



Kenya Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Program

# ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT #2

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# KENYA INTEGRATED WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROGRAM (KIWASH)

## FY 2017, ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OCTOBER 1, 2016 to SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AVCD	Agriculture Value Chain Development project
BCC	Behavior Change Communications
BWSC	Busia Water and Sewerage Company
CAP	Capacity and Performance
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEC	County Executive
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
COE	Community Outreach and Education
EWA	Essential WASH Actions
ENA	Essential Nutrition Actions
FIRM	Financial Inclusion for Rural Microenterprises
GOK	Government of Kenya
GWASCO	Gussi Water and Sewerage Company
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
ICC	The Interagency Coordination Committee
KAVES	Kenya Agricultural Value Chain Enterprises
KBWS	Kakamega-Busia Water Supply
KIMAWASCO	Kibwezi-Makindu Water and Sewerage Company
KITWASCO	Kitui Water and Sanitation Company
KIWASCO	Kisumu Water and Sewerage Company
KIWASH	Kenya Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene project
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCWSC	Migori County Water and Sanitation Company
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MUS	Multi-Use System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NCWSC	Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company
ODK	Open Data Kit NEMA National Environment Management Authority
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
RCMRD	Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development
SCMP	Sub-catchment Management Plans
SIBO	Siaya Bondo Water and Sewerage Company
SOW	Statement of Work
S&R	Summary and Recommendations Report

TAMIS	Technical and Administrative Management Information System
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USTWG	Urban Sanitation Technical Working Group
WOWASCO	Wote Water and Sewerage Company
WRMA	Water Resources Management Authority
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association
WSP	Water Service Provider
WASREB	Water Services Regulatory Board

# I. KIWASH EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kenya Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene project (KIWASH) works to improve lives and health of 1 million Kenyan citizens in nine counties through the development and management of sustainable water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition services. This is the second annual report of the project covering the period from October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017.

During the second year, KIWASH continued to strengthen partnerships with national and county governments, national institutions and other development projects with similar goals with the program. The program's approach and methodology relied heavily on effective selection and engagement of key partners that have the potential to respond to the growing demands for water and sanitation services, improved irrigation and agricultural technologies, and improved WASH and nutrition practices.

## Qualitative Impact

### Scaling up WASH infrastructure projects

During the first year of the project, the team focused on designing and implementing relevant training and technical assistance interventions for target organizations. As a result, a firm foundation was established that has allowed the project to accelerate sound infrastructure investments leading to greater access to basic WASH services across the nine counties.

Sixty-five infrastructure projects were designed and are currently at various stages of implementation, as indicated in Annex I, which will benefit a substantial number of beneficiaries in Year 3. Additional technical support through spring protection, rehabilitation and expansion of various water schemes have led to improvement in access to basic drinking water.

### In FY2017...

- **150,260** people gained access to basic drinking water
- **21,285** people gained access to basic sanitation facilities
- **11,934** households applied technologies or practices for improved agricultural production
- **11,844** households installed kitchen gardens
- **55,680** people received integrated WASH and nutrition training
- **229** villages certified as open defecation free
- Over **USD 5 million** mobilized to expand services and increase efficiency of WSPs

### Training and capacity building for WASH services sustainability

The Service Provider Capacity Building Team rolled out Phase I business incubation for 108 WASH enterprises across the nine counties. As a result, 966 WSP and WASH enterprise staff were successfully trained and made significant improvements to systems and management operations, thereby reaching 52,935 new beneficiaries with access to basic drinking water. Business incubation entails training on nine modules, targeted on-the-job coaching and mentoring for individual enterprises, business planning, and linkage to KIWASH grants through development of concept notes and proposals for direct infrastructure investments and recoverable grants.

### Mobilizing water sector financing

Having completed most of the WSP strategic plans, KIWASH embarked on developing investment proposals targeting commercial and county government financing of priority projects listed in the plans. The KIWASH supported strategic plans were instrumental in advocating at the highest level for substantial budgetary allocations towards water projects in Makueni and Kakamega counties. At least three WSPs will access county funding for specific projects in the coming year.

KIWASH also supported the Nairobi County Water and Sewerage Company (NCWSC) Sewerage Investment Forum with the aim of leveraging KES 10 billion (USD 98.5 million) for 40 sewerage projects. The forum was attended by private sector investors including 10 local commercial banks, African Development Bank, World Bank, and others through the Nairobi Water Sanitation Investor Forum. Three

projects highlighted as priorities are Zimmerman and Roysambu Project, Kawangware B project and the Matopeni project.

Critical for achieving sustainable success in attracting commercial financing for the sector is engaging commercial banks to better understand the water sector. KIWASH trained 21 Cooperative Bank staff that included regional managers, credit analysts, legal officers, relationship managers and business bankers. As a result of this training, the bank released US\$ 5,375,920 to WSPs in Embu and Kisumu.

### **Accelerating technical support on CLTS**

The project trained 76 public health officers in both western and eastern regions on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). The aim of the training was to equip the public health officers with knowledge on sanitation and hygiene, the CLTS implementation process, monitoring of ODF indicators and reporting among other topics. The trained officers in turn disseminated the acquired knowledge and skills to their colleagues and community health volunteers (CHVs). This resulted in significant progress towards eliminating open defecation in seven counties as 229 villages were verified as Open Defecation Free (ODF).

### **Integrating WASH and nutrition**

KIWASH was successful in building a critical mass of capacitated health and agriculture service providers to steer the desired social and behavior changes in WASH and nutrition with the goal of improving health and nutrition outcomes. During the second year of implementation, KIWASH trained county staff and provided technical oversight in training to CHVs and lead farmers to promote behavior change through organized individual and group health talks and demonstrations.

Practical actions promoted at household level include constructing handwashing facilities (tippy tap) to support sustained handwashing with water and soap at five critical times, construction of toilet facilities for the hygienic disposal of feces, household treatment of drinking water, fostering the routine practice of drinking treated water only, and food safety and hygiene.

Primary health care workers also continued to promote essential nutrition actions including exclusive breastfeeding for children between 0-6 months, timely and appropriate complementary feeding from seven to 23 months, implementation of kitchen gardening technologies at the household level to secure dietary diversity for women of reproductive age, and dietary recommendations for sick children.

### **Adoption of simple technologies to boost nutritious food production**

In close collaboration with county departments of health, agriculture and irrigation, KIWASH facilitated the establishment of demonstration sites for nutritious food production in both health facilities and at the farmer group level showcasing different kitchen garden technologies and small scale irrigation technologies. These demo sites acted to catalyze adoption of kitchen gardening by the communities neighboring the demonstration sites. The farmers who adopted the technologies have reported that they currently have enough vegetables for home consumption and are selling some to their neighbors.

In addition, KIWASH linked farmers to irrigation technology and solar pump suppliers in the western and eastern regions. Some farmers are already engaging with the suppliers directly to enhance their production.

### **Strengthening water resources through users associations**

KIWASH supported the establishment and operationalization of spring management committees (SMCs) under Water Resources Users Associations (WRUAs) to address environmental issues affecting springs, such as controlling encroachment and ensuring environmental hygiene at spring points by users. KIWASH adopted a new approach of engaging the local administration to sit in the committees in order to enhance community responsiveness and guardianship of these protected resources. The committees have enhanced reporting of issues affecting the springs and helped to build community engagement on resource protection.

### **Promoting Public Private Community Partnerships (PPCPs)**



KIWASH helped county governments to initiate viable opportunities for extending access to water services through PPCP arrangements as they embarked on extensive development of rural water supply sources albeit with limited investments in distribution networks. This effort aims to support counties and specifically rural communities to practice commercial principles in the management of the water schemes to ensure sustainability and opportunities for expansion of services.

In addition to technical assistance, KIWASH provided USD 509,800 in direct assistance to 14 schemes to extend distribution networks and connections, construct water storage facilities and water kiosks, and equip boreholes with cost-effective solar pumps. KIWASH will roll out PPCP trainings with county government staff to ensure proper regulation and management of the projects and support communities in contracting and oversight.

### **Strengthening County WASH Forums**

KIWASH continued to strengthen the County WASH Forums to streamline coordination of WASH actors and provide a platform for learning and knowledge sharing. KIWASH county staff led in conducting engaging forums in Kakamega, Kisumu, Makueni, Migori and Nyamira counties. These forums have proved to be effective platforms for engagement in defining and setting standards for fecal sludge management operators, policy and advocacy, and assessing county WASH gaps. Engagement was organized through technical working groups where KIWASH remained active in supporting research, policy and advocacy and water resource management.

### **Strengthening governance and learning**

KIWASH continued to strengthen governance and management of WSPs and WASH enterprises through technical assistance in strategic plan development, investment planning, non-revenue water strategies, and gender mainstreaming. KIWASH's focus on governance and training enhances the ability of WSPs and smaller WASH enterprises to address weak performance areas in order to enable them to access financing to expand and improve WASH services. During the year, some initiatives included 11 key WSPs supported to design strategic plans and investment plans; Kakamega county government to carry out infrastructure works inspection; Kakamega, Migori, Nyamira, Siaya, WASH networks to plan and establish technical working groups for greater effectiveness; NCWSC to plan and successfully hold the first sanitation investment forum; and Water Resource Users Associations to form spring management committees, among others.

### **Mapping households for effective monitoring**

The need to establish benchmarks on practical actions for WASH, nutrition and agriculture was considered an important step toward tracking progress on adoption of desired behavior changes. During the year, KIWASH designed and conducted quarterly household mapping to help inform behavior change messaging which responds to specific household needs. An immediate result of this mapping is a database that supports monitoring and evaluation of the improvements in access and adoption of WASH, nutrition and agriculture actions in target households and communities.

## **Quantitative Impact**

Some quantitative achievements during the year include;

### **Access to Water**

- 150,260 people have now gained basic access to drinking water. Of these, 27,250 beneficiaries accessed basic drinking water from a pre-paid meter initiative between KIWASH and NCWSC in Nairobi's informal settlements.
- 107 WASH enterprises were coached and mentored on operation and maintenance among other technical issues and 966 staff were trained.

### **Access to commercial finance**

- A funding proposal of US\$ 1,949,510 for Makueni county WSPs was prepared and received county leadership support. This will serve as a model for financing WSP projects in other counties and will spur access to water.
- Completed investment projects of USD 20,172,372 from the local capital markets (bond financing) for two WSPs for sewer connections in Nairobi to benefit approximately 505,765 people and water infrastructure expansion and connections in Kisumu to benefit approximately 65,100 people.
- USD 5,375,920 mobilized for WSPs by building the capacity of Cooperative Bank to lend to the water sector. Over 5,000 households in Embu and Kisumu will benefit from water infrastructure investment.
- 40 sewerage projects valued at more than KES 10 billion (USD 98.5 million) were shared with private sector investors including 10 local commercial banks, African Development Bank, World Bank, and others through the Nairobi Water Sanitation Investor Forum.

### **Access to sanitation**

- 280 villages across seven target counties were triggered to eradicate open defecation. Out of the 280 villages, 229 villages have been verified as ODF with 21,285 people now accessing basic sanitation.
- Preliminary CLTS activities commenced for an additional 200 villages in Kitui, Makueni, Siaya and Nyamira. Progress on households with access to sanitation is yet to be reported as the triggering process was completed in the last week of October 2017.

### **Governance**

- Eight strategic plan documents for KIWASCO, BUSWASCO, KACWASCO, MIWASCO, GUWASCO, WOWASCO and KIMAWASCO completed and launched.
- 39 WSP staff were trained on gender equality mainstreaming in the water sector.
- WASH forums strengthened for improved learning and better coordination in all counties.

### **Integrating WASH and agri-nutrition**

- 299 government staff drawn from ministries of health, nutrition and agriculture were trained in integrated WASH, nutrition and agriculture. The trained staff in turn trained 442 CHVs across the nine counties.
- 41,303 households were mapped to set benchmark information on the status of actions and key behaviors in WASH and agri-nutrition.
- 10 oral rehydration therapy (ORT) corners were stocked to help strengthen service delivery in public health facilities.
- 11,732 household kitchen gardens were established through close collaboration with county staff, volunteers and health facilities.
- 183 lead farmers were trained on Good Agricultural Practices and small scale irrigation technologies.
- 475 kitchen gardening technology demonstration sites were established on individual farmers' fields to promote adoption at the household level.
- 11,140 individual farmers were trained in kitchen gardening technologies.
- 52 demonstration sites displaying small-scale irrigation technologies were set up in 13 health facilities and 39 farmers groups to create awareness.

- 120 contract farmers in Kitui and Makueni were linked to agribusinesses to promote the production of high value horticultural crops on one-acre plots using solar and drip irrigation technologies. Three additional agribusiness partners were identified to work with small-scale farmers in Busia, Kakamega, Kisumu Migori, Nyamira and Siaya.

### Promoting environmental sustainability

- Functional coverage of 13 WRUAs in six counties was increased by protection and conservation of 60 springs.
- Six WRUAs were trained on water security to enhance their capacity to address climate change risks to water resources.
- 60 Spring Management Committees (SMCs) were formed to manage protected springs and support conservation activities around them.

## KIWASH PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicators	Year 2 Annual Targets	Q1 Actuals	Q2 Actuals	Q3 Actuals	Q4 Actuals	Cumulative Annual Results
<b>Cross-cutting IND 1. (HL 8.1-1)</b> Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services in target counties as a result of USG assistance.	<b>135,234</b>	751	26,429	23,133	99,947	<b>150,260</b>
<b>Cross-cutting IND 2 (HL 8.2-2)</b> Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service in target countries as a result of USG assistance.	<b>47,000</b>	1,570	6,255	9,645	3,815	<b>21,285</b>
<b>Cross-Cutting IND 3 (HL 8.2-1)</b> Number of communities verified as ODF with a monitoring plan with USG assistance.	<b>70</b>	0	74	90	65	<b>229</b>
<b>Cross-Cutting IND 4 (HL 8.1.3)</b> Number of people with improved service quality from an existing/safely managed drinking water service through USG assistance.	<b>100,000</b>	0	2,649	4,650	4,111	<b>11,410</b>
<b>Custom Output IND 3.1</b> Number of individuals who have received USG-supported WASH training who have also received nutrition training.	<b>36,000</b>	105	11,357	24,361	19,857	<b>55,680</b>
<b>Custom Output IND 3.2</b> Number of people who benefit from Multiple Use Services (MUS) with domestic & productive needs met in an integrated and efficient way.	<b>36,000</b>	22	2,860	29,745	26,815	<b>59,442</b>
<b>Custom Output IND 4.1</b> Number of households and farms who apply improved technologies or practices as a result of USG assistance for household consumption of nutrient dense, diverse foods.	<b>12,000</b>	25	643	5,949	5,115	<b>11,732</b>

Performance Indicators	Year 2 Annual Targets	Q1 Actuals	Q2 Actuals	Q3 Actuals	Q4 Actuals	Cumulative Annual Results
<b>Custom Output IND 6.1</b> Number of service provider staff trained for improved service provision.	100	383	82	157	344	966
<b>Custom Output IND 6.2</b> Number of sector stakeholders receiving TA for improved monitoring & evaluation, reporting, and accountability	30	116	93	7	0	216
<b>Custom Output 7.1:</b> Number of new policies, laws, agreements, regulations, or investment agreements (public or private) implemented that promote access to improved water supply and sanitation	2	0	0	0	8	8
<b>Custom Output IND 1.2</b> Number of people benefiting from Public-Private Partnerships in the WASH sector.	30,000	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Output IND 1.3</b> Number of new USG-supported public-private partnerships (PPPs) formed.	3	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Output IND 2.1 (EG 4.2-1)</b> Number of clients benefiting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors.	8	0	1	0	2	3
<b>Output IND 2.2:</b> Value of new sector funding mobilized to expand the services or increase the efficiency of water service providers (USD)	\$11,900,000	0	0	0	\$5,375,921	\$5,375,921
<b>Custom Output IND 5.1:</b> Percentage increase in the geographic area serviced by Water Resource User Associations	5%	0	0	0	41.7%	41.7%
<b>Output IND 5.2 (EG.11-2):</b> Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess/address climate change risks supported by USG assistance	5	0	0	0	6	6

## Constraints and Opportunities

While KIWASH made significant strides in the second year of implementation, it is also important to note that several key factors affected the implementation and timing of activities.

**Table I: Constraints and opportunities**

Challenge/opportunity	Actions taken or recommendations to address the challenges
Most WASH enterprises lack legal registration as they are registered as CBOs or Self Help Groups. Most also lack operating licenses.	WASH enterprises encouraged to register legally as Water User Associations and start report to WASREB on key performance indicators (KPIs).
Poor record keeping and accounting mechanisms	Some of the WASH enterprises have sketchy or no records for their WASH enterprises, which affects their operations. In particular, this made it difficult for many of them to develop financial projections for their business plans. This is one of the many areas of focus during coaching and mentoring phase of KIWASH incubation.
Dilapidated infrastructure in most WASH enterprises especially community water projects.	Most of the small and medium WASH enterprises require significant levels of investments to help them provide efficient services and expand their infrastructure to reach more beneficiaries. KIWASH is providing direct infrastructure grants for a number of WASH enterprises to help improve/expand coverage and operations. Funding proposals for 27 WASH enterprises have also been approved and are being considered for KIWASH' recoverable grants that can be used for rehabilitation and expansion of infrastructure.
Some of the community based WASH enterprises supported by county governments have not been handed over to the management committees e.g. in Migori, hence hampering their business operations.	KIWASH started engaging the County Government of Migori to allow the projects to operate before official handing over is done. Participation in the WASH Forum has also provided an opportunity to engage on this issue.
Readily available alternative water sources e.g. shallow wells, springs, rain water, rivers and lakes influences payment for water for many rural communities	KIWASH is building the capacity of WASH enterprises to ensure continuous supply of water and improve their service delivery mechanisms to enable such communities see value in payment for water, ultimately making them access and use safe water, thus reducing the use of unprotected sources.
There exists a good opportunity in most project counties to tap into solar energy to reduce reliance of electricity that is expensive and unreliable.	KIWASH is ready to support WSPs and WASH enterprises to embrace the hybrid solar pumping systems to reduce electricity costs for those relying entirely on electricity to pump water. A number of enterprises are being considered for this investment through direct investment and recoverable grants.
Goodwill from water departments presents an opportunity to institutionalize technical support for the WASH enterprises in need of operations and maintenance training.	KIWASH is working closely with staff of the Department of Water to assist operations and maintenance training and will continue to do so in future for both classroom training and during on-the-job coaching and mentorship sessions. This will help ensure continuous support of the enterprises by these officers even after the end of the KIWASH project.
Governance issues affecting WSPs, for instance, in SIBOWASCO functional board and management team for over six months. The county, with intervention from Lake Victoria South Water Services Board and Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB) has resolved this problem, and has initiated the process of recruiting new directors. Eight of 11 WSPs do not have fully constituted board and their MDs and CMTs are in acting capacity.	Engaging the county government to solve the barriers in operations.
Transition	Three of the nine KIWASH counties ( <i>Kisumu, Kitui, Nairobi</i> ) have new county administrations after the last election. Although this may not have significant impact, some of the gains made in the last two years of the project may be lost, but we are engaging with new officials to create relationships, share strategic plans and mobilize buy-in for our work.
Lack of operational manuals and policies	For example, until recently, KIMAWASCO, WOWASCO, and BUWASCO did not have operational manuals and policies. KIWASH has provided templates to WOWASCO and is providing support to other WSPs in reviewing the templates and seeking board approval.

Challenge/opportunity	Actions taken or recommendations to address the challenges
Lack of valid service provision agreements	7 of 11 WSPs are yet to receive or have expired service provision agreements (SPA). KIWASH is facilitating acquisition.
WSTF delay in call for proposals	WSTF was envisioned as a key provider of grant funding for the WSPs that are not yet credit-worthy. Due to donor changes and audits of existing projects, WSTF has not had a call since KIWASH began and reports that they will not have another call for WSP grant proposals until June 2018 at the earliest. In the past, WSTF has had annual calls for WSP proposals and awarded grants of up to KES 20 million (USD 196,920) for projects that reach unserved and underserved populations. The absence of this key donor has affected the resource mobilization plans of all KIWASH WSPs though KIWASH is engaging other players for financial leveraging.
Competing tasks by county government staff resulting in delaying implementation of KIWASH activities particularly training	Continued engagement of focal county and sub county level staff on monthly and quarterly activities.
Ongoing health care workers strike has slackened implementation of activities at MCH clinics	Working with CHVs where possible to deliver optimal services to communities where CHS systems exist
Inadequate cooperation from WRUAs delaying activities	This was occasioned by lack of direct funding to these associations by the project. KIWASH adopted an afforestation concept for watershed management that integrated livelihoods for the selected WRUAs in addition to building the capacity of their leadership.
High non-revenue water and huge operational and maintenance costs still remains a key issue for some WSPS	Alongside the ongoing efforts by WSPs to address NRW, KIWASH has supported a number of the WSPs to formulate a metering policy as a strategy to reduce NRW in their schemes.
Leveraging commercial finance for WSPs	There is evidence from the KPWF and the sanitation sub-sector investment forum workshops that there is a new appetite by commercial banks in the water sector. KIWASH needs to position itself in ensuring that banks are educated in understanding the great opportunity in the sector. KIWASH can also do this by encouraging donors like USAID to allocate guarantees through DCAs to make the sector attractive to commercial banks.
Potential partnership opportunity do exist for KIWASH to take up	In the area of WASH in the country, there are both national and international institutions whose partnerships can spur KIWASH to new heights in achieving the three major output indicators (access to water, access to sanitation, improved services). The national partners include WSTF, WASREB, and the KPWF. International partners include Waternet from Dutch Government, WASH-FIN, and donor in the WASH sector.
Delays from counties in implementing some of the agreed on activities like review of concept notes to start policy and bill development process	Senior staff in counties who are tasked with policy development are in most cases very busy with other duties including travels outside the country. This impacts negatively, the development of policies and bills and has made KIWASH not to deliver any complete policy in the last one year.
The dissolution of the board of directors for and dismissal of key management staff at SIBOWASCO during the quarter affected implementation of KIWASH activities, especially reviewing the strategic and business plans.	KIWASH is re-strategizing to prioritize upgrading of the strategic and business plans once the court case is determined and normalcy resumes in SIBOWASCO management.
Due to the collaborative nature of the project, some activities are co-financed by the county government whose budgets take time to be released therefore a delay in implementing	KIWASH is continuously engaging with and sensitizing the county governments on their roles and the need for enough resource allocation and in a timely manner towards water services development.

<b>Challenge/opportunity</b>	<b>Actions taken or recommendations to address the challenges</b>
Politics of water as a transboundary resource hindering the development of bulk water arrangement between Kakamega county and Uasin Gishu county	Further engagement with WSRA has been initiated and this should be able to unlock the current stalemate.
Rural Water Management remains a major challenge since schemes go into disrepair within months after completion.	KIWASH in partnership with WASREB is developing a Rural Water Management Framework. The process will include identifying rural water governance trends in selected counties by looking at achievements, challenges and opportunities through a joint sector wide approach (SWAp). It is anticipated that the overall gain of this framework shall strengthen policy and legislative reform to facilitate investments in the rural water management.
Information gaps at the county level on existing WASH enterprises and existing water projects	KIWASH's is working closely with county government staff and other stakeholders to develop inventories of existing WASH enterprises and targeted water projects

## II. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (QUALITATIVE IMPACT)

### OUTPUT I: MARKET BASED WASH DELIVERY MODELS SCALED UP

Sustainable improvements to clean water and sanitation services for Kenyan households can only be realized through market-led, commercially viable WASH service delivery models. During the year, activities that were conducted under this output area included provision of business development services for WASH services and products, focusing on supply and demand, business planning, marketing and customer service, and targeting WASH investments for infrastructure upgrades.

#### Capacity Development Implementation Plans

KIWASH developed a comprehensive Gap Analysis Toolkit and conducted analysis for 116 small and medium WASH enterprises to identify their existing capacity needs and inform individual enterprise Capacity Development Implementation Plans (CDIP). The gap analysis also served to establish baselines for each enterprise, determine the level of training required for each enterprise, and monitor annual performance. Out of the 116 WASH enterprises assessed, 108 enterprises were prioritized to benefit from the first phase of incubation. During the year, 107 enterprises successfully completed phase one of incubation.

The CDIP summarizes the capacity development activities and investment support needed to enable enterprises to improve their operations and expand their service to reach more beneficiaries. The Service Provider Capacity Building (SPCB) team, in close collaboration with the respective WASH enterprises, developed individual CDIPs for the 108 enterprises, which formed the basis of the capacity development support by KIWASH. Guided by the individual enterprise's priorities, the SPCB team delivered intensive classroom training followed by targeted on-the-job coaching and mentoring to enable each enterprise to internalize what they learned and translate it into practical solutions.

#### Training modules

To address the wide range of capacity gaps identified through the gap analysis exercise, KIWASH developed nine training modules, including: Water Sector Reforms and Right to Water; Know your Customer and Introduction to Marketing; Basic Business and Financial Management; Budget Preparation and Monitoring; Business Planning; Introduction to Basic Computer Skills; Gender Inclusion; Staff Management; Operations and Maintenance. An additional session on gender equality in corporate governance was also incorporated to help participants understand that an effective board requires a diversity of skills, cultures, and views to make smart decisions with lasting impact.

These modules were delivered through three sets of trainings and were followed by on-the-job coaching and mentoring. Additional specialized modules are currently under development (such as Sanitation Value Chain Strengthening and Non-Revenue Water Management) and will be offered based on the specific capacity needs of each WASH enterprise.

#### Performance progress

As a result of the knowledge gained from the training, coaching and mentoring support, the WASH enterprises have made notable progress in a number of performance parameters including increased number of customers, increased revenues, improvements in customer care and outreach, and registration as legal entities. The table below shows the number of provider staff trained during the year.

**Table 2: Number of WASH enterprise staff trained**

County	Women	Men	Total
Busia	22	66	88
Kakamega	57	76	133
Kisumu	57	82	139
Kitui	35	75	110
Makueni	22	94	116



County	Women	Men	Total
Migori	14	54	68
Nairobi	65	53	180
Nyamira	51	65	116
Siaya	16	62	78
	<b>339</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>966</b>

The coaching and mentoring support was targeted for each enterprise, based on capacity needs. Areas of support included registration as legal entities, consumer engagement, customer care, financial management, record keeping, budgeting, business planning and project operations and management, among others.

### Infrastructure support

KIWASH sent out an RFA for recoverable grants to the 108 WASH enterprises under phase one of incubation. Out of these, 45 WASH enterprises submitted concept notes for consideration and 36 were approved to prepare detailed proposals. Proposals were received from 30 enterprises for direct infrastructure investment. If successful, the proposed projects are expected to benefit up to 70,000 people with basic and improved access to WASH services.

In Nairobi, KIWASH supported Geoseismic, a WASH enterprise which operates a borehole in Kamulu, to lay a 1.1 kilometer water supply pipeline and construct two water kiosks (using converted shipping containers for speed of construction, cost savings and to provide a small kiosk in each for the sale of hygiene and other products). More than 2,000 people are now benefitting from this enterprise.

Complete details of the WSPs and enterprises receiving technical assistance and infrastructure support are summarized under the grants sub section of this report.

### Public Private Community Partnerships

KIWASH has identified Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) as an appropriate approach for professionalizing the operations of WASH enterprises and help them improve their services. Under this arrangement, public entities partner with private entities under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that sets out the roles and responsibilities of each party.

One such arrangement now exists in Kakamega, where a tripartite MOU between KIWASH, the Department of Water, Environment, and Natural Resources of Kakamega County and Acacia Exploration (private sector actor) has been drafted for the operationalization of the Shibunama Community Water Supply project. This is a Public-Private-Community Partnership (PPcP) in which Acacia Exploration will support with the infrastructure development works while KIWASH will strengthen the business operations of Shibunama Community Water Supply to help improve and expand their services. The County Government of Kakamega will support in monitoring and providing technical assistance to the water project. Once completed, the enterprise will serve approximately 10,000 people.

## OUTPUT 2: SUSTAINED ACCESS FOR FINANCING/CREDIT FOR WASH

The Government of Kenya's National Water Master Plan 2030 shows an astounding 2:3 funding gap between investment needs and budgeted funds available for 2013–2030. The essence of KIWASH's work in Output 2 is to undertake actions that will improve WSPs' ability to take on debt or equity financing with the goal to leverage KES 400 million (USD 3,938,403) in financing. This includes support in strategy alignment with County Integrated Development Plans, utility strategic and business plan development, corporate governance, gender equality mainstreaming, market assessments, and development of investment proposals for potential partners, donors, commercial banks and other philanthropic entities.

### Development/upgrade of business and strategic plans

KIWASH is working with 11 WSPs in close collaboration with the boards of directors to prioritize actions and strategies for regulatory compliance, improved financial and operational performance, and identification of high socio-economic investments that improve the likelihood of equity and debt financing.

The following table indicates the entities whose strategic plans have been developed and operationalized with KIWASH support.

**Table 3: Strategic plans completed for WSPs**

County	WSP	Number completed plans
Busia	Busia Water and Sewerage company	1
Kakamega	Kakamega Water and Sewerage Company	1
Kisumu	Kisumu Water and Sewerage Company	1
Kitui	Kitui Water and Sewerage Company	1
Makueni	Wote Water and Sewerage Company and KIMAWASCO	2
Migori	Migori Water and Sewerage Company	0
Nairobi	Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company	0
Nyamira	Gusii Water and Sewerage Company	1
Siaya	-	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

During the year, KIWASH completed the development of five WSP strategic plans and the upgrade of three. The eight strategic plans were validated by all concerned stakeholders and three (BUWASCO, KIMAWASCO and WOWASCO) launched during the year. Launch events were attended by county government officials, development partners, WSP board members and staff, commercial banks, and other stakeholders. For example, the launch event for WOWASCO and KIMAWASCO attracted more than 100 stakeholders, including the Makueni County CEC and other officials, representatives from three commercial banks and the Water Sector Trust Fund, who spoke about their interest in financing strategic infrastructure investments.

The strategic plans marked a critical milestone in KIWASH's efforts to help WSPs access debt and equity financing in order to expand access to services. In the context of devolution, this work, combined with assistance in governance, gender equality mainstreaming, WSP manuals and other related KIWASH work, is helping to guide county government integrated development plans, budgets and targets.

KIWASH's innovative approach of providing direct financial support to the highest priority investments identified in WSPs' strategic plans is an initiative that could have significant and lasting impacts on how water and sanitation investments are financed in the country, thereby supporting Kenya's Vision 2030 goal of universal access.

### Operations and financial performance

KIWASH provided training to the staff of Co-operative Bank in March 2017 on water sector financing and the USAID DCA guarantee in order to support their efforts to expand their WASH portfolio. The training provided bank staff with the context and guidelines for financing viable water utilities which are county-owned yet privately managed.

As a result of the training, the Co-operative Bank disbursed new loans to expand services and increase the efficiencies of EWASCO and KIOWASCO. Applications from additional WSPs are currently under consideration by the bank.

**Table 4: Loans Disbursement**

WSP	Loan Value (in USD)	Number of household connections
EWASCO (Embu)	4,430,704	3,000
KIOWASCO (Kisumu)	945,217	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,375,921</b>	<b>5,000</b>

Co-operative Bank has also issued a loan offer letter to NYEWASCO (Nyeri) for KES 194 million (USD 1,910,126) for a water infrastructure project.

## **Non-revenue water reduction**

As a follow up to the non-revenue water (NRW) reduction training for WSPs in Kitui and Makueni counties during Quarter I, KIWASH continued to provide technical support to ensure sustenance of the gains realized. During the last quarter, Kibwezi-Makindu WSP added 234 new connections thereby increasing water access to 1,170 people. To reduce fraud, the WSP replaced 71 faulty consumer meters and installed 50 tamper-proof seals for bulk water meter.

Other initiatives to reduce NRW and boost production for various WSPs and WASH enterprises commenced with procurement processes for hybrid solar pumping systems, laying of HDPE pipes, construction of water kiosks and individual metering pumps, among others.

## **Investment strategies to substantially expand coverage**

Having completed most of the WSP strategic plans, KIWASH embarked on investment proposal development for commercial and county government financing of the priority projects. The proposals selected were derived from the strategic planning process and the vision to achieve universal access. Equity investment proposals for both KIMAWASCO and WOWASCO are currently underway for submission to Makueni County Government while preparations with KAKWASCO are ongoing.

KIWASH received an investment proposal from NCWSC for two water infrastructure projects under the recoverable grants program. The NCWSC Finance Committee and Board of Directors approved the investment proposal and board resolution and issues related to compliance of procurement procedures and processes between NCWSC and KIWASH are currently being worked out.

KIWASH also supported the NCWSC Sewerage Investment Forum with the aim of leveraging KES 10 billion (USD 98.5 million) for 40 sewerage projects. Private sector investors, including 10 local commercial banks, African Development Bank, World Bank and others, attended the forum. Three projects highlighted as priorities include the Zimmerman & Roysambu Project, Kawangware B project, Matopeni project.

## **Community outreach and education strategies**

KIWASH continued to support NCWSC to implement community outreach and education in Nairobi informal settlement areas. The project aims to install 1,200 water ATMs which supply affordable and reliable water to 27,250 residents within the informal settlements. This approach helps to eliminate water cartels and ensures 24-hour water supply (currently limited to 12 hours because attendants control them). This project directly contributed to increased number of people with access to affordable and safe drinking water quality with intermediate results achieved in developing integrated water and hygiene products. Other benefits included reduction of non-revenue water, improved revenue collection and efficiency, operations efficiency, and increased hours of supply, which overall contribute to the upgraded performance of NCWSC.

To further this initiative, KIWASH facilitated a learning exchange visit by NCWSC to the Kampala water utility in Uganda to learn how to improve and strengthen the management of the PPD project. The location was selected because it has been managing public prepaid systems for more than four years. As an outcome of the visit, a manual was formulated by KIWASH to guide NCWSC staff on the management of the prepaid water dispensers.

## **OUTPUT 3: ACCESS TO INTEGRATED WASH AND NUTRITION SERVICES IMPROVED**

Approximately one-third of child deaths annually are due to under nutrition. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 50 percent of malnutrition is associated with recurrent bouts of diarrhea, frequently caused by unsafe water, insufficient sanitation and inadequate hygiene. There is growing evidence that environmental enteropathy, an intestinal disease caused by chronic exposure to fecal bacteria, contributes to stunting by diverting energy toward fighting infection and away from growth. Safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, and proper hygiene can prevent under nutrition and stunting in children by inhibiting environmental enteropathy and diarrheal disease, and reduce child deaths.

## Training materials and job aids to integrate EWA and ENA messaging

KIWASH updated various protocols and guidelines for key mainline health services in order to integrate WASH counseling and messaging as standard protocols and procedures for NACS, ORT, and antenatal care services. Targeted job aids were developed/updated to reinforce training efforts based on best practices employed by most health facilities. KIWASH also supported the development, production and distribution of outreach materials such as posters and brochures with key WASH and nutrition messages.

The project was instrumental in building the capacity of a critical mass of health and agriculture service providers to steer communications around the desired social and behavioral changes that lead to practical actions on WASH and nutrition, with the goal of improving health and nutrition outcomes.

## Community outreach and behavior change messaging

The capacity of frontline service providers including community health extension workers (CHEWs), community volunteers (CHVs) and lead farmers was enhanced on the theoretical and practical demonstration of Essential WASH (EWA) and Nutrition Actions (ENA). The table below indicate the pool of CHVs trained during the year who are currently promoting EWAs and ENAs at the community level.

**Table 5: Community Health Volunteers trained in Year 2**

County	Women	Men	Total
Busia	10	8	18
Kakamega	38	20	58
Kisumu	44	10	54
Kitui	47	10	57
Makueni	40	18	58
Migori	17	5	22
Nairobi	31	25	56
Nyamira	34	24	58
Siaya	42	19	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>442</b>

Working through community health structures and local farmer groups and in close coordination with county health and agriculture departments, KIWASH's CHVs conducted health trainings and demonstrations at facility and community platforms, as well as household consultations, to reach caregivers and schoolchildren with key messages on WASH and nutrition.

Practical actions promoted at household level include constructing handwashing facilities (tippy tap) to support sustained handwashing with water and soap at five critical times, construction of toilet facilities for the hygienic disposal of feces, household treatment of drinking water, fostering the routine practice of drinking treated water only, and food safety and hygiene.

Primary health care workers also continued to promote essential nutrition actions including exclusive breastfeeding for children between 0-6 months, timely and appropriate complementary feeding from seven to 23 months, implementation of kitchen gardening technologies at the household level to secure dietary diversity for women of reproductive age, and dietary recommendations for sick children.

In addition to working through community forums such as community dialogue meetings and action days, KIWASH organized mass outreach education events on important dates to disseminate the messages to a wider audience within the counties. Some of the events that the project facilitated in the year include the biannual Malezi Bora, World Breastfeeding Week, The World Toilet Day and World Handwashing Day. KIWASH also assisted mass education efforts during the cholera epidemic in early 2017.

## Integration of WASH, MCH, and nutrition services

Key mainline health services offer unique opportunities for integrating WASH and nutrition interventions in order to deliver optimal impact. These include:

**Nutrition assessment, counseling and support (NACS)** services for pregnant, post-natal, and lactating women to optimally impact child development within the 1,000-day window, and enhance prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission.

**Oral Rehydration Corners (ORT) in health clinics** – KIWASH continued to strengthen the quality of service delivery by establishing ORT corners in over 10 health facilities, as shown in table below. The corners were equipped with ORT equipment, public handwashing facilities and safe drinking water points. Health care staff were trained on ORT policy guidelines and modalities of integrating EWA and ENA messaging and reporting in order to extend these services to caregivers seeking maternal and child health support.

**Table 6: ORT corners installed and equipped**

	County	Health Facilities
1	Busia	1
2	Kakamega	1
3	Kisumu	1
4	Kitui	1
5	Makueni	1
6	Migori	1
7	Nairobi	2
8	Nyamira	1
9	Siaya	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

**Safe water and hygiene kit distribution** – Distribution of these kits acts as an incentive for participation in antenatal care services and promotion of WASH and nutrition behaviors. The hygiene kits are comprised of a 20-liter water storage container, 17-liter drinking water bucket /dispenser, a bar of soap and a bottle of water guard. KIWASH distributed kits to 3,000 mothers/caregivers during the year.

**Table 7: Hygiene kits distribution to caregivers**

	County	Number of caregivers
1	Busia	300
2	Kakamega	300
3	Kisumu	500
4	Kitui	300
5	Makueni	300
6	Migori	300
7	Nairobi	400
8	Nyamira	300
9	Siaya	300
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>

## Scale up sanitation, sanitation marketing, and hygiene promotion

### Sanitation demand creation through CLTS

During the reporting year, the project supported the implementation of CLTS in seven counties, jointly with the Ministry of Health through the public health departments in the respective counties. A total of 280 villages were triggered, of which 229 were verified as open defecation free (ODF) with a community monitoring plan in place.

CHVs, local administration and CLTS committee members were among the key stakeholders involved in the implementation process. KIWASH staff and public health officers provided technical support to the community structures to enhance sustainability and ownership of the process.

The progress in CLTS has resulted in 21,285 people with new access to basic sanitation to date. The project is on track on meeting the target of number of communities verified as ODF while more effort is required to ensure increase the number of people accessing sanitation.

KIWASH through Exp Social marketing developed an integrated WASH SBCC strategy to guide the design of its campaign across four county clusters. The strategy was developed based on information gathered in target audience immersions conducted by Exp as well as the findings from KIWASH’s original baseline study. The SBCC campaign has now been rolled out in the four clusters to promote behavior change in nutrition, sanitation, hygiene and water safety. Particular areas of focus include handwashing, maintaining hygiene in nutrition, toilet use and maintenance, and hygiene in handling of baby nappies.

KIWASH conducted a market assessment to ascertain the sanitation and hygiene supplies and services available in the nine counties. The survey included an assessment of sanitation enterprises, their attributes, sanitation products/facilities in the market, and entrepreneurial enabling environment for sanitation products and facilities including financing.

One of the major findings is that sanitation and hygiene products are generally available in local hardware stores but most communities outside of urban centers are not aware of their services and the prices charged for various products. This information forms the basis of KIWASH’s sanitation marketing efforts which will result in expanded benefits of sanitation services to target communities.

## **OUTPUT 4: INCREASED PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF NUTRIENT DENSE FOOD**

According to the 2014 demographic health survey, only 21 percent of Kenyan children under the age of two consume a minimum acceptable diet. A key opportunity for increasing dietary diversity and quality at the household level is increasing household production. KIWASH rural families living below the poverty line have many specific challenges – limited land, insecure food access, limited capital, constrained time and energy, and irregular access to water – that require customized and innovative solutions. Our approach to increasing production and consumption of nutrient-dense and diverse foods responds to these household demands, which will, in turn, spur demand for improved sources and systems for water for productive purposes, including multiple use systems (MUS).

### **Promotion of water technologies to increase agricultural production**

One of the greatest limitations to household production of nutritious foods is access to water. With affordable investments in appropriate technology such as drip kits, hydroponics, rainwater harvesting, and roof catchment technologies households can produce nutritious foods for consumption and sale, thus increasing their income, nutritional status, and overall security.

KIWASH showcased various irrigation technologies to promote local production of nutritious foods by establishing demonstration sites at 13 health institutions and 39 farmer groups (see table below). The demonstration sites at health facilities are managed by CHVs or by the community units attached to the hospitals or support groups, while at the farmer group level they are set up on lead farmers’ plots and managed collectively by group members. These establishments help to support linkages between individual farmers with the suppliers of solar pumps and other irrigation accessories in order to increase access to water for agriculture production.

Three irrigation suppliers were engaged to provide materials and equipment for promoting irrigation technologies in the various counties. HortiPro Ltd is undertaking the installation of 120 one-acre farms in Kitui and Makueni counties. G-North and Son Ltd has established 13 demonstration sites at health facilities in eight counties and 22 demonstration sites at farmer groups in Nyamira, Migori, Kitui and Makueni counties. Green Zone Agencies Ltd has established 17 demonstration sites for farmer groups in Busia, Kakamega, Kisumu and Siaya counties.

**Table 8: Number of demonstration sites to promote technology adoption**

<b>County</b>	<b>Health facilities</b>	<b>Farmer group level</b>	<b>Total</b>
Busia	1	4	5
Kakamega	2	5	7
Kisumu	1	3	4

Kitui	2	5	7
Makueni	3	6	9
Migori	2	6	8
Nairobi	0	0	0
Nyamira	1	5	6
Siaya	1	5	6
	<b>13</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>

Additional technologies and management practices that have showcased in the demonstration sites include Shade net technologies drip irrigation systems, sprinkler irrigation systems, multi-story vertical bag gardens, Recycled tire container gardens, moist and raised bed technology, Keyhole gardens, Zai pits, solar powered pumps for lifting irrigation water, Rainwater harvesting technologies using lined farm ponds.

KIWASH has also collaborated with various agribusiness companies through a recoverable grant program to enable farmers sell and market their produce in various counties. The companies include Safe Produce Solutions Ltd, the Anglican Development Service, Carolina Fresh and Kilimo Biashara for Kakamega & Busia, Migori & Nyamira, and Kisumu & Siaya counties, respectively.

### **Nutrition messaging to promote preparation and consumption of nutrient-dense and diverse foods**

While increasing production is crucial, increasing consumption is essential to reap nutrition benefits. Activities under Output 4 are therefore designed to complement the behavior change efforts described in Output 3.

KIWASH designed behavior change communication materials that were developed to promote preparation and consumption of nutritious foods. KIWASH reached 59,220 people with nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive messaging geared to securing and sustaining optimal nutrition status of children below 23 months and women of reproductive age.

KIWASH continued to use information on farmers' groups supported by the USAID KAVES and AVCD projects. These groups were targeted to establish farm demonstration sites for the production of nutrient dense foods through the adoption of various small-scale irrigation and kitchen garden technologies in various communities. In some areas without water sources, rainwater-harvesting technologies were promoted such as lined on-farm ponds. Water lifting technologies using solar pumps were also promoted for the abstraction of the water for agriculture development.

**Table 9: Beneficiaries producing and consuming nutrient-dense and diverse foods in Year 2**

	County	Women	Men	Total
1	Busia	2,367	2,278	4,645
2	Kakamega	3,858	3,562	7,420
3	Kisumu	4,443	4,137	8,580
4	Kitui	4,317	4,053	8,370
5	Makueni	4,506	4,314	8,820
6	Migori	4,952	4,538	9,490
7	Nairobi	44	46	90
8	Nyamira	2,596	2,399	4,995
9	Siaya	3,619	3,191	6,810
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30,701</b>	<b>28,519</b>	<b>59,220</b>

### **Training on Good Agricultural Practices**

During the year, KIWASH supported adoption of good agricultural practices by mobilizing farmers into groups, undertaking demonstrations on the establishment of kitchen garden technologies, identifying lead farmers to assist group members with the establishment of the various technologies, assisting farmers with inputs such as the multi-storey garden bags, seeds and/or seedlings for establishment of vertical gardens, and linking farmers with ward agricultural officers.

Individual farmers were trained on establishment of kitchen gardening technologies in sessions facilitated jointly with county staff from the departments of agriculture and irrigation in the nine counties. As a result, 5,115 households and farms have adopted improved technologies in Year 2.

**Table 10: Households and farms that have adopted improved technologies**

	County	Q1&2	Q3	Q4	Total
1	Busia	116	356	466	938
2	Kakamega	206	750	540	1,496
3	Kisumu	130	652	941	1,723
4	Kitui	113	788	785	1,686
5	Makueni	83	988	708	1,779
6	Migori	106	818	988	1,912
7	Nairobi	-	-	-	
8	Nyamira	84	944	19	1,047
9	Siaya	82	653	668	1,403
	<b>Total</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>5,949</b>	<b>5,115</b>	<b>11,732</b>

## OUTPUT 5: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY OF WASH SERVICES INCREASED

KIWASH focuses on working with the Water Resource Management Authority (WRMA) at the national level and Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) at the sub-catchment level to design strategies for securing water supply of adequate quality to meet the growing demand in Kenya. Most WRUAs have limited technical and organizational capacity to manage the complex challenges facing their watersheds, while in other cases some sub-catchments do not have a legally established WRUA in place. KIWASH focused on building the capacity of county governments and institutions such as WRUAs to incorporate climate change, gender, and water safety in their planning in order to expand source water protection and improve sanitation. Over the last two years, KIWASH has developed strategies that have addressed many of these growing challenges, as outlined below.

### Expanded water source quality protection

KIWASH worked in partnership with 13 WRUAs, WRMA and county governments to carry out water source protection through capacity building, organizational development initiatives, and the construction and conservation of springs. WRUAs were supported to increase their functional coverage by increasing the percentage of the geographical area they service through spring protection, environmental sensitization and conservation activities.

### Spring protection

During Year 2, KIWASH protected 60 springs that enabled 49,046 beneficiaries to gain access to basic drinking water. This has directly improved the quality of spring water sources that were previously faced with environmental challenges ranging from encroachment by farmers, sedimentation, pollution from fecal contamination and domestic washing, and frequent planting eucalyptus trees near springs. The table below shows the distribution of springs protected in the counties.

**Table 11: Number of springs protected and beneficiaries**

	County	Number of springs	Number of beneficiaries
1	Busia	12	12,600
2	Kakamega	18	11,560
3	Kisumu	4	4,514
4	Kitui	-	-
5	Makueni	-	-
6	Migori	8	7,245
7	Nairobi	-	-



	County	Number of springs	Number of beneficiaries
8	Nyamira	11	6,605
9	Siaya	7	6,623
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>49,046</b>

These springs were protected by installation of a spring tapping, a spring box and an adequate drainage system. In addition, wash bays and cattle watering troughs were constructed for selected springs based on specific needs.

### Functional coverage increase and membership drive

By supporting the 13 WRUAs to protect 60 springs, KIWASH helped expand the presence of these associations in areas within their delineated sub catchments where they previously did not have any form of activities. As a result, WRUA functional coverage increased to 307.5 km<sup>2</sup> by the end of Year 2, representing an increase of 41.7 percent above baseline. Critically, 843 members of the communities around the 60 springs registered as volunteer members of the WRUAs making commitments to carry out a wide range of activities that contribute to better watershed management.

Water resource conservation measures put in place in the spring buffer areas include establishment of grass cover on fenced areas of the spring, afforestation, removal of nearby eucalyptus trees, soil erosion control, and sensitization of farmers close to spring on the importance of establishing riparian buffers. By the end of Year 2, a total of 14,400 tree seedlings were planted around these springs.

### Integrated fecal sludge management with sanitation services

KIWASH developed a comprehensive inventory of fecal sludge management (FSM) service providers across the nine counties. They include the 11 WSPs, private entrepreneurs providing mechanized exhaustion services, manual pit emptiers, development organizations intervening across the sanitation value chain, CBOs, and county governments.

Some innovative FSM models identified include the bio-center model in Nairobi and Kisumu; Ecosan model in Kakamega; bio-domes in Migori; the Urine Diversion Dry Technologies (UDDTs) in Nyamira; and WSTF's Decentralized Treatment Facility (DTF) model in Kitui and Makueni. Discussions are ongoing with the key partners such as Umande Trust, Water Services Trust Fund and the 11 WSPs on modalities of adopting and scaling up some of these models.

On policy issues, KIWASH has been working with the departments of public health and sanitation and WSPs in each of the nine counties to identify the legal and policy challenges impeding the operations and investments of private entrepreneurs in FSM. Based on these findings, KIWASH is providing recommendations to county departments on policy changes that can facilitate the safe emptying and disposal of fecal sludge. Kisumu, for instance, is beginning to appreciate the important role played by manual pit emptiers and other private sector actors in the sanitation value chain.

KIWASH has also made submissions to the respective county governments on the need to integrate safe management of fecal sludge in their respective County Environmental Bills currently under development. This will help improve the policy environment for managing fecal sludge. In addition, KIWASH is working with manual pit emptiers to formalize their businesses and provide training to refine and scale-up their working models and operations.

### Climate change resiliency in drinking water source planning, development and design of systems/services

An important pillar of KIWASH is building the capacity of water sector institutions to better address climate change risks associated with water resources. These institutions include county governments, WSPs, WRUAs, WSBs and WRA.

KIWASH contracted a local consultant to develop two water security training modules for the WRUAs and policy institutions. To date, six WRUAs have been trained in the modules, namely Lower Asao (Kisumu), Lusumu (Kakamega), Korondo Nyasare (Migori), Malakisi (Busia), Kisama (Siaya), and Upper

Gucha (Nyamira). Based on the annual capacity assessments conducted at the end of Year 2, these six institutions indicate a demonstrated increased capacity to address climate change risks associated with water resources in the key thematic areas of governance, information, data collection and analysis, and activities implementation.

KIWASH contracted the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) to downscale climate data and runoff projections. The modelling products will be used for institutional capacity development for medium-term and long term watershed management and infrastructure planning.

## **OUTPUT 6: WASH SERVICES AND WATER RESOURCES INSTITUTIONS STRENGTHENED AND APPROPRIATELY GOVERNED**

In the 2010 Constitution, many WASH functions of government devolved to the counties. Among these are the responsibilities for water and sanitation service provision. Devolution is an ongoing process, roles and responsibilities are still being clarified. With greater responsibility for service delivery come greater needs for capacity development of county governments in water and sanitation management. KIWASH supported water sector institutions and county governments to improve institutional governance, develop and implement innovative private sector partnerships, effectively allocate budgetary resources, and refine funding streams.

During the year, KIWASH continued to collaborate with various sector stakeholders and provide technical assistance to support institutional strengthening of community water projects, facilitate discussions on county level water and sanitation policies, and support coordination and sector learning. Some of the notable achievements are detailed below.

### **Local governance and management**

**Strategic Plan Review for WSPs** – KIWASH provided technical assistance and guidance to develop and review the strategic plans for MIWASCO, KIWASCO, BUSWASCO, KACWASCO, KIWASCO, GWASCO, NCWSC and WOWASCO. All eight of these five-year strategic plans were finalized and launched during the year. The inclusive process led to analysis and documentation of issues that optimize the strengths and opportunities and identify threats that WSPs face in their operations. The reviewed strategic plans provide an opportunity for KIWASH to prioritize and intervene tactically over the next three years in order to achieve its objective of improving and expanding access to WASH services through county WSPs.

**Capacity Assessment Performance (CAP) tool implemented** – KIWASH administered the CAP tool to collect baseline data and information that would define the capacity building gaps and priorities for all 11 WSPs. The data collected formed the basis for designing relevant capacity building strategies and serve as a baseline for monitoring and evaluation of utilities' progress.

**Governance and learning strengthened** – KIWASH continued to strengthen local governance and management of WSPs and WASH enterprise through sector-wide coordination to improve the knowledge and engagement of key stakeholders. The institutions and activities that were supported include:

- Eight partner utilities on developing strategic plans
- Kakamega county government on water infrastructure inspection and project proposal development
- Siaya WASH Network on activities planning
- Nyamira WASH Forum on various consultative meetings
- Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company on investment forum planning and implementation
- Water Resource Users Associations on the formation of spring management committees

KIWASH also supported establishment of a Water Action Group (WAG) in readiness for the development of the public-private community partnership (PPCP) agreement in Kakamega county. WAGs are instrumental in ensuring that the linkage between WSPs and the consumers is of mutual benefit and service delivery is improved.

**Leveraging financing to the WASH sector** – KIWASH supported NCWSC in holding their first ever Sanitation Sub-sector Investment Forum on July 6 which was co-organized with WASH-FIN and attended by the International Water Council Board of Governors, commercial banks, development partners such as the African Development Bank (AfDB), The World Bank (WB), and the Kenya Pooled Water Fund (KPF). NCWSC has developed a proposal of KES 3-4 billion for loan financing through AfDB that is currently under review. KIWASH in collaboration with WSTF, the WB and other partners will continue to offer technical support to the local commercial banks to improve their understanding of the sector and help in reducing lending risk through loan guarantees such as the Development Credit Authority (DCA).

KIWASH also collaborated with Dow Chemicals, which is actively increasing its promotion of water treatment technologies in Kenya. The Dow Foundation is supporting the Dow Water and Process Solutions (DW&PS) team in an initiative to offer solutions to the challenge of high fluoride content in certain water sources. The aim is to place small-scale mobile treatment units at sites where communities are adversely impacted by high fluoride content in the water.

KIWASH was successful in securing technical and financial support from Dow for two target water schemes: Little Sisters of St. Francis in Kasarani, which will see 7m<sup>3</sup> of water treated per hour to serve a hospital, schools and the neighboring community; and Geoseismic, a private WASH enterprise operating a borehole that will treat 2.5m<sup>3</sup> of water per hour to serve more than 3,000 households. For both projects, Dow Chemicals shall invest USD 160,000 (115,000 for Little Sisters' project and 45,000 for Geoseismic) to install treatment rigs and support monitoring, evaluation, and capacity-building activities.

### **Promote public-private community partnerships to sustainably deliver water services**

Some highlights include:

County governments have embarked on extensive development of rural water supply sources through the establishment of boreholes and earth dams, yet with limited investment in distribution networks. KIWASH is working with the county governments to initiate viable opportunities for extending access to water via the Public Private Community Partnerships (PPCP) model. This effort aims to support community management to practice commercial principles in the management of the water schemes to ensure sustainability and opportunities for expansion of services. KIWASH is therefore providing USD 509,800 in direct assistance to 14 schemes to extend the distribution network and connections, construct water storage facilities and water kiosks, and equip boreholes with cost-effect solar pumps. KIWASH will roll out PPCP trainings with county government staff to ensure proper regulation and management of the projects and support communities in contracting and oversight.

Through KIWASH's technical assistance, a tripartite MOU between KIWASH, MWENR and Acacia Exploration (private sector actor) for the operationalization of the Shibunam Community Water Supply project (serving 10,000 people) was developed. Acacia Exploration has already begun work on installing a new solar pump and other hardware while KIWASH supports business development services and the county government provides monitoring and supervision.

KIWASH, in collaboration with Maji Milele, identified 15 projects in Siaya, Kisumu, Nairobi and Busia counties for support in providing sustainable technologies for water services delivery. Maji Milele is a social enterprise implementing a sustainable Build Operate and Transfer model. Maji Milele has successfully used pre-paid meters for both household connections and water kiosks leading to increased revenue collection and improved management. It also secured USD 300,000 in grants to support direct investment for selected water schemes in Siaya county.

KIWASH initiated discussions with NCWSC on possible partnership opportunities for a Water Operator Partnership (WOP) program. An association of Waternet and Water utilities in the Netherlands referred to as WaterWorX plans to implement a WOP program with NCWSC.

The project, in close collaboration with the utility donor relations team, identified Public Private Partnerships (PPP) as a priority strategic objective for NCWSC. A draft scope of work for the development of a PPP policy is currently under development by KIWASH and will be completed in the coming quarter.

## **OUTPUT 7 – TARGETED POLICY REFORMS ADVANCED WHICH STIMULATE AND SUPPORT ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS**

Kenyan water and sanitation institutions are operating in an environment of transition. While there is a strong policy framework in place for WASH services and water resources management, there are still many unknowns relating to devolution and how national policies may need to be updated and improved. County governments are in the midst of developing their own water and sanitation policies and plans to locally govern, manage, and provide services. The following activities were realized during the reporting year under output 7.

### **WASH sector transition to devolution**

KIWASH worked with county governments and sector stakeholders to analyze, recommend, and support adoption of key Kenyan policy reforms that remove constraints to business entry and operations along the entire WASH value chain, and enable an increased, sustainable, and well-governed role of WASH businesses. Some of the achievements realized during the second year include:

- Conducted a sensitization workshop for 53 WSP staff and boards of directors (NCWSC and KIWASCO) focusing on the implications of the Water Act 2016 in service delivery.
- Facilitated meetings with the Nairobi City County (NCC) Director of Environment, Water and Energy to discuss a proposed Sewer Revolving Fund Policy. The fund is aimed at leveraging the limited resources available for sewerage infrastructural development in Nairobi. KIWASH developed a statement of work (SOW) which will be finalized Year 3.
- Supported formation of a technical working group to formulate rules and regulations to operationalize the Busia Water Act of 2015. The group developed a zero draft of the document directed towards targeted policy reforms that will stimulate and support improved WASH access.

### **WASH sector policy reforms**

- Facilitated six workshops in Busia, Kakamega, Kisumu, Kitui Nyamira and Siaya to review and draft County Water Bills where stakeholders discussed contentious issues such as the role of the utility, the department of water, management of rural water supplies, enforcement measures for managing vandalism of WSP assets, and financing of the water sector.
- Facilitated a meeting with WASREB to start the process of developing a rural water management framework. KIWASH also invited other like-minded stakeholders such as the Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF) and Council of Governors. The overarching aim of developing this framework is to contribute to improving rural water service provision in Kenya that will guarantee water security for rural areas. Specifically, the framework seeks to strengthen policy and legislative reform to facilitate investments in rural water services and to identify rural water governance trends in selected counties.
- Provided technical assistance for the development of the Kitui County Metering Policy, which aims to provide WSPs with guidance on reducing non-revenue water, standardizing the quality of meters, and increasing the number of customers that access water through metered connections.
- Facilitated meetings with NCWSC on the development of a Public Private Partnership (PPP) Policy. The policy will enable the utility enter into PPP contracts such as concessions that will support development of infrastructure and increase provision of water and sanitation services. A scope of work for technical support is currently under development.
- Provided technical assistance in the development and completion of manuals in human resources, meter reading, sewerage operations, finance, accounting and procurement for the 11 WSPs across the nine counties.

## GRANTS

In year two, KIWASH started implementing in-kind grants with repayment or “recoverable grants” which is an innovative mechanism that facilitates soft loan capital to private sector partners (such as WSPs, SMEs, and smallholder farmers through agribusinesses who have contracted them) to support implementation of new business strategies that grow operations and increase their effective delivery of WASH and irrigation services. In-kind grants with repayment follow the same standard provisions as normal in-kind grants, with the only difference being that KIWASH and the grantee will agree upon a repayment schedule based on the grantee’s ability to repay for assets acquired under the grant. In the event that a grantee is unable to repay KIWASH per the agreed repayment schedule, KIWASH will consider restructuring the repayment schedule in order to recover all funds pending with the grantee. Any amounts not fully repaid by grantees will effectively become the final grant amounts.

A grantee’s inability to repay KIWASH would likely negatively affect its potential for accessing additional grant funding from the project. This mechanism will allow small and medium size businesses, WSPs and smallholder farmers to access goods and services which are normally out of their reach due to a lack of funds or access to affordable finance that can serve to improve their operations and grow their businesses. All goods and services under these grants will be procured and delivered to recipients directly by KIWASH. These grants, in effect, serve as interest free loans which allow grantees to access capital and build up their credit histories while participating in an ongoing intervention program with KIWASH. Only assets that increase productivity and operational capacity are eligible for purchase under this program – operational costs (such as salary, rent or trainings) are not eligible.

### Water Service Providers

On a rolling basis, KIWASH reviewed proposals that were received from our September 2016 Annual Program Statement which was sent to all water service providers in the nine KIWASH counties. KIWASH considered WSPs with proposals to either increase revenues by expanding infrastructure and services, or reduce non-revenue water through installation of household meter connections, resuscitation of dormant connections, installation of master meters that increase billing accuracy, and replacement of energy consuming systems with energy efficient systems for maximum cash savings. All the proposed activities will increase water coverage through new connections to both rural and urban locations.

**Table 12: WSP grant proposals**

WSP	Project purpose	Estimated Beneficiaries	Estimated Cost (USD)	Status
Nyahera Water supply- KIWASCO, Kisumu	Increase production capacity from 350m <sup>3</sup> per day to 1,000m <sup>3</sup> through reconstruction of spring boxes; increase network coverage by 2.5km	5,000	100,266	Awaiting the final designs by the consultant firm. Approved by USAID
Nyakach Water supply- KIWASCO, Kisumu	Rehabilitate the water inlet chamber, extend pipeline and distribution lines by 3km, construct 3 new kiosks	8,750	100,992	Awaiting the final designs by the consultant firm. Approved by USAID
Nairobi City Water & Sewerage Company Githurai 44	Complete removal of the poorly installed and non-functional water network and replace it with a new and better-controlled water reticulation network	5,629	200,000	Designs completed. Approved by USAID

Nairobi City Water & Sewerage Company Kahawa West	Complete removal of the poorly installed and non-functional water network and replace it with a new and better-controlled water reticulation network	18,570	200,000	Designs completed. Approved by USAID
KACWASCO Kakamega	Install a gravity pipeline extension, elevated steel water tank of 150m <sup>3</sup> capacity, and meters	12,000	116,276	Awaiting the final designs by the consultant firm
KITWASCO Kitui	Replacement of 42 air valves and 756 consumer meters, installation of 71 master meters and 31 sluice valves	14,250	100,222	Proposal submitted and clarifications sought from the WSP

## Agribusiness

KIWASH signed its first recoverable grant with Safe Produce in February of 2017. The agribusiness operating in Kitui and Makueni has signed 120 contracts with smallholder farmers who will benefit from the recoverable grant. Installation of irrigation kits has been completed for 55 smallholder farmers to date who are now applying the improved irrigation technologies. Farmers were grouped in clusters have started planting their onion crops. The first harvest is expected to be in late October 2017.

In January, KIWASH released an RFA for agribusinesses in Western Kenya who were interested in promoting irrigation technologies to contracted smallholder farmers. Three agribusiness partners were selected based on their:

- experience working with USAID- KAVES farmers
- experience in provision of credit to farmers in form of farm inputs or equipment
- arrangements for purchasing produce or facilitating markets for the farmers

**Table 13: Agribusinesses grants**

Agribusiness	Geographical area of operation	Estimated beneficiaries	Estimated cost (USD)	Status
Safe Produce	Kitui and Makueni	120	197,265	Approved by USAID. Work underway
Carolina Fresh Produce Limited	Migori	90	152,420	Negotiation Memo submitted to USAID for approval
Kilimo Biashara Promoters Limited	Kisumu & Siaya	62	106,914	Negotiation Memo submitted to USAID for approval
ADS Western	Kakamega & Busia	85	96,850	Negotiation Memo submitted to USAID for approval
<b>Total</b>		<b>357</b>	<b>553,449</b>	

## WASH Enterprises

KIWASH issued a call for concept notes to small WASH enterprises, who were already receiving KIWASH support and want to scale up their existing models of water service delivery and low-cost sanitation products or introduce new products with high potential for growth within target areas. In May, 45 concept notes were received and 36 were shortlisted to submit full proposals. By the end of July, 30 proposals were received and the grants committee recommended 25 as eligible for recoverable grants. The proposals are currently undergoing a final review by the infrastructure team and will be submitted to USAID for approval in the first two quarters of Year 3.

### III. ACTIVITY PROGRESS (QUANTITATIVE IMPACT)

**TABLE I: PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES**

<p align="center"><b>Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Cross-cutting IND 1 (HL 8.1-1):</b></p> <p align="center"><b>TASKS: Expand source water quality protection and Assist WSPs to improve operations and financial performance</b></p> <p align="center"><b>ACTIVITY 1: Assist WSP boards of directors and corporate management teams to understand and apply good governance practices that guide the company to improved operational and financial performance and establish clear indicators of success.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>ACTIVITY 2: Roll out WRUA support activities and, in conjunction with the relevant WRMA offices, assist WRUAs to increase functional coverage.</b></p>						
UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: County, Gender, activity type					
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	W	M	Sub-total
Busia		Protection of Iyabo spring in the Okonzo WRUA	July-Sept 2017	221	211	432
		Protection of Ogwaro spring in the Okonzo WRUA	July-Sept 2017	54	52	106
		Campaign and outreach services leading to 35 new household connections through Budwongi, Malanga Maira, Mayenje, Nasewa, Ogallo and Wakhungu siwongo Water Enterprises	July-Sept 2017	90	85	175
		Protection of Wanguba spring in the Okonzo WRUA	July-Sept 2017	205	195	400
		Protection of Juma Orieyo spring in the Okonzo WRUA	July-Sept 2017	245	233	478
		Protection of Osieba A spring in the Okonzo WRUA	July-Sept 2017	120	114	234
		Protection of Omlongoti spring in the Malakisi WRUA	July-Sept 2017	45	43	88
		Protection of Solomon spring in the Malakisi WRUA	July-Sept 2017	243	231	474
		Protection of Lukolis Osia spring in the Malakisi WRUA	July-Sept 2017	757	721	1,478
		Protection of Ohanya Osia spring in the Ikonzo WRUA	July-Sept 2017	99	94	193
		Protection of Obwolo Osia spring in the Ikonzo WRUA	July-Sept 2017	479	456	935
Kakamega		Provision of new water connection services to 2,237 households through KACWASCO	July-Sept 2017	5,728	5,455	11,183
		Protection of Mulari spring in the Isiukhu WRUA	July-Sept 2017	2	2	4
		Protection of Shirula spring in the Isiukhu WRUA	July-Sept 2017	358	341	699

**Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance.**

**Cross-cutting IND 1 (HL 8.1-1):**

**TASKS: Expand source water quality protection and Assist WSPs to improve operations and financial performance**

**ACTIVITY 1: Assist WSP boards of directors and corporate management teams to understand and apply good governance practices that guide the company to improved operational and financial performance and establish clear indicators of success.**

**ACTIVITY 2: Roll out WRUA support activities and, in conjunction with the relevant WRMA offices, assist WRUAs to increase functional coverage.**

	Protection of Mukhenge spring in the Lusumu WRUA	July-Sept 2017	29	27	56
	Campaign and outreach services leading to 130 new household connections through Mukongolo Community Water Project, Shibuname Community Water Project-Isulu, East Wanga Community Water Project, Bukura Ekapuonje Community Water Project, Lubao Community Water Project and Kambiri Community Water Project.	July-Sept 2017	333	317	650
	Protection of Zackayo spring in the Lusumu WRUA	July-Sept 2017	11	11	22
	Protection of Mutanda spring in the Lusumu WRUA	July-Sept 2017	8	7	15
	Protection of Kasiti spring in the Lusumu WRUA	July-Sept 2017	8	7	15
	Protection of Wesusa spring in the Lusumu WRUA	July-Sept 2017	34	33	67
	Protection of Abuyeka spring in the Lusumu WRUA	July-Sept 2017	286	272	558
	Protection of Simon Akala spring in the Lusumu WRUA	July-Sept 2017	191	182	373
	Protection of Shikotani spring in the Lusumu WRUA	July-Sept 2017	235	223	458
	Protection of Kutama spring in the Isiukhu WRUA	July-Sept 2017	200	191	391
	Protection of Lumbasi spring in the Isiukhu WRUA	July-Sept 2017	336	320	656
	Protection of Siminyu spring in the WRUA Isiukhu	July-Sept 2017	267	254	521
	Protection of Adongo spring in the Isiukhu WRUA	July-Sept 2017	229	218	447
	Protection of Elisha spring in the Lusumu WRUA	July-Sept 2017	439	418	857
<b>Kisumu</b>	Protection of Anguom Ywak spring in the Lower Asawo WRUA	July-Sept 2017	572	545	1,117
	Protection of Donde spring in the Kisat WRUA	July-Sept 2017	572	545	1,117
	Campaign and outreach services leading to 172 new household connections through Ahero Catholic Water Project, Boya Community Water Project, St Anne Mwangaza Water Project, Oliketi Women Group, Sondu Miriu Right Bank, Wandiege Water and Sanitation Company, Mowlem Akado, Mowlem Unit Self Help Group, Nyang'oma Community Water Supply and Manyatta Water and Sanitation Project	July-Sept 2017	440	420	860
	Provision of funds (\$945,921) by cooperative bank to KIWASCO enabling connection of 2000 new households	July-Sept 2017	5,122	4,878	10,000
<b>Kitui</b>	Supported construction of three new water kiosks through Kiambere-Mwingi WSP	July-Sept 2017	384	366	750



**Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance.**

**Cross-cutting IND 1 (HL 8.1-1):**

**TASKS: Expand source water quality protection and Assist WSPs to improve operations and financial performance**

**ACTIVITY 1: Assist WSP boards of directors and corporate management teams to understand and apply good governance practices that guide the company to improved operational and financial performance and establish clear indicators of success.**

**ACTIVITY 2: Roll out WRUA support activities and, in conjunction with the relevant WRMA offices, assist WRUAs to increase functional coverage.**

	Provision of water connection services to 165 household through Kiambere- Mwingi WSP	July-Sept 2017	423	402	<b>825</b>
	Campaign and outreach services leading to 114 new household connections through Kamunda Water Users Association, Mumbuni/ Katalwa Water Project, Musyau Water Project and Kyatune B Water Project	July-Sept 2017	292	278	<b>570</b>
<b>Makueni</b>	Makutano/Sinai water supply project-Water Kiosk	July-Sept 2017	1,024	976	<b>2,000</b>
	Provision of Water connection services 2,560 households through Makutano/Sinai water supply project	July-Sept 2017	6,556	6,244	<b>12,800</b>
	Campaign and outreach services leading to 466 new household connections through Kanaani Kiboko B SHG, Nzueni Borehole SHG, Chulu Valley CBO, Makutano Community Borehole Self Help Group, Swaa Mukuyuni SHG, Masaku Water Supply and Kilia	July-Sept 2017	1,193	1,137	<b>2,330</b>
	Mbooni WSP - Mbumbuni water supply scheme	July-Sept 2017	1,391	1,324	<b>2,715</b>
	Wote WSP	July-Sept 2017	446	424	<b>870</b>
	Mbukoni/Kyulu	July-Sept 2017	1,487	1,416	<b>2,903</b>
	Kibwezi-Makindu WSP new connections to 134 households	July-Sept 2017	343	327	<b>670</b>
<b>Migori</b>	Protection of Renyagimonge spring in the Hibwa WRUA	July-Sept 2017	21	20	<b>41</b>
	Protection of Kemokami spring in the Hibwa WRUA	July-Sept 2017	78	74	<b>152</b>
	Protection of Kotol spring in the Korondo Nyasare WRUA	July-Sept 2017	31	29	<b>60</b>
	Protection of Duya spring in the Korondo Nyasare WRUA	July-Sept 2017	29	27	<b>56</b>
	Protection of Kwiporojo spring in the Hibwa WRUA	July-Sept 2017	257	245	<b>502</b>
	Protection of Kemogendi spring in the Hibwa WRUA	July-Sept 2017	286	272	<b>558</b>
	Protection of Kochieng' spring in the Korondo Nyasare WRUA	July-Sept 2017	238	227	<b>465</b>
	Protection of Koyoma spring in the Korondo Nyasare WRUA	July-Sept 2017	439	418	<b>857</b>

**Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance.**

**Cross-cutting IND 1 (HL 8.1-1):**

**TASKS: Expand source water quality protection and Assist WSPs to improve operations and financial performance**

**ACTIVITY 1: Assist WSP boards of directors and corporate management teams to understand and apply good governance practices that guide the company to improved operational and financial performance and establish clear indicators of success.**

**ACTIVITY 2: Roll out WRUA support activities and, in conjunction with the relevant WRMA offices, assist WRUAs to increase functional coverage.**

	Campaign and outreach services leading to 4 new household connections through Achuth, Muhuru, Rapogi and Mukuro Water Enterprises	July-Sept 2017	10	10	<b>20</b>
<b>Nyamira</b>	Protection of Riamakana spring in the Upper Gucha WRUA	July-Sept 2017	8	7	<b>15</b>
	Protection of Riomwansa spring in the Upper Gucha WRUA	July-Sept 2017	6	5	<b>11</b>
	Protection of Riatoni spring in the Upper Gucha WRUA	July-Sept 2017	51	49	<b>101</b>
	Protection of Komwadho spring in the Awach Kasipul WRUA	July-Sept 2017	44	42	<b>86</b>
	Protection of Kochola spring in the Awach Kasipul WRUA	July-Sept 2017	27	25	<b>52</b>
	Protection of Riamathayo spring in the Upper Gucha WRUA	July-Sept 2017	381	363	<b>745</b>
	Protection of Riamoruabe spring in the Upper Gucha WRUA	July-Sept 2017	286	272	<b>558</b>
	Protection of Nyakeyo spring in the Awach Kasipul WRUA	July-Sept 2017	286	272	<b>558</b>
	Protection of Riameru spring in the Awach Kasipul WRUA	July-Sept 2017	477	454	<b>931</b>
	Campaign and outreach services leading to 466 new household connections through Chaina Borehole Water Project, Bomwagamo Water Project, Nyaronge Water Project, Moiskin Aqua Springs, Emmo Water Project, Kianungu Water Project Cbo and Mekenene Water Project	July-Sept 2017	666	634	<b>1,300</b>
<b>Nairobi</b>	Installation of Pre-paid meter services by Nairobi Water to 260 households: Mukuru Kayaba, Embakasi Village(Eastern Region), Mji Wa Huruma, Githogoro, Gituamba, Kahawa Soweto, Kiambiyu, Mathare, Korogocho (Communal Stand Alones), Korogocho (Schools), Bangladesh, Kibagare, Kangemi	July-Sept 2017	13,957	13,293	<b>27,250</b>
	Campaign and outreach services leading to 466 new household connections through Geoseismic Water Company (Ken's Borehole), Sundown Self Help Group, Gatwekera TOSHA Network, Soweto Highrise Savings Scheme, Mathare No. 10 Youth Group, New Juja Road Youth Group, Dam Usafi Self Help Group and Kabete Muungano NITD Self Help Group	July-Sept 2017	528	502	<b>1,030</b>
<b>Siaya</b>	Protection of Mbeji spring in the Kawayu WRUA	July-Sept 2017	21	20	<b>41</b>
	Protection of Ojino spring in the Kawayu WRUA	July-Sept 2017	36	34	<b>70</b>

**Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance.**

**Cross-cutting IND 1 (HL 8.1-1):**

**TASKS: Expand source water quality protection and Assist WSPs to improve operations and financial performance**

**ACTIVITY 1: Assist WSP boards of directors and corporate management teams to understand and apply good governance practices that guide the company to improved operational and financial performance and establish clear indicators of success.**

**ACTIVITY 2: Roll out WRUA support activities and, in conjunction with the relevant WRMA offices, assist WRUAs to increase functional coverage.**

		Protection of Kalawrence spring in the Kisama WRUA	July-Sept 2017	502	478	<b>980</b>
		Protection of Kodek spring in the Kisama WRUA	July-Sept 2017	174	166	<b>340</b>
		Protection of Kongaroma spring in the Kisama WRUA	July-Sept 2017	507	483	<b>990</b>
		Protection of Kamukola spring in the Kisama WRUA	July-Sept 2017	255	243	<b>498</b>
		Campaign and outreach services leading to 38 new household connections through Uhuyi Ruwe Community water project and Sirembe Community Water Project	July-Sept 2017	97	93	<b>190</b>
		<b>Total</b>		<b>51,195</b>	<b>48,752</b>	<b>99,947</b>

Result

Additional Criteria If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods through 30-Jun-17		Results Achieved this Reporting quarter 30-Sep -17				Reporting Period	FY 2017 Target		FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	End of Activity Target	
			Achieved		Target		Achieved		Target	Target		Target	Target	Target	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	W	M	M	W	W	M
<b>Sex*: Women (W), Men (M)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,741</b>	<b>24,565</b>	<b>17,317</b>	<b>16,492</b>	<b>51,195</b>	<b>48,752</b>		<b>69,264</b>	<b>65,970</b>			<b>402,588</b>	<b>383,409</b>
<b>Busia</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	4,068	3,875	1,924	1,833	2,558	2,435		7,696	7,330			44,732	42,601
<b>Kakamega</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	3,578	3,453	1,924	1,833	8,694	8,278		7,696	7,330			44,732	42,601
<b>Kisumu</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	2,796	2,667	1,924	1,833	6,706	6,388		7,696	7,330			44,732	42,601
<b>Kitui</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	1,982	1,888	1,924	1,833	1,099	1,046		7,696	7,330			44,732	42,601
<b>Makueni</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	2,563	2,443	1,924	1,833	12,440	11,848		7,696	7,330			44,732	42,601
<b>Migori</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	1,936	1,842	1,924	1,833	1,389	1,322		7,696	7,330			44,732	42,601
<b>Nairobi</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	3,178	3,027	1,924	1,833	14,485	13,795		7,696	7,330			44,732	42,601
<b>Nyamira</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	3,158	3,014	1,924	1,833	2,232	2,123		7,696	7,330			44,732	42,601
<b>Siaya</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	2,482	2,356	1,924	1,833	1,592	1,517		7,696	7,330			44,732	42,601

**Number of people gaining access to basic sanitation as a result of USG assistance.**

**Cross-Cutting IND 2 (HL 8.2-2)**

**TASK: Scale up sanitation, sanitation marketing, and hygiene promotion**

**ACTIVITY: Support selected villages and/or wards in delivering open defecation free status through appropriate sanitation and hygiene approaches.**

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: County, Gender, Activity type					
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	W	M	Sub-total
	Busia	Post triggering progress at village level to achieve access to basic sanitation	July-Sept 2017	-	-	0
	Kakamega	Post triggering progress at village level to achieve access to basic sanitation	July-Sept 2017	128	122	250
	Kisumu	Post triggering progress at village level to achieve access to basic sanitation	July-Sept 2017	658	626	1,284
	Kitui	Post triggering progress at village level to achieve access to basic sanitation	July-Sept 2017	145	139	284
	Makueni	Post triggering progress at village level to achieve access to basic sanitation	July-Sept 2017	217	207	424
	Migori	Post triggering progress at village level to achieve access to basic sanitation	July-Sept 2017	15	15	30
	Nairobi	Post triggering progress at village level to achieve access to basic sanitation	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
	Nyamira	Post triggering progress at village level to achieve access to basic sanitation	July-Sept 2017	164	156	320
	Siaya	Post triggering progress at village level to achieve access to basic sanitation	July-Sept 2017	626	597	1,223
				<b>1,954</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>3,815</b>

**Results:**

Additional Criteria	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods through 30-Jun-17		Results Achieved this Reporting quarter 30-Sep -17				Reporting Period	FY 2017 Target		FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	End of Activity Target			
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M		W	M			W	M		
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M			
<b>Sex*: Women (W), Men (M)</b>	0	0	9,124	8,346	6,018	5,732	1,954	1,861		24,072	22,926				121,392	115,608	
<b>Busia</b>	-	-	-	-	752	716	-	-		-	-				-	-	
<b>Kakamega</b>	0	0	590	545	752	716	128	122		4,012	3,821				20,232	19,268	
<b>Kisumu</b>	0	0	1,006	975	752	716	658	626		4,012	3,821				20,232	19,268	
<b>Kitui</b>	0	0	499	467	752	716	145	139		4,012	3,821				20,232	19,268	
<b>Makueni</b>	0	0	259	247	752	716	217	207		4,012	3,821				20,232	19,268	
<b>Migori</b>	0	0	1,316	1,234	752	716	15	15		4,012	3,821				20,232	19,268	
<b>Nairobi</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-				-	-	
<b>Nyamira</b>	0	0	450	415	752	716	164	156		4,012	3,821				20,232	19,268	
<b>Siaya</b>	0	0	5,004	4,463	752	716	626	597		4,012	3,821				20,232	19,268	

Number of communities verified as ODF with a monitoring plan as a result USG assistance.

Cross-Cutting IND 3 (HL 8.2-1)

TASK: Scale up sanitation, sanitation marketing, and hygiene promotion

ACTIVITY: Support selected villages and/or wards in delivering open defecation free status through appropriate sanitation and hygiene approaches.

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: County			
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	Sub-total
	Busia		July-Sept 2017	-
	Kakamega	Verification of ODF status in villages	July-Sept 2017	20
	Kisumu	Verification of ODF status in villages	July-Sept 2017	7
	Kitui	Verification of ODF status in villages	July-Sept 2017	8
	Makueni	-	July-Sept 2017	0
	Migori	-	July-Sept 2017	0
	Nairobi	-	July-Sept 2017	-
	Nyamira	Verification of ODF status in villages	July-Sept 2017	14
	Siaya	Verification of ODF status in villages	July-Sept 2017	16
	<b>Totals</b>			<b>65</b>

Results:

Additional Criteria If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods through 30-Jun-17		Results Achieved this Reporting quarter 30-Sep -17		Reporting Period	FY 2017 Target		FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	End of Activity Target	
		Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target		Target	Target			Target	
	0	164	18	65		30						200
Busia	-	-	-	-		-						-
Kakamega	0	15	2	20		5						33
Kisumu	0	18	2	7		5						33
Kitui	0	17	2	8		5						33
Makueni	0	25	2	0		5						33
Migori	0	11	2	0		5						33
Nairobi	-	-	-	-		-						-
Nyamira	0	12	2	14		5						33
Siaya	0	66	2	16		5						33

Number of people with improved service quality from an existing/safely managed drinking water service as a result of USG assistance.

Cross-Cutting IND 4 (HL 8.1.3)

TASK: Assist WSPs to improve operations and financial performance

ACTIVITY: Assist WSP boards of directors and corporate management teams to understand and apply good governance practices that guide the company to improved operational and financial performance and establish clear indicators of success.

DISAGGREGATE BY: County, Gender

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: County, Gender					
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	W	M	Sub-total
	Busia	Connections to households-	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
	Kakamega	Connections to households-	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
	Kisumu	Connections to households-	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
	Kitui	Connections to households-	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
	Makueni	Connections to households-	July-Sept 2017	2,106	2,005	4,111
	Migori	Connections to households-	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
	Nairobi	Connections to households-	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
	Nyamira	Connections to households-	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
	Siaya	Connections to households-	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
	Totals					

Results:

Additional Criteria	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods through 30-Jun-17		Results Achieved this Reporting quarter 30-Sep-17				Reporting Period	FY 2017 Target		FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	End of Activity Target		
	W	M	Achieved		Target		Achieved			Target	Target			Target	Target	Target
			W	M	W	M	W	M	W		M	W	M			
Sex*: Women (W), Men (M)	0	0	2,382	2,268	12,807	12,195	2,106	2,005		51,219	48,780				204,876	195,120
Busia	0	0	-	-	1,423	1,355	-	-		5,691	5,420				22,764	21,680
Kakamega	0	0	-	-	1,423	1,355	-	-		5,691	5,420				22,764	21,680
Kisumu	0	0	-	-	1,423	1,355	-	-		5,691	5,420				22,764	21,680
Kitui	0	0	-	-	1,423	1,355	-	-		5,691	5,420				22,764	21,680
Makueni	0	0	-	-	1,423	1,355	2,106	2,005		5,691	5,420				22,764	21,680
Migori	0	0	-	-	1,423	1,355	-	-		5,691	5,420				22,764	21,680
Nairobi	0	0	-	-	1,423	1,355	-	-		5,691	5,420				22,764	21,680
Nyamira	0	0	-	-	1,423	1,355	-	-		5,691	5,420				22,764	21,680
Siaya	0	0	2,382	2,268	1,423	1,355	-	-		5,691	5,420				22,764	21,680

Number of individuals who have received USG-supported WASH training who have also received nutrition training.

Custom Output IND 3.1:

**TASK: Integrate and promote essential nutrition and WASH interventions**

**ACTIVITY: Following the training guide, conduct training-of-trainers refresher courses for community health workers, nutritionists, and other key groups at the county level.**

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: County					
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	W	M	Sub-total
	Busia	WASH, Education and Agri-nutrition training	July-Sept 2017	2,366	0	2,366
	Kakamega	WASH, Education and Agri-nutrition training	July-Sept 2017	2,212	0	2,212
	Kisumu	WASH, Education and Agri-nutrition training	July-Sept 2017	2,359	0	2,359
	Kitui	WASH, Education and Agri-nutrition training	July-Sept 2017	1,185	0	1,185
	Makueni	WASH, Education and Agri-nutrition training	July-Sept 2017	2,706	0	2,706
	Migori	WASH, Education and Agri-nutrition training	July-Sept 2017	2,382	0	2,382
	Nairobi	WASH, Education and Agri-nutrition training	July-Sept 2017	2,652	0	2,652
	Nyamira	WASH, Education and Agri-nutrition training	July-Sept 2017	3,995	0	3,995
	Siaya	WASH, Education and Agri-nutrition training	July-Sept 2017	0	0	0
	<b>Totals</b>			<b>19,857</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,857</b>

**Results:**

Additional Criteria	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods through 30-Jun-17		Results Achieved this Reporting quarter 30-Sep -17				Reporting Period	FY 2017 Target		FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	End of Activity Target			
	W	M	Achieved		Target		Achieved			Target	Target			Target	Target	Target	
			W	M	W	M	W	M	W		M	W	M				
<b>Sex*:</b>																	
<b>Women (W), Men (M)</b>			<b>35,659</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>6,147</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>19,857</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>18,441</b>	<b>17,559</b>				<b>76,824</b>	<b>73,170</b>	
<b>Busia</b>	County staff	0	0	26	28	683	650	0	0	2,049	1,951				8,536	8,130	
	Caregivers	0	0	4,579	0			2,366	0								
<b>Kakamega</b>	County staff	0	0	22	29	683	650	0	0	2,049	1,951				8,536	8,130	
	Caregivers	0	0	2,312	0			2,212	0								

<b>Kisumu</b>	County staff	0	0	20	15	683	650	0	0	2,049	1,951			8,536	8,130
	Caregivers	0	0	4,286	0			2,359	0						
<b>Kitui</b>	County staff	0	0	55	31	683	650	0	0	2,049	1,951			8,536	8,130
	Caregivers	0	0	3,979	0			1,185	0						
<b>Makueni</b>	County staff	0	0	15	36	683	650	0	0	2,049	1,951			8,536	8,130
	Caregivers	0	0	4,226	0			2,706	0						
<b>Migori</b>	County staff	0	0	26	24	683	650	0	0	2,049	1,951			8,536	8,130
	Caregivers	0	0	4,242	0			2,382	0						
<b>Nairobi</b>	County staff	0	0	42	44	683	650	0	0	2,049	1,951			8,536	8,130
	Caregivers	0	0	4,065	0			2,652	0						
<b>Nyamira</b>	County staff	0	0	7	18	683	650	0	0	2,049	1,951			8,536	8,130
	Caregivers	0	0	2,411	0			3,995	0						
<b>Siaya</b>	County staff	0	0	13	12	683	650	0	0	2,049	1,951			8,536	8,130
	Caregivers	0	0	5,333	0			0	0						

Number of people who benefit from Multiple Use Services (MUS) with domestic & productive needs met in an integrated and efficient way.

**Custom Output IND 3.2**

**TASK: Increased access to water for agricultural productivity**

**ACTIVITY: Liaise with county agriculture departments, USAID projects and other partners to identify farmers and prioritize areas of intervention.**

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY:					
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	W	M	Sub-total
	<b>Busia</b>	Supported the establishment of kitchen gardens	July-Sept 2017	1,455	1,385	2,840
	<b>Kakamega</b>	Supported the establishment of kitchen gardens	July-Sept 2017	1,636	1,559	3,195
	<b>Kisumu</b>	Supported the establishment of kitchen gardens	July-Sept 2017	2,453	2,337	4,790
	<b>Kitui</b>	Supported the establishment of kitchen gardens	July-Sept 2017	1,982	1,888	3,870
	<b>Makueni</b>	Supported the establishment of kitchen gardens	July-Sept 2017	1,775	1,690	3,465
	<b>Migori</b>	Supported the establishment of kitchen gardens	July-Sept 2017	2,676	2,549	5,225
	<b>Nairobi</b>	Supported the establishment of kitchen gardens	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
	<b>Nyamira</b>	Supported the establishment of kitchen gardens	July-Sept 2017	74	71	145
	<b>Siaya</b>	Supported the establishment of kitchen gardens	July-Sept 2017	1,683	1,602	3,285
	<b>Total</b>			<b>13,734</b>	<b>13,081</b>	<b>26,815</b>

**Results:**



Additional Criteria	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods through 30-Jun-17		Results Achieved This Reporting quarter 30-Sep -17				Reporting Period	FY 2017 Target		FY 2018 Target		FY 2019 Target		End of Activity Target			
			Achieved		Target		Achieved		Target	Target		Target		Target		Target			
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M		M	W	W	M	W	M		W	M	
<b>Sex*: Women (W), Men (M)</b>			16,902	15,703	2,561	2,439	13,734	13,081		18,441	17,559						76,824	73,170	
<b>Busia</b>			920	885	285	271	1,455	1,385		2,049	1,951						8,536	8,130	
<b>Kakamega</b>			2,197	2,028	285	271	1,636	1,559		2,049	1,951						8,536	8,130	
<b>Kisumu</b>			1,958	1,832	285	271	2,453	2,337		2,049	1,951						8,536	8,130	
<b>Kitui</b>			2,323	2,177	285	271	1,982	1,888		2,049	1,951						8,536	8,130	
<b>Makueni</b>			2,736	2,619	285	271	1,775	1,690		2,049	1,951						8,536	8,130	
<b>Migori</b>			2,225	2,040	285	271	2,676	2,549		2,049	1,951						8,536	8,130	
<b>Nairobi</b>			-	-	285	271	-	-		2,049	1,951						8,536	8,130	
<b>Nyamira</b>			2,670	2,470	285	271	74	71		2,049	1,951						8,536	8,130	
<b>Siaya</b>			1,873	1,652	285	271	1,683	1,602		2,049	1,951						8,536	8,130	

**Number of households and farms who apply improved technologies or practices as a result of USG assistance for household consumption of nutrient dense, diverse foods.\***

**Custom Output IND 4.1:**

**TASK: Increased access to water for agricultural productivity**

**ACTIVITY: Establish demonstration sites to showcase irrigation/kitchen technologies and promote local adoption.**

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: County, Gender				
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date		Sub-total
	<b>Busia</b>	Supported training, establishment of kitchen gardens and adoption of improved technologies or practices	July-Sept 2017		466
	<b>Kakamega</b>	Supported training, establishment of kitchen gardens and adoption of improved technologies or practices	July-Sept 2017		540
	<b>Kisumu</b>	Supported training, establishment of kitchen gardens and adoption of improved technologies or practices	July-Sept 2017		941
	<b>Kitui</b>	Supported training, establishment of kitchen gardens and adoption of improved technologies or practices	July-Sept 2017		785
	<b>Makueni</b>	Supported training, establishment of kitchen gardens and adoption of improved technologies or practices	July-Sept 2017		708
	<b>Migori</b>	Supported training, establishment of kitchen gardens and adoption of improved technologies or practices	July-Sept 2017		988
	<b>Nairobi</b>	Supported training, establishment of kitchen gardens and adoption of improved technologies or practices	July-Sept 2017		-
	<b>Nyamira</b>	Supported training, establishment of kitchen gardens and adoption of improved technologies or practices	July-Sept 2017		19
	<b>Siaya</b>	Supported training, establishment of kitchen gardens and adoption of improved technologies or practices	July-Sept 2017		668
	<b>Totals</b>				<b>5,115</b>

## Results:

Additional Criteria	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods through 30-Jun-17	Results Achieved this Reporting quarter 30-Sep -17		Reporting Period	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	End of Activity Target	
		Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	
<b>Sex*: Women (W), Men (M)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,617</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>5,115</b>		<b>12,000</b>				<b>50,000</b>
Busia	0	472	111	466		1,333				5,555
Kakamega	0	956	111	540		1,333				5,555
Kisumu	0	782	111	941		1,333				5,555
Kitui	0	901	111	785		1,333				5,555
Makueni	0	1071	111	708		1,333				5,555
Migori	0	924	111	988		1,333				5,555
Nairobi	0	-	111	-		1,333				5,555
Nyamira	0	1028	111	19		1,333				5,555
Siaya	0	705	111	688		1,333				5,555

**Number of service provider staff trained for improved service provision.**

**Custom Output IND 6.1:**

**TASK: Assist WSPs to improve operations and financial performance**

**ACTIVITY: Assist WSP boards of directors and corporate management teams to understand and apply good governance practices that guide the company to improved operational and financial performance and establish clear indicators of success.**

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: County, Gender					
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	W	M	Sub-total
	Busia	Training of Technical staff on basic operations and maintenance, Gender mainstreaming	July-Sept 2017	11	33	44
	Kakamega	Training of Technical staff on basic operations and maintenance, Gender mainstreaming	July-Sept 2017	17	28	45
	Kisumu	Training of Technical staff on basic operations and maintenance, Gender mainstreaming	July-Sept 2017	31	29	60
	Kitui	Training of Technical staff on basic operations and maintenance, Gender mainstreaming	July-Sept 2017	9	25	34
	Makueni	Training of Technical staff on basic operations and maintenance, Gender mainstreaming	July-Sept 2017	7	28	35
	Migori	Training of Technical staff on basic operations and maintenance, Gender mainstreaming	July-Sept 2017	7	27	34
	Nairobi	Training of Technical staff on basic operations and maintenance, Gender mainstreaming	July-Sept 2017	13	18	31
	Nyamira	Training of Technical staff on basic operations and maintenance, Gender mainstreaming	July-Sept 2017	6	16	22
	Siaya	Training of Technical staff on basic operations and maintenance, Gender mainstreaming	July-Sept 2017	8	31	39
	<b>Totals</b>			<b>109</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>344</b>

**Results:**

Additional Criteria	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods through 30-Jun-17		Results Achieved this Reporting quarter 30-Sep -17				Reporting Period	FY 2017 Target		FY 2018	FY 2019 Target	End of Activity Target			
	W	M	Achieved		Target		Achieved			Target	Target			Target	Target	Target	
			W	M	M	M	W	M	W		M	M	W			W	M
Sex*: Women (W), Men (M)	0	0	230	392	26	24	109	235		54	45				153	144	
Busia	0	0	11	33	3	3	11	33		6	5				17	16	
Kakamega	0	0	40	48	3	3	17	28		6	5				17	16	
Kisumu	0	0	26	53	3	3	31	29		6	5				17	16	
Kitui	0	0	26	50	3	3	9	25		6	5				17	16	
Makueni	0	0	15	66	3	3	7	28		6	5				17	16	
Migori	0	0	7	27	3	3	7	27		6	5				17	16	
Nairobi	0	0	52	35	3	3	13	18		6	5				17	16	
Nyamira	0	0	45	49	3	3	6	16		6	5				17	16	
Siaya	0	0	8	31	3	3	8	31		6	5				17	16	

**Number of sector stakeholders receiving TA for improved monitoring & evaluation, reporting, and accountability**

**Custom Output IND 6.2:**

**TASK: Assist WSPs to improve operations and financial performance**

**ACTIVITY: Assist WSP boards of directors and corporate management teams to understand and apply good governance practices that guide the company to improved operational and financial performance and establish clear indicators of success.**

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: County, gender			
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	Sub-total
	Busia	Stakeholder training on improved monitoring & evaluation, reporting and accountability for MOH	July-Sept 2017	
	Kakamega	Stakeholder training on improved monitoring & evaluation, reporting and accountability for MOH	July-Sept 2017	
	Kisumu	Stakeholder training on improved monitoring & evaluation, reporting and accountability for MOH	July-Sept 2017	
	Kitui	Stakeholder training on improved monitoring & evaluation, reporting and accountability for MOH	July-Sept 2017	
	Makueni	Stakeholder training on improved monitoring & evaluation, reporting and accountability for MOH	July-Sept 2017	
	Migori	Stakeholder training on improved monitoring & evaluation, reporting and accountability for MOH	July-Sept 2017	
	Nairobi	Stakeholder training on improved monitoring & evaluation, reporting and accountability for MOH	July-Sept 2017	
	Nyamira	Stakeholder training on improved monitoring & evaluation, reporting and accountability for MOH	July-Sept 2017	
	Siaya	Stakeholder training on improved monitoring & evaluation, reporting and accountability for MOH	July-Sept 2017	
	<b>Totals</b>			

**Results:**

Additional Criteria	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods 30-Jun-17	Results Achieved this Reporting quarter 30-Sep -17		Reporting Period	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	End of Activity Target
		Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
		217	9	0		27			200
Busia	0	20	1	0		3			22
Kakamega	0	24	1	0		3			22
Kisumu	0	23	1	0		3			22
Kitui	0	28	1	0		3			22
Makueni	0	25	1	0		3			22
Migori	0	27	1	0		3			22

Nairobi	0	24	1	0		3			22
Nyamira	0	18	1	0		3			22
Siaya	0	28	1	0		3			22

**Number of new policies, laws, agreements, regulations, or investment agreements (public or private) implemented that promote access to improved water supply and sanitation**

**Custom Output 7.1**

**TASK: Selected WASH sector policy reforms, laws and investment agreements supported**

**ACTIVITY: Conduct workshops to contribute to the national government's development of a new national water and sanitation policy.**

**DISAGGREGATE BY: County, Gender**

UNIT	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	Sub-total	
	Busia	Completion for strategic plans for WSPs;	July-Sept 2017		1
Kakamega	Completion for strategic plans for WSPs; KACWACSO	July-Sept 2017		1	
Kisumu	Completion for strategic plans for WSP; KIWASCO	July-Sept 2017		1	
Kitui	Completion for strategic plans for WSPs; KITWASCO	July-Sept 2017		1	
Makueni	Completion of strategic plans for WSPs; WOWASCO and KIMAWASCO	July-Sept 2017		2	
Migori	-	July-Sept 2017		1	
Nairobi	-	July-Sept 2017		-	
Nyamira	Completion for strategic plans for WSPs; GWASCO	July-Sept 2017		1	
Siaya	-	July-Sept 2017		-	
<b>Totals</b>					<b>8</b>

**Results:**

Additional Criteria	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods through 30-Jun-17	Results Achieved this Reporting quarter 30-Sep -17		Reporting Period	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	End of Activity Target
			Achieved	Target	Achieved		Target	Target	Target	Target
	0	0	0		8					
Busia	0	0	0		1					
Kakamega	0	0	0		1					

Kisumu	0	0	0	1				
Kitui	0	0	0	1				
Makueni	0	0	0	2				
Migori	0	0	0	1				
Nairobi	0	0	0	-				
Nyamira	0	0	0	1				
Siaya	0	0	0	-				

**Number of new USG-supported public-private partnerships (PPPs) formed.**

**Output IND 1.3:**

**TASK: Provide business development services for WASH services**

**ACTIVITY: Identify and scale up successful models for Public Private Community Partnerships (PPcPs) for professionalizing the operations of rural community water enterprises/ projects**

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: County			
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	Sub-total
	Busia	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises	July-Sept 2017	-
	Kakamega	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises	July-Sept 2017	-
	Kisumu	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises -	July-Sept 2017	-
	Kitui	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises -	July-Sept 2017	-
	Makueni	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises -	July-Sept 2017	-
	Migori	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises -	July-Sept 2017	-
	Nairobi	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises -	July-Sept 2017	-
	Nyamira	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises -	July-Sept 2017	-
	Siaya	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises -	July-Sept 2017	-
	<b>Totals</b>			-

**Results:**

Additional Criteria	Baseline	Results Achieved	Results Achieved this Reporting quarter	Reporting Period	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	End of Activity Target
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		Prior Periods	30-Sep -17						
		30-Jun-17	Target	Achieved					
<b>Total</b>			1			3			18
Busia	0	0	-	0		-			-
Kakamega	0	0	-	0		-			-
Kisumu	0	0	-	0		-			-
Kitui	0	0	-	0		-			-
Makueni	0	0	-	0		-			-
Migori	0	0	--	0		-			-
Nairobi	0	0	-	0		-			-
Nyamira	0	0	-	0		-			-
Siaya	0	0	-	0		-			-

**Number of people benefitting from Public-Private partnership in the WASH Sector  
Custom Output Indicator 1.2**

**TASK: Provide business development services for WASH services**

**ACTIVITY: Identify and scale up successful models for Public Private Community Partnerships (PPcPs) for professionalizing the operations of rural community water enterprises/ projects**

**DISAGGREGATE BY: County, Gender**

UNIT	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	W	M	Sub-total
		Busia	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises -	July-Sept 2017	-	-
	Kakamega	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises -	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
	Kisumu	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises -	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
	Kitui	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises -	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
	Makueni	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises -	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
	Migori	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises -	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
	Nairobi	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises -	July-Sept 2017	--	-	-
	Nyamira	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises -	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
	Siaya	Identify and form Public –Private Partnerships to improve operations of rural community water enterprises -	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
		-		-	-	-



## Results:

Additional Criteria	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods through 30-Jun-17		Results Achieved this Reporting quarter 30-Sep -17				Reporting Period	FY 2017 Target			FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	End of Activity Target		
	W	M	Achieved		Target		Achieved		Target	Target			Target	Target	Target		
			W	M	W	M	W	M	W	W	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Sex*: Women (W), Men (M)	0	0	-	-	3,073	2,927	-	-		12,293	11,293				51,220	48,780	
Busia	0	0	-	-	341	325	-	-		1,366	1,255				5,691	5,420	
Kakamega	0	0	-	-	341	325	-	-		1,366	1,255				5,691	5,420	
Kisumu	0	0	-	-	341	325	-	-		1,366	1,255				5,691	5,420	
Kitui	0	0	-	-	341	325	-	-		1,366	1,255				5,691	5,420	
Makueni	0	0	-	-	341	325	-	-		1,366	1,255				5,691	5,420	
Migori	0	0	-	-	341	325	-	-		1,366	1,255				5,691	5,420	
Nairobi	0	0	-	-	341	325	-	-		1,366	1,255				5,691	5,420	
Nyamira	0	0	-	-	341	325	-	-		1,366	1,255				5,691	5,420	
Siaya	0	0	-	-	341	325	-	-		1,366	1,255				5,691	5,420	

Number of clients benefiting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors.

## Output IND 2.1 (EG 4.2-1):

**TASK:** Support the creation of new financial products for WASH service providers and consumers

**ACTIVITY:** Develop WASH-specific loan product for enterprises and/or households

## DISAGGREGATE BY: County

UNIT	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	Sub-total
	Busia	-	July-Sept 2017	-
	Embu	Training of cooperative bank on water sector financing	July-Sept 2017	1
	Kakamega	-	July-Sept 2017	-
	Kisumu	Training of cooperative bank on water sector financing	July-Sept 2017	1
	Kitui	-	July-Sept 2017	-
	Makueni	-	July-Sept 2017	-
	Migori	-	July-Sept 2017	-
	Nairobi	-	July-Sept 2017	-
	Nyamira	-	July-Sept 2017	-

Siaya	-	July-Sept 2017	-
<b>Totals</b>			<b>2</b>

**Results:**

Additional Criteria	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods through 30-Jun-17	Results Achieved this Reporting quarter 30-Sep -17		Reporting Period	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	End of Activity Target			
			Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target			
			0	2	1		8			25			
Busia	0	0	0	-	0		-						-
Embu	0	0	0	-	1		-						-
Kakamega	0	0	0	-	0		-						-
Kisumu	0	0	0	-	1		-						-
Kitui	0	0	0	-	0		-						-
Makueni	0	0	0	-	0		-						-
Migori	0	0	0	-	0		-						-
Nairobi	0	0	0	-	0		-						-
Nyamira	0	0	0	-	0		-						-
Siaya	0	0	0	-	0		-						-

**Value of new sector funding mobilized to expand the services or increase the efficiency of water service providers (USD)**

**Output IND 2.2**

**TASK: Support the creation of new financial products for WASH service providers and consumers**

**ACTIVITY: Develop WASH-specific loan product for enterprises and/or households**

**DISAGGREGATE BY: County, Activity**

UNIT	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	Sub-total
	Busia	-	July-Sept 2017	-
	Nairobi	<b>Trained Cooperative Bank on water sector financing</b>	July-Sept 2017	<b>\$4,430,704</b>
	Kakamega	-	July-Sept 2017	-
	Kisumu	<b>Trained Cooperative Bank on water sector financing</b>	July-Sept 2017	<b>\$945,217</b>
	Kitui	-	July-Sept 2017	-
	Makueni	-	July-Sept 2017	-
	Migori	-	July-Sept 2017	-
	Nairobi	-	July-Sept 2017	-
	Nyamira	-	July-Sept 2017	-
	Siaya	-	July-Sept 2017	-
	<b>Totals</b>			<b>\$ 5,375,921</b>

**Results:**

Additional Criteria	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods through 30-Jun-17	Results Achieved this Reporting quarter 30-Sep -17		Reporting Period	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	End of Activity Target
			Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
	0	0	0	\$2,975,000	\$5,375,921		\$11,900,000			\$34,000,000
Busia	0	0	0	\$330,555	0		\$1,322,222			\$3,777,777
Embu	0	0	0	\$330,555	\$4,430,704		\$1,322,222			\$3,777,777
Kakamega	0	0	0	\$330,555	0		\$1,322,222			\$3,777,777
Kisumu	0	0	0	\$330,555	\$945,217		\$1,322,222			\$3,777,777
Kitui	0	0	0	\$330,555	0		\$1,322,222			\$3,777,777
Makueni	0	0	0	\$330,555	0		\$1,322,222			\$3,777,777
Migori	0	0	0	\$330,555	0		\$1,322,222			\$3,777,777
Nairobi	0	0	0	\$330,555	0		\$1,322,222			\$3,777,777
Nyamira	0	0	0	\$330,555	0		\$1,322,222			\$3,777,777
Siaya	0	0	0	\$330,555	0		\$1,322,222			\$3,777,777

**Percentage increase in the geographic area serviced by Water Resource User Associations**

**Custom Output IND 5.1**

**TASK: Expand source water quality protection**

**ACTIVITY: Identify, map and protect springs**

**DISAGGREGATE BY: County, Activity**

UNIT	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	Baseline coverage	Current coverage	Percentage increase
	Busia		Protection of various springs to increase WRUA coverage	July-Sept 2017	N/A	N/A
Kakamega		Protection of various springs to increase WRUA coverage	July-Sept 2017	N/A	N/A	Disaggregates Not applicable
Kisumu		Protection of various springs to increase WRUA coverage	July-Sept 2017	N/A	N/A	Disaggregates Not applicable
Kitui		Protection of various springs to increase WRUA coverage	July-Sept 2017	N/A	N/A	Disaggregates Not applicable
Makueni		Protection of various springs to increase WRUA coverage	July-Sept 2017	N/A	N/A	Disaggregates Not applicable
Migori		Protection of various springs to increase WRUA coverage	July-Sept 2017	N/A	N/A	Disaggregates Not applicable
Nairobi		Protection of various springs to increase WRUA coverage	July-Sept 2017	N/A	N/A	Disaggregates Not applicable
Nyamira		Protection of various springs to increase WRUA coverage	July-Sept 2017	N/A	N/A	Disaggregates Not applicable
Siaya		Protection of various springs to increase WRUA coverage	July-Sept 2017	N/A	N/A	Disaggregates Not applicable
	<b>Totals</b>			<b>179.3 square km</b>	<b>307.5 square km</b>	<b>41.7%</b>

**Results:**

Additional Criteria	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods through 30-Jun-17	Results Achieved this Reporting quarter through 30-Sep -17		Reporting Period	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	End of Activity Target		
		Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target	Target	Target			Target
	0	0	5 %	41.7%		5 %					50%
Busia	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		N/A					N/A
Kakamega	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		N/A					N/A
Kisumu	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		N/A					N/A
Kitui	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		N/A					N/A
Makueni	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		N/A					N/A
Migori	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		N/A					N/A
Nairobi	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		N/A					N/A
Nyamira	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		N/A					N/A
Siaya	N/A	0	N/A	N/A		N/A					N/A

**Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess/address climate change risks supported by USG assistance**

**Output IND 5.2 (EG.11-2)**

**TASK: Increase climate change resiliency in drinking water source planning, development and design of systems/services**

**ACTIVITY: Identify institutions targeted for capacity development on climate change resiliency**

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: County, Activity					
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	Name of WRUA		Sub-total
Busia		Capacity development on climate change resiliency	July-Sept 2017	Malakisi		
Kakamega		Capacity development on climate change resiliency	July-Sept 2017	Lusumu		
Kisumu		Capacity development on climate change resiliency	July-Sept 2017	Lower Asawo		
Kitui		Capacity development on climate change resiliency	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
Makueni		Capacity development on climate change resiliency	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
Migori		Capacity development on climate change resiliency	July-Sept 2017	Korondo Nyasare		
Nairobi		Capacity development on climate change resiliency	July-Sept 2017	-	-	-
Nyamira		Capacity development on climate change resiliency	July-Sept 2017	Upper Gucha		
Siaya		Capacity development on climate change resiliency	July-Sept 2017	Kisama		
		<b>Totals</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

Results:

Additional Criteria	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods through 30-Jun-17	Results Achieved this Reporting quarter 30-Sep -17		Reporting Period	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	End of Activity Target		
			Target	Achieved					Target	Target	Target
	0	0	5	6		5					40
Busia	0	0	-	1		-					-
Kakamega	0	0	-	1		-					-
Kisumu	0	0	-	1		-					-
Kitui	0	0	-	0		-					-
Makueni	0	0	-	0		-					-
Migori	0	0	-	1		-					-
Nairobi	0	0	-	0		-					-
Nyamira	0	0	-	1		-					-
Siaya	0	0	-	1		-					-

## V. CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

### Constraints and Opportunities

While KIWASH made significant strides in the second year of implementation, it is also important to note that several key factors affected the implementation and timing of activities.

**Table I: Constraints and opportunities**

Challenge/opportunity	Actions taken or recommendations to address the challenges
Most WASH enterprises lack legal registration as they are registered as CBOs or Self Help Groups. Most also lack operating licenses.	WASH enterprises encouraged to register legally as Water User Associations and start report to WASREB on key performance indicators (KPIs).
Poor record keeping and accounting mechanisms	Some of the WASH enterprises have sketchy or no records for their WASH enterprises, which affects their operations. In particular, this made it difficult for many of them to develop financial projections for their business plans. This is one of the many areas of focus during coaching and mentoring phase of KIWASH incubation.
Dilapidated infrastructure in most WASH enterprises especially community water projects.	Most of the small and medium WASH enterprises require significant levels of investments to help them provide efficient services and expand their infrastructure to reach more beneficiaries. KIWASH is providing direct infrastructure grants for a number of WASH enterprises to help improve/expand coverage and operations. Funding proposals for 27 WASH enterprises have also been approved and are being considered for KIWASH' recoverable grants that can be used for rehabilitation and expansion of infrastructure.
Some of the community based WASH enterprises supported by county governments have not been handed over to the management committees e.g. in Migori, hence hampering their business operations.	KIWASH started engaging the County Government of Migori to allow the projects to operate before official handing over is done. Participation in the WASH Forum has also provided an opportunity to engage on this issue.
Readily available alternative water sources e.g. shallow wells, springs, rain water, rivers and lakes influences payment for water for many rural communities	KIWASH is building the capacity of WASH enterprises to ensure continuous supply of water and improve their service delivery mechanisms to enable such communities see value in payment for water, ultimately making them access and use safe water, thus reducing the use of unprotected sources.
There exists a good opportunity in most project counties to tap into solar energy to reduce reliance of electricity that is expensive and unreliable.	KIWASH is ready to support WSPs and WASH enterprises to embrace the hybrid solar pumping systems to reduce electricity costs for those relying entirely on electricity to pump water. A number of enterprises are being considered for this investment through direct investment and recoverable grants.
Goodwill from water departments presents an opportunity to institutionalize technical support for the WASH enterprises in need of operations and maintenance training.	KIWASH is working closely with staff of the Department of Water to assist operations and maintenance training and will continue to do so in future for both classroom training and during on-the-job coaching and mentorship sessions. This will help ensure continuous support of the enterprises by these officers even after the end of the KIWASH project.
Governance issues affecting WSPs, for instance, in SIBOWASCO functional board and management team for over six months. The county, with intervention from Lake Victoria South Water Services Board and Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB) has resolved this problem, and has initiated the process of recruiting new directors. Eight of 11 WSPs do not have fully constituted board and their MDs and CMTs are in acting capacity.	Engaging the county government to solve the barriers in operations.

Challenge/opportunity	Actions taken or recommendations to address the challenges
Transition	Three of the nine KIWASH counties ( <i>Kisumu, Kitui, Nairobi</i> ) have new county administrations after the last election. Although this may not have significant impact, some of the gains made in the last two years of the project may be lost, but we are engaging with new officials to create relationships, share strategic plans and mobilize buy-in for our work.
Lack of operational manuals and policies	For example, until recently, KIMAWASCO, WOWASCO, and BUWASCO did not have operational manuals and policies. KIWASH has provided templates to WOWASCO and is providing support to other WSPs in reviewing the templates and seeking board approval.
Lack of valid service provision agreements	7 of 11 WSPs are yet to receive or have expired service provision agreements (SPA). KIWASH is facilitating acquisition.
WSTF delay in call for proposals	WSTF was envisioned as a key provider of grant funding for the WSPs that are not yet credit-worthy. Due to donor changes and audits of existing projects, WSTF has not had a call since KIWASH began and reports that they will not have another call for WSP grant proposals until June 2018 at the earliest. In the past, WSTF has had annual calls for WSP proposals and awarded grants of up to KES 20 million (USD 196,920) for projects that reach unserved and underserved populations. The absence of this key donor has affected the resource mobilization plans of all KIWASH WSPs though KIWASH is engaging other players for financial leveraging.
Competing tasks by county government staff resulting in delaying implementation of KIWASH activities particularly training	Continued engagement of focal county and sub county level staff on monthly and quarterly activities.
Ongoing health care workers strike has slackened implementation of activities at MCH clinics	Working with CHVs where possible to deliver optimal services to communities where CHS systems exist
Inadequate cooperation from WRUAs delaying activities	This was occasioned by lack of direct funding to these associations by the project. KIWASH adopted an afforestation concept for watershed management that integrated livelihoods for the selected WRUAs in addition to building the capacity of their leadership.
High non-revenue water and huge operational and maintenance costs still remains a key issue for some WSPS	Alongside the ongoing efforts by WSPs to address NRW, KIWASH has supported a number of the WSPs to formulate a metering policy as a strategy to reduce NRW in their schemes.
Leveraging commercial finance for WSPs	There is evidence from the KPWF and the sanitation sub-sector investment forum workshops that there is a new appetite by commercial banks in the water sector. KIWASH needs to position itself in ensuring that banks are educated in understanding the great opportunity in the sector. KIWASH can also do this by encouraging donors like USAID to allocate guarantees through DCAs to make the sector attractive to commercial banks.
Potential partnership opportunity do exist for KIWASH to take up	In the area of WASH in the country, there are both national and international institutions whose partnerships can spur KIWASH to new heights in achieving the three major output indicators (access to water, access to sanitation, improved services). The national partners include WSTF, WASREB, and the KPWF. International partners include Waternet from Dutch Government, WASH-FIN, and donor in the WASH sector.
Delays from counties in implementing some of the agreed on activities like review of concept notes to start policy and bill development process	Senior staff in counties who are tasked with policy development are in most cases very busy with other duties including travels outside the country. This impacts negatively, the development of policies and bills and has made KIWASH not to deliver any complete policy in the last one year.

Challenge/opportunity	Actions taken or recommendations to address the challenges
The dissolution of the board of directors for and dismissal of key management staff at SIBOWASCO during the quarter affected implementation of KIWASH activities, especially reviewing the strategic and business plans.	KIWASH is re-strategizing to prioritize upgrading of the strategic and business plans once the court case is determined and normalcy resumes in SIBOWASCO management.
Due to the collaborative nature of the project, some activities are co-financed by the county government whose budgets take time to be released therefore a delay in implementing	KIWASH is continuously engaging with and sensitizing the county governments on their roles and the need for enough resource allocation and in a timely manner towards water services development.
Politics of water as a transboundary resource hindering the development of bulk water arrangement between Kakamega county and Uasin Gishu county	Further engagement with WSRA has been initiated and this should be able to unlock the current stalemate.
Rural Water Management remains a major challenge since schemes go into disrepair within months after completion.	KIWASH in partnership with WASREB is developing a Rural Water Management Framework. The process will include identifying rural water governance trends in selected counties by looking at achievements, challenges and opportunities through a joint sector wide approach (SWAp). It is anticipated that the overall gain of this framework shall strengthen policy and legislative reform to facilitate investments in the rural water management.
Information gaps at the county level on existing WASH enterprises and existing water projects	KIWASH's is working closely with county government staff and other stakeholders to develop inventories of existing WASH enterprises and targeted water projects

## V. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

KIWASH made significant strides in stabilizing its monitoring and evaluation systems. This was in respect to M&E roles and capabilities, indicator identification and definition, training, data collection and reporting tools, data management processes and data quality controls processes. The activities undertaken during the year include:

- An updated USAID approved Activity Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (AMEP) that describes 33 indicator metrics with targets and procedures for measuring them was disseminated to program staff through various platforms including face-to-face training sessions in order to improve their understanding of KIWASH indicators. This led to improvement in streamlining and integrating the project's M&E system to better respond to USAID reporting requirements. KIWASH also adopted nine feed the future indicators which were approved by USAID in line with the agri-nutrition component.
- The M&E team also supported the revision and development of additional tools for measuring certain key performance indicators. For example, the technical staff were provided with a point estimation methodology that would enable determination of the proportion of individuals who meet the criteria for basic drinking water. The table below gives a summary of some of the key tools developed/revised to better streamline reporting.

Tool	Purpose
Sample Spot Survey Questionnaire	Applied in estimating number of beneficiaries for Cross-cutting indicator 1 (HI.8.1-1): Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services in target counties as a result of USG assistance



Tool	Purpose
Activities/Beneficiary Monitoring Tool For WASH service providers	Applied in monitoring and capturing improvement in service delivery as well as number of beneficiaries following a technical assistance to the WASH services providers
Household Agri-Production and Nutrition Monitoring Form (HAPAN FORM 2017)	Applied in monitoring and capturing numbers on the nine Feed the Future indicators for all household Agri-production and nutrition interventions
Community Monitoring Plan for ODF (CMP) 2017 (After ODF verification)	Applied in ODF sustainability monitoring after ODF verification
WSP CAP Tool	Applied to WSPs at baseline and end line to determine change in Performance Scores after capacity building efforts

- A first time quarterly data verification exercise was conducted for all the quarterly reportable indicators. The process involved a review of data sources, interviews and round table discussion with county based technical staff on data management aspects and indicator quality dimensions as articulated in the AMEP. Key recommendations among others included high-level impact activities to be accelerated to help the water enterprises generate beneficiaries on a scale that would enable KIWASH to meet the annual targets.
- KIWASH’s monitoring and evaluation team has set up a supportive supervision system related to monitoring and evaluation to strengthen staff capacity on data collection and management.

## VI. PROGRESS ON GENDER STRATEGY

During year 2, KIWASH worked towards addressing gender gaps in water management and access. To increase women’s involvement in water management, KIWASH carried out campaigns and outreach with the aim of increasing new household water connections and protection of community springs to improve access to clean water. Through these activities, 99,947 people were reached of which 49 percent (48,752) were women.

KIWASH developed training modules to address a wide range of capacity gaps identified during the gap analysis exercise for WASH enterprises. A session on gender equality in corporate governance was incorporated to help participants understand that an effective board requires a diversity of skills, cultures, and views to make smart decisions with lasting impact. A total of 966 WASH enterprise staff were trained and out of these 339 (35%) were women.

The 11 WSPs in KIWASH counties showed strong interest in the gender mainstreaming training and are making efforts to institutionalize gender within their institutions. Most of them including Nairobi Water have started formulating policies and building internal capacity for gender equality mainstreaming through training of staff and cascading information on gender equality.

In an effort to integrate and promote essential nutrition and WASH interventions, KIWASH worked on increasing demand for sanitation through intensified CLTS activities. A total of 280 villages were triggered, out of which 229 were verified as ODF. This progress contributed to expanded sanitation benefits with 21,285 people now accessing basic sanitation and, of these, 48 percent (10,152) were women.

## **VII. PROGRESS ON ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING**

In Year 2, continuous training of staff on environmental compliance of project activities was carried out in line with the USAID approved KIWASH Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP). A generic Environmental Review Report (ERR) was drafted to guide site-specific identification of mitigation measures. To ease reporting on environmental compliance, a quarterly reporting template was developed and put in use.

All WASH enterprises under consideration for KIWASH grants are expected to prepare environmental compliance documents where necessary, in line with USAID policy.

## **VIII. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO OTHER USAID PROGRAMS**

KIWASH teams made efforts to foster collaboration and partnership building with USG-funded programs and relevant organizations that focus on similar goals. Specifically:

- Under output 1, Task 1.2, In Nyamira County, KIWASH works closely with the APHIA Plus project in implementing CLTS. KIWASH is currently implementing CLTS in Nyamira South Sub County where APHIA Plus trained all the Public health officers.
- Quarterly mapping of households for KIWASH interventions – Every effort is being done to map areas and beneficiaries with ongoing USAID interventions – e.g. KAVES and AVCD farmers. These farmers have been mapped for WASH nutrition interventions in the next quarters. This practice has been promoted and encouraged for all the six counties so that the quarterly mapping exercise targets USAID supported beneficiaries.
- Internally, every effort is made with focal points of KIWASH result areas to ensure output 3&4 interventions are implemented where KIWASH is delivering on other result areas. For instance, farmers identified under output 4 will receive integrated WASH and nutrition interventions. Household mapping in Nyando was done in areas where KIWASH is supporting CLTS activities and these households will benefit from output 3 and 4 interventions. In addition, beneficiaries of hygiene kits will also be targeted for WASH and nutrition education.
- Under the Feed the Future (FtF) coordination group, KIWASH has continually supported USAID learning events while working in coordination with other USAID funded partners.
- KIWASH hosted the USAID irrigation and finance thematic group meetings during the year.

## **IX. PROGRESS ON LINKS WITH GOK AGENCIES**

KIWASH technical staff attended several technical working group meetings relevant to KIWASH focus areas. Some examples of collaboration with counties and national government during the year include:

- The project implements CLTS in collaboration with the ministry of health, department of public health and sanitation. KIWASH facilitates the implementation of all the key CLTS processes including capacity building of the staff in an effort to provide access to basic sanitation to the community members in the seven target counties.
- Capacity building of GOK staff from agriculture, health and nutrition department on integrated WASH and nutrition to build a critical mass of TOTS, CHEWS/CHAs and CHV to support behavior change and messaging at household and community level.

- Strengthening service delivery at ORT corners by equipping corners and providing technical support in integrating essential WASH and nutrition interventions including dissemination of key messages to caregivers at ORT corners and MCH clinics. This has been done in seven health facilities across the six counties in western and will help in reducing incidence of diarrhea and management of dehydration.
- At the national level, KIWASH is a member of the agri-nutrition linkages TWG, convened and chaired by the state department of agriculture.
- Improving sector learning and sharing in the sanitation sector has been key area of focus in KIWASH programming. The 2nd Annual Sanitation Sector Conference bringing together stakeholders in the country was convened with technical and financial support from KIWASH. Several Government county government staff across nine target areas were facilitated to attend and share experiences.
- KIWASH collaborated with the specific county departments of agriculture to train lead farmers on Good Agricultural Practices in seven counties. KIWASH also supported the organization of World Food Day events in Siaya, Kisumu, Kitui, Kakamega and Migori counties.
- KIWASH technical staff continued to collaborate with counties and national government during the period under review. For instance, the SPCB team always incorporates county staff from the Department of Water in all counties during training workshops as co-facilitators and reference points for issues raised by WASH enterprises. In addition, the team has been working closely with the same staff to prepare the necessary documents and/or designs for WASH infrastructure projects under KIWASH grants.
- KIWASH continued to support County WASH Network forums which have proved very instrumental in advocating for WASH services delivery and increased budgetary allocations in the nine counties.
- The Water Service Regulatory Board participated and contributed in trainings with the banks, corporate governance where they have made presentations and helped respond to participants' questions and clarifications.

## **X. PROGRESS ON USAID FORWARD**

To be reported in subsequent year.

## **XI. SUSTAINABILITY AND EXIT STRATEGY**

To be reported in subsequent year.

## **XII. GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE (IF APPLICABLE)**

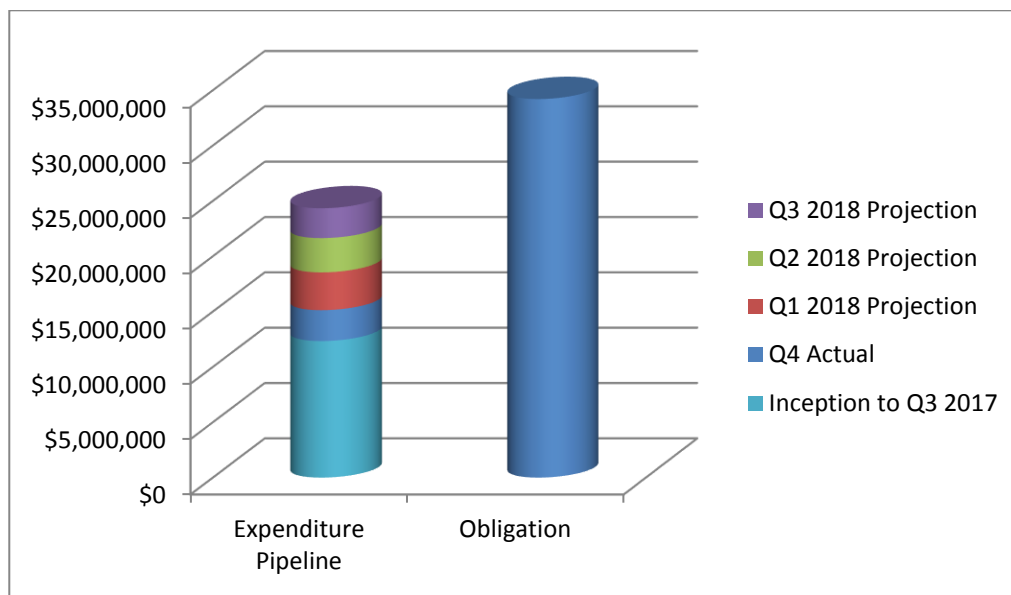
Not applicable.

## XIV. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

As KIWASH is firmly in implementation, operational spending has stabilized and the project anticipates that overall spending will continue to rise due to the increases in technical activities and grants administered.

### Cash Flow Report and Financial Projections (Pipeline Burn-Rate)

**CHART I: OBLIGATIONS VS. CURRENT AND PROJECTED EXPENDITURES**



### BUDGET DETAILS

**Total Estimated Cost: \$50,995,898.00**  
**Cumulative Obligation: \$34,205,253.44**  
**Cumulative Expenditure: \$15,128,712.50**

Obligation	Q4 Actual Expenditures	Q1, FY2018 Projected Expenditures	Q2, FY2018 Projected Expenditures	Q3, FY2018 Projected Expenditures
<i>Total: 34,205,253.44</i>	2,790,324	3,411,991	3,100,815	2,695,408
Salaries and Wages*	250,398	246,858	273,443	269,965
Fringe Benefits	24,840	23,868	27,769	23,965
Overheard	144,005	141,642	157,593	153,782
Travel, Transportation and Per diem	155,476	66,615	73,096	66,615
Allowances	105,463	61,858	93,914	41,050
Other Direct Costs	735,611	839,710	837,838	617,787
Procurement (Office & IT Equipment)	30,919	51,240	51,240	51,240
Consultants	26,821	14,400	14,400	14,400

Obligation	Q4 Actual Expenditures	Q1, FY2018 Projected Expenditures	Q2, FY2018 Projected Expenditures	Q3, FY2018 Projected Expenditures
Subcontractors	901,020	1,289,504	921,833	864,387
Grants Under Contract	22,766	220,000	240,000	240,000
General & Administrative	260,324	300,106	268,888	230,721
Fixed Fee	132,681	156,190	140,801	121,496

\* Labor: This category only includes costs classified as labor for the purposes of indirect rate application per DAP's approved NICRA

### BUDGET NOTES

<b>Salary and Wages</b>	Salaries and wages have stabilized as the project is fully staffed. An increase to this line is due to the approval of a long term Activity Implementation Manager.
<b>Fringe Benefits</b>	Fringe benefits are a constant ratio against expatriate labor. Calculated per award conditions.
<b>Overhead</b>	Overhead is a constant ratio against labor. Calculated per award conditions.
<b>Travel, Transport, Per Diem</b>	Travel expenses have stabilized.
<b>Allowances</b>	Allowances are constant except for education allowance which is the cause of the spike in allowances in Q4.
<b>Other Direct Costs</b>	The level of expenditures will increase as the project continues to ramp up technical activities.
<b>Procurement</b>	Equipment and supplies will increase as we start purchasing technical supplies such as items for the kitchen gardens.
<b>Consultants</b>	Consultants will slightly decrease in future quarters.
<b>Subcontracts</b>	Subcontractor costs continue to increase as the project starts hiring local subcontractors for construction.
<b>Grants under contract</b>	We will start making more payments in future quarters under approved grant agreements.
<b>G&amp;A</b>	Calculated per award conditions.
<b>Fee</b>	Calculated per award conditions.

### NEW SUB-AWARD DETAILS

Total Amount in the approved budget for sub-awards: \$2,200,000

Total Amount sub-awarded to date: \$197,265

## **XV. ACTIVITY ADMINISTRATION**

### **Personnel**

#### **Recruitment and staffing**

During the last year, the project had a total of 108 staff members – two expats, one third country national and 105 country cooperating nationals.

#### **Offices and operations**

KIWASH maintained seven county offices within the counties' ministries of water and two regional offices that also serve the Kisumu and Nairobi counties. The office locations are:

1. Nairobi – Main Project Office, UN Crescent Road, Gigiri, Nairobi
2. Kisumu – Regional Office, Block 11/2 Second residential house, Church Road, Kisumu
3. Makueni – Ministry of Water, Makueni county
4. Kitui – Ministry of Water, Kitui county
5. Siaya – Ministry of Water, Siaya county
6. Kakamega – Ministry of Water, Kakamega county
7. Nyamira – Ministry of Water, Nyamira county
8. Migori – Ministry of Water, Migori county
9. Busia – Ministry of Water, Busia county

The project maintained a total of 10 project vehicles distributed as shown below:

1. Kisumu Regional office – 2 Project cars (One 4 x 4 Toyota Land cruiser and a salon)
2. Makueni County – 2 Project cars (One 4 x 4 Ford Ranger and one 4 x 4 Toyota Land Cruiser)
3. Kitui County – 1 Project car (One 4 x 4 Ford Ranger)
4. Siaya County – 1 Project cars (One 4 x 4 Toyota Land Cruiser)
5. Kakamega County – 1 Project cars (One 4 x 4 Toyota Land Cruiser)
6. Nyamira County– 1 Project car (One 4 x 4 Ford Ranger)
7. Migori County – 1 Project car (One 4 x 4 Ford Ranger)
8. Busia County– 1 Project cars (One 4 x 4 Toyota Land Cruiser)

The project has experienced an increased cost of repairs and maintenance for one project vehicle and determined that it is not cost effective for the project to keep it. As a result, we made a request to the USAID Mission to dispose it. As of end of last quarter, we had not received the approval for this disposal. Even though the project has this pool of cars, there is still need for more vehicles to cover the high transportation needs.

The project was able to perform a server upgrade, to accommodate the growing demand for online storage space.

#### **Project Safety and Security of Assets and staff**

The project maintained the security plan in place. All project staff are enrolled to USAID/PLSO distribution list of getting the real-time safety and security updates as they become available. The project has established a phone tree and online WhatsApp group for contacting staff in case of emergencies. The project vehicles are parked at secured spaces at the county offices, and no project vehicle is allowed on the road between 6pm to 6am.

#### **Accounting**

The accounting team successfully managed the electronic system of payment, maintaining an estimated 98 percent efficiency in electronic payment as well as an electronic voucher review and approval process for the Nairobi and Kisumu offices in order to avoid delays in activity implementation. An online storage and backup system is in pace.

## **XVII. GPS INFORMATION**

This documents was shared as an attachment under a separate email.

## ANNEX I - INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS – STATUS AS OF END FY2

The following table indicates the status, as of 30 September 2017 of the 44 water infrastructure projects that were assigned to three design firms (i.e. Frame Consultants Ltd., Sobocon Associates, Ltd., and Losai Management Ltd.) to prepare the detailed designs and procurement documentation for bidding.

The second table indicates the status of other projects under implementation that were designed under other auspices.

Firm	County	#	Project Name	Project Details	Estimated # People	Status as of September 2017
FRAME	Busia	1	Malaba Kocholia Water Supply	Installation of 15km pipeline from Amukura to Muyanga to connect 4 reservoirs that are currently dormant as well as reach unserved customers rehabilitate one CFU that is currently not in use to increase treatment system capacity	TBD	On hold awaiting new project assessment by County officers.
		2	Sisenye Water Scheme	Re-lay 4km 8" line, 2.5, install non return valves.	5,500	Final designs expected early Oct 17
		3	BUWASSCO WSP: Mundika Water Supply	Improve water storage, install master and consumer meters	8,480	Original project not viable. New project being scoped for new design.
FRAME	Kakamega	1	KACWASCO WSP: Kakamega town water supply	Construction of 150m <sup>3</sup> elevated storage tank at stand mboga on 10M high tower and install 3"UPVC class E dedicated 2.5Km line to serve target population. Source river Yala. Increased reliability of water supply and decreased pumping costs. Rehabilitation of Ekonyero - Ejinja Line. Source River Yala. Improved water supply to underserved and un-served users on the line and decreased NRW losses mainly commercial losses. Installation of water bypass line 10"x4" and lay 2.5Km length of pipe to reach the underserved and unserved parts of Kakamega town. It is intended that the existing fire hydrants will be sealed as they are being misused by water vendors. The works will involve construction of one main fire hydrant at milimani tanks. Eventually this will reduce NRW levels in the WSP	12,000	Final designs received and under review, expect to go to bid early Nov 17.
		2	KACWASCO WSP: Butere town supply	Relocation of new line at Butere upper market to Ikumira 2" UPVC class E, approximately 1km. Source is Boreholes. This project will improve hygiene conditions in the market through water access and create new connections and re-connections on the previous line. Repair and Reconstruction of 2" pipe	2,500	Final designs received and under review, expect to go to bid late Oct 17. Borehole to be pump tested.



Firm	County	#	Project Name	Project Details	Estimated # People	Status as of September 2017
				network at Butere lower Market. This project will improve hygiene conditions in the market through water access and create new connections and re-connections on the previous line		
		3	Khwisero North Community Water Supply Project	Construction of a 50m <sup>3</sup> water sump, procure and install 2" PVC pipes for a 3 km distance. Rehabilitation of the pipeline and sump at one of the source (Spring) will increase water supply and this will lead to more customers connecting. The enterprise is ready to further take a loan to invest in increasing a storage and expansion of the distribution line to reach more clients.	10,005	Final designs reviewed, expect to go to bid late Oct 17.
		4	Kambiri water project	Rehabilitate intake points and main distribution line of the gravity scheme: Carry out minor repairs at the two intake points, procure and support installation of the main pipeline 6" for 8km 4" for 3 km 3' for 3km. Rehabilitation of the pipeline and source will ensure constant supply of water and reduce non-revenue water leading to more water available to connect more customers.	6,000	Project on hold.
		5	Matunda Water Supply Project	Extension of 75mm-110mm Ø PVC class D trunk pipeline by 4km to reach the un-served in the peri-urban; Extension of 50mm Ø PVC class C by 2km; Construction of 2No. Water Kiosks; Supply and installation of 2No. 10,000 litres plastic tanks next to Water kiosks to increase hours of supply; and construction of 5No. standard lockable valve Chambers	7,500	Final designs reviewed, expect to go to bid late Oct 17.
		6	Soi Water Supply Project, Likuyani	Flush and pump test existing borehole at Seregea; Purchase and install submersible solar pump in ditto; Supply and install Solar submersible pump at St. Monica Mung'oma springs to pump 5m <sup>3</sup> /hr. against head of 120M; Erect 50,000 liters pressed steel tank on 6m tower in St. Monica Primary school; Replace 110mm Ø PVC class D trunk pipeline 2km damaged by road work; Extension of 50mm Ø PVC class C by 4km; and construction of 2 water kiosks. Construction of 6 standard lockable valve chambers. Overall Connection of water to unserved and underserved population mainly commercial and institution connections	15,000	Final designs reviewed, expect to go to bid late Oct 17.

Firm	County	#	Project Name	Project Details	Estimated # People	Status as of September 2017
LOSAI	Kisumu	1	Boya Community Water Supply	A 150 meter depth borehole, 14 M3 yield with 2 No. elevated 24 M3 (steel + Plastic) tanks pipeline extension project / enterprise. Currently having 602 individual connections and 5 institutional connections. To relocate 4 main distributions lines away from people's homes and connects new customers along the distribution line & also help reduce NRW. To further extend the pipeline network by 2km and construct 2No. water kiosk. Purchase and install 6 Zonal meters including meter chambers for the main distribution lines to help reduce on NRW. Purchase and install hybrid solar pump & solar panels to help reduce on the high cost of electricity and further enhance reliability of supply.	4,210	Final designs reviewed, expect to go to bid early Nov 17, subject to borehole pump test to confirm safe yield.
		2	Sondu Miriu Right Bank Community Water Supply	A water supply from a dam with a pre - fabricated treatment plant with elevated 20 m3 storage and pipeline extension. Currently having 50 HH Connections and 10 water kiosks and serving about 3000 people including institutions. Construct a 3 km pipeline extension to help increase coverage. To construct and install 100m <sup>3</sup> masonry ground tank (on elevated ground for gravity supply) for additional storage to enhance reliability of supply. To construct 2 additional water kiosks and install pre-paid meters. To purchase and install 2 No. 2.5m <sup>3</sup> plastic water storage tanks for the 2 water kiosks. Purchase additional 100 meters for individual and institutional connections.	2,950	Awaiting final designs for review.
		3	Ahero Catholic Water Project	Construction of 2 Km pipeline extension to increase coverage and to construct / install additional elevated storage tank of 20m3. Rehabilitate 2 water kiosks that are currently not functional and help install prepaid meters. Acquire purchase additional 100 Meters for individual and institutional connections	1,700	Awaiting final designs for review.
		4	Masogo Water and Sanitation Company	A 140 meter depth borehole, 14 M3 yield with 1 No. elevated but leaking 24 M3 plastic tank with pipeline extension project / enterprise. Currently having about 40 HH Connections, 2kiosks and 2 Institutional connections serving approximately 800 people. Rehabilitate and relocate main distribution lines that were destroyed through road construction - 3 Km. Purchase and install a plastic tank to boost storage and steady supply - 20 m3. To construct 1 No. water kiosk. To purchase and install 1 No. 2.5m <sup>3</sup> plastic water storage tanks for the 1 water kiosk. Purchase addition 200 meters and Calibrate the existing meters	1,500	Awaiting final designs for review.

Firm	County	#	Project Name	Project Details	Estimated # People	Status as of September 2017
		5	Nyangoma Community Water Supply	A 170 meter depth borehole, 20 m <sup>3</sup> yield with 2. No. elevated 24 m <sup>3</sup> plastic tank with pipeline extension project /enterprise. Currently serving 1. Construction of 4 Km pipeline extension to increase coverage and to construct / install additional elevated plastic storage tank of 10m <sup>3</sup> and 2No water kiosks. 2. Purchase of 1 main meter and 4 zonal meters. Purchase of additional 100 meters for individual and institutional connections.	1,000	Awaiting final designs for review.
		6	KIWASCO WSP: Nyahera Mkendwa Scheme	4 water kiosks, extension of service mains, meters (consumer & bulk), large spring box	5,000	Awaiting final designs for review.
		7	KIWASCO WSP: Nyakach Water Scheme	Construction of 5No standard water kiosks, extension of service mains, buying of meters (consumer-500No and bulk-2No), Rehabilitation works on the inlet Chamber, Extensions in Network coverage by 3km, Completion of the Filter Media.	8,750	Awaiting final designs for review.
LOSAI	Kitui	1	Musengo	Quantification of rehabilitation works for the existing system; rising main (4km), distribution System (Syathani – Musengo – Inyoeni Line) - 6km; installation of a solar energy generator at the bore hole to reduce pumping costs; investigate the state of the borehole equipment; pump and draw off pipes and make recommendations; design of new extensions: Kaumoni line (2.3 km), Kakumuti (4.7 km), Mwatate- Kyambiwa (1.9 km) with additional kiosks and reservoir(s)	10,000	Awaiting final designs for review.
		2	Ngandeni/Kaliku	Equipping of borehole & pipeline extension 28 cubic meters; New pump, rising main repair & extension pipelines (Ikoo-Imwatine)	4,565	Awaiting final designs for review.
		3	Kithambangii	Equipping of borehole & pipeline extension	2,500	Awaiting final designs for review.
		4	Tyaa river - Mwingi water supply scheme	Rehabilitation of the water supply scheme. Abstraction from a sand dam with a production of 100m <sup>3</sup> per day.	5,000	Final designs reviewed, expect to go to bid early Nov 17.
		5	Mitaani pipeline extension	Existing borehole with yield 37.9m <sup>3</sup> /hr (Kitui South, Mutha ward). Also serves 3,500 livestock	6,500	Awaiting final designs for review.

Firm	County	#	Project Name	Project Details	Estimated # People	Status as of September 2017
		6	Muamba pipeline	Existing borehole with yield 21.3m <sup>3</sup> /hr (Kitui South, Mutomo/Kibwea ward). Also serves 32,100 livestock	4,500	Awaiting final designs for review.
LOSAI	Makueni	1	Nzueni Borehole Self Help Group	A borehole water pump to increase pumping from 5 cubic meters to 9 cubic meters per hour and 1 km piping extension to Kwasombi Junction. Installation of pump, motor, and draw-off pipes at the borehole and 1 km 2 inch piping extension to Kwasombi Junction, with a water kiosk and storage tank	6,104	Final designs reviewed, expect to go to bid early Nov 17, subject to borehole pump test to confirm safe yield.
		2	Kanaan Kiboko B Self-help group, Kiboko ward, Kibwezi west sub county	Pipeline, elevated tank 4km of 2" diameter pipeline, 12m <sup>3</sup> plastic tank and a platform, a kiosk & 60 consumer meters	6,000	Final designs approved, expect to go to bid late Oct 17.
		3	MBOWASCO WSP: Rehabilitation of Mukundi scheme	Pipeline and network extension, WTP	3,000	Awaiting final designs for review.
		4	WOWASCO WSP: Wote-Kwa Kathoka-Kyemole pipeline extension	Pipeline extension	10,000	Final designs reviewed, expect to go to bid late Oct 17.
FRAME	Migori	1	Muhuru Community Water Supply (WISER)	Muhuru Community Water Supply was put up by the Community and has Lake Victoria as the water source. Uses Diesel generator has 100cubic meters storage and distribution tank, 2 conical treatment tanks, 2 water kiosks. Supplies about 500 HH through 2 water kiosks, connection to the nearby Muhuru health centre and WISER school.	1,600	Final designs reviewed, expect to go to bid early Nov 17.
		2	Rapogi Community Water Project	Rapogi Community Water Project is a fairly new water project developed by the county Government of Migori in 2014 and handed over to a community management committee to run. It has a 170 metre deep borehole and a spring, with a total yield of 15cubic metres, elevated 100 cubic metre steel tank.	1,100	Final designs reviewed, expect to go to bid early Nov 17.
		3	Midida Community Water Project	Located in Kanyamkago West, Midida water project was recently completed (2016) with support from the county government. An estimated 200 households use this water facility from the available 4 water kiosks. With	1,300	Final designs reviewed, expect to go to bid early Nov 17.

Firm	County	#	Project Name	Project Details	Estimated # People	Status as of September 2017
				improvements of the scheme, the project can adequately serve up to 4000 people. The water project is composed of 12 cu. m per hour yielding borehole complete with a submersible pump (solar powered) and 1.5 Km of pipeline (combination of sections of GI class B, PPR class E, PVC class D – all 2” diameter) and an elevated 50 cu. m steel tank as storage and distribution facility. The system is functional with minimal leakages experienced.		
		4	Nyasare Water and sanitation Company	Nyasare Water and Sanitation Company started in 1984 as a community water project and later on transformed into a water company. Has both springs and borehole for water source. Serves parts of three sub counties; Suna East including Migori town, part of Suna West. Serves approximately 3,000 HH. 6km 2.5" pipeline extension (80 new connections), 100 water meter installation on existing lines and additional 4 water kiosks.	1,400	Final designs reviewed, expect to go to bid early Nov 17.
		5	Achuth Community Water Project	Borehole 110m deep with a yield of 8 cubic meters/hour. It is managed by Achuth Community Water Project Management committee. The water project consists of 110 meters depth borehole, a 50 cubic meters storage tank on 7m tower. Has 2km single supply line to Bware centre, Bware Secondary school and two water kiosks serving about 50HH. 6km 2.5" pipeline extension to connect 150 HH with water meters and construction of 4 additional water kiosks.	1,150	Final designs reviewed, expect to go to bid early Nov 17.
		6	Ndiwa Borehole Community Water Project	Scheme was developed in 2007 but collapsed due to weak community project management. It is being revived by the County government of Migori. Storage a distribution water tank is being constructed. The borehole has a yield of 14 cubic metres and currently has water exuding without a pumping mechanism and serves about 300 people. Installation of an 80m lifts pump installation, 8km 2.5 " pipeline extension, to connect 160 HH with water meters and construction of 4 more water kiosks.	1,200	Awaiting final designs for review and subject to borehole pump test to confirm safe yield.
		7	MIWASCO WSP: Awendo Sare	Awendo Sare (town) and DC's Area piped water extension and connection will increase the population that will be reliably access safe water in sufficient quantity. Project objectives: increase pipeline extension and water connections to target households; monitor water use efficiency; improve revenue collection efficiency. Activities: pipeline extension from current 17km to 34km plus 200 HH connections.	8,000	Final designs reviewed, expect to go to bid early Nov 17.

Firm	County	#	Project Name	Project Details	Estimated # People	Status as of September 2017
SOBOCON	Nyamira	1	Nyansiongo Water project (Option 2)	Construction of a 400m <sup>3</sup> /day CFU, Construction of 100m <sup>3</sup> masonry clear water tank, Procurement and installation of 1 No. raw water pumping set (Q=45m <sup>3</sup> /hour, 37kW Motor and Head =180m),Laying distribution lines about 6km,Installation of 250 No meters,4 No. water kiosk	14,000	Final designs reviewed, to bid mid Nov 17.
		2	Machururiati Water Project	Source is borehole of 17m <sup>3</sup> /h is available with 10m <sup>3</sup> storage tank. But without distribution network. Construct 100m <sup>3</sup> storage tank, 2" dia uPVC pipeline of 6km length, 4 no. water kiosks.	3,200	Awaiting final designs for review.
		3	Chaina Water Project	Supply and installation of 1-2.5" dia UPVC distribution pipeline of 1.8 km and 2 No. water kiosk,24m <sup>3</sup> elevated plastic tank.	6,000	Final designs reviewed, expect to go to bid early Nov 17, and subject to borehole pump test to confirm safe yield..
		4	Kianungu water project	This is diesel driven borehole pump with 20m <sup>3</sup> elevated tank without any distribution network. Installation of solar system to be used instead of using diesel engine,2.5" dia pipeline extension of 6km length uPVC, 2 water kiosks, individual connectio-300 No.	3,600	Final designs reviewed, expect to go to bid early Nov 17, and subject to borehole pump test to confirm safe yield.
		5	Ikonge community water project	Procure and install 2.5" PVC pipes for a 6 km distance, 100m <sup>3</sup> masonry tank, 4 water kiosks and 300 No. individual connections.	3,200	Awaiting final designs for review.
		6	Ekerenyo water Project	Protected spring with fully equipped pump-house and 100m <sup>3</sup> masonry tank and 2 no. water kiosk but does not have pipeline to the consumers and water kiosk. Purpose is to convey water to end user point	7,000	Awaiting final designs for review.
SOBOCON	Siaya	1	Osieko Nambo WUA	Project draws it water from lake Victoria which is pumped into a raised tank then flow using gravity to the consumers. It is currently serving 200hh but has a potential to serve even more people. Installation/ piloting of prepaid water meters at water kiosks level, rehabilitation of pipeline mains and distribution lines, and increasing production capacity (Install solar panels to provide alternative power for pumping unit & storage tank).	3,200	Final designs reviewed, expect to go to bid early Nov 17.
		2	Chianda Ager borehole (North Uyoma -Rarieda -Sub county)	Equip Solar pump, 3 kiosks and pipe extensions. Borehole drilled and capped. Borehole yield 5m <sup>3</sup> per hour. Equipping Solar pump. Build 3 kiosks with 5000ltre tank atop. Do pipe extensions to the Kiosks	2,000	Project dropped as borehole yield found to be only 1.5m <sup>3</sup> /hour and therefore

Firm	County	#	Project Name	Project Details	Estimated # People	Status as of September 2017
						insufficient for economical project.
		3	Manyonge borehole (North Sakwa - Bondo Sub County)	Equip Solar pump, 3 kiosks, pipe extensions. Borehole drilled and capped. Borehole yield 4m3 per hour. Equipping Solar pump. Build 3 kiosks with 5000 liter tank atop. Do pipe extensions to the kiosks	2,000	Final designs received and under review, expect to go to bid early Nov 17, and subject to borehole pump test to confirm safe yield.
		4	Asembo Ndori	There is need to relay the rising main to the tank in HDPE; 12-inch diameter to reduce the high NRW being caused by the frequent pipe busts on the rising main. The length to be laid is 4km. It is necessary to install additional air valves, non-return valves and bulk water meters to help monitor non-revenue water. No laboratory equipment to monitor quality. Purchase and equip quality control laboratory to enable water quality monitoring. Purchase a standby high lift pump and replace the aged duty pump to increase on operation and reduce on stoppage whenever there is a breakdown.	15,000	Project cost estimates very high, alternative designs under consideration.
		5	Bondo Water Supply	Bondo Water supply was established in 1957 with an intake at Yala River along Bondo – Siaya Road. The pumping was fuel (diesel) driven. In 1971, the system was augmented and the basins for coagulation constructed. This started the full treatment of water. The supply was meant to serve Bondo and her environments. In 2012 with the help of UN- Habitat, a conventional treatment plant was constructed and completed. Unfortunately, there was no provision for pump set hence the treatment plant remained under-utilized. The project was not formally handed over to the WSP. There is need to purchase a pump set up, redesign pump house, replace dilapidated pipeline with proper depth/poor quality materials, assist in addressing Suspected illegal connection:	20,000	Project cost estimates very high, alternative designs under consideration.

County	#	Project Name	Project Details	# People	Status as of 30 September 17
Busia	1	Alema Borehole	Construction of a rising and falling main, pump, solar array, storage tank, 2 standard water kiosks at Dadira and Mariana villages, distribution lines to individual households in assorted pipeline diameters complete with consumer meters.	12,000	Both Civil works and Solar works contractors mobilized to site. Solar pumping expected to be operational mid Oct 17. Civil works expected to be completed Dec 17
Kisumu		Kisumu Informal Settlements Water Pipelines Extension Project	Laying of seven main service pipelines, (5 located within Kisumu city and one each located in Seme and Nyakach sub-counties), total length approximately 32km of pipelines, construction of standard water kiosks; 10 No. communal water points, installation of water meters and associated fittings as supplied by KIWASCO.	7,500	Documents being finalized for bidding and ERF approval to be requested.
Kitui		Tharaka Women Water Project	Rehabilitation of water supply scheme: solar energy generator, pump, elevated tank; install treatment system, repair of dilapidated pipelines, kiosks	5,500	Civil works underway, completion expected December 17. Solar works to commence shortly.
		Kiambere Mwingi Pump	Energy efficient motor-pump set installation	12,500	Contractor failed to deliver; contract change order to be issued with delivery and installation expected in Dec 17.
Makueni		Makutano Sinai bore hole	Solar pumping system.	2,500	Works completed and system functioning
		Mbukoni Kyulu valley borehole pipeline extension	Extension of pipeline, 2 kiosks	7,400	Civil works underway, completion expected mid Oct 17.
		Mbumbuni high lift pumps – MBONWASCO	Installation of high lift pumps	8,000	Pump installation completed and system operational.



## ANNEX II: LIST OF DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

No.	Title	Date Submitted	Status
1	Contract Performance Monitoring Plan	October 28, 2015	Approved
2	Branding Implementation and Marking Plan	October 28, 2015	Approved
3	Annual Work Plan	November 28, 2015	Approved
4	Activity Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (i.e. PMP)	November 28, 2015	Approved
5	Process for Engagement	November 28, 2015	Approved
6	Coordination Plan	November 28, 2015	Approved
7	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan	November 28, 2015	Approved
8	Construction Plan	November 28, 2015	Approved
9	Procurement Plan	November 28, 2015	Approved
10	Grants Project Plan	November 28, 2015	Approved
11	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	December 28, 2015	Approved
12	Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment Plan	December 28, 2015	Approved

## ANNEX III: SUCCESS STORIES AND CASE STUDIES

### An Accountable Water Provider = Happy Customers

Hellen Ikolomani, a 26-year-old mother of two, used to walk nearly a kilometer every day to fetch water from a well. “Carrying the water and rolling the bucket out of the well was strenuous and unsafe – especially at night. The water wasn’t very clean, either.” Hellen lives in Navakholo, a sub-county of Kakamega County. She has a water kiosk nearer to her home managed by Kakamega County Water and Sanitation Company (KACWASCO), but until recently, the water supply was unreliable, with vandalism often cutting off the water entirely. Hellen would have liked to use the water kiosk, but she did not like how unreliable the service was.



*“Water from KACWASCO is closer home, very clean and is available all the time,”  
Hellen said*

Hellen wasn’t alone in her opinions. In a recent KACWASCO customer satisfaction survey, customers complained of low water coverage, un-reliable water supply, a weak complaint management system, lack of integrity in billing and revenue collection systems, and vandalized water infrastructure.

The USAID Kenya Water Sanitation and Hygiene (KIWASH) project has been working with KACWASCO over the two years to help address these very issues. With our additional support, KACWASCO has developed a strategic plan and implemented a set of accountability measures to improve billing procedures, revenue collection, customer service and complaints management, and communication. Staff from KACWASCO and KIWASH also visited the Nakuru Water and Sanitation Company to learn about successful operations and management practices the water utility is employing.

“Thanks to KIWASH support, KACWASCO is proud to have institutionalized for the first time a customer engagement policy, customer service charter, marketing and communication plan, and finance policy and procedures. We have also automated our meter reading and billing systems,” said Mary Mariga, KACWASCO Customer Relations Manager.

Joshua Mwangi owns a sanitation block business. “I recently re-opened my business due to the reliable and affordable water supply from KACWASCO. They have improved their customer service; we can report cases of burst pipes and vandalism and get quick responses in attending to repairs, ensuring a steady water supply. The sanitation block is my only source of income since I retired from formal employment,” says Joshua.

Hellen has also noticed the difference. Instead of the long walk to the well, she is now able to visit her local water kiosk. “Water from KACWASCO is closer home, very clean and is available all the time,” she said.

Since implementing these accountability measures and system improvements, KACWASCO has added 11,000 new customers and has increased its monthly revenue from approximately US\$ 1.3million to US\$ 1.8 million. KIWASH is continuing to support KACWASCO as they implement

their strategic plan to improve water delivery and sanitation services and increase water coverage and revenues.

## Improved Farming, Better Health

A group of farmers in Busia County has discovered that they can use very little water to produce enough nutritious food for their families and surplus for sale. The Busibwabo Self Help Group, comprising 30 active members, is now growing fresh vegetables at their homes thanks to support received from the USAID KIWASH project. KIWASH provided the farmers materials to establish the gardens, including shade nets, chicken wire, watering cans, manilla sacks, and certified vegetable seeds.



*Johnstone Wesonga and his wife train community members on kitchen gardening to grow nutritious vegetable in small spaces at their homes. “My wife and I have not bought vegetables since we started this kitchen garden,” said Wesonga.*

The Busibwabo Self Help Group was first formed in 2015. With support from USAID’S Feed the Future initiative, they established the first milk collection and selling center at the local market in Busibwabo. KIWASH is now leveraging this initial success and promoting small-scale irrigation systems in small farms and kitchen gardens to increase the production of nutritious foods and boost incomes through the sales of surplus produce. This work is advancing the U.S. Government’s goals of improving access to water, reducing hunger, and improving nutrition.

As lead farmer and secretary of the Busibwabo Self Help Group, Johnstone Wesonga and his wife are proud that they have trained and helped group members establish simple gardens using local materials. “We have come a long way from just consumers to producers. My wife and I have not bought vegetables since we started this kitchen garden. It is more than enough for us, and we sell the surplus. We receive many visitors each day who are curious to learn how to establish simple gardens and grow different types of vegetables and fruits using very little water and space,” said Wesonga. Farmers are particularly intrigued to discover that they can use materials they would normally throw away to grow vegetables, such as old pots, buckets, tyres and cans. These containers require very little space and water, making it possible to grow healthy vegetables in almost any setting.

The Busibwabo Self Help Group has reached 1,200 households in 24 farmer groups with the knowledge of growing nutritious food at home using limited resources. The group has embarked on a venture to grow vegetables commercially after investing in a drip irrigation system with a solar powered water pump, through an agribusiness company partnering with KIWASH. Plans are underway to establish a grocery store next to their dairy hub at the market to sell fresh vegetables produced from the irrigated farm. Revenues from the store will be distributed to all members, providing them more income and further strengthening their livelihoods.

## Towards Self-Sustained Local Water Enterprises

Makutano Community Borehole Water project is the main water service provider serving four communities in Makueni County. The borehole has a high yield capacity of 26 cubic meters per hour, but it was operating at only half that capacity due to limitations in pumping and storage capacity.

To provide water, the project has been using electricity to power its pump, with a standby generator in case of power outages. However, the monthly energy costs of up to US\$30,000 were too high, putting water access at risk for over 10,000 people and thousands of livestock. Lack of skilled staff and limited water infrastructure also inhibited the project's ability to serve its target population.



*Community members fetch water at a new water kiosk constructed with KIWASH support.*

Makutano Community Borehole Water project is one of the 107 water projects (also known as WASH enterprises) supported by KIWASH to improve the efficiency of their business operations and provide quality water service while also expanding water coverage to unserved populations. Through training workshops that focus on job coaching and mentoring, along with a direct grant for expansion and rehabilitation of the water infrastructure, KIWASH has worked with the Makutano Community Borehole Water project to improve customer care, staff and financial management, and infrastructure. The WASH enterprise also adopted a business model that aims to provide quality water services at reasonable prices while also generating enough revenue to sustain the business.

As a result of these interventions, operations at the Makutano Community Borehole Water project have significantly improved: 2,500 new beneficiaries are accessing to water through extension of the pipeline to Mathemba, a populated market area; and 3,000 more people have been connected to water. A recently-installed solar powered pump is already drastically reducing power costs and increasing pumping capacity. It should improve water access to 20,000 beneficiaries by the end of 2018.

“I’m mostly glad for the solar pump that has reduced the monthly electricity bills and in turn lowered our operations and maintenance costs. We are making huge savings! This is enabling us to comfortably pay our bills and provide water services efficiently,” says Peter Nganda, project chairman. “We also expect our revenues to increase because of the new customers at Mathemba,” he adds.

This project is a flagship model for sustaining community water projects by collaborating with county governments. Makueni County has committed to replacing the current 50-cubic-metre storage tank that is corroded and leaking with an elevated steel tank with twice the capacity to enable greater storage and gravity flow. The County has also promised to sink an adjacent borehole to provide more water.

## Educating Mothers for Improved Nutrition

In the Kibwezi sub-county of Makueni County, members of Yiaa Itune mother-to-mother support group learned how to prepare a less costly but highly nutritious complementary meal for their babies from locally grown crops (pumpkin, green grams and vegetables) at a cooking demonstration organized by KIWASH and in collaboration with the sub-county department of health.

Mother-to-mother support groups provide a great opportunity to educate mothers on adopting nutrition and hygiene habits to keep their families healthy and safe from common childhood illnesses like diarrhea. Women learn the importance of maternal nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding for infants, how to introduce new foods at six months while still breastfeeding, and feeding a sick child healthy foods during and after illness. The mothers are educated on sanitation

and health actions, such as handwashing with soap, treatment and safe storage of water, safe disposal of feces, and food hygiene that will keep them and their families healthy. They are also trained and given support and materials to establish kitchen gardens to grow nutritious foods for their households.

“I’m grateful for the new knowledge, especially on preparing a nutritious complementary meal to improve the baby’s health and maintaining cleanliness when handling baby food to prevent contamination and sickness. I also learned how to establish a kitchen garden and grow vegetables, which will reduce the money I spend buying food for my family,” points out Jacqueline Mutindi, mother to a seven-month-old baby.

KIWASH has trained and equipped community health volunteers and county staff to promote these health, nutrition and sanitation actions among more than 35,000 caregivers, including pregnant and lactating women, in health facilities and in community mother-to-mother support groups.

Senior Agricultural Officer for Kibwezi sub-county, Rebecca Ameyo, said, “We are using cooking demonstrations to educate mothers on how to prepare a simple complementary meal for their babies. This has helped reduce cases of malnutrition and improve the health of babies in the area. Mothers also learn to utilize crops grown in their farms, such as green grams and sorghum, to prepare healthy and tasty meals. This helps cut costs of purchasing food for their families.”

The KIWASH project is working with county ministries of health, agriculture and water across nine counties to promote this health, nutrition and sanitation interventions aimed at achieving significant reductions in malnutrition in children and overall improved health and wellbeing of families.



*Jacqueline Mutindi feeds her baby a healthy complementary meal. “I’m grateful for the new knowledge, especially on preparing a nutritious complementary meal to improve the baby’s health,” she said.*

## Clean Water for Rural Communities

For years, residents of Bambra village in Siaya County have experienced challenges in accessing clean, potable water. Their only source of water, Kongaroma spring, was contaminated by sediment pollution, cattle dung and human activities, such as dirty water from clothes washing.

In 2017, the KIWASH program worked with the Kisama Water Resources Users Association (WRUA) to protect the spring and improve access to clean water. Protection efforts included the construction of a spring box, a draw off pipe, an access path to the spring, a wash bay and a cattle trough. The group also worked to educate the community on the importance of water conservation.

The community, led by the spring management committee, planted grass cover and 300 trees certified by Kenya Forest Services around the spring area to control soil erosion and reduce the spring's vulnerability to reduced water levels during times of drought. As a result of these protection efforts, 1,540 people are now accessing safe water from the spring. The spring is also producing cleaner water and in greater quantities than ever before.

“I’m happy that we can now get clean water from the spring. My trips to the hospital to have my 3-year-old daughter treated for frequent stomachaches and diarrhea have reduced. It is now safer and easier to draw water. I am not worried that my son will sustain injuries when I send him to fetch water,” says Jane Apondi, a resident of Bambra village and one of the beneficiaries of the improvements to the spring.

Protection of Kongaroma spring has encouraged 37 community members to register as voluntary members of the Kisama WRUA and commit to carry out conservation activities that contribute towards better watershed management.

Since late 2016, KIWASH has protected over 60 springs in rural areas and enhanced the capacity of community members to conserve the protect springs and surrounding areas.



*The before and after: Below: Jane Apondi fetches water from the recently-protected Kongaroma spring. “My trips to the hospital to have my 3-year-old daughter treated for frequent stomachaches and diarrhea have reduced. It is now safer and easier to draw water,” she said.*

# ANNEX IV: COUNTY ACTIVITY MAPS

