

Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)

EXPERIENCE OF CDTF/ GTZ ECOSAN TOILETS IN MWEA

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Topics of Discussion

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- The Process: Sensitization and Awareness Creation
- Community use and maintenance
- Need for More Toilets

About CDTF

- Established in 1996 by the Government of Kenya and European Commission
- The Major goal of CDTF is to support community efforts to alleviate poverty through community based sustainable development initiatives in Kenya
- CDTF provides financial and technical support to community driven initiatives

CDTF Programmes

- CDTF currently comprises 2 programmes namely , Community Development Programmes(CDP) and Community Environment Facility (CEF)
- Key objective is to integrate poverty reduction into local development processes
- CDTF uses is a flexible, demand driven funding mechanism
- Provides direct funding through a Community Environment Grant Scheme (CEGS)
- CDTF funding is from EU and DANIDA/SIDA

Objectives of CEF

- To promote community initiatives that integrate sound environmental management practices
- To develop capacities of beneficiaries in project cycle management
- To support community initiatives on poverty reduction i.e sustainable livelihoods
- Support initiatives aimed at reducing environmental based conflicts

Linkages of CDTF with GTZ Eco-san Toilets in Mwea

BACK GROUND INFORMATION.

- CDTF is funding a project in the wider Kirinyaga District whose goal is to restore natural resources and improve livelihood of Communities within Thiba and Nyamindi river Basin
- Mwea is located in the new Kirinyaga South District where the main cash crop activity is rice farming through irrigation.
- The two main rivers used for irrigation are Thiba and Nyamindi .
- Rice irrigation farming has been going on over the last 50 years

Background cont.....

- Within Mwea irrigation scheme people live in small villages of about 150 to 200 households .
- The Mwea rice Board is responsible for maintaining the water systems i.e. canals and all the roads within the rice scheme.
- The whole scheme is divided into big sections and each section is further divided into units, approximately 200 acres per unit

THE NEED FOR ECOSAN Toilets

- The major problem in Mwea is lack of proper sanitation as there are no Toilets within the rice fields.
- Workers dispose their wastes along the water canals that feed the rice paddies in and out of the scheme.
- The water flowing out of the scheme is then directed back to major canals and to the main river channels
- The people living downstream use the water from the canals and rivers for consumption purposes.
- Attempts to construct pit Toilets within the rice paddies **were not successful due to the high water table (on average, 3Ft-4Ft)**.
- The project's initial objective was to construct 100 pit Toilets but could not be implemented. The project through CDTF contacted the GTZ experts, in charge of construction of the Ecosan Toilets.

THE PROCESS: SENSITISATION AND AWARENESS CREATION



- GTZ project staff in Collaboration with CDTF/CEF helped to initially sensitize the Mwea community through a leaders workshop and public meetings
- The Project Implementation Committee continued awareness creation throughout the project period.
- The project also organized an exchange tour to Western Kenya, Mumias, whereby Mwea community leaders and the P.I.C participated.
- This was aimed at assisting the community to learn the new technology, how it works and decide if it was applicable to Mwea.
- After the tour all the members confirmed that Ecosan Toilets was the best way to solve the sanitation problem within the Mwea irrigation scheme.
- The leaders involved in the process include the area chiefs, assistant chiefs, village in-charge, unit leaders and other opinion leaders in Mwea.
- This further helped in wider community outreach

Capacity Building Process



- After the initial sensitization process, CDTF supported the project in acquiring materials for 10 units of Ecosan Toilets with reference to the GTZ Bill of Quantities.
- The emphasis was to use of locally available materials in order to minimize cost e.g. use of bricks instead of quarry stones.
- GTZ then sent one of their trained artisans to work on the project by training other artisans.
- A total of 22 local artisans were trained. On average one latrine would take 8-10 days to be constructed by 4 people.
- Further sensitization continued to help the community **understand the technology and also promote** ownership of the Toilets by the community so as to prevent vandalism.
- The Toilets were officially commissioned in November 2009 by the GTZ and the CDTF staff and opened for use by the community in Mwea

COMMUNITY USE AND MAINTENANCE

- Use of the Eco-san latrine requires high level of hygiene and proper use so as not to mix the faecal matter and urine.
- Initially there were many challenges due to improper usage.
- The project consulted with the community leaders and agreed that they would have a caretaker to maintain cleanliness of the units
- This was very positive and yielded good results in most of the areas.
- Later the use and the maintenance was fully handed over to the community whereby they formed a 9 member management committee for each latrine.
- The management committees further formed an umbrella committee for the whole of Mwea. The umbrella committee registered with the social services as a group.
- They have further made proposal to CDF Funds in Kirinyaga West



Need for More Toilets



Secondary
Impact at
Mahigaini
village, Mwea
(community have
fundraised
and
constructed
their own
Ecosan latrine)

End of Presentation

- Thank you for your kind attention