

EBONYI STATE NIGERIA

BOREHOLE PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

REPORT

Produced for
Samuel Omogo Foundation

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Executive summary

The provision of safe and accessible water supply to the rural/underserved communities in Ebonyi State is undoubtedly one of the most important socio-economic and developmental necessity required for improvement of life. Ebonyi State is mostly composed of rural communities and a greater proportion of the communities are underserved and suffer from lack of safe and easily accessible sources of water. The State government has made some efforts to provide bore holes in a number of these communities, but this is hardly enough. Therefore, the efforts by public spirited individuals or groups eg., **Samuel Omogo Foundation**, to augment what the government is doing to provide water to rural dwellers in Ebonyi state is not only highly commendable but deserve to be properly documented.

The essence of this report is to present the outcome of impact assessment study of borehole water provided some rural communities of Ebonyi State especially in Ohaukwu LGA by **Samuel Omogo Foundation**. The report is designed to provide information on how the boreholes have impacted on the lives of the target communities with the view to initiating the process that will lead to sustainable water availability to the rural dwellers.

Over 80% of the rural communities assessed are located in Ohaukwu LGA. The following water availability impact assessment methodology/procedure was employed. A total of 21

communities were assessed in the survey, of these 17 communities were in Ohaukwu LGA while two each were from Ezza North and Ohaozara LGAs. The following were undertaken: (i). Obtaining list of selected communities where boreholes were drilled from the **Samuel Omogo Foundation**, (ii). Contacting the proposed well managers, (iii). Visitation of the different site, (iv). Obtaining pictures of boreholes drilled in target communities, (v) Interviewing the well managers and other community members, (vi). Presentation of the findings.

The summary of key findings are as follows:

1. Water scarcity is clearly a very serious problem in all the communities listed.
2. The communities all have sizable population with average household comprising up to 10persons.
3. The main sources of water supply are pond, rivers and streams and these are about 1hr to as much as three hours of walking distance away from the villages.
4. Majority of the water sources are being contaminated by sewage (faeces and urine), animal dung, refuse and plat debris and leaves. The possibility of chemical contaminants cannot be ruled out as some people wash clothes and other items capable of polluting the water sources right inside the water.
5. The major risks reported include snake bites, attack by hoodlums and thieves, rape of women and girls, molestation by wild animals including monkeys, children going to school late and with dirty uniforms and fighting at the water source.
6. Majority of the members of the communities access the water sources on foot.
7. The water obtained from all the sources were described as unacceptable.
8. The women and the children are mainly responsible for fetching of the water in all the communities.
9. All the water sources dry up towards the beginning of the dry season especially around November-April each year.
- 10.The major water-borne diseases suffered by the people as a result of water scarcity include: Typhoid, Cholera and dysentery. Before the provision of the boreholes, the prevalence of these diseases were very high and there were regular outbreaks of these diseases in the target communities.
- 11.All the community members and well managers interviewed acknowledged that the boreholes have greatly alleviate the suffering of their people, reduced exposure to disease causing water-borne infectious agents and enhanced personal hygiene.
- 12.All the managers noted that adequate arrangements have been made to manage and maintain the boreholes since they were drilled. Some of the maintenance activities initiated by the managers and the communities included: constituting a borehole management committees, providing security to monitor and regulate the usage of the boreholes.

Key Impacts

Information obtained on cases reported at the hospital diagnosed as water borne disease presenting as typhoid or cholera with symptoms of diarrhea, dysentery, vomiting. i.e., comprehensive assessment of three year period (2014-2015), showed **69.3%** reduction in cases of water borne diseases reported in the communities from 2015-2016.

Year	Cases of water borne diseases
2014	177
2015	199
2016	61

Other impact as indicated by the community members are as follows:

S/No	Health and developmental problems as a result of water scarcity	% Reported cases before drilling of boreholes	% Reported cases after drilling of boreholes
1.	Child molestation and rape at sources of waters supply (ponds, streams, rivers)	More than 50%	0%
2.	Children going to school late due to water seeking	More than 60%	Less than 5%
3.	Child accidents, injuries due to water seeking	More than 50%	Less than 3%
4.	Children going to school with dirty clothes/uniform	More than 80%	Less than 5%
5.	Fighting & quarrelling and cases of violence at water sources	More than 70%	0%
6.	Lateness to work and church due to water scarcity	More than 60%	Less than 3%
7.	Cases of snake bites and attack by wild animals	More than 40%	0%
8.	Frequency of hospital/health centre visitation as a result of water borne diseases	More than 75%	Less than 5%

Summary of comments on impact of the boreholes as indicated by the community members:

1. Reduction of time wasted to source for water
2. Reduction of stress of trekking long distance to source of water
3. Reduction of child molestation due to water scarcity
4. Reduction of water borne diseases and illness associated with lack of personal hygiene caused by water scarcity
5. Helped those who do business with water
6. Helped in domestic uses
7. School children no longer suffer from going far to fetch water & School children now attend school on time
8. Reduction of blisters and risks children undergo walking long distance to fetch water including accidents & kidnapping
9. Bathing was hardly done once a day but now up to thrice daily
10. Availability of water reduced high level of dirty cloths
11. Availability of good drinking water has improved the health of people
12. Alleviation of suffering going long distances to fetch water especially among older women.

13. Availability of water for house construction
14. No more violence (eg fighting and quarrelling) usually experienced at water source
15. No more risk of snake bites and attack of wild animals experienced at the sources of water supply (eg, ponds & streams)

Background information on Ebonyi State



Map of Nigeria with Ebonyi State highlighted in orange

Ebonyi State is one of the states in the South-eastern Nigeria. It is the youngest state in the South-eastern Nigeria and is made up of 13 Local Government Areas (LGAs). Known as the “Salt of the Nation” because of its large salt deposits, Ebonyi State is one of the 36 states in Nigeria. It was created in 1996, making it one of the youngest states in Nigeria. The State shares a border with Benue State to the North, Enugu State to the west, Imo and Abia States to the south and Cross River State to the east.

The State capital and largest town is Abakaliki. The second largest town is Afikpo. Other towns are Ikwo, Izzi, Onicha, Edda, Onueke, Ezzamgbo, Nkalagu, Uburu, Ishiagu, Amasiri and Okposi. For administrative purposes, Ebonyi State is divided into three Senatorial Zones, each represented by a Senator at the National Assembly, and six Federal Constituencies, each



represented by a Member of the House of Representatives also at the National Assembly. The three Senatorial Zones are:

- Ebonyi North – comprising Abakaliki, Ebonyi, Ishielu, Ohaukwu and Izzi LGAs
- Ebonyi Central – comprising Ikwo, Ezza North and Ezza South LGAs
- Ebonyi South – comprising Afikpo North, Afikpo South, Ivo, Ohaozara and Onicha LGAs

Map showing Ebonyi Local Government Areas and Senatorial Zones

The state is also divided into thirteen local government areas (LGAs), namely: (1) Abakaliki, (2) Afikpo North, (3) Afikpo South, (4) Ebonyi, (5) Ezza North, (6) Ezza South, (7) Ikwo, (8) Ishielu, (9) Ivo, (10) Izzi, (11) Ohaozara, (12) Ohaukwu and (13) Onicha.

Ebonyi State is situated between latitudes 5°40' and 6° 54'N and longitudes 7°30'and 8°30'E, it is bounded to the north by Benue State, to the east by Cross River State, to the south by Abia State and to the west by Enugu State. Geopolitically, it belongs to the South East Zone of Nigeria but lies entirely in the Cross River Plains. Its elevation is between 125 and 245 meters above sea level, mainly of broad clay and shady basins fringed by narrow outcrops of sandstone, limestone and other rock formations. Towards the southeast border, the landscape abuts onto the hilly country of the Okigwe-Arochukwu axis.

The population of the State was put at 2,176,947 by the 2006 census. With a growth rate of 3.5% per annum, the State has a projected population of 2,565,184 by the end of 2012. Males constitute 48.9% while females constitute 51.1% of the population. The average population density is 286 persons per square km but is higher in the urban areas. A further breakdown of the population shows that Infants (under one year) old make up 4%, the U5 children 20% and women of child bearing (WCBA) (15-49 years) make up 22% of the population. Ebonyi is mainly rural and so, about 75% of the population lives in the rural areas.

The people of Ebonyi State are predominantly farmers and traders. The main crops produced in the State are rice, yam, palm produce, cocoa, maize, groundnut, plantain, banana, cassava, melon, sugar cane, beans, fruits and vegetables. Fishing is also carried out in Afikpo. The state is blessed with mineral resources such as lead, limestone, zinc and marble. Ebonyi is called

“the salt of the nation” for its huge salt deposit at the towns of Okposi and Uburu.

In the industrial sector, the State has several food processing factories including dozens of rice mills, many quarry factories, a fertilizer blending plant, one of Nigeria’s largest poultries (Nkali Poultry) and one of Nigeria’s foremost cement factories (the Nigerian Cement Company at Nkalagu). Educationally, the State boasts of a university in Abakaliki (Ebonyi State University, popularly known as EBSU), a federal polytechnic (Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic in Unwana near Afikpo), one college of education in Ikwo, a college of agriculture in Ishiagu and several secondary and primary schools spread across the various towns and villages. Ebonyi students consistently rank high in educational tests and other achievement scores.

In the health sector, Ebonyi has The Federal Teaching Hospital, and the National Obstetrics Fistula Centre – both in Abakaliki. The State also has general hospitals located in various parts of the State. These are complemented by several private hospitals and clinics in various towns and villages. Tourist attractions in the State include Ndibe Beach in Afikpo, the salt lakes in the towns of Okposi and Uburu, and Ishiagu Pottery Works in Ishiagu. Ebonyi State has a rich cultural heritage. This is expressed in the many colorful cultural dances, folklore and artwork, some of which have attracted national and international attention. The popular Nkwa Umuagbogho Dance Group of Afikpo has won several national and international merit awards. Other popular dance groups include the official State Government cultural dance group, Nkwa Nwite of Afikpo, Ojanyalere of Amasiri and many more.

Status of water availability in rural communities of Ebonyi State

The provision of safe and accessible water supply to the rural/underserved communities in Ebonyi State is undoubtedly one of the most important socio-economic and developmental necessity required for improvement of life. Ebonyi State is mostly composed of rural communities and a greater proportion of the communities are underserved and suffer from lack of safe and easily accessible sources of water. Most of the communities’ inhabitants trek long distances to obtain water and many of the sources of water are surface water and hardly safe for human consumption. This is why many rural communities constantly experience outbreaks of water borne preventable diseases like cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever, amoebiasis, urinary schistosomiasis, giardiasis, hepatitis A & E, cryptosporidiosis etc.

Water is also essential for house needs and access to safe drinking water and sanitation is critical to maintaining health particularly for children. It is estimated that about 3900 children die every day from water borne diseases (World Health Organization, 2004). In Ebonyi State, the situation is disturbing where in 2003 and 2004, a total of 11,685 diarrhea cases with 36 deaths were reported, a total of 126 guinea worm cases were equally reported, while a total of 207 cholera cases with 16 deaths and a total of 194 typhoid related diseases with 11 death were further reported, and those mostly affected were children (Ministry of Health Ebonyi State, 2005).

Apart from these microbiological agents, there is also increasing report of contamination of surface water by dangerous chemical agents and pesticides. Because of the increasing use of

agricultural pesticides and herbicides in many rural areas of Ebonyi State, the probability of contamination of surface water becomes dangerously high as a result of run-offs. Therefore, Ebonyi rural dwellers are constantly at the risk of severe health problems resulting from drinking or using microbial and chemical contaminated surface water. There is also the problem of severe suffering and burden on the women as they not only trek long distances to obtain water but also have to wait a very long time for their turn at the only source of relatively safe water.

In addition to this school children often stay away from school because their parents send them in search of water and the lack of water has also contributed to them coming to school with dirty school uniforms. And in their schools the lack of water is also a major problem towards promoting personal cleanliness including hand hygiene.

The State government has made some efforts to provide bore holes in a number of these communities, but this is hardly enough. Therefore, the efforts by public spirited group eg. Global Rotary Foundation, to augment what the government is doing to provide water to rural dwellers in Ebonyi state is not only highly commendable but deserve to be properly documented.

The essence of this report is to present the outcome of a needs assessment study of water availability in some rural communities of Ebonyi State especially in Ohaukwu LGA. The report is designed to provide the needed insight into the understanding of the water situation in the target communities with the view to initiating the process that will lead to the provision of water to the rural folks.

Majority of the rural communities assessed are located in Ohaukwu LGA, it is important to provide information about the Ohaukwu LGA. The information is derived from the Martins Library and available at <http://martinslibrary.blogspot.com.ng/2014/11/ohaukwu-localgovernment-area.html>

Overview of Ohaukwu Local Government Area

Historical information

Ohaukwu is one of the thirteen local government area in Ebonyi state south East-Nigeria. It was created in 1989 out of the former Ishielu local government council. The local government is made up 19 major communities. The three major extractions that make up Ohaukwu are Izhia, Ngbo, and Effium. Some of the autonomous communities that make up the entire Ohaukwu from the above three groups are Umuagara, Amaechi, Amike, Ishielu Nsulakpa, all from Izhia, while Ngbo is make up of Ekwasi, Umuogudu Akpu, Umuogudu Oshia, Okposhi Eheku, Okposhi Eshi, Amofia Enwezaka and Ukwagba while Effium is made up of Umuezeokoha and Effium indigenes. Ohaukwu is popularly known as the seat of the permanent site of the Ebonyi state University found in the year 1999 by the first executive governor of Ebonyi state Dr. Sam Ominyi

Egwu when he was the commissioner for Education under the former military Governor of Ebonyi state-Rear Admiral Walter Feghabor.

The headquarters is located at the ancient land-Izhia. The headquarters has been the seat of government since the pre- independence years when the local government was known and addressed as Ishielu county council. The common language is Igbo language. The local government is delineated politically into fifteen wards and each ward is represented by an elected councilor for three years' tenure.

Major Economic Activities of the People

The majority of the people of Ohaukwu are farmers. They produce the following crops in commercial quantities – yam, cassava, maize, palm oil and palm kernel. The local government has potential for Agro based industries but, has not been fully utilized. A good percentage of the rural populace are grossly engaged in livestock farming as they rear cattle, goat, pig, sheep and poultry. Furthermore, good percentage of the population engages in trading at various degrees both at medium high scale and petty trading. Few of the population are civil servants. Most of the civil servants are police; teachers and low ranking office messengers majority of the youths are engaged as farm labourers using their hoe and cutlasses to work for people and earn their living. Economically; Ohaukwu Local Government has viable market.

Notable among them are Okwo Mgbo market where one of the best garri in South East is sold. Lorries of garri and yam are loaded every five days at the market at commercial quantities. Others are Eke Izhia, Idokpo, Effium market. All these markets are patronized by buyers across the nation who come to buy various commodities at commercial quantities. Ohaukwu also has animals market close to the local government headquarters where trades both Igbo and Hausa buy all kinds of animal such as horse, donkey, sheep and goat from northern Nigeria and deposit at the market at commercial quantity and people come from far and near across the nation to buy on daily basis. Though, the people of Ohaukwu local government are not generally rich, the local government is rich in mineral deposit many chipping wells are deposited across the local government. These laterite wells are located at Umuagara-Izhia, Amaechi, Ukwagba and Amofia and there is also large deposits of kaolin clays, gypsum, limestone not yet tapped. The laterite wells are controlled by foreign companies who pay royalties to the government.

Generally, the standard of living is very poor especially in the rural areas of Ohaukwu Local Government Area where water scarcity is a major socio-developmental issue.

Borehole water impact assessment methodology

A total of 21 communities were assessed in the survey, of these 17 communities were in Ohaukwu LGA while two each were from Ezza North and Ohaozara LGAs. The following were undertaken:

1. Obtaining list of selected communities for borehole drilling: The list of the communities where the boreholes were drilled were obtained from Samuel Omogo Foundation. The list contained the selected communities as well as the names, and phone numbers of the proposed well managers.

2. Contacting the proposed well managers: All the well managers listed were contacted via phone call over a period of five days. Some challenges were encountered in linking up with many of them due to limited network services in the rural communities where many of them reside. However, all of them were reached.

3. Visitation of the site and interview: All the sites for the boreholes were visited in order to interact with the community members. The well managers were also interviewed.

4. Obtaining pictures of boreholes drilled in target communities: Pictures were taken at each location of the borehole with members of the community.

5. Key informant interview of the well managers and other community members: All the well managers were met by the Assessment Team led by Dr C.J Uneke, the Project Consultant. All the Managers and a few of their companions were interviewed using a data collection instrument which contained the following information:

(i). Name/occupation/phone no. of proposed borehole manager/respondent (ii)..

How long has the respondent lived in community.

(iii). Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole

(iv). Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now? Yes No

(v). Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole

(vi). How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds

(vii). Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community? Yes
No

(viii). 12. Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?

(ix). What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?

(x). What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?

6. Presentation of the findings: Each community profile was presented separately on the assessment form with the pictures of the site for each community. The profile is presented below.

Summary of key findings

The summary of key findings are as follows:

1. Water scarcity is clearly a very serious problem in all the communities listed.
2. The communities all have sizable population with average household comprising up to 10persons.
3. The main sources of water supply are pond, rivers and streams and these are about 1hr to as much as three hours of walking distance away from the villages.
4. Majority of the water sources are being contaminated by sewage (faeces and urine), animal dung, refuse and plat debris and leaves. The possibility of chemical contaminants

cannot be ruled out as some people wash clothes and other items capable of polluting the water sources right inside the water.

5. The major risks reported include snake bites, attack by hoodlums and thieves, rape of women and girls, molestation by wild animals including monkeys, children going to school late and with dirty uniforms and fighting at the water source.
6. Majority of the members of the communities access the water sources on foot.
7. The water obtained from all the sources were described as unacceptable.
8. The women and the children are mainly responsible for fetching of the water in all the communities.
9. All the water sources dry up towards the beginning of the dry season especially around November-April each year.
10. The major water-borne diseases suffered by the people as a result of water scarcity include: Typhoid, Cholera and dysentery. Before the provision of the boreholes, the prevalence of these diseases were very high and there were regular outbreaks of these diseases in the target communities.
11. All the community members and well managers interviewed acknowledged that the boreholes have greatly alleviate the suffering of their people, reduced exposure to disease causing water-borne infectious agents and enhanced personal hygiene.
12. All the managers noted that adequate arrangements have been made to manage and maintain the boreholes since they were drilled. Some of the maintenance activities initiated by the managers and the communities included: constituting a borehole management committees, providing security to monitor and regulate the usage of the boreholes.

Key Impacts

Information obtained on cases reported at the hospital diagnosed as water borne disease presenting as typhoid or cholera with symptoms of diarrhea, dysentery, vomiting. i.e., comprehensive assessment of three year period (2014-2015), showed **69.3%** reduction in cases of water borne diseases reported in the communities from 2015-2016.

Year	Cases of water borne diseases
2014	177
2015	199
2016	61

Other impact as indicated by the community members are as follows:

S/No	Health and developmental problems as a result of water scarcity	% Reported cases before drilling of boreholes	% Reported cases after drilling of boreholes
1.	Child molestation and rape at sources of waters supply (ponds, streams, rivers)	More than 50%	0%
2.	Children going to school late due to water seeking	More than 60%	Less than 5%

3.	Child accidents, injuries due to water seeking	More than 50%	Less than 3%
4.	Children going to school with dirty clothes/uniform	More than 80%	Less than 5%
5.	Fighting & quarrelling and cases of violence at water sources	More than 70%	0%
6.	Lateness to work and church due to water scarcity	More than 60%	Less than 3%
7.	Cases of snake bites and attack by wild animals	More than 40%	0%
8.	Frequency of hospital/health centre visitation as a result of water borne diseases	More than 75%	Less than 5%

Other impact as indicated by the community members are as follows:

1. Reduction of time wasted to source for water
2. Reduction of stress of trekking long distance to source of water
3. Reduction of child molestation due to water scarcity
4. Reduction of water borne diseases and illness associated with lack of personal hygiene caused by water scarcity
5. Helped those who do business with water
6. Helped in domestic uses
7. School children no longer suffer from going far to fetch water & School children now attend school on time
8. Reduction of blisters and risks children undergo walking long distance to fetch water including accidents & kidnapping
9. Bathing was hardly done once a day but now up to thrice daily
10. Availability of water reduced high level of dirty cloths
11. Availability of good drinking water has improved the health of people
12. Alleviation of suffering going long distances to fetch water especially among older women.
13. Availability of water for house construction
14. No more violence (eg fighting and quarrelling) usually experienced at water source
15. No more risk of snake bites and attack of wild animals experienced at the sources of water supply (eg, ponds & streams)

Community 01

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Mgbo Court
3	Location of the borehole	Behing School of Health Technology
	Date Completed	12/2/2014
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Gabriel Omogo, 0803 741 0318
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	8yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	2hrs walk
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	30mins
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-Reduction of time to the source of water -Reduction of stress of trekking long distance to source of water -Reduction of child molestation due to water scarcity -Reduction of water borne diseases
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-Keeping the environment clean - Teach users how to use it -Control queue for normal usage -Willingness to contribute & repair when faulty -Use of key/lock to control usage
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	We are grateful to the borehole providers. May God bless them. They have helped to alleviate the suffering of our people.



Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole

Community 02

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Amaokwo Ngbo
3	Location of the borehole	Central School, Amaokwo Ngbo
	Date Completed	22/1/2016
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Mr. Fredrick Onwe (Headmaster), 07033094812
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	2yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	3km
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	10mins
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-This is the first time we had a bore hole since 1971 when I was a pupil in this school -The water has helped neighboring communities around the school to alleviate water scarcity
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-PTA appointed 5 member committee to manage the borehole -Chain and lock is provided as security for the bore hole outside school hours.
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	-We are very grateful because this is the only source of good water around here. -It has alleviated problem of water faced by the school children and has helped to maintain hygiene and sanitation



Cross section of some of the staff and pupils of primary school at the borehole

Community 03

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Amaokwo Ngbo
3	Location of the borehole	Central School, Amaokwo Ngbo
	Date Completed	28/2/2013
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Rev. Fr. Emmanuel Ugwoke, 08064692475
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	3yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Not known
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No report of any water borne disease outbreaks
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-The neighboring communities around the church have benefited from the water.
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-The church installed a sumo and channeled the water outside where people can have access to it. -The church maintains the borehole

Community 04

14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	-People are grateful to the provided for installing the borehole which has alleviated the water problems.
	 The Parish priest and others at the borehole drilled at the church premises	

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Ndulo Ngbo
3	Location of the borehole	Udi Uge egwu
	Date Completed	12/4/2014
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Egwu Innocent, 08037300321
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	2yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	More than 1hr walking distance
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	3hrs
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-Improved condition of living -Helped those who do business with water -Helped in domestic uses -Reduced the suffering of the people

13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-Keeping the environment clean -Enforce orderliness at the borehole
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	We congratulate Rev.Fr. Omogo for attracting this intervention to the community. May God reward him and all those who made it possible for us.
		
	Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole	

Community 06

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Ukpeshi Primary School,Umuogudu Oshia
3	Location of the borehole	Community Primary School Ukpeshi
	Date Completed	15/42/2013
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Uzochukwu Cecilia, 08165214179
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	15yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	2hrs 30mins
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	Almost a whole day
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-Helped us and the children from going far to fetch water -School children no longer suffer from going far to fetch water -Reduction of blisters and risks children undergo walking long distance to fetch water
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-Keeping the environment clean -Use key and lock to secure the borehole
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	We are grateful to Rev.Fr. Omogo, we cannot thank him enough for providing us with this water. May God bless him.
		

Community 07

Cross section of some of the staff and pupils of primary school at the borehole

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Okwor Ngbo
3	Location of the borehole	Okwo Market, Ngbo
	Date Completed	1/6/2013
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Otozi Chinedu, 08034609813
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	22yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	30mins
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	1hr
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-No more water borne sicknesses -Bathing was hardly done once a day but now up to thrice daily -Availability of water reduced high level of dirty cloths -Availability of good drinking water
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-More tanks need to be provided -Repairs, maintenance, pumping the water and fueling the generator used for water pumping
14	What are your comments to the providers of the bore hole to this community?	-Community is grateful to the providers, we no more suffer water borne diseases, we pray for God's blessings on the providers.



Community 08

	The motorized bore hole with tank at the Okwor market Ngbo

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Ndiulo Amaefia
3	Location of the borehole	Ndiagu Amefia Village
	Date Completed	31/10/2014
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Elom Clement, 0703 086 3211
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	30yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	3hrs
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	2hrs
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-Improved the health of people -Bathing was hardly done once a day but now up to thrice daily -School children attend school on time - The borehole serves neighboring villages
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-Provision of key and lock to secure the borehole -Regulate the water fetching periods -Environmental sanitation at the well location
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	-We thank Rev. Fr. Omogo for this kind gesture. We have been without water for over 30 years. Our wives and children are happy and we pray for God's blessings on the Foundation..

Community 09



Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole

Community 08

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Ngbo
3	Location of the borehole	Emmanuel Catholic Church, Umuoguduakpu
	Date Completed	28/10/2014
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Njoku Emmanuel, 08109159262
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	40yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	10mins
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	15mins
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-Bathing was hardly done once a day but now up to thrice daily -Availability of water for washing and personal hygiene -Availability of good drinking water and domestic use
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-Provision of security and handling the borehole with care
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	-Everyone is happy and thankful to Samuel Omogo Foundation for the kind gesture. God will continue to bless them.
		
	Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole	

Community 09

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Obodogbeni
3	Location of the borehole	Obodogbeni village
	Date Completed	20/11/2014
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Elom Ifeanyi, 08136031437
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	32yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	1hr
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	2hrs
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-Stress of fetching water reduced -Availability of good drinking water -The borehole is serving other people also
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-Provision of security and handling the borehole with care
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	- We are thankful to Samuel Omogo Foundation for the kind gesture. We pray for God's blessings on the Foundation.
		
	Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole	

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Otini Umuogudu Akpa

Community 12

3	Location of the borehole	Holy Trinity Secondary School
	Date Completed	21/11/2014
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Rev. Fr. Odey, 08035487955
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-The Borehole drilled by SOF is the best of all the 8 boreholes in the school.
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	Church maintains the borehole
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	Church is grateful to SOF
		
	The motorized bore hole with tanks at the Holy Trinity Secondary School	

Community 11

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Ukpeshi, Umuoguduosha Ngbo

3	Location of the borehole	Ndegu Ukpeshi
	Date Completed	13/12/2015
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Otozi Justina, 08073771935
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	32yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	2hrs
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	Short time
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-No more water borne sicknesses -Serves other neighboring villages
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-Provision of security and handling the borehole with care
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	We are amazed that we can get water here and we are thankful to SOF and ask them to do for other communities as well.
		
	Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole	

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Ndegu Ugba
3	Location of the borehole	Ekweburu, Ngbo
	Date Completed	1/11/2013

Community 14

4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Ugwoke Esther, 08152393848
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	3yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	2hrs 30mins
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	1hr
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-No more long walk to stream -Steady source of water for us and all our neighbors -Availability of good drinking water
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-Children are restricted from operating the borehole -Provision of security and handling the borehole with care
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	-We appreciate the kind gesture from SOF for making life easier for us through the provision of the borehole.
		
Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole which is located at a traditional bone setting centre		

Community 15

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Ndiegu Udu Umuogudu Osha
3	Location of the borehole	Ndiegu Udu Primary School
	Date Completed	1/11/2013
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Margerate Oroke
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	20yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	Yes
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	2hrs
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	2hrs
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-Alleviation of suffering going long distances to fetch water especially among older women. - -Availability of good drinking water and for domestic uses. -Even for house construction
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	--Children are restricted from operating the borehole -Provision of security and handling the borehole with care
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	-We sincerely commend SOF the provider of the water and we pray that God will bless the Foundation.



Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole

Community 16

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Umuogudu Osha
3	Location of the borehole	Ogene eze village
	Date Completed	2/1/2015
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Omogo Ogechi, 08034609813
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	18rs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	3hrs
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	2hrs
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-Alleviation of suffering going long distances to fetch water especially among older women. - -Availability of good drinking water and for domestic uses.
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-Ensure orderliness when fetching the water from the borehole. More tanks need to be provided -community contributes money to repair the borehole any time there is a fault.
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	-We are happy about the provision of the borehole, we pray for God's blessings on SOF for providing us with the water.



Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole

Community 17

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Umuogudu Osha
3	Location of the borehole	Ogene village
	Date Completed	11/7/2014
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Ukpu Nwakpu
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	60yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	1hr
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	1hr
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-At this hot weather, the borehole made water availability very close to us and we can easily fetch it to take our bath, wash or drink. -We also use the water for house construction.
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-Provision of security and handling the borehole with care
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	We are thankful to SOF for the provision of the borehole



Community 18

Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Umuogudu Osha
3	Location of the borehole	Ogene eze village
	Date Completed	11/7/2014
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Eze Emmanuel, 07069000364
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	65yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	3hrs
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	2hrs
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-The long distance travelled with two buckets to fetch dirty water for use is over. -We can now readily use clean water for washing and domestic uses.
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-The borehole is rationed during dry season -We ensure people queue up to fetch water to avoid struggling at the borehole and causing damage.
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	We are thankful to SOF for the provision of the borehole we pray for God's blessings on the providers.

Community 19



Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole

1	Name of LGA	Ohaozara
2	Name of village/community	Uburu
3	Location of the borehole	St. Paul's Parish Uburu
	Date Completed	11/7/2014
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Tobi George, 07033484580
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	4yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	1hr
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	5mins
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-The provision of the borehole has improved the health status of the community members
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-The borehole is motorized; a generator need to be provided to ensure water is readily available.

Community 20

14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	We highly appreciate the effort made by SOF for the provision of the borehole. We pray for God's blessings on them.
		
	The motorized bore hole with tanks at the St. Paul's Parish Uburu	

1	Name of LGA	Ohaozara
2	Name of village/community	Uburu
3	Location of the borehole	Christ the King Parish, Obiozara Uburu
	Date Completed	30/12/2014
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Aja Chidiebere, 08167957593
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	10yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-Before the sinking of this borehole people travel long distances to get water but now the borehole makes water available. It is also motorized and so people do not need to struggle to draw water. The primary school pupils close to the church also make use of the borehole.
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-More tanks need to be provided -Repairs, maintenance, pumping the water and fueling the generator used for water pumping

Community 21

14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	-We are grateful to SOF.
	 The motorized bore hole with tanks at the Christ the King Parish, Obiozara Uburu	

1	Name of LGA	Ezza North
2	Name of village/community	Umuezekoha
3	Location of the borehole	Ededeagu
	Date Completed	5/11/13
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Chukwu Juliana, 08034609813
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	25yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	30mins
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	1hr
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-For long members of this community have been fetching water from the pond, but now we can easily get clean water to drink and for other domestic uses.
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-Need to be servicing it from time to time

Community 22

14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	We are thankful to SOF for this wonderful gift and pray that God will bless them more.
		
	Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole	

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Opposite EBSU Perm Site
3	Location of the borehole	Holy Child Catholic Church
	Date Completed	11/01/2015
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Rev. Fr. Eselu, 0806 332 0212
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	>3yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	20mins
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	10hrs
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-We can now readily use clean water for washing and domestic uses.

Community 23

13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-Children are restricted from operating the borehole -Provision of security and handling the borehole with care
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	We are thankful to SOF for the provision of the borehole
		
Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole		

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Umuogudu Akpu
3	Location of the borehole	Umuogudu Akpu village
	Date Completed	13/2/2013
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Emmanuel Owoh, 07038787536
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	>50yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	45mins
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	12hrs
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes

Community 24

12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-The long distance travelled with two buckets to fetch dirty water for use is over. -We can now readily use clean water for washing and domestic uses.
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-Donation is received from community members for the maintenance of the borehole. -Provision of security and handling the borehole with care
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	We are thankful to SOF for the provision of the borehole.
		
Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole		

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Okorogbata
3	Location of the borehole	Okorogbata village
	Date Completed	16/2/2013
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Gregory Idenyi, 07038827165
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	>40yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	2hrs

Community 25

10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	2hrs
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-Reduced the suffering of the people sourcing for water. -We can now readily use clean water for washing and domestic uses.
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-Keeping the surrounding clean. --Provision of security and handling the borehole with care.
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	We are thankful to SOF for the provision of the borehole.
		
Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole		

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Umuoguduakpu
3	Location of the borehole	St. Gabriel Catholic Church Umuoguduakpu
	Date Completed	12/5/2014
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Innocent Omogo, 0806 690 0617
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	>40yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm

Community 26

8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	1hrs
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	1hrs
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-Helped to alleviate water scarcity problem of the community.
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-Keeping the surrounding clean. --Provision of security and handling the borehole with care.
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	We are thankful to SOF for the provision of the borehole.



Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole

Community 24

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Umuoboke, Ngbo
3	Location of the borehole	Umuoboke, Ngbo village
	Date Completed	2/7/2013
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Innocent Omogo, 0806 690 0617
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	>40yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	1hrs
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	1hrs
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-Helped to alleviate water scarcity problem of the community.
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-Keeping the surrounding clean. --Provision of security and handling the borehole with care.
14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	We are thankful to SOF for the provision of the borehole.



Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole

Community 25

1	Name of LGA	Ohaukwu
2	Name of village/community	Abogodo Ndiohulo
3	Location of the borehole	Abogodo Ndiohulo village
	Date Completed	12/3/2015
4	Name/phone no. borehole manager/respondent	Ugadu Innocent, 09020916120
6	How long has the respondent lived in community	>50yrs
7	Water borne diseases prevalent in the village before sinking of borehole	Typhoid, cholera, guinea worm
8	Are these water borne diseases still prevalent now?	No
9	Distance children and women walk to get water before the sinking of the borehole	2hrs
10	How long it takes people to wait at the nearest borehole, well, streams/ponds	2hrs
11	Has the sinking of the borehole improved the lives of members of this community?	Yes
12	Briefly describe how the borehole has (or has not) improved the lives of members of the community?	-Reduced the suffering of the people sourcing for water. -We can now readily use clean water for washing and domestic uses.
13	What do you think can be done by the community to maintain this borehole to keep it functional?	-Keeping the surrounding clean. --Provision of security and handling the borehole with care.

14	What are your comments to the providers of the borehole to this community?	We are thankful to SOF for the provision of the borehole.
		
	Cross section of some of the community members at the borehole	

Hospital record assessment of impact of boreholes in the communities.

Hospital records were evaluated at the following health facilities in Ohaukwu LGA:

1. Primary Health Care Centre Ngbo Court
2. Primary Health Care Centre Inyimagu
3. Primary Health Care Centre Abogodo
4. MDG Primary Health Care Centre Ejiniike

Information were sought on case reported at the hospital diagnosed as water borne disease presenting as typhoid or cholera with symptoms of diarrhea, dysentery, vomiting.

Comprehensive assessment of three year period (2014-2015) was made.

The result of the assessment is presented in the Table below

Year	Cases of water borne diseases
2014	177
2015	199
2016	61

Result showed **69.3%** reduction in cases of water borne diseases reported in the communities from 2015-2016.

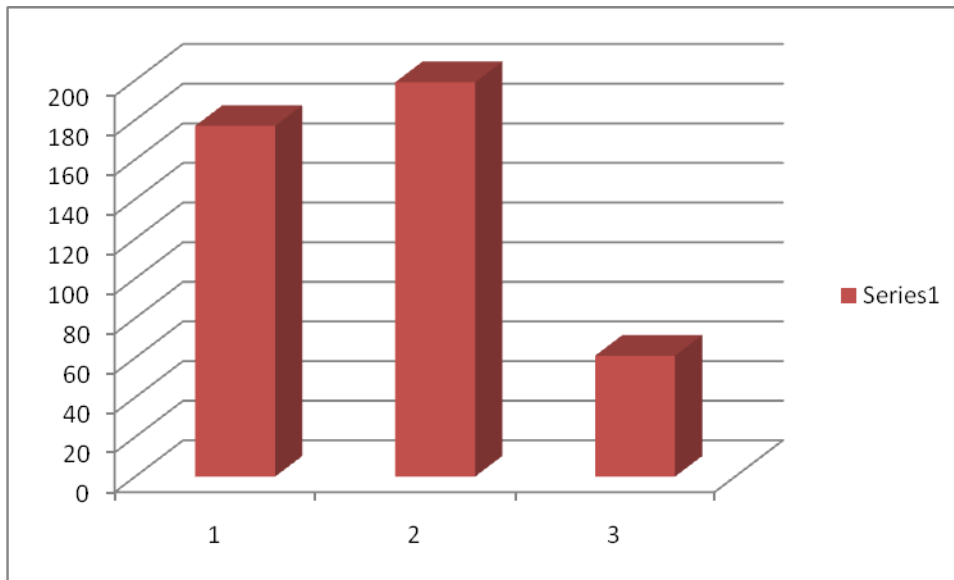


Fig 1. Bar chart representation of reduction in cases of water borne diseases reported in the target communities in Ohaukwu LGA of Ebonyi State.

Key: 1=2014, 2=2015, 3=2016

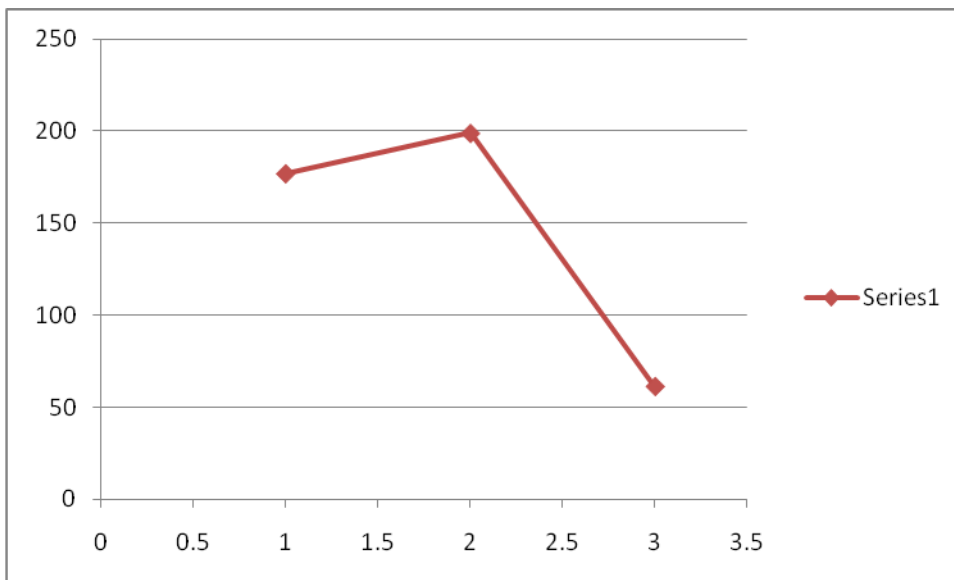


Fig 2. Line representation of reduction in cases of water borne diseases reported in the target communities in Ohaukwu LGA of Ebonyi State.

Key: 1=2014, 2=2015, 3=2016



Assessment of hospital records at Primary Health Care Centre Ngbo Court



Assessment of hospital records at Primary Health Care Centre Inyimagu



Assessment of hospital records at Primary Health Care Centre Abogodo



Assessment of hospital records at MDG Primary Health Care Centre Ejiniike