



## Project Profile

Kenya

### **Kisumu Pilot Project - Chiga, Kamrongo, Mahenya, Mbeme**

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**Project complete - 2006**

**Population – 3,348**

**Province - Nyanza**



*Students at Mbeme primary school as they pump water into storage tank serving the school and community.*

#### **General**

This project is located in peri urban areas of Kisumu City in Western Kenya. The communities targeted by this project include: Mbeme, Chiga, Kamrongo and Mayenya.

Lack of access to safe water and proper sanitation facilities has been a major problem in these communities. As population densities continue to rise in the peri urban areas of the city, high poverty levels prevail.

In order to address the above challenges, the program design had key strategies on community organization and development, water development and supply, improved sanitation and hygiene promotion, and promotion of sustainable agricultural technologies.

#### **Project Objectives**

To increase the level of access to sustainable safe water and sanitation services among the poor and vulnerable population in rural and peri-urban areas. To decrease prevalence of water and sanitation

related diseases. To promote integrated water (resources) management at local level with a focus on maintaining the quality and quantity of drinking. To develop an efficient, effective and replicable partnering model for service delivery and advocacy.

### **Accomplishments**

Four boreholes were completed along with 1 kilometer of distribution system per site. Four reinforced concrete tanks were raised. For each of the communities, two communal water points were constructed to serve the community. Additionally, a hand pump was installed to serve approximately 300 students in each of the schools.



One of the major impediments to latrine construction in the target project community has been lack of suitable technology to address problem of loose collapsing soils. Traditionally the community has been forced to reconstruct their toilets every year after the long rains. The project has introduced a new technology of lined pits using trapezoidal blocks that checks the problem of collapsing pits.

Forty pit latrines were completed to provide adequate latrines to the four communities. Eight twin pit latrines were also completed at the four schools.

Hygiene awareness was promoted at the four schools through training with the school health clubs. A remarkable hygiene practice has now

been noticed as reported by patrons of the school health clubs. They wash their hands after every visit to the toilet and this is expected to help reduce the number of dysentery, cholera or typhoid cases reported.

Demonstration farms using drip irrigation technology were established in the four communities to support sustainable agriculture.

### **Case Study - Water at Chiga**

Meet Roselyn Akelo, a single parent and a mother of two school children.

She is a resident of Chiga Community and one of the beneficiaries of the project. She lives close to Chiga Primary School and has realized the direct impact of the project which she smiles about as she narrates her story.

"Previously the distance to the nearest water source was 2 Km and most of our domestic animals were dying due to lack of drinking water and the water source is far away. The other water source is River Kibos which is also several kilometers away.

We were therefore forced to purchase water at 5 Kshs per 20 liter jerry can which was too costly because one has to purchase for drinking, cooking and sometimes for the domestic animals. This particular source was not protected and we were sharing it with domestic animals; cows, sheep, goat and even our dogs. This was a real problem and many people suffered from dirty water related diseases like diarrhea, typhoid and cholera.

We thank God for this local NGO – SANA that has brought clean and safe water to our doorstep. Chiga primary school where I now collect water from is so near that I no longer have backache that was due to carrying heavy jerry cans on my head. Even my neck no longer aches. I don't spend any money on panadol (a pain killer tablet). My children have also benefited from the school feeding programme at the Chiga Primary due to the availability of water.



We plan to use the water through drip kit to increase our crop production and sell the excess produce to the local markets including Kisumu city."

### Case Study - Sanitation in Nyamonge

Mama Helena is another beneficiary of the project whose site is at Nyamonge. She's a young grandmother of six who has buried all her four siblings. She narrates her experience with improved sanitation facilities using the new SANPLAT technology.



"Before our toilets were sinking due to the kind of soil (black cotton clay) we have in this area and the nature of the land. Our children were using nearby bushes and open places to relieve their short and long calls. This increased the water borne diseases during the flooding seasons. We are now experiencing a big change since the introduction of a new technology. Our toilets no longer sink even during heavy rains. I cannot remember the last time I bought medicine for my stomach due to the "bad water" we were drinking in this community before the SANA/WPI intervention.

*An original "sinking" latrine.*

My few living grand children can now have a bath every day because the water source is near. We plan to use the acquired skills to build more latrines and we urge the remaining communities to also borrow the same idea."



*Latrine built with the improved technology with the pupils using the tins to wash their hands after a visit to the latrines.*