



World Vision's Campaign
FOR EVERY CHILD

**WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)
IN KENYA**



Executive Summary

World Vision is pleased to present this opportunity to improve the quality of life for children and families in Kenya by helping them develop access to safe water and sanitation facilities, and to learn good hygiene practices. Good health is necessary to lead a full life, and safe water is foundational in that quest.

Water is chronically scarce in Kenya, and growing more scarce due to climate changes and a growing population. Compounding the problem is the quality of available water—often polluted or high in saline content and other unsafe minerals. In many areas, women and children are forced to walk miles each day to carry heavy containers filled with water that is likely to make them sick. A shortage of latrines and other sanitation systems add to the illness burden, which can be exacerbated in rural areas, where families often have limited—if any—access to healthcare.

A World Vision survey conducted nationwide found that rural communities in Kenya have made access to safe water their top priority. To address this, World Vision is launching the Kenya Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Program, which is part of our five-year Campaign For Every Child. The Kenya WASH Program is designed to bring improved water supplies to approximately 338,000 people in 12 of our Area Development Programs (ADPs). Additional sanitation facilities will benefit an estimated 296,000 people, and improved hygiene practices will mean better health for more than 334,000 people. The cost to implement this program over five years is \$73.86 million.



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“Getting water in the past has been such a daunting task . . . if I was to be assured of getting water, then I had to start my journey at dawn, only to return home six or seven hours later, very tired,” said Nolamala. This water hole was shared with livestock, which contaminated the water, and was a cause of illness. Today Nolamala gets her family’s water from a World Vision-built reservoir, with a water point just 200 yards from her home.



WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

2.2million

HOW MANY CHILD DEATHS COULD BE PREVENTED?

IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD, the lives of an estimated 2.2 million children each year could be saved through safe water, sanitation, and hygiene programs.

More than 783 million people struggle to survive each day without access to safe drinking water. About 2.5 billion people—nearly half of the developing world—have inadequate access to proper sanitation or no access at all (UNICEF, 2010). Thousands of children die each day from preventable, water-related diseases. Most of these children are younger than 5, and a majority of them—80 percent—are younger than 2. Contaminated water and poor sanitation are factors in 88 percent of all diarrheal disease in the developing world. In addition, 443 million school days are lost every year due to WASH-related diseases (United Nations News Service, 2010).

PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Roughly 80 percent of Kenya is classified as arid or semi-arid, and rainfall varies greatly, ranging from 48 inches in mountainous regions, to just 8 inches in the driest regions. Drought and flooding, both common in Kenya, add to the challenge of creating sustainable, safe water supplies as well as proper sanitation and good hygiene practices.

Lacking these vital resources creates ongoing hardships for families. When women and children spend hours a day gathering water—often from unsafe sources—they have little or no time for life-enriching activities, such as school or work that can bring income to the family. When children are deprived of an education, they often are entrapped in a cycle of poverty that touches so many Kenyan lives. The average annual income here is just \$780, according to UNICEF. This leaves little money for healthcare, made necessary from waterborne illnesses and disease spread through an unsanitary environment. When children are sick, they can't attend school. When parents are sick, they can't work in their fields and businesses.

Inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene takes a deadly and heartbreaking toll as well. According to UNICEF, 58 of every 1,000 children do not live to see their fifth birthday, and life expectancy in Kenya is just 57 years.

In the 12 ADPs where World Vision will implement WASH activities, only 25 percent of the population has access to safe water. In some communities

WORLD VISION'S RESPONSE

safe water access is as low as 8 percent. Those who have use of sanitary facilities number just 31 percent. Families and children who have been exposed to training and education on the importance of good hygiene practices (washing hands, proper care of food, proper disposal of solid waste, personal hygiene, and other topics) account for 42 percent of residents in the targeted areas.

The Campaign For Every Child is a five-year initiative to improve the lives of children and their families in 16 of the most challenged countries around the world. To do this we are focusing on work in five specific areas: child protection, economic development, battling malaria, witness to Jesus Christ through our work, and WASH. World Vision's WASH activities contribute to that well-being in these ways:

- **Children enjoy good health** thanks to reduced illnesses caused by contaminated water and poor sanitation and hygiene.
- **Children are educated for life** when they spend less time hauling water and more time in the classroom. When children are healthier, they also have more time for their studies, and improved opportunities for a better life.
- **Children are cared for, protected, and participating in life** because their parents are better able to care for them through WASH strategies. Children are less vulnerable as a result of improved access to safe water, and they have more time to participate in community life.
- **Children love God and their neighbor** when there are fewer disputes over water, families are encouraged to respect and care for the environment, and all people have greater dignity and hope for the future.

More specifically, the program seeks to significantly improve the well-being of children by helping families and communities develop sustainable access to safe water and improved sanitation facilities, and practice good hygiene.

These types of interventions are making a difference. Some 88 percent of diarrheal deaths worldwide are attributed to unsafe water, inadequate sanitation, and poor hygiene, according to UNICEF. However, clean water and good hygiene practices are extremely effective in preventing childhood diarrhea. Effective handwashing alone can cut both pneumonia and diarrhea cases in half, making it one of the most cost-effective interventions for reducing child deaths (Lancet, Effect of Handwashing on Child Health: a Randomized Controlled Trial, 2005).

In Kenya, World Vision's WASH work focuses on empowering communities to embrace a culture of safe sanitation and hygiene while managing clean water supplies. World Vision provides the technical expertise and equipment, while the community learns to maintain pumps and water systems and generate the income needed to make repairs when necessary.

THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF
SANITATION ARE PERSUASIVE.
FOR EVERY \$1 INVESTED IN
IMPROVED SANITATION,
\$9.10 IS RETURNED IN VALUE,
BECAUSE PEOPLE SPEND LESS
ON HEALTHCARE COSTS
AND MISS FEWER DAYS OF
WORK. THOSE BENEFITS ARE
EXPERIENCED ESPECIALLY
BY POOR CHILDREN, AND
IN THE DISADVANTAGED
COMMUNITIES THAT NEED
THEM MOST.

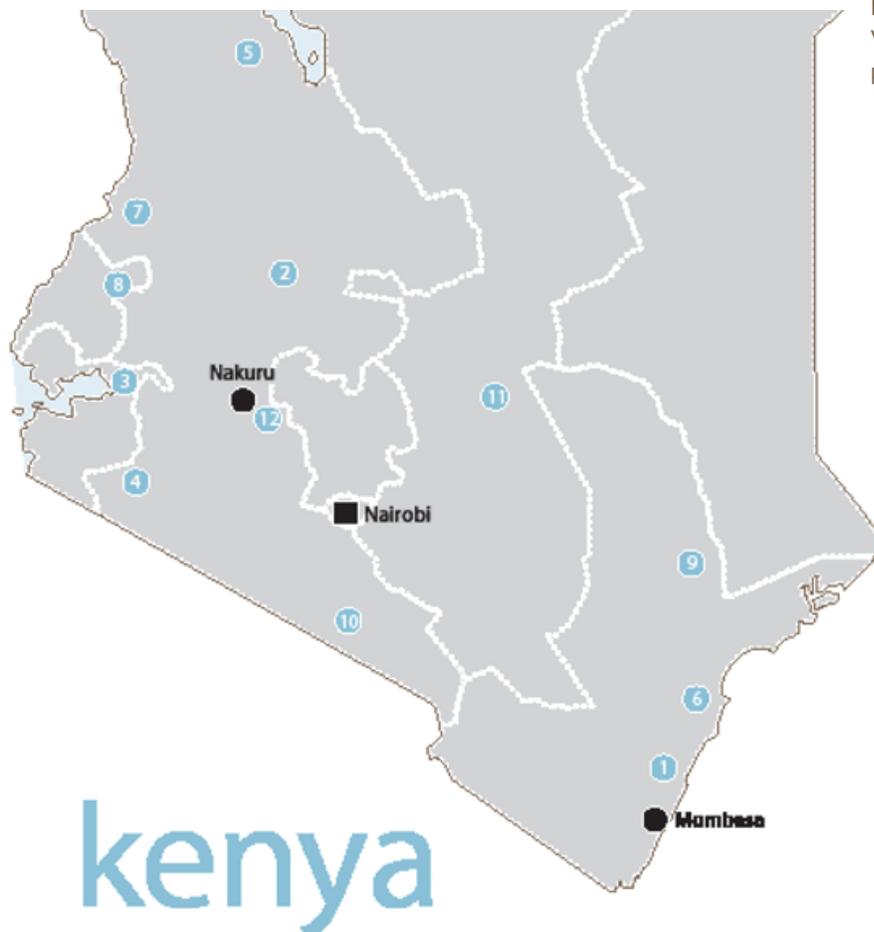
—World Health Organization, 2007

GOAL AND OUTCOMES

The goal of this program is to contribute to the improved health and well-being of many of the nearly 777,000 children and adults living in the targeted communities. Of the four outcomes, or results, of this project, three are directly related to WASH activities, while a fourth targets building local capacity to maintain these activities for the long term. By 2015, the Kenya WASH Program expects to accomplish:

- Increased access to sustainable and safe water supply for poor and vulnerable communities and schoolchildren
- Increased access to improved sanitation for poor and vulnerable communities and schoolchildren
- Improved hygiene knowledge and practices for poor and vulnerable communities and schoolchildren
- Communities empowered to facilitate sustainable WASH interventions

Program activities will directly benefit hundreds of thousands of children and families in 12 of World Vision's ADPs, as shown on the map below:



The following Area Development Program areas are where the vital WASH Program work will take place over five years.

- 1 BAMBWA
- 2 BARTABWA
- 3 KATITO
- 4 KIRINDON
- 5 LOKORI
- 6 MARAFA
- 7 MARICH PASS
- 8 MATETE
- 9 MUTOMO
- 10 OSILIGI
- 11 TSEIKURU
- 12 WEMA

WHEN FAMILIES HAVE CLEAN WATER, LATRINES, AND GOOD HYGIENE PRACTICES, ILLNESS AND DEATH RATES DROP, AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE SOARS.

The breakdown of how many people will benefit over five years looks like this:

- Safe water supply: 338,000
- Improved sanitation facilities: 296,000
- Hygiene promotion: 334,000

Some people will benefit from all three areas, while others might benefit from some, but not all, activities, depending on where specific interventions take place.

The primary link between the outcomes, or results, of this program and the well-being of children is health. It is generally accepted that the greatest benefits from WASH interventions occur when all three components—water, sanitation, and hygiene—are given equal emphasis. When this does not happen, poor health due to WASH-related diseases has far-reaching effects, even when it does not lead to death. Repeated illness can lead to chronic malnutrition (which can reduce resistance to infectious diseases, and cause stunted growth and intellectual development); absence from school, which results in inadequate education; and the perpetuation of grinding poverty.

METHODS AND ACTIVITIES

Water sources vary throughout Kenya, and in the areas where the Kenya WASH Program will be implemented, World Vision will help communities develop a wide range of water systems. Factors that determine types of water systems include water table levels, surface water sources, and rainfall.

Staff members will provide education on sanitation and materials to construct latrines. World Vision staff also will provide communities with training and resources to educate residents on proper hygiene practices. Following are some of the results expected, and the methods used to achieve them.

Communities are educated on the value of good hygiene practices

World Vision will conduct a practice and behavior survey to guide the development and use of posters, brochures, murals, T-shirts, and other materials. Mass media also will be used to spread information, as will health clinics that specialize in caring for pregnant women and newborns. More than 1,000 schools will receive hygiene education. Teachers, community leaders, and local health workers will be trained to provide this education. Emphasis will be placed on training local leaders and others who are known and trusted in communities. These trainers will be able to effectively share information important to behavior change because they already have strong relationships with families and within communities.

Communities practice good management of solid waste Staff will work with 260 communities to create awareness of the need for safe disposal of solid waste. World Vision also will help them develop community plans for waste management.

Households, schools, and other public buildings will have access to and use improved latrines Nearly 290 communities will learn about the health benefits of using latrines (versus open defecation), and the technology available to build them. World Vision will construct more than 1,000 demonstration latrines and disseminate information about them. It is expected that many



During times of drought in Lokori, Kenya, residents scramble to find water. Here, they have dug this hole to find muddy water. Oftentimes, the places where Kenyans draw water is shared with animals and contaminated by human waste or farm runoff. These factors can make the water unsafe, causing illness that can prove fatal in a young child.



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A boy draws water from a shallow well that was drilled in his village of Oloitko, where it brings safe water to more than 200 households.



more families will be able to build latrines on their own. The Kenya WASH Program will build 621 latrines in schools and health centers.

Families, schools, and community institutions will have access to safe water World Vision will conduct five water feasibility studies and meet with communities to agree on appropriate water systems and potential water points. Over the next five years, plans call for 144 boreholes and shallow wells to be drilled. As part of this project World Vision will purchase a new drilling rig, which will allow the program to ramp up drilling operations more efficiently and economically. Also, 218 water points from alternative systems will be developed, including rainwater-harvesting from roofs at public buildings such as schools and health centers, rock catchments (rainwater catchment areas developed from a rock outcrop to catch and concentrate runoff into tanks for later use), and the protection of springs for water harvesting. In some situations, the program will harness surface water from perennial rivers, using gravity-fed distribution systems. Storage tanks, pipelines, water points, and animal troughs will be constructed for each of these interventions.

In many instances, pumping is necessary to provide water. Solar, wind, diesel, and electricity can be used to power these pumps, depending on each community's choice of which is more appropriate for its situation.

With local WASH committees, World Vision will help install or construct 76 central water treatment systems, and offer educational seminars to promote appropriate household water treatment systems.

Local water-user associations and water-user committees are strengthened In Kenya, water services are the responsibility of the Water Services Board, which often delegates services to commercial enterprises known as water service providers, which are called water-user associations and water-user committees in most rural areas. World Vision will work to build the capacity of these groups to help them manage and maintain water operations. This will be done through educational materials and training, and assistance in forming associations and committees where necessary.

Capacity of local and national institutions is built to help them support sustainable WASH activities World Vision will help organize workshops with key stakeholders to provide education on WASH issues and develop action plans. World Vision will create links between communities, national government agencies, and local water groups. The program also make advocacy for WASH a high priority at the national level.

The capacity of the private sector is strengthened to provide integration in the WASH sector Private sector involvement in WASH activities might include contractors and consultants contracted to provide surveys, design, and construction of water systems. Other examples include water vendors, who buy water from a supplier and sell to customers; bath houses; or business people who sell chlorine solutions to purify water. Under the Water Act of 2002, all community water projects are financially autonomous and, just like with any business, the community is responsible for collecting revenue and funding operations, maintenance, and capital investment required to keep the systems running. However, there are more opportunities to leverage the private sector, such as soap or latrine platform/slab manufacture,

selling WASH-related materials, designing and selling specialized sanitation equipment for people with disabilities, or even large-scale opportunities for individuals to manage and run water systems as a business.

As part of this program World Vision will appoint a WASH private sector expert whose role will be to look for opportunities to motivate and train ADP-level WASH staff and district-level government staff on the benefits of engaging the private sector, and how to do so. The first step will be to identify existing and potential roles for the private sector, and develop a strategy and program for raising awareness and building capacity in this area.

Please see the attached Program Timeline for more detail on program activities.

CHRISTIAN WITNESS

As World Vision comes alongside tens of millions in need each year, our deepest purpose is that people find their God-given identity and calling in life. Together, we are in a mutual quest for fullness of life among family and neighbors, and with God and His creation.

Where our witness can be fully expressed, as in most of Kenya, World Vision intertwines serving physical needs with enhancing spiritual maturity. Providing water often opens a community to the Word of God, as it provokes questions that encourage staff members to share about the “Living Water.” People can better understand the concept of Jesus as the Living Water when their water is clean and life-sustaining. People also have more time for Bible study and to listen to the Word of God if they are not spending significant time fetching water. In addition, providing safe water in a village often is an entry point to gain community support and interest, so other development initiatives can be introduced, leading to further opportunities to reflect the love of God.

Spiritual aspects will be considered in each step of the Kenya WASH Program cycle. The program is committed to actively nurturing staff spiritually and appropriately witnessing to Christ. Staff will be encouraged to apply Christian commitments in their daily lives and development interventions.

World Vision is committed to working with churches to contribute to the spiritual and social transformation of children, families, and communities we serve, relating in appropriate ways to the diverse church traditions and country contexts where we work. The Kenya WASH Program, through the ADPs, will engage with churches wherever its interventions are taking place.

The WASH program will benefit all communities in the targeted area, regardless of their religious beliefs.

KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS

World Vision will work with a variety of partners that will include:

- Ministry of Water and Irrigation
- Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation
- Local authorities and water organizations
- Donors
- Private sector
- Other nongovernmental organizations working in WASH activities



Anna has five children, including infant twins. Until World Vision helped build an earthen dam in her Maasai community, she used to walk more than six miles each way to get water. She would wake at midnight, when her children were asleep, and start the 12-hour round trip in the dark with only a small flashlight for company. The children’s grandmother would come and watch them until Anna returned.

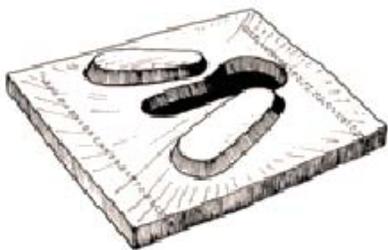
“I was afraid, but I had no choice to go every day,” she said. Her husband also was gone for extended periods with the family’s animals, in search of water for the livestock.

“I can carry only 20 liters (five gallons, weighing nearly 42 pounds). It is not that I am really able to carry those 20 liters, but it is what I had to do.”

Today, water from the nearby dam has made her life much easier. “Immediately the water lands in my house, it is finished ... It is a blessing that we have gotten this water. We use the water to cook, to drink, to clean—for everything,” she said. “Now I sleep well.”

These partnerships will strengthen communities' capacity to manage and fully own the systems and facilities provided through this program. World Vision will incorporate lessons learned from these organizations into program activities, and share experiences and lessons learned during this, and other WASH programs we operate in Africa.

SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY



Building concrete sanitary platforms for latrines improves hygienic conditions, and sometimes helps foster work for artisans who create the platforms.

The Kenya WASH Program will focus on building local capacity for planning, operation, and maintenance of water sources and household sanitation facilities (latrines and hand-washing facilities). The program will train community members, especially women, to repair and maintain pumps, manage water sources, and serve on village WASH committees, which oversee community improvements. WASH committees will be formed or strengthened in each community where World Vision drills or rehabilitates a well. Community members also will be trained on keeping the borehole area clean and on health and hygiene education, including proper face- and handwashing to prevent diseases such as cholera and trachoma. Practical measures, such as training area pump attendants, community hygiene promoters, and community-based organizations, ensure community involvement and fostering ownership of facilities. Women in villages will be trained in the full cycle of hygiene promotion activities to motivate households to construct latrines and dish racks, and dig rubbish pits. Students will participate in hygiene promotion activities through school. Communities will be empowered to initiate their own development programs, identify and mobilize resources, and manage the projects they begin.

To ensure financial sustainability, communities will contribute cash, labor, and materials during construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of water sources and sanitation facilities. Community funds will be raised for pump repair and maintenance by collecting user fees.

To ensure environmental sustainability, the program will promote the use of appropriate technology such as hand pumps and renewable energy solar pumps. Basic sanitation technologies will include ventilated improved pit latrines, sanitary platforms, and ecological sanitation. By promoting appropriate water and sanitation options, and the use of locally available materials and services, the program will maximize effectiveness as well as achieve long-term sustainability of key activities and behavioral changes.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Careful monitoring supports sustainability by ensuring proper management and maintenance of water supply and sanitation facilities and WASH committee activities. A baseline survey conducted in the first few months of the program will cover all program areas, provide the data upon which the detailed interventions and monitoring will be based, and form the benchmarks against which targets will be measured. An implementation plan will be created for each of the program's five years. Accomplishments will be analyzed on an annual basis against this plan to ensure the program is on track to achieve its intended results.

An annual review will be conducted by the WASH secretariat (program management staff), which will work with staff from regional and ADP offices.

An impact assessment will be completed at midterm (for some of the key points outlined in the baseline survey) and at the program's completion (for all of the baseline survey indicators). This process will assess the impact of interventions on families in the targeted communities. It also will document key lessons learned from the program, which will be used by World Vision to improve the quality and design of similar projects.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Implementing the Kenya WASH Program will require creating new positions, some of which will be filled by existing World Vision staff, and others through recruitment of new staff. A secretariat will be dedicated to the program, and support teams at the regional and ADP level. The secretariat will comprise a program officer; design, monitoring, and evaluation officer; financial analyst; public/private engagement expert; drilling unit; construction engineer; communications and liaison officer; and a driver. The secretariat will report to the Kenya WASH Program director, who will report to World Vision's deputy national director in Kenya.

Assistant program directors will work out of regional offices and be supported by WASH coordinators, sanitation and hygiene coordinators, and logistic officers. At the subregional level, a manager will work with the ADP managers, and ADP WASH project managers, community mobilizers, sanitation and hygiene officers, accountants, and drivers.

Drilling units will have a drilling manager, hydrogeologist, geologist, drill mechanics, electrician/pump managers, plumbers, community mobilizers, drilling assistants, welders, and drivers.

Program oversight will be provided by WASH specialists in World Vision's U.S. offices. These trained hydrogeologists have a strong background in water provision and quality. They help plan, organize, implement, monitor, control, and direct program activities.

PROGRAM BUDGET

The five-year budget for the Kenya WASH Program is \$73.86 million, as broken out in the following chart:

Activity Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
Access to Safe Water	5,407,257	10,928,113	11,204,216	7,846,880	5,565,937	40,952,403
Improve Sanitation and Hygiene	2,984,974	1,535,708	1,757,361	2,127,389	2,413,852	10,819,284
Quality Assurance	587,456	872,467	907,310	698,199	558,585	3,624,017
Management and Fundraising	2,993,229	4,445,430	4,622,963	3,557,489	2,846,125	18,465,236
TOTAL	11,972,916	17,781,718	18,491,850	14,229,957	11,384,499	73,860,940

WHY WORLD VISION?

Wells That Last

A sustainability survey was conducted in 2003 in the Greater Afram Plains of Ghana by Peter A. Harvey, one of the external evaluators in a larger triennial evaluation of World Vision Ghana's ongoing WASH program. The goal was to determine how many of the wells drilled by World Vision were still functioning, since some of them were constructed as early as 1995. Results showed that 92 percent of the 492 wells surveyed still had functioning hand pumps, and 87 percent of the wells were still providing an adequate supply of safe water. These results were encouraging, as, according to previously published estimates, 40 to 50 percent of wells equipped with hand pumps in sub-Saharan Africa were not working at any given moment (Diwi Consult & BIDR, 1994). World Vision's high rate of functioning wells can be attributed to its effective well construction methods, its focus on community capacity building in pump maintenance and repair, and its multisectoral Area Development Program framework, all of which combine to maximize sustainability. The best practices from the Ghana model are now being used in all of World Vision's Africa WASH programs.

OUR WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE EXPERIENCE

Since 1985, World Vision has helped provide clean water and improved sanitation to more than 12 million people around the world. In fiscal year 2012, individuals, corporations, and foundations supported World Vision WASH projects in 50 countries. These projects provided safe water through drilling wells, rehabilitating water systems, capping springs, and rainwater harvesting. Sanitation was provided through constructing latrines, and improved hygiene—including proper handwashing at critical times and safe water handling—was promoted through education.

In the 1960s and 1970s, World Vision's water projects were primarily small undertakings in individual communities. However, the scale of World Vision's water development work increased substantially when sub-Saharan Africa suffered massive drought in the early 1980s. By 1985, World Vision had initiated major water development activities—mostly drilling boreholes in Africa.

In Ghana, matching grant support from the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation made it possible for World Vision to launch a transformational water development model in which community ownership of water resources was facilitated. Communities began participating in site selection, the formation of local water committees, and training in water protection and pump maintenance and repair. An emphasis on providing water and sanitation facilities was expanded to include health and hygiene education and community capacity building.

In 2003, World Vision expanded its Ghana program to Niger and Mali. From 2003 through September 2011, more than 2,000 wells were drilled in the three countries, providing clean water to approximately 1 million people.

The model developed in West Africa has been replicated in other countries and regions of Africa. In FY11, World Vision scaled up its WASH programs in Africa as part of the Campaign For Every Child. In that year, programs in eight African countries (including Kenya) drilled 809 successful boreholes and shallow wells, rehabilitated 310 others, and constructed 235 water points from alternative water systems. Once all the pumps and piped water systems are fully operational, these interventions will benefit about 500,000 people.

World Vision also constructed 3,060 demonstration latrines and 529 latrines in schools and health centers. The communities themselves constructed an additional 7,851 latrines. Nearly 2,000 communities were trained on hygiene practices, benefits, and technologies.

OUR EXPERIENCE IN KENYA

World Vision started working in Kenya in 1974, during a time of severe drought and famine that affected most parts of the country. World Vision then moved into longer-term community development activities and now works with communities in all eight provinces of Kenya. Over the years our capacity to carry out long-term sustainable community development and emergency response has grown. Kenya currently has an annual budget of \$60 million, and approximately 900 staff members.



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Residents of Chepareira village in Kenya lay pipes that will bring water to their homes and the local school. Ian, a 13-year-old eighth-grader at Nasukuta Primary School, no longer will have to spend much of his day hauling water to the school.

“I am ... very happy, because now, instead of going to the river, I can use that time to study,” he said.

His normal routine has included making four trips each day to a nearby river, where he and other children have had to dig deep into the dry riverbed to find water, which they scoop out, a cupful at a time.

His classmate, Pauline, added, “Sometimes we find so many people at the river, it takes a long time to fetch water, because you must wait for those you find there to finish fetching their water before you can fetch yours.”

Water engineer David Kingoo said the new water system will reduce a typical two-hour effort to find water to less than 30 minutes. Villagers will be able to use the saved time for other activities, such as farming, and children will have more time for school, he said.

Kenya operates 63 ADPs with 140,000 children registered to benefit from World Vision programming. All told, approximately 3 million Kenyans benefit each year from World Vision’s work in this country.

Kenya staff members have experience implementing and monitoring programs that meet not only World Vision standards, but U.S. government and European Union standards. More than 95 percent of all audited programs fall in the low to medium risk for financial management.

World Vision has a highly competent technical WASH team in the national office that supports field projects. Forty technical staff members are working in the field to implement ongoing WASH projects. Kenya WASH Program staff currently is managing more than \$10 million in grants from USAID, the European Union, Australian Agency for International Development, the Atlanta Rotary Club, and other agencies.

OUR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

World Vision’s WASH programs are usually implemented within ADPs. This approach focuses on a cluster of communities in a contiguous geographic area. World Vision brings together stakeholders in the region to identify and prioritize needs.

The ADP concept typically integrates the sectors of clean water, primary healthcare, food security, education and literacy, and economic development. Research has shown that each of these sectors, when integrated effectively, help to cut in half the under-5 mortality rate in communities where social infrastructure is lacking.

This development model is successful because its programs are built on needs and strengths identified by local leaders and residents. Community development areas are funded and staffed for 12 to 18 years, or until the community has so matured that we can withdraw support without jeopardizing continuing development. This assures long-term supervision and monitoring, leading to sustainability.



YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

GIVE GENEROUSLY... AND DO SO WITHOUT A GRUDGING HEART; THEN BECAUSE OF THIS THE LORD YOUR GOD WILL BLESS YOU IN ALL YOUR WORK AND IN EVERYTHING YOU PUT YOUR HAND TO. THERE WILL ALWAYS BE POOR PEOPLE IN THE LAND. THEREFORE, I COMMAND YOU TO BE OPENHANDED TOWARD YOUR BROTHERS AND TOWARD THE POOR AND NEEDY...

— Deuteronomy 15:10-11 (NIV)

Thank you for taking the time to consider a partnership with World Vision and struggling communities in Kenya. Your support of this program will bring not just help, but also hope, for children and families that face constant battles with illness and poverty. When families have clean water, latrines, and good hygiene practices, illness and death rates drop, and the quality of life soars.

Imagine the possibilities when more than 338,000 people have access to safe water, and sanitation facilities are provided for 296,000. And when more than 334,000 children and parents are trained on better hygiene practices, good health will become not just a dream, but a way of life. With good health, families will have a firmer foundation on which to build better lives for their children. Hundreds of thousands of Kenyans will discover the full potential that God intends for them.

May God richly bless you for sharing your blessings with Kenyan children and families in need.



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World Vision is a Christian humanitarian organization dedicated to working with children, families, and their communities worldwide to reach their full potential by tackling the causes of poverty and injustice.



*A higher standard.
A higher purpose.*



ATTACHMENT: PROGRAM TIMELINE

PROGRAM GOAL

Contribute to the improved health and well-being of many of the nearly 777,000 children and adults living in targeted communities in 12 community development areas through improved access to safe, sustainable supplies of potable water, adequate sanitation, and hygiene education by 2015

SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES		FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	TOTAL
Outcome 1	Increased access to sustainable, safe water for poor and vulnerable communities and schoolchildren						
	Successful boreholes and shallow wells drilled	33	36	30	26	19	144
	Successful water points from alternative systems (mechanized pumps, springs, large- and small-scale water systems)	48	50	40	48	32	218
	Schools mobilized for water-related activities	162	155	167	167	168	819
	Families empowered to treat water at the household level	822	722	1,154	1,405	1,305	5,408
	Community water-treatment systems operational	13	16	15	17	15	76
Outcome 2	Increased access to improved sanitation for poor and vulnerable communities and schoolchildren						
	Communities trained in the awareness of sanitation benefits and technologies	53	52	58	65	61	289
	Improved sanitation facilities constructed by community members	461	421	419	426	417	2,144
	Improved household or public sanitation facilities built or subsidized by World Vision	204	194	214	214	199	1,025
	Improved sanitation facilities in schools or health centers built or subsidized by World Vision	124	124	131	120	122	621
	Communities certified as Open Defecation Free	50	67	67	67	65	316
	Communities educated in the importance of solid-waste management	52	54	48	48	58	260
Outcome 3	Improved hygiene knowledge and practices for poor and vulnerable communities and schoolchildren						
	Communities trained in the awareness of hygiene benefits and practices (handwashing, dishwashing, food storage, safe water transportation and storage, etc.)	107	108	119	117	113	564
	Schools trained in the awareness of hygiene benefits and practices	210	210	218	219	201	1,058
	Hand-washing stations developed by World Vision or community members	742	656	656	656	656	3,366
	Communities trained in safe water handling, storage, and use	198	200	200	200	200	998
	Schools trained in safe water handling, storage, and use	67	67	67	67	67	335
Outcome 4	Communities empowered to facilitate sustainable WASH interventions						
	Water committees formed or reactivated with fee-collection systems	47	52	39	38	41	217
	Capacity-building efforts to ensure WASH access for the most vulnerable community members	55	60	66	63	54	298
	Communities trained in pump maintenance and repair	20	31	35	34	35	155
	Strategic relationships developed with private-sector partners						31
	Strategic relationships developed with public-sector partners						51