

Kamba Village, Sierra Leone:



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Kamba's Background

of Kamba's water

and roadways.

Water Concerns

Dire water shortage, storage of water

- I river and 1 well that dry up during Dry Season between the months of December and April
- Villagers wash, swim, launder and pass feces in only river. This easily leads to the contamination of the only water source.

Poor Roads

Roads that are covered in dirt develop huge puddles during the Rainy Reason making the village inaccessible

These stagnant water puddles are persistent breeding grounds for disease transferring mosquitoes

Abstract

A village in Sierra Leone finds itself at the mercy of nature all year round. The two major problems faced by the community are poor road conditions and a shortage of clean water. Our project confronts both of these issues simultaneously in order to improve the villagers' standard of living. educational opportunities and overall health. Redesigning the village's roadways by utilizing laterite-aggregate concrete in the paving process would allow for increased trade and access to services. By incorporating water collection canals and a purification system into this design our project ensures better opportunities for farming, prosperity and disease prevention.

METHODOLOGY

Road Reconstruction

- Utilizing laterite-aggregate concrete to pave roads offers an abundant local building material that can later be recycled. Further sealant would provide
- a water resistant surface.
- side of the roads would direct rainwater into a pitched drainage pipe.

Water Purification

- Vapor compression distillation unit
- Takes advantage of almost any liquid

Collect water from canal system during Rainy season Use 12,000 gallon tank to store water

Water Collection & Storage

- This amount of water will be used in Dry season which lasts for nearly 5 months
- Connect the tank with the "Slingshot" water purifier during the Dry Season

- - - - Distills up to a thousand liters of H-2O a day









Project Impact

Social & Business

- Boost to the local economy
 - Increased competition
- Increase in bank activity
- Lowered transportation charges between villages

Health

Decrease in child mortality Cleaner Water





Aversion from diseases such as malaria and cholera.

Results and Recommendations

- That this project be integrated at a gradual pace during the dry season. In the early stages, only primary roads can be constructed.
- Use of local labor resources would prove ideal. It would create
- social services programs to boost economy and offer jobs. Local materials should be utilized to promote sustainability

Selected Bibliography

- Krishna Raju, N., and R. Ramakrishnan. "Properties of Laterite Aggregate Concrete." Materials and Structures Volume 5 (1972): 307-314.
- Mathur, G. C. "Improving Earth Houses." Building Research & Information Volume 13.Issue 3 (1985): 161 - 165.
- "Activity Report on Chlorination of Traditional Wells Nationwide." Environmental Health Division Water and sanitation Unit Ministry of Health and Sanitation. June
- July 2007. <hr/>http://www.health.sl/drwebsite/publish/page_312.shtml</hr>





Uses a Sterling engine Runs on cow dung, or other

- Works in conjunction with electric generator
- Each produces 1kW of energy Has already been implemented in Bangladesh
- A tube runs into the holding tank

