

Kenya

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
*Global Thematic Report***

January - December 2018



(Proud chief of Rabsu village, Isiolo with his new toilet ©UNICEF/Kenya 2018/Hanchul)

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CHAST	Children's Hygiene and Sanitation Training [toolkit]
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CPD	Country Programme Document
GHW	Global Handwashing Day
GoK	Government of Kenya
JMP	UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Programme
MIS	Management Information System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ORE	Other Resources Emergency
ORR	Other Resources Regular
PHO	Public Health Officer
RR	Regular Resources
SaTo	Safe Toilet
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Funds
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WTD	World Toilet Day

Executive Summary

In 2018, Kenya experienced both greater political and economic stability following the the political turmoil in 2017 with the disputed presidential elections. Economic growth increased with a 5.6% upturn in GDP, compared to 4.9% in 2017. Inflation also showed improved with a reduction to single digits, though food prices remain high. The government budget is 26 per cent of GDP, but the proportion spent on the social sectors has continued to fall, to 31 per cent in 2018. Kenya's debt to GDP ratio has risen from 44 per cent in 2010 to 58 per cent in 2018, buoyed by the greater economic confidence.

Kenya did not avoid the challenges of humanitarian crises. In the first quarter of 2018, many parts of the country struggled with the carry over effects of the severe drought in 2017. The long rains from March to May were unusually heavy and resulted in widespread flooding, affecting around 800,000 people including 311,000 displaced. Because of the poor underlying water and sanitation situation, compounded by both drought conditions and flooding, almost 6,000 cholera cases were recorded with 78 deaths.

The WASH sector in general continues to be under-resourced compared to other sectors such as health and education. Of concern is the sanitation sub-sector which continues to lag the water sub-sector by a considerable margin. Nationally access to basic drinking water services stands at 58%, while for sanitation it is 30%.

The UNICEF Country Office commenced its new County Programme (2018-2022) on 1 July 2018. The CPD is based on a consolidated structure consisting of four programme components, with a strong emphasis on integrated programming. The WASH programme has become a component of two outcomes: outcome one focused on reduced mortality and stunting, and outcome two focused on improved early learning and basic education.

The UNICEF WASH programme expenditure in 2018 totalled US\$ 4,586,953 of which 46% was spent on emergency WASH interventions. Expenditure on development programming included both upstream enabling environment activities, as well as support for service delivery in the programme focus areas of rural sanitation, community water supplies, and WASH in schools.

The global thematic funding enabled UNICEF to deliver a set of impressive results, and to show sector leadership in terms of the programme principles of evidence-based practice, on leveraging resources through strong and well coordinated partnership, and a focus on the most vulnerable and marginalised communities. UNICEF continues to be the lead development partner supporting GoK efforts to end open defecation. In 2018, of the 3,167 villages that achieved certified ODF status, UNICEF's contribution was 2,113 villages or 67% of the total. Two counties were declared open defecation free, and three other counties developed ODF road maps with UNICEF's support. This progress was brought about through UNICEF's strong commitment to partnership with the county governments – the mandated authority to deliver basic water and sanitation services. It was also facilitated by UNICEF's Sanitation Hubs, which are embedded in the national and county ministries of health and are tasked with progress monitoring, coordination and partner accountability.

UNICEF's school WASH programme saw more than 31,000 children gain access to improved sanitation, and similarly through leveraging resources from the county government, the schools being newly served by water points or piped connections. UNICEF also supported the menstrual hygiene policy and strategy development and finalised the national standards for water and sanitation infrastructure in primary and pre-primary schools.

Almost 50,000 people in two counties gained access to safe drinking water through UNICEF support. So called "green energy" (solar power) is now UNICEF's default choice where water pumping is a

component of new or rehabilitated systems. Data from UNICEF's programme in 2018 indicates the increased reliability and long-term cost saving of these environmentally friendly water systems. This evidence along with a water audit completed in one county in 2018 was used as the basis for advocacy with county governments to pay greater attention and resource allocation to the operation and maintenance of rural water supplies during the many WASH coordination forums supported by UNICEF.

In 2019, the WASH programme will seek to mobilise resources to significantly scale up its efforts to build the institutional capacity of county governments to enable them to deliver WASH services more effectively and efficiently. There are still many areas relating to planning, budgeting, and monitoring where performance could be improved leading to greater transparency and accountability. Additionally, the need to address gaps and weakness in public finance to the sector will be addressed through further collaboration between the UNICEF WASH and Social Protection Sections with analysis of public finance through budget briefs, and advocacy to the National Treasury to introduce a dedicated vote head for sanitation.

Strategic Context of 2018

After the political turmoil in 2017 following the disputed presidential elections, 2018 saw a reconciliation between the President and the opposition leader, and Kenya returned to greater stability and a better business environment. GDP growth rebounded to 5.6 per cent in 2018 from 4.9 per cent in 2017. Inflation is in single digits, though food prices remain high. Meanwhile, increased effectiveness and efficiency of governance and resource mobilization are still needed given the shocks and development needs the country faces. The government budget is 26 per cent of GDP, but the proportion spent on the social sectors has continued falling, to 31 per cent in 2018. Kenya's debt to GDP ratio has risen from 44 per cent in 2010 to 58 per cent in 2018.

In January, the Government committed to attaining affordable universal health coverage by 2022. This aspiration is a major step towards ending some of the key health inequities in Kenya, as persons unable to access health care for geographical or financial reasons are brought into coverage. This is one of the "Big Four" priority policy pillars that the Government has adopted: (i) universal health coverage, (ii) affordable housing, (iii) food and nutrition security; and (iv) manufacturing.

The Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (2015/16) was published in March 2018. Indicators for water supply and sanitation suggest that nationally some progress has been made with respect to the population without access to services, when compared to the SDG baseline estimates¹. For example, the proportion of the population accessing surface water² as their main drinking water source is 13.8%; while the population practicing open defecation is 8.4%. However, caution is needed in interpreting single survey estimates versus the multiple survey model used by the JMP. Furthermore, the rural-urban disparities remain very marked: 21.8% of the rural population resort to using surface water, compared to 3.5% of the urban population; for open defecation, the figures are 13.9% and 1.4% respectively, and it is important to note that the population remains largely rural based.

In 2018, the JMP released the first national estimates for WASH in schools. In Kenya, 24.6% had no water in schools as of 2016, with the proportion higher in primary schools (26%) than secondary schools (19.9%).

¹ Source: Progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene: 2017 update and SDG baselines, WHO and UNICEF, 2017

² i.e. water collected directly from rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, streams, canals or irrigation channels

Kenya experienced several humanitarian crises in 2018. Most significantly, 40 out of 47 counties experienced unusually heavy rains resulting in widespread flooding from March to July with 800,000 people affected and 311,000 displaced. Major wells and water supply systems were either submerged or contaminated. In these areas, household sanitation facilities were also flooded, washed away or collapsed. The destruction of houses led to the lack of private bathing facilities for personal hygiene. People resorted to using unsafe water from unprotected water points and rivers. The floods occurred while much of the population was still recovering from the prolonged 2017 drought with the resultant food insecurity and loss of livelihoods opportunities.

The generally poor access to sanitation and safe drinking water, together with flood damaged WASH facilities, and the lack of access to health facilities because of flooding led to multiple cholera outbreaks in 20 counties with a reported 5,796 cholera cases and 78 deaths.

In July 2018, UNICEF Kenya started its new CPD 2018-2022. It aims at addressing multiple deprivations through integrated programming across sectors. WASH interventions are essential to achieve health, education and socio-economic development priorities. As such, the vision of the WASH programme is that by 2022, an increased proportion of children in the poorest and most marginalised communities will gain sustainable access to basic sanitation and drinking water services.

In 2018, the WASH programme continued to experience challenges with resource mobilisation following the re-classification of Kenya to lower-middle income status in 2015. Although the GDP growth is viewed as strong, wealth inequalities and disparities in access to basic services remain and require determined advocacy efforts to the Government for more equitable wealth distribution.

Thematic funding made available to the UNICEF Kenya WASH programme has been of strategic importance, and a major contribution to the overall funding portfolio. Its flexibility has enabled the programme to engage in both upstream and downstream activity areas and the means to leverage significant results that are reported below.

Results Achieved in the Sector

Thematic funding made available to WASH in 2018 was used to support programme activities for sustainable water supply and rural sanitation³.

Results for sustainable rural water supply provision

Provision of sustainable and safe drinking water to the most vulnerable and marginalized

UNICEF supported the County Government of Turkana to rehabilitate a critical water supply scheme with solar pumping equipment. Previously the scheme was powered by a generator, which was costly to operate and experienced frequent breakdowns. This problem although not uncommon was of concern because the water system serves a community, primary school and health care facility with a well-equipped maternity wing. Following a major breakdown, expectant mothers stopped using the health facility and resumed the risky practice of delivery at home. With the newly installed solar pumping system and a fully functional and extended distribution network, the scheme now provides sustainable and safe drinking water for the community of about 4,562 people, Kangatotha primary school with a total enrolment of 692 children (415 boys, 277 girls), and Kangatotha health care facility. Since the reliable water supply became available, health staff report that the number of births delivered in the facility has increased more than five times. New mothers and newborn babies are benefiting from the safe and hygienic environment with support from skilled health professionals.

³ Thematic funding represented the major source of funding for sanitation programming in 2018

In partnership with NGOs and County governments, UNICEF also supported the installation of pre-paid water metering systems, also known as “Water ATMs” in Garissa and Turkana counties as a component of the reconstruction effort. A total of 6 schemes were rehabilitated, including the installation of water ATMs. This has potential for reducing downtime through improved revenue collection, thereby ensuring funds are available for repairs when needed. Nearly 49,000 people (97.5% of UNICEF Kenya’s 2018 target) are served by the 6 schemes.

Strengthening government capacity to design, cost, implement and monitor policies and programmes

The capacity of 24 Sub County WASH officers from Kitui County acquired skills in basic information management to improve data collection, analysis and reporting. The training workshop was designed for technical staff and focused on basic skill development in using software such as MS Excel and PowerPoint, thereby improving the County WASH Coordination forum to which these officers are responsible for effective information sharing.

Results for improving rural sanitation

Progress towards an ODF Kenya by 2020

In collaboration with county and national governments, UNICEF support resulted in 2,113 villages becoming ODF certified, out of the total 3,167 villages nationally certified. This means that more than 633,900 additional people in seven UNICEF focus counties now live in an ODF environment. This represents 67% of the national progress in 2018. Currently, some 36% of all villages have been triggered, while 17% have reached certified ODF status.

In 2018, two UNICEF focus counties namely, Kitui and Siaya achieved county ODF status; the second and third counties to reach this goal, with 4,930 villages and 2,245 villages respectively.

To deliver these results UNICEF and MoH supported the training of 2,085 local health workers (273 Public Health Officers and 1,812 Community Health Volunteers) on CLTS facilitation and reporting to the CLTS real-time monitoring system in four Counties (Trans Nzoia, West Pokot, Migori and Baringo).

In line with the SDG 6.2 for universal access to sanitation, UNICEF worked closely with the County Government in Kitui, Kisumu, Migori and Trans Nzoia to improve access to sanitation facilities in schools as part of WASH in school programme. Over 31,200 school children gained access to gender sensitive, child friendly sanitary facilities through construction of 63 latrine blocks separate for boys and girls.

Strengthening the enabling environment

For accelerating the quality implementation of Kenya’s ODF roadmap 2020, UNICEF supported the National Ministry of Health to develop, publish and disseminate 3,000 copies of the ODF verification and certification guideline, and 2,000 copies of the 2017 ODF micro-plan, which reports on all 47 counties progress towards achieving ODF status.

In 2018, with technical and financial support from UNICEF, Machakos, West Pokot and Makueni Counties developed their costed and targeted ODF roadmap to achieve ODF status by December 2019.

At the time of reporting, 37 out of 46 Counties are reporting timely progress towards ODF to the Real-Time Monitoring System (<http://wash.health.go.ke/clts/index.jsp>) with close follow up by the national sanitation hub and six county hubs supported by UNICEF. A seventh hub was established in West Pokot

in 2018 for strengthening the capacity of the county government for monitoring, reporting, quality assurance of sanitation programme implementation, knowledge management and sectoral coordination.

Through the existing hubs, UNICEF extended support to nine other counties for improving their sanitation monitoring and reporting into the real-time monitoring system.

To align the National monitoring indicators with the SDG 6.2, the process of upgrading the existing real-time monitoring system was initiated through consultation with the National Ministry of Health.

At the National level, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and World Bank, UNICEF supported the organization of 2 regional consultation workshops to review and validate the draft National Environmental Health and Sanitation Bill, in which more than 100 representatives from 20 Counties participated. The Bill gives direction on all matters relating to Sanitation and Hygiene putting emphasis on addressing emerging issues around devolved governance structures and development as envisaged by the constitution of Kenya, Vision 2030 and SDG 6.2.

In July 2018, at the 41st WEDC International Conference, organized by Loughborough University and hosted by Egerton University in Nakuru County, Kenya, UNICEF presented two conference papers based on the research and programme implemented in Kenya. UNICEF also supported the participation of the representatives from Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water and Sanitation, and two County Public Health Officers from Kitui and Siaya. The conference enabled our government counterparts to learn of new approaches and share their experience with sectoral professionals from other countries. It also provided the two counties with motivation and ideas to pursue their last mile to reach ODF status.

Advocacy

The national celebration of the Global Handwashing Day (GHD) and World Toilet Day (WTD) were observed in Kitui and Isiolo Counties respectively. For the GHD, 3,000 community members and 1,000 school children witnessed the declaration of Kitui County achieving ODF status and were sensitized on the importance of and the critical times for handwashing, including after using their newly built latrines. UNICEF media engagement included one radio talk show in Nairobi, one live national TV discussion and an opinion editorial in a national newspaper by the UNICEF Representative and the Cabinet Secretary of Health. For the WTD, over 1,000 pupils and 200 community members plus the invited government and non-government guests were in attendance and received the key message on importance of having and using their own hygienic toilets.

Integrated programming

With support of DFID, UNICEF launched an integrated Sanitation and Nutrition (SanNut) programme in West Pokot County, which has one of the worst stunting rates among children under five years old in the country. This follows the successful pilot in Kitui County in 2017. The findings from the randomized control trial and qualitative programme assessment as well as lessons learned from Kitui County were reflected in the programme design and adjustment of monitoring tools, to be adapted to the context of West Pokot. With UNICEF support, West Pokot County developed a roadmap to achieve county ODF by the end of 2019 and committed 50,000 USD for the 2018-2019 fiscal year (and 100,000 USD for FY 2019-2020) for programme implementation.

Private sector partnership

Through the partnership with private company LIXIL and County governments, UNICEF supported 6,730 households in Kitui and Siaya Counties to upgrade their unimproved latrines to basic sanitation facilities.

Results Assessment Framework

No	Context-Specific Indicators	Baseline		Target		As of Date	Rating	Status
		Year	Value	Year	Value			
1	Number of counties implementing independent sustainability checks with a clear feedback mechanism.	2018	0	2018	1	31-Dec-18	Not Achieved	No counties implementing sustainability checks. However, UNICEF supported a water audit in one county that provided comprehensive data on functionality of more than 3,000 rural water systems
2	Number of people accessing basic drinking water during the reporting year only, as a result of UNICEF direct support.	2018	0	2018	50,000	31-Dec-18	Fully Achieved	48,758 people gained access to basic drinking water through UNICEF direct support.
3	Number of communities certified free of open defecation in the reporting year only as a result of UNICEF direct support.	2018	0	2018	2,500	31-Dec-18	Partially Achieved	2,113 villages were certified ODF with UNICEF direct support. Two UNICEF focus counties achieved ODF status.
4	Number of communities "triggered" in the reporting year only, as a result of UNICEF direct support.	2018	0	2018	2,500	31-Dec-18	Partially Achieved	1,123 villages were triggered with UNICEF direct support. Resource constraints prevented the target being reached.

Financial Analysis

Table 1: Planned budget for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Kenya

Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2018 (in US Dollar)

Funding Type ¹	Planned Budget ²
RR	\$1,843,500
ORR	\$5,250,000
Total	\$7,093,500

¹ RR: Regular Resources, ORR: Other Resources - Regular (add ORE: Other Resources - Emergency, if applicable)

² Planned budget for ORR (and ORE, if applicable) does not include estimated recovery cost.

Table 2: Country-level Thematic contributions to thematic pool received in 2018

Thematic Contributions Received for Outcome Area 1 (WASH) in 2018 (in US Dollars)

Donors	Grant Number	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
United States Fund for UNICEF	SC1899060059	93,754.36	89,289.87
Total		93,754.36	89,289.87

Table 3: Expenditure in the outcome area

WASH Kenya: 2018 Expenditures by Key-Results Areas (in US Dollars)

Row Labels	Expense (USD)
Other Resources - Emergency	2,055,533
24-01 Water	303,126
24-02 Sanitation	1,752,407
Other Resources - Regular	1,241,753
24-01 Water	161,501
24-02 Sanitation	1,080,252
Regular Resources	2,785,208
24-01 Water	357,911
24-02 Sanitation	2,427,297
Grand Total	6,082,494

Table 4: Thematic expenses by results area

The table below shows a breakdown of expenditures of Thematic contributions by programme area. Expenditures of Thematic contributions (in US Dollars)

Row Labels	Expense (USD)
Other Resources - Emergency	314,035
24-01 Water	90,858
24-02 Sanitation	223,176
Other Resources - Regular	570,375
24-01 Water	54,003
24-02 Sanitation	516,372
Grand Total	884,410

Table 5: Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes

Specific Intervention Codes	Expenditure amount
24-01-01 WASH - Enabling environment (policies/strategies, coordination, regulation, financing, planning-monitoring-review, sector capacity development and professionalization)	151,056

24-01-03 WASH - risk informed programming including climate resilience disaster and conflict	38,946
24-01-04 Water supply - sustainability checks	2,045
24-01-06 Water supply - rural communities service delivery	358,563
24-01-07 Water supply - peri-urban and urban communities service delivery	-45,432
24-01-08 Water supply - safety/quality/treatment (including household treatment and safe storage)	105,076
24-02-03 Hygiene promotion activities in communities	627,142
24-02-04 Sanitation and hygiene - eliminating open defecation in rural communities	14,857
24-02-06 Sanitation - improving services in peri-urban and urban communities (except household water treatment and storage; moving up the ladder and strengthening sustainability)	120,739
24-02-08 Sanitation and hygiene - institutions (schools, health care facilities, ECD centres) including menstrual hygiene management	239,221
24-02-11 WASH humanitarian cluster/humanitarian sector coordination	2,097,011
24-02-13 Sanitation and Hygiene - climate resilience and environmental sustainability	9,419
24-02-99 Technical assistance - Sanitation	868,309
Total	4,586,953

Table 6: Planned Budget for 2019

Planned Budget and Available Resources for 2019

Output	Funding Type	Planned Budget ¹	Funded Budget ¹	Shortfall ²
1.1 Communities adopt desirable practices on sanitation and water use	RR	50,000	47,499	2,501
	ORR	770,000	136,000	634,000
1.2 Service providers have improved resources and skills to provide sanitation	RR	50,000	47,499	2,501
	ORR	800,000	137,000	663,000
1.3 County Governments have increased resources and improved skills to provide and monitor sustainable and safe drinking water	RR	100,000	94,998	5,002
	ORR	1,000,000	800,000	200,000
1.4 Strengthened government capacity to design, cost, implement and monitor county-specific and national policies	RR	150,000	89,331	60,669
	ORR	1,000,000	255,000	745,000
1.5 Government and non-governmental partners adopt risk-informed approaches to	RR	45,000	64,731	-19,731
	ORR	780,000	0	780,000

emergency preparedness, planning and response				
2.2 Schools have gender-sensitive water and sanitation facilities	RR	0	0	0
	ORR	800,000	800,000	0
2.4 County Governments have increased capacity to implement WASH in Schools	RR	40,000	40,000	0
	ORR	100,000	50,000	50,000
Sub-total Regular Resources		435,000	384,058	50,942
Sub-total Other Resources - Regular		5,250,000	2,178,000	3,072,000
Total for 2019		5,685,000	2,562,058	3,122,942

¹ Planned and Funded budget for ORR (*and ORE, if applicable*) excludes recovery cost. RR plan is based on total programmable RR approved for the Country Programme duration.

² Other Resources shortfall represents ORR funding required for the achievements of results in 2019.

Future Work Plan

In mid-2018, UNICEF commenced its new CPD 2018-2022. Although the WASH programme has identified several new strategic activity areas that will be pursued, the priority issues for UNICEF's engagement broadly remain the same. The four focus areas will be to:

- i. Support county governments to eliminate the practice of open defecation, and facilitate access to basic sanitation
- ii. Address inequalities in access to basic drinking water and sanitation through high level advocacy and strengthening governance
- iii. Support county governments to incorporate risk-informed planning for resilience, and establish systems approaches to water and sanitation services sustainability
- iv. Support government to develop evidence-based, strategic plans to increase access to drinking water and sanitation in schools and health centres, and facilitate menstrual hygiene management

The implementation strategies of the UNICEF WASH programme are formed around the following three key areas:

Enabling Environment

UNICEF will address the major bottlenecks to an effective enabling environment. We will strengthen sector governance for delivering inclusive and accessible WASH services. UNICEF will enhance the capacity of national and county coordination platforms and develop common information management and accountability systems in support of informed decision-making. And we will advocate for child-sensitive and pro-poor WASH investment planning in County Integrated Development Plans, and for discrete budget lines for sanitation.

Supply

UNICEF will prioritise the provision of WASH services to the unserved population, and especially so during emergencies. We will use this experience to build resilient systems and implement disaster risk reduction measures. Within this framework, UNICEF will leverage county government financial and human resources to address inequalities in access to water supply and sanitation. We will develop innovative public-private partnerships and support the government to create favourable conditions for private enterprise to enter the WASH sector. UNICEF will invest in developing evidence and scaling up

proven approaches for sustainable WASH service delivery through partnership with the government, private sector and academia.

Demand

Ultimately, UNICEF aims to ensure that the human right to water and sanitation is met for all children in Kenya. Through demand creation approaches, UNICEF will continue to empower and mobilise communities, including schools and youth groups as well as social influencers such as decision makers, media and legislators to adopt and sustain new sanitation social norms. Scaling up the CLTS approach to increase household demand for sanitation is one of the priorities for children given its role in preventing stunting and diarrhoeal diseases. To meet user expectation and better understand affordability, the willingness and ability to pay for water services in rural and urban informal settings will be carefully assessed. The results will be taken into consideration in the process of developing sustainable and resilient water provision mechanisms.

Expression of Thanks

UNICEF would like to thank the United States Fund for UNICEF for the generous support received on behalf of the children, women and vulnerable communities in Kenya.

Case Study: Kitui County declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) in October 2018 - “Mbee Nzei!”



School children and teachers marching while chanting the importance of handwashing – ODF Celebration, Kitui County, October 2018



School children demonstrating handwashing with tippy taps

Through the County integrated programme ‘*Pamoja Tujikinge Mangojwa*’ (Together Let Us Protect Ourselves from Illnesses), the Kitui Government allocated a significant human and financial resources to eliminate open defecation through the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).

Communities across the board were motivated, local solutions identified, and commitments were made to construct and use latrines with handwashing facilities. Children, parents and guardians alike changed their sanitation and hygiene practices.

The Public Health Officers, Community Health Workers and Volunteers supported households, conducted follow-ups, reinforced positive behaviour change and created new social norms. The village elders, provincial administration and religious leaders gave their undivided support. The national government through the Ministry of Health and development partners like UNICEF, KIWASH, World Vision, Salvation Army and AMREF also provided vital support throughout this journey.

Kitui County has achieved a remarkable sanitation milestone in 2018 as it has been **declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as second County in Kenya**⁴. This means that **every household in Kitui has a latrine and handwashing facility with water and soap**. The County has now doubled the protection against preventable diseases and deaths in all the 4,930 villages with over one million people⁵.

Under the national ODF campaign by 2020, Kitui county began the ODF journey in 2014. At that time, only 13 per cent of villages were certified as ODF. The county bore the brunt of recurrent cholera outbreaks and other preventable diseases due to poor water, sanitation and hygiene practices.

⁴CLTS Real-time monitoring system (Kitui) <http://wash.health.go.ke/clts/index.jsp>

⁵ Kenya population and housing census, August 2009

After four years of dedicated work, Kitui attained the ODF status in September 2018. And on 15th October 2018 at the day of Global Handwashing Day celebration, Kitui County received the ODF certificate from the national Ministry of Health.

The sanitation agenda as part of the promotive and preventive healthcare remains as a priority in Kitui County and is best exemplified in the county's motto, *'Mbee Nzei!' (Forward Ever!)*.



Deputy Governor receiving the County ODF certificate from the Director, Public Health, Ministry of Health

Donor Feedback Form

[English version](#)