

WaSH PROJECT



February 2020

I.0 INTRODUCTION

I.1 Overview

Safe Water & Sustainable Hygiene Initiative (SAWASHI) was founded as a Community Based Organization in 2015 with a group of young people most of whom were under 35 years of age. The organization was later registered as Non-governmental Organization with the Kenyan government in 2016 with a vision of enhancing access to reliable drinking water for all, particularly in rural Western Kenya.

With the commitment of improving clean water service to rural communities in Western Kenya, the organization adopted 150 existing water points fitted with handpumps (50% of which were non-functional) into their maintenance program. This has seen a drastic improvement in the functionality of the handpumps providing reliable service to over 30,000 people.

In 2019, we successfully piloted a cost-recovery model with 30 water points. The targeted water points were enrolled into a flexible subscription program. The core component of this model is to increase the financial viability of rural water points, create opportunities for youth enterprises to take lead in the maintenance of rural water points hence enhance the sustainability of rural water points in Western Kenya.

I.2 Background

Handpumps are heavily relied upon for drinking water in rural areas of Sub-Saharan Africa, but their operation and maintenance remain problematic. Approximately one in four handpumps in sub-Saharan Africa are non-functional at any point in time, which in 2015 was roughly equivalent to 175,000 inoperative water points¹. Community-based financing is widely regarded as a precondition for waterpoint sustainability in rural sub-Saharan Africa, premised upon the expectation that local water users are willing and able to self-organize and cover the cost of operation and maintenance (O&M) activities².

Kenya is already a water-scarce country and demand for water is expected to increase in the future as the country develops. Although Kenya recently graduated from the list of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) ranking by the UN, its water coverage as at 2015 (63% in the JMP report) was lower than both the LDCs' average of 69% and Sub-Saharan Africa average of

¹ Tim Foster, Sean Furey, Brian Banks & Juliet Willetts (2019) Functionality of handpump water supplies: a review of data from sub-Saharan Africa and the Asia-Pacific region, International Journal of Water Resources Development, DOI: [10.1080/07900627.2018.1543117](https://doi.org/10.1080/07900627.2018.1543117)

² Foster, T., and R. Hope. "Evaluating waterpoint sustainability and access implications of revenue collection approaches in rural Kenya." *Water Resources Research* 53.2 (2017): 1473-1490.

68%. The Kenyan portion of people without safe drinking water is close to 3% of the global figure³.

In rural Kenya, non-functional infrastructure for safe rural water supply is common with approximately 30 per cent of the existing handpumps not functioning at any given time⁴. The concept of community responsibility for ongoing operation and maintenance of handpumps is the norm in Kenya. Communities often rely on voluntary caretakers for short term minor repair and maintenance of their pumps. Spare parts are not locally available in most hardware shops within easy access of most communities presenting a big challenge to remotely located communities, who have to bear transport costs and contend with the uncertainty of getting the spare parts⁵.

1.3 Situational Analysis

Communities in Western Kenya gained a 59% increase in access to clean water during the period 1981 to 1996 through projects implemented by Kenya Finland Cooperation (KEFINCO). The KENFICO program implemented a total of 1399 boreholes, 1363 hand-dug wells and protected 1347 springs. Access to clean water dropped in the post-implementation period due to poor ownership reducing communities' interest in managing them sustainably; weak management and revenue collection systems; and a substantial number of water points need rehabilitation⁶.

Households in rural Western Kenya rely on the abundant groundwater resource for domestic water supply. Protected wells and shallow wells are fitted with handpumps which are left to communities to manage on their own. As a result, communities are not able to collect enough money to facilitate cost recovery and quick response to breakdowns⁵. Water users rarely attach a financial value to safe water and are not ready to pay for the service, hence hindering sustainable access to clean water in the long-term. These negative attitudes towards payment of service are impacted by the high incidence of poverty, unreliability of existing protected sources due to prolonged breakdown periods, and seasonality issues as well as access to alternative unprotected sources.

Most water points have been managed by water point committees before, but a large number of these committees are non-operational at present. In the last decade, the proportion of rural households with access to improved sanitation services reduced significantly (nearly 50%) increasing the risk of exposure to preventable illness.

³ Chepyegon, C., & Kamiya, D. (2018). Challenges faced by the Kenya water sector management in improving water supply coverage. *Journal of Water Resource and Protection*, 10(1), 85-105.

⁴ Alida, A. (2012). Financial Sustainability of Rural Water Supplies in Western Kenya; comparing technology types and management models. Delft University of Technology

⁵ Harvey P.A., Ikumi P.N., & Mutethia D.K. (2003). *Sustainable Handpump Projects in Africa: Report on Fieldwork in Kenya*. Water, Engineering and Development Centre Loughborough University

⁶ Evaluation Report (2009). Finnish Aid In Western Kenya. Ministry of Foreign Affairs Finland.

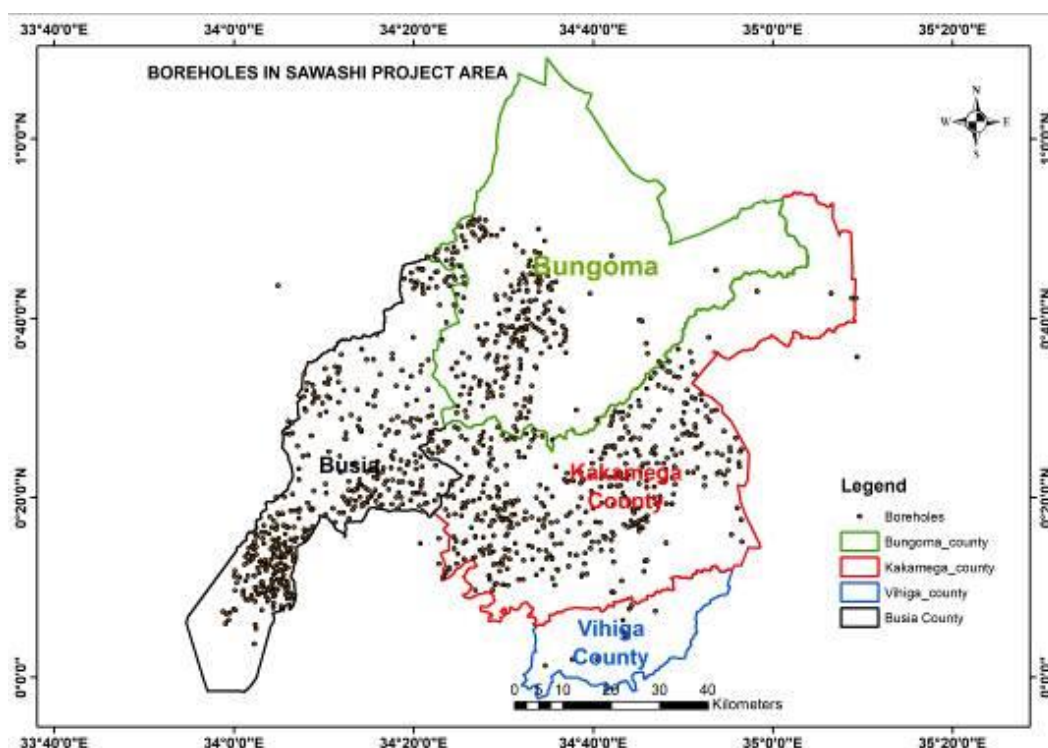


Figure 1.1: Distribution of boreholes drilled by KEFINCO Program in the proposed project area

Table 2.1: Distribution of the population in five counties of Western Kenya

Distribution of the population in the five counties in Western Kenya

County	Population Projection	Population density per sq Km	% without access to improved water sources	% without access to safe sanitation	Prevalence of diarrhoea cases (Children under five years)
Kakamega	1,867,579	618	38.9	16.0	47.0%
Vihiga	590,013	1,047	36.7	13.5	43.2%
Busia	893,681	527	38.7	38.7	82.0%
Bungoma	1,670,570	552	28.2	28.1	60.9%
Siaya	989,708	393	64.2	51.4	43.0%

Source: GoK (2019)⁷; (2017)⁸

⁷ Government of Kenya. (2019). 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. Volume 1. Government Printers. Nairobi

⁸ Government of Kenya. (2017). Exploring Kenya's Inequalities. *Pulling Apart or Together?* Kenya National Bureau of Statics, Nairobi

2. APPLICATION LETTERS REQUESTING INTERVENTION

To: G.D
SAWASHI

RE: ~~LEAVE~~ REQUEST FOR A BORE HOLE
REHABILITATION

On behalf of the Community people in Matungu Sub-county EKAMA village, we wish to request for rehabilitation of a bore-hole which has been non-functional for about 10 years.

The bore hole was sunk in the Home of Mr. Sylvester Orop Injani.

Assistant Chief: Mrs. ANAGHA AURA.

Thanks

Mine faithfully



Bakari Oropi

0705321912

MARABA PR SCHOOL
P.O Box 52 -
SHANDA
4TH JUNE 2018.

To THE MANAGER,
SAWASHI
P.O Box 918 - 50100
KAKA ME GA.

Dear Sir / Madam,
REF: REHABILITATION OF ESHRONGO
WATER PROJECT KA 519.

I hereby submit this application
in your N.G.O to rehabilitate the above
Bore hole for the community. This Bore
hole was done by KEFINCO in 1980's
and it serves about 24 house hods.

It's about 10 years ago this
community pump was stolen by unknown
people. From that time people are
struggling to get water far away.
Therefore kindly assist us
to get this water.

Yours faithfully
John

ASST. CHIEF
MAKUNGA SUB-LOCATION
DATE 05/06/2018
SIGN

John Manyosi
0741462190



Confirmed.

MUKHALANYA PRIMARY SCHOOL

P.O BOX 54-50136

MATETE

08/02/2018

THE DIRECTORS
WATER SUPPLY
SHAWASA OFFICE
P.O BOX 918
KAKAMEGA

Dear Sir/Madam

REF: REQUEST FOR SCHOOL /COMMUNITY BOREHOLE WATER PUMP

We here by kindly request for a school community water pump plus pipes (60Feet) from your establishment.

Our school has had a problem of lack of portable or piped water of both domestic and livestock use for a long time.


We learnt of your organization participation in alleviating such problem , our school has a bore hole that was in use several years ago dug by Kifingo about 15 year ago and both the pupils and the community around i.e. 700 pupils and about 100 house hold surrounding the school had been using it .

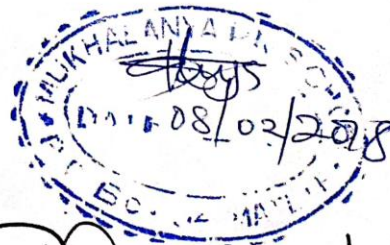
In total you will have a assisted greatly as this problem has led to rampant increase in waterborne related disease e.g. typhoid , diarrhea as the only spring serving the areas , is not well carted for leading to people consuming contaminated water .

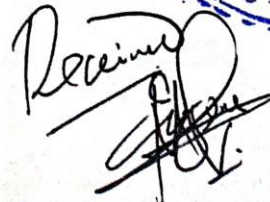
We promise with your assistance the community and the school will get access to safe drinking water and save energy and time spent to fetch water from river and spring .

Thanking you in advance.

YOUR FAITHFULLY


HASSA S SHABAN
HEAD TEACHER
0725817847




Received

05/03/2018

ESHISENYE PRIMARY SCHOOL,
P. O BOX 38,
SIHANDA
17-04-2018

THE C.E.O,
SAWASHI,
P.O BOX 918-50100,
KAKAMEGA.

Dear Sir/Madam,

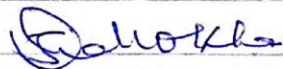
RE: REQUEST FOR REHABILITATION OF THE
BOREHOLE FOR ESHISENYE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The B.O.M of Eshisenye Primary school do request your kind office to help it rehabilitate the borehole.

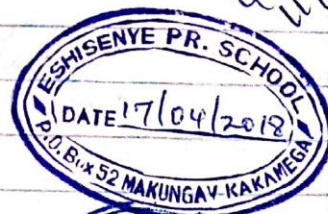
The users are as follows 800 pupil of the primary school, 240 students of the secondary and 120 households totalling to around 1,300 people.

We look forward for your consideration

Yours Faithfully,
Simon Okumu Malokla
Sec. B.O.M.



Contact 0722442362
0712108718.



NB/ please include your contact number in this letter.

MABANGA PRI SCHOOL
P.O BOX 659-5002

MUMIAS.
18/4/2018.

TO THE C.E.O,
SAWASHI,
P.O BOX 918-50100,
KAKAMEGA.

Dear sir/Madam.

REF: REHABILITATE THE WATER POINT

I hereby humbly write and request you to be kind and help us rehabilitate the former Kepinco water point. The pump is need with other logistics. Its 50 metres from school. The school has population of 630 and the same water in use shall serve 85 families within the community. Thanks in advance.

Optimistically waiting to hear from you soon.

Yours Faithfully

Contracted for work
ISONGO LOCAL COUNCIL
11/6/2018

MABANGA PRIMARY SCHOOL
DATE: 17/4/2018
SIGNATURE
P.O. BOX 659 MUMIAS

SUSTAINABLE HYGIENE INITIATIVE
14 JUN 2018
P.O. BOX 918-50100
KAKAMEGA

ERNEST ABUBAKAR BUSA
0733 952152
HEADTEACHER.



Harambee Market,
P.O. Box 25 MALAYA
0727041314.

18th July 2018.

The Chief Executive Officer
Sawashi
P.O. Box 918 Kakamega.

Dear Sir;

RE: REHABILITATION OF A
KEFINCO BOREHOLE WELL
AT HARAMBEE MARKET.

The above subject matter refers. Kindly on behalf of the Harambee Kefinco water users situated at the market, I wish to kindly request for your assistance to rehabilitate the borehole that was first drilled in 1986 but has ever since been vandalised.

We draw water from the same open well.

We have a committee that runs the well. Below are the names of the officials as follows:

Chairman Mark Mwando
Sec. 2 John Saita Lwiza - 0727041314
Treasurer D & Mary Songoro - 07553883

BISHOP GODFREY MBAYACHI
FULL REVIVAL HOLY GHOST CHURCH OF KENYA
P.O BOX
KAKAMEGA
MOBILE: 0712802644
Date: 15/01/2019

SAWASHI SAFE WATER SUSTAINABLE
HYGIENE INITIATIVE WATER PROJECT
P.O BOX 918-50100
KAKAMEGA

RE: REQUEST FOR WATER IN MY COMMUNITY

Dear Sir/Madam,

I Bishop Godfrey of the Full Revival Holy Ghost church, Emusikongo village, Lurambi Sub County in Kakamega County wish to request for your assistance, to help me and my church to get water that will help the church and the Community at large. For a long period of time, we have been having a water problem.

But through Sawashi, we hope and have confidence, we get water. I hope for a positive response as you plan to help us get water please.

Yours faithfully,



Bishop Godfrey Mbayachi.



16th January 2019