



WaterFund

Financing the Water Sector

Newsletter



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Boji Garas
CWSP



CEO's MESSAGE

Ismail Fahmy M. Shaiye
Chief Executive Officer.

Water Sector Trust Fund has been at the fore front in provision of financing towards the development and management of water services in the Rural and urban marginalized and underserved areas.

This year has been marked with major milestones for the Fund. With the Operationalization of the Water Act 2016, and the expansion of WSTF's mandate, the Fund has developed a new Corporate Strategy covering the period 2018-2022. This Strategy will provide a road map towards increased utilisation of Funds for improving access to water and sanitation for the underserved areas.

Water Sector Trust Fund as one of the Kenyan Water Sector Institutions has actively participated in the transition activities from Water Act 2002 to Water Act 2016. The exercise culminated in the launch of the Rapid Results Initiative (RRI) by the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Water and Sanitation, in an event presided over by H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta at KICC on 21st May 2018. It was at this event that the Fund got the opportunity to showcase the Decentralised Treatment Facility (DTF) concept and treatment modules of waste water in the Counties.

Construction of WSTF funded DTF's has helped raise the profile of sanitation around the country.

The Water Fund has continued to develop, improve and function within effective and efficient systems. This year saw the Fund go through rigorous precertification and certification audits, conducted by the Kenya Bureau of Standards, on the assessment of WSTF's Quality Management Systems. Through hard work and relentless efforts of WSTF staff members, KEBS finally recommended the Certification of WSTF under ISO 9001:2015. This certification is a pledge by the Fund to meet the needs of the underserved in Kenya in line with our mandate.

Financing and project sustainability has continued to be a key focus area for the Fund. This has resulted into partnerships agreements most notably the Launch of the WSTF Green Growth Employment Programme. The Target counties and WSTF signed into agreement a Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of improved and sustained access by communities and households to water and sanitation for their domestic and productive needs.

Following the success of the 2016 Kenya Water Week, The Fund in conjunction with the Ministry of Water and Sanitation will host the 2018 Kenya Water and Sanitation Week. WSTF invites you to participate in the Event that is scheduled to be held on 19th to 23rd November, 2018 in Nairobi. This year's theme "Climate Proofing Water and Sanitation for Green Development," seeks to drive a global dialogue on the premise that improving access to water and sanitation through sustainable, climate proofed and green technologies will result in green and clean development for Kenya, Africa and other developing nations. The theme takes cognizance of the UN theme for water 2018, Nature for Water.

WSTF is proud to be the key sector institution providing financial assistance for increased access to water and sanitation for the underserved communities in Kenya through the last mile connectivity. I wish to appreciate the Government of Kenya and our financing and development partners for their support and collaboration, which has enabled the Fund to transform the lives of over 4 million Kenyans.

Hulugho Water Pan Project, Ijara Sub County, Garissa



Hulugho water pan is arguably the largest water pans in Kenya, measuring over 500meters by 150meters. It is situated in Garissa County about 14 kilometers from the Kenya Somalia border next to the Boni forest in the south. The pan was first dug in the 1950s and today 18,000 people and 100,000 livestock and unknown number of wildlife depend on it. The plight of the people living in the area attracted international attention after two deaths due to lack of water, were reported in the 2017 drought that was soon declared a national disaster. It is one of the vulnerable areas identified under the Garissa County Disaster Profiling and Analysis (June 2011) in respect of drought, outbreaks of human and livestock diseases, conflicts and floods.

Hulugho water and sanitation project was identified by WSTF as one of the priority project in Hulugho Sub-County in Garissa County. The Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF) mobilized funds for rehabilitation and improvement of the water pan with a Ksh. 63 Million grant support from Danish Government under the Drought Emergency Response Programme (DERP). WSTF contracted the task of detailed design, implementation and contract supervision to the National Storage and Harvesting Authority (NWSHA). Overall implementation has taken some nine months with work having commenced in December 2017.

Project Scope

The project is designed to serve a multiplicity of purposes,

including supply of clean water to people, water for wildlife and public sanitation in addition to restoring the habitat of hippos that have lived in the water pan for decades. The scope therefore included:-

- » Rehabilitation/expansion of the Water pan to achieve a capacity of 115,000m³;
- » Prefabrication and installation of 150m³ elevated steel tank on 10m tower;
- » Excavation and construction of water Infiltration gallery from the pan to a sump;
- » Excavation and construction of 6m deep Water Sump;
- » Installation of a Solar Water Pumping System using a submersible pump;
- » Installation of a 1.5km Solar Electric Fencing for the entire pan area;
- » Construction of animal watering trough for wildlife in the adjoining forest;
- » Construction of two livestock troughs for cattle, sheep, goats and camels;
- » Construction of communal water points each with 6 No. taps for the people;
- » Construction of 2 (two) VIP latrine cum bathrooms each with three doors;
- » Grassing of the water pan along the water pan embankment;
- » Project branding and signage.



Project operation and functionality

Rainwater run-off is caught in large collector drains and directed into the first large water pan meant to hold silt as well. This is the home of the hippos. The water is then directed into the second and main clear water pan through a rip-rap flooring to prevent erosion between the two pans. Once the second pan gets full, excess water is directed into a spillway built in-front of the first pan. This prevents any more silt entering into the pans once they are full of water. An infiltration gallery constructed into the clear water pan directs water into a sump through a filter media which clarifies the water. A solar driven submersible pump takes the water to the elevated tank, from which water is directed into communal water points and cattle troughs. This concept prevents livestock from taking water from directly inside the water pan, and thereby keeps the water clean. The solar panels supply power for both the pump and the electric fence that keeps off wildlife, livestock, people and vandals.

Sustainability

WSTF has engaged Womankind to undertake capacity building to ensure project sustainability. The local capacity building entity to work with the community in terms of sensitisation, and provide towards sustainable management of operation and maintenance of the system.

The project scope included:-

- » Mobilization of community for transfer of completed project to the beneficiaries
- » Establishment of a community project leadership team by setting up a Project/Management committee from stakeholders across the existing three villages - 3 committees and an umbrella committee.
- » Operations and maintenance plan which includes understanding technical specifications and responsibilities for daily operation and schedules for regular maintenance.



Challenges faced

- » Insecurity in the area has made monitoring of the project difficult and the NWCP have to rely on a heavy contingent of police to accompany the team. The contractor has also had challenges in implementation of works.
- » Community hostility and inordinate demands during implementation. The project has engaged womankind to implement the social engagement component. Insecurity challenges has delayed smooth implementation of this component.
- » Communication cut off in the area following third major vandalisation of the Safaricom mast by the Al Shabab militants.

Conclusion

The water pan technology provides a key source of water for livestock and people in the ASAL areas of Kenya. The concept that WSTF has adopted not only supplies adequate amounts of water but also takes care of cleanliness and safety. In areas where security of staff and equipment is at risk, it is vital to keep close consultations with the security arms of government. Early engagement with the county authorities is needed to ensure viable projects. The engagement with entities with local knowledge and acceptance is key to a successful engagement with the beneficiary communities.

Author: Eng. James Murage, WSTF Technical Advisor (FCG Sweden)



Towards Enhancing Sustainability in the Rural Water Sector

The Water Sector in Kenya has invested heavily in water infrastructure in order to improve access to water services for communities living in rural areas of Kenya. As at the year 2017, the water sector has managed to reach 50% of the Rural population with water coverage. Unfortunately, the sector seems to be stagnating with marginal increase and worse still, decline of service levels in many rural areas of this country. Some of the challenges that can be cited include: lack of/weak legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks; inadequate capacity of water managers; "non-commercial" nature of community schemes; and high operations and maintenance costs of schemes. The management of most community schemes has been short of being professional and non-attractive to the public and private sector investors.

Water Sector Trust Fund has supported numerous community initiatives across Kenya under its Rural Investment Programme. The Fund has developed a sustainability index which has shown that almost 60% of the community water projects are found to be operational years after WSTF's investments. The sustainability index reflects on the Functionality and Reliability of an investment, Revenue collection, Age and Survival rate. Communities as implementing partners, have been found to have inadequate revenue collection systems resulting in unsustainable investments and continued reliance to external actors to maintain the projects. Water investments especially in the ASALs have more often than not been poorly planned with limited coordination and strategic considerations of locations, often with negative impacts on livestock mobility, and poor development of systems for sustainability of the services.

The Fund through its Rural Investment programmes is working on new approaches that will enhance the

management and governance of community schemes by supporting County governments to ensure: strategic water planning; development of legislative frameworks for rural water sector; adoption of service delivery models; promotion of county government involvement through co-funding of projects and oversighting; support in design and planning of investments with priority given to Green investments, gender and social inclusion considerations; and continuous capacity strengthening of implementing agents.

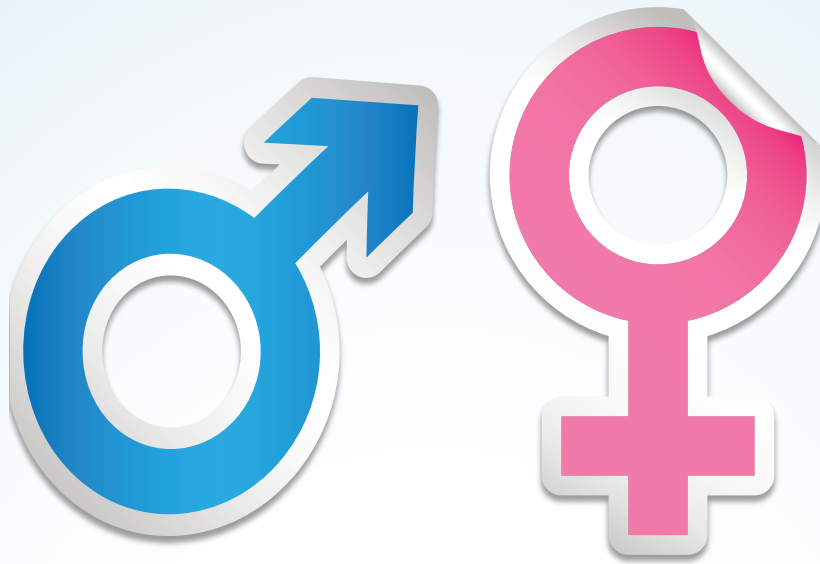
The Joint 6 Programme (J6P) financed by the Government of Sweden, Government of Finland and Government of Kenya, targeting Narok, Nandi, Laikipia, Kwale, Migori and Tharaka Nithi counties, has given the Fund valuable experience in defining working mechanisms of working with Counties under the devolved framework through signing of Memorandum of Understanding(MOUs). The same approach is being replicated under the Green Growth Employment Programme financed by the Government of Denmark through DANIDA targeting Isiolo, Wajir, Garissa, Lamu, Tana River, Turkana, Marsabit and Mandera counties, and the upcoming European Union-Climate Proofed Infrastructure Programme targeting Kitui, West Pokot, Baringo, Mandera, Samburu, Kajiado, Kilifi and Taita Taveta counties.

Sustained demand for water services, job creation, ease of technology use, operations and maintenance, cost of technologies and availability of funding are some of the factors hindering sustainable financing within the water sector. Water being an enabler of the Kenya National Big 4 Agenda, requires to be valued for its use for both domestic and other productive purposes. The sector has traditionally incentivized water services through combination of credit guarantees, grants and tax exemptions. The Fund recognizes that these incentives are not sustainable and there is need for WSTF to support County Government priorities and initiatives geared towards sustaining service delivery.

Author : Priscilla Kinyari, Manager Rural Investment Programme.

WSTF Signing of Green Growth Employment Programme Memorandum of Understanding





Gender Equality and Social Inclusion are Fundamental Human Rights

Gender equality and social inclusion are fundamental human rights. They are crucial factors in the realization of sustainable development, wellbeing and institutional performance. Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) are concepts that addresses unequal power relations experienced on the grounds of sex, wealth, ability, ethnicity, and locations or a combination of these dimensions. It focuses on the need for action to re-balance these power relations, reduce disparity and ensure equal rights, opportunities and respect for all individuals regardless of their social status.

GESI in the context of WSTF is generally associated with ensuring equitable and full participation of women, men and other segments of society in decision-making to ensure equitable investments for all. The need for GESI stems from the fact that, while the benefits of water and sanitation services are beyond question, investments do not automatically translate into benefits for all. Understanding different user needs and adapting investments accordingly is critical for effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability.

Gender and social inclusion is an approach that helps us to acknowledge the differences among women and among men, in order to adapt investments and interventions so that these inequalities are not perpetuated.

For effective mainstreaming of gender and social inclusion, gender analysis is always a key starting point. It surfaces the different needs of women, men and other special groups and provides an opportunity to plan activities that respond to those needs in an equitable manner that equal restore the dignity of the poor and marginalised.

The following diagram defines the process of realizing gender sensitive and equitable investments.



The gender analysis generates data and information that informs investment decisions, which are reflected in the project activities and actual investments. The GESI approaches surfaces the different Needs of women, men, youth and vulnerable groups and provides an opportunity to design targeted investments and interventions to enable equitable and sustainable services for all, and restore dignity of the marginalized.

GESI is good for business, it is good for efficiency and for sustainability!!!

Author : Annabell Waititu, WSTF Technical Advisor

Joint 6 Programme Water Utility Mapping - Implementing GIS Solutions in Supporting Rural Water Utilities in Kenya

Geographical Information Systems (GIS) provide endless opportunities for collection and analysis of water-related data for the benefit of assessing the resources and meeting the needs of the society in terms of water supply and demand. GIS allows to visualize the collected data as a map, providing an efficient mechanism for displaying data and an instrumental tool for various data analysis needs, for example for planning and monitoring. Location is a powerful element of data, granting the potential to compliment any other spatial data from relevant sectors.

Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF) is carrying out an extensive and continuous mapping exercise to support the Joint 6 Programme funded utilities in five counties in mapping of their infrastructure and service levels. The exercise is conducted in cooperation with Kenya Water Institute (KEWI) and Upande Limited. The aim of the mapping is to provide the utilities with tools and data for planning and monitoring of projects, tracking changes in service levels and coverage areas and identification of under-served areas. In addition to infrastructure and household data, the exercise collects data on the utility creditworthiness which helps in assessing their performance and to identify and address issues in their technical, financial or management systems.

Three tools are used with a GPS-enabled Android application, namely:

1. The creditworthiness tool.

The tool assesses the financial, technical and management performance of the utility using indicators on expenditure, income, technical aspects, governance and systems.

2. The household tool

The tool collects data on service levels, determined by the quality, quantity and distance to the water source.

3. The infrastructure tool.

The tool is used to collect data for all the components of the infrastructure within the service network, such as intakes, pipelines, pipeline appurtenances, distribution systems and storage tanks, amongst others. The utilities and the county representatives are trained in the use of the data collection tools as seen in (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Murugi Mugumango officials being shown the results of the mapping exercise on households and infrastructure.

All of the data is submitted to a GIS cloud-based mapping system, which is available as open source software. The open source approach provides flexibility in terms of continuous development of the system and exchange of data with other systems in different governmental sectors. Currently a data validation process is ongoing. The data will be available to the public on the WSTF website on a live dashboard, where it will be displayed in a visually engaging format, such as maps, graphs and charts. In the long-term the WSTF wants to see the mapping approach up-scaled to the numerous other WSTF-funded programs across the country. This would support all the WSTF funded utilities in becoming well-established and sustainable entities which attract investments and customers. Broad cooperation with the numerous stakeholders and especially with the sector regulator is to be pursued to make the mapping as a sector standard and to promote transparency across the water sector.

The four following maps provide examples produced from the customer survey presenting the service levels as well as infrastructure for two utilities, the Murugi Mugumango Water Society in Tharaka Nithi County and the Mwangani Community Water Users Association in Kwale County.

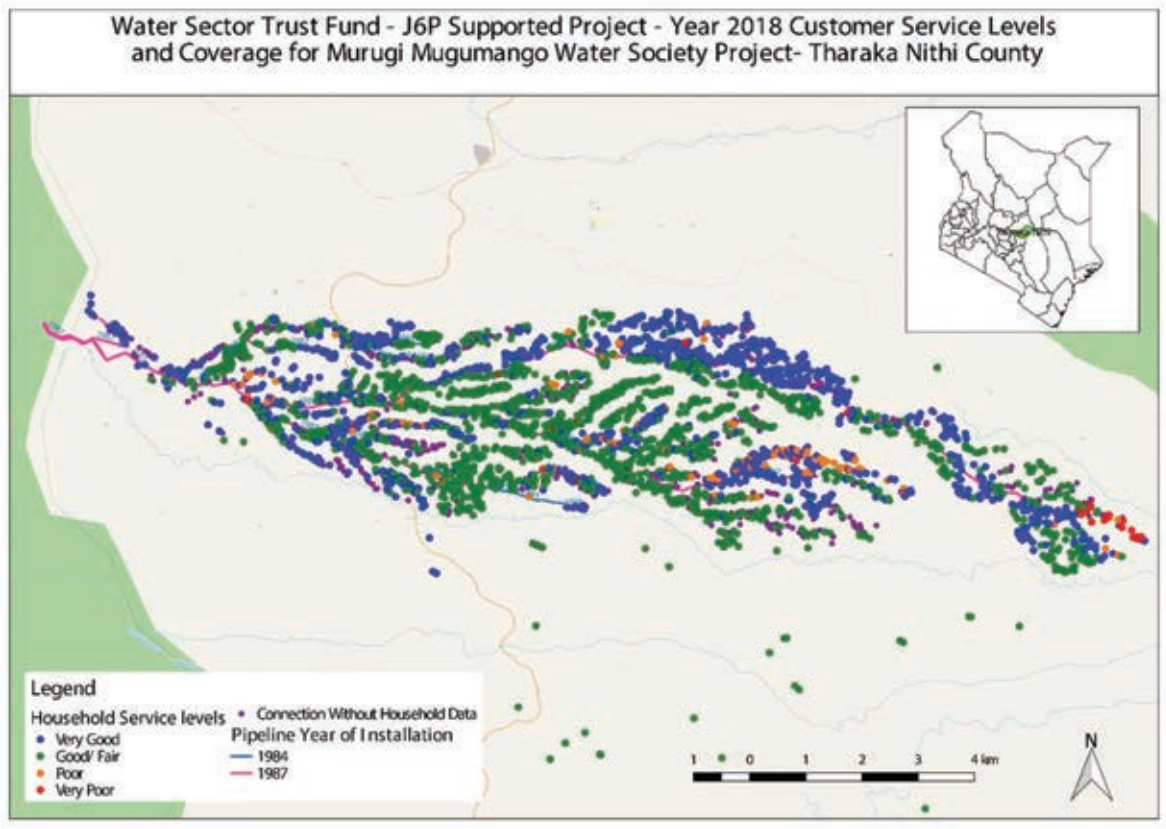


Figure 2: Households Service Levels Collected For All Individual Connections In Murugi Mugumango Project Service Area In Tharaka Nithi County.

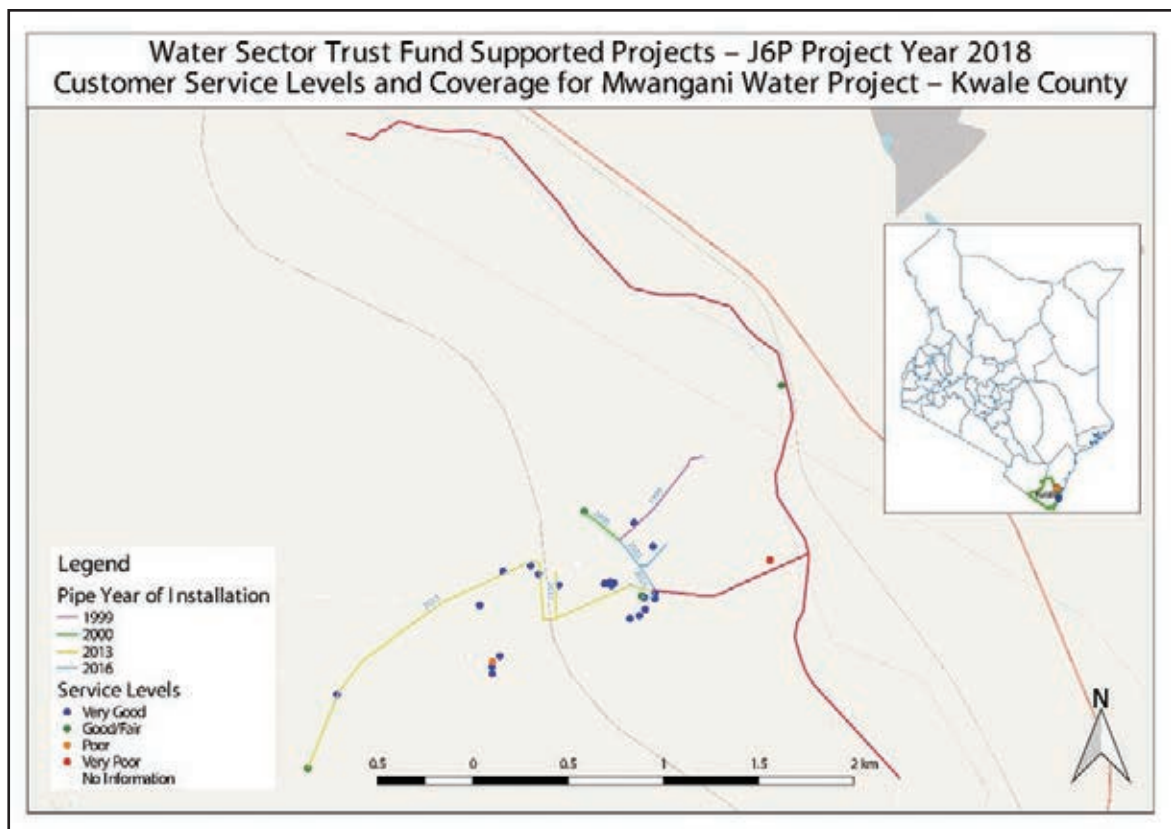


Figure 3: Households Service Levels Collected for All Individual Connections in Mwangani Project Service Area in Kwale County.

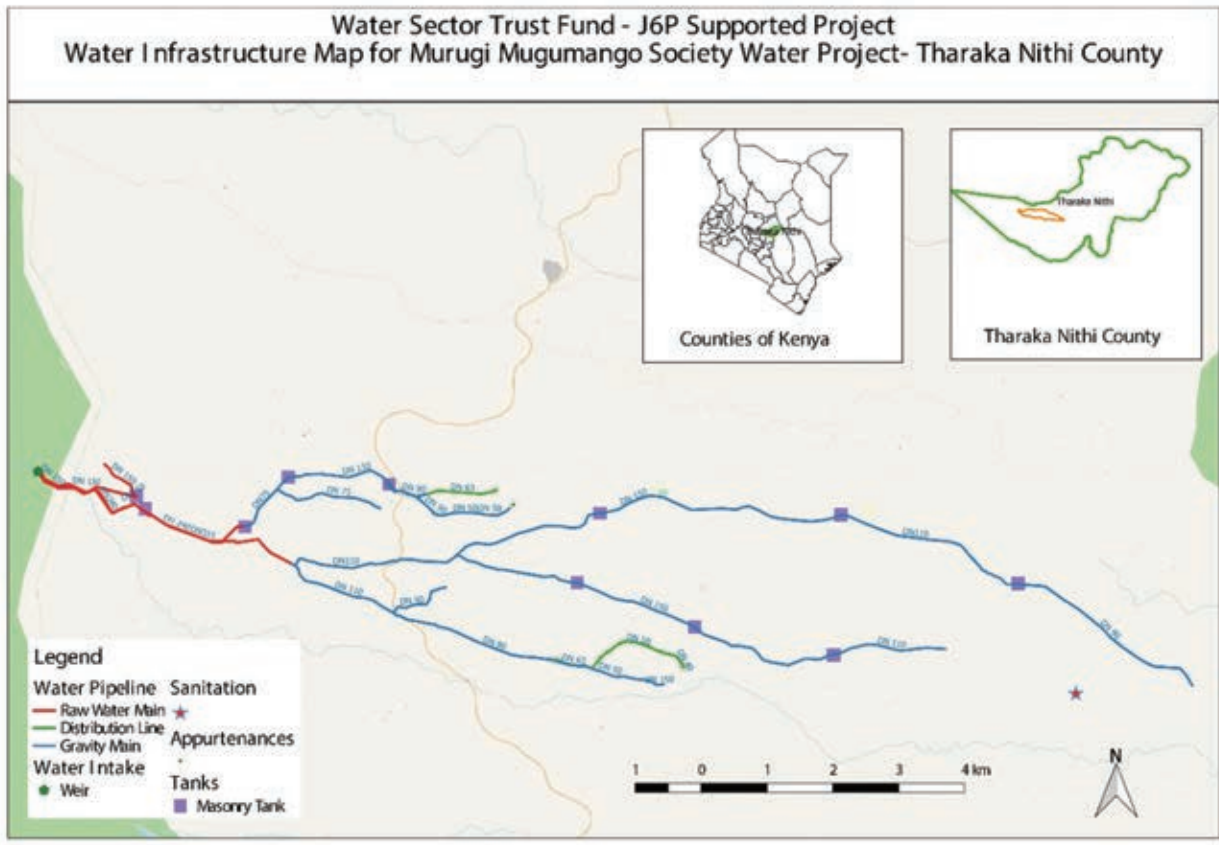


Figure 4: Infrastructure in Murugi Mugumango Project in Tharaka Nithi County.

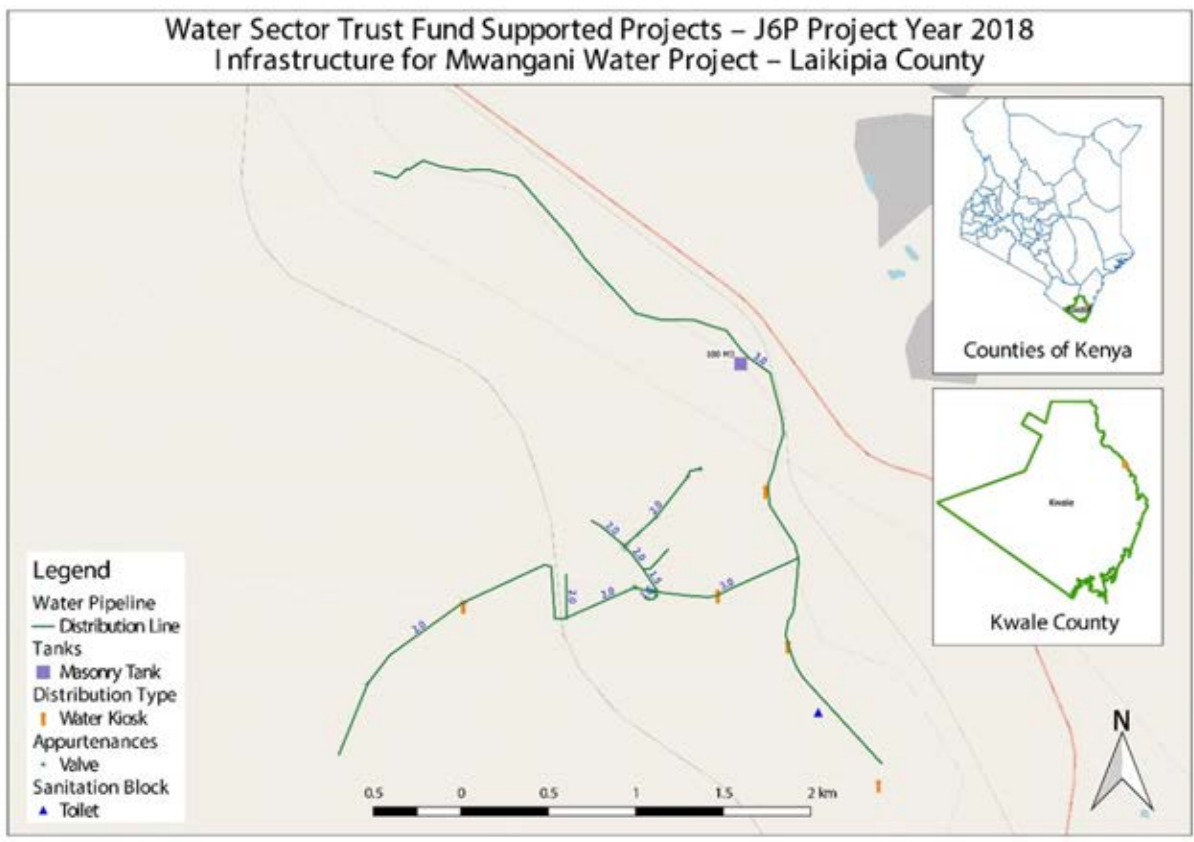


Figure 5: Infrastructure in Mwangani Project in Laikipia County.

Project Impacts and Success Story: A Case Study of Mtwapa Water Project, Kilifi County



Ms. Clarice Ziro Luvuno, a water Kiosk Owner in Mtwapa

Majengo area in Mtwapa town was a water scarce area. Before 2015, the residents of the area bought water from private water vendors. The water vendors supplied water using hand carts, selling a 20 litre jerrican at 20 Kenya Shillings (KSh). To those who could not afford their only source of water were unsafe sources such as open shallow wells with saline water.

However, in 2015 Water Sector Trust Fund financed Mtwapa water project as one of the projects under Urban Project Concept (UPC) programme. The project was implemented by Kilifi-Mariakani Water and Sewerage Company (KIMAWASCO) and was completed in May 2017.

The purpose of the project was first to increase access to safe, clean portable drinking water to Sokoni, Mtomondoni, Ban-Off and Legyme communities in Mtwapa town. Secondly, to reduce the distance women and children had to walk in search of clean portable water, and converting saved time for studying purposes for the children and productive activities for the adult.

Thirdly, to improve public health through enhanced personal hygiene and reduction of water borne disease. Fourthly, economic empowerment for the households directly involved in operationalization of the water kiosks and finally, change of water tariffs from KSh. 50 per 20 litre jerrican to KSh. 3.

Priority for allocation of water kiosks in the area was given to Women Self Help Groups. The group had to nominate one of their members to be a kiosk holder. The person selling water at the kiosk was also allowed to sell other household commodities as spet out in the Service Provider Enterprise Model.

Kiosk number five in Mtwapa Area was nominated as the best performing kiosk which operates up to 10pm in the evening. The kiosk was given to Tumaini women group who in turn nominated Miss Clarice Ziro Luvuno as a kiosk holder. The lady did an incredible work by ensuring that the kiosk is always well stocked which gave customers an opportunity to get all food items including vegetables while also getting

water. The lady bought 2 wheelbarrows to allow her customers fetch water and transport multiple jericans at the same time.



Left: Ms. Clarice Luvuno talking to WSTF staff and Development partners during the WSTF field visit. Right: Water Kiosk Wheel Barrows.

While all other water kiosks in the area are struggling with weather related corrosiveness of the metal doors, Ms. Luvuno repaired her kiosk door with non-corrosive metal. Her kiosk is the most profitable water kiosk with water sales of KES 7,000 per month. She has connected electricity to the kiosk and now operates from 6am to 10pm in the evening. From her experience she noted that most of her customers come in early in the morning and late in the evening. With her late closing hours, she is able to sell water and other commodities thus make more profit.

Author: Kuso Hussein, County Resident Monitor, Kilifi, Lamu and Tana River

Catalyzing Green and Private Sector Participation for Sustainable Water Service delivery in Kenya.

In a green economy emphasis is on the pursuit for opportunities to invest in sectors that rely upon and use natural resources and ecosystem services. Investing in green sectors, including the water sector appears to be a precondition for progress of any economy. This fastens the state of progress and makes it more sustainable.

Water in the green economy focuses on the socio-economic opportunities that provide proper water management for social and economic development, whilst also safeguarding freshwater ecosystems. (Water on the road to Rio. United Nations Water (UNW)-DPAC, 2011 & Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication (Chapter on Water). United Nations Environmental Programme –UNEP.

Water Sector Trust Fund in provision of its mandate has closely been working with Climate Technology & Centre Network (CTCN) to ensure the Green agenda towards effective water services delivery is realized in Kenya. It is

expected that these efforts will lead to improved health, economic benefits and contribute towards resolving Climate change challenges that come with efforts of providing water to Kenyans. The CTCN assistance focused on four areas;

1. Determining the technical, economic and social feasibility of three water technologies (Solar Pumping systems, Wind pumping systems and Water Pans) for the targeted areas, through a feasibility study entailing in-depth primary and secondary data collection and analysis.
2. Identifying potential private sector actors and Public Private Partnerships (PPP) within the water sector for the deployment of green water technologies among them Solar enabled structures for energy efficiency in water services
3. Developing a PPP business model in collaboration with relevant stakeholders and build their capacity to engage in PPP.

4. Developing a concept note to trigger future funding i.e. to enable piloting of technologies, supporting implementation of PPP.

As a result of the CTCN Technical Assistance to WSTF, projects being financed through WSTF are being considered from a green and climate lens perspective. WSTF is now working closely with institutions of higher learning like Kenya Water Institute (KEWI) to link academia, green technology innovation and the technology needs consumers i.e. Water Service Providers.

The WSTF is enhancing its efforts in working with the private financing institutions to catalyze future resources and at the moment Cooperative and Family Banks in Kenya working closely with the fund towards credit services provision for effective service in the Country.

WSTF has been on the global platform sharing the experiences during the Africa, Asia-Pacific Korea Climate Technology week 2018 where practitioners from government

and private sectors shared experiences from various CTCN Technical Assistance. Researchers and technology developers presented and exhibited various green technology options. The Korea Climate Week was also aimed at fostering the Global South to South Cooperations.

Towards climate smart technologies and peri-urban areas and multiple water uses, the WSTF is promoting Decentralized Treatment Facilities (DTFs) as an innovative of reaching small towns with efficient sanitation services. In rural areas of Kenya WSTF is looking forward to enhancing multiple water uses of water including climate smart small scale irrigation.

Utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is also among future areas of focus by WSTF, at present the Fund is planning to partner with Safaricom Kenya limited in managing non-revenue water using mobile technology. Focusing ahead the WSTF is expanding its partnerships with research, academia, technology innovators among others to greening and Climate proofing of the Water sector in Kenya.



Author: Ann Nabangala Obae, Programme Officer Climate Change.

Decentralised Treatment Facility Module - An Impact on Olkalou Up-Scaling Basic Sanitation for Urban Poor (UBSUP).

Oi Kalou is the capital of Nyandarua County of the former Central Province. It is located west of Aberdare ranges and 40 kilometers east of Nakuru County. Oi Kalou is connected by road to Gilgil, Nyahururu and Nakuru. Oi Kalou town forms a town council with a population of about 50,000 people of whom 16,000 are classified as urban dwellers (1999 census). Oi Kalou town has five wards: Gichungo, Kaimbaga, Oi Kalou, Oi Kalou Central and Rurii.

Despite being the Nyandarua district capital and later county capital, Oi Kalou town has never had a proper waste water treatment facility. There has however been concerted efforts from several players to address the Oi Kalou sewerage treatment problem over a long period without tangible results to-date. Below is an illustration of efforts made to resolve the sewerage issue over time;

- i. From the Kenya National Assembly official records (Hansard) of 2nd December 1998 and 27th October 1999, members of parliament from Nyandarua were put on record appealing for the inclusion of Olkalou sewerage treatment plans in the national budget without success. It is only much later, as recorded in the 16th July 2002 Hansard that the then assistant minister in the local government informed the members that the item had been factored in the budget, but it was subject to availability of funds. This was not to be. The Oi kalou Town Council later financed the construction of sewage treatment ponds which quickly filled up and became obsolete due to increased demand and pollution of river Malewa.
- ii. In May 2014, an Israeli entity, Tahal Group International signed an agreement with the then County Governor Daniel Waithaka and witnessed by the Israeli ambassador to Kenya for aid in construction of Olkalou water and sewerage works. This has not been revisited to date and the case is under probe by Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) with the former governor arrested.
- iii. In September 2017, the Ministry of Water and Sanitation, through the then Cabinet Secretary Eugene Wamalwa announced that the government planned to construct sewerage treatment works for 28 towns in the country,

Oi Kalou being one of them. This project would be jointly funded by African Development Bank (ADB) at Ksh. 45 billion and the Government of Kenya at Ksh. 6.1 billion. This project is currently in the design review stage and is expected to be completed in June 2021.

The Wstf-Ubsup Intervention In Huruma Estate

The Before Status.

Prior to WSTF intervention, Huruma estate which is one of the low income areas as captured in Maji Data, was characterized with rampant open defecation especially in the bushes and street spillage of sewage from constantly overflowing septic tanks due to lack of services, operational and filled up abandoned pit latrines.

The private exhaustor operators serving the few middle income earners within Huruma had to cover long distances to Nyahururu town in Laikipia County to empty. This made most of them opt to empty raw sewage within Malewa River to cut on cost, thus contaminating the water and spreading water borne diseases.

Human dignity was highly compromised especially in the many instances where the residential areas/plot owners opted to construct ridiculously few or no toilets in plots due to the cost involved.

The Ubsup Impact

The Olkalou Water and Sanitation Company successfully applied for funding from WSTF under the Upscaling Basic Sanitation for the Urban Poor (UBSUP) program to be implemented in Huruma area. The intervention involved payment of subsidy for 500 Safisan toilets (200 in Phase I and 300 in phase II), and construction of a Decentralized Treatment Facility (DTF).

The Safisan toilets adopted the use of septic tanks and conservancy tanks as opposed to pit latrines which released a lot of smell to the environment and led to contamination of ground water. The program also ensured toilet to users ratio greatly improved by strictly recommending 2 households per toilet ratio. By the end of the project, 5000 people in

1000 households benefited from improved sanitation in Huruma estate.

The DTF was designed with a capacity of receiving three exhauster loads per day. The entire treatment system is anaerobic and does not allow odor into the air. The treated effluent is regularly tested and found to be within allowed World Health Organization standards before releasing into the water body nearby hence reducing river water pollution greatly. The distance covered by the exhausters was highly reduced due to the close proximity to source areas.

Upon completion and commissioning of the DTF, the various sanitation players in Olkalou and the entire Nyandarua County praised the intervention and wished the project could be replicated in other unserved areas in Nyandarua. This was especially so since the Olkalou DTF became the only operational waste water treatment facility in the entire Nyandarua County. Due to the increased demand, the water and sewerage company has successfully applied for an additional DTF to better serve the residents. The new DTF which has a capacity to serve more exhausters than the first is expected to be completed in February 2019.



Olkalou Decentralised Treatment Facility

Author; Grishon M. Ngige, WSTF County Resident Monitor for Nairobi, Nyandarua, Nakuru and Kiambu Counties.

Boji Garas Community Water and Sanitation Project

It's 11 AM in Bojigoras and Fatuma Mohamed; a mother of three happily whistles away as she draws water from a nearby water kiosk. With a baby firmly strapped to her back, she welcomes the WSTF team with an infectious smile which is an embodiment of resilience and hard work. The renewed hope and optimism registered on her face said a lot about the improved water accessibility, quality and adequacy in Boji Garas town. Fatuma was among the many poor pastoralists who moved to Boji Garas following the devastating effects of the 2011 drought. She describes the sanitation project as one that has restored their dignity and pride.

She remains grateful to the Water Sector Trust Fund for their timely interventions in the;

- » Supply ,installation& erection of 50m³ steel elevated tank, 9m high tower, including civil works
- » 3 kilometer long water pipeline

- » Construction of water Kiosks (3 No.)
- » Construction of 6 (six) 2 Door VIP Latrines
- » Rain water harvesting tank with a capacity of 10 cubic meters.

"In the past, we used to trek for more than two kilometers to access water from the local borehole. Today, thanks to the construction of 3 water kiosks by WSTF, we take less than 5 minutes to draw water. This is in addition to improved hygiene following the construction of 6 VIP latrines for members of the community," says a grateful Fatuma Mohamed.

Fatuma's story validates the feeling of appreciation, optimism and hope across Boji Garas village. The rescue centre which was formed after the 2011 disastrous drought lacked basic amenities such as lack of toilet facilities. Today, with the construction of 6 VIP latrines and 3 water kiosks, Boji Garas

has registered improved health. With improved hygiene and drawing of water taking less than 5 minutes, there has been a remarkable improvement in school attendance.

The Arbakheyranso Water Resource Users Association; a local Community Based Organization through which the water & sanitation project was implemented, describes the project as a complete success, having achieved all its intended objectives and outcomes with measurable results. They cite reduction in the time taken to withdraw water, improved health and sanitation as well as improved school attendance as some of the impact of the project. The project is in line with the Rural Investment Programme objectives of ensuring that the poorest rural target areas have access to improved water and sanitation services besides enhancing the capacity of the implementers to realize their programmes successfully by providing technical, advisory and capacity development support.

"The community in Boji Ggaras had a big problem when it came to water access, quality and adequacy, but today with the timely implementation of the sanitation project by Water Sector Trust Fund through the construction of 3 water kiosks and 6 VIP latrines, community members now take less than 5 minutes to draw water, in addition to enhanced hygiene and improved school attendance," Says Ahmed Sheikh, Chairperson of the Arbakheyranso Water Resource User Association.

Author : Khadija Noor, County Resident Monitor Wajir,



WSTF undertakes its Annual Development Partners Field Visit

The Water Sector Trust Fund holds Joint Development Partners' field visit to project sites every year to assess impact, take stock of best practise and lessons learnt. This year, the planned field visit covered the Counties of Kwale, Kilifi and Tana River. The project visited were funded through WSTF's Rural and Urban Investments namely: Mtwapa Water and Sanitation Project in Kilifi County; Katsangani Hurara Water Project in Tana River County; and Majimboni Water Project in Kwale County. The Development Partners who joined WSTF during the field visit included representatives from Embassy of Finland, Embassy of Sweden, German Development Bank (KfW), DANIDA and Head of Cooperation Royal Danish Embassy.



2018 Kenya Water and Sanitation Week



The Government of Kenya, through the Ministry of Water & Sanitation, in collaboration with the Council of Governors, the Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF), and other sector and non-sector institutions, will host the 2018 Kenya Water and Sanitation Week, as a follow up to the inaugural 2016 Kenya Water Week which was successfully executed on the **20th to the 25th of November 2016**, at the **Kenya International Convention Centre (KICC)**, Nairobi, Kenya, and which was well attended nationally and internationally.



2016 Kenya Water Week Report can be accessed on the website www.kenyawaterweek.org

2018 KENYA WATER AND SANITATION WEEK

THEME: Climate Proofing Water and Sanitation for Green Development

VENUE: Nairobi Kenya at the Kenyatta International Convention Centre (KICC)

DATES: 19th to 23rd November 2018

WEBSITE: www.kenyawaterweek.org

EMAIL: info@kenyawaterweek.org

My Internship Experience at Water Sector Trust Fund;

Kevin O. Owino

Each experience comes with its valuable lessons. Having an opportunity to take up my internship at Water Sector Trust Fund in Urban department for the past five and half months has been a phenomenal experience with numerous opportunities which will bring me to the next level of my career.

Learning to think on my feet and try few solutions myself to the best of my ability before asking someone above my rank has served me well in every subsequent job I have ever been assigned. This has boosted my morale when engaged on different activities at the Fund.

One of the fundamental lesson am learning through observation and experience is commitment, time management and best work input is the norm at the fund towards producing the best quality work at the organization.

Being in the Urban department am having in-depth knowledge on the project implementing cycles through Upscaling Basic Sanitation for Urban Poor (UBSUP) programme which responds to household/plot level sanitation challenges, and Urban Project Concept (UPC) programme which responds to water and public sanitation challenges of urban low income areas.

I gained a lot of experience in the two programmes such as; contract management, reports review, appraisal of proposed projects in the field, project design review, disbursement processes, project concept development, stakeholder management, MajiData concept among others.

In conclusion, learning to trust and prioritize myself was a long road, I stumbled many times along the way. I still stumble and every time I do, having a personal mission to extract the best from my internship bring back my purpose in life and allow me to recalibrate.

I really appreciate the full commitment, willingness, understanding and team work of Urban team and other departments during this my internship period.



Gallery

Launch of Ministry of Water and Sanitation
Rapid Result Initiative Programme



Stockholm World Water Week (SIWI) - WSTF Session on Upscaling Basic Sanitation for Urban Poor





WSTF End of Year Party 2017





Kakamega Forest Marathon





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