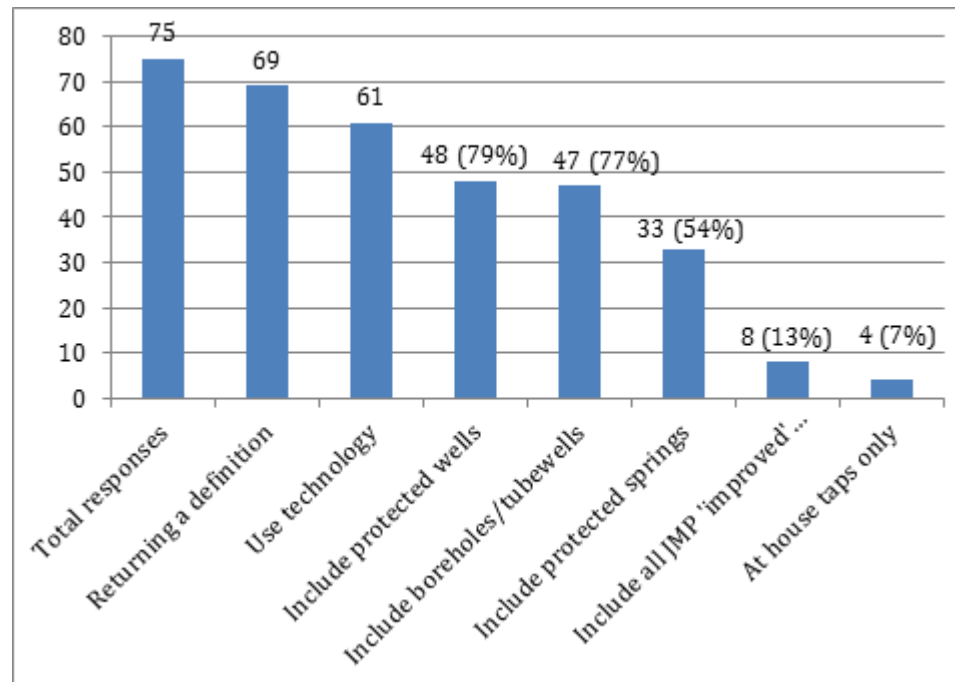


# Use of multiple water sources

## Some findings from a DFID study

University of Leeds  
University of North Carolina  
University of East Anglia  
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

# National definitions



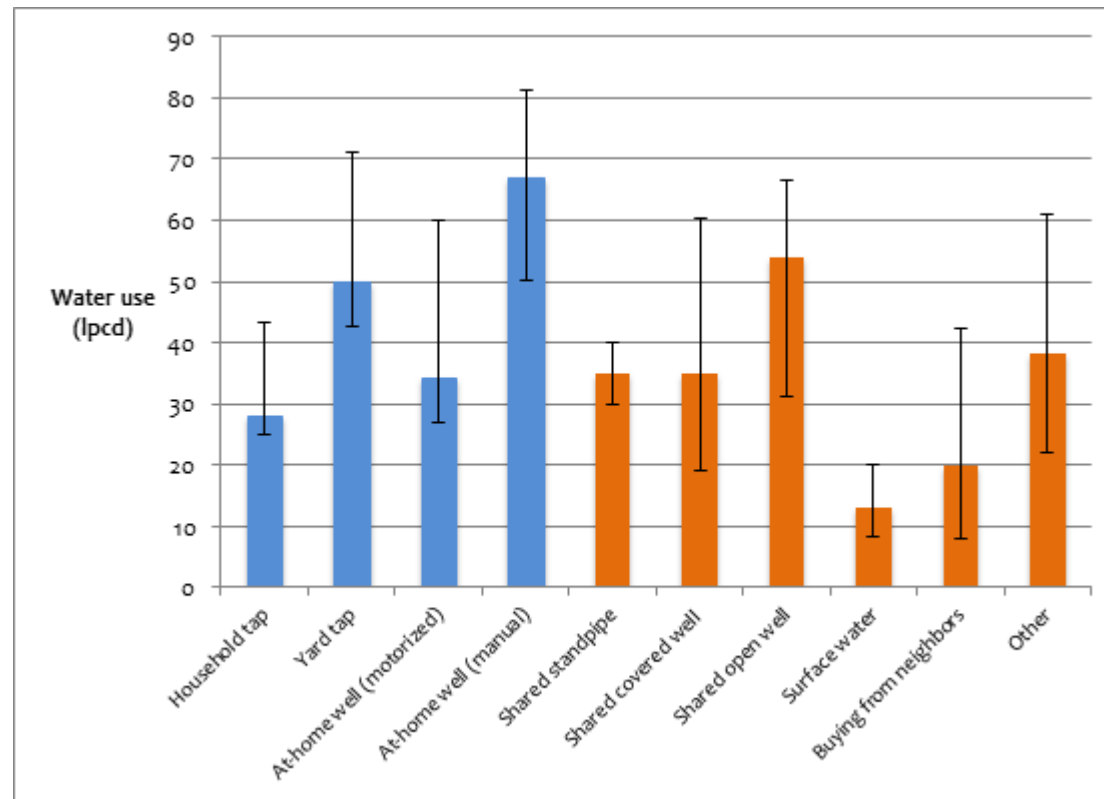
# The study

- Three countries – South Africa, Ghana and Vietnam
- Household surveys, observational surveys, measurements of distance, time to source, quantities of water used.

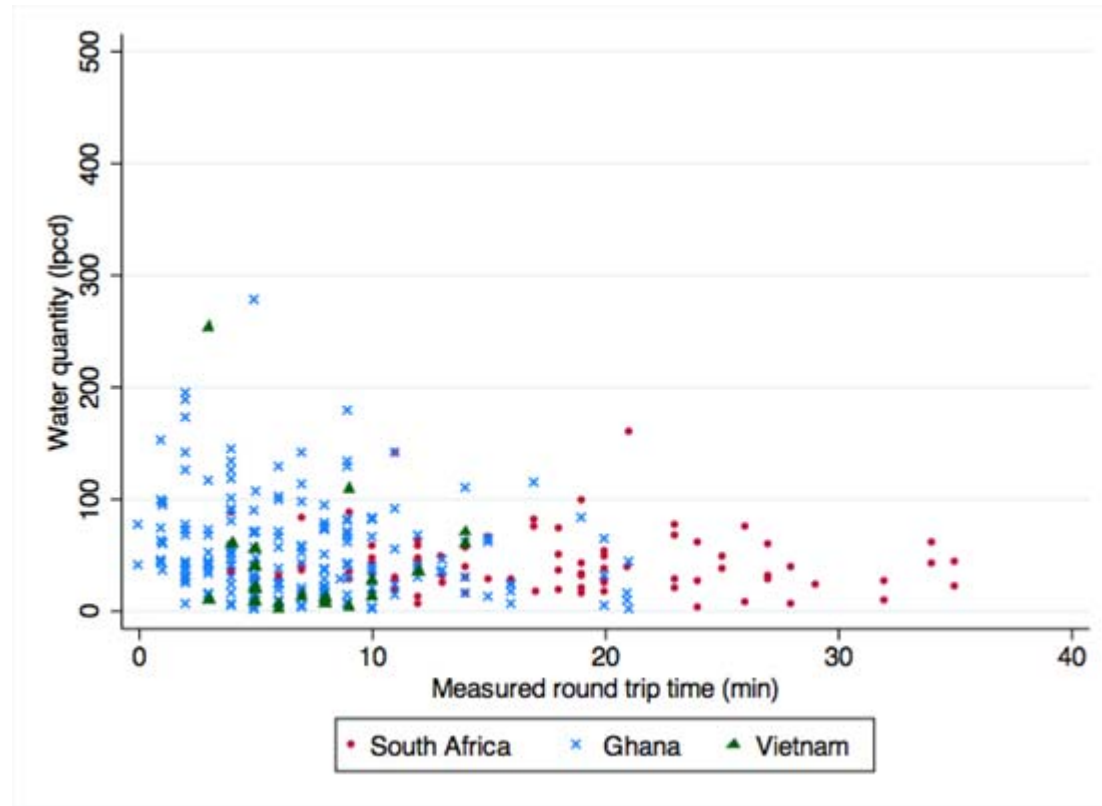
# Multiple sources

- Households typically made use of an array primary, secondary and sometimes tertiary water sources.
- Four hundred and twenty households (64 %) reported using a secondary water source.
- Forty-six percent of those reporting using a secondary source were households *with on-site supply*.
- *Only 36 % of households relied exclusively on one water source.*

# Median water use by type



# Predictability impacts on quantity more than time to source



# Location of water using activities

- Choice to practice high-water use activities outside the home varied significantly (Vietnam people did not tend to go out for eg, laundry)
- Significant impact of commercial and farming water use activities on choices about off-plot use.