



Fondation Eagle

Project Completion Report

Reference No FF479-39

November 2019.

Project Aim: To Develop Sanitation Facilities and Farming Livelihoods in Three Kenyan Communities

Summary: This report follows on from the interim report of April 2019. It outlines the successful completion of a project funded in November 2018, for the purposes of completing a 'Haller Journey' in three communities. Earlier, in 2017, the Fondation responded to the drought across East Africa and provided rain-fed dams and wells in these three communities.

The aim of the 2018 funding was:

- 1) To enable community members to access a toilet, so the areas surrounding the well and dam were free from contamination, the ground water was protected and the children would become familiarised with the use of a toilet before going to school. At inception, there were no households with their own toilet and there were no communal facilities within easy access.
- 2) To provide for the infrastructure and the training of household heads in organic and sustainable farming. Particular emphasis was to be placed on the enablement of female farmers, so each family would be capable of producing enough to eat, and to sell or barter any excess vegetable and animal produce so they were in the position to earn a sustainable livelihood.

Grant Acceptance 22nd Nov 2018 : Amount £34,095

- Period of Project Dec 2018- Nov 2019
- Location – Kisauni District Kenya,

Ufanisi CBO, Jitemege CBO, Dzanikeni CBO, Jipo Moyo CBO

(• NB Jipo Moyo and Dzanikeni CBO's attended joint training @ Jipo Moyo following a land dispute on the demo plot in Dzanikeni / approved By Fondation Eagle)

Conversion rate 11 Dec 2018 128.70 = KSH 4,388,026.

Phase One: Installation of Eco-Loos & Community Hygiene Training

Completed February 2019

Each community (Ufanisi, Jitegemme and Dzanikeni) attended sanitation and hygiene training and now has access to an eco-loo. The CBO committees have committed to ensuring that facilities are kept clean and free from odour. The Haller eco-loos are designed so that part of the roof remains open to sunlight but covered with chicken wire, allowing UV light from the sun to sterilise any odours. The covered section of the roof is designed to capture rainwater which fills the water tank and allows for water for handwashing.

Outcomes: The benefits of the toilet facilities are already evident, with an anecdotal decline in incidences of dysentery and diarrhea. Women and young girls report feeling safer, particularly using the loo at night as it is lockable, and there is a gravity light outside the loo. Previously, they would walk off into the bush which meant they were very vulnerable. It is invaluable for teenage girls when menstruating, since a handheld shower facility allows for washing. Children are entering school already familiar with toilet etiquette and a number of households have since installed their own latrines.

Photographs (included with interim report)

Phase two: Farming for Livelihoods

Completed November 2019

The project consists of four phases:

1)Sensitisation and education and choosing what to grow,

2)Involvement of all the stakeholders (Ministry of Agriculture and Environment), 3)Installing the infrastructure (fishponds, beehives, tree planting, poultry coops),

4)Advanced farmer training, app training and capacity building.

Stage one: Sensitisation and basic farmer training

All the farmers have attended a series of basic training programmes over 2 days each month at Mtopanga, Haller’s farmer training centre. They have learned the basics of soil improvement through making compost, agrichar and worm tea, taught the importance of terracing to prevent erosion, optimal planting techniques, how to make organic pesticides using neem and chilli, how to grow medicinal plants such as aloe-vera, lemon grass and artemisia and the basics of fish farming and livestock rearing. A tree nursery has been established for each community and agroforestry training provided, after which the trees chosen were planted in the communities.

Training began in January and was completed, with each member receiving certification, in November.

During the basic farmer training, each community collectively decides what they want to focus on growing for income generation.



Stage two: Involvement of Stakeholders

This involved introducing the community members to the resources available to them via local county ministries. Whilst these are often scarce and unreliable, there are times when the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) provide CBO’s with, for example, seeds or water tanks once they see that a community is organised and motivated. They will also conduct periodic training and

extension services if a community is registered, has water, and is taking its' first steps on the farming ladder. All the communities featured are aware of the potential for further resources and now have a designated area officer to communicate with.

Stage three:Infrastructure

A 500 metre sq plot was constructed in each community, close to the well. This serves as a mini demonstration centre, where Haller field officers conduct training and the farmers work collectively to practice their new techniques. They learn when, how and what to plant, with the Haller team on-hand regularly to deliver training. With the confidence this gives them, they are then able to begin using these techniques on their own farm plots.



Fishpond: Once this has been established, each community builds a 10 m X 4 m fishpond, which is lined and filled with water from the well. Haller provides the initial fish stock and aquaculture training, so each community can then manage the components from fish feeding through to breeding and harvesting.



This stage has now been completed and each of the communities has had their first harvest (typically 6 monthly cycles). The pond water is used to

water the vegetables planted close by, as it is rich in fish organic matter.

Bee Keeping: After training in beekeeping and honey collection at Mtopanga, each community formed a bee collective and was given 3 Langstrom hives, which when colonized typically produce 20-30 Kgs honey each season, selling for between 500 and 1000 KSH per kg.



Delivery of the bee-hives

In situ training in Dzanikeni is still ongoing as it was slightly delayed after the community land politics, however, in Ufanisi and Jitegemee the hives are already producing honey. Honey, with its' range of health and nutritional benefits, is still a novelty here, and at this early stage the communities are using rather than selling it. However, this ties in with the Haller model and philosophy advocating self-determination.

Tree planting: Conservation is a fundamental Haller activity and a mix of 600 fruit, casuarina and local hardwood trees have been grown from seedlings in a tree nursery and planted in each community. Trees are planted to ensure soil is protected from erosion and to stabilise dam embankments. As they mature and can be harvested, they serve as a source of wood for building and for income generation. Each community gets a small



Haller tree nursery

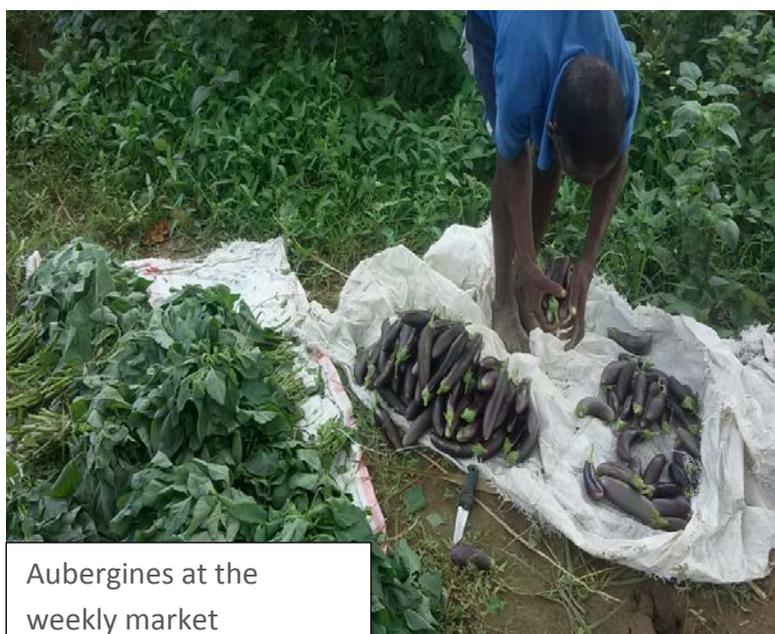
stipend in return for nurturing their trees.

Poultry Programme: Farmers have completed the poultry programme, but to date, have not elected to set up a poultry collective. Most of them have had previous negative experiences of trying to rear poultry. Concerns include losing money as chickens died within weeks of being purchased, nervousness about the ability of chickens to thrive in the heat and the cost of vaccinations once they reach a critical mass.

Five households in Dzanikeni have been given chickens in a pilot programme and with the Haller field officer's support are having some initial success. We anticipate that there will be enough enthusiasm for a collective once they witness this success. Haller's philosophy is that 'seeing is better than being told' and will provide each community with a poultry coop and chickens to kick start the programme, if requested.

Outcomes

The availability of water from the previously funded programmes, has enabled each of the three communities to move away from the haphazard planting of maize to a much more diverse, environmentally suitable form of farming, with vegetables and cash crops underpinning livelihoods. 75% of families report being able to



Aubergines at the weekly market

eat three times per day, and both individual and community income levels have improved significantly. Each week they come together to trade or barter farmed produce beside the well. Families were living on less than 100 KSH per day (less than 1 US\$), whereas collectively vegetable sales are now in the region of 5,000 KSH per week per community. This is in addition to individually

meeting families' nutritional needs. Once honey and fish enter the produce stream, income levels will rise significantly.

Conclusion

Between 2017 and 2019, Fondation Eagle has enabled three communities to complete a Haller Journey, which has kick-started these fragile communities towards independent, and viable healthy livelihoods. Each has in place an infrastructure with water sources to support farming and domestic consumption, access to sanitation, are growing enough food to eat, and have a surplus for sale. They are building an organisational structure and improving collective capacity through their embryonic relationships with county government (MOA) and through self-governance. Populations are expanding as families migrate towards a reliable free source of water, and micro-businesses (and even a local clinic has been set up privately) are evolving as demand grows.

Thank you on behalf of these communities. Fondation Eagle's generosity has made a difference to more than 2,700 beneficiaries.

Louise Piper

Trustee: Dec 2019

<u>Project Expenditure Summary</u>			
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Jitemege			
Eco Loo/Training	£3950	£4350	<u>(400)</u>
Farmer /LivelihoodTraining	£7000	£7700	<u>(700)</u>
<u>Ufanisi</u>			
Eco Loo	£3950	£4200	<u>(250)</u>
Farmer/Livelihoods	£7000	£6500	<u>+500</u>
<u>Dzanikeni/Jipo</u> <u>Moyo</u>			
Eco-loo	£3950	£3875	<u>+75</u>
Farmer/Livelihoods	£7000	<u>£8500</u>	<u>(1500)</u>
Subtotal	<u>£32850</u>	<u>£35125</u>	<u>(2275)</u>
<u>Transport</u>	<u>£1400</u>	<u>£1700</u>	<u>(300)</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>£34250</u>	<u>£36825</u>	<u>(2575)</u>

Notes to expenditure.

The dispute over the land adjacent to the well in Dzanikeni and the resulting repositioning of the in-situ farmer training in Jipo Moyo resulted in an overspend of £1,500 due to the time spent

negotiating and additional transport costs for training. The net impact is that an additional 80 farmers were trained at a very marginal cost. This was met from charity reserves.