

**S.A.F.E. WASH Programme in partnership with Proctor and Gamble
Mkongani Location
Third Phase Mkongani Report
August 2017 – October 2018**

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Programme Overview
3. Programme Results:
 - Water Distribution
 - Theatre Outreaches
 - Monitoring and Evaluation Results
4. Case Studies
5. KAP – Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Survey
6. Challenges
7. Way Forward
8. Tables



SAFE Pwani demonstrating the use of the water treatment product in the community

Introduction

SAFE Pwani and Procter & Gamble's successful clean water programme is dramatically improving the health of the poorest and most disadvantaged communities in coastal Kenya. S.A.F.E.'s winning formula of using mobile theatre & workshops to educate people on all aspects of WASH combined with the distribution of P&G's Purifier of Water product has been saving lives for 8 years.

In 2011, with funding from Procter & Gamble, SAFE Pwani researched and then implemented a pilot project to distribute P&G Purifier of water sachets to two remote rural communities in Kikoneni Location in Coast Province, and to educate residents about the benefits of purified water. This project initially reached 436 families with 5,196 people benefitting from clean drinking water. Later this was expanded to cover a total population of 15,000 people, which was implemented on June 2013. By April 2014, SAFE Pwani had distributed a total of 1,170,047 P&G Purifier of Water sachets to 15,630 people (2,331 homesteads).

Due to the success of the pilot project, SAFE Pwani made the decision to implement the project in a new area and in February 2015, S.A.F.E. began distribution in Mkongani. The first area targeted was Mkomba, an area populated by small villages with a population of 6,811 people (2014/2015 local authority figure). In April 2016 S.A.F.E. scaled the activities to include a second area in Mkongani; Mtsamviani. Mtsamviani has a population of 8,083 (SAFE Pwani Baseline Data), and with this new area, S.A.F.E.'s clean water project in partnership with P&G is reaching over 14,894 people.

In year three of the Mkongani project, work was carried out in the third area of Tiribe, where there is a population of 8942. This brought the number of beneficiaries being supplied with clean water in the third year of work in Mkongani, to 23,836.

Main aims:

- Improve health and reduce the threat of diseases such as cholera and dysentery.
- Reduce the number of child cases of diarrhoea.
- Empower the community to practice effective sanitation methods.
- Help areas achieve open defecation free (ODF) zone status.

S.A.F.E. strategy

- Distribute P&G Purifier of Water sachets.
- Educate the community on all aspects of WASH.
- Promote the use of hand wash facilities.
- Promote the building of toilets.

Reporting Period Timeline

Month	Activity
Aug-17	Distribution in Mkomba and Mtsamviani continues
Sep-17	Distribution Mkomba & Mtsamviani Community Entry meetings Tiribe
Oct-17	Distribution Mkomba & Mtsamviani Baseline Survey Training and selection of Tiribe distributors
Nov-17	Distribution Mkomba, Mtsamviani & Tiribe First outreach tour Health Club Meetings
Dec-17	Distribution Mkomba, Mtsamviani & Tiribe
Jan-18	Distribution Mkomba, Mtsamviani & Tiribe
Feb-18	Distribution Mkomba, Mtsamviani & Tiribe
Mar-18	Distribution Mkomba, Mtsamviani & Tiribe
Apr-18	Distribution Mkomba, Mtsamviani & Tiribe First M&E
May-18	Distribution Mkomba, Mtsamviani & Tiribe
Jun-18	Distribution Mkomba, Mtsamviani & Tiribe Second outreach tour
Jul-18	Distribution Mkomba, Mtsamviani & Tiribe
Aug-18	Distribution Mkomba, Mtsamviani & Tiribe Second M&E
Sep-18	Distribution Mkomba, Mtsamviani & Tiribe
Oct-18	Distribution Mkomba, Mtsamviani & Tiribe Third M&E
Nov-18	Health Club Meetings

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

Tiribe information

Tiribe is the third location in the Mkongani area. It is the biggest of the sublocations, containing 12 villages, the other two locations of Mkomba and Mtsamviani contain 10 villages each.

The community are both farmers and pastoralists. Residents on the western side of Tiribe are mainly pastoralists as it is dryer. The eastern side of Tiribe is fortunate to benefit from higher levels of rainfall, making it an ideal place for agriculture and farming.

Maize is grown in the villages, alongside citrus fruits, mangos and coconuts in the western villages. Watermelons are the main cash crop in the eastern part of Tiribe.

There are two tribes living in Tiribe, the Digo's and Durumas. The Digo's occupy the eight eastern villages and the Durumas the four western ones.

Health Situation

Tiribe is served by Mkongani Health Centre, there is also a dispensary in the western part of Tiribe. There are also three private health facilities for those who can afford it. There are many challenges for people who are trying to access healthcare; there is a lack of staff within the health centres and shortages of drugs, as well as regular strikes. These problems are combined with a large catchment area meaning a lot of patients are struggling to receive correct treatment.

In the villages visited by the team, the residents told us of high prevalence of the following diseases:

Water related:

- Stomach aches
- Vomiting
- Malaria
- Worms
- Ringworm

Other:

- TB
- Epilepsy

Water accessibility

- Piped Water
 - The Kwale Water and Sanitation programme has pumped water from the Mangawani dam to Tiribe and Chidzugani. However, the water is raw and untreated, it is dirty to look at and contaminated with pollutants. In some areas

the pipes are exposed which contributes to the contamination. The flow is not consistent, and often it will just be turned off.

- Borehole water
 - The borehole water is considered clean and safe to drink. There are boreholes in Tiribe, Kitengerwa, Mbegani, Gazore and Mkongani Secondary School. The boreholes were dug by politicians who are looking to secure votes. However, the water is not treated and still potentially poses a threat to the community.
- Dams
 - There are several dams which have been dug by the community and are maintained by them. Others were provided by the government. Neither are maintained well, they are not fenced which means there is animal waste in the water, as animals also use the dams for drinking water. There are also inlet rivers which lead to the dam, and the water in these inlets is contaminated further upstream by communities without good sanitation practices.
- River water
 - During the dry season, the community in some of the villages rely on rivers as their source of water. These rivers are very dirty, and the water is not treated.
 - It is also common for people to collect their water from shallow wells or 'scoops', these are places where rain or river water has collected during the floods. They can form naturally, but a lot of them are man made.
- Roof Collection
 - Water is collected from rooftops by the community, they either use gutters or a water tank for the collection. This water is often unsafe to drink as the vessels and equipment used for collection are not clean.

Water Treatment

From the team's research, there seemed to be no effort being made to treat the water. Some people claimed to treat the water using water guard, but they were very few. This causes the prevalence of waterborne diseases to be high. Stomach aches, vomiting and worms were all considered a normal part of life in the community. In the month before SAFE Pwani carried out their research, there was a huge deworming campaign in the area by a large NGO.

The situation is made worse by the prevalence of open defecation; very few homesteads have a latrine which means that human waste is ending up in the drinking water. There were efforts made by the county government to sensitise the community on the importance of building toilets, however the campaign lacks adequate staffing, and it has not been successful.

Before the start of the programme, SAFE Pwani sensitized the community and the local services on the importance of their active roles as drivers of change in their area to ensure sustainability of the programme. It was necessary to highlight each group's roles.

The community agreed to:

- Treat drinking water as per the instruction and avoid misuse of the treatment material provided
- Build and use toilets
- Have and use hand washing facilities

Community leaders agreed to:

- Monitor the progress of the programme
- Assist distributors when having difficulties in the field
- Advise in running the programme

SAFE Pwani agreed to:

- Carry mass sensitization on water treatment, sanitation and hygiene
- Supply water treatment material
- Train distributors in supply, community education and data collection

Baseline data

Tiribe Baseline Survey Summary	
Households	1355
Total population	8942
Children under 5 years	1894
Toilets in use	671
Toilets not completed	341
Hand wash facilities	87

- As of October 2017, there were 671 toilets servicing a population of 8942. This means 1 toilet shared by approximately 13 people.
- 13% of the toilets had hand wash facilities.

Tiribe Village entry meetings

	Area	Date	Attendance		Total
			Male	Female	
1	CHANYIRO A & CHANYIRO B	04/09/2017	24	32	56
2	GAZORE & YOWANI	05/09/2017	19	25	44
3	CHIDZUGANI	06/09/2017	17	38	55
4	KITENGERWA	06/09/2017	2	33	35
5	MWANAMGULU & MBEGANI	07/09/2017	130	95	225
6	VOYAMULUNGU & BOYANI	07/09/2017	24	20	44
7	ZUNGULUKA	08/09/2017	29	44	73
8	TIRIBE	08/09/2017	7	26	33
	TOTAL		252	313	565

The community entry meetings are important to get the community leadership to agree to and support the programme in their villages. During these meetings, the team give participants a history of the SAFE Pwani WASH programme in Kwale and the positive impact it has had on communities in other parts of the county.

The team also impress on the leadership the extent of the challenges facing people in their communities due to drinking unclean water and also bad WASH practices. This is not only leading to a prevalence of waterborne diseases, but also to school absenteeism for children and difficulties carrying out day to day activities and running businesses for adults.

SAFE Pwani also give an outline of the solutions that help the community overcome these challenges:

- The importance of treating these different water sources to reduce water related illnesses and improve health.
- The importance of good handwashing practices to prevent the spread of germs.
- The importance of building latrines to combat open defecation.

Programme Distributors

An important part of the SAFE Pwani WASH programme is the employment of community distributors. The distributors are given a small monthly stipend and work for the project, both distributing water treatment products and helping the community use them.

The distributors also help the team with M&E. Their monthly reports are crucial for the team to keep track of how the community are using the product and where the challenges lie. The distributors also take part in SAFE Pwani's own M&E activities.

Training of the Tiribe Distributors

2nd – 4th October 2017

SAFE Pwani trained the new distributors in partnership with the local chief, assistant chief and the local public health officer (PHO). During the workshop, the team gave out the same education that had been previously given to the village elders.

The participants were also trained on the following topics:

- Different types of water treatment
- Use of the purifier of water which is distributed by SAFE Pwani
- The function and the work of the distributors
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Health information about water borne diseases, (PHO Training)

The following people were selected as the Tiribe distributors:

	Name	Village
1	Mwanaisha J Dzimwemga	Chanyiro A
2	Rashid Kassim Mwambeni	Chanyiro B
3	Mwanatumu Keya	Chidzugani
4	Mshihiri Hassan	Kitengerwa
5	Mwamadi Mushihiri	Gazore
6	Mtenzi Chiti Mtenzi	Yowani
7	Stephen Nzioki	Mwanamgulu
8	Margaret Nyambura	Voya Mulungu
9	Umazi Kabi	Boyani
10	Ndawa Chaka Ndawa	Mbegani
11	Subira Salim Tsapa	Tiribe
12	Ali Abdhalla Njama	Zunguluka

Outreach Tours

Outreach Date	Men	Women	Children	Total
November 2017	403	801	1837	3041
June/ July 2018	261	410	2548	3219
Total	403	801	1837	6260

1st Theatre outreach Tour – November 2017

Over the 13-day tour, a total of 32 performances of the SAFE Pwani educational play were conducted reaching 3,041 people. The outreaches were carried out in a range of different establishments including schools, community centres and individual homesteads.

The aims of the tour were:

- To introduce the project to the wider community in Tiribe
- To continue sensitising the community in Mtsamviani and Mkomba on the issues which were highlighted in year two of the Mkongani project, focusing on hand wash facility building and the correct use of the treatment product.
- Assess the progress of the community in Mtsamviani since the previous outreach tour in May 2017.

Issues highlighted during the tour:

- Some people were using the treated water to wash clothes and utensils.
- Water was not becoming clear after treatment in some cases because the water was too dirty to be treated.
- The number of toilets was still low
- Some people thought that the water treatment was for family planning.
- Some would take the sachets and throw them away without using them

The interactive sessions after the performances were key in getting feedback on the issues affecting the community. The information shared was used to adapt the performance to target the issues arising over the course of the tour as well as during implementation of the programme.

Observations from the tours:

- The audience were receptive to the information being provided. There were a lot of questions seeking clarification on the proper use of the product. SAFE Pwani were also able address myths holding back residents from building toilets.
- More households were treating their water and using toilets. Villagers were keen on keeping their water clean and safe. They were also taking measures to keep their area clean.
- Children were very active and were able to pick up information from the performances fast.
- Despite the rain, when the performances had finished, the audiences stayed on for the facilitation.
- In some cases the water colour did not change. The audience were taught that this water was too dirty to be treated and an alternative water source needed to be found.

2nd Theatre outreach performances – June/July 2018

Over the 10 day tour, there were 20 performances that reached 3219 people. Performances were carried out in homes, schools and village centres. This approach is beneficial in reaching the residents who cannot travel too far from their homes, especially women who are taking care of their children. The team focused on the issues which had arisen over the previous months of the project, as well as reinforcing the project's key messages.

- To sensitise the community on the importance of treating rainwater because it can still become polluted.
- The importance of continuing building toilets, not losing motivation if the rains destroy toilets which have already been built.
- The importance of building hand wash facilities with every toilet and keeping them in use with soap and water as a way halting the spread of disease.

Issues highlighted during the tour:

- There are few toilets due to the cultural belief that children and parents are not meant to mix their faeces together
- It is a norm for people to defecate in the bushes, audience members said that open defecation is still rife in communities. There was disappointment amongst those who build toilets that not more people were doing this.
- Audience had no information on why water may not change colour due to the water being too dirty to treat.
- The performances within the schools had a great impact, because the children picked up on the issues easily.

Commonly Asked Questions:

- Is it OK to drink water which was treated 2 to 3 days ago?
- Can we drink rainwater without treating it?
- Is the product a form of family planning?
- What do we do if the water doesn't change? Do we add more sachets?
- Do we have to treat water for hand washing?

Challenges:

- Some performances were interrupted by rainfall. They however continued after the rain stopped.
- The women complained that the men did not want to construct toilets and this was slowing down the efforts to have more latrines in the area.
- The water did not become clear in some cases.
- A few villagers had taken the water treatment sachets and thrown them in latrines.

During their monthly visits and the first half of the tour, the team had noticed that there had been a slowdown in toilet and handwash building. To combat this issue, the team organised meetings during the tour with village elders in the worst effected areas to discuss this issue:

Deri Meeting (Tiribe)

Most of the feedback on this issue was that people did not have toilets because they had been destroyed during the bad weather and people had not been bothered to build them again. At the end of the meeting the village chairman vowed to take a more active role in encouraging the community to build toilets.

Goyo Meeting (Mkomba)

The team explained the issues to the meeting, saying that they had been working in Goyo for three years, and yet there were still more than 24 homesteads which did not have a toilet. The chief also addressed the meeting saying that he planned to take more action with those who were not complying with the toilet building laws. He said that after the end of July, he would be start to name and shame those who still did not have a toilet.

Miamba Meeting (Mkomba)

The team laid out the similar issues which had been occurring in the other areas and the village chair person and other village elders pledged their support in enforcing toilet building laws within the community. They too came up with a deadline of the beginning of August 2018 to come up with the names of those who had not built toilets.

These meetings had a positive effect on the toilet building in all three locations as shown by the M&E (below), when toilet building dramatically improved between the August 2018 survey and that done in October 2018.

Programme Results

Water Distribution

Monthly reports on water distribution were gathered by the team through the network of distributors.

- The average population served per month across the three areas was 21,691
- Average monthly distribution was 78,067
- Total number of sachets delivered across the period was 1,397,695
- 13,976,950 litres of clean water was distributed between August 2017 and October 2018.

Water Treatment

Over the year, the team experienced some challenges with distribution, There were a few months sporadically through the period where the amount of product being distributed did not reach SAFE Pwani's target. These were the rainy months of May – August and October. SAFE Pwani investigated the reasons behind this drop:

- Wet weather: from April to August, Kwale experienced a great deal of wet weather. During these long rains, the usage of the water treatment product reduced as some people in the community did not believe that rain water needed treating. SAFE Pwani worked hard to dispel this misconception during the July outreach tour and the following monthly distribution visits.
- Large Areas: Tiribe is a bigger area than Mkomba and Mtsamviani, with 12 villages instead of 10. Two of the new Tiribe villages were much larger than the others, but were being served by one distributor. To combat this issue, SAFE Pwani employed one additional distributor to ensure these two larger villages were being covered completely.
- Distributor laxity: It came to the attention of the team that some of the distributors had not been carrying out their duties effectively. Some of their monthly reports were not being filled in adequately, and there was evidence of them stockpiling the products for themselves and not reaching the requisite number of people in their village. Those distributors who were not performing their duties correctly were replaced at the end of year three of the project.

Monitoring and Evaluation results

Results from the M&E are taken from approximately 10 households per village. There were 3 surveys carried out, a different group was selected in each survey, the M&E looks at how the knowledge is translating into practice:

- **Water treatment:** The amount of water treated daily as a percentage of the total water used for all of the daily household chores. This shows how the product is being used, SAFE Pwani encourage people to only treat their drinking water, not water for washing, bathing or cooking. Therefore, the team aim for the figure of total treated water to remain between 25% and 35%, this figure is an important measure of correct usage.
- The toilet building and hand wash facility figures are important for the team to see the trends of toilet building in the area and see where additional interventions are needed. These two pieces of information are key indicators of how well the community are adopting good hygiene practices.

Mkomba

Water Treatment

- April 2018: 35% of all household water was treated and 95% of this was treated with P&G's Purifier of Water.
- August 2018: 37% of all household water was treated, 99% of this was treated with P&G's Purifier of Water.
- October 2018: 27% of all household water was treated, 98% of this was treated with P&G's Purifier of Water.

Other treatment options included boiling, water guard and white stone.

Toilet building

- April 2018: Approximately 11 people to each 1 toilet, with a further 6 under construction, 21% of them were a permanent structure, 68% had a good level of privacy, 76% had a proper floor.
- August 2018: Approximately 15 people to each 1 toilet, with a further 16 toilets under construction. Just over 50% of the toilets were a permanent structure, 66% were private and 79% had a proper floor.
- October 2018: Approximately 10 people to each 1 toilet, with a further 17 toilets under construction. 58% of the toilets were a permanent structure, 63% were private and 74% had a proper floor.

The August M&E showed a drop in the number of number of toilets within the community. This was because heavy rains had destroyed many of the toilets as only a small percentage of them had been permanent structures. This was the main topic of the meetings with village elders in the meetings during the second outreach tour in July. When the team returned to the community to do the August M&E, they were encouraged by the number of structures under construction, and again in October, where not only had the number of toilets increased, but a higher percentage of them were permanent.

Hand Washing

- April 2018: 43% of the toilets surveyed had handwashing facilities, 79% of these were in use and 94% were well positioned, however only 34% had soap.
- August 2018: 36% of the toilets surveyed had had washing facilities, 69% of them were in use and 60% were well positioned, 53% had soap.
- October 2018: 37% of the toilets surveyed had handwashing facilities, 60% of these were in use and 72% were well positioned, 40% of them had soap.

Hand washing continued to be a real challenge within the community over this period, the trend seen in Mkomba was also true for Mtsamviani and Tiribe. It is considered the least important of all of different aspects of good sanitation practices. The team reinforced its importance to the village elders in the July meetings. SAFE Pwani also reminded the distributors that it was their responsibility to make sure as well as building toilets, the community were building hand was facilities.

Mtsamviani

Water treatment

- April 2018: 32% of all household water was being treated and 97% of this was being treated with P&Gs purifier of water.
- August 2018: 38% of all household water was being treated and 97% of this was being treated with P&Gs purifier of water.
- October 2018: 25% of all household water was being treated and 96% of this was being treated by P&Gs purifier of water.

Other water treatment solutions were boiling and biofilters.

Toilet Building

- April 2018: There was 1 toilet per 18 people, with a further 4 under construction, only 3% of the structures were permanent, 52% had good levels of privacy and 73% had good floor coverage.
- August 2018: There was 1 toilet per 17 people, with a further 16 under construction.

44% of the toilets were permanent structures, 50% had a good level of privacy and 75% of them had a good floor.

- October 2018: There was 1 toilet per 11 people, with a further 7 under construction. However, the team found that only 5% of these toilets were permanent structures. 58% of them had a good level of privacy and 66% of them had a good floor.

The number of permanent toilet blocks has decreased throughout the period in Mtsamvani. As toilets were being destroyed, there was a resistance to build further permanent structures, with the community favouring temporary. This was an area which the team focused on in year four of the grant.

Handwashing

- April 2018: 42% of the toilets surveyed had hand washing facilities, 94% of them were in use, 70% of them had soap and 100% of them were well positioned.
- August 2018: 34% of the toilets surveyed had hand washing facilities, 73% of these were in use, 45% of them had soap and 100% of them were well positioned.
- October 2018: 29% of toilets surveyed had handwashing facilities, 81% of them were in use, 68% of them had soap and 75% of them were well positioned.

Despite the increase in the number of toilets, these new toilets are not being built with a hand washing facility.

Tiribe

Water treatment

- April 2018: 37% of all household water was being treated and 97% of this was being treated with P&G Purifier of Water.
- August 2018: 35% of all household water was being treated and 100% of this water was being treated by P&G purifier of water.
- October 2018: 23% of all household water was being treated and 94% of this water was being treated by P&G purifier of water.

In Tiribe, the amount of water being treated by the community fell towards the end of the period. This is partly because there was a reduction in the community using the treatment product for other house hold chores, and also due to the distribution issues which came about because of the large population. This issue was solved as a new distributor was employed going into year four of the project.

Other water treatment solutions included water guard, shabu, white stone and boiling.

Toilet Building

- April: There was 1 Toilet to every 20 people, 7% of the toilets were permanent structures, 69% of them good levels of privacy and 86% of them had a good floor.
- August: There was 1 toilet to every 15 people, 38% of the toilets were permanent structures, 68% of them had good levels of privacy and 77% of them had a good floor.
- October: There was 1 toilet to every 10 people, 27% of them were permanent structures, 62% of them had good levels of privacy and 68% of them had a good floor.

Handwashing

- April: 39% of the toilets surveyed had handwashing facilities, 93% of the handwashing facilities were in use, 67% had soap and 80% were well positioned.
- August: 31% of the toilets surveyed had handwashing facilities, 50% of them were in use, 40% of them had soap and 43% of them were well positioned.
- October: 26% of the toilets surveyed had handwashing facilities, 45% of these facilities were in use, 50% of them had soap and 65% of them were well positioned.

Toilet building was encouraging in Tiribe, with the number of toilets doubling between the April and October M&E. However, the hand wash building has struggled to keep up, with people prioritising the building of toilets over handwashing, believing that it was not as important.

Testimonials

- A mother in Mbegani with two albino children reported her children were experiencing less skin problems, breakouts and wounds since they started treating their drinking water with the product. She no longer needs to worry about their skin getting infected through all the open wounds. She had been using treated water for both drinking and bathing.
- A lady living near a school in Chanyiro A treats more than 60 litres of water a day using the product to ensure the children passing by her house have clean and safe drinking water. This has also helped the children spread the importance of clean water to the homes they come from.

Partner Data

Mkongani Health Centre

The provision of safe drinking water through the SAFE Pwani project is continuing to have a significant impact on the health of children. When SAFE Pwani carried out their baseline

survey in 2013/2014, the number of children under 5 being admitted to the centre with water related diseases in the six-month period between November and April totalled 387. The number of under 5s admitted over the same period over 2017/2018 was 120. **This shows that hospital admissions had reduced by 69%.**

Primary Schools

Most of the schools had not kept accurate records of their attendance, Tiribe Stars School was the only school with complete data which showed that in Grade 1, there were only 10 cases of absenteeism throughout the year, this was reported as a significant reduction.

KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) Evaluation

Knowledge

Team observations have shown that the community have good levels of knowledge on the following:

- Importance of treating drinking water to protect families from disease as shown through the reasoning that respondents gave to questions of why they treated their water during the M&E – most respondents said it was to clean and clear the water, kill germs and make it safe to drink.
- Importance of having toilets and using them as a way of keeping communities clean and hygienic.

Gaps identified:

- People using the treated water for other household chores such as washing their clothes and showering.
- Not every member of the family is educated about how to treat water, sometimes it is only one or two members, therefore, if they are absent from the home, water is not being treated.
- The community have not identified the sources which are treatable and which are not treatable, this is where there is confusion in some areas as to the products correct use.

Attitude

SAFE Pwani have observed the following:

- Community enthusiasm for water treatment product is high and distributors report that sachets are in high demand. More people are embracing it as a water treatment option, preferring its use over the other products and methods.
- More toilets are being built. The temporary structures are also being upgraded to permanent ones. However, in some areas people are losing motivation to continue building these permanent structures as they are continually destroyed by bad weather.

- Community members are becoming frustrated with those who are not building toilets and continue to openly defecate as they are putting the health of everyone at risk, even those who are adopting good WASH practices.
- SAFE Pwani continue to have a positive reception within the community, with people turning out in high numbers to watch the performances and praising the team for their work. Additionally, there have been many calls for SAFE Pwani to extend their work into new communities from those who had seen the benefits of the project on their family members in the target locations.

Gaps in Attitudinal Change

- Some respondents said that the reasons for using the water treatment chemical was that it was free and they were told to, this attitude will affect the sustainability of the project and will be addressed in the exit year.
- There was a belief that the handwashing was an optional extra, that it is not essential to do it and that it is a waste of money to buy the soap.

Practice

- 96% of water being treated is treated with P&G Purifier of Water. 13,976,950 litres of water was treated with P&G Purifier of Water between August 2017 and October 2018.
- Toilet cover is increasing with 1 toilet per 10 people in both Mkomba and Tiribe and 1 toilet per 11 people in Mtsamviani. The toilet cover in Tiribe doubled over the year. Additionally, the slow down of toilet building in Mtsamviani which was reflected in the first and second M&E had greatly improved by the third.

Gaps in Good practice

- The amount of water being treated is significantly reducing during times of heavy rainfall, with the community believing it is not necessary to treat rainwater. This was highlighted during the M&E where the amount of water being treated in some areas dropped by around 10%.
- There has been a reduction in permanent toilet structures, this was because bad weather was making it hard for people to build toilets before their work was destroyed. This is shown in the reducing numbers of permanent structures throughout the period.
- Handwashing significantly reduced, in some places only 26% of the toilets had handwashing facilities and only half of these were in use.

Challenges

SAFE Pwani are encouraged by the progress made in the three locations, despite the challenges that were faced that include:

- The heavy rains posed significant challenges to the project; the community were not treating the rainwater which caused the rate of distribution to fall. Additionally, the rain was destroying toilets which made it hard for the community to maintain good levels of toilet cover.
- Some of the distributors were not fulfilling their roles adequately, meaning the families in some areas were not receiving their product. Additionally, the toilet and hand washing facility building was not being monitored – this caused a slowdown in progress in certain villages.
- Lack of awareness of how to treat different sources of water meant that some people in the community did not trust the product. Water from certain sources, for example from dug up water pans during the dry season, cannot be treated because the water is too dirty, while others produces an odour.
- The struggle to get villages classified as ODF zones, even in places with complete toilet cover is still an issue due to the unresponsiveness of the Department of Public Health and Sanitation.

Way forward

To combat the project challenges, in year four SAFE Pwani intends to do the following:

- Hold meetings with the distributors and village elders to reinforce the key messages of the project, highlighting the problem areas from the year before:
 - Rainwater still needs treating because the water is contaminated by the dirt on the roofs of houses and in the containers that it is collected in.
 - Toilets need to be permanent structures and they needed to be maintained to ensure they are hygienic and in a good condition.
 - Hand washing is an essential part of good hygiene and needs to be taken as seriously as the water treatment and toilet building.
- Incorporate the above messages into the outreach tours.
- Replace the distributors that weren't keeping proper records and were not full filling their duties. Send this report to all partners and stakeholders in the programme including the county health department in the hope that the information will help develop further health policy in the area.
- Evoke the public health act if defiant members of the community refuse to build a toilet – this is particularly important in densely populated areas. Putting a particular focus on the areas where there is a prevalence of temporary toilet structures.

Year Four Additional Activities

- Conduct trainings with women's groups, youth groups and the distributors to show them how to make businesses out of selling the product in the community, ensuring the sustainability of the project after SAFE Pwani has left the community.

- Have meetings with the leaders of the areas covered and inform them that they will be in charge of ensuring their residents are treating the water, building toilets and using them once SAFE Pwani are no longer in the community.
- Inform the community of SAFE Pwani's exit with a dedicated exit tour where the team focus on celebrating the progress the community has made thus far and emphasise the importance of maintaining good wash practices when SAFE Pwani have left the community.

Special thanks to:

- P&G for sponsoring the SAFE Pwani WASH programme and providing Purifier of Water sachets.
- The county government health department and the local administration for their support in the programme delivery.
- All the communities involved, in particular the distributors for their enthusiasm and commitment to the programme and to creating a healthier future for years to come.

Tables

Mkomba M&E – Water Treatment

	Village	% of water treated	% of treated water treated with P&G	Other methods	Reason for treating water	Average amount of water treated daily	Uses of treated water
Mkomba, 1st M&E April 2018	Mkongani A	32%	88%	Boiling, waterguard	Cleans and clears water, free, easy, we were told to Kills germs, it is free, we were told to	23	Drinking, cooking, washing
	Vumirira	37%	90%	Waterguard	Kills germs, it is free, we were told to	20	Drinking, Washing
	Mkongani B	15%	100%	n/a	Kills germs and prevents illness It cleans water, it is the best product, it prevents illness	17	Drinking Drinking, cooking, utensils
	Mkomba B	39%	96%	Shabu	Kills germs ,free ,its good /best ,cleans and clears	27	Drinking, cooking, washing
	Mkomba A	22%	90%	Shabu	Cleans and clears, water, kills germs, it is free and prevents illness	16	Drinking, cooking, washing
	Meka	34%	100%	n/a	Prevents illness, kills germs, cleans and clears	49	Drinking, cooking, washing
	Milalani	56%	90%	Shabu	Cleans and clears water, safe ,kills germs	56	Drinking, cooking, washing, bathing
	Viphingoni	38%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, kills germs, prevents illness	30	Drinking, utensils, washing
	Goyo	41%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, prevents germs	24	Bathing, drinking, washing, cooking
	Miamba	43%	100%	n/a		40	

	Mkomba 2nd M&E, August 2018						
	Village	% of water treated	% of treated water treated with P&G	Other methods	Reason for treating water	Average amount of water treated daily in litres	Uses of treated water
	Mkomba B	28%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, safe, prevents illness, interesting to use	20	Drinking, cooking
	Milalani	30%	100%	n/a	Cleans water, clears germs, we are used to using it, we have been told to use it	29	Drinking, cooking Drinking, cooking, washing utensils, laundry, bathing
	Mkongani A	43%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, kills germs, prevents illness	48	Drinking, cooking, laundry
	Goyo	21%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, kills germs, prevents illness	21	Drinking
	Viphingoni	34%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, prevents illness	27	Drinking
	Mkomba A	19%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, prevents illness, it is good, easy to use	24	Drinking
	Meka	65%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, prevents illness, it is free	47	Drinking, Cooking, Washing Utensils, Laundry, bathing
	Vumirira	55%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, prevents illness	54	Drinking, Cooking, Washing Utensils, Laundry, bathing
	Mkongani B	49%	100%	n/a	Cleans water, it prevents illness, we were told to use it, it is free	30	Drinking, cooking, washing utensils, laundry, bathing
	Miamba	26%	96%	Boiling	Cleans and clears water, prevents illness, it is good, easy to use	38	Drinking, cooking

	Village	% of water treated	% of treated water treated with P&G	Other methods	Reason for treating water	Average amount of water treated daily	Uses of treated water
Mkomba 3rd M&E, October 2018	Mililani	26%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, is safe	18	Drinking
	Miamba	26%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, kills germs	28	Drinking
	Mkomba A	23%	100%	n/a	Kills germs, prevents illness	21.5	Drinking, cooking, laundry, bathing
	Vumirira	22%	100%	n/a	Prevents diseases, is free	20	Drinking
	Viphingo	28%	94%	Water Guard	Cleans and clears water, kills germs	29	Drinking
	Mkongani B	24%	90%	Water Guard	Cleans and clears water, safe, easy to use	32	Drinking
	Meka	37%	94%	Boiling	Kills germs, believes it can make water safe	26	Drinking, cooking, washing utensils, laundry, bathing
	Goyo	23%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears the water	26	Drinking, cooking, use in toilet
	Mkongani A	36%	100%	n/a	Cleans water, makes the water safe, it is free	38	Drinking, cooking, washing utensils, laundry, bathing
	Mkomba B	27%	100%	n/a	Prevents illness, clears water	20	Drinking

Mkomba M&E – Toilet Building

Mkomba First M&E April 2018									
Village	Toilet			Structure		Privacy		Floor condition	
	Present	Under construction	Broken	Permanent	Semi permanent	Yes	No	Good	Bad
Goyo	3	1	1	0	3	1	2	1	2
Meka	4	1	0	2	2	3	1	4	0
Miamba	6	1	1	<i>No Data Available</i>		3	3	5	1
Milalani	4	0	1	1	3	3	1	2	2
Viphingo	4	2	0	1	3	2	2	2	2
Mkongani A	6	0	0	1	5	5	1	5	1
Mkongani B	<i>No Data Available</i>								
Mkomba A	9	0	0	2	7	9	0	8	1
Mkomba B	8	1	0	2	6	3	5	6	2
Vumirira	3	0	2	0	3	3	0	3	0
Total	47	6	5	9	32	32	15	36	11

Mkomba Second M&E August 2018									
Village	Toilet			Structure		Privacy		Floor condition	
	Present	Under construction	Broken	Permanent	Semi permanent	Yes	No	Good	Bad
Goyo	1	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	1
Meka	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	0
Miamba	6	1	0	0	6	2	4	4	2
Milalani	3	0	0	2	1	3	0	3	0
Viphingo	3	4	1	0	3	3	0	1	2
Mkongani A	6	2	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
Mkongani B	6	1	0	4	2	3	3	5	1
Mkomba A	5	1	1	1	4	3	2	4	1
Mkomba B	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vumirira	4	2	1	4	0	2	2	4	0
Total	38	16	7	20	18	25	13	30	8

Mkomba Third M&E October 2018									
Village	Toilet			Structure		Privacy		Floor condition	
	Present	Under construction	Broken	Permanent	Semi permanent	Yes	No	Good	Bad
Goyo	9	1	0	6	3	6	3	8	1
Meka	9	1	0	1	8	6	3	3	6
Miamba	5	1	3	2	4	4	2	6	0
Milalani	3	5	2	2	1	2	1	3	0
Viphingo	8	1	1	2	6	3	5	6	2
Mkongani A	4	2	3	2	2	4	0	4	0
Mkongani B	5	2	2	2	3	4	1	5	0
Mkomba A	6	0	3	2	4	4	2	4	2
Mkomba B	4	4	0	2	2	2	2	4	0
Vumirira	9	0	0	5	4	5	4	4	5
Total	62	17	14	26	37	40	23	47	16

Mkomba M&E – Hand washing

Mkomba First M&E, April 2018											
Village	Hand wash facilities			In use		Has water		Has soap		Well positioned	
	Present	Absent	Damaged	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Goyo	0	3	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Meka	3	1	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Miamba	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Milalani	0	4	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Viphingo	1	2	0	0	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mkongani A	4	1	0	4	0	4	0	1	3	4	0
Mkongani B	<i>No data available</i>										
Mkomba A	3	5	0	3	0	3	0	1	2	3	0
Mkomba B	6	2	0	3	3	2	4	0	6	5	1
Vumirira	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Total	19	25	0	15	4	14	4	6	12	17	1

Mkomba Second M&E, August 2018											
Village	Hand wash facilities			In use		Has water		Has soap		Well positioned	
	Present	Absent	Damaged	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Goyo	0	1	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Meka	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Miamba	2	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Milalani	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	1
Viphingo	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Mkongani A	2	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	0
Mkongani B	5	0	1	5	1	5	0	4	1	3	2
Mkomba A	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Mkomba B	0	2	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vumirira	0	4	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	14	23	1	10	5	9	4	7	6	9	4

Mkomba Third M&E, October 2018											
Village	Hand wash facilities			In use		Has water		Has soap		Well positioned	
	Present	Absent	Damaged	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Goyo	4	4	1	3	2	1	4	1	4	4	1
Meka	2	7	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	1
Miamba	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
Milalani	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	1
Viphingo	5	3	0	2	3	3	2	2	3	4	1
Mkongani A	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Mkongani B	2	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Mkomba A	1	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Mkomba B	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Vumirira	3	6	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	0
Total	23	37	3	15	10	14	11	10	15	18	7

Mtsamviani – Water Treatment

Mtsamviani First M&E, April 2018	Village	% of water treated	% of treated water treated with P&G	Other methods	Reason for treating water	Average amount of water treated daily	Uses of treated water
	Gazore	18%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, prevents illness	12	Drinking
	Kizimbani	14%	100%	n/a	Kills germs ,prevents illness	16	Drinking, cooking
	Kilindini	30%	86%	Boiling	Kills germs, free, its good /best, cleans and clears the water	29	Drinking, cooking
	Mtsamviani	29%	100%	n/a	Prevents illness, cleans and clears water	20	Drinking, washing, cooking
	Mabanda	43%	100%	n/a	Kills germs, cleans and clears water, safe	55	Drinking, cooking, washing, utensils, bathing, toilet
	Mashambini	55%	90%	Boiling	Cleans and clears water, kills germs	48	Drinking, cooking
	Mgolokoloni	53%	100%	n/a	Kills germs, prevents illness, because we were told to	52	Drinking, toilet, cleaning utensils, cooking
	Fahamuni	24%	94%	Kideswe, boiling	Cleans and clears water , kills germs , prevents illness	18	Drinking, cooking, washing
	Deri	17%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, kills germs, prevents illness	16	Drinking
Lwara	39%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water	36	Drinking, cooking, washing, utensils, bathing, toilet	

Village	% of water treated	% of treated water treated with P&G	Other methods	Reason for treating water	Average amount of water treated daily	Uses of treated water
Fahamuni	34%	85%	Boiling	Cleans and clears water	36	Drinking, cooking
Deri	69%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, kills germs	88	Drinking, cooking, washing utensils, laundry, bathing
Mngolokoloni	32%	100%	n/a	Kills germs, prevents illness	29	Drinking, cooking
Mabanda	52%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, kills germs, prevents illness, safe	55	Drinking, cooking, washing utensils, laundry, bathing
Mashambini	40%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, prevents illness	20	Drinking, cooking
Kizimbani	18%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, prevents illness, easy to use	19	Drinking
Mzinji	47%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, kills germs, it is efficient	51	Drinking, cooking, washing utensils, laundry, bathing
Kilindini	22%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, prevents illness	20	Drinking
Mtsamviani	42%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, kills germs, they were told to	31	Drinking, cooking, washing utensils, laundry, bathing
Lwara	24%	86%	Boiling	Cleans and clears water, prevents illness, it is good	23	Drinking, cooking

Mtsamviani Third M&E, October 2018	Village	% of water treated	% of treated water treated with P&G	Other methods	Reason for treating water	Average amount of water treated daily	Uses of treated water
	Lwara	20%	100%	n/a	Prevents illness, kills germs	21	Drinking
	Mashambini	18%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water ,kills germs, prevents illness, safe	19	Drinking
	Mtsamviani	29%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, makes it safe, kills germs	29	Drinking, cooking
	Fahamuni	31%	72%	Boiling	Cleans and clears water	21	Drinking
	Mzinji	27%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, safe	19	Drinking
	Kilindini	36%	100%	n/a	Kills germs, cleans and clears water	34	Drinking, cooking, washing, utensils
	Madanda	23%	85%	Boiling	Prevents illness, cleans and clears water	26	Drinking, cooking
	Kizimbani	19%	100%	n/a	Prevents illness	22	Drinking
	Mgolokoloni	24%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, it is safe	31	Drinking, cooking, washing
Deri	24%	100%	n/a	Kills germs, cleans water, prevents illness	20	Drinking	

Toilet Building Mtsamviani

Mtsamviani First M&E, April 2018									
Village	Toilet			Structure		Privacy		Floor condition	
	Present	Under construction	Broken	Permanent	Semi permanent	Yes	No	Good	Bad
Mashambini	5	0	0	0	5	2	3	2	3
Kizimbani	4	1	0	-	4	2	2	3	1
Mtsamviani	3	1	1	0	3	3	0	3	0
Deri	3	0	1	-	3	0	3	0	3
Lwara	3	0	2	-	3	2	1	3	0
Mzinji	4	0	1	0	4	4	0	4	0
Fahamuni	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Kilindini	3	2	0	-	3	0	3	3	0
Mabanda	3	0	1		3	1	2	2	1
Mngolokoloni	4	0	1	1	3	2	2	3	1
Jazire	<i>No Data Available</i>								
Total	33	4	7	1	32	17	16	24	9

Mtsamviani Second M&E, August 2018									
	Toilet			Structure		Privacy		Floor condition	
Village	Present	Under construction	Broken	Permanent	Semi permanent	Yes	No	Good	Bad
Mashambini	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	2	3
Kizimbani	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	0
Mtsamviani	4	2	0	2	2	2	2	4	0
Deri	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1
Lwara	<i>No Data Available</i>								
Mzinji	4	1	1	0	4	0	4	1	3
Fahamuni	2	1	2	2	0	2	0	2	0
Kilindini	2	3	0	0	2	2	0	1	1
Mabanda	5	1	0	4	1	4	1	5	0
Mngolokoloni	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	3	0
Jazire	<i>No Data Available</i>								
Total	32	16	7	14	18	16	16	24	8

Mtsamviani Third M&E October 2018									
	Toilet			Structure		Privacy		Floor condition	
Village	Present	Under construction	Broken	Permanent	Semi permanent	Yes	No	Good	Bad
Mashambini	5	2	3	0	5	3	2	2	3
Kizimbani	4	0	1	0	4	4	0	4	0
Mtsamviani	7	0	2	0	7	3	4	5	2
Deri	4	0	6	0	4	3	1	3	1
Lwara	4	1	4	1	3	1	3	3	1
Mzinji	4	1	4	0	4	4	0	4	0
Fahamuni	4	2	3	0	4	3	1	3	1
Kilindini	3	1	6	0	3	1	2	1	2
Mabanda	7	0	3	1	6	3	4	5	2
Mngolokoloni	8	0	1	1	7	3	5	3	5
Jazire	3	0	2	0	3	3	0	2	1
Total	53	7	35	3	50	31	22	35	18

Hand Wash Facilities Mtsamviani

Mtsamviani First M&E April 2018											
Village	Hand wash facilities			In use		Has water		Has soap		Well positioned	
	Present	Absent	Damaged	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mashambini	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Kizimbani	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0
Mtsamviani	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Deri	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0
Lwara	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Mzinji	2	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Fahamuni	0	1	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kilindini	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Mabanda	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0
Mngolokoloni	2	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Jazire	<i>No Data Available</i>										
Total	17	19	0	16	1	16	1	12	5	17	0

Mtsamviani Second M&E, August											
Village	Hand wash facilities			In use		Has water		Has soap		Well positioned	
	Present	Absent	Damaged	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mashambini	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Kizimbani	3	1	0	2	1	3	0	2	1	3	0
Mtsamviani	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0
Deri	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Lwara	<i>No Data Available</i>										
Mzinji	0	4	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fahamuni	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Kilindini	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Mabanda	0	5	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mngolokoloni	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Jazire	<i>No Data Available</i>										
Total	11	21	0	8	3	9	2	5	6	11	0

Mtsamviani Third M&E, October 2018

Village	Hand wash facilities			In use		Has water		Has soap		Well positioned	
	Present	Absent	Damaged	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mashambini	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Kizimbani	3	1	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Mtsamviani	2	5	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0
Deri	0	4	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lwara	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Mzinji	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0
Fahamuni	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	2
Kilindini	0	3	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mabanda	1	5	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Mngolokoloni	3	5	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Jazire	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Total	16	36	2	13	3	13	3	11	5	12	4

Tiribe Water Treatment

Villages	% of water treated	% of treated water treated with P&G	Other methods	Reason for treating water	Average amount of water treated daily	Uses of treated water
Yowani	47%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, is free	36	Drinking, cooking, washing, utensils, bathing, toilet
Chanyiro A	36%	100%	n/a	Kills germs, cleans and clears water, prevents illness	30	Drinking, cooking, washing, bathing
Boyani	37%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, is free, kills germs	36	Drinking
Mbegani	21%	80%	n/a	Cleans water, prevents disease, kills germs	24	Drinking
Tiribe	55%	100%	n/a	Prevents illness, cleans and clears water, it is free, we have been told to use it	58	Drinking, cooking, washing, utensils, bathing, toilet
Mwanamgulu	23%	100%	n/a	Prevents illness, kills germs	20	Drinking

	Tiribe Second M&E, August 2018						
	Village	% of water treated	% of treated water treated with P&G	Other methods	Reason for treating water	Average amount of water treated daily	Uses of treated water
	Tiribe	34%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, it is what we were told to do, it kills germs, it is free	40	Drinking bathing cooking
	Zunguluka	50%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, kills germs	36	Drinking, cooking, washing utensils, laundry, bathing
	Chanyiro B	33%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, safe, prevents illness	23	Drinking, cooking, washing
	Chidzugani	15%	100%	n/a	Prevents illness, easy to use cleans and clears water	15	Drinking, cooking, washing
	Boyani	23%	100%	n/a	Easy to use, prevents illness, cleans and clears	30	Drinking, cooking
	Mbegani	25%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, prevents illness, kills germs	18	Drinking, cooking
	Chanyiro A	35%	100%	n/a	Clean and clears water, kills germs	21	Drinking, cooking
	Mwanamgulu	39%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, kills germs	41	Drinking, cooking
	Yoani	52%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, kills germs, safe to use	68	Drinking, cooking, washing utensils, laundry, bathing
	Voyumulungu	39%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, kills germs	33	Drinking, cooking, washing, cleaning utensils, bathing

	Village	% of water treated	% of treated water treated with P&G	Other methods	Reason for treating water	Average amount of water treated daily	Uses of treated water
Tiribe third M&E, October 2018	Gazore	26%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears, it tastes good, it is the only treatment method available	21	Drinking, cooking
	Boyani	25%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, kills germs	30	Drinking, cooking
	Voyamulungu	29%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, kills water, prevents illness	19	Drinking, cooking
	Yowani	30%	100%		Cleans and clears water, prevents illness, it is important to treat water	23	Drinking, cooking
	Mwanamgulu	34%	100%	n/a	Prevents illness, kills germs, cleans and clears water, it is safe	28	Drinking, cooking
	Mbegaini	30%	100%	Water Guard, Jiwe, Shabu	Kills mosquito larva, cleans and clears water, kills germs, it is good to use, we are used to treating water	28	Drinking, cooking, washing, cleaning utensils, bathing
	Chidzugani	30%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, kills germs, tastes good, prevents illness	22	Drinking, cooking
	Chanyiro B	24%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, makes it safe, kills germs	31	Drinking, cooking
	Kiterengwa	24%	100%	n/a	Cleans and clears water, prevents illness, kills germs	27	Drinking, cooking
	Chanyiro A	30%	83%	Shabu, Boiling	Prevents illness, cleans the water, kills germs, is free to use	20	Drinking, cooking
	Zunguluka	22%	100%	n/a	Nice smell of product, clean and easy to use, kills germs, free to use	25	Drinking, washing utensils, cooking
	Tiribe	28%	89%	Jiwe	We are told to use it, it prevents illness, easy to use, cleans and clears water	27	Drinking, cooking, bathing

Toilet Building Tiribe

Tiribe First M&E, April 2018									
Village	Toilet			Structure		Privacy		Floor condition	
	Present	Under construction	Broken	Permanent	Semi permanent	Yes	No	Good	Bad
Gazore	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0
Boyani	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Voyamulungu	3	1	0	0	3	1	2	2	1
Yowani	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	4	1
Mwanamgulu	5	0	0	-	-	3	2	3	2
Mbegani	4	1	0	0	4	4	0	4	0
Chidzugani	3	1	0	0	3	2	1	3	0
Chanyiro B	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	0
Kitengerwa	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Chanyiro A	3	0	0	-	-	2	1	3	0
Zunguluka	3	0	1	0	3	2	1	3	0
Tiribe	3	0	1	0	3	2	1	3	0
Total	36	6	4	2	26	25	11	31	5

Tiribe second M&E, August 2018									
Village	Toilet			Structure		Privacy		Floor condition	
	Present	Under construction	Broken	Permanent	Semi permanent	Yes	No	Good	Bad
Gazore	<i>No Data Available</i>								
Boyani	4	1	0	0	4	2	2	3	1
Voyamulungu	4	1	1	2	2	4	0	3	1
Yowani	5	1	1	3	2	3	2	3	2
Mwanamgulu	4	0	2	4	0	4	0	3	1
Mbegani	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Chidzugani	5	0	1	1	4	4	1	5	0
Chanyiro B	3	0	5	0	3	2	1	2	1
Kitengerwa	<i>No Data Available</i>								
Chanyiro A	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0
Zunguluka	6	0	1	1	5	0	6	3	3
Tiribe	6	1	1	3	3	5	1	6	0
Total	39	6	14	15	24	25	14	30	9

Tiribe Third M&E, October 2018									
	Toilet			Structure		Privacy		Floor condition	
Village	Present	Under construction	Broken	Permanent	Semi permanent	Yes	No	Good	Bad
Gazore	5	0	5	2	3	5	0	5	0
Boyani	9	1	4	0	9	9	0	3	6
Voyamulungu	4	0	3	2	2	2	2	3	1
Yowani	4	0	1	0	4	2	2	2	2
Mwanamgulu	8	1	0	2	6	7	1	6	2
Mbegani	9	1	0	4	5	4	5	7	2
Chidzugani	8	0	1	0	8	2	6	8	0
Chanyiro B	6	2	1	2	4	3	3	5	1
Kitengerwa	2	0	3	0	2	2	0	2	0
Chanyiro A	7	1	2	1	6	5	2	2	5
Zunguluka	9	0	1	1	8	2	7	2	7
Tiribe	5	1	0	4	1	5	0	4	1
Total	76	7	21	18	58	48	28	49	27

Tiribe Hand Washing

Tiribe First M&E, April 2018											
	Hand wash facilities			In use		Has water		Has soap		Well positioned	
Village	Present	Absent	Damaged	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Gazore	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Boyani	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Voyamulungu	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Yowani	2	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Mwanamgulu	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0
Mbegani	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	1
Chidzugani	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0
Chanyiro B	0	2	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kiterengwa	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Chanyiro A	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	1
Zunguluka	0	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tiribe	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Total	15	21	2	14	1	13	2	10	5	12	3

Tiribe Second M&E, August 2018											
Village	Hand wash facilities			In use		Has water		Has soap		Well positioned	
	Present	Absent	Damaged	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Gazore	<i>No Data Available</i>										
Boyani	0	4	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Voyamulungu	4	3	0	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
Yowani	3	2	0	3	0	2	1	2	1	3	0
Mwanamgulu	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mbegani	0	1	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chidzugani	0	3	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chanyiro B	3	3	0	0	3	1	2	0	3	0	3
Kiterengwa	<i>No Data Available</i>										
Chanyiro A	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zunguluka	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Tiribe	1	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Total	14	30	1	7	7	6	8	4	10	6	8

Tiribe Third M&E, October 2018											
Village	Hand wash facilities			In use		Has water		Has soap		Well positioned	
	present	absent	damaged	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no
Gazore	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Boyani	5	5	3	0	5	0	5	1	4	0	5
Voyamulungu	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Yowani	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Mwanamgulu	4	4	1	3	1	3	1	2	2	3	1
Mbegani	3	7	0	3	0	2	1	2	1	1	2
Chidzugani	4	4	0	2	2	3	1	2	2	4	0
Chanyiro B	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Kiterengwa	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	0
Chanyiro A	0	7	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Zunguluka	0	9	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tiribe	0	5	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	22	58	4	10	12	11	11	11	11	12	10