

# CHC Impact on Household Practices Gutu and Mberengwa, 2012

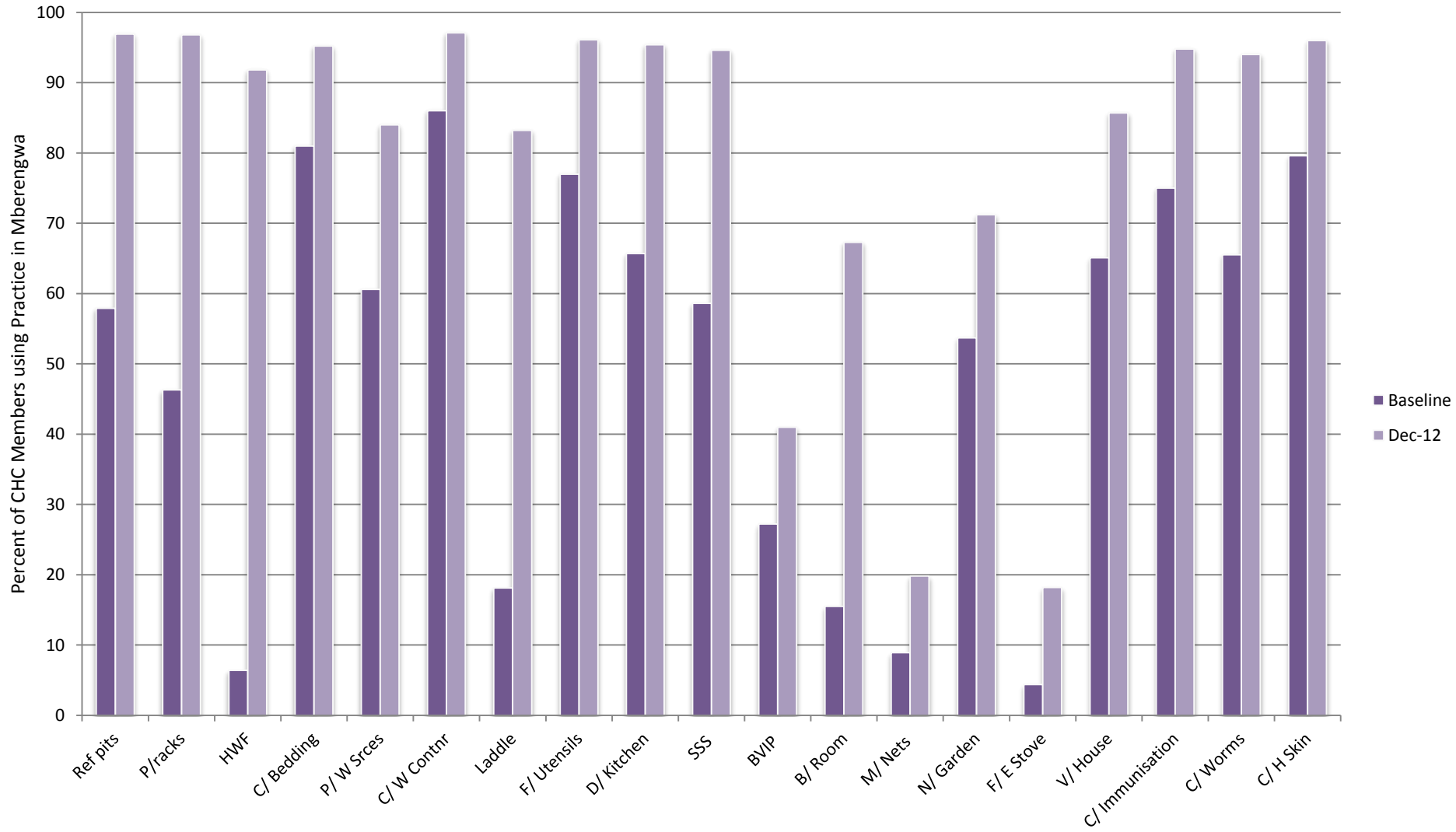


ZimAHEAD

April 2012



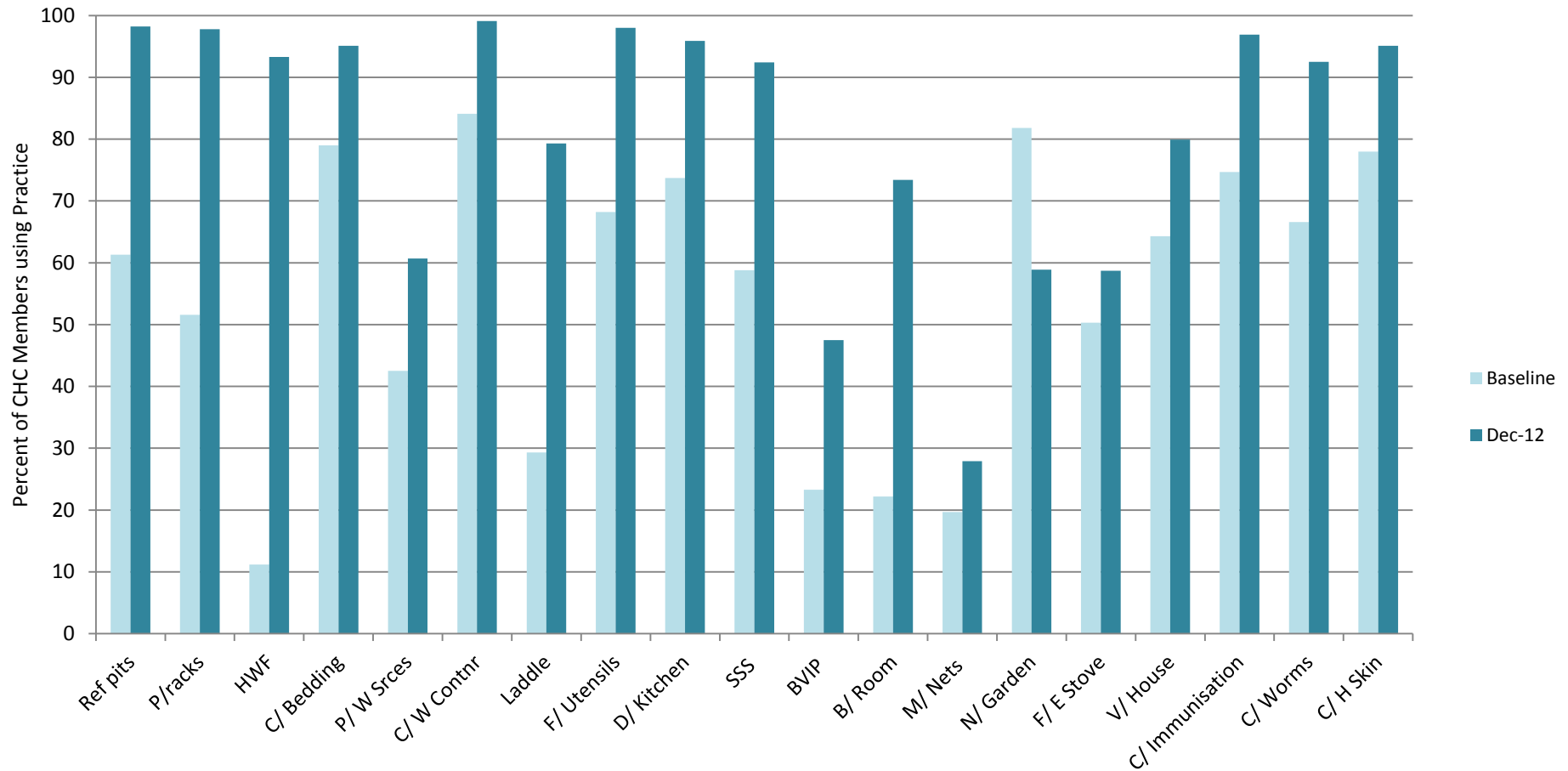
# Mberengwa



# Mberengwa

- Mberengwa saw the biggest change in the use of hand washing facilities (6.4% of CHC members used a hand washing facility at baseline compared to 91.8% post intervention).
- Use of mosquito nets and fuel efficient stoves increased by 11% and 14% respectively, but less than 20% of CHC members were using either structure in December.
- Mberengwa also saw major increases in the use of bathing rooms, pottracks, and ladles.

## Gutu



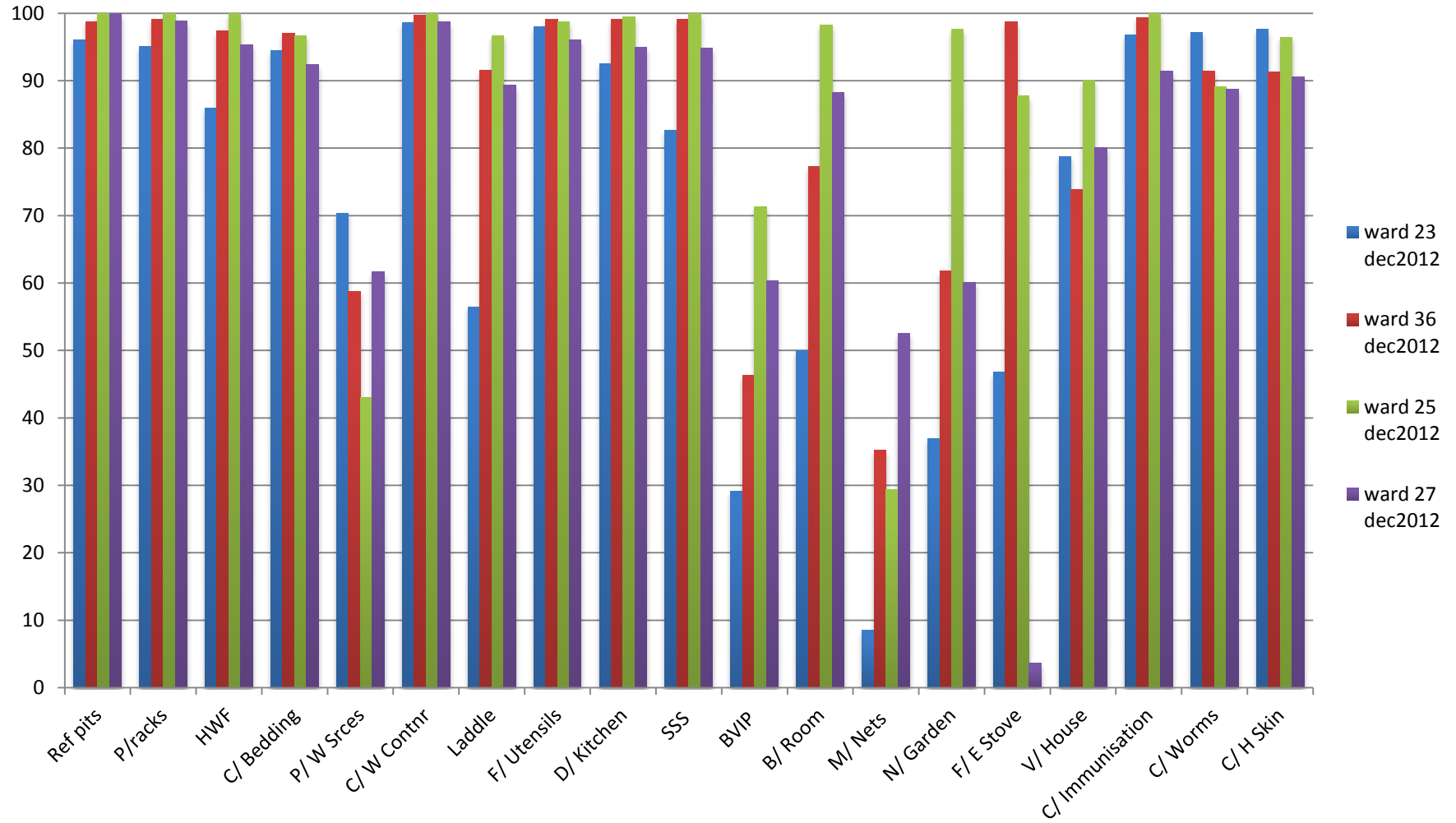
# Gutu

- Post intervention, 80% or more of the CHC members in Gutu used the following: refuse pit, potrack, clean bedding, decorated kitchen, ventilated housing, hand washing facility, covered water containers, and family utensils.
- In addition, over 80% of CHC members knew how to make SSS solution, had immunized and dewormed their children, and had made sure their children had no skin diseases.

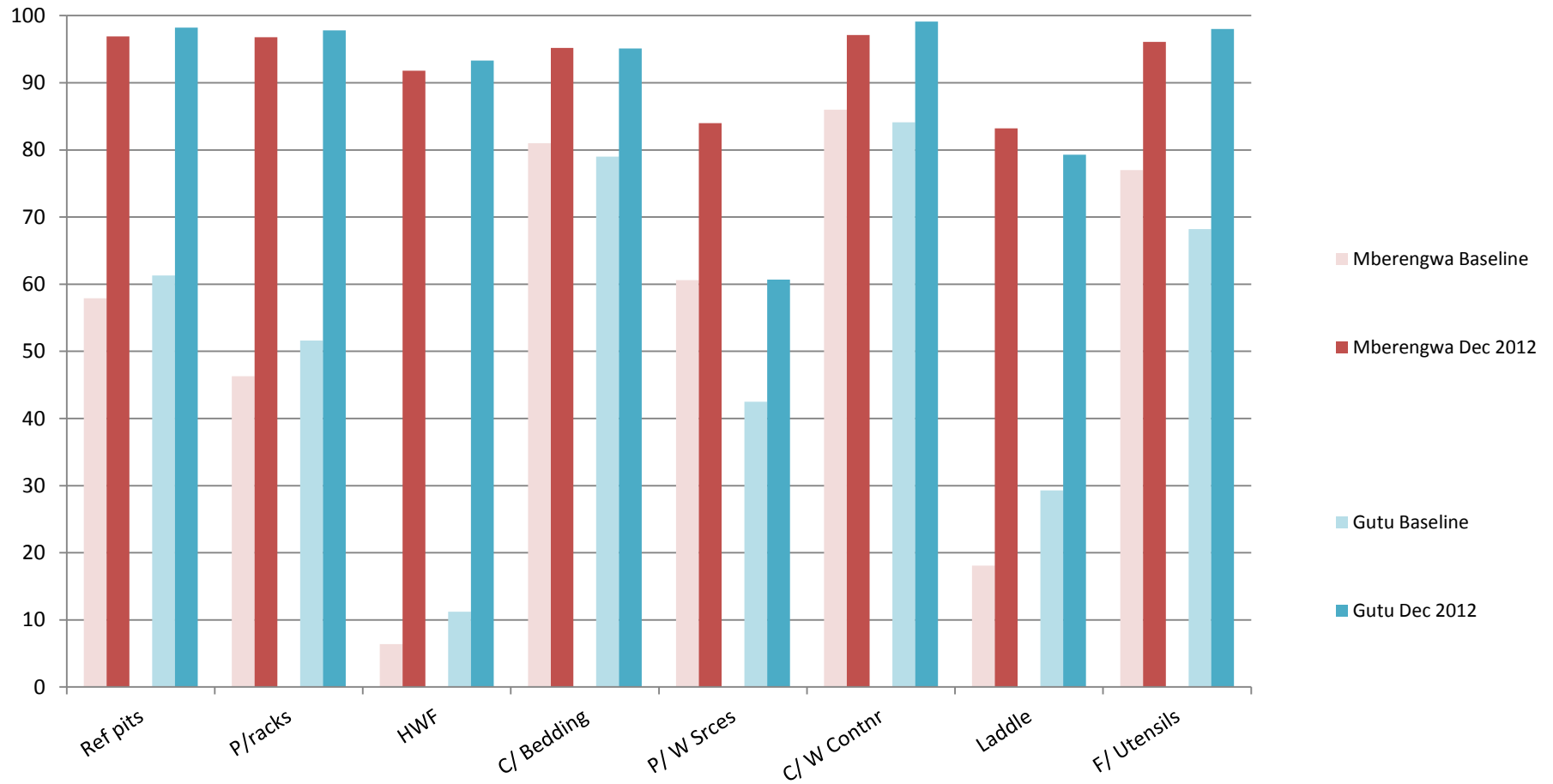
# Gutu

- Gutu saw the biggest change in the use of hand washing facilities (11% of CHC members in Gutu used a hand washing facility at baseline compared to 93% post-intervention)
- Only 28% of club members were using a mosquito net in December, compared to 20% at baseline, and only 59% were using a fuel efficient stove compared to 50% at baseline. The use of a nutrition garden actually decreased from 82% to 59% of club members.

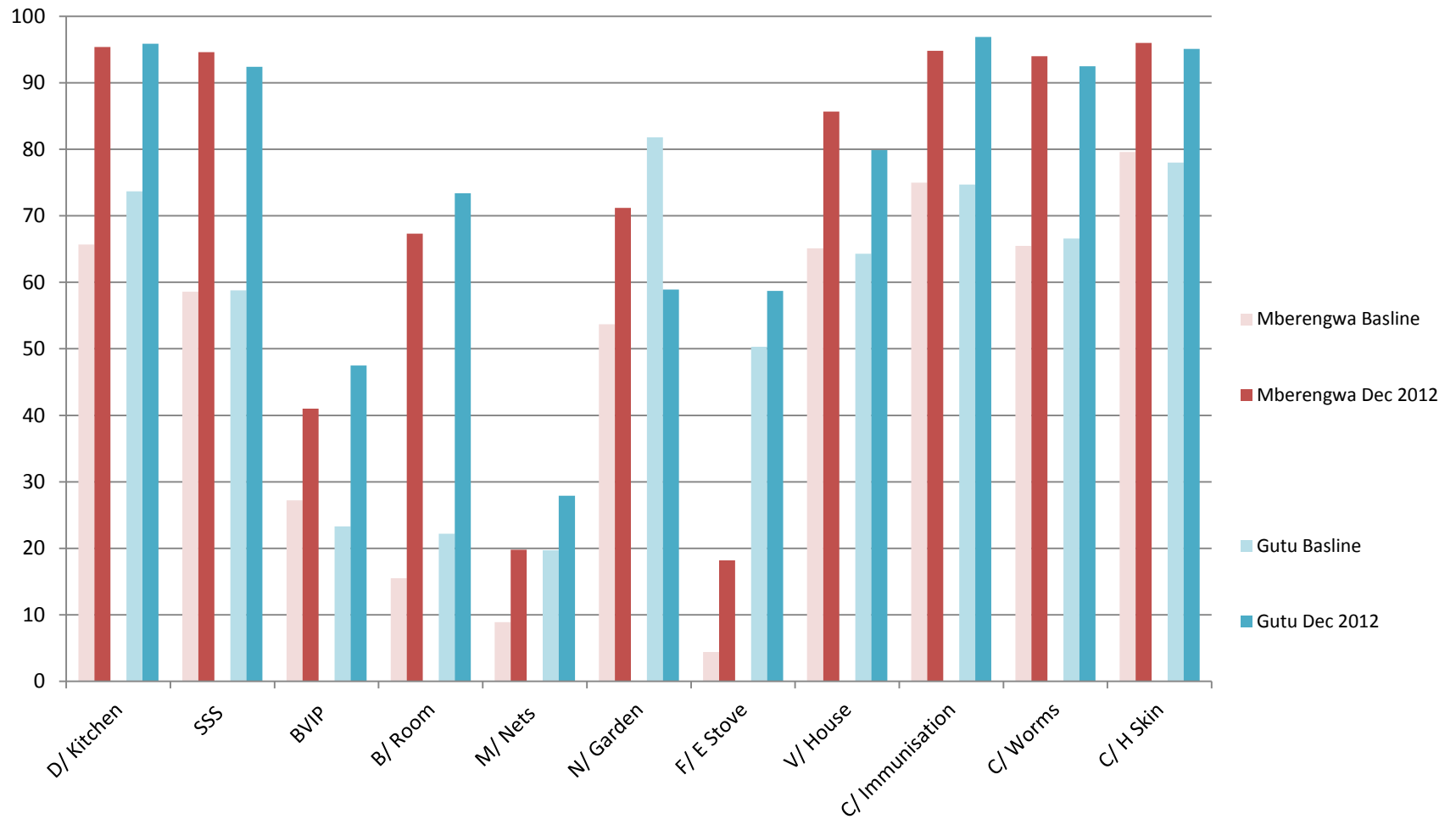
## Gutu Results by Ward



## Gutu and Mberengwa







# Discussion

- Data collection
  - Seasonality
  - Consistency
- Previous programs
- Insights from implementation research