

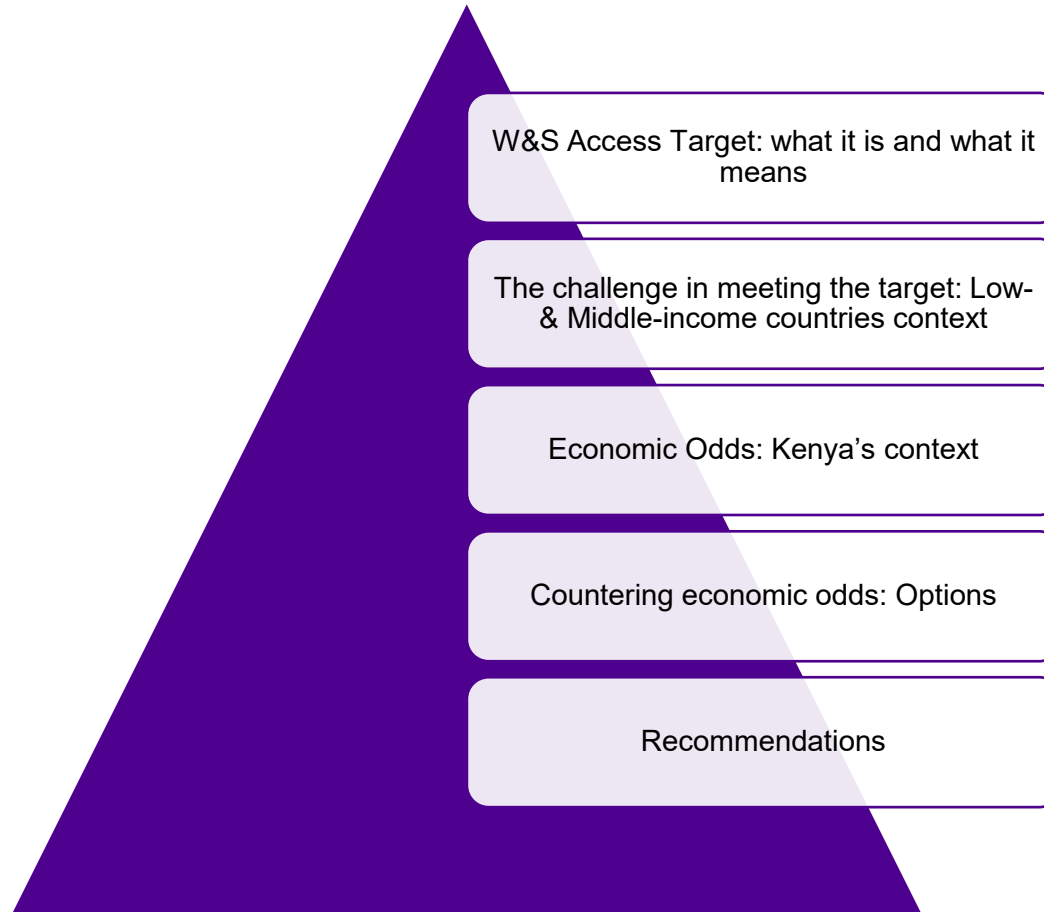
# Countering Economic Odds in Water and Sanitation Provision: The case of Kenya

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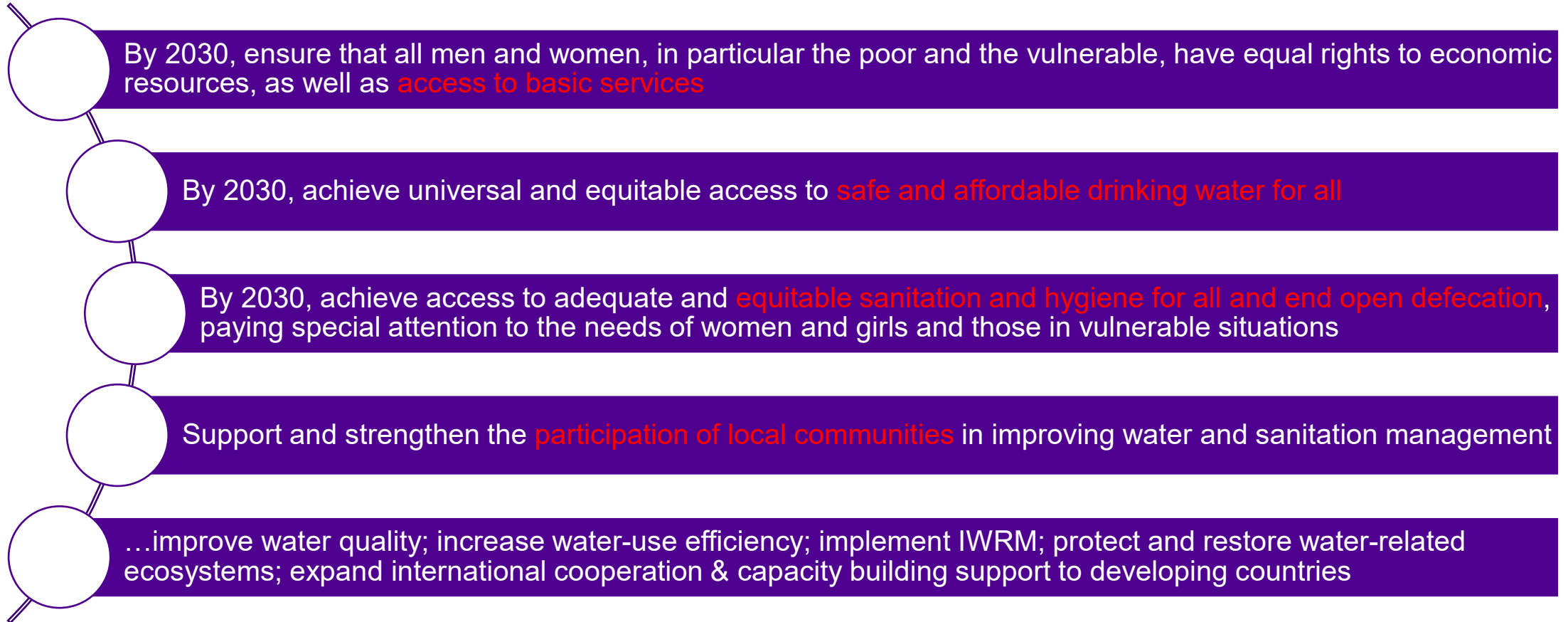
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Tampere, Finland

# Presentation structure



# Safe, equitable water & Sanitation for all



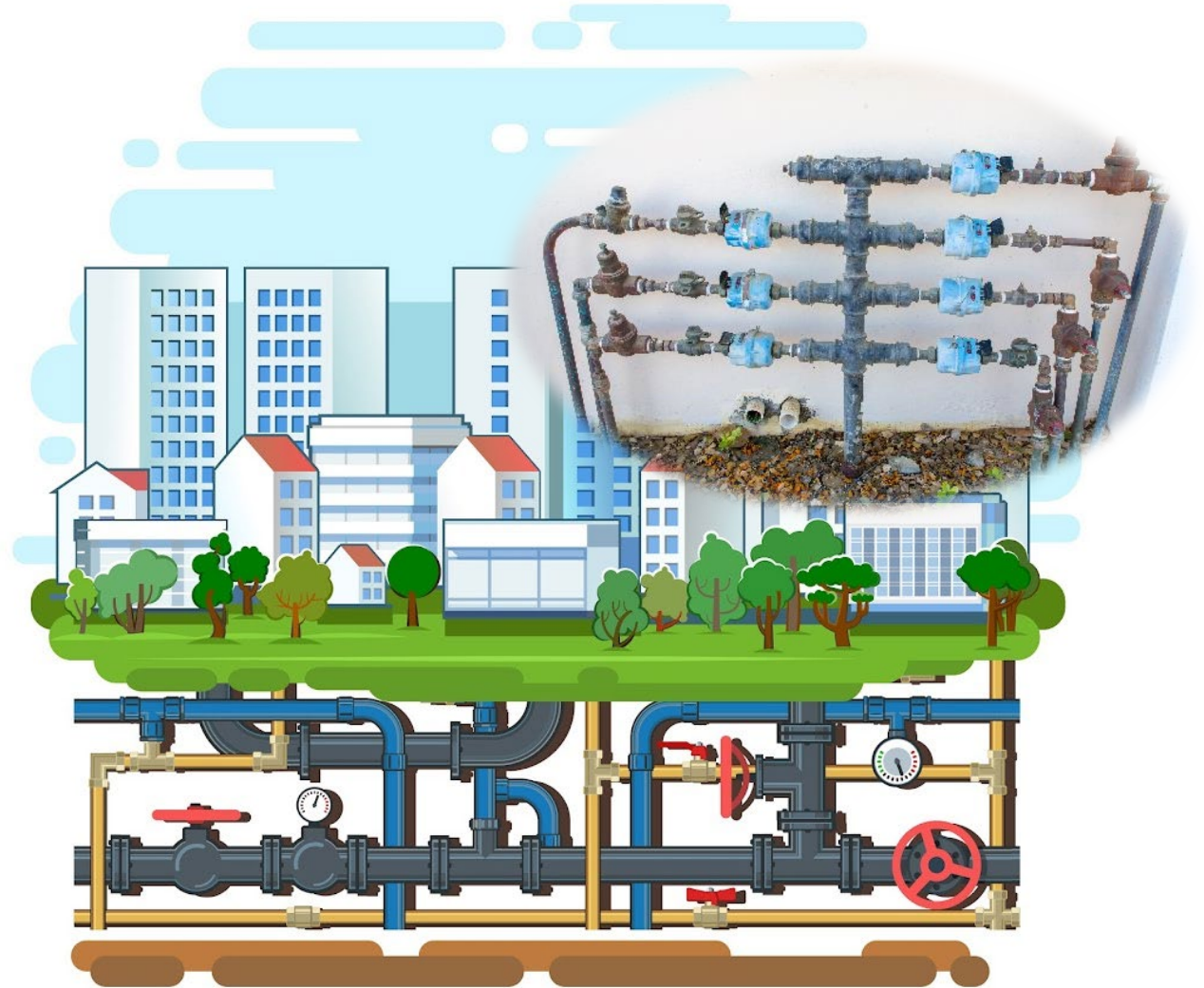
*SDGs 1&6*

# What is a basic water and sanitation service?

- A **basic water service**: drinking water is accessible from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
- A **basic sanitation service**: Use of improved toilet facilities that are not shared with other households

# What is a safely managed drinking water service?

- From an improved source, (which by nature of their design and construction have the potential to deliver safe water, free from faecal and priority chemical contamination)
- accessible on premises
- available when needed



# What is a safely managed sanitation service?



Use improved sanitation facilities that are **not shared with other households**,



and the excreta produced should either be **stored temporarily and then emptied, transported and treated off-site**, or

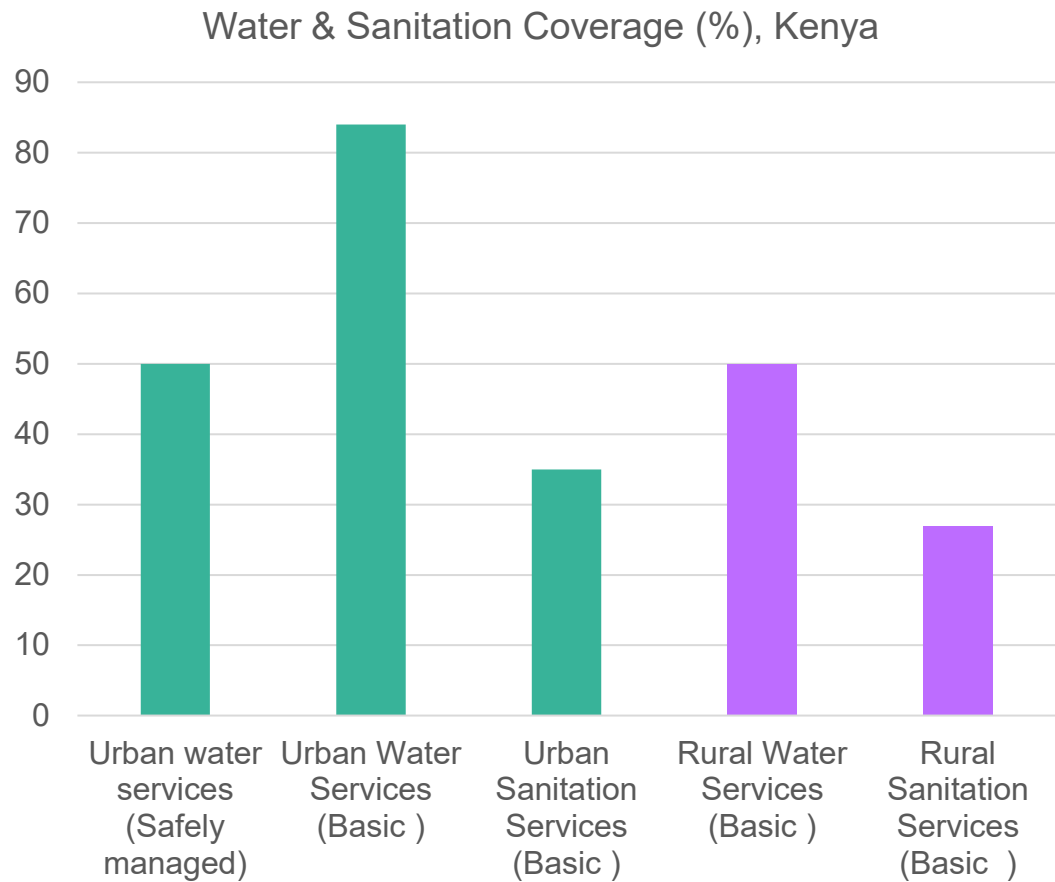


**treated and disposed of in situ**,



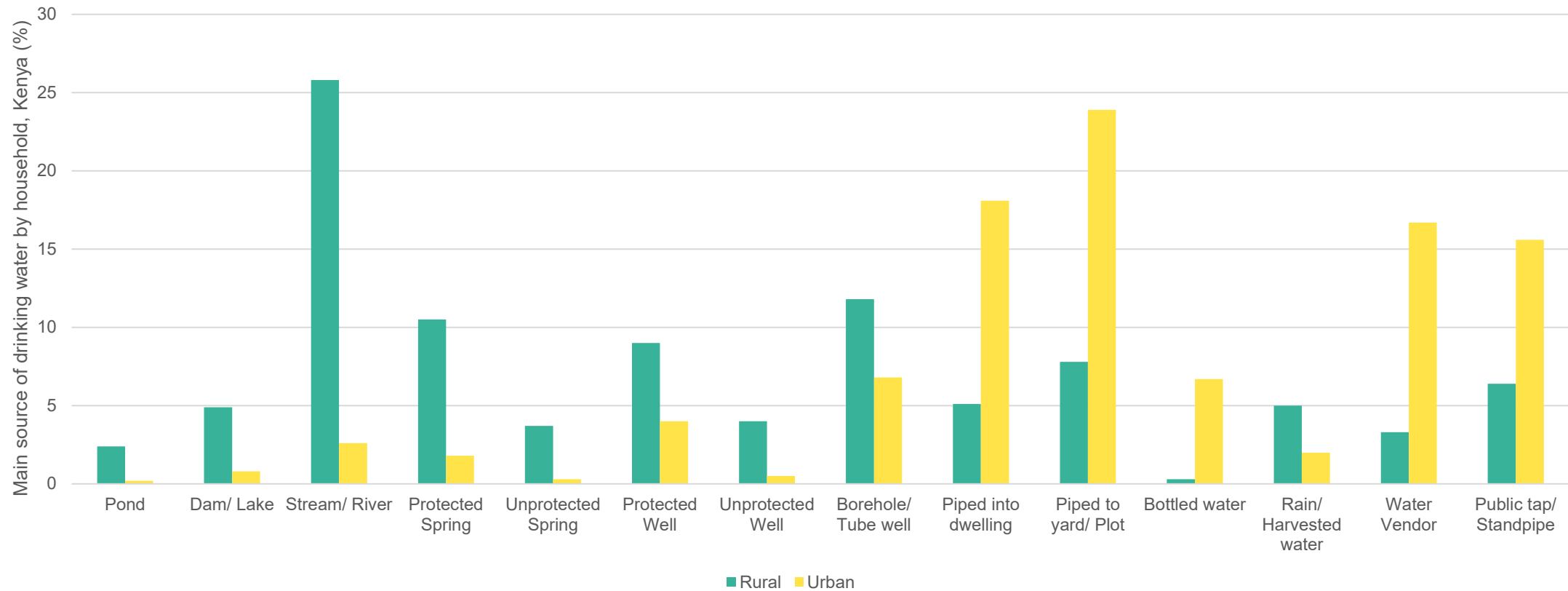
transported through a **sewer** with wastewater and then **treated off-site**.

# Lingering cases of inadequate water & sanitation access



# Drinking water sources, Kenya Census 2019

Main drinking water source by household, Kenya Census 2019 (%)

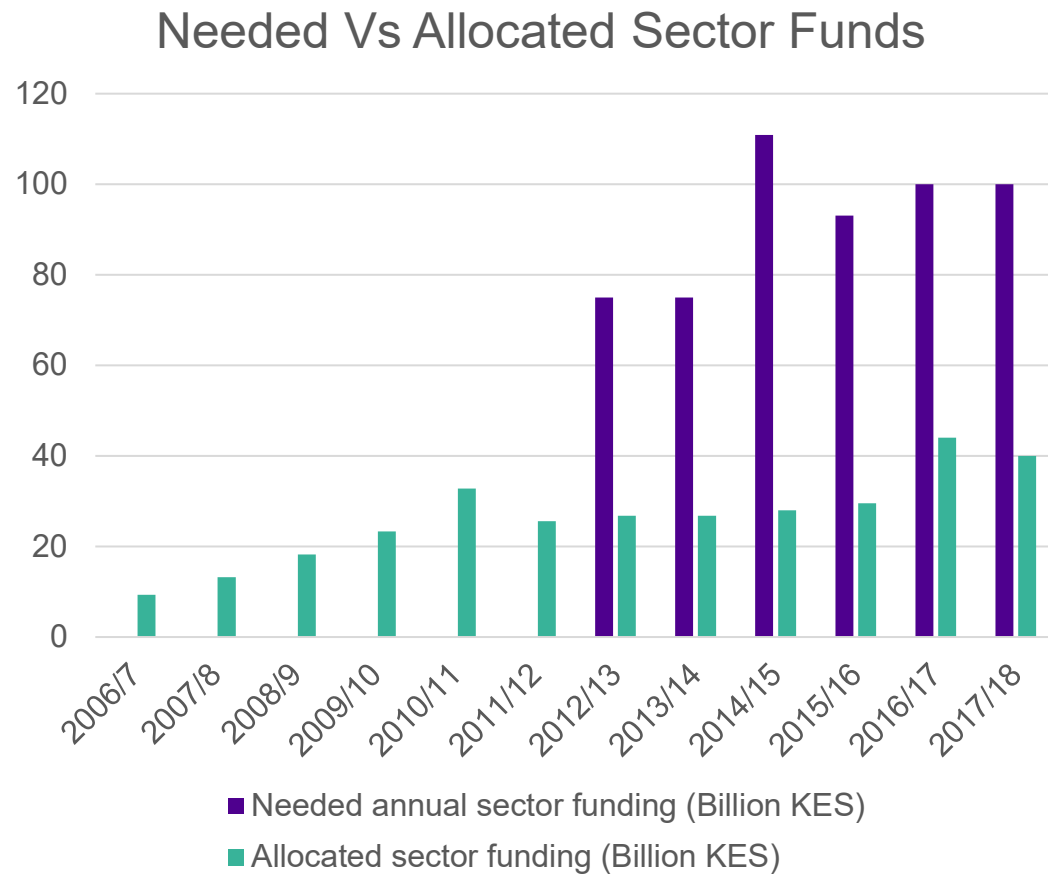




# Economic Odds

Local financial constraints & Global trends

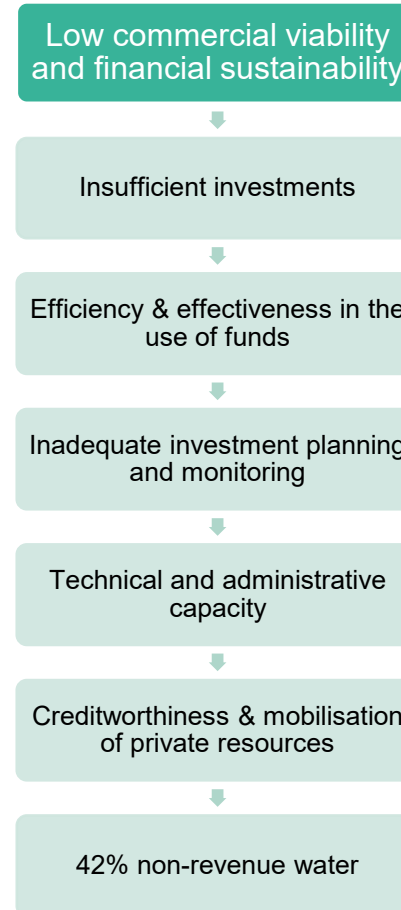
# The water sector overview



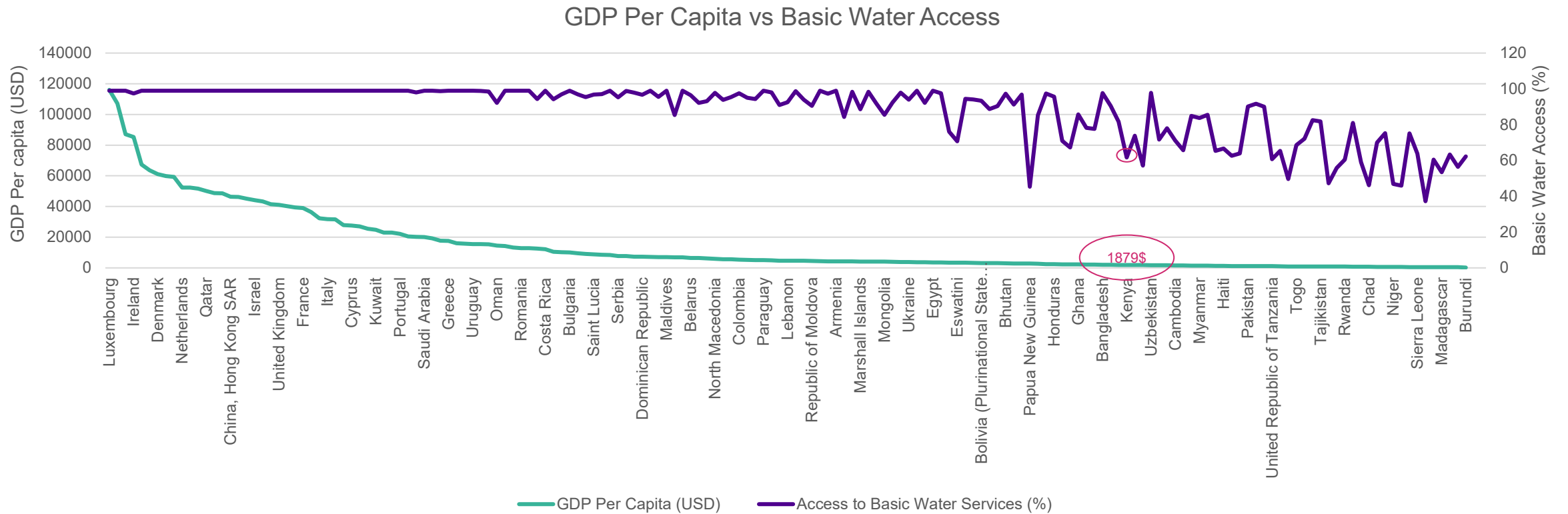
- Devp budget quadrupled over last decade but deficit remains
- 88 utilities established
- Autonomous Authorities and Regulators established
- Sector monitoring and reporting enhanced

# The commercial viability of primary WSPs

- Only 11 very large utilities of the 88 utilities achieve over 100% O+M cost coverage against a 150% sector benchmark.
- At 150% a utility can meet O+M costs, service debt, and renew its assets

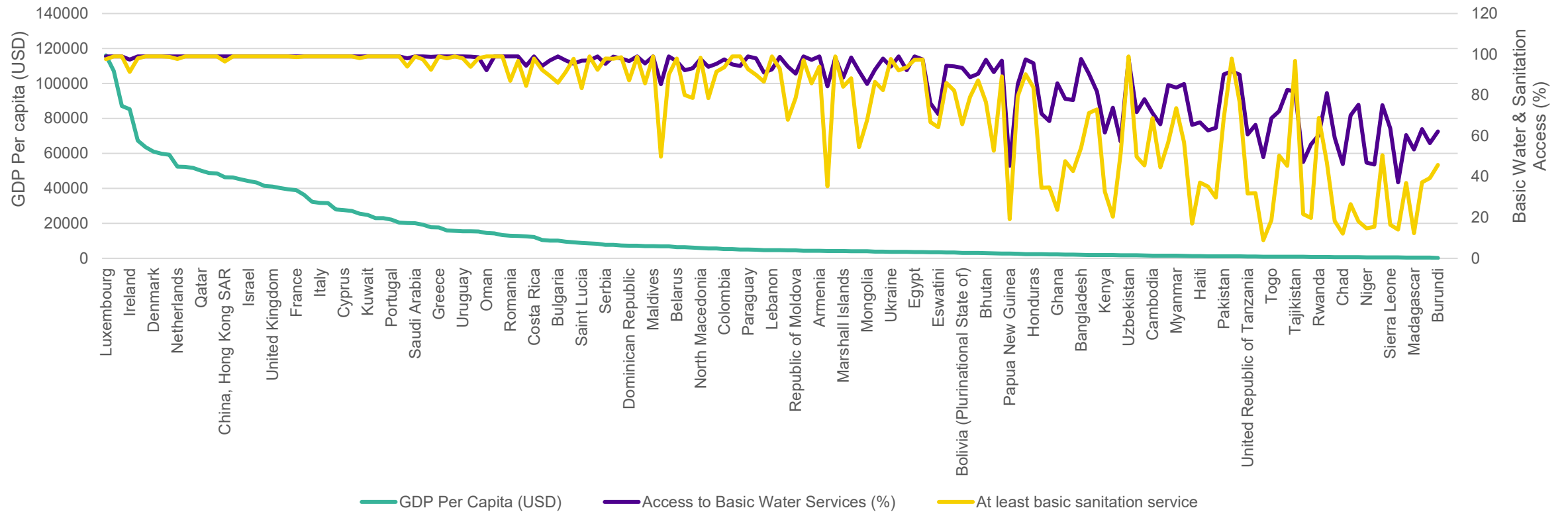


# GDP per capita vs Basic Water Access



PS: Not all countries are visible on the horizontal axis

# GDP Per Capita vs Basic Water & Sanitation Access



PS: Not all countries are visible on the horizontal axis

**Triple Kenya's GDP by 2030?**

**Is basic water and sanitation access expensive?**

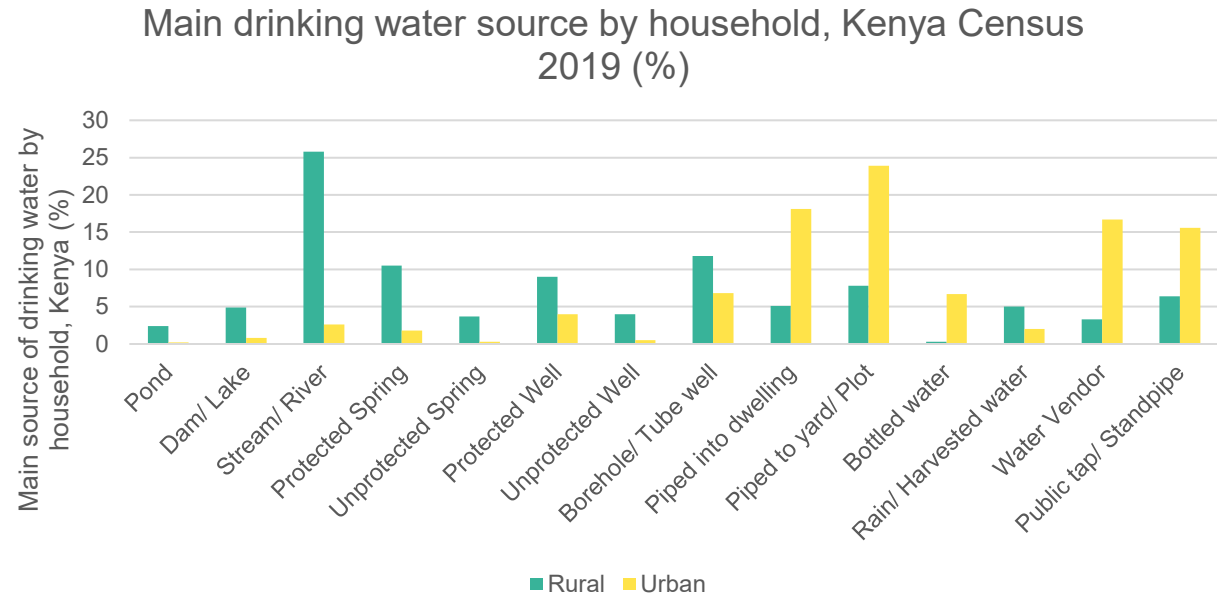
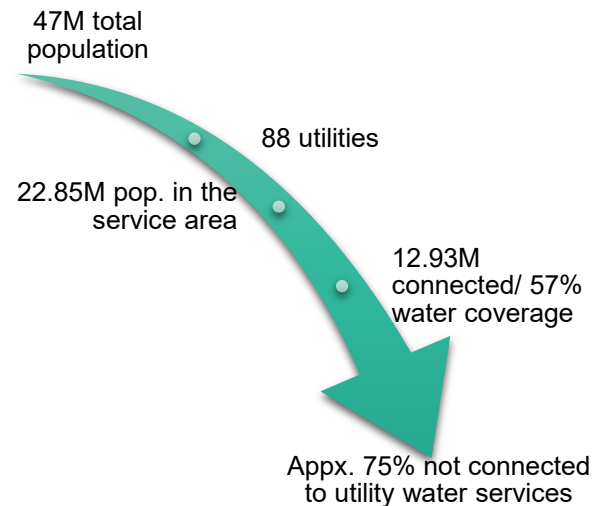
**Is achieving universal access by 2030 realistic?**

**What is primary? Triple GDP or correct WSP inefficiencies?**



# Countering economic odds

- The options for water and sanitation in Kenya vary quite widely
- The conventional water and sewerage mechanisms apply for only 25% (mostly the urban population)



# Countering economic odds (2)



50.5% of rural households use

- Protected Spring,
  - Protected Well,
  - Borehole/ Tube well,
  - Piped into dwelling,
  - Piped to yard/ Plot,
  - Rain/ Harvested water,
  - and Public tap/ Standpipes
- as their source of drinking water



# From decent to perfect

- Some local options are decent and reliable and require technical upgrades to meet the required service levels



# Recommendations

1. Enhance research, attract and market *low-cost water technologies*
2. Identify and invest in *low-cost sewerage options* including small-bore sewerage and decentralized, neighbourhood-based treatment plants (AMCOW).
3. Promote *local-level water and sanitation organizations* through a bottom-up approach: *formalize 'cartels'/illegal water suppliers, create training programmes for community-based organizations, enhance subsidies and lower tax requirements*
4. *Policy shift on development budget spending from conventional municipal water and sewerage systems to enhancing local solutions*
5. *Priority shift by government ministries and the whole water sector to local solutions*



**Human  
Potential  
Unlimited.**