Hygiene Promotion Training of Trainers – Planning for CHW training

Hygiene Promotion Training of Trainers (ToT) in three counties has been carried out. 70 Public Health Officers, Water Officers and WASH NGO staff who participated in the courses have increased capacity to conduct Hygiene Promotion Community Health Worker training in their respective districts.

The training had a strong participatory focus. All who attended were able to draw on the experience of each other, discussing and sharing ideas on hygiene promotion. As one of the expect outcomes of the course, plans are now currently being finalised to conduct emergency hygiene promotion training for community health workers. The ongoing training is expected to target over 2,500 Community Health Workers potentially being able to provide hygiene promotion support to over 500,000 people from communities that are known ‘cholera hot spot’ areas.

Sub-National Coordination Training

The 3-day WASH Sub-National Coordination training was organised by WESCOORD secretariat and UNICEF Kenya. The course, based on that developed for the global WASH cluster, was facilitated by a lead trainer for the global WASH cluster, supported by WESCOORD and other local presenters. The course objectives included:

- Be clear on the roles, responsibilities and accountabilities of the Government, Lead Agency, WASH Sector Coordinators and sector participants;
- Be familiar with WASH specific tools, processes, sources of information and resources for effective WASH performance;
- Be able to demonstrate, the attitude, skills and behaviours needed to support effective coordination and partnership;
- The participants included District Water Officers engaged in WESCOORD coordination at District or County level, plus NGO personnel acting as focal points supporting WESCOORD coordination in the ASAL districts currently with Drought interventions. 27 participants attended from 16 districts. The course was very positively received by all, participants finding it useful and informative. Starting from January 2012 the plan is to roll out the training package country wide.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS

WESCOORD Wajir | 5 Dec 9.00
DWO Wajir East
WESCOORD Nairobi | 5 Dec 14.30
Maji House, 6th Floor conference room
Training Information Management 2 | 9 Dec 10.00
Maji House, 6th Floor conference room
WESCOORD Garissa | 8 Dec 10.00
UNICEF Garissa Office

WESCOORD - WASH INTERVENTIONS IMPROVING LIVES

WESCOORD (Water and Environmental Sanitation Coordination) brings together the many agencies active in responding to the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs of those people and districts affected by drought and other emergencies. It aims to achieve a more coordinated and integrated approach in implementing emergency response measures. WESCOORD is a sectoral specialist group under the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) led by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MOWI) and co-chaired by UNICEF.

The main objectives of WESCOORD are:
- Ensure coordination of and support to WASH measures in times of drought emergencies.
- Coordinate and support WASH preparedness, risk reduction and recovery measures after drought.

RESPONDING TO CHOLERA AND AWD

On 25 August, the first suspected cholera case was found in Dadaab (Haghadera camp), when a new arrival from Somalia (Kismayo) was diagnosed. As of 18 November, an estimated 3051 suspected cases (including one death) have been line-listed by health facilities operating in the Dadaab camps, with a sharp increase in the number of cases of AWD/Cholera reported in late October and continuing into November. In late October, a camp resident was suspected having cholera, suggesting local transmission of cholera within the camp. Of the 305 AWD/Cholera cases, the majority have been children under five years of age with most cases reported from Dagahaley camp. In terms of the daily reported caseload, a peak of 34 cases per day was reported on 11 November. Interestingly, no cases have been reported from the host community around Dadaab, or anywhere else in Northeastern province to date.

To support government and NGOs, WESCOORD and UNICEF, organised, in October and November, two Cholera Preparedness and Response Workshops in the drought-affected areas using the training materials developed by Oxfam and UNICEF regional office in 2009. The workshops took place in Lodwar (Turkana) where 32 people were trained, and in Nairobi (moved from Garissa due to insecurity), where 29 participants from Mandra, Wajir, Garissa (including Dadaab), Ijara, Tana River and Somalia were trained.

Ensuring preparedness activities in Northeastern province is proving a challenge for both government and NGO partners due to the insecurity and poor road conditions. The challenging security situation resulting from the recent kidnappings, explosions and discovery of unexploded IEDs, has been further compounded by attacks in Mandra and Garissa, both on 24 November. The insecurity is inhibiting assessments and training sessions from being carried out in Dadaab, and the rest of the province, by partners working across all sectors.

UNICEF and other WESCOORD partners are supporting DWOs through the provision of Aquatabs/Pur, soap, jerrycans and buckets as well as training/mobilisation of Community Health Workers to conduct household visits to raise awareness of cholera preparedness, prevention and treatment. In addition, DWOs are being supported with supplies of HTH, water testing kits and chemicals.
As of 7 November | 2904 activities reported by 80 WESCOORD partners

### COOPI | Improving Water Access for Refugees and Host Communities in Dadaab

Asha Abdi Mohamed (28), a mother of seven, arrived at the IFO camp at the Dadaab refugee complex in 2010 with her three youngest children. Asha was escaping drought and conflict in Somalia, expecting a better life in Dadaab. She did not anticipate the congestion and difficulties in accessing water supplies that she found at the refugee camp.

The Dadaab Refugee Camps were initially designed for a population of 90,000 persons, but the population exceeded 455,250 persons by early October according to UNHCR.

With increasing number of refugees, water demand at the camps has increased, while yields from some of the older boreholes have declined. Low pressure at the public water collection points is a major problem for refugees like Asha living near the pumpe stations. Women and children are forced to spend much time collecting water for domestic use. Many boreholes suffer from high salinity levels, low yields and poor performance. The large number of refugees has put pressure on the natural resources creating concerns amongst host communities.

With funding from the Italian Development Cooperation, COOPI is implementing a programme to increase water availability for the refugees and host community. A new borehole has been successfully drilled at the IFO refugee camp, expected to provide additional 330m³/day; a 100m³ elevated steel tank has been constructed to improve water pressures at the public water collection points; and the upgrading of about 2.7 km of piping within the IFO camp will minimize water loss through leaks.

Within the host community, COOPI has successfully drilled a new borehole at Saretho settlement and constructed a 100m³ elevated steel tank. The water distribution network will be upgraded and extended through construction of water kiosks and livestock watering troughs. The programme is implemented in collaboration with UNHCR and the district water office, and will directly benefit 25,000 people.

### ACTED | Community-Led Hygiene Promotion Makes an Impact on Sanitation and Malnutrition in Northern Kenya

ACTED has adopted an innovative and highly effective approach to community hygiene promotion in Kenya, which prioritises community participation and creative approaches to learning.

Chepongoromwo Mengich is a mother of seven, from Chepewol village, in Northern Kenya. Chepewol is one of the communities in which ACTED has carried out hygiene promotion in a number of innovative ways, with the support of USAID/OFDA. At the core of ACTED’s approach has been Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) which puts households and communities at the centre of leading change in their area. Chepewol is a member of the recently established Village Sanitation Committee (VSC) in Chepewol, and has high praise for the CLTS approach promoted.

The CLTS approach has been complemented by ACTED activities which use music, drama, and dance to convey hygiene messages. The Amani People’s Theatre partnered with ACTED in training community animators, developing scripts and holding performances. Chepongoromwo explains that the key messages are clearly transmitted to communities. “During the play the real sanitation situation in which we are living was exposed where I started worrying [rather] than to laugh”, she recalls.

Following CLTS activities, Chepongoromwo began constructing her own latrine, along with many other village residents. Across ACTED’s areas of intervention, 26 households have since completed construction of latrines; 29 are in the process of construction, and 77 are currently excavating. Chepewol has since also held an Open Defecation-Free Zone celebration to mark the huge improvement in hygiene and sanitation in the village.

CLTS is an approach first developed in South Asia. The approach places emphasis on participatory activities such as interactive mapping – where community members identify hotspots of poor sanitation practices like open defecation, or the absence of hand washing facilities – and encourages community members to calculate the negative impact of these practices for themselves. By emphasizing a participatory approach, CLTS also ensures a wide range of community members are empowered to improve their hygiene and health practices.

More info: www.communityledtotalsanitation.org