Country Name	The Project for Pural Water Supply ¹
Kenya	

I. Project Outline								
Project Cost	E/N Grant Limit: 497 million yen Contract Amount: 488 million yen							
E/N Date	September, 2006							
Completion Date	February, 2008							
Implementing Agency	Department of Water Development, Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)							
Related Studies	Basic Design Study: May 2004 – October 2004 Implementation Review Study : December 2005 – July 2006							
Contracted Agencies	Consultant Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.							
	Contractor Urban Tone Cooperation							
	Supplier -							
Related Projects (if any)	 Aftercare Study on the National Water Master Plan in the Republic of Kenya (Development program study), 1997-1998 The Project on the Development of the National Water Master Plan 2030 (Technical Cooperation), 2010-2012 The Project for Rural Water Supply (Phase II) (Grant Aid) 2011-2012 							
Background	The ASAL, where was classified as arid and semi-arid region, occupied an area of 490,000 km ² or 83% of the overall land area of Kenya, and was inhabited by 25% of the overall population who basically engage in agriculture and livestock. In ASAL, it was difficult to take surface water throughout a year and people relied on shallow wells which did not supply sufficient water in terms of quality and quantity. During the dry season, the water sources were dried up, which caused shortage of drinking water, and in addition, deteriorated hygiene conditions and affected livestock adversely. Resolution of this persistent water shortage had been one of the major agendas of the development of ASAL in Kenya. The ninth National Development Plan (2002 to 2008) defined rural development and poverty eradication as one of the goals of the plan, and therefore, development of ASAL which suffered most from extreme poverty was set as a major policy. Under this circumstance, the Government of Kenya requested the Government of Japan for extending grant aid assistance for improvement of living condition by development of groundwater supply facilities in the four districts of Machakos, Makueni, Kitui and Mwingi which were extremely poor, and livest extended to the set of the major agenda of the presented where the goals of the agent and poverty of groundwater supply facilities in the four districts of Machakos, Makueni, Kitui and Mwingi which were extremely poor, and been one of the major agent above the set of the presented where the presente							
Project Objectives	 Dutcome Outcome To increase served population with safe and stable drinking water supply by providing water supply acilities, organizing water users associations for sustainable water supply and procuring operation and naintenance equipment in two eastern districts (Kitui (25 villaged) and Muwingi (34 villages): Total 59 illages) Dutputs apanese Side Construction of water supply facilities: hand pumps (24 sites), submersible pumps (34 sites) (The plan at the time of ex-ante evaluation: hand pumps for 27 sites and submersible pumps for 31 sites) Rehabilitation and improvement of existing facilities with spring water source (one site) Procurement of operation and maintenance equipment (vehicles, motor bikes, electrical sounding equipment, portable water quality equipment, operation and maintenance tools for submersible pumps) Technical support for operation and maintenance by water users associations (Soft component) Kenyan Side Land for water facilities and ground leveling Construction of transmission and distribution pipeline, fences surrounding facilities 							

II. Result of the Evaluation Summary of the Evaluation

In Kenya, water service ratio in urban areas where 12.5 million people lived was almost 100%, while the ratio in rural areas where 26.1 million lived was extremely low with 35% only. Since water sources in rural areas were rainwater and raw spring water, there were problems of water shortage and water quality degradation in the dry season.

This project has largely achieved the objective of increasing served population with safe and stable drinking water supply in former Kitui and Mwingi (Currently Kitui is divided into ten districts and Mwingi is divided into six districts): Population with safe drinking water, service ratio and walking distance to water point have achieved targets. Facilities are

¹ The project is implemented in two phases. This evaluation studies the first phase only. An Exchange of Notes for the phase II of the project which targets Machakos and Makueni was signed in May 2007; however, the project was suspended because there was no tender. After an additional implementation review study was carried out, an Exchange of Notes for the Project for Rural Water Supply (Phase II) was signed in August 2011.

operated and maintained by communities, although the degree of commitment to operation and maintenance work is not uniform. With regards to impact, the number of water-borne diseases and the workload of collecting water have decreased.

As for sustainability, problems have been observed in terms of institutional and financial aspects as well as current status of operation and maintenance. Neither of District Water Offices (DWOs) nor Tanathi Water Service Board (Tanathi WSB) for whom the water supply facilities under the project was transferred from the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) have sufficient number of technical staff. Water Committees (WCs) organized by community members do not have sufficient savings required for the replacement of large-size equipment and repair, and there are no systematic annual maintenance plan or annual income/budget plan.

For relevance, the project has been highly relevant with Kenya's development policy, development needs, as well as Japan's ODA policy at the time of both ex-ante and ex-post evaluation. For efficiency, the project period slightly exceeded the plan.

In the light of the above, this project is evaluated to be satisfactory.

1 Relevance

This project has been highly relevant with Kenya's development policies (to ensure that safe water is available and accessible to all as set in Vision 2030 and others), development needs (to improve access to water in ASAL) as well as Japan's ODA policy (Country Assistance Program for Kenya).

Therefore, relevance of this project is high.

2 Effectiveness/Impact

The project has largely achieved its objective of increasing served population with safe and stable drinking water supply. Populations with safe drinking water and service ratio have achieved targets. Although the average distance to water point did not reach the target at the target year, it has achieved the target at the time of ex-post evaluation. The water supply facilities constructed by the project are used well, although people use the existing water sources as well. As to the effect of the soft component of the project, according to interviews, most communities at site visit are not aware of the existence of the community action plan which was developed by the project. However, many effects were found at communities: WCs were developed, lands for water facilities were donated by communities themselves, people participated in community works such as construction of drain ditches, and facilities are operated and maintained by communities, although the degree of commitment to operation and maintenance work is not uniform.

With regards to impact, according to the implementing agency and beneficiaries, the number of water-borne diseases and the workload of collecting water have decreased.

Therefore, effectiveness/impact of this project is high.

Quantitative effect

		Baselin e value (2001)	Target value (2008	Actual value (2008	Actual value (2009	Actual value (2010	Actual value (2011	Actual value (2012
		50.5))))))
Indicator 1 :	Former Kitul	50.5	91.3	93.1	96.8	100.7	104.7	108.9
Served Population (1,000	Former	29.8	65.9	67.2	69.2	71.3	73.4	75.6
persons)	Mwingi							
Indicator 2 :	Former Kitui	9.8	17.7	19.5	21.6	23.5	24.7	25.5
Service Ratio (%)	Former	9.8	21.7	24.3	26.0	27.4	28.1	28.6
	Mwingi							
Indicator3 :	Former Kitui	5.0	3.2	4.5	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.2
Average distance to water point	Former	10.0	5.7	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.2
(km)	Mwingi							

(Source) Tanathi WSB



People using a hand pump



People buying water from a water kiosk



People queuing at a water kiosk

3 Efficiency

Although the outputs were produced mostly as planned, fences around the water supply facilities which were supposed to be constructed by communities were not constructed at many project sites. The project cost was within the plan (ratio against plan: 98%); however, the project period slightly exceeded the plan (ratio against the plan: 125%), since submersible pumps arrived late because of the suspension of cargo handling and customs clearing due to the aftermath of presidential election in December 2007.

Therefore, efficiency of this project is fair.

4 Sustainability

In accordance with the water sector reform currently being implemented in Kenya, water supply and sewage facilities of MWI have been transferred to several Water Service Boards (WSBs), and the facilities constructed by the project have been transferred to Tanathi WSB. Under the reform, DWOs in the former Kitui and Mwingi are expected to be transferred to Tanathi WSB; however, the budget for DWOs including personnel expenses are still borne by MWI due to the limited financial base of Tanathi WSB. Hence, transition has not be completed.

At the time of ex-ante evaluation, it was anticipated that Water Service Providers (WSPs) obtain a business license from WSBs, make a contract with WSBs on service provision, and operate and maintain the water supply facilities constructed by the project. However, 58 facilities out of 59 facilities under the project are currently operated and maintained by WCs in a participatory fashion. The size of WCs is too small to obtain a business license from Tanathi WSB, and thereby WCs do not enter into an agreement with Tanathi WSB for its operation and maintenance for the time being. Without a contact, Tanathi WSB is not able to oversee or audit WCs appropriately. From this institutional perspective, it is not certain whether the effect of project continues in the future.

Although the number of technical staff is not sufficient and a regular monitoring system is lacking, there is no problem in the technical capacity either of DWOs for large scale maintenance and WCs for daily operation and maintenance (facility operation, parts and consumables replacement, and simple repair).

Financially, WCs collect water fee from users and apply it for the maintenance expenses including fuel expenses and personnel expenses (water kiosk keepers). However, WCs do not have sufficient savings for repair and purchase of large-size equipment (Fences have not been constructed partly because of the lack of savings by WCs' side.). When WCs need to incur such expenditure, they request DWOs for funding, and DWOs further request MWI, if they do not have sufficient budget. According to the interviews with WCs, there are no WCs who have an annual income/expenditure plan or an annual maintenance expenditure budget.

As to the status of operation and maintenance, currently, WCs maintain facilities well by carrying out regular cleaning, cleaning of storage tanks, patrolling, and purchasing fuels. However, there is uncertainty whether appropriate actions can be taken when a problem/breakdown happens in the future, since WCs do not have a regular facility monitoring plan and spare parts. Currently, three water supply facilities out of 59 total facilities constructed by the project are out of order. Therefore, sustainability of this project effect is fair.

III. Recommendations & Lessons Learned

Recommendations for Implementing agency

1. Tanathi WSB and DWOs who oversee and support the facilities constructed by the project and WCs are dependent on the central government budget (MWI). In addition to the continuing financial support, MWI needs to take measures for an additional budgeting in order to secure additional personnel at WSB and DWOs.

2. For sustainability of the project effect, each WC needs to make and keep a regular monitoring plan, an annual income/expenditure plan, and an annual maintenance plan with maintenance budget. Support for making the above mentioned plans from Tanathi WSB and DWOs is needed.

Lessons learned for JICA

Fences were supposed to be constructed by the beneficiaries of the project (communities) at the time of implementation study review; however, fences were actually not constructed at many project sites. At the time of ex-ante evaluation, financial and technical capacities of communities should be thoroughly reviewed. Based on the review, items and expenditures undertaken by communities which are considered to be feasible should be agreed by Japan and a recipient country.