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# **Millennium Water Program Kenya**

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**Progress Report for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter of 2007**  
**(April 1, 2007 – June 30, 2007)**

**Eng. Onywoki Mokenye**  
**July 26, 2007**

**Eng. Angelita Fasnacht**  
**July 30, 2007**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ADP	-	Area Development Program
APHIA	-	AIDS Population and Health Integrated Approach
CDF	-	Constituency Development Fund
CRS	-	Catholic Relief Services
CTO	-	Cognizant Technical Officer
EMACK	-	Education for the Marginalized Children in Kenya
FH	-	Food for the Hungry International
GOK	-	Government of Kenya
GWAKO	-	Groups of Women in Agriculture – K’Ochieng
IDS	-	Institutional Development Support
LI	-	Lifewater International
LWI	-	Living Water International
MWA	-	Millennium Water Alliance
MWP	-	Millennium Water Program
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
OVC	-	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PMG	-	Program Management Group
PO	-	Partner Organization
SANA	-	Sustainable Aid in Africa International
SWASH +	-	Sustaining and Scaling School Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Plus Community Program
SWS	-	Safe Water Systems
TOT	-	Training of Trainers
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	-	Voluntary Counselling and Testing for HIV/AIDS
VIP	-	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines

## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kenya Cost Extension program is being implemented by two partners in Nyanza Province and by three others in the ASAL areas namely Makueni, Marsabit and Kilifi Districts. The program will benefit a total population of 121,110 (87,110 in Nyando District and 34,000 in Kisumu District) people in the Nyanza Province and 53,110 people in the ASAL areas (31,250 in Makueni, 17,470 in Marsabit, 4,390 in Kilifi). The program is now in the implementation stage with all the partners having mobilized the communities and identified the respective site. The partners have also held meetings and consultations with key stakeholders such as the government officials and other NGOs. The Millennium Water Program hired an external consultant who conducted a baseline survey during the second quarter of 2007. WaterPartners International are continuing with the implementation of the Credit for Water Pilot Project and it is proving successful. On average, the program is on schedule as per the work plans. It is expected that the activities will be completed as proposed in the respective partners' work plans.

## 2 PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

*MWP Kenya Goal:* Improved health and well being of households and communities in the drought-prone ASAL areas of Kenya and in the Nyanza Province of Kenya. The implementing partners plan to accomplish these objectives through an effective partnership where participatory methodologies will be used to develop capacity of both organizations in a replicable model.

*MWP Kenya Objectives:*

- Increasing the level of access to sustainable, safe water and sanitation services among poor and vulnerable populations in rural and peri-urban areas;
- Decreasing the prevalence of water and sanitation-related diseases.
- Promoting integrated water (resources) management at the local level with a focus on maintaining the quantity and quality of drinking water;
- Developing an efficient, effective and replicable partnership model for service delivery and advocacy

## 3 PROGRESS REPORT

### *Nyanza Province Schools Initiative and Credit for Water:*

- ***Kano Plains:*** Over the past three months, Lifewater and GWAKO have followed the project work plan by: drilling and installing two water boreholes at Nduru primary school and Kagimba primary school; conducting 2 hygiene/sanitation Training-of-Trainer (TOT) refresher training workshops at Kagimba and Nyangande primary schools; and conducting an advanced drilling course for GWAKO's drilling team. During the same period MWP hired a monitoring and evaluation consultant who trained GWAKO's field staff as enumerators in order to collect baseline information for the project area. The data was collected and the consultant is currently entering data in preparation for analysis of the same.

- **Schools Water Program:** During the last quarter, LWI in collaboration with Serve International completed selection of the schools and held the first group meeting with the head teachers. LWI worked with the head teachers to have the school officials complete a water use, hygiene and health form. This is the same form that the schools used in the first phase of the program. The forms will be used to compare the results of the first phase program (i.e. 2005 and 2006) as well as gather information for the second phase program (i.e. 2007 and 2008). Together with Serve International (SI), LWI organized to collect information for the MWA baseline survey. The MWA provided training for the data collectors. Originally, this baseline survey was planned to be completed this quarter. However, training for the survey workers was delayed, and the survey will not be completed until the next quarter.

LWI contracted with a registered geologist to obtain hydrogeological surveys and drilling permits for the five schools. The government of Kenya also requires an environmental impact report as part of the permitting process. All of the surveys and reports were prepared and turned into the Water Resource Management Authority. LWI obtained bids for drilling and drilling is expected to begin in the next quarter.

- **Credit for Water:** WaterPartners International in collaboration with SANA and GWAKO continued with the administration of Credit for Water program. The loans were disbursed to SANA and GWAKO in November 2005 as follows:
  - SANA: KES 11,230,000 (Equivalent to US\$ 150,000 at the time of the agreement.)
  - GWAKO: KES 5,840,000 (Equivalent to US\$ 80,000 at the time of the agreement.)

This program has established a micro-credit loan fund of KES 17,070,000 (USD 230,000) with the two non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Kisumu, Kenya. The fund provides loans for community-based water and sanitation projects. The loans have been disbursed to individuals, women's self-help groups, and organized community groups that have used the funds to repair, improve, and create water and sanitation facilities. During the grant period, 16 sites were provided loans for the projects. As a result, each site has made major improvements to the community's water source and has the organizational and financial structures in place to sustain the service. The program beneficiaries are as follows:

- SANA supported sites: 16,850 people
- GWAKO supported sites: 14,735 people

### **ASAL WatSan Program:**

- **The Kilifi Water, Sanitation and Hygiene project** planned to carryout a baseline survey in partnership with the Millennium Water Alliance secretariat, continue with sensitization meetings, source IEC materials from the government and other agencies, train teachers and education officers on participatory methodologies such as child to child approach (CTC), conduct surveys where tanks and gutters will be constructed in the targeted schools, site locations where toilets in the targeted schools will be built and assess water sources during the second quarter. The Project achieved the following during the report period:
  - Completed survey work for installation of water tanks and gutters

- Completed identification of sites for construction of community water pans
- Conducted training of teachers and education officers on Participatory methodology (CTC)
- Baseline survey conducted in collaboration with MWA
- Sensitization of targeted communities continued

The trained teachers developed a plan of action and outlined the activities that will be implemented during the project period.

- In **Marsabit District** of Eastern Province, Food for the Hungry International (FH) in collaboration with MWA conducted the Baseline Survey. A good percentage of the planned activities for the quarter are accomplished, with some of the target surpassed. Ten out of the 14 tanks planned for the LOA have been completed and training of the school management committees and care groups have taken place in most of the schools. The water sanitation department closely worked with the Health department of the FH Marsabit Food Security Program to ensure quality trainings were carried out. Hand washing facilities were set at strategic places for the pupils and teachers to use in washing hands some of the schools. Deliberate efforts were put in place to ensure that the communities participate in all the project activities.
- In **Mtito Andei Division** of Kibwezi district (former Makueni district), the program implemented by World Vision. During the period under review, the project was able to achieve most of the planned activities. The baseline survey was conducted but data analysis is ongoing thus the report is yet to be finalised. The technical surveys for extension of Nthunguni-Ngiluni line of Mang'elele water project and Nthunguni-Ivoleni line to Kambu springs have been conducted and the design of the same is ongoing. The design reports are expected by the end of July 2007. Two water committee meetings were held in Mang'elele and Kambu-Kiteng'ei to discuss community participation once activity implementation commences for each project. The involvement of Water Users' Association (WUAs) committees resulted to active participation of the community in bush clearing during the technical surveys. Procurement of construction materials and securing of contractors is ongoing.
- **SWASH+**: Sustaining and Scaling School Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Plus Community Program SWASH+ program is being implemented alongside the USAID Kenya Cost Extension. The program is funded by Melinda and Bill Gates Foundation. The partners in this program are CARE, Emory University, WaterPartners with SANA as its sub grantees. Work is currently underway to identify the most promising innovations to implement in one to two schools; WaterPartners, SANA, and Emory are leading the preparations for a workshop to be held in August 2007 to discuss innovative sanitation technologies. Ninety schools are implementing the base package. Ten more schools will be selected to implement the innovation packages in the next quarter. Technical assessment of technology options has begun and community sensitization and mobilization activities are underway. SANA has ordered moulds for the manufacture of the pit lining components for all sites. Additionally, SANA has obtained construction materials for four sites in Kisumu and the delivery of construction materials for the sites in Nyando commenced during this reporting period. WaterPartners and SANA completed the feasibility assessment for school-based rainwater catchment systems and 10 schools have been

selected for rainwater catchment packages in year one. All hydro-geological surveys at school sites are now complete, community mobilization and planning meetings have occurred, and bids for drilling contracts have been tendered.

#### **4 KEY LESSONS LEARNED**

- There is an ongoing need to continue training additional hygiene trainers in schools and communities. In some cases, a teacher trained in hygiene will be transferred to another school or region, which leaves a gap at the school. Our goal is to reach more people with hygiene and sanitation education and training-of-trainers to ensure continuity.
- Attitude and behaviour change is a gradual process and may take longer than the project life to realize the benefits of certain interventions; for that reason, hygiene education requires regular follow up through monitoring and evaluation and refresher courses which implies more time and funding toward this effort.
- Involvement of the community volunteers and key line ministries is a sure way to smooth community entry when conducting community surveys and also ensures ownership.
- Demand from neighbouring communities and schools for support similar to the ongoing interventions is an indicator of a positive impact.
- Promoting hand washing the conventional way (health education approach) using messages with disease and/or death as main drivers is not appealing and does not work. However, promoting hand washing with more positive images has a better chance of success – a lesson from the private sector. Hence, the MWA members support the idea of using the private sector’s knowledge in the areas of promotion and advertisement.

#### **5 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED**

- Only physical and hydrogeological surveys and designs carried out by Ministry of Water staff are reputable and authoritative. Ministry of Water staff are few in most Districts and this leads to some delays in the surveys.
- The Water Resource Management Authority currently requires hydrogeological surveys and environmental impact assessments. There is a substantial fee (About 30,000 to 60,000 Kenya shillings) for the geologists to prepare the environmental impact assessments. This is a substantial dent on the respective partner budgets.
- Heavy rains damaged rural access roads resulting in delays for supplies delivery to various sites.
- The fluctuation of the prices of construction materials has been a challenge to the partners. For instance, cement has increased in price and becoming increasingly unavailable.

## 6 CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Intervention / Activity	No. Planned	No. Completed PTD	No. of Direct Beneficiaries PTD	No. of Indirect Beneficiaries PTD	Location / Remarks
Shallow borehole construction	4	4	2,950		Paw Tenge in Kano Plains, Nyanza
Hygiene and sanitation promotion training workshops and follow-ups	30	12	13,240		Kano Plains, Nyanza; 8 schools in Marsabit;
Construction of Latrines	153	59	10,700	140	To be constructed in 8 schools in Marsabit; Nduru and Kagimba Primary school in Kano Plains Nyanza; Good sanitation will compliment the water and hygiene program.
Sanitation Training and promotion	2	2	30	6,390	Sanitation training is an integral part of the hygiene training class. Sanitation training is reinforced at community and school meetings.
Installation of plastic Water tanks in schools	8	NIL	2,888		Survey work on going at the Coast;
Construction of the 46,000 litre tanks	14	10	2,345	420	The 8 Selected Schools in Marsabit
Advanced drill and Hand Pump Repairs Training	1	1	8		Advanced training was tailored to meet the needs of GWAKO's experienced drillers, including training in water quality, geo-physical surveys, diesel mechanics, well siting and use of geological and topographic maps.
Health and Hygiene ToT refresher Training	2	2	44	1,371	Lifewater volunteers trained two classes of primary school teachers and community representatives in basic hygiene and sanitation.
Water and sanitation community users training	2	2	50	1,529	Operations and maintenance training

Intervention / Activity	No. Planned	No. Completed PTD	No. of Direct Beneficiaries PTD	No. of Indirect Beneficiaries PTD	Location / Remarks
Deep Boreholes	5	0	3,500	10,500	Water from the boreholes will provide income to pay for maintenance of the pump and school.
Construction of Water Tanks	5	0	3,500	10,500	Water tanks will be placed on top of the kiosks to store water for the school and to the community.
Health and Hygiene ToT Training	2	0	3,500		Two teachers from each school will be taught in the hygiene training classes. These teachers will then teach the other teachers at the school(s).
Sanitation Training and promotion	1	1	3,500		Sanitation training is an integral part of the hygiene training class. Sanitation training is reinforced at community and school meetings.
HIV-AIDS Awareness Training	2	0	3,500		Two teachers from each school will be taught in the HIV-AIDS awareness training. These teachers will then teach the other teachers at the school(s).

### **Kano Plains**

Description of All Activities per Operational Work Plan	Activity / Quarter Plan		Actual Accomplishments		Project-to-Date Accomplishments (Quantitative)	Beneficiaries			Measures to address delay
	Unit	Qty	Qty	% of plan		Male	Female	Children	
Shallow Borehole construction	Borehole	2	2	100	A well at Nduru was drilled 48 m while the one at Kagimba was 42 m	150	560	1,120	
Baseline Survey	Number	1	1	100	The exercise was done under the secretariat hired consultant and was done within 8 days	210	325	3,613	

Hygiene and Sanitation promotion training w/ shop and follow –ups	Trainings	2	2	100	Teachers and schools management committee were selected from schools and villages around schools	94	176	6,300	
Sanitation facilities construction (latrines)	4-dr latrine	7	6	86	Repairs of access roads have been delayed hence poor communications for delivery of materials.	24	36	2,320	Training more community masons in trapezium blocks will speed up the process of constructing latrines.
	2-dr with urinal	3	1	33		7	5	357	
	2-dr w/o urinal	3	3	100		19	24	549	
School Health Club	Clubs	20	10	50	Ongoing sporting activities during the quarter made it not possible to visit all schools	0	0	290	There is not much the program can do besides working around the school and the teachers' calendar.

### Water School Initiative in Nyanza

Description of All Activities per Operational Work Plan	Activity/Quarter/ Plan		Actual Accomplishments		Project-to-Date Accomplishments (Quantitative)	Project-to-Date Beneficiaries			Remarks	Measures to address delay
	Unit	Qty	Qty	% of plan		Male	Female	Children		
Site Selection	#	5	4	100	Surveyed schools and hosted meeting for head teachers	16	22	3500		
Drilling Permit		5	5	100	Select geologist, obtain geological survey and permit					
Baseline evaluation		5	5	75	MWA contracted SI to complete this work.				MWA worked with contractor to provide training for data collectors.	Data collection should be completed next quarter
Drilling boreholes		5	0	0					Drilling should be completed in next quarter	
Install pumps		5	0	0					Pumps should be installed on schedule.	
Construct kiosks		5	0	0					Kiosk should be constructed during next two quarters.	
Install latrines		30	0	0					Latrines should be installed during next two quarters.	
Construct urinal		5	0	0					Urinal should be constructed during next two quarters.	
Hygiene Training: basic training		1	0	40	SI will teach the hygiene training class to two teachers from each school.				SI completed this training in July 2007	

Hygiene Training: -refresher class		1	0	0					Refresher training for hygiene should be held in third or fourth quarter.
HIV/AIDS awareness training		1	0	0					Training should be held during next quarter.
HIV/AIDS awareness training - refresher class		1	0	0					Refresher training should be held in third or fourth quarter.

### **Kilifi Report**

Description of All Activities per Operational Work Plan	Activity/Quarter/ Plan		Actual Accomplishments		Project-to-Date Accomplishments (Quantitative)	Project-to-Date Beneficiaries			Remarks	Measures to Address Delay
	Unit	Qty	Qty	% of plan		Male	Female	Children		
Selection of schools to receive support	No	8	8	100	8			2,888	All schools identified	
Holding meetings with School committees	No	8	8	100	8	30	10		Meetings held as scheduled	
Baseline Survey	No	1	1	100	1				Baseline survey done	
Adaptation of IEC materials	No		0	0					To be done in the next quarter	
CTC Trainings done for Education officers and Teachers from the schools benefiting	No	1	1	100	21 Teachers trained	21			All teachers and education officers concerned attended	
Identification of 2 community water points( water pans )	No	2	2	100	2				Work completed	
survey of the water pans in progress	No	2	2	100	2				Work in progress	

### Makueni District

Description of All Activities per Operational Work Plan	Activity/Quarter/ Plan		Actual Accomplishments		Project-to-Date Accomplishments (Quantitative)	Project-to-Date Beneficiaries			Remarks	Measures to address delays
	Unit	Qty	Qty	% of plan		Male	Female	Children		
Conduct baseline survey	No.	1	1	100%					Data analysis ongoing, report yet to be completed.	
Community mobilization and stakeholder meetings	No.	2	2	100%					Meetings held with the committees to mobilise the communities to participate in bush clearing during the technical surveys.	
Conduct survey and designs	No.	2	2	100%					Survey of extension lines of Nthunguni-Ngiluni from Mang'elete and Nthunguni-Ivoleni to Kambu springs done.	
Procurement of contractors and construction materials.	-	-	--	50%					The process is ongoing and will be accomplished by end of July.	Liaise with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation staff to complete the designs in time.
Construction of water storage tank and installation of pipelines (rising main and distribution lines) at Nthunguni-Ivoleni water project.	-	-	-	50%					The tank was purchased; rising main installed as reported in quarter one. The distribution line will be installed in the next quarter once procurement process is accomplished.	
Project Monitoring	No.	2	2	100%					This is an on going activity. This involves site visits to project, meetings and regular report production	

## **ANNEX A – MILLENNIUM WATER PROGRAM SUCCESS STORIES**

### **Success Story 1**

Bishop Cavellera primary school is one of the schools that benefited from the water tanks done by FH/K in the last quarter. The school was started as an extension of the Bubisa primary school in 2003 after the introduction of the free primary education increased enrolment in the latter. One community food store served as classrooms with no other facilities. Over the years, the school has received assistance to build more classrooms and toilets but no water tank.

The school pupils were required to carry water daily to the school to meet the school water needs. Majority of the pupils carried water in dirty contains and some had to contains they collected by the roadside. This in many ways affected the health of the children, as the quality of the water was not good.

FH/K in the last quarter put up two 46,000 liters tanks in the school and connected the same to a borehole. The pupils no longer need to bring in water and they have sufficient water for their needs. Food is now cooked and served on time and prepared well. Hand washing facilities have been provided in the school and the pupils and teachers can now wash their hands after using the toilet and before having the meals.

The head teacher said in an interview with the water program manager “ this is a miracle that has happened, I no longer need to fight with the pupils over water issues and the studies of most pupils is no longer affected”. Definitely, this project will transform the lives of the pupils and the surrounding communities.

## Success Story 2

I am Mary Achieng, a student at Odiinya primary school in class 6 Green and would like to share with you my real life experience. I used to fetch water from the Lake Victoria which is 6 km away from our school. It really interfered with my class work. Our teacher on duty used to send us to get water from the lake, and on the way to the lake, we really faced harassment from boys, “boda boda” (men transporting others on bicycles), men and fishermen.

Sometimes when I get back from fetching water, and I feel like using a latrine, I am unable to use it because the latrine walls are made of iron sheets which have holes and the boys come peeping since we use the same latrines and when they find someone inside, they urinate on the latrine walls. One day when I had gone to the latrine, as I was trying to aim at the hole, I felt some water splashing on me, only to realize that a boy was passing urine on the rusted iron sheets walls of the latrine that **had many holes**.



*Achieng Mary sadly narrates how she almost dropped out of school*



*Odiinya students using safe water from a drilled borehole*

I rushed out of the toilet without finishing what I intended to do looking for water for cleaning myself but I did not get. I decided to go home. I stayed at home for over one week without telling my mother what happened and my family members thought that I was sick. When I talked to them, I begged my mother to take me to another school that had water and good latrines.

One day, during the time I was at home, as I was taking vegetables to my mother at the market, I met Beryl my classmate who told me that people from GWAKO came to drill water and build latrines in the school. I was so happy and I went back home and told my mother not to take me to another school since I wanted to go back to my former school.

When I reached the school, I found a drilled borehole and latrines were being built. At least there was water in the school and I am now able to wash my hands after visiting the latrines using 5 litre containers and I have been told they are called tippy taps. Now I have extra time for my studies and I can now carry drinking water back home from school. There is no more abuse from fishermen and “boda boda” people. I also know how to take care of myself during my monthly periods and I no longer use rags but sanitary towels provided to the health club members supported by G.W.A.KO. I lack words to express my joy to GWAKO and her donors. Long live GWAKO.

Thanks and be blessed

### **Success Stories 3**

#### **Feedback from Saradidi Primary School**

March 23, 2007

The borehole is in use, and there are no problems with the drinking water. The toilets are installed, and there are enough for the population of boy and girl students as well as the teachers. The school does not sell much water in the rainy season. In February and March (three weeks) 2007, the school sold 300 and 560 jerry cans of water, respectively. Each jerry can holds 20 liters of water and the price is one Kenya shilling per jerry can. The community manages the kiosk. The committee management set up a bank account for the water sales.

Many of the tippy-taps are stolen and taken home. The other school leaders volunteered that it may be a good thing for the tippy-taps to be taken. It shows that the tippy-taps are valued by the local community and that the school children want to use these tippy-taps at home.

There have been big changes in the water-borne diseases noted at the dispensary. Before the program, the number one health problem was dysentery. Now, the number one health problem is malaria.

#### **Feedback from St. Mary's Kibuye Primary School**

March 23, 2007

Before the program, the school had 420 students, and there were seven toilets. Now, with the toilets from the USAID, there are 20 toilets (eleven installed by Living Water International and three installed by World Vision). Now, the school has enough toilets. The school prefers the new, plastic toilets and each class is assigned one toilet. The students are taking ownership of the toilets, and the girls are cleaning the toilets without being told. The girls police the toilets and report when they find a toilet that is found dirty. Some new girls do not know how to use the new, plastic toilets and tippy taps and the older girls teach the new girls.

Water from the borehole ran for about three weeks. The school stopped using the well water as drinking water. This is because the water is turbid. LWI is working with the school to find an appropriate solution. The community development funds were used to provide three-phase power and the school is waiting for the electrical meter before they can use the power.

Reported by:

Sister Mary Elizabeth Mashayo, Headteacher, St. Mary's Kibuye Primary School

#### **Feedback from Kolunga Primary School**

March 23, 2007

Five-hundred, fifty-five students go to the school. Water sales are run by a water committee and a vendor is paid 1,000 Kenya shillings per month. Water is also used for the school tree nursery located next to the water kiosk. The school organized a water committee, and they opened a

bank account. Sales vary, depending on the season. The committee charges two Kenya shillings per jerry can. (Earlier, the MWA toured the site. During this tour, the school reported that water-income varied up from 20,000 to 75,000 Kenya shillings per month. Electrical costs were about 15,000 Kenya shillings per month. One head teacher recommended that the school pay their electric bill with FP funds.) There has been a drastic reduction in water-borne diseases.

Reported by: Maurice Tula, Headteacher, Kolunga Primary School

### **Feedback from Kokuoyo Primary School**

March 23, 2007

The school now has 17 latrines, up from seven latrines in 2005. The school moved the electrical meter from the school building to the sales point. The water committee pays a person to be at the water kiosk. The committee charges 1.5 Kenya shilling per jerry can, and this price is not enough to cover the cost of electricity and salary. The committee plans to increase the price to two Kenya shillings. In February, the school sold 4,330 liters (215 jerricans).

The school is starting to fence the area around the school with barbed wire and they plan to use the water to increase gardening. LWI suggested that the school negotiate with Boya Engineering to sell water to Boya.

Reported by: Mr. Joshua O. Semo, Head Teacher, Kokuoyo Primary School