% with water only		52% with soap/water
Condition of containers	98% use clean containers		98% use clean containers	
Presence of drinking water covers and degree of exposure	94% covers		95%	
Separate storage for drinking water and water for other use	90% store separately		89% store separately	
<b>Home practices to improve water quality</b>				
Treatment of drinking water	14 % use Chlorin 28% Boil	49 % use Chlorin 30 % Boil	18% use Chlorin 22% Boil	28 % use Chlorin 31 % Boil
Who suggested to use Chlorine?		38% from RDC health educators 51%from NHC/clinic		29% from RDC health educators 39% fromNHC/clinic
Reason for not chlorinating	24% waste of money 15% looks clean 9% waste of time 52% no answer/other reason		22% waste of money 17% looks clean 7% waste of time 54% no answer/other reason	
Reason for not boiling water	32% waste of time 21% looks clean 41% no answer/other reason		29% waste of time 25% looks clean 46% no answer/other reason	
<b>Personal hygiene practices</b>				
Hand washing frequency after project		86 % Increased 12 % Not increased 2% Don't know		N/A due to delay of water project completion
Washing method before handling/eating food	29% water and soap 67% water only	44% water and soap 52% water only 4% no washing (Observation)	23% water and soap 75% water only	51% water and soap 43% water only (Observation)
Hand washing before handling water container	51% Yes 45% No	94% wash before drawing water (Observation)	42% Yes 56% No	97.3% wash before drawing water (Observation)

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>1999 Baseline Bauleni</b>	<b>2000 Post-project Bauleni</b>	<b>1999 Baseline Chibolya</b>	<b>2000 Post –project Chibolya</b>
Hand washing after using toilets	67% water only	50% water and soap 29% water only 20% no washing		48% water and soap 20% water only 20% no washing
Washing method after handling of infant feces	53% water and soap 22% water only	70% water and soap 27% water only	47% water and soap 20% water only 30% no answer	70% water and soap 22% water only
Family share same water in a bottle to wash hands	82% Yes		85% Yes	
<b>Site and home cleanliness</b>				
Availability of home latrine	88% Yes 9% No	97% Yes 3% No	87% Yes 13% No	95% Yes 5% No
Reason for no home latrine	13% pit is full 4% damaged 83% no reason/other		5% pit is full 7% damaged 88% no reason/other	
Type of latrine they have	83% ordinary Pit 3% VIP (Observation)	88% Ordinary pit 6% VIP (Observation)	91% Ordinary pit 1 % VIP (Observation)	94% Ordinary pit 0.3% VIP (Observation)
Type of latrine they want to build		18% Ordinary pit 47% Single VIP 26% Double VIP		29% Ordinary pit 29% Single VIP 37% Double VIP
Correct Knowledge about VIP latrine		Yes: 44.3% No: 55.7%		Yes: 16.7% No: 83.3%
Sharing latrine with other families	57% share with more than one family		80% share with more than one family	
Household waste disposal (waste water , solid waste)	52% bury/burn at pit 20% dump in collection site 17% dump in no fixed site	57% bury/burn at pit 29% dump in collection site 11% dump in no fixed site	45% bury/burn at pit 30% dump in collection site 15% dump in no fixed site	36% bury/burnatpit 42% dump in collection site 10% dump in no fixed site
Presence of refuse pit in house plot		47%:Yes 53%: No (Observation)		Yes:38.0% No: 61.7% (Observation)
Cover waste with soil/ash to reduce vectors/rodents	57% Yes	59% Yes (Observation)	50% Yes 45% No	62% Yes (Observation)
Problems regarding garbage	37% bad smell 29% bad look 22% cause of infectious diseases		33% bad smell 32% bad look 26% cause of infectious diseases	

**Post-project household survey**  
**Ng'ombe road & drainage improvement project**

Indicator	Percentage of households	
Demographic data		
Respondents		
Head of household	60% yes 40% no	
Age	60% between 20-34 years 7% less than 20 32% over 35 years	
Sex	76% women 24% men	
Household size	14% < 4 66% 4 – 8 20% > 9	6.4 mean 6.0 median
Length of stay in Ng’ombe	15% < 1 year 34% 1 – 5 years 51% > 5 years	
Community data		
Type of land title	30.3% rental land 28.3% land occupancy certificate 28.3% land title deed 13% no title	
Awareness of zone residing in	8% correct answer 92% incorrect or don’t know	
Ability to name RDC Chairperson	4% correct name 96% incorrect or don’t know	
Zone meeting participation	21% yes (attending meeting) 79% no or don’t know	
Ability to name one Forum of Zone Representatives (FZR) member	6% correct name 94% incorrect or don’t know	
Awareness of number of people from each zone on FZR	3% correct answer 97% incorrect or don’t know	
Awareness of Roads Committee	54% aware 46% unaware	
Ability to name member of Roads Committee	15% correct name 85% incorrect or don’t know	
Road meeting participation	24% yes 76% no or don’t know	
Road data		
Awareness of K500/household/month road levy	28% yes 72% no	
Willingness to pay road levy	79% yes 21 % no or no answer	
Opinion regarding improved road	77% much more convenient 10% no change	
Opinion regarding change in land value (following road improvement)	55% no change 13% increased value 6% much increased value 2% decreased value	

<b>Availability of minibuses</b> (Following road improvement)	70% many more 14% same number 10% a few more 6% don't know
<b>Opinion regarding additional road improvement projects for Ng'ombe</b>	42% community management model should be followed 10% community management model is not appropriate 3% no additional improvement necessary
<b>Opinion regarding design of road</b>	38% good design 57% poor design 5% no answer
<b>Type of road desired</b>	65% wider road 18% tar sealed road 10% footpath for pedestrians 6% different drainage system
<b>Changes following road improvement</b>	58% no change 37% good changes 5% bad changes
<b>JST Project participation data</b>	
<b>Participation in road project</b>	8% yes 92% no
<b>Reason for non participation</b>	61% not asked 28% other (data not yet analyzed) 9% no time 2% government responsibility
<b>Ways participated</b>	36.4% provided labor for construction 36.4% helped clear drains 27% attended planning meetings
<b>Willingness to maintain community roads</b>	85% yes 15% no or don't know
<b>Ways willing to help</b>	54% provide labor 28% provide money 14% provide tools
<b>Reason unwilling to participate</b>	40% no time 20% not interested 13% not my responsibility 13% no money
<b>Problems/difficulties related to project</b>	75% no 25% yes
<b>Greatest benefit of road project</b>	36% improved access to social infrastructure 31% increased traffic flow 9% opportunity to learn new skills 4% opportunity to earn cash
<b>Greatest drawback of road project</b>	37% narrowness of road 21% increased traffic and dust 19% steep drainages 15% no drawbacks

Notes:

- (1) Survey covered 100 households in 6 zones nearby road
- (2) Baseline survey not carried out

### Comparison between baseline and post-project surveys (Education)

	1999 Baseline Bauleni	1999 Baseline Chibolya	2000 Post – project Chibolya
Secondary Tertiary Education	38.2%	58%	
School Attendance			
HHD w/Female children	64%	31.5%	
HHD w/Male children	36%	46.3%	
Type of School attended			
Government school	64%	80%	
Community school	36%	20%	
Distance to school	Gvt. Community	Gvt. Community	
Less than 30 minutes	45% 34.3%	51.6% 50%	
More than 30 minutes	30% 13.4%	23.2% 17.6%	
More than 1 hour	17.5% 6%	25.2% 8.8%	
N/A	7.5% 46.3%	0% 23.6%	
Reasons for out-of school			
Economic reason	73%	70%	77%
Domestic work	3%	1.8%	1%
Economic and domestic	N/A	N/A	9%
Was not admitted	21%	25.2%	13%
No school nearby	3%	3%	
Size of household			
Less than 4 members			6%
4-8			69%
9-			25%
Number of Adult			
Less than 4			69%
4-8			31%
9-			-
Number of Children			
Less than 4			6%
4-8			69%
9-			25%
Age of children to be enrolled			
5-10			
11-15			63%
16			37%
Sex of child to be enrolled			
Male			53%
Female			47%
Main Caretaker			
Guardian			60%
Parents			38%
Others			2%
Is child an orphan?			
Yes			35%
No			65%
Has been to school before?			
Yes			50%
No			50%
Willing to pay schoolfee?			
Yes			95%
No			5%
How much can you afford?			
Less than K500			2%
K500-1000			41%
K1000-2000			32%
More than K2000			25%

Note: Education indicator of Chibolya in 2000 is based on the data from the children who will be enrolled in the new community school.

**Monitoring Sheet**  
**for**  
**Community School Development in Chibolya**

**Monitoring Month:**

**2000**

**1. Construction Process Monitoring (Monitored by Community, NGO, and JST)**

Labour contribution	No. of Unskilled Labour (average):		No. of Skilled Labour:
Construction Process	Design Quantities	Quantities Constructed	Note
Land Preparation	-	commenced/completed	
Wall Fence	m	m	
Wall of Building	m2	m2	
Roofing	m2	m2	
VIP Latrines	1 location	Commenced/completed	
Security&Vandalisam	Security guard employed: Y/N Incidence of Vandalism or materials stolen: times Name of materials broken or stolen:		

**3. Institutional Building (see attached questionnaire) (Monitored by Community)**

Operation and Management	Management Responsibilities	1.		2.	
	Meeting and Participation	3.		4.	5.
	Operation of Group	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Work of group	10.		11.	12.
Group Institutionalisation and self-reliance	Potential Autonomy	13.			
	Membership base	14.		15.	
	Knowledge and skill base	16.		17.	
	Broadening base	18.			

**4. LCC Performance (Monitored by JST)**

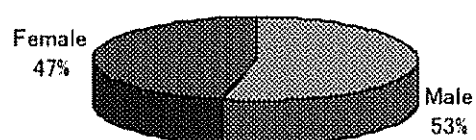
Mobilisation/sensitisation	Support to EC/PTA Meeting attendance: Times	Coordination/Networking Coordination w/JST,NGO Y/N	Consultation Regular Visit: Times
Construction	Support to EC/PTA Timely availability Y/N	Coordination/Networking Coordination w/JST,NGO Y/N	Supervision Regular Visit: Times
Operation & Maintenance	Support to EC/PTA Timely availability Y/N	Technical advice Regular visit Times	

**5. NGO Performance (Monitored by JST)**

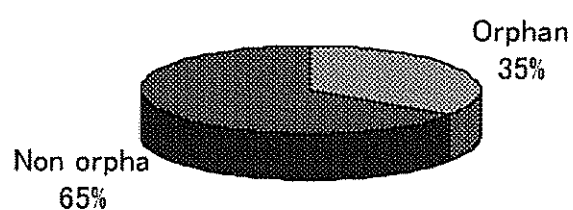
Mobilisation/sensitisation	Support to EC/PTA Meeting attendance: Times	Coordination/Networking Coordination w/JST,NGO Y/N	Technical advice Regular Visit Y/N
Construction	Support to EC/PTA Timely availability Y/N	Coordination/Networking Coordination w/JST,NGO Y/N	Supervision Regular Visit: Times
Operation & Maintenance	Support to EC/PTA Timely availability Y/N	Technical advice Regular visit Times	
Accountability & Transparency	<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly Report <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Record with receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation Report (August and November)		
Teacher Training	<input type="checkbox"/> All teachers completed <input type="checkbox"/> Some teachers completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet done		

## Results of Household Survey for Children to be enrolled

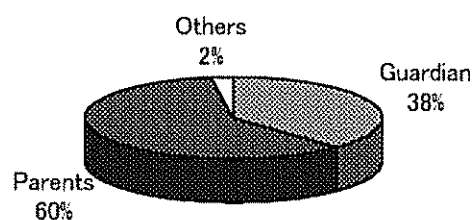
Sex of Children to be Enrolled



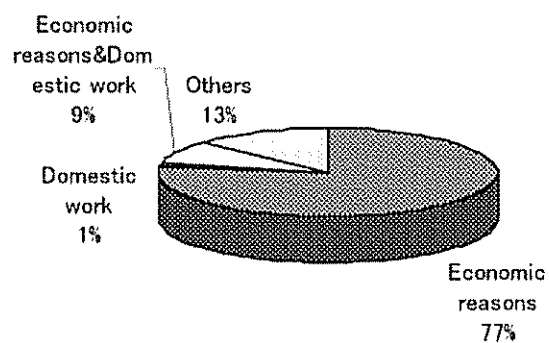
Orphan ratio



Caretakers of the child

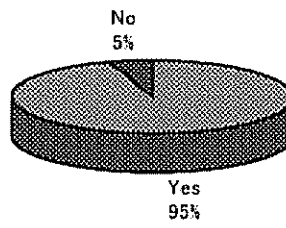


Reason for out-of-school

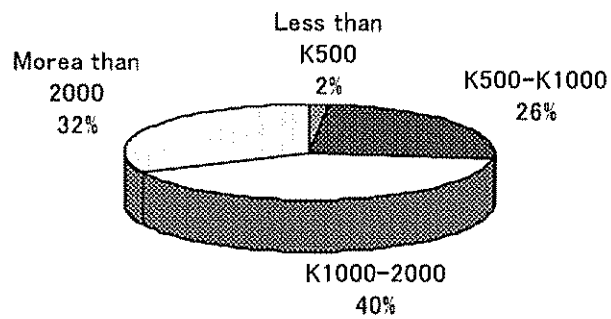




### Willing to pay PTA fund?



### Affordable amount of PTA fund



### Average monthly income of the households

