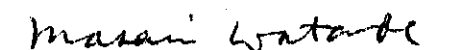


添 付 資 料

MINUTES OF THE DISCUSSIONS
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE
AND
THE THEMATIC EVALUATION STUDY TEAM
ON JICA'S COOPERATION ON WATER AND POVERTY IN AFRICA

HARARE

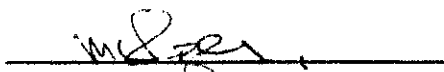
12th NOVEMBER 2002



Ms. Masami WATANABE

Leader of the Evaluation Team

Japan International Cooperation Agency



Mrs. M. MAKUWAZA

Deputy Director

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Republic of Zimbabwe



Mr. Kaoru SUZUKI

Deputy Director, Office of Evaluation and Post Project Monitoring
Planning and Evaluation Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency

**List of Participants in the Joint Meeting on Inception Report
for the Thematic Evaluation on JICA's Cooperation on Water and Poverty in Africa
held on 12th November 2002**

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Mrs. M. Makuwaza	Deputy Director
Mr. S. Zharare	Senior Economist

Ministry of Rural Resources and Water Development

Mr. T. Chiwera	Chief Planning Officer, DDF
Mr. R. Muzamhindo	Chief Water Engineer, DDF

Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing

Mr. R. Munyaradzi	Principal Administration Officer
Mr. G. Nhunhama	National Coordinator, NCU

Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement

Mr. J. Mathende	Acting Chief Agriculture Economist
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Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture

Mr. T. Mabuto	Acting Deputy Director
Dr. S. Mahere	M.A./Director, Schools Division

Ministry of Health and Child Welfare

Mr. W. Rukasha	Principal Environmental Health Officer
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JICA

Mr. K Suzuki	Deputy Director, Office of Evaluation and Post Project Monitoring, Planning and Evaluation Department
Mr. A. Nakagawa	Assistant Resident Representative JICA Zimbabwe Office
Mr. T. Umetani	Project Formulation Advisor JICA Zimbabwe Office

Evaluation Team

Ms. M. Watanabe	Team Leader/Social Impact Analysis
Ms. M. Azuma	Water Supply/Social Impact Analysis
Mr. L. Mabvudza	Director, Plan Afric (contracted local consultants)

Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as “JICA”) dispatched the Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as “the Team”) headed by Ms. Masami Watanabe to the Republic of Zimbabwe for the purpose of conducting the Thematic Evaluation on Japan’s Co-operation on Water and Poverty in Africa.

On the 12th November 2002, the Team had discussions with the authorities, such as the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and other government offices, concerning the framework of the evaluation study based on the Inception Report.

As a result of the discussion, both parties agreed on the framework and the following matters:

1. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (herein after referred to as “MoF&ED”) and other government offices basically had an overview of the Inception Report of this Evaluation Study and will submit comments to JICA Zimbabwe Office by 18th November 2002.
2. MoF&ED and other government offices will coordinate and assist JICA and the Team including the contracted local consultants in the execution of the Study in data collection, questionnaire survey and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA).
3. MoF&ED will organize a Joint Meeting with other government offices for an evaluation feedback seminar around May 2003.

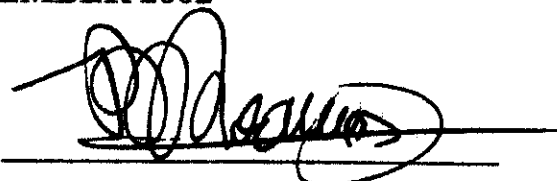
MINUTES OF THE DISCUSSIONS
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
AND
THE JICA EVALUATION TEAM FOR THEMATIC EVALUATION ON
JICA COOPERATION ON WATER AND POVERTY IN AFRICA

LUSAKA

5th DECEMBER 2002



Ms. Masami WATANABE
Leader of the Evaluation Team
KRI International Corp., Tokyo



Mr. Richard M. CHIZYUKA
Director of Economic and Technical Cooperation
Ministry of Finance and National Planning
Republic of Zambia



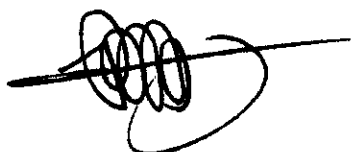
Mr. Katsuhiro SASAKI
Resident Representative
Zambia Office
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") dispatched the external Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") headed by Ms. Masami Watanabe to the Republic of Zambia for the purpose of conducting the Thematic Evaluation on JICA Co-operation on Water and Poverty in Africa.

On 2nd December 2002 JICA invited the government agencies concerned to JICA Zambia Office for the meeting on the inception of the above mentioned evaluation study. The list of participants of this meeting is attached in Appendix-1. Following the explanation of the purpose, the framework and the methods of evaluation study by the Team, the participants asked for clarifications on some of the issues and the Team's response to each question was accepted by the participants. The participants also made useful comments on some of the issues, which will be taken into consideration for this evaluation study.

In the meeting the government agencies accepted the framework and the methods of evaluation which the Team presented. The following issues were agreed upon by both the government agencies and JICA:

1. The terms such as "Integrated Approach" and "Sector-wide Approach" used in this study will be defined clearly in the Draft Final Report.
2. MoF&NP and other government offices as well as local agencies will coordinate and assist the Team in the execution of data collection, questionnaire survey and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA).
3. If any, further comments on the Inception report will be forwarded to the Team through JICA Zambia Office by 9th December, 2002.
4. The draft final report will be sent to the related government offices for comments at the end of January 2003. The comments, if any, should be submitted to MoF&NP by 17th February 2003. Then the MoF&NP will send the summary of comments to JICA Zambia Office by 21st February 2003, so that the Team can reflect the comments in the Final Report.
5. The results of the evaluation study will be shared to the related agencies in the Evaluation Seminar, which is currently planned in May 2003.




Appendix 1: List of Participants in the Meeting (2nd December, 2002)

Ministry of Finance and National Planning

Ms. Chasiya KAZEMBE Acting Chief Economist (Bilateral)

Ministry of Education

Mr. Satoshi NAKAMURA Technical Cooperation Adviser (from JICA)

Lusaka District Health Management Team

Dr. Moses SINKACE Director of Health

Dr. Mpundu MAKASA Manager Planning and Development

Lusaka City Council

Mr. Bornwell MATAWE Assistant Director

Lusaka Water and Sewage Company

Mr. Henry MTINE Director of Engineering

Mrs. Astrid C. BANDA Head of Peri-urban Section

JICA

Ms. Nobuko NAKAMURA Office of Evaluation and Post Project Monitoring
Planning and Evaluation Department, JICA Headquarters

Mr. Shirou KITAZAWA Assistant Resident Representative, JICA Zambia Office

Mr. Joe P. NJELEKA Programme Officer, JICA Zambia Office

Evaluation Team

Ms. Masami WATANABE Team Leader/Social Impact Analysis
KRI International Corp., Tokyo

Ms. Mikiko AZUMA Water Supply/Social Impact Analysis
KRI International Corp., Tokyo

Ms. Esther MBAWO Waterpoint Zambia (local consultant)

Mrs. Abby ZULU Waterpoint Zambia (local consultant)

A-2 ザンビア及びジンバブエにおける現地調査 (2002 年 11 月 10 日 - 12 月 19 日)

A-2.1 現地調査スケジュール

Month	Date	Day	No.	Masami Watanabe	Mikiko Azuma
Nov	10	Sun	1	- Departure from Belgium (17:20) KL1732 Brussels-Amsterdam KL4341 Amsterdam-Nairobi KQ 422 Nairobi-Harare	- Departure from Japan (17:40) JL 735 Narita-Hong Kong SA7801 Hong Kong-Johannesburg SA 022 Johannesburg-Harare
	11	Mon	2	- Arrival in Harare (9:45) - Meeting with the local consultants, signing of the contract and first payment	- Arrival in Harare (12:35)
				- Meeting and discussion with JICA Zimbabwe Office - Courtesy call to the Embassy of Japan	
	12	Tue	3	- Meeting with Ministry of Finance Economic Development - Joint Meeting at JICA Zimbabwe Office on the inception of the evaluation - Interview with Ministry of Health and Child Welfare - Interview with Ministry of Finance and Economic Development - Finalising the survey schedule with the local consultants	
	13	Wed	4	- Interview with Department of Water Development (DWD) and Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) in the Ministry of Rural Resources and Water Development (MRRWD) - Interview with District Development Fund (DDF) in the Ministry of Local Government and National Housing (MLGNH) - Interview with National Coordination Unit (NCU) of National Action Committee (NAC) under MLGNH	
	14	Thr	5	- Site visit to UMP (one of the project areas of JICA Grant Aid Rural Water Supply Project: Phase III)	
	15	Fri	6	- Interview with Save the Children Fund (SCF) - Interview with World Bank - Interview with UNDP - Interview with UNICEF - Interview with SIDA	
	16	Sat	7	- Site visit to Wedza (one of the project areas of JICA Grant Aid Rural Water Supply Project: Phase III)	
	17	Sun	8	- Move to Binga - Document Review	- Move to Bulawayo - Document Review

Month	Date	Day	No.	Masami Watanabe	Mikiko Azuma
	18	Mon	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting with Bing District Council - Selection of Research Assistants - Discussion with local consultants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interview with ZINWA and DDF at Matabeleland North Province - Courtesy call to Provincial Administrator of Matabeleland North - Move to Binga
	19	Tue	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting with Binga Rural District Council - Selection of survey villages - Preparation of questionnaire survey 	
	20	Wed	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information gathering from district offices - Information gathering from district health centre - Supervision of questionnaire survey - Preparation for PRA 	
	21	Thr	12	- PRA at Mucheni Village	
	22	Fri	13	- PRA at Mucheni Village	
	23	Sat	14	- Key informant interviews at Manjelo, Dumbwe and Bulawayo Kraal	
	24	Sun	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key informant interviews at Chitele and Mucheni. - Screening of questionnaire survey results - Compilation of data 	
	25	Mon	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PRA at Gande Village - Information gathering from district clinic - Meeting with Save the Children Fund/UK (Binga Office) 	
	26	Tue	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PRA at Gande Village - Meeting with Binga District Council 	
	27	Wed	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Move to Bulawayo - Meeting with ZINWA and DDF at Matabeleland North Province 	
	28	Thr	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Move to Harare - Information gathering at NCU and ZINWA 	
	29	Fri	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wrap-up meeting with MoF&ED - Discussion with JICA Zimbabwe Office - Data compilation 	
	30	Sat	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting with local consultants - Review and compilation of data 	
Dec	1	Sun	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Departure from Harare (11:25) Q3 607 Harare-Lusaka - Arrival in Lusaka (12:25) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Departure from Harare (12:00) UM367 Harare-Johannesburg SA063 Johannesburg-Harare - Arrival in Lusaka (16:10)

Month	Date	Day	No.	Masami Watanabe	Mikiko Azuma
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion with Office of Evaluation and Post Project Monitoring, JICA Headquarters - Meeting with local consultants 	
	2	Mon	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting and discussion with JICA Zambia Office - Joint Meeting at JICA Zambia Office on the inception of the evaluation - Interview with Ministry of Education 	
	3	Tue	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interview with Ministry of Energy and Water Development (MEWD) - Interview with JICA Expert in Ministry of Finance and National Development (MoF&ND) - Interview with Zambia Social Investment Fund (ZAMSIF) 	
	4	Wed	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interview with Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH) - Interview with Lusaka City Council (LCC) - Interview with Lusaka Water and Sewage Company (LWSC) - Interview with National Water and Sanitation Council (NWASCO) - Interview with Care International - Interview with World Vision - Interview with Lusaka District Health Management Team (LDHM) 	
	5	Thu	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interview with Ireland Aid - Discussion with local consultants 	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signing of Minutes of Discussions - Interview with UNICEF - Interview with DfID 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interview with HUZA - Interview with World Bank
	6	Fri	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site survey and key informant interview in George compound - Interview with George Community Empowerment Project - Interview with Care Prospect 	
	7	Sat	28	- Document review	
	8	Sun	29	- Document review	
	9	Mon	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site survey and key informant interview in Kalikiliki compound 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site survey and key informant interview in Bauleni compound
				- Interview with JICA Primary Health Care Project	
	10	Tue	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PRA in George compound - Interview with LWSC George Office and GCEP - Meeting with Ministry of Health 	
	11	Wed	32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PRA in George compound - Information gathering at Mtendere Health Centre 	
	12	Thu	33	- PRA in George and Bauleni compounds	
	13	Fri	34	- PRA in George and Bauleni compounds	

Month	Date	Day	No.	Masami Watanabe	Mikiko Azuma
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site survey and key informant interview in Chobolya compound - Information gathering at MoF&ND 	
	14	Sat	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site survey in George compound - Discussion with Office of Evaluation and Post Project Monitoring, JICA Headquarters 	
	15	Sun	36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document review 	
	16	Mon	37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interview with Women Finance Co-op - Interview with Micro Bankers Trust - Interview with Care Prospect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion with LCC - Discussion with LWSC - Meeting with HUZA
	17	Tue	38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interview with PULSE - Information gathering at MoE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interview with AMDA - Information gathering at community school in George compound
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion with JICA Zambia Office - Discussion with local consultants 	
	18	Wed	39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Departure from Lusaka (17:00) BA8667 Lusaka-Nairobi KL566 Nairobi-Amsterdam KL1721 Amsterdam-Brussels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Departure from Lusaka (12:00) SA063 Lusaka-Johannesburg SA286 Johannesburg-Hong Kong JL732 Hong Kong-Narita
	19	Thu	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrival in Brussels (7:45) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrival in Narita (19:55)

添付資料 3.1 現地調査主要面談者リスト

(1) ジンバブエ

関係政府機関	
財務・経済開発省(MFED) Domestic and International Finance Department	Mr. Z.R. Churu (Director) Mrs. M. Makuwaza (Deputy Director) Mrs. E. Maeresera (Chief Economist) Mr. S. Zharare (Senior Economist)
地方資源水開発省(MRRWD) 水利局(DWD) MRRWD 郡開発基金 (DDF) DDF Bulawayo 事務所	Mr. V.H. Choga (Director) Mr. Mazonde (Principal Engineer) Mr. J.K. Jonga (Director General) Mr. Moyo (Water Division Officer)
地方自治・国家住宅省(MLGNH) 国家推進委員会 (NAC)	Mrs. Ndhlovu
MLGNH 国家調整ユニット (NCU)	Mr. Nhunhama (National Coordinator)
青年・ジェンダー・雇用促進省	Mr. Sianzoka (Binga District Officer)
保健・子供福祉省	Mr. W. Rukasha (Principal Environmental Health Officer)
ジンバブエ国家水公社(ZINWA) ZINWA Bulawayo 事務所	Mr. D. Kagoro (Director of Operations) Mr. S. Sunguro (Ground Water Unit) Mr. Rashrayi (Drilling Supervisor) Mr. Chidhakwa (Director) Mr. Siziba
関係公共機関	
ビンガ郡庁	Mr. Muzamba (Project Officer)
ビンガ郡病院	Mr. Mlilo (Environmental Health Officer)
農業研究・普及所 Agricultural Research and Extension (AREX)	Mr. Chuma (Binga AREX Officer)
NGO	
セーブ・ザ・チルドレン	Mr. C. McIvor (Director) Mr. C. Bowley (Emergency Manager) Ms. A. Rugara (Deputy Director) Mr. B. Majaya (Water and Sanitation Manager)
国際機関・他ドナー	
世界銀行	Mr. E. Jassat (Senior Program Officer)
国連子供基金(UNICEF)	Mr. M. Jonga (Program Officer)
国連開発計画(UNDP)	Ms. D. Mukurakete (Environmental Specialist)
スウェーデン国際開発庁(SIDA)	Mr. Anderson (Second Secretary) Mr. K. Murenga (Program Officer)
日本側関係機関	
国際協力事業団(JICA) ジンバブエ事務所	中川所員 黒木所員 梅谷企画調査員
在ジンバブエ日本大使館	小笠原一等書記官

(2) ザンビア

関係政府機関	
教育省	Mr. Arnold Chengo (BESSIP Operations Manager) Mr. Bupe Musonda (Senior Statistician) Mr. Satoshi Nakamura (Advisor, JICA Expert)
エネルギー・水開発省 水利局	Mr. Adam Hussien (Acting Director) Mr. P. Chola (Deputy Director) Mr. Kangomba (Chief Hydrogeologist)
財務・国家開発省 経済・技術協力局 Economic and Technical Cooperation Department	Mr. Tsuneo Tsurusaki (Advisor, JICA Expert)
保健省 計画開発局 Ministry of Health, Department of Planning and Development	Mr. Nicholas Chikwenya (Donor Coordinator)
財務・国家開発省	Ms. Chibola
地方自治・住宅省 Ministry of Local Government and Housing	Mr. D. Zulu (Acting DISS) Mr. Cledwin Mulambo (Senior Water and Sanitation Engineer)
ザンビア社会投資基金 (ZAMSIF) Zambia Social Investment Fund	Mr. Collins Mabuku Sitali (Contracts and Procurement Specialist) Mr. Chitambala John Sikazwe (Technical Officer) Mr. Joseph Wamulume (Water and Sanitation Engineer)
国家給水・衛生評議会(NWASCO)	Mr. Oswald M. Chanda (Director)
関係公共機関	
ルサカ市役所 公衆衛生・公共サービス課 Lusaka City Council, Public Health and Social Services	Mr. Bornwell Matawe (Assistant Director) Mr. Dicu Shawa (Housing Officer) Ms. Rudice Mabuluki (Community Development Officer) Ms. Mirian T. Siavuta (Senior Community Development Officer) Ms. Kapuamba Mbanga (Senior Community Development Officer) Ms. Judith P.B. Situmbeko (Community Development Officer) Mr. Ehock S. Mwape (Senior Community Development Officer) Mr. Noel Kalimamukwento (Senior Housing Officer) Ms. Loveness B. Palangwa (Assistant Community Development Officer)
ルサカ上下水道公社 Lusaka Water and Sewage Company	Mr. Chola (Project Manager, George Compound Water Supply Project) Ms. Astrid Banda (Head of Peri-urban Section)
ザンビア女性協同組合 Women Finance Co-op Zambia Ltd.	Ms. Florence Chibwasha (Executive Director)

Micro Banker Trust	Ms. Grace Nkhuwa (Financial Services Programme Co-ordinator)
NGO	
ケア・インターナショナル	Mr. Gordon Mair (Assistant Country Director) Mr. Waleed Rauf (Assistant Country Director) Mr. Petros Banda (Project Officer)
ケア・プロスペクト	Ms. Rose Chimansa (Programme Coordinator/Care Prospect) Ms. Patricia Mwape (Coordinator/GCEP) Mr. Takaiza S. Cleophas (Extension Specialist, Micro Finance)
ワールド・ヴィジョン ジンバブエ	Dr. Kwasi P. Nimo (Coordinator, Multi-Country CBI Projects) Mr. Richard A. Phiri (Associate Director Operations)
アジア医師連絡会(AMDA)ザンビア	Ms. Takase
PULSE	Mrs. Anne K.Z. Chime (Chief Executive Officer)
Human Settlement of Zambia (HUZA)	Mr. Harrington E. Jere (Executive Director) Mr. MacLand Nyirenda (Assistant Executive Director)
国際機関・他ドナー	
世界銀行	Mr. Chimwanga Maseka (Water and Sanitation Specialist)
国連子供基金(UNICEF)	Mr. Samvanth P. Mathur (Project Officer, WASHE) Mr. Gibson Zulu Ms. Tomoko Nishimoto (Deputy Representative)
Ireland Aid	Mr. Cecil Dulu Nundwe (Water and Sanitation Sector Manager/Adviser)
英国国際開発省(DfID)	Mr. Morgan Mumbwatasal (Senior Programme Officer, Economics and Enterprise Development)
国際協力事業団(JICA)ザンビア事務所	佐々木所長 大田次長 北沢所員
在ザンビア日本大使館	木村書記官

添付資料 3.2 現地調査インタビュー概要

(1) ジンバブエ

① 政府関係機関

面談先	インタビュー概要	収集資料名
地方資源水開発省 水利局	政策レベルにおける水資源開発・管理戦略の概要 1998年に選定された新水法の概要	ジンバブエ水法 (Water Act)
ジンバブエ国家水公社 (ZINWA)	日本側作業終了後のビンガ地区地方給水計画の進捗状況など	なし
地方資源水開発省 郡開発基金 (DDF)	給水施設の住民参加型維持管理 (CBM) の方針と現実 水委員会の形成・訓練に関する郡庁との役割分担状況	なし
地方政府・国家住宅省	IRWSSP の概要と進捗状況 土地改革による再移住地域の水供給施設整備の必要性	なし
総合地方給水衛生プログラム (IRWSSP) の 国家推進委員会 (NAC) 及び 国家調整ユニット (NAC)	IRWSSP の概要と進捗状況	IRWSSP 年報 (1996/97, 1997/98, 1999, 2000) IRWSSP レビュー
財務・経済開発省	国家レベルの貧困削減戦略 ドナー支援の調整のあり方	なし
保健・子供福祉省	農村部における保健・衛生サービスの現状	なし

② ビンガ地区関係機関

面談先	インタビュー概要	収集資料名
ビンガ郡庁 (RDC)	・ 地区開発計画の概要 ・ ビンガにおける水分野の活動概況	・ ビンガ開発計画書 (2002-2004) ・ ビンガ総合給水衛生計画案
ビンガ郡病院	・ 保健・医療活動の現状 ・ 水因性疾患の推移	なし
農業省ビンガ事務所	・ 主要農産物に対する旱魃の影響 ・ 灌漑施設の整備状況	なし
青年・ジェンダー・雇用促進省ビンガ事務所	・ 地方給水・衛生事業における同事務所および住民ボランティアの役割 ・ マイクロ・ファイナンスの利用状況	なし
SCF ビンガ事務所	・ ビンガ地区地方給水計画での SCF の当時の活動	なし

③ 主要ドナー及び NGO

面談先	インタビュー概要	収集資料名
世銀	・ 世銀の援助戦略と援助重点分野及び活動状況	なし
UNDP	・ UNDP の援助戦略と援助重点分野及び活動状況 ・ UNDP による水分野支援	なし
UNICEF	・ UNICEF の援助戦略と援助重点分野及び活動状況 ・ UNICEF による水及び環境衛生分野の支援	・ UNICEF 活動マスター・プラン (2000-2004)
SIDA	・ SIDA の活動状況 (1996 年よりジンバブエに対する 2 国間協力は停止)	・ ジンバブエにおける給水・衛生分野におけるスウェーデン支援のレビュー
SCF ハレ事務所	・ SCF がジンバで実施しているリプロダクティブ・ヘルス・プロジェクト及び CBM ハイロット・プロジェクトの概況	・ SCF のザンベジ川流域における給水・衛生事業のレビュー (If We were Properly Consulted)
世銀	・ 世銀の援助戦略と援助重点分野及び活動状況	なし

(2) ザンビア

① 政府関係機関

面談先	インタビュー概要	収集資料名
財務・国家開発省	・ 貧困対策に関わる実施状況	・ 貧困削減戦略ペーパー (2003)
エネルギー・水開発省水利局	・ 水資源管理を実施して行くための体制整備状況	・ 水資源管理計画
地方自治・住宅省インフラ・社会サービス局	・ 都市周辺地区における給水・衛生整備の基本方針と戦略	・ 都市周辺地区給水・衛生戦略 (2001)
国家給水・衛生評議会 (NWASCO)	・ 主要都市周辺地区の給水・衛生サービスの現状ならびにサービス提供オプションの参画状況 ・ Devolution Trust Fund の概要	・ 低収入都市部における給水カイトライン (2002)
教育省	・ ルカにおける子供の就学状況 ・ 日本の無償資金協力による初等学校建設計画の実施状況 ・ コミュニティ・スクールに対する教育省の支援	・ 教育 5 カ年戦略計画

② 各プロジェクトの実施機関

案件名	インタビュー対象機関
ルサカ市周辺地区給水計画	ルサカ上下水道公社、ルサカ市役所
ルサカ市プライマリーヘルスケアプロジェクト	ルサカ地区保健局、JICA PHC チーム
参加型給水事業	ルサカ上下水道公社、ルサカ市役所、CARE
ルサカ市小中学校建設計画	教育省
ルサカ市未計画居住区住環境改善計画調査	ルサカ市役所

③ 主要ドナー及び NGO

面談先	インタビュー概要	収集資料名
世銀	・ 世銀の援助戦略と援助重点分野及び活動状況	・ 都市再編と給水事業に係るサンビア政府への融資完了報告書
UNICEF	・ UNICEF の援助戦略と援助重点分野および活動状況 ・ UNICEF が推進する WASHE（給水・衛生・衛生教育）の概要	なし
DfID	・ DfID の援助戦略と援助活動分野および活動状況 ・ PRSP モニタリング・システム構築の現況	なし
Ireland Aid	・ Ireland Aid が過去に行った都市周辺地域でのインフラ・給水活動の概要	なし
CARE ¹	・ CARE が DfID の資金協力の下、ルサカ市周辺の未計画居住区で展開する給水環境改善を含むコミュニティー開発プログラムの概要	なし
World Vision	・ 活動分野と活動状況	なし
AMDA	・ 都市周辺地域で展開する所得向上活動を中心としたコミュニティー開発プログラムの実施状況	なし
HUZA	・ 都市周辺地域で展開するマイクロファイナンスなどの活動の概要	なし

¹ 特に、CARE は DfID の資金協力を受けて、ルサカ市周辺の未計画居住区 10 ヶ所において給水環境の改善を含むコミュニティー開発プログラムを展開しており、本評価の中で今後の同市周辺地区の社会サービス整備のあり方に関する提言を検討する上でも着目すべき点があると考えられる。

添付資料 4 現地収集資料

(1) ジンバブエ

Region	Africa	Study Title	Thematic Evaluation on JICA's Co-operation on Water and Poverty in Africa	Study Period	10 Nov. 2002 – 1 Dec. 2002
Country	Zimbabwe				

No.	Title	Size	Pages	Form	No. of copy	Issued/Collected by	Purchased/Presented
1	Census 1992 Provincial Profile Midlands	A4	157	Original	1	Central Statistical Office	Purchased
2	Quarterly Digest of Statistics June 2001	A4	74	Original	1	Central Statistical Office	Purchased
3	Education Statistics Report 1998	A4	50	Original	1	Central Statistical Office	Purchased
4	Education Statistics Report 2001	A4	93	Original	1	Central Statistical Office	Purchased
5	National Health Profile 1998 (extract)	A4	18	Copy	1	Central Statistical Office	Purchased
6	National Health Profile 1999 (extract)	A4	9	Copy	1	Central Statistical Office	Purchased
7	Poverty Assessment Study Survey II 2001 Project Document	A4	38	Copy	1	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare	Purchased
8	1995 Poverty Assessment Study Survey: Main Report (extract)	A4	190	Copy	1	Ministry of Public Services, Labour and Social Welfare,	Purchased
9	Water Act	A4	72	Original	1	Government of Zimbabwe	Purchased
10	Towards Integrated Water Resources Management: Water Resources Management for Zimbabwe	A4	132	Original	1	Ministry of Rural Resources and Water Development	Presented
11	Workshop Report: Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Annual Sector Review	A4	27	Copy	1	National Action Committee	Purchased
12	The Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme: Volume 1 Annual Report FY 1996/97 (extract)	A4	38	Copy	1	National Action Committee	Purchased
13	The Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme: First Term Report FY 1997/98 (extract)	A4	18	Copy	1	National Action Committee	Purchased
14	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme: Annual Progress Report 1999 (extract)	A4	38	Copy	1	National Action Committee	Purchased
15	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme: Annual Progress Report 2000	A4	24	Copy	1	National Action Committee	Purchased

添付資料4

No.	Title	Size	Pages	Form	No. of copy	Issued/Collected by	Purchased/Presented
16	Review of the Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme: Volume I Executive Summary	A4	45	Copy	1	National Action Committee	Purchased
17	Review of the IRWSSP: Volume II Evolution of the Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in Zimbabwe	A4	53	Copy	1	National Action Committee	Purchased
18	Review of the IRWSSP: Volume III Institutional Arrangements	A4	62	Copy	1	National Action Committee	Purchased
19	Review of the IRWSSP: Volume IV Financing/ Funding Arrangements	A4	44	Copy	1	National Action Committee	Purchased
20	Review of the IRWSSP: Volume V Operational Arrangements	A4	80	Copy	1	National Action Committee	Purchased
21	Evaluation of the Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme: Volume VI Outputs of the Programme	A4	51	Copy	1	National Action Committee	Purchased
22	Review of the IRWSSP: Volume VII Environmental Impacts of the IRWSSP	A4	27	Copy	1	National Action Committee	Purchased
23	Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	A4	26	Copy	1	Binga Rural District Council	Purchased
24	Workshop Report: Water and Sanitation Workshop	A4	8	Copy	1	Binga Rural District Council	Purchased
25	Binga Rural District Council: Three Year Rolling Development Plan 2002-2004	A4	32	Copy	1	Binga Rural District Council	Purchased
26	If We were Properly Consulted...: A Review of the SCF (UK) Water and Sanitation Programme in the Zambezi Valley, Zimbabwe	A4	64	Original	1	Save the Children (UK)	Presented
27	Master Plan of Operations 2000-2004	A4	86	Copy	1	UNICEF	Purchased
28	SIDA's Regional Water Initiative for Southern Africa	A4	7	Copy	1	SIDA	Presented
29	Review of the Swedish Support to Water and Sanitation Development in Zimbabwe	A4	34	Original	1	SIDA	Presented
30	Evaluation of the Binga Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Project	A4	65	Original	1	Plan Afric	Purchased

(2) ザンビア

Region	Africa	Study	Thematic Evaluation on JICA's Co-operation	Study Period	1 Dec. 2002 – 18 Dec. 2002
Country	Zambia	Title	on Water and Poverty in Africa		

No	Title	Size	Pages	Form	No. of copy	Issued/Collected by	Purchased/ Presented
1	2000 Census of Population and Housing	A4	159	Original	1	Central Statistical Office	Purchased
2	Living Conditions in Zambia 1998	A4	253	Original	1	Central Statistical Office	Purchased
3	Water Resources Action Program (WRAP): Summary Inception Report	A4	46	Copy	1	Ministry of Energy and Water Development	Presented
4	Constitution for Area-Based Organizations	A4	18	Copy	1	Lusaka City Council	Purchased
5	Lusaka City Council Community Profiling Survey of Nine Unplanned Settlements	A4	90	Copy	1	Lusaka City Council	Purchased
6	Lusaka City Council 5- Strategic Plan: 1999-2004	A4	48	Copy	1	Lusaka City Council	Purchased
7	Housing (Statutory and Improvement Areas) Chapter 441 of the Laws of Zambia	A5	65	Original	1	Government Printer	Purchased
8	Transitional National Development Plan: 2002-2005 (抜粋)	A4		Copy	1	Ministry of Finance and National Planning	Purchased
9	Economic Report 2001	A4	153	Original	1	Ministry of Finance and National Planning	Purchased
10	2002 Budget Address	A4	23	Copy	1	Ministry of Finance and National Development	Presented
11	Business Plan 2002-2006	A4	190	Copy	1	Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company Limited	Purchased
12	Implementation Completion Report on a Credit to the Government of the Republic of Zambia for Urban Restructuring & Water Supply Project	A4	32	Original	1	The World Bank	Presented

添付資料 5 質問票

(1) ジンバブエ

2002

Date of Interview: _____ / 11 / _____

Name of Interviewer: _____

A. Personal and Community Information

A-1 Name of Respondent _____

A-2 Name of Locality _____

A-3 Name of Village/Ward _____

A-4 Respondent's Age _____ years

A-5 Sex of Respondent [1] Male [2] Female

A-6 Occupation of Respondent _____

A-7 Sex of Household Head [1] Male [2] Female

A-8 Age of Household Head _____ years

A-9 Marital Status of Household Head

[1] Married (monogamous) [2] Married (polygamous) [3] Single/ never married

[4] Widow/Widower [5] Divorced [6] Separated

A-10 Relationship of Respondent to the Household Head _____

A-11 Number of Persons in the Household

Adult Men _____ Adult Women _____ Boys _____ Girls _____

B. Impact on Living Environment

Questions	Now	5 years ago
B-1 What is the main source of drinking water for you and your HH members?	[1] Communal Borehole [2] Shallow Well [3] Dam/River [4] Others (specify: _____)	[1] Communal Borehole [2] Shallow Well [3] Dam/River [4] Others (specify: _____)
B-2 How far is the water source from your home?	_____Km	_____Km
B-3 Do you and your HH members have any difficulty in obtaining drinking water?	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
B-4 If “YES” to B-3, in what aspect do you have difficulty in obtaining drinking water?	_____	_____
B-5 What is your opinion of quality of water you drink?	[1] Good [2] Not good	[1] Good [2] Not good
B-6 If “Not Good” to B-5, why?	_____	_____
B-7 Who normally fetches water for use of your household?	[1] Adult Men [2] Adult Women [3] Boys [4] Girls	[1] Adult Men [2] Adult Women [3] Boys [4] Girls
B-8 What kind of toilet facilities do you have at the household?	[1] VIP Latrine [2] Other Type of Pit Latrine [3] None [4] Others (specify: _____)	[1] VIP Latrine [2] Other Type of Pit Latrine [3] None [4] Others (specify: _____)

B-9 Do you think that women and children of your household are spending less time fetching water now compared to five years ago?

[1] Yes [2] No

B-10 (Ask this question only if the answer to B-9 is Yes)

How, do you think, they are spending the time which they gained?

C. Impact on People's Behaviour on Health and Hygiene

Questions	Now	5 years ago
C-1 Does your HH members normally use the latrine?	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
C-2 If "No" to C-1, why?	_____	_____
C-3 Do you and your HH members normally boil water before drinking?	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
C-4 When do you normally wash your hands? (multiple answer possible)	[1] Before cooking [2] Before eating [3] After going to the latrine [4] After working outside [5] Others (specify: _____)	[1] Before cooking [2] Before eating [3] After going to the latrine [4] After working outside [5] Others (specify: _____)
C-5 Do you use soap when you wash your hands?	[1] With soap [2] Without soap	[1] With soap [2] Without soap
C-6 How do you wash your hands?	[1] In the basin [2] Outside the basin [3] Pour water from a cup [4] Others (specify: _____)	[1] In the basin [2] Outside the basin [3] Pour water from a cup [4] Others (specify: _____)
C-7 What kind of vessel do you use to fetch and transport the water to your household?	[1] Container with lid [2] Container without lid [3] Others (specify: _____)	[1] Container with lid [2] Container without lid [3] Others (specify: _____)
C-8 How do you keep drinking water?	[1] In a container inside the house with lid [2] In a container inside the house without lid [3] In a container outside the house with lid [4] In a container outside the house without lid [5] Others (specify: _____)	[1] In a container inside the house with lid [2] In a container inside the house without lid [3] In a container outside the house with lid [4] In a container outside the house without lid [5] Others (specify: _____)

D. Impact on People's Health and Nutrition

D-1 Considering your HH members, do you think the incidents of the following diseases have decreased or increased in the past five years?

- (1) Diarrhoea [1] increased [2] decreased [3] no change
 (2) Eye Diseases [1] increased [2] decreased [3] no change
 (3) Skin Diseases [1] increased [2] decreased [3] no change

D-2 In your family do you think that the nutrition of your children has improved or deteriorated in the past five years?

- [1] improved [2] deteriorated [3] no change

E. Impact on People's Participation in Community Activities

E-1 What are the main community activities in your area? Indicate five important ones.

- (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____
 (4) _____ (5) _____

E-2 Do you think that people in the community are more active in participating in community activities now than five years ago?

- [1] more active [2] less active [3] no change

(In what aspects? _____)

And why do you think so? _____
 _____)

F. Impact on People's Wealth and Income

F-1 Main Income Source of the Household (Please rank by importance)

- 1) Selling farm products 2) Selling livestock 3) Farm labour 4) Fishing
 5) Wages/salary from a job in the village 6) Wages/salary from a job outside the village
 7) Remittance 8) Others _____

1st	2nd	3rd

F-2 How many/much does your HH have following things and who in the HH own them?

Items	Now	5 years ago
(1) How much is your total cultivated land?	_____ Acre Owned by _____	_____ Acre Owned by _____
(2) How much land is under cotton cultivation?	_____ Acre Owned by _____	_____ Acre Owned by _____
(3) How much land is under vegetable cultivation?	_____ Acre Owned by _____	_____ Acre Owned by _____
(4) How much land is under maize cultivation?	_____ Acre Owned by _____	_____ Acre Owned by _____
(5) How much land is under millet/sorghum cultivation?	_____ Acre Owned by _____	_____ Acre Owned by _____
(6) How many cattle does your HH have?	_____ Owned by _____	_____ Owned by _____
(7) How many goats does your HH have?	_____ Owned by _____	_____ Owned by _____
(8) How many chicken/guinea fowls does your HH have?	_____ Owned by _____	_____ Owned by _____
(9) How many donkeys does your HH have?	_____ Owned by _____	_____ Owned by _____
(10) Does your HH have the items mentioned here?	[1] Radio [2] Bicycle [3] Scotch Cart [4] Pick-up Truck	[1] Radio [2] Bicycle [3] Scotch Cart [4] Pick-up Truck
(11) What kind of material is used for your house?	Wall _____ Roof _____	Wall _____ Roof _____
(12) How is the staple food stock for the household members?	[1] Enough to last till next harvest [2] Enough to last for 6-10 months [3] Enough to last for 3-5 months [4] Enough to last for 1-2 months [5] Very little, not enough for this month [6] None	[1] Enough to last till next harvest [2] Enough to last for 6-10 months [3] Enough to last for 3-5 months [4] Enough to last for 1-2 months [5] Very little, not enough for this month [6] None

Questions	Now	5 years ago
F-3 How many people in your HH earn wages/salary?	_____	_____
F-4 About how much money is earned per month in your HH?	_____ZWD/month	_____ZWD/month

G. Operation and Maintenance of Water Supply Facility

G-1 Who takes care of the water supply facility you normally use?

[1] Water Point (Management) Committee

[2] Nobody

[3] Others (specify: _____)

G-2 How is it taken care of?

G-3 Who repairs the water supply facility when it has a problem?

[1] Pump caretaker in the village

[2] Pump minder in the ward

[3] Nobody

[4] Others (specify: _____)

G-4 Who uses the water supply facility you normally use?

[1] Anyone

[2] Only the families who are listed as users

[3] Only the families who pay contribution to the water management committee

[4] Others (specify: _____)

G-5 Do you think that water is used equitably among the people in the community?

[1] Yes

[2] No (Why not? _____)

G-6 Is there a Water Point (Management) Committee for the water supply facility you normally use?

[1] Yes

[2] No

G-7 (ask this question only if the answer to C-6 is YES)

Do you think that the Water Point (Management) Committee is active?

[1] Yes

[2] No

G-8 (ask this question only if the answer to C-6 is YES)

Within the Water Point (Management) Committee how things are decided?

G-9 (ask this question only if the answer to C-6 is YES)

Are you informed what is decided by the Water Point (Management) Committee?

[1] Yes [2] No

(2) ザンビア

Date of Interview: _____ / _____ / 2002

Name of Interviewer: _____

Note to Enumerator: find respondents who have been living in this compound for 5 years or longer when you conduct sampling.

A. Personal and Community Information

A-1 Name of Respondent _____

A-2 Compound _____

A-3 Zone _____

A-4 Respondent's Age _____ years

A-5 Sex of Respondent [1] Male [2] Female

A-6 Occupation of Respondent _____

A-7 Name of Household Head _____

A-8 Sex of Household Head [1] Male [2] Female

A-9 Age of Household Head _____ years

A-10 Marital Status of Household Head

[1] Married (Monogamous) [2] Married (Polygamous) [3] Single/ never married

[4] Widow [5] Divorced [6] Separated

A-11 Relationship of Respondent to the Household Head _____

A-12 Number of Persons in the Household

Adult Men _____ Adult Women _____ Boys _____ Girls _____

B. Impact on Living Environment

Questions	Now	5 years ago
B-1 What is the main source of drinking water for you and your HH members?	[1] Communal Tap [2] Shallow well [3] Communal borehole with hand pump [4] Individual connection into home/yard [5] Others (specify: _____)	[1] Communal Tap [2] Shallow well [3] Communal borehole with hand pump [4] Individual connection into home/yard [5] Others [6] (specify: _____)
B-2 How far is the water source from your home?	_____ meters/kilometres [1] On a neighbouring yard [2] On your own yard [3] In your house	_____ meters/kilometres [1] On a neighbouring yard [2] On your own yard [3] In your house
B-3 Is it your own source?	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
B-4 Do you and your HH members have any difficulty in obtaining drinking water?	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
B-5 If “Yes” to B-4, in what aspect do you have difficulty in obtaining drinking water?	_____ _____	_____ _____
B-6 What is your opinion of quality of water you drink?	[1] Good [2] Not good	[1] Good [2] Not good
B-7 If “Not good” to B-6, why do you think so?	_____ _____	_____ _____
B-8 Who normally fetches water for use of your household?	[1] Adult Men [2] Adult Women [3] Boys [4] Girls [5] Others (specify: _____)	[1] Adult Men [2] Adult Women [3] Boys [4] Girls [5] Others (specify: _____)

B-9 Do you think that members of your household are spending less time fetching water now compared to five years ago?

[1] Yes [2] No

B-10 If “Yes” to B-9, how, do you think, they are spending the time which they gained?

C. Impact on People's Behaviour on Health and Hygiene

Questions	Now	5 years ago
C-1 Do you fetch water for drinking and washing from the same source?	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
C-2 If "No" to C-1, where do you fetch water for washing?	[1] Communal Tap [2] Shallow well [3] Communal borehole with hand pump [4] Individual connection into home/yard [5] Others (specify: _____)	[1] [1 Communal Tap [2] Shallow well [3] Communal borehole with hand pump [4] Individual connection into home/yard [5] Others [6] (specify: _____)
C-3 If "No" to C-1, why do you fetch water for drinking and washing from different sources?	_____ _____	_____ _____
C-4 What kind of vessel do you use to fetch and transport the water to your household?	[1] Container with lid [2] Container without lid [3] Bucket with lid [4] Bucket without lid [5] Wash basin [6] Others (specify: _____)	[1] Container with lid [2] Container without lid [3] Bucket with lid [4] Bucket without lid [5] Wash basin [6] Others (specify: _____)
C-5 Why do you prefer to use this type of vessel? (multiple answer possible)	[1] It's cheap to buy [2] It's easy to carry [3] It's covered well. [4] It can contain much water at once. [5] It's easy to clean. [6] Others (specify: _____)	[1] It's cheap to buy [2] It's easy to carry [3] It's covered well. [4] It can contain much water at once. [5] It's easy to clean. [6] Others [7] (specify: _____)
C-6 How do you keep drinking water?	[1] In a water jar/container inside the house with a lid [2] In a water jar/container inside the house without a lid [3] In a water jar/container outside the house with a lid	[1] In a water jar/container inside the house with a lid [2] In a water jar/container inside the house without a lid [3] In a water jar/container outside the house with a lid

Questions	Now	5 years ago
	[4] In a water jar/container outside the house without a lid [5] Others (specify: _____)	[4] In a water jar/container outside the house without a lid [5] Others (specify: _____)
C-7 Do you treat drinking water before you use?	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
C-8 If “Yes” to C-7, how do you treat the drinking water at your house?	[1] By boiling [2] By filtering [3] By allowing it to settle [4] By other means (specify: _____)	[1] By boiling [2] By filtering [3] By allowing it to settle [4] By other means (specify: _____)
C-9 If “Yes” to C-7, why do you use this method of treatment? (multiple answer possible)	[1] Cheapest [2] Easiest to handle [3] Most effective [4] Others (specify: _____)	[1] Cheapest [2] Easiest to handle [3] Most effective [4] Others (specify: _____)
C-10 Does your HH have your own latrine facility?	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
C-11 If “Yes” to C-10, what type of latrine facility do you and your HH members use?	[1] Traditional pit latrine [2] Improved pit latrine with concrete slab (Sanplat) [3] VIP latrine [4] Flush toilet [5] Other (specify _____)	[1] Traditional pit latrine [2] Improved pit latrine with concrete slab (Sanplat) [3] VIP latrine [4] Flush toilet [5] Other (specify _____)
C-12 If “Yes” to C-10, why do you prefer to use this type of latrine?	_____ _____	_____ _____
C-13 If “No” to C-10, what type of latrine facility do you and your HH members use?	[1] Share neighbours latrine [2] Public toilet [3] Other (specify _____)	[1] Share neighbours latrine [2] Public toilet [3] Other (specify _____)
C-14 When do you wash your hands? (multiple answer possible)	[1] After using the toilet [2] Before cooking [3] Before/after eating food [4] After cleaning the house [5] After changing babies’ nappy [6] After working outside [7] Other (specify _____)	[1] After using the toilet [2] Before cooking [3] Before/after eating food [4] After cleaning the house [5] After changing babies’ nappy [6] After working outside [7] Other (specify _____)
C-15 How do you wash your hands?	[1] Washing in a basin [2] Washing from outside the	[1] Washing in a basin [2] Washing from outside the

Questions	Now	5 years ago
	basin [3] Pouring water from cup [4] Other (specify _____)	basin [3] Pouring water from cup [4] Other (specify _____)
C-16 Do you use soap when you wash your hands?	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
C-17 Why do you prefer this method as answered to C-15 and C-16?	_____ _____	_____ _____
C-18 How do you wash your hands at big gathering such as weddings and funerals?	[1] Washing in a basin [2] Washing from outside the basin [3] Pouring water from cup [4] Other (specify _____)	[1] Washing in a basin [2] Washing from outside the basin [3] Pouring water from cup [4] Other [5] (specify _____)
C-19 How does your household get rid of garbage from your house?	[1] Damp at the garbage collection site [2] Burn at the house [3] Bury at the outside ground [4] Other (specify _____)	[1] Damp at the garbage collection site [2] Burn at the house [3] Bury at the outside ground [4] Other [5] (specify _____)
C-20 Why do you prefer this method?	_____ _____	_____ _____
C-21 Have you received advices on improvement of health and hygiene from the Community Health Workers or other community volunteers working with clinic/ health centre?	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
C-22 If “yes” to C-21, how effective were the advices for you and your HH members?	[1] Very effective [2] Effective [3] Not so effective [4] Not effective	[1] Very effective [2] Effective [3] Not so effective [4] Not effective
C-23 If the answer to C-22 is [1] or [2], what kind of topics was effective for you and your HH members?	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

D. Impact on People's Health and Nutrition

D-1 Considering your household members, do you think the incidents of following diseases have decreased or increased in the past five years?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) Diarrhoea | [1] increased | [2] decreased | [3] no change |
| (2) Cholera | [1] increased | [2] decreased | [3] no change |
| (3) Eye Diseases | [1] increased | [2] decreased | [3] no change |
| (4) Skin Diseases | [1] increased | [2] decreased | [3] no change |

D-2 What, do you think, has caused this increase or decrease?

D-3 Do you think the nutrition for children in your household has improved or deteriorated in the past five years?

- [1] improved [2] deteriorated [3] no change

D-4 How many meals do you and your household members have per day?

- Now: [1] One [2] Two [3] Three [4] One in two days
 5 years ago: [1] One [2] Two [3] Three [4] One in two days

E. Impact on People's Participation in Community Activities

E-1 What are the main community activities in your area? Indicate five important ones.

- (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____
 (4) _____ (5) _____

E-2 Do you think that people in the community are more active in participating in community activities now compared with that five years ago?

- [1] more active [2] less active [3] no change

In what aspects? _____

Why do you think so? _____

E-3 Do both men and women participate in these activities?

[1] Yes [2] No

E-4 Do you know any kinds of community-based organisation active in this area?

[1] Yes [2] No

E-5 If “Yes” to E-4, what kind of community-based organisation do you know?

Name of organisation _____

Responsibility of organisation _____

E-6 Do you think the works done by the community-based organisation are effective to improve your living condition?

[1] Yes [2] No

E-7 Why do you think them effective/ not effective?

F. Impact on People's Livelihood

F-1 What is the income source of your household? (Please rank by importance)

- 1) Wages/ salary from government organisation 2) Wages/ salary from private company
 3) Piece work 4) Operating own business/ shop/ trading 5) Remittance
 6) Others (specify _____)

Ranking	Now	5 years ago
1st		
2 nd		
3rd		

Questions	Now	5 years ago
F-2 Do/Did you or any members of your HH own or operate business or Income Generating Activities?	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
F-3 If “Yes” to F-2, what are/were sources of capital for the business or Income Generating Activities?	[1] From savings in household [2] By borrowing money from family members, relatives or friend [3] By borrowing money from bank [4] From micro finance project [5] Others (specify)	[1] From savings in household [2] By borrowing money from family members, relatives or friend [3] By borrowing money from bank [4] From micro finance project [5] Others [6] (specify
F-4 How many people in your HH earn a living?	_____	_____
F-5 What is/was your household income per month?	[1] Below K50,000 [2] K50,000 – below K100,000 [3] K100,000 – below K150,000 [4] K150,000 – below K200,000 [5] K200,000 – below K250,000 [6] K250,000 – below K300,000 [7] K350,000 – below K400,000 [8] K400,000 +	[1] Below K50,000 [2] K50,000 – below K100,000 [3] K100,000 – below K150,000 [4] K150,000 – below K200,000 [5] K200,000 – below K250,000 [6] K250,000 – below K300,000 [7] K350,000 – below K400,000 [8] K400,000 +
F-6 Who controls the use of your household income?	_____	_____

F-7 Do you think your household has had increase in resources or improvement in livelihood compared with 5 years ago?

[1] Improved [2] Not changed [3] Had a setback

F-8 If “[1] Improved” or “[3] Had a setback” to F-7, in what aspect?

F-9 If “[1] Improved” or “[3] Had a setback” to F-7, what do you think is the major reason of improvement/ setback?

F-10 Do/Did you own or afford any of the following assets at your HH?

Items	Now	5 years ago
(1) Electricity	[1] Yes [2] No	[1] Yes [2] No
(2) Refrigerator	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____
(3) TV set	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____
(4) Radio	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____
(5) Telephone	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____
(6) Motor cycle	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____
(7) Bicycle	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____
(8) Car	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____
(9) Owns house, rent rooms	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____
(10) Owns other houses	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____
(11) Owns land in village	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____	[1] Yes [2] No Who owns? _____
(12) Sending school age children to primary school	[1] Sending all of them [2] Sending a part of them [3] Not sending	[1] Sending all of them [2] Sending apart of them [3] Not sending
(13) Any HH members saving money	[1] Yes [2] No Who controls? _____	[1] Yes [2] No Who controls? _____

G. Operation and Maintenance of Water Supply Facility

G-1 Are you supposed to pay user fee for the drinking water you normally use?

[1] Yes [2] No

G-2 How much are you supposed pay for the user fee per month?

_____ Kwacha

G-3 Do you actually pay for the user fee?

[1] Yes [2] No

G-4 If “No” to G-3, why do not pay for the user fee?

G-5 Who takes care of the water supply facility you normally use to fetch drinking water?

- [1] Tap committee/ Water Committee
- [2] Lusaka Water & Sewerage Co.
- [3] NGO
- [4] Nobody
- [5] Others (specify: _____)

G-6 How is it taken care of?

G-7 Who repairs the water supply facility when it has a problem?

- [1] Tap committee/ Water Committee
- [2] Lusaka Water and Sewerage Co.
- [3] NGO
- [4] Nobody
- [5] Others (specify: _____)

G-8 Do you think that water is used equitably among the users?

[1] Yes [2] No

G-9 If “No” to G-8, why do you think so?

添付資料 6 質問票調査結果概要

(1) ジンバブエ

1. General Information

- 90% of the respondents were female and 10% were male.
- The average age of the respondents was 34.8 years old with a range of 15 to 80 years old.
- 58% of the respondents were the wives of household heads, 23% were themselves household heads and the rest were family members including in-laws.
- 49% of the respondents were engaged in farming and 32% were housewives, though most of them also were engaged in subsistence farming to some degrees.
- 80% of the households were male headed while 20% were female headed.
- The average age of the household heads was 46.2 years old with a range of 22 to 84 years old.
- The average household size was 9.2.
- For marital status of the household heads, 48% were monogamous, 31.5% were polygamous, 14.5% were widowed and the rest (7%) were either divorced or separated.

2. Impact on Living Environment

- The main sources of drinking water in the study area were boreholes, shallow wells, rivers and dams in the study area (Table 2-1). In the target area 73.8% of the households were currently using boreholes while 5 years ago only 10.6% were using boreholes. In the non-target area the change was from 2.5% to 17.5%.

Table 2-1 Source of Drinking Water in the Study Area

Sources	Target Area				Non-target Area			
	Now		5 Years Ago		Now		5 Years Ago	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Borehole	118	73.8	17	10.6	7	17.5	1	2.5
Shallow Well	41	25.6	123	76.9	28	70.0	29	72.5
River/Dam	1	0.6	20	12.5	5	12.5	10	25.0
Total	160	100	160	100	40	100	40	100

- The distance to the water source differs greatly depending on the location of the household and the water source. The distance ranged from 50 m to 12 km. The average distance to the water source in the target area reduced from 1.42 km to 1.15 km in 5 years. In the non-target area the reduction was from 1.84 km to 1.54 km.
- Water collection was primarily a job for women and girls as shown in the table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Who Collects Water in the Study Area (multiple answers possible)

Who Collects Water	Number of Households	%
Adult Men	5	2.5
Adult Women	173	86.5
Boys	12	6.0
Girls	88	44.0
Total No. of Households	200	-

- In the target area 45 respondents (28%) noted that women and children in their households were currently spending less time fetching water than 5 years ago. In the non-target area 7 respondents (18%) noted the reduction of time for water collection.
- The time freed from fetching water was spent on doing other household chores (78.8%), working in the field or in the garden (25.0%), doing craft works (11.5%) and studying (5.8%), which was mainly for school age children.
- Among 125 respondents who used boreholes 113 respondents (90.4%) found the quality of water good while the rest thought unpalatable (mainly salty). Among 75 respondents who draw water from unprotected sources only 12 respondents (16%) were satisfied with the quality.
- In the study area few households had toilet facilities at home though the number of households with toilets has increased in the past 5 years as shown in the Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Type of Latrines in the Study Area

Type of Toilet	Target Area				Non-target Area			
	Now		5 Years Ago		Now		5 Years Ago	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
VIP Latrine	36	22.5	15	9.4	4	10.0	5	12.5
Other Pit Latrine	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
None	123	76.9	145	90.6	36	90.0	35	87.5
Total	160	100	160	100	40	100	40	100

3. Impact on People's Behaviour on Health and Hygiene

- The majority (97.5%) of the households did not boil water before drinking.
- Hand washing was practiced before eating (100%), after going to the toilet (80.5%), before cooking (79.5%) and after working outside (78.0%) as shown in Table 3-1. Little difference was found in the target and non-target area.

Table 3-1 Hand Washing Practice (multiple answers possible)

Timing of Hand Washing	Study Area			
	Now		5 Years Ago	
	No.	%	No.	%
Before Cooking	159	79.5	84	42.0
Before Eating	200	100	199	99.5
After Using Toilet	161	80.5	108	54.0
After Working Outside	156	78.0	116	58.0
Total No. of Households	200	-	200	-

- Many do not use soap when washing hands. Some (25%) noted the use of soap or soap substitutes (ash or herbs). Five years ago the use of soap was less common (15.5%).
- The majority (78%) wash hands in a dish or basin (a traditional way) while one-fifth (21.5%) pour water from a cup and the rest (18.5%) wash outside the dish or basin, which have been promoted as more hygienic methods. The change, however, is not significant compared to 5 years ago as shown in the Table 3-2. The hand washing methods were similar at big gathering such as funerals and wedding: the majority wash hands in a shared dish or basin.

Table 3-2 Hand Washing Method (multiple answers possible)

Method of Hand Washing	Study Area			
	Now		5 Years Ago	
	No.	%	No.	%
In a Basin/Dish	156	78.0	171	85.5
Outside the Basin/Dish	43	21.5	12	6.0
Pour Water from a Cup	37	18.5	45	22.5
Total No. of Households	200	-	200	-

- For carrying water many use containers without lid such as buckets, though the use of containers with lid has increased compared to 5 years ago as shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Method of Carrying Water (multiple answers possible)

Methods of Carrying Water	Study Area			
	Now		5 Years Ago	
	No.	%	No.	%
Container with Lid	87	43.5	21	10.5
Container without Lid	139	69.5	184	92.0
Total No. of Households	200	-	200	-

- For storing water many (85.5%) keep water in containers with lids inside the house, which was not so common 5 years ago as shown in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Method of Storing Water (multiple answers possible)

Method of Storing Water		Study Area			
		Now		5 Years Ago	
		No.	%	No.	%
Inside the House	Container with Lid	171	85.5	114	57.0
	Container without Lid	26	13.0	77	38.5
Outside the House	Container with lid	3	1.5	9	4.5
	Container without Lid	0	0	0	0
Total No. of Households		200	-	200	-

4. Impact on People's Health and Hygiene

- For the occurrence of water-born diseases more respondents in the target area felt that

the incidence of diarrhoea and skin diseases had decreased (58.8% and 76.9%, respectively) than those in the non-target area (47.5% and 60.0%, respectively). For eye diseases very little difference was found in the target and non-target areas. The details are shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Occurrence of Water-born Diseases (compared to 5 years ago)

Disease	Target Area (160 respondents)						Non-target Area (40 respondents)					
	Increase		Decrease		No Change		Increase		Decrease		No Change	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Diarrhoea	48	30.0	94	58.8	18	11.3	13	32.5	19	47.5	8	20.0
Eye Disease	53	33.1	90	56.3	17	10.6	14	35.0	23	57.5	3	7.5
Skin Disease	20	12.5	123	76.9	17	10.6	9	22.5	24	60.0	7	17.5

- The same data was analysed according to the respondent's source of drinking water. As shown in Table 4-2 among those who use boreholes as their water sources the greater decrease was noted in diarrhoea, eye diseases and skin diseases (72.8%, 65.6% and 84.0%, respectively) compared to those who use unprotected water sources (29.3%, 41.3% and 56.9%).

Table 4-2 Occurrence of Water-born Diseases (compared to 5 years ago)

Disease	Borehole Users (125 respondents)		Non-borehole Users (75 respondents)	
	Decrease		Decrease	
	No.	%	No.	%
Diarrhoea	91	72.8	22	29.3
Eye Disease	82	65.6	31	41.3
Skin Disease	105	84.0	42	56.0

- Regarding the children's nutritional conditions about the same ratios of respondents expressed improvement and deterioration (38.5% and 37.5%, respectively) compared to 5 years ago while the rest (24%) observed no change.

5. Impact on People's Participation

- Many (75.0%) noted that people are more active in participating in community activities compared to 5 years ago. Though no significant difference was found in the target area and non-target area, the response varied from village to village. In one village all the respondents (100%) indicated that people were more active than previously while in another village only a little over half of the respondents (55.0%) indicated so.
- Common community activities were: collecting locally available resources such as river sand, stones, water, or moulding bricks for community projects of building school blocks and clinics; food for work; road construction and repair; and maintenance of

water points (digging shallow wells, clearing the area, fencing the water source, etc.).

6. Impact on People's Wealth and Income

- Main sources of income for the households were selling livestock (74%), selling farm products (56.5%) and working as farm labour (34.0%) as shown in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Main Sources of Income (multiple answers possible)

Source of Income	No.	%
Selling Livestock	148	74.0
Selling Farming Products	113	56.5
Work as Farm Labour	68	34.0
Wages/Salary from a Job outside the Village	50	25.0
Selling Crafts (baskets, mats, etc.)	47	23.5
Remittances	30	15.0
Wages/Salary from a Job in the Village	21	10.5

- Compared to 5 years ago, 85 respondents (42.5%) indicated that their households' area of cultivated land has increased while a little less than half of the respondents (46.5%) indicated no change and the rest (11%) decrease. The average area of cultivated land has increased slightly from 4.95 Acres to 5.55 Acres. Little difference was found between the target area and non-target area. Land was mainly (89%) owned by the household heads and in rare cases owned by other family members (8.5%) and by outsiders (2%).
- Regarding livestock and poultry, some households did not possess any. The number of households which had at least one cattle, goat and chicken/guinea fowl was 131 (65.5%), 155 (77.5%) and 156 (78%), respectively. The ownership of cattle was dominated by household heads (90.8%) while that of goats and poultry were shared with other family members as shown in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Number of Households which Keep Livestock and Poultry and their Ownership

Animals	No. of HHs	Owned by					
		Household Head		Other Family Member		Outsider	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cattle	131	119	90.8	10	7.6	2	1.5
Goats	155	130	83.9	25	16.1	0	0
Chicken/Guinea Fowls	156	91	58.3	65	41.7	0	0

- In comparison with 5 years before, the average number of cattle owned by the respondents' households has changed little while that of goats and chicken have decreased. The ratios of respondents who indicated the decrease in number of cattle, goats and chicken/guinea fowls were 32.5%, 49.5% and 60.5%, respectively. The details are shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Change in Number of Livestock and Poultry Possessions

Animals	Average Number		Increase		Decrease		No Change	
	Now	5 Years Ago	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cattle	5.13	5.05	76	38.0	65	32.5	59	29.5
Goats	11.93	14.28	67	33.5	99	49.5	34	17.0
Chicken/Guinea Fowls	8.27	15.41	56	28.0	121	60.5	13	6.5

- In general female headed households are considered to be resource poor. From the analysis based on the sex of household head, it was found that female headed households owned less cultivated land and smaller number of cattle and poultry as shown in Table 6-4.

**Table 6-4 Average Cultivated Land and Numbers of Cattle and Poultry
by Sex of Household Heads**

Item	Male Headed Household (160 households)	Female Headed Household (40 households)
Average Area of Cultivated Land	5.86 acre	4.25 acre
Average No. of Livestock and Poultry		
Cattle	5.8	2.4
Goats	13.0	7.55
Chicken/Guinea Fowl	9.5	3.25

- Food security at the household level worsened considerably compared to 5 years ago¹. All the respondents, except 3, expressed that the current situation was worse. More than half (60.5%) of the households indicated that 5 years ago they had enough staple food stock to last until the next harvest while currently only one respondent indicated so. Most of the respondents said that they had no food stock at all (71.5%) or very little, not enough to last for this month (25%).
- The number of households without any member earning wages or salaries has not changed much compared to 5 years ago (the number increased from 111 households to 113 households).

7. Operation and Maintenance of Water Supply Facility

- Out of 125 respondents who use boreholes 114 respondents (91.2%) indicated that the water point committee took care of the facility. Many of the respondents noted that the committees were active (89.2%) and they were informed of the committee's decisions (88.5%).
- According to the respondents water point committees took care of the facilities by: cleaning the surrounding area (50.8%); regular maintenance such as greasing and tightening bolts (34.6%); ensuring the proper use of the facility by users (20.8%);

¹ It is clear that the current situation is due to severe drought condition affecting the region. Emergency food supply was being distributed to people in need at the time of field survey.

repairing the fence when broken (19.2%); repair or arranging the repair when facilities were broke down (6.9%); and promoting hygiene practices (6.9%).

- In the event of borehole break-down, respondents indicated that the facility was (or would be) repaired by a pump minder (36%), who was trained and previously hired by DDF or by a pump caretaker (35.2%), while the most of the rest (24.5%) noted that nobody repaired (or would repair) it.
- The majority of the respondents noted that anyone can use the water supply facility (98%) and it is used equitably (98.5%).

(2) ザンビア**1. COMMUNITY INFORMATION****1.1 George Proper**

79% of the respondents were females while 21% were males. Out of these 60.4% of the Household heads were married to one spouse, while 20.9% were widows. In terms of occupation, 20.9% were women who were housewives-i.e at home looking after children. A significant number of the residents at 32.5% are engaged in Vending. Those who indicated that they are unemployed are 14%.

1.2 George Compound Area 5

Out of the total number of respondents, 79% were females while 20% were males. Vending is the most popular occupation with 18.6% of the respondents involved in it. The rate of unemployment is also relatively high with a record 20.9% out of formal employment and without any other major occupation for their livelihood. The number of housewives is also relatively high at 20.9%. From the total number of respondents, 16.3% were heading households and out of these 7% of the households are headed by widows. This Area has also recorded a very high rate of polygamy which has 20.9% being married to more than one spouse.

1.3 George Compound Area 7

In this area 74.4% of the respondents were females while 26.4% were males. Out of these respondents 36% were household heads. The Area has also a very high rate of unemployment recorded at 28.8% while those engaged in Vending stood at 19.2%. In this Area, 26.4% are housewives, 9.6% are business people. The rest of the people are engaged in other minor informal activities such as running a market stall etc. As regards the marital status of household heads, 74.4% are married to one spouse while 16.8% are widows.

1.4 Bauleni Compound

In Bauleni, 77.5% of respondents were females while 20% were males. In this area, the rate of unemployment is at 17.5% while 40% are women who are housewives. Vending is also a major occupation with 10% of the respondents having it as their major occupation. As regards the sex of household heads, 12.5% were females while 85% were males. The widows were 7.5% while those married to one spouse only made up of 80% of the respondents.

1.5 Kalikiliki

In Kalikiliki 75% of the respondents are females while 25% are males. Out of these 25% are unemployed while the same percentage is involved in vending activities. The number of women who are raising children at home without being involved in any meaningful occupation stands at 25%. Among the household heads, 20% are females while 80% are males. The number of widows heading households stands at 12.5%, while those who are married (monogamous) make up 80% of the household heads.

Table 1: Community Information

Area	Males %	Females %	Widows %	Unemployed %
George Proper	21.0	79.0	20.9	14.0
George Area 5	20.0	79.0	7.0	20.9
George Area 7	26.4	74.4	16.8	28.8
Bauleni	20.0	77.5	7.5	17.5
Kalikiliki	25.0	75.0	12.5	25.0

2. IMPACT ON LIVING ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Source of Drinking Water

The main source of drinking water for all the sample areas is the Communal Tap. In George Proper, 97.5% use the communal tap now compared to five years ago when only 65% used it. In Area 5, 93% use the communal tap now compared to five years ago when only 55.8% used it. As for Area 7, five years ago only 50% sourced their water from the taps while 26.2% got it from illegally connected taps. However, the last five years have seen remarkable progress where over 90% of the population draws drinking water from the taps. The illegal connections are a thing of the past. In Bauleni Community, five years ago, 65% of the respondents drew their water from communal taps while 12.5% drew their water from illegal connections and yet another 20% drew from other sources. These other sources were actually surrounding farms and government institutions to which the residents trekked to go and get water. At the moment 95% of the residents of Bauleni get their water from the communal taps while 5% still rely on illegal connections. Kalikiliki Compound on the other hand is beset with problems of illegal connections. These have risen from 52.5% five years ago to 72.5% at present. In the case of Shallow wells, all the sample areas have recorded a major decline in the number of people using them. In Bauleni, there are no shallow wells at all whereas in George Proper the percentage of people using shallow wells has gone down from 20.9 five years ago to 2.3 in 2002. In Area 5 the number of those using shallow wells has also gone down from 13.9% five years ago to 6% currently. In Area 7 on the other hand, 9.5% of the respondents used shallow wells five years ago but not any more.

In all the study areas one can see that the communal tap has become the major source of drinking water. The biggest improvement has been recorded in Areas 5 and 7 and Bauleni where at least 40% of the respondents have started using tap water in the last five years.

It is however, quite disappointing to note that shallow wells are still being used especially in George Proper and Area 5.

Table 2-1 Source of Drinking Water

Area	George Proper		Area 5		Area 7		Bauleni		Kalikiliki	
	Now %	5 years ago %	Now %	5 Year ago %	Now %	5 years ago %	Now %	5 years ago %	Now %	5 years ago %
Communal Tap	97.5	65.0	93.0	55.8	90.0	50.0	95.0	65.0	72.5	52.5
Shallow Well	2.3	20.9	6.0	13.9	0	9.5	0	0	0	0
Illegal connection	0	7	0	13.9	0	26.2	5.0	12.5	72.5	52.5
Hand pump	0	7	0	4.6	0	7.1	0	2.5	0	5.0
Others	0	0	1.3	11.6	0	7.1	0	20.0	26.0	27.5

2.2 Distance to Source (from home)

The respondents in George Proper indicated that although five years ago 27.9% of them used to cover more than a kilometer to fetch drinking water, this was no longer the situation now. In fact in all the study areas, the respondents now cover a kilometer or less from their homes to the water source. In Area 7 five years ago 16.7% used to cover a distance of a kilometer or more while in Area 5 30.2% would cover a distance of at least a Kilometer or more. In the case of Bauleni 42.5% covered a Kilometer or more five years ago while at the moment only 2.5% are left to cover that distance. As for Kalikiliki the situation has not improved at all with 47.5% who had to cover a distance of more than 20Metres to fetch water five years ago while currently 52.5% still have to cover the same distance. However, the number of those who have to cover a KM or more has reduced considerably probably due to the increasing number of illegal connections in the area.

2.3 Difficulties in Obtaining Water

67.4% of the respondents in George Proper have indicated that they have currently no difficulties in obtaining water compared to 51.2% who had no difficulties five years ago. However, 32.5% have stated that they still face difficulties in obtaining water. In Area 5 65.1% had difficulties in obtaining water five years ago compared to only 25.6% who have difficulties now. The same situation prevails in Area 7 where 54.7% had difficulties five years ago and only 38.1% have difficulties now. As for Bauleni 75% do not have any difficulties in drawing water leaving only 25% who are currently facing difficulties. In the case of Kalikiliki, the situation has only slightly changed in the last five years with those facing difficulties now at 22.5%. The main reason given by those facing difficulties now is that they are not able to raise user fees of K3,000 per Month. At least 18.6% of respondents in George Proper, 9.3% in Area 5 and 7.1% in Area 7 indicated this as the main reason. Others quoted problems such as awkward opening time for the taps, restriction on containers and overcrowding. The main problem sited for difficulties in obtaining water five years ago was distance to source. This is seen in the responses where

George Proper recorded 11.6%, Area 5, 32.5%, Area 7, 19% and Bauleni 12%. In Kalikiliki not much has changed as 32.55% stated distance as the main problem they used to encounter five years ago and 20% still face the same problem now.

2.4 Quality of Water

The quality of water was perceived to have improved significantly by the residents of George Proper with 93% responding that the water was currently of good quality compared to 5 years ago where only 67.4% indicated that the water was of good quality then. Similar perceptions have been recorded in the other areas. Area 5, 93.5%, Area 7, 90.4%, Bauleni 90% and Kalikiliki 100%. The reason given for the quality of water being good is that they know that it is treated by the Project through chlorination.

Table 2-4 Quality of Water

Area	George Proper		Area 5		Area 7		Bauleni		Kalikiliki	
	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 Years ago	Now	5 Years ago	Now	5 Years ago	Now	5 Years ago
Good	93.0	67.4	95.3	67.4	88.1	76.2	90.0	90.0	100.0	40.0
Not good	7.0	32.5	4.6	32.5	11.9	23.8	10.0	10.0	0	0

2.5 Fetching Of Water

Five years ago in George Proper 74% adult women were involved in fetching water for their homes while now the number has dropped to 58%. In Area 5 on the other hand the number of women fetching water has not changed much in the last five years with 76.7% fetching water five years ago to 72.1% at the moment. In Area 7 the number of women fetching water five years ago and now has remained constant at 73%. This is the same for Bauleni where the percentage is the same at 70 now and five years ago. Kalikiliki on the other hand has recorded a slight drop from 85% of adult women fetching water five years ago and only 70% doing so at the moment.

In all these areas however, the number of adult men engaged in fetching water has remained relatively low at less than 10%. The number of girls fetching water is also higher than that of boys for obvious reasons. However, the number of girls and boys involved in fetching water is much less than that of adult women. This is due to a number of reasons: the Water Committee Rules do not allow children below the age of 12 to fetch water: Most parents especially mothers prefer to send the boys and girls on errands such as vending while they attend to domestic matters: In addition, the numbers of women who are housewives is quite high. This means that they have fetching water as one of the most important daily chores. It is also important to note that the tradition prevailing in all the study areas is that it is a woman's job to fetch water. As such the small percentage of men indicated as fetching water covers mostly those men who fetch water for other purposes other than domestic. These purposes could be for activities such as molding bricks for

building.

3. IMPACT ON PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD

3.1 Sources of Income

In George Proper 34.9% currently own their businesses compared to 25.6% five years ago. Out of these 11.6% only have their source of income from a private company unlike five years ago when at least 20.9% earned from such companies. Those earning salaries from government have declined from 16.3% five years ago to 14.6% currently. In Area 5 and 7 on the other hand those making a living from private companies at present are 4.6% and 35.7% respectively, while five years ago they were 25% and 14%. In these two areas those who have their own businesses are now at 16.3% and 19% respectively. As for Bauleni a marked increase of those who sourced income from own businesses was recorded from 10% five years before to 30% at present. In this area the number of those earning an income from a private company declined from 45% to 27.5%. As for Kalikiliki, whereas 20% owned shops five years ago the situation has changed now with only 15% being in that position now. The same decline has been experienced with those who earned an income from private companies as there figure has gone down from 45% five years ago to 22.5% at present.

Table 3-1: Sources of Income

Area	George Proper		Area 5		Area 7		Bauleni		Kalikiliki	
	Now	5 Years ago	Now	5 Years ago	Now	5 Years ago	Now	5 Years ago	Now	5 Years ago
Own Business	34.9	25.6	34.9	16.3	19.0	30.9	30.0	10.0	15.0	20.0
Piece work	9.3	4.6	4.6	2.3	2.4	4.8	12.5	12.5	20.0	12.5
Vending	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	0
Government	4.6	16.3	7.0	16.3	9.8	2.4	2.5	5.0	5.0	0
Private Company	11.6	20.9	4.6	25.6	35.7	14.3	27.5	45	22.5	45.0

3.2 Borrowing and Income Generating Activities

The responses in this category show that more and more people in all the study areas are more comfortable to borrow money from their own relatives rather than an institution. In George Proper 16.3 % currently borrow from relatives while in Area 5, 11.6% do the same. As for Area 7 16.7% do borrow from their own relatives as well compared to 2.4% five years ago. In the case of Bauleni, the number of those who have sourced money from household savings has remained at 15% just as it was five years ago. The number of those borrowing from relatives has also remained constant at 2.5%. Similarly the number of people earning a living in the household remained at 72.5% the same as five years ago. Kalikiliki on the overall has not experienced much change as the percentage of those sourcing money from household savings went only slightly down from 20% to 17%.

As regards the number of people earning a living in each household, there were not more

than 3 in all the study areas.

3.3 Household Income and Its Control

In all the study areas, it was found that very few people earn an income of K400, 000 per month or more while a considerable number earn around and below K100, 000. 16.3% of the respondents in George Proper earn at least K400, 000 compared to 4.6% who were in that income bracket five years ago. Similarly for Area 7, an increase in the number of those earning K400, 000 or more has been recorded with the figure moving from 11.9% five years ago to 14.3% at present. Bauleni and Kalikiliki have also recorded an increase in the number of those earning K400, 000 or more with the figures for Bauleni moving from 12.5% to 17.5% and for Kalikiliki from 2.5% to 10% currently during the same period. The situation is quite different for Area 5 where there has been a decline in those earning K400, 000 per month from 20.9% to 18.6% during the same period. As regards those earning K100, 000 or less at the moment, Bauleni had the highest number at 20% in contrast to George Proper which had 18%, area 5, 7% Area 7, 16.7% and Kalikiliki 15%.

In relation to the control of income in the households, it was found that most of the income is controlled by husbands while still some housewives do have some control as well. All the study areas except Kalikiliki recorded more than 20% of husbands controlling household income. In Kalikiliki the situation was slightly different with 10% of husbands controlling income. In Kalikiliki 32.5% housewives control the household income.

3.4 Improvement in Resources and Setback

In George Proper, 16.3% indicated that they have experienced an increase in resources in the last five years. The same went for Area 7 where 16.3% indicated the same and also Bauleni and Kalikiliki who both had 17.5%. Area 5 on the other hand had the lowest at 11.9%. The main reason given for this situation was that they could afford to buy more household goods. However, in comparison over 50% of the respondents in all the study areas indicated that they had suffered a setback of one kind or another. The main reason given for the setbacks was that there had been a general increase in the cost of living and that a ;lot of them were not in employment.

4. OPERATION AND MAINTANANCE

4.1 Payment for Water

Over 75% of respondents in the study Areas (except) Kalikiliki asserted that they do pay for their water. The same number indicated that they pay K3,000 per month in Areas 1, 5 and 7. For Bauleni however, only 60% indicated paying the K3,000. for those that do not pay 7% in George Proper, 5, and 7 said they do not have money to do so. In Bauleni and Kalikiliki 5% fail to pay for their water as well. In George Proper and Bauleni those that fail to pay manage to get water from another source.

Table 4-1: Payment for Water

Area	George Proper	Area 5	Area 7	Bauleni	Kalikiliki
Yes	83.7	93.0	83.3	75.0	56.0
No	7.0	7.0	16.7	25.0	45.0

4.2 Care of Water Supply Facility

In all the areas except Kalikiliki, the respondents said that their water supply facility is taken care of by the Water Committee. This care is in the form of cleaning the surroundings, locking up when it is not drawing time etc. In case of a breakdown 20% of the respondents in George Proper indicated that JICA would repair the facility while 41% in Area 5 and 38% in Area 7 indicated that Lusaka water and Sewerage company would undertake the repairs. Over 20% of the respondents in Areas 1,5 and 7 sited the Water Committee to undertake the repair work. In Bauleni, 30% feel that the Water Committee should undertake the repairs.

4.3 Equitable Use of Water

Concerning the equitable use of water 76.2% of respondents in Area 7 and 62.8% in Area 5 with 87% in Bauleni feel that there is equitable use of water. George Proper on the other hand has a lower response at 58.1% indicating equitable use of water. Two major reasons have been given as to why there is no equitable use of water:

- a. Inability to pay
- b. Restriction in opening hours for taps

Table 4-2 Equitable Use of water

Area	George Proper	Area 5	Area 7	Bauleni	Kalikiliki
Few Taps	0	0	0	2.5	0
Restrictive/Container	0	4.6	0	2.5	0
Inability to pay	27.9	23.2	11.9	7.5	22.5
Restricted hours	11.6	2.3	2.4	0	0
Tap Leader Rules	0	2.3	2.4	0	0
Insufficient supply	0	2.3	0	0	12.5

5. IMPACT ON PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

5.1 Awareness of Community Activities

A considerable number of people are not aware of the community activities that are taking place in their vicinity. In George Proper 23.2%, Area 5 46.5%, and Area 7, 66% are not aware. As for Bauleni and Kalikiliki 47.5% are not aware as well. Area 7 is therefore the most affected in terms of the ignorance of its residents as far as community activities are concerned. In the same regard Family Care was sited as the most known community activity by the 3 areas in George while drainage and roads were indicated by

respondents of Area 5 and 7 and not those of George Proper. On the other hand the residents of Bauleni and Kalikiliki identified Drama and Song as quite common for activities related to HIV/AIDS

Table 5-1: Awareness of Community Activities

Area	George Proper	Area 5	Area 7	Bauleni	Kalikiliki
Aids Awareness	2.3	0	0	5	2.5
Church	2.3	0	0	0	0
Drama/song	2.3	0	0	2.5	2.5
Family Care	13.9	11.6	7.1	0	0
Water	9.3	7	0	0	2.5
Not Aware	23.3	46.5	66	47.5	47.5

5.2 Status of Participation

As regards the status of participation in community activities, George Proper has more activity with 34.9% of respondents saying there is more activity in the area. Area 5 and 7 on the other hand seem to be idle on activities. Most of the poor participation has been attributed to less meetings held and even when these meetings are called very few people attend. In Bauleni and Kalikiliki there is more activity with 22.5% of respondents affirming that. In relation to participation by gender, George Proper together with Bauleni and Kalikiliki have recorded that both men and women participate. In Areas 5 and 7 on the other hand, only 34% and 26% have responded that both the women and men participate.

5.3 Effectiveness of CBOs

In George Proper 53.55% of respondents were aware of the activity of the particular CBO while in Area 5 only 32.5% were aware and Area 7 only 30% were aware. The respondents in Bauleni and Kalikiliki were also quite knowledgeable with 42.5% and 47.5% respectively. The residents of George Proper therefore have shown to have more knowledge of what CBOs were in their area than the other respondents from the remaining Areas. Among the most known CBOs were CARE International and JICA who were the most known in George Proper. In Area 5 also 11.6% knew about CARE while in Area 7 very few knew about it. Respondents in Area 7 on the other hand knew more of the Neighborhood Watch Committee than any other CBO. In Bauleni, the Anti-AIDS Group is well known there with 10% indicating in the affirmative. As far as the effectiveness of these CBOs is concerned, over 28% of the respondents in all the study areas stated that the CBOs were relatively effective especially in the area of improving people's lives. Only less than 10% indicated that the CBOs were not effective.

Table 5-3: Effectiveness of CBOs

Area	George Proper	Area 5	Area 7	Bauleni	Kalikiliki
Improve lives	7.0	7.0	4.8	5.0	2.5
Positive Results/health	11.6	7.0	2.4	0	2.5
Positive Results/water	7.0	2.3	0	0	0
No positive results	9.3	9.3	2.4	2.5	0

6. IMPACT ON PEOPLE'S HEALTH AND NUTRITION

6.1 Decrease in Diseases

Cholera and Diarrhea were cited as the most common diseases in the study areas. In George Proper, 74.4%, Area 5, 83% and Area 7, 66% of respondents indicated that both diseases had decreased. The same situation was seen in Bauleni where over 60% indicated that both Cholera and Diarrhea had gone down. In Kalikiliki the situation was different with only 55% citing a decrease in both diseases. The same situation was seen in the responses concerning eye and skin diseases. These diseases have also gone down but not as much as Cholera. Kalikiliki had the lowest response at less than 50% indicating that there had been some very minimal decrease in these two diseases. As regards the reasons for this decrease, George Proper recorded a remarkable 13.9% as being the result of health and hygiene advice. Areas 5 and 7 as well as Bauleni did not indicate any advice on health and hygiene although they did attribute the decrease in the incidence of diseases to provision of clean water. The impact of health and hygiene awareness therefore seems to have been more in George Proper.

Table 6-1: Decrease in Diseases

Area	George Proper	Area 5	Area 7	Bauleni	Kalikiliki
Diarrhea	74.4	83.5	66.6	67.5	22.0
Cholera	74.4	86.0	69.0	70.0	18.0
Eye Disease	62.8	76.6	61.9	55.0	19.0
Skin Disease	55.8	74.4	61.9	60.0	19.0

6.2 Nutritional Status and Meals per Day

As regards the status of children's nutrition, George Proper recorded the highest percentage of those indicating that it had deteriorated (72%) while Area 5 had the highest number of those stating that it had improved at 37.2%. However, the general perception is that children's nutritional conditions have declined considerably mostly due to the fact that the parents can hardly afford a balanced diet for them due to poor incomes at household level. As far as the number of meals per day are concerned, in Areas 1, 5 and 7 those who could afford 3 meals per day were over 80% five years ago and now were at less than 40%. George Proper has also recorded the highest number of people who eat only one meal per day at 23.2%. On the overall, the number of people who can afford 3 meals per day has gone down. The main reason for this is the low incomes earned by most residents due to the falling standards of the economy.

7. IMPACT ON PEOPLE'S HEALTH AND HYGIENE BEHAVIOUR

7.1 Source of Water for Drinking and Washing

George Proper recorded 100% response in relation to using the same source for water for washing and drinking unlike five years ago when only 76.7% were doing so. In this area five years ago 18.6% used the shallow wells for both drinking and washing purposes. In Area 5 on the other hand 95.3% and 96% in Area 7 use the same source for drinking and washing. In Bauleni the situation has not changed much with 100% responses for now and five years ago. In this area there are no shallow wells. Out of all these areas, George Proper is where a lot of progress has been recorded. Those who got water for drinking and washing from different sources (a practice which was more prevalent five years ago than now) indicated that they did so because water was difficult to find then. The trend is showing that more and more people are using the same source for drinking and washing now than in the past.

7.2 Vessels for Fetching Water

53.5% of the respondents in George Proper currently use a container with a lid to fetch water. In Area 5 the number is much higher with 86% using the container with a lid. Area 7 has 81% of these. The situation is not very different for Bauleni where 65% use a container with a lid. In Kalikiliki only very few people use the container with a lid as only 40% indicated doing so. The high numbers of people using containers with lid in Areas 1, 5, 7 and Bauleni is attributed to the Water Committee rules that stipulate a container with a lid as the acceptable vessel for carrying water. The responses also show that the bucket has been replaced by the container as the most common vessel for transporting water. When asked as to why they use the preferred vessel, 23.2% of George Proper respondents indicated that it is easier to carry, while 16.3% of Area 5 and 9.6% in Area 7 and 22.5% in Bauleni also said the same.

In terms of giving reasons as to why they used the particular vessel, 16.3% of respondents in George Proper, 30% in Area 5 and 48% in Area 7 stated that they use it because it is the one allowed by the Water Committee. As far as storage of water was concerned, 95.3% from George Proper, 97.7% in area 5, 88% in Area 7 and 97% and 100% for Bauleni and Kalikiliki respectively store their water in containers with lids. There is no doubt that the method of keeping water in containers with lids has been greatly influenced by the rules of the Water Committees which stipulate compulsory use of containers with lids.

7.3 Treatment of Water

The responses in all the study areas show that more and more people have ceased the practice of treating water in the last five years. In George Proper for example, 60.4% do not treat their water at present compared to 72.1% who were doing so five years ago. In

Area 5, 65% treat their water leaving the situation the same as it was five years ago. Area 7 on the other hand has 60% of the respondents not treating their water at present, while 79.2% did not treat their water five years ago. The situation is more less the same in Bauleni where percentage of those who do not treat their water has remained the same as five years ago at 67.5%. In Kalikiliki the number of those not treating their water has gone down to 70% from 95% five years ago. For the small number of people who treat their water, the most common method used is chlorination. Those who indicated use of chlorine were 32.5% in George Proper, 25.6% in Area 5, 31.2% in Area 7 and 20% and 25% in Bauleni and Kalikiliki respectively. Boiling was also indicated as a common method that was used a lot five years ago. Now most people seem to have turned to chlorine. They feel that it is easier to use and it is affordable.

Table 7-3 (a) : Treatment of Water

Area	George Proper		Area 5		Area 7		Bauleni		Kalikiliki	
	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago
Yes	39.5	73.1	34.9	34.9	40.8	1.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	17.5
No	60.4	27.9	65.1	65.1	60.0	99.2	67.5	67.5	70.0	95.0

Table 7-3 (b); Method of Treating Water

Area	George Proper		Area 5		Area 7		Bauleni		Kalikiliki	
	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago
Add chlorine	32.5	7.0	25.6	4.6	31.2	7.2	20.0	17.5	25.0	7.5
Boil	7.0	20.9	9.3	30.2	7.2	14.4	12.5	17.5	7.5	82.5
N/A	60.4	72.1	65.1	0	62.4	79.2	67.5	65.0	67.5	10.0

7.4 Sanitation

As regards sanitation over 70% of the respondents in all the study areas indicated that they use personal household latrines. However, a significant number of 20.9% in George Proper, 7% in Area 5, 9.6% in Area 7, and 12.5% in Bauleni and Kalikiliki have no access to household latrines. There has not been much change in this area compared with five years ago. Regarding the types of latrines used, different households use different types of latrines for various reasons. In George Proper the most commonly used latrine is the traditional one with 46.5% of respondents using them at present. In this area, the number of those using the latrine with slab has remained constant at 32.5%. Areas 5 and 7 on the other hand have more people (over 60%) using the improved latrine with slab compared to those in George Proper. Those using improved latrines with slab in Bauleni are 55% while in Kalikiliki they are at 42%.

A few people in some of these areas are also privileged with Flush toilets. In Area 5, only

4.6% use Flush Toilets at present compared to five years ago when the number of those who used these toilets were 18.6%. The same situation is found in Area 7 where only 2.4% are using Flush Toilets now compared to 9.6% five years ago. Interestingly none of the respondents in George Proper indicated using a Flush toilet at present while 2.3% used these toilets five years ago. In Bauleni and Kalikiliki there are no flush toilets available.

The most used toilet is the one people find affordable, easy to build, use and maintain. In all these areas, affordability topped the list with 30% in George Proper. 23.2% in Area 5, 14% in Area 7 and 15% and 27% in Bauleni and Kalikiliki indicating that they used the respective type of latrine because they could afford it. This situation has not changed much compared with five years ago. Those who currently use shared toilets in George Proper are 18.6% compared to 11.6% five years ago. Area 7 and Bauleni and Kalikiliki also have a significant number of between 7% and 10% who used shared toilet facilities.

Table 7-4: Type of Latrine Used

Area	George Proper		Area 5		Area 7		Bauleni		Kalikiliki	
	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago
Improved/slab	32.5	32.5	67.4	67.4	67.2	64.8	55.0	50.0	42.5	45.0
N/A	20.9	13.9	4.6	2.3	7.2	4.8	12.5	5.0	12.5	0
Traditional	46.5	51.2	20.9	18.6	19.2	21.6	27.5	45.0	45.0	55.0
Flush Toilet	0	51.2	4.6	18.6	2.4	9.6	0	0	0	0
Traditional flush	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIP	0	0	0	0	2.4	0	5.0	0	0	0

7.5 Hand Washing Practices

7.5.1 Time for Washing Hands

In George Proper 18.6% of the respondents wash their hands after using the toilet and before eating compared to 16.3% who did so five years ago. Less people (7%) wash their hands after using the toilet and before eating in Area 5 currently compared to 25.6% five years ago. Area 7 has also experienced a decline in those who wash their hands after using the toilet and before eating from 26.4% five years ago to 16.8% at present. Similarly Kalikiliki has also recorded a down turn of 35% five years ago to 32.5% at present. In contrast the number of people who wash their hands in Bauleni after toilet and before eating has gone up from 35% five years ago to 37.5% at present.

In general very few people wash their hands after undertaking some household chores. The most preferred time to wash hands apart from after visiting the toilet and before eating is before cooking and when hands are seen to be dirty.

7.5.2 Hand Washing Methods

All the study areas record over 55% of its respondents washing hands in a basin as the most common method. This situation is not very different from the practice of five years ago when the same number also used to wash hands in a similar way. The second most practiced method is that of pouring water using a cup. The statistics show that there has been an increase in the number of people using this method compared to five years ago. In George Proper, the numbers rose to 16.3% from 11.6% while in Area 5, a significant improvement was recorded at 13.9% compared to 2.3% five years ago. In Area 7, the respondents using this method are 14.4% compared to 9.6% five years ago. Similarly, Bauleni has also experienced an increase in those who use the method from 7.5% five years ago to 10% at present. As for using soap when washing hands, all the study areas recorded an overwhelming increase indicating that the use of soap is a very common practice.

The main reason cited for using the particular method of hand washing is to prevent disease. This was the response from 53.3% of people in George Proper, 48.8% in Area 5, 43.2% in Area 7, 53% in Bauleni and 30% in Kalikiliki. The second most important reason given in George Proper was that of conserving water, while Area 5 was also to conserve water and because the method was easy. 14.4% in Area 7 did not have any reason for employing the particular hand washing method. As regards washing hands at big gatherings, there hasn't been much change compared with the situation five years ago. Over 50% of the respondents still wash their hands in a basin even at funerals or weddings.

Table 7-5-2: Hand Washing Methods

Area	George Proper		Area 5		Area 7		Bauleni		Kalikiliki	
	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago
Bath tub	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pouring water/cup	16.3	11.6	13.9	2.3	14.4	9.6	10.0	7.5	5.0	5.0
Outside basin	13.9	9.3	27.9	30.2	31.2	28.8	25.0	20.0	12.5	10.0
Out/basin/pouring water	4.6	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wash in basin	62.7	74.4	58.1	65.1	55.2	57.6	62.5	67.5	82.5	85.0
No s. method	0	2.3	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.5	0	0
From tap	0	0	0	2.3	0	4.8	0	2.5	0	0

7.6 Garbage Disposal

In George Proper 41.8% of the respondents take their garbage to the collection site compared to only 23.2% who did so five years ago. The situation is however, different in Areas 5 and 7 where 69.8% and 62.4% respectively bury in the yard. More people (74.4% and 64.8%) actually did that five years ago in these areas. Bauleni on the other hand has

not recorded any significant change as the numbers of those who bury outside the yard is relatively the same as that of five years ago at slightly over 50%. Kalikiliki recorded the lowest number of people engaged in garbage disposal practices. The main reason given for the practiced garbage disposal method was that it was an easier method and it also prevented disease.

Table 7-6: Garbage Disposal Methods

Area	George Proper		Area 5		Area 7		Bauleni		Kalikiliki	
	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago	Now	5 years ago
Burn/ house	9.3	11.6	0	0	12.0	9.6	10.0	7.5	7.5	10
Bury/ ground/house	39.5	62.8	69.8	74.4	62.4	64.8	52.5	57.5	17.5	22.5
Collection site	41.8	23.2	11.6	9.3	9.6	14.8	17.5	12.5	32.5	30.0
Garbage pit	4.6	2.3	11.6	7.0	9.6	9.6	7.5	12.5	0	0
Garbage truck	4.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7.7 Advice of Community Health Worker

The number of respondents who had received advice from CHWs was lowest in Area 7 at 24%, while Area 5 recorded 41.8%. George Proper on the other hand had 58% having received advice from CHW and Bauleni, 42.5% with Kalikiliki at 32.5%. In Areas 5, 7 and Bauleni there was an increase in the number of those who had received advice compared to five years ago. George Proper on the other had recorded a decline of 62.8% five years ago to 58.1% at present. Most respondents in George Proper (16.3%) indicated that the advice was related to family care while the highest number of respondents in Area 5 (11.6%) cited health and hygiene. The overall response in these areas show that five years ago there was very little activity of this nature.

添付資料 7 PRA ガイドライン

(1) ジンバブエ

21-22 November 2002 : Mucheni Village (Sinansengwe Ward)

25-26 November 2002 : Gande Village (Sinakoma Ward)

Time	PRA Tools and Issues	Participants	Output
Day 1 8:00-9:00	Introduction Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Head: Opening remarks and introduction of village leaders and JICA Evaluation Team Evaluation Team: Explain the objectives and methods of this evaluation 	Village leaders and wide range of villagers	
9:00-12:30	Focus group discussion with SSI <u>Community Profile (III-2)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village history, important events and occurrences with regard to water and sanitation Demographical changes (including health aspect) Social norms and customs Social structure <u>Community's access to information and towns (III-4)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the community interact with neighbouring communities? For what purpose? How do people travel to Binga City and Bulawayo? For what purpose? How long does it take? How frequent do they travel? How do people obtain information? What proportion of people listen to the radio and read newspaper? What kinds of extension or promotion activities are organized in the community (agriculture extension work, community health promotion, etc.)? <u>Community's relationship with the government (III-5)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the community interact with the RDC? What kind of support does the community receive from the government (health care, welfare, etc.)? <u>Interventions from other donors and NGOs (III-6)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the community received any other supports from other donors and NGOs? If so, what kind? 	A group of 5-6 people including village leaders and elders	Historical diagram Venn diagram Mobility Map Venn Diagram
12:30-13:30	Lunch		
13:30-15:00	Key informant interview with SSI <u>Community participation in the project/program (III-1)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was there a consultation meeting between the JICA/SCF and the community during the project (water supply project) formulation? If so, what was discussed and decided? What was/is the community involvement during the implementation? How has the community's awareness evolved? 	A group of 5-6 village leaders including village head	

Time	PRA Tools and Issues	Participants	Output
15:30-17:00	Focus Group Discussion with SSI and Self-Evaluation <u>O&M and Management of Water supply facility (I-3)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the roles and responsibilities of the water point committee in the village? How was the committee formed? How does it operate? How are decisions made in the committee? What kind of skills and knowledge are the members equipped with from training? When was the last break-down? How long did it take to be fixed? How do community members participate in the management of the borehole (selecting the committee, contributing to the maintenance, etc.)? Problems experienced in the operation and management of the borehole. How is the wasted water dealt with? Does the committee (or people near the borehole) make use of wasted water (water leaking or wasted at the borehole)? If so, how? What kind of support is available from the authorities (RDC, ZINWA, DDF, etc.) and other support service agencies like NGOs with regard management of water and health and hygiene promotion? How is the communication between the authorities and the community effected? Does the committee have tools and where are they kept? How does the committee know of break-down? 	Members of Water Point Committee	
Day 2 8:00-9:00	Observation and Interviews Physical observation of the water supply facility		Sketch, or photo, and description
9:00-10:30	Community Mapping and Well-being Ranking <u>Community Profile (III-2, 3)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resources Human resources Physical/ social infrastructure Communal activities Women and vulnerable people such as those on HBC (home based care) 	4 Separate Groups: group of 5-6 old men; group of 5-6 young men; group of 5-6 old women; and group of 5-6 young women (Women's groups should include heads of households)	Social/ Resource Map Well-being Ranking
10:30-12:00	Focus Group Discussions <u>Impact on living environment (II-1)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has access to safe water improved? What are the benefits to the community from the installation of borehole? Who benefited the most by it? How is time previously spent fetching water now spent? What is the progress of the construction of latrines? 	Four separate groups: group of 5-6 old men; group of 5-6 young men; group of 5-6 old women; and group of 5-6 young	

Time	PRA Tools and Issues	Participants	Output
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What benefits have been realised from it? • Who is benefiting most by it? <p><u>Impact on people's health and hygiene practices (II-2)</u> (using Pocket Chart)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you received training related to water and sanitation? • In what ways have your and your HH members' health and hygiene practices been improved (hand washing, using latrines, way of carrying and storing water, etc.)? • How did the behaviour change happen? • What benefit have they brought? • Who benefited most by it? 	women (women's groups should include heads of households)	
12:00-13:00	Lunch		
13:00-15:00	<p>Focus Group Discussions with SSI</p> <p><u>Impact on people's participation in community activities including maintenance of water facilities (II-5)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kind of communal events and community activities are organized? • How are they organized? Who attend them? • How do women contribute in decision making process regarding these events/activities? • Are people more active now than 5 years ago in participation in those activities? • If so, why? • How community leaders are trained (traditional training, leadership training course run by the government or NGOs, etc.)? 	4 Separate Groups: group of 5-6 old men; group of 5-6 young men; group of 5-6 old women; and group of 5-6 young women (Women's groups should include heads of households)	
15:30-16:00	<p>Wrap-up Meeting</p> <p>JICA Team: Summary of findings Community: Comments Village Head: Closing remarks</p>	Village leaders and wide range of villagers	

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Time	PRA Tools and Issues	Participants	Output
Day 1 8:00-8:30	Introduction Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RDC and Water Committee: Opening remarks and introduction of community leaders and JICA team members (including local consultants) JICA Team: Explain the objectives and methods of this evaluation study 	RDC, Water Committee & community members who attend PRA exercises	
8:30-10:30	Community Mapping <u>Community Profile (III- 3)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resources Human resources (household, headship) Physical/ social infrastructure 	To select 2 zones/each survey area	Social/ resource map of zones
10:30-12:30	Focus Group Discussions with SSI and Pocket Chart Exercise <u>Impact on living environment (II-1)</u> <u>Guide Questions for FGD</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which water source do you and your HH use for each usage (i.e. drinking, cooking, washing, bathing, gardening, etc.)? Is there any change in available water source compared with 5 years ago? How many bucket/container do/did you fetch water in a day for different usage? Did the access to safe water and sanitation improved if compared with 5 years ago? What benefits have the community gained from the improved water supply? Who benefited most by it? How do they spend the time which was previously used fetching water? Is there other social services improved in past 5 years? How is such improvement linked with your living condition? (positive/ negative impacts) Do you send children to primary/ basic school? If not, what is the reason? Is there access to the literacy class for the adults? 	20 participants in total/ each survey area =10 participants/ zone (5 men & 5 women including at least 2 female household heads) x 2 zones	Matrix indicating water source and usage Matrix ranking
	<u>Impact on people's hygiene practices and health conditions (II-2, 3)</u> Guide Questions for FGD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do they carry, keep and use water? In what ways have the people's hygiene practices been changed in terms of excreta disposal and food hygiene? How do they control the domestic and environmental hygiene especially garbage disposal? What benefits have the community gained from behavioural change in hygiene? Who benefited most by it? How is the improvement of nutrition condition of household members? What is the major disease for you and your HH members throughout a year? Is there any change compared with 5 years ago? 		Matrix indicating method of handling water Matrix indicating method of hygiene practice Disease calendar
12:30-13:30	Break		
13:30-15:00	<u>Impact on people's participation in community activities (II-5)</u>		

Time	PRA Tools and Issues	Participants	Output
	<u>Guide Questions for FGD</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kind of community events/activities are organized including maintenance of water point? • How are they organized? Who attend them? • How do women contribute in decision making process regarding these events/activities? • Are people more active now than 5 years ago in participation in those activities? Why do you think so? • Which government organisation, NGO, and CBO are working in the area? • What kind of benefits do those organisations bring to the community? 		
15:00-17:00	Well-Being Ranking and Focus Group Discussions with SSI <u>Impact on improvement of livelihood (II-6)</u> <u>Guide Questions for FGD</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is your perception of well-being? • How are household assets, income and expenditure, and practice of saving at household level? • Has your household accessed to micro-finance? What was its usage? • Do you think your household has had increase in resources or improvement in livelihood compared with 5 years ago? • In what aspect? • What do you think is the major reason of improvement/ setback? • Is there any relation between the impacts from improvement of social services and improvement/ setback of your living condition? 		Well-being ranking
Day 2 8:00-10:30	Focus Group Discussion with SSI and Self-Evaluation <u>O&M and Management of Water supply facility (I-3)</u> <u>Guide Questions for FGD</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are your roles and responsibilities as tap leader/ tap attendant? • What kind of skills and knowledge are you equipped from the training? • How do community members participate in the management of the water supply facility? • How is the communication between tap leaders/ tap attendants, RDC/ Water Committee, and LWSC? • What kind of problems did you encounter to operate the public tap? • How did you solve such problems? • Is there any issue to be tackled in order to improve sustainability of water supply? 	Tap Leaders/ Tap Attendants in survey zones	
10:30-12:00	Wrap-up Meeting JICA Team: Summary of findings Community leaders	RDC	