



New Project/Program

Project Title: Kyuso WatSan Improvement Project

Partner Organization: ADRA Kenya

Grant or WaterCredit: Grant

Total Project Cost: \$172,315

Country: Kenya

Region: Eastern Province, Kyuso District

Community Name(s): Not known at this time

Number of beneficiaries: 6,000

Start Date: November 2009

Expected End Date: November 2009

Partner reporting deadlines:

- **15 January, 2010** – Quarterly Report (to cover activities from Oct - Dec) Baseline Survey Summary Report and GPS Site Data Summary
- **15 April, 2010** – Quarterly Report (to cover activities from Jan - Mar)
- **15 July, 2010** – Quarterly Report (to cover activities from April - June)
- **15 November, 2010** – Final Report (to cover entire program)
- **31 October, 2011** – Ex-Post Evaluation Report

Current water source and distance: Kyuso District is set within the arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya where access to potable water is the challenge of every development operator. The district, with less than 30% of the population having access to potable water, has not only limited sanitation facilities but also displays poor hygiene behavior. The combination of these factors has been a major cause of high water-related illness and death in the region.

Current sanitation conditions: Detailed information on the current sanitation situation of Kyuso District is incomplete. However, KDHS¹ report indicates that about 48 percent of all households in Kenya have access to an improved sanitation facility, with about 43% coverage in rural areas.² Traditional pit toilets are the predominant type of toilet in all rural provinces where they are used (e.g., with the exception of Northeastern Province, where all toilet facilities are rare). In rural areas, the proportion of households with private toilets is almost identical to the proportion with shared toilets. There is little national-scale information about the actual use of these facilities or the adoption of associated hygiene behaviors with the highest health benefits, including hand-washing, feces handling, and point-of-use water treatment. Site specific details will therefore necessitate baseline survey to establish the situation. The implementation of the project will therefore contribute to the national database on hygiene and sanitation.

Overall goals and objectives: The Kyuso project will focus the intervention on two boarder divisions of Tseikuru and Ngomeni. This is an area frequently subjected to cross communal conflicts due to competition for pasture and water sources between the Kamba and Gala communities. The project will enhance access for more than 6,000 people (1000 households) and approximately 16,000 cattle with the construction of five (5) boreholes, five (5) cattle troughs and twenty-five (25) latrines. The program will also involve the community in water protection and conservation activities as well as train them on health

¹ Kenya Demographic Health Survey (KDHS) Report, 2003

² Improved sanitation facilities are defined by the WHO/UNICEF JMP as: Connection to a public sewer; Connection to a septic system; Pour-flush latrine; Simple pit latrine; or Ventilated improved pit latrine

and hygiene education. It is expected that by the end of the project, communities will take up management of water delivery and sanitation services and train selected artisans on technical aspects of maintenance for sustainability.

Summary of project:

- 5 new boreholes drilled
- 5 cattle troughs constructed
- 5 pit latrines near water sources in public markets
- 10 pit latrines in schools
- 10 model household latrines (arborloos)
- 10 school health clubs created
- 20 teachers trained in health and hygiene
- 120 Community-Owned Resource Persons trained in water, sanitation and hygiene
- 5 water committees formed