PASTORALIST INTEGRATED SUPPORT PROGRAMME

Location: Northern Kenya, Marsabit County

Thematic field: Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Education, livelihoods Support, Good Governance and Capacity development services.

Vision: PISP yearns for a pastoral community that is peaceful, healthy, self-reliant and responsible for its own development.
PROBLEM ADDRESSED IS: WATER ISSUES
(CASE STORY OF UNDERGROUND WATER TANKS

Access to water

Quality of water

Impact of drought
PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE

1. Improve access to adequate water for drought affected communities in Marsabit County.

2. Enhance access to safe and adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities in affected schools and health facilities.

3. Improved knowledge of water, sanitation and hygiene practices for affected communities in target health facilities, schools and communities in Marsabit central district.
ACTIVITIES:
Construction of sand dams, pans, underground/aboveground tanks, rock catchments, shallow wells, boreholes
Pupils from kalacha Nomadic girls primary school enjoy the pool of water during the boreholes pump testing activity.
SAND DAMS

Sand dams are another low-cost, low-maintenance form of rainwater harvesting, particularly well suited to the region’s with dry climate.

By building a barrage across a sandy riverbed, the structure captures runoff as well as eroded sand. The sand then acts as a type of filter and slows the rate of evaporation as compared to open water surfaces. Nearby wells tend to see improved levels of groundwater.

During floods, sand dams protect downstream ecosystems by regulating overflow.
Training water management committees, school health clubs and community health workers.
Health and hygiene promotion in schools, health facilities and local communities

Modern VIP toilets with hand washing facilities and urinals.

A running shower and a running tap in a girls boarding school.
WHAT ARE UNDERGROUND WATER TANKS

1. Underground tank is a masonry structure built below the ground surface near the foot of hills to trap water running off the hillsides.

2. The tanks are cylindrical in shape and the walls are made from natural stones and are roofed with doom shaped concrete.

3. The catchments areas are fenced and this acts as gutters for catching water.

4. The tanks are also used as a storage facility when water tankering is undertaken during the frequently experienced droughts in the area.

5. The tank varies in capacity from 80m³ to 150m³.
WHY DID WE CREATE THE WATER TANKS?

1. Water problem in Forolle where community walked for 72 kilometers into Ethiopia to get water.

2. There was only one natural rock catchment up the mountain where there was always conflict between human beings and baboons.

3. Problems experienced by women as they were walking to get water – women raped, others getting miscarriage while others gave birth on the way.

4. A trip took them 4 days
ACHIEVEMENT

1 - construction of 40 underground tanks – capacity: 80m$^3$ to 150m$^3$

- school
- health facility
- police camp
CHALLENGES

✓ maintaining quality water is difficult because it is a run off

✓ Contamination of water due to method used to draw water (bucket and rope)

✓ The organization could not construct more tanks especially for vulnerable communities due to financial constraints
CONCLUSION

-1 PISP did issue identification with the community through CMDRR – Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction.

-2 Community replicating the tanks construction initiative through their own efforts.
Intervention during emergencies.

(LINKING RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT

CASH FOR WORK – Community engaged in de-silting of pans
DROUGHT
THANK YOU