WATER SERVICES TRUST FUND

QUALITY ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

PROJECT FIELD MONITORING REPORT

APRIL 2011
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OVERVIEW

The Quality Assurance Department is mandated to monitor projects to improve their implementation according to plan, quality, budget and set standards.

The Quality Assurance Officer undertook a field visit to projects in NWSB and TWSB on 17th to 21st April 2011 with the following objectives:

1. Establish the project implementation status and compare with the scheduled implementation work-plan
2. Assess value for money in the implemented activities
3. Identify implementation challenges and propose mitigation measures
4. Receive feedback from the beneficiary community on the projects
5. Validate project implementation status as reported by WSB in the quarterly reports

The following projects were visited as scheduled:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of the Project</th>
<th>Window</th>
<th>WSB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bisan Biliq</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>NWSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bulesa Watsan</td>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>NWSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Marka Galla Goda Watsan</td>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>NWSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kina Kanchoradi</td>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>NWSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Korbesa Watsan</td>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>NWSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Elesa Boru</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>NWSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Malka Daka</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>NWSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Thuura Giaki Water and Sanitation Project</td>
<td>UPC</td>
<td>TWSB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

METHODOLOGY

Data upon which the report is based was collected using interviews with key informants and focus group discussions. Additional information was collected through content analysis of secondary sources e.g QCA monitoring reports. Financial documents where available were reviewed to check for proper record keeping and assess value for money.

The QAO made extensive use of the monitoring tools to guide the interviewing process.

We began the monitoring visit with an opening meeting with the DWO Isiolo, The Director FONI, and officer from MoWI. The NWSB regional coordinator was not present during the meeting and he was said to be in Nairobi on another engagement.

At the end of the assignment, we had a wrap up meeting with the DWO and the Officer from MoWI where we briefly discussed the findings on the ground.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This section outlines a general overview of the findings of the project visit:

- None of the projects visited was complete despite most of them having extended beyond the implementation deadlines
- None of the funded projects had been branded with the WSTF logos
- There was generally low levels/ineffective of SO support
- Most of the envisaged project benefits have not been achieved
- There was generally low levels of capacities of communities to effectively implement their project
- There was generally high levels of dependency for O & M putting in doubt sustainability of the funded projects
- Project monitoring by the WSB was inadequate and SO supervision and guidance wanting
- Record keeping by the communities remained a challenge hence indicating inadequate/ineffective training by the SO’s
- There was little evidence of community contribution towards project implementation

1. KINNA KANCHORADI WATSAN

The Kinna Water and Sanitation project is located in Kinna Location in Kinna Division in Garbatulla District. The project was started on 20\textsuperscript{th} July 2008 with the following activities scheduled to be undertaken:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Borehole drilling up-to 135 metres</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Drilled to 100m and tested with a yield of 14.4 m3/hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Pump house construction</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Not Branded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Genset (Lister Peter) Submersible pump and gantry</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Purchased Grundfos submersible pump and is yet to install</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Distribution pipes</td>
<td>Incomplete</td>
<td>The community is yet to lay the pipes though they’ve been purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Elevated Steel tanks 50m3</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>100m3 elevated steel tank constructed and elevated on a 21 pillar concrete platform. This was not guided by the SO or WSB engineer, did not seek approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Water Kiosks 2 No.</td>
<td>Incomplete</td>
<td>Not constructed due to inadequate finances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Fencing at bore hole site</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Reported that the project received Ksh. 600,000 part of which was used to fence the project site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Community training</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Trained in Project management and project implementation. 60 % of the trainees were female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROJECT ISSUES

1. The construction of the elevated steel tank was not supervised by any qualified structural engineer. Its ability to hold the expected weight of the filled water tank is in doubt. To prevent the inherent risk of collapse, the community leaders were instructed to seek a second opinion from a qualified engineer on the ability of the platform to hold the tank.

2. Despite the project having received the full disbursement for the implementation of the project, the project was still incomplete as at the time of the visit. There was no substantial reason as to the state of affairs.

3. There was no evidence of the community contribution towards the project implementation. This is contrary to what had been agreed in the implementation contract.

4. There were incidences of poor workmanship e.g. the VIP latrines constructed were of low quality with corrugated iron sheets walls.

5. Despite the submersible pump having been purchased, it had not been installed and no reasons were given for this.

6. There were incidences of poor financial management and/or record keeping. The committee made a down payment of Ksh. 960,000 before delivery of goods. This posed a serious risk to the community.

   The LPO No. 004 indicated a total 1,700,000 for the purchase of a 20 KVA generator at 650,000, Water Pump at 458,274 and PVC and GI pumps at 421,726 which totalled to 1,583,000.

   The invoice was prepared on 13th June 2010 by the merchant whereas the payment cheque was dated 12th June 2010, a day earlier.

7. The community informed us that an incinerator at the local dispensary was constructed using WSTF funds. This is an ineligible expense as it was not part of the initial contract.
CONCLUSION

The QAD notes that the project runs a high risk of incurring questioned costs. In this regard, we recommend that a comprehensive audit be conducted to establish if VFM has been achieved in the project. Further, there is need to further train the community on project management and financial management before commissioning to ensure that the project is sustained. In addition, there is need to aggressively sensitize the community on the need to pay for water consumed. Currently, water flows by gravity to Kinna centre and the community is highly resistant to the concept of payment for water usage. The pipeline is maintained through Harambees which is not sustainable.

The community should also be required to fully implement all the scheduled activities as per the contract. The monies used in the construction of the incinerator should be refunded to the committee and put to the original scheduled use. For all the scheduled activities that have received counterpart funding, there is need for the community to account for the unused funds and if deemed necessary recover the funds, failure to which prosecution should be considered as an option.

2. MALKA GALLA WATSAN

The project is located in Malka Galla Location in Garbattulla District. The project’s implementation is supported by Friends of Nomads International Programme of P.O. box 270 Isiolo.

The total project cost was expected to be Ksh. 8,257,929 to be funded by WSTF Ksh. 6,630,929 and the community was expected to contribute Ksh. 707,000 in cash and kind.

Upon completion, the project was expected to benefit 1,362 persons within 268 households.

Of this amount, Ksh. 1,530,200 has been disbursed to the project to implement the following activities:

Borehole drilling: 1,500,200

Training: 30,000
The community was expected to contribute Kshs. 150,000 towards digging of the borehole.

**PROJECT STATUS**

The current water sources are from shallow wells near the flood plains and therefore far and unreliable. The borehole is the only feasible source of water within the vicinity of the project area.

A hydro geological survey report conducted by C.B. Wanyama in May 2007 indicated that the area has a medium to high groundwater potential. This is despite the fact that more than 4 boreholes dug within the area had not struck any water. The only borehole that was successful was located 2.5 km south East of the project site and close to the flood plain. The borehole was however flooded and has since been abandoned.

The borehole was dug (and depth not established) but did not yield any water. This was dug within 5m of a previously dug dry borehole.

The contract for this project was initially planned to be completed on 20th July 2009, which was then extended to 31st March 2010. The project is still incomplete and its contract has expired.

*Borehole drilled in Malka Galla Watsan. Note the dry borehole in the background*

**PROJECT ISSUES**

1. The SO informed us that 70% of the funds had been paid to the drilling contractor. However, 30% was as at the date of the monitoring visit unaccounted for. The community alleged that the money had been misappropriated by the officials.
2. The SO alleged that the Ksh. 30,000 allocated for training was never used despite the fact that they had conducted the training.
3. There seemed to be a disconnect between the SO and the project management committee where the members of the committee alleged that the scheduled training was not conducted.
4. The decision to drill a borehole next to a dry one was ill conceived and misinformed as it resulted in a dry borehole and the expected project benefits were not realised
5. There was no evidence of the community’s contribution in the project implementation though this was envisaged in the contract

CONCLUSION

The project’s implementation is in its first phase. However, the project’s objectives may not be realised unless corrective measures are undertaken immediately.

The service levels remain unchanged and sanitation levels have actually worsened due to the increase in the population.

The CBO will be required to:

1. Account fully for the allocated monies before another disbursement is made
2. To source for alternative funds to drill a borehole before the scheduled activities for the second phase are implemented
3. Reimburse all the un-accounted for monies to the project account
4. Mobilise the community to contribute in the project’s implementation and maintain proper documents of the evidence

The SO will be required to:

1. Provide a training report to the WSTF and copy to the NWSB duly signed by the committee members
2. Provide evidence of support during procurement and in project and financial management as stipulated in the contract
3. Support the CBO to improve their records management capacity

The WSB will be required to:

1. As a matter of urgency send auditors to the project to audit the already utilised funds
2. Assist the CBO in seeking alternative sources of funds to fund the drilling of the borehole
3. Engage a QCA to monitor the project during its implementation
4. Confirm training records as reported by the SO and establish why the SO has not been paid
5. Submit a report of the meeting that had been requested by NWSB (vide Ref No. NWSB/BOD/2/Vol. IV/ (106) dated 3rd March 2010)
3. KORBESA WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT

The project is located in Korbesa location, Merti Division in Isiolo District with an average annual rainfall of less than 250mm. The project is supported by Nomadic Women for Development as the support organisation. The initial sanitation levels in the area were at 2.5% of the residents had access to sanitation facilities, 45% use the bush, 50% dispose waste through crude dumping and 2.5% use ordinary shallow pit latrines. There was a very low level of awareness on sanitation and hygiene.

Domestic water demand stood at 41.09m3 per day in 2007 and is projected to rise with the rising population figures.

The project was expected to cost Ksh. 9,594,791 where Ksh. 6,722,551 would be WSTF contribution, Ksh. 980,000 would be payment to the CBO and Ksh. 1,240,000 would be contribution by other financiers whereas Ksh. 652,240 would be the community’s contribution.

Of these, Ksh. 1,875,000 was the first disbursement to the project for the following activities:

1. Borehole drilling and equipping: Ksh. 1,845,000
2. Training materials: Ksh. 30,000

The community was expected to contribute Ksh. 40,000 during the drilling of the borehole.

PROJECT STATUS

The contract was initially scheduled to start on 20\textsuperscript{th} June 2008 and be completed on 20\textsuperscript{th} June 2009. However, a 9 month extension was approved and was to end on 31\textsuperscript{st} March 2010. The project implementation period has expired.

A borehole was drilled in Merti, 22Km away and test pumping conducted with a yield of 10.2m3 per hour. The site selected was not as initially planned.

The committee reported that it had been trained in project and financial management where 20 men and 10 female members were trained.

However, there was no documentary evidence of the training conducted as this was said to be with the support organisation.
The financial documents detailing the payments were not available for review as they were said to be with the secretary. The committee however reported that there were no available balances in their account.

PROJECT ISSUES

1. The committee decided to drill the bore holes 22 km away from the project site. Laying of the mainline and the distribution lines to the community requires increased investment and the community did not seem to know where the resources to invest in the line would be sourced. In addition, they had not sought WSTF’s approval in the change of scope in the project.

2. Arising from the foregoing, even if WSTF was to invest 100% of its commitment into the project, the objective of the project would not be achieved as only Ksh. 1,200,00 was initially budgeted for and was to be financed by ‘other donors’. As at the time of the audit, the committee did not have a solid commitment on the financing of the project.

3. Though the committee indicated that they had been trained, there was no evidence to support their position. Further, there was no documentary evidence to show that the procurement process for drilling and equipping of the borehole was competitive. In addition, the committee minutes submitted to WSTF supporting the payment process were not signed by the relevant members.

CONCLUSION

The service levels remain unchanged and project objectives have not been achieved. Therefore:

1. The CBO will be expected to:
   1. Demonstrate a solid financial commitment for the laying of the main line from Merti up to Korbesa.
   2. Fully account for all the allocated monies
   3. Seek post-facto approval for the change in the project’s scope attaching all the required documentation
   4. Demonstrate the community contribution towards the project’s implementation

2. The SO is required to:
   1. Forward documentary evidence of the SO training to the NWSB
   2. Forward evidence of its support to the project during the project’s implementation

3. The NWSB is expected to:
   1. Follow up on the SO and CBO to ensure that all documentary evidence required is submitted as required
   2. Assist the CBO to secure additional funding to lay the mainline before WSTF can finance the remaining works
   3. Audit the works carried out to carry out a Value for Money Assessment as well as advice on prudent financial management
4. ELESA BORU WATER PROJECT
This project is located in Elesa Boru location in Garbatulla District. Upon completion, this project was targeted to serve 2,800 people.

The project was expected to cost Ksh. 2,320,447, of which the following were expected to co-finance:

1. Community: 274,200
2. GoK (MoWI): 368,324
3. UNICEF/GON: 1,677,923

This project was funded on 15th July 2010 and was expected to be completed within 3 months.

PROJECT STATUS

The project targeted to rehabilitate the existing pipeline as the pipes had frequent bursts. In addition, the previous trenches done were very shallow hence lead to frequent breakages by wild animals especially elephants.

The 6 Km pipeline has been rehabilitated and changed from 2” to 3” in order to increase the volume of water flow and reduce the frequent bursts.

6 No. Air valves have been constructed and 6 Valve chambers constructed.

Project outcome

There committee reported over 30% reduction project operations and maintenance cost which was weighing heavily on the impoverished community.

The committee was trained by the MoWI on project management hence improving its project management skills. Of the persons trained, 24% were female which did not meet the expected gender representation of over 30%. There are two women in the management committee i.e the treasurer and the organising secretary. The women were reported to have been involved in the planning, design of the project. In addition, 4 of the 7 water kiosks are operated by women.

However, of the 13 members of the committee, 6 (over 46%) are female which is commendable. However, no affirmative action has been taken to support the disabled persons.

However, the sanitation levels in the community still remain low with only 150 households (27%) as having dug pit latrines in the homestead. The rest (73 %) are reported to use bushes.

The project has also embarked on supporting HIV positive persons by providing free water to those who are sickly and / or cannot afford the water.

The project has a tariff structure set up and collects Kshs. 60,000 per month. However, purchase of diesel to pump the water is very expensive and wind power would be a cheaper alternative besides being environmentally friendly.
PROJECT ISSUES

The community was expected to contribute Kshs. 274,200 in cash or in kind. There was however, no evidence of the community having contributed towards implementation. Moreover, the community was paid for its services during the trenching and backfilling. Community contribution has been proven to boost project ownership hence this should be encouraged in future projects.

Project operations costs are very high due to the high prices of diesel hence the project does not save money for future investments or major works. In case of major breakdowns, the project does not have the financial capacity to implement repair works. This puts a serious doubt on project sustainability.

Financial management has remained as a major challenge. As at the time of the monitoring visit, the project maintained a cash book and a minute’s book for withdrawal authorisations only. The NWSB will need to consider up-scaling of capacity building in financial management in order to reduce incidences financial mismanagement within the CBO’s. This is however not the case for the UNICEF project as the services were centrally procured by NWSB.

5. MALKA DAKA WATER PROJECT

This project is located in Malkadaka location in Garbatulla District. The project targeted to benefit 1,550 people upon completion.

The project was expected to cost Ksh. 2,491,649, of which the following were expected to co-finance:

1. Community: 292,200
2. GoK (MoWI): 395,303
3. UNICEF/GON: 1,803,556

This project was funded on 15th July 2010 and was expected to be completed within 3 months.

Project background

The project operates a shallow well in the Ewaso Ng’iro river flood plains which was dug by ENNDA. This shallow has a culvert lining which has cracked and the community has to de-silt the well every week. The high levels of sediments have resulted in frequent breakages in the pump hence high operations and maintenance costs. The project has previously received 2 pumping machines for UNICEF under different programmes.

PROJECT STATUS

3 Km of 3” pipeline was rehabilitated. However, this did not complete the project as the target mainline is 4 Km. The misstatement in the length of the mainline to be rehabilitated was blamed on the NWSB.

However, relative to the scheduled activities, the project has been completed but the objectives have not been met.
The shallow well is also not recharging as expected. It was reported to have been 8.3m³ per hour but now yields 1.38m³ per hour. The water tank is in a state of disrepair and is leaking.

The water and sanitation service levels remain unchanged even after the intervention.

The project initially had 4 No. Water Kiosks. Of these, only 2 are currently operational as the water pressure is not sufficient to serve the other two.

Of the 300 household, it is estimated that only 50 (17%) have pit latrines. The rest (87%) are reported to use bushes hence posing a considerable health risk.

The committee has three women in the management committee and they have been involved in the project’s decision making process. One woman has been employed to run one of the two water kiosks.

Evidence of Community contribution during implementation was not available. The committee reported that they had offered their tools during trenching. However, they were remunerated by the contractor at Kshs. 200 for each 10m trench dug.

The project has set up a tariff structure and currently receives Ksh. 15,000 per month which mainly is used in fuelling the diesel pump. One generator was reported as spoilt and the community was looking for donors to repair it as they did not have sufficient funds to repair it.

CONCLUSION

The project has been in implementation for 17 years and the infrastructure is old and dilapidated. The system is very inefficient, and is operating below capacity.

There is an urgent need for the WSB to assist the CBO to rehabilitate the water project. Across the board, it is critical that the communities are sensitised on the need to contribute towards the projects.

There is a very high dependence on donors for infrastructure development and operations and maintenance. There is need to build the capacities of the community to create a sense of ownership of the project and invest in its operations and maintenance to effectively sustain it.

6. BISAN BILIQO

Bisan Biliqo Water Project Signboard
This project is located in Bisan Biliqo Location in Merti District. Upon its completion, it was expected to benefit 1,600 people.

The project was expected to cost Ksh. 1,605,901 of which the following were expected to co-finance:

1. Community: 264,600
2. GoK (MoWI): 241,434
3. UNICEF/GON: 1,099,867

This project was funded on 15th July 2010 and was expected to be completed within 3 months.

PROJECT STATUS

The project targeted to extend the existing pipeline to serve the mosque, 2 water Kiosks, construction of 3 No. Valve chambers and 90m 75mm pipeline. All the scheduled activities have been completed.

The project has 50% of its committee members being women. The secretary to the project is a woman. Women have been adequately represented in the management and during project implementation. The water kiosks are all run by women and they inturn receive Ksh. 100 for each day’s collections.

The project has established a tariff structure and currently earns Kshs. 30,000 per month. However, use of diesel to fuel the pump is very expensive and eats into the projects earnings. the community indicated that solar power would have been a better alternative.

The CBO’s financial management records were not available for review as the treasurer was said to be away.

Project issues

The project’s intake is at Ewaso Ng’iro river and the pump is susceptible to damage during flooding. In addition, during drought, the river is an insecure source of water. The community indicated that a borehole would have been a better source of water as the flows would be guaranteed.

The 2 water kiosks that were constructed have developed cracks yet they are less than three months old. This indicated poor quality workmanship on the part of the contractor. The officer from the DWO Isiolo office indicated that the retention funds would be withheld until the contractor repaired the water kiosks. There is also poor maintenance of the projects and three of the gate-valves were not functional.

Conclusion

The WSB will need to build capacity of the community to adequately manage the project. Their current perception is that other entities (apart from themselves) are responsible for operation and maintenance. This puts in serious jeopardy the sustainability of the project in the long run.
7. BULESA WATSAN

This project is situated in Goda Sublocation in Bulesa location targeting 1,200 people in Garbatulla District.

The project was expected to cost Ksh.6, 560,959. Of these, Kshs. 802,000 were the SO costs, Ksh. 670,379 was to be community contribution.

The project was started on 8th July 2008 with the following activities scheduled to be undertaken:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Borehole drilling</td>
<td>Incomplete</td>
<td>Borehole sunk to 36 m and did not yield water. The contractor had promised to redo the works but as per the date of the monitoring visit, he was yet to do so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Pump house construction</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Scheduled to be undertaken in subsequent disbursements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Genset (Lister Peter) Submersible pump and gantry</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Scheduled to be undertaken in subsequent disbursements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Distribution lines</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Scheduled to be undertaken in subsequent disbursements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Masonry storage tank</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Scheduled to be undertaken in subsequent disbursements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Valve chambers</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Scheduled to be undertaken in subsequent disbursements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Water Kiosks 2 No.</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Scheduled to be undertaken in subsequent disbursements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Fencing at bore hole site</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Scheduled to be undertaken in subsequent disbursements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>VIP latrines 4 door, 2 No.</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Scheduled to be undertaken in subsequent disbursements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Cattle trough 1 No.</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Scheduled to be undertaken in subsequent disbursements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Construction of VIP latrines 4 No.</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Scheduled to be undertaken in subsequent disbursements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>1 day training conducted in financial management.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROJECT ISSUES

There was no evidence of competitive procurement for the borehole drilling contractor. The contractor was paid 70% of the cash in advance and did not drill the borehole as expected. The members of the project informed us that as at the date of the monitoring visit, there was no money in the account though the scheduled project implementation was yet to continue.

The committee has since disintegrated from the initial 12 members and now reported to have 5 members as per the monitoring date.

QAD RECOMMENDATIONS
WSB

In its letter dated 3rd March 2010 to the DWO Isiolo, the CEO NWSB requested for a stakeholders meeting to map a way forward. The NWSB is yet to report on the meeting’s outcome.

There are allegations that the officials may have misappropriated the allocated funds. The CEO is therefore requested to investigate these allegations and if found to be true institute measures to immediately recover the sums.

WSTF

There is a very high risk of the project not achieving the expected objectives. This is so because despite the fact that 100% of the funds allocated for the borehole have been disbursed, the borehole is as yet to be drilled and yield water. The whole project depends on the success of this activity.

WSTF should therefore not fund any other activity until the issue is resolved satisfactorily.

Further, a circular should be sent to all water service boards instructing them to only pay for services rendered as payment of deposits in public procurement is not acceptable. Payment should only be made against the achievement of agreed milestones and certificates produced.

8. THUURA GIAKI WATER PROJECT

This is a UPC project located in Thuura location, Giaki and Kiamwitari Division in Imenti North District. Upon its completion, the project was expected to serve 8821 people.

The project proposal was funded under the second call for proposals. This project was expected to cost Ksh. 13,433,458.50.

The project was expected to be implemented in 6 months from 30th March to 30th September 2010. The WSP requested for an extension upto 30th January 2011. However, the WSTF had approved a blanket extension of the projects upto 31st December 2011.

However, as at the date of the monitoring visit, the project was not complete.

Currently, there are 90 active connections on the main line and 2 institutions.

The delays in project implementation were attributed to:

1. Delays in allocation of land for the construction of the water kiosks
2. Procurement delays especially in the purchase of HDPE pipes
3. Delays in the supply of materials due to delays in payments
4. The area profile for laying of the line had not been prepared hence difficulties in laying the lines
5. There was no communication from WSTF when the second Tranche was wired into the MEWASS bank Account
6. Human Resource capacity challenges and logistical problems e.g breaking down of the project vehicle

Disbursements:

The first disbursement of Ksh. 5,373,383.40 on 1st April 2010, the second disbursement of Ksh. 5,373,383.40 on 17th September 2010 and third disbursement of Ksh. 962,559.10 on 1st October 2010 have been made. The third disbursement of Ksh. 1.7 M remains outstanding. In addition, Ksh 3.9 M remained unspent in the account as at the date of the monitoring visit. The project manager informed the monitor that the pending works are expected to cost Ksh. 200,000

The Project Issues

1. Delays in implementation as explained above

2. The WSC preferred to directly implement the project as opposed to common practice where the water companies contract out the works

The following outlines the breakdown of the activities and costs as approved and the actual costs incurred:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Projected cost</th>
<th>Actual Cost</th>
<th>Deviation (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pipeline extension (10.9 Km)</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>9,658,545</td>
<td>5,423,280</td>
<td>43.84993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Water Kiosks (2 No.)</td>
<td>Undergoing finishes, at 95%</td>
<td>818,990</td>
<td>228,667.40</td>
<td>72.07934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Break Pressure Tanks (5 No.)</td>
<td>All functional except one</td>
<td>1,854,350</td>
<td>1,305,824.30</td>
<td>29.58048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Accompanying Measures</td>
<td></td>
<td>184,000</td>
<td>160,222</td>
<td>12.92283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
<td></td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td>36,074.25</td>
<td>57.05446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Field Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td>193,725</td>
<td>193,725</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Total Cost</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,793,610</td>
<td>7,438,992.95</td>
<td>41.85384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>5% Contingency</td>
<td></td>
<td>639,847.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,433,458.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The MEWASS management expect that the project will be completed by the end of May 2011.

The two water kiosks are working and reported average sales of Kshs. 130 in Kiosk 1 and Kshs. 250 in Kiosk no. 2.

From the foregoing, 58 % of the projected funds have been used to complete the project. The project manager attributed this state of affairs to the fact that this was a WSC implemented project. However, even allowing for contractors margins, the difference is still substantial.

The QAD therefore recommends that the UPC needs to re-assess the project to check if this is a case of over costing the project. In addition, the UPC team requires developing a mechanism to ensure that the WSP’s are informed immediately the funds are disbursed.

PROJECT VISIT PICTORIALS

Water intake at Bisan Biliqo Water Project

Borehole and Gantry at Merti for Korbesa Watsan

Focus group discussion at Malka Daka Watsan
A lady fetching water from a Pool in Kinna

Capped borehole at Kinna Kanchoradi Watsan Project
Break Pressure Tank under construction for the Thuura Giaki Water Project