

**THE IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW STUDY REPORT
ON
THE PROJECT
FOR
RURAL WATER SUPPLY
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

FEBRUARY 2011

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD.

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PREFACE

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) decided to conduct the implementation review study on the Project for Rural Water Supply in the Republic of Kenya, and organized a survey team headed by Mr. Hajime Kamo of Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. between October, 2009 to February, 2011.

The survey team held a series of discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of the Republic of Kenya, and conducted a field investigations. As a result of further studies in Japan, the present report was finalized.

I hope that this report will contribute to the promotion of the project and to the enhancement of friendly relations between our two countries.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the officials concerned of the Government of the Republic of Kenya for their close cooperation extended to the survey team.

February, 2011

Shinya Ejima

Director General,
Global Environment Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Summary

Summary

1. Outline of the Country

The Republic of Kenya locates, striding the Equator in the eastern part of Africa. It is a large country with a land area of 583,000km² and a population of 38.6 million in the year of 2009. The Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL), where is classified as arid and semi-arid regions except the coast and southern hilly areas, occupies an area of 490,000km² or 83% of the overall land area of the country, and is inhabited by 25% of the overall population and 50% of livestock.

The economy of Kenya is largely dependent on the two major sectors of agriculture and tourism, which comprise approximately 24% and 52% of GDP. The Republic of Kenya is classified as one of the Least Developed Countries due to its low per capita Gross National Income of US\$ 770 in 2008. The economic growth is presently in a state of deceleration with an annual average growth rate of 4.7%.

In order to improve this sluggish economic situation, the Government of Kenya (GOK), in the 9th National Development Plan (2002 to 2008), clarified its intention to promote industrialization and development of commercial sectors in addition to stabilization of agriculture. Provision of stable water supplies is indispensable to promote the above objectives and appropriate development of water resources and improvement of maintenance are targets of the water supply sector. In line with this priority, the “National Water Policy” was initiated in 1999. The Government of Kenya issued the Water Act 2002 in order to realize this poly, and the water supply sector is being re-formed in accordance with the act.

2. Background of the Project

The GOK made a request to the Government of Japan (GOJ) in August, 2002 to extend grant aid assistance for development of groundwater supply facilities in the four districts of Machakos, Makueni, Kitui and Mwingi in the Eastern Province, procurement of operation and maintenance equipment and provision of technical guidance for operation and maintenance. The request was based on the “Aftercare Study on the National Water Master Plan in the Republic of Kenya”, a development program study conducted by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in 1998.

In response to this request, the GOJ decided to conduct the preliminary study in November, 2003, and the basic design study undertaken during the periods from June to October, 2004. The basic design study prepared the implementation plan of water supply for 155 target communities and population of 203,000, including construction of water supply facilities, procurement of operation and maintenance equipment and tools, and software program to develop capacity of communities for operation and maintenance. The Project was composed of 3 phases, namely Phase-1/3, 2/3 and 3/3.

Based on the aforesaid basic design study, the exchange of note has been signed on November 2, 2004. Tendering process was done at May 16, 2005 after completion of the detailed design works, but it did not reach to successful result. The second tendering also was done, reviewing pre-qualification criteria, construction period, and exchange rates, but the all the candidates did not submit their tenders.

The Government of Japan decided that works of the Project under the budget in 2004 fiscal year closed at the detailed design and pre-constriction works because of insufficient period for completing the scheduled construction works by the March, 2006, and that the implementation of Project should be re-evaluated by the Cabinet of the Government of Japan on the basis of result of the previous Implementation Review Study.

After the implementation study, the Project was recomposed of 2 phases, namely Phase-1/2 and 2/2. The exchange of note for Phase-1/2 was signed on September 1, 2006 and Phase-1/2 was implemented and completed in March, 2008. Further exchange of note for Phase-2/2 was signed on May 30, 2007 and the detailed design works for Phase-2/2 of the Project was commenced from August, 2007.

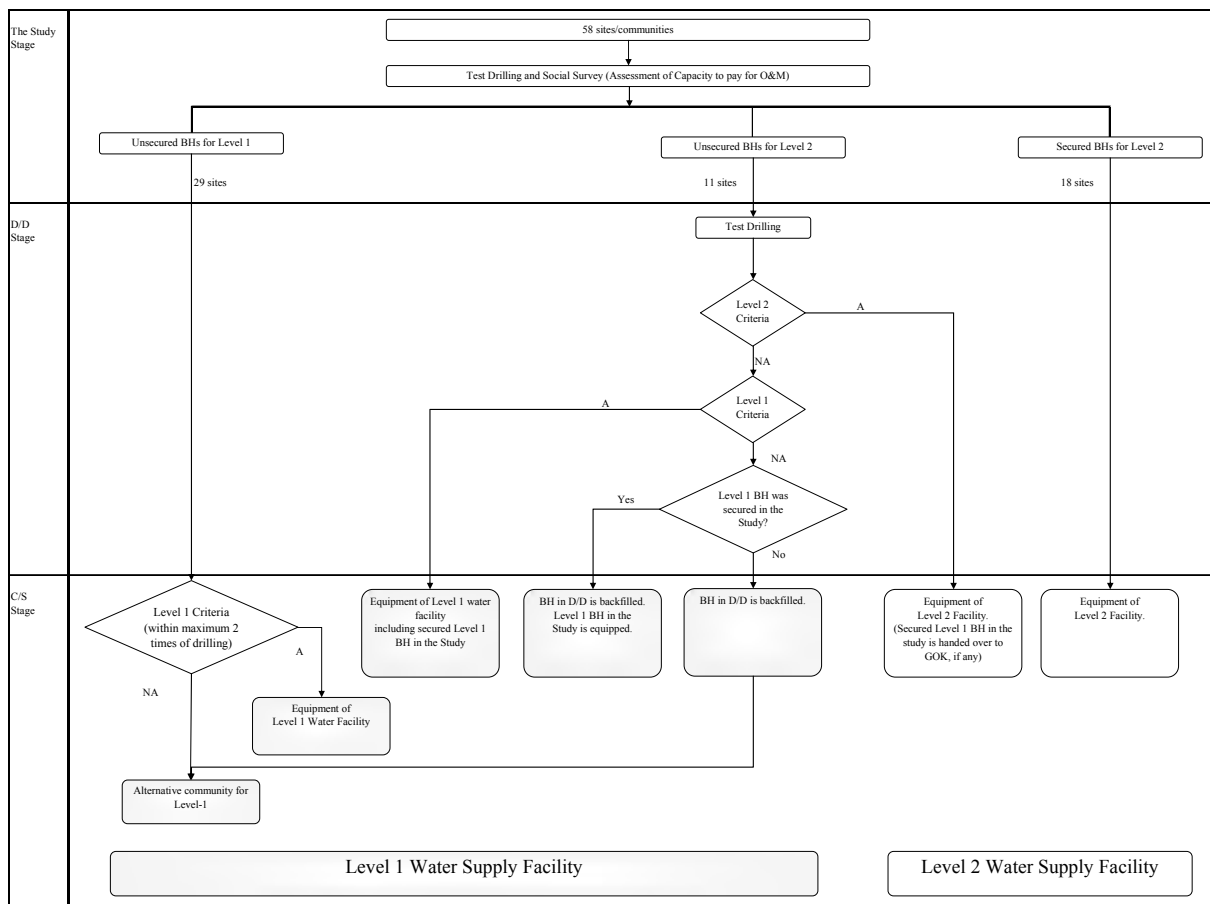
First tendering process for Phase-2/2 was done at February 26, 2008 after completion of the detailed design works, but it did not reach to successful result due to insufficient document submitted by the sole Tenderer. The second tendering also was done at March 18, 2008 on purpose to have completed Phase-2/2 till March, 2009 defined in the exchange of note, but it did not reach to successful result after price negotiation with the sole Tenderer. After the design change of Phase-2/2, the third tendering was scheduled at June 10, 2008 on the same purpose. However, the sole anticipated Tenderer declined before the tender. It was concluded that the reasons were exchange of rate (weakness of Japanese yen) and price escalation as a result of interview to him.

The Government of Japan decided that works of the Project under the budget in 2007 fiscal year closed at the detailed design and pre-construction works because of insufficient period for completing the scheduled construction works by March, 2009, and that the implementation of the Project should be re-evaluated by the Cabinet of the Government of Japan on the basis of result of this Implementation review study (hereinafter referred to as “the Study”). The Study consisted of Phase-1 (October, 2009 - March, 2010) and Phase-2 (June, 2010 - March, 2011), and test drilling was carried out in each phase.

3. Contents of the Project

Unit water consumption in the target communities is based on the criteria of the Practice manual for water supply services published by MOWI in October 2005. Water supply plan is prepared by using these criteria describing the unit water consumption of 15L/day/capita in ASAL area with an annual rainfall of 500mm to 1,000mm. Water supply facility is selected in accordance with Basic design. When population within a radius of 2km from the borehole point is less than 500, hand pump is selected. When not less than 500, motorized pump is selected. Two (2) types of motorized pumps are planned in the Project. One is windmill pump which has been popularized in Kenya since 1990's, and another is submersible pump. Further, types of submersible pumps are classified into three in each power source, namely generator, commercial power and solar panel. The submersible pump with solar panel requested by Kenyan government has been familiarized in Kenya because of present mode of clean energy. The types of water supply facilities are classified into two levels; level-1 is a facility equipped with a motorized pump, and level-2 is one with a hand pump. Type of water supply facility for ensured borehole as Level-2 in test drilling is selected on the basis of actual water yield and total head. Numbers of ensured borehole as Level-2 in test drilling are 5 in Larger Makueni (equals to former 'Makueni' before region reform in 2008) and 13 in Larger Machakos (equals to former 'Machakos' before 2008) districts and 18 in total. These boreholes will be equipped with water supply facilities in construction stage. On the other hand, all boreholes to be drilled in construction stage will be equipped with hand pump.

A borehole is principally constructed in a community. When a borehole drilled has less than water yield of 0.33m³/h, the Project backfills the borehole and does not construct water supply facility. When a borehole drilled has equal or more than water yield of 0.33m³/h but does not have sufficient water quality, the Project caps the borehole and delivers it to the Government of Kenya. A maximum of 2 drillings by one target community are carried out in both of target communities for Level-1 (Hand pump) and Level-2 (Windmill and Submersible pumps), and water supply facility is constructed there if the drilled borehole satisfies the criteria set by the Project. When drilling is failed two times in a row in a target community, the community is excluded from the target of the Project. The alternative community in the same district area is selected in accordance with the List of alternative sites for Hand pump for Level-1. Principle of drilling of boreholes and handling of failed boreholes for Level-2 communities is as follows:



A: Applicable, NA: Not applicable, BH: Bore Hole
 Level 1 Criteria: To secure the yield over 0.33m³/hr and water quality
 Level 2 Criteria: To secure the yield over 1.0 m³/hr and water quality
 Water Quality: To meet the criteria in the study report

Principle of drilling of boreholes and handling of failed boreholes (B/H) for Level-2 communities

The criteria for successful borehole, in accordance with basic design study and the previous implementation review study, are set up as follows: 1) 0.33m³/hour and the above for Hand pump, 2) 0.6m³/hour and the above for Windmill pump and 3) 1.0m³/hour and the above for Submergible pump. In accordance with the above criteria, the judgment of successful borehole is made. The groundwater source in the Project areas indicates high level of fluoride and total dissolved solid (TDS). The following principles therefore are applied for the Study: 1) Boreholes with fluoride and arsenic exceeding health significance values are defined as failed and are capped. The boreholes are delivered to Kenyan Government under acceptance of Kenyan Government, 2) TDS level is proposed as 2,000mg/L. Boreholes with TDS exceeding the level are defined as failed and are capped. The boreholes are delivered to Kenyan Government under acceptance of Kenyan Government and 3) A borehole with aesthetic substances such as hardness, chloride, sodium etc. exceeding the health-based guideline values of Kenyan standard is defined as failed and is capped. The borehole is delivered to Kenyan Government under acceptance of Kenyan Government. If there is no guideline value in Kenyan guideline, WHO guideline is fulfilled.

Types of water supply facilities were selected on the basis of the result of the Study, and are described in the following table:

Type and No. of Water supply facilities to be constructed by the Project

District	Pump type					Total
	Level-1	Level-2				
	Hand pump	Windmill	Submergible pump			
			Generator	Commercial power	Solar	
Larger Makueni	17	1	4	1	3	26
Larger Machakos	12	0	17	1	2	32
Total	29	1	21	2	5	58

Source: JICA study team

Although TAWSB (TANATHI Water Service Board) has the policy that WSP (Water Service Provider) is substituted for WUA (Water Users Associations), this policy will not be realized promptly. Meanwhile, district water office of TAWSB has been assisting present WUAs. Therefore, this soft component targets DWST (District Water and Sanitation Team) which is composed of administration officers concerned at district level, and technical guidance is taken by DWST under the soft component.

The soft component aims “to establish the basis for a community-based operation and maintenance system”. The means of verification to assess the achievement set as expected output are outlined below:

- 1) Sense of ownership and participation is improved.
- 2) Capacity and skills of local administration to support communities to establish community-based operation and maintenance and to facilitate sanitation education are enhanced and retained by the concerned organization.
- 3) Capacity of the target communities in operation and maintenance of the improved water supply system is enhanced.
- 4) Awareness in individual health and sanitation and correlation with use of safe water is increased.

Activities planned for the soft component are based on the concept and methodology applied by NGOs activities in the Project area, so that consistency with SIDA/DANIDA cooperation can also be maintained. The planned activities are as follows:

- 1) Activities to improve community ownership and participation
- 2) Activities to enhance capacity and skills of local administration to support communities in establishment of community-based operation and maintenance system:
- 3) Activities to develop capacity of target communities in operation and maintenance of improved water supply system:
- 4) Activities to increase community awareness in personal health and sanitation, and understanding of correlation with safe water use:
- 5) Activities to measure the impact of the Project:

4. Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimation of the Project

The Project is implemented in one phase and in Larger Makueni (equals to former 'Makueni' before region reform in 2008) and Machakos (equals to former 'Machakos' before 2008) districts. Through the Project, Soft component is planned to be implemented (8 months for Detailed design and Tendering, 12.5 months for Construction and Inspection and 11.0 months for Soft component).

The cost estimation of the project for Japanese side is confidentiality and the Kenyan side is 72.3 million Japanese Yen.

5. Project Evaluation

The Project is justified for implementation under the Grant Aid Scheme from the following aspects:

- 1) The target communities of 58, which could not have stable and safe water source in vicinity area, enable to have safe and stable water supply in their community areas by implementation of the Project.
- 2) The Project aims to improvement of water service ratio by construction of water supply facilities with boreholes or spring water, and to shorten the long access distance to water points. The Project contributes to improvement of extremely poor water supply condition for population of 60,000.
- 3) It is possible for the Kenyan side to operate and maintain the water supply facilities because of no requirement for complicated engineering.
- 4) This Project contributes to ensure water and improved sanitation availability and access to all by 2030 in the VISION 2030 and consistent with the national policy of the Government of Kenya.
- 5) This Project is judged to have no significant adverse effects on environment.
- 6) The Project can be implemented under the Grant Aid Scheme of Japanese Government without any difficulties.

The estimated incremental population with safe drinking water source and the service ratio are improved as 60 thousand in population and 2.9% in service ratio, respectively. And the following are shown in the qualitative effectiveness of the project.

- 1) Decrease in diseases caused by polluted water in the target area
- 2) Improvement of community ownership and participation,
- 3) Transference of capacity and skills of local administration to support communities in establishment of community-based operation and maintenance system, and community awareness in personal health and sanitation, and understanding of correlation with safe water use,
- 4) Reduction of water drawing work by women and children

Therefore, this project is justified for having a high propriety and effectiveness.

The Implementation Review Study Report
on
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in
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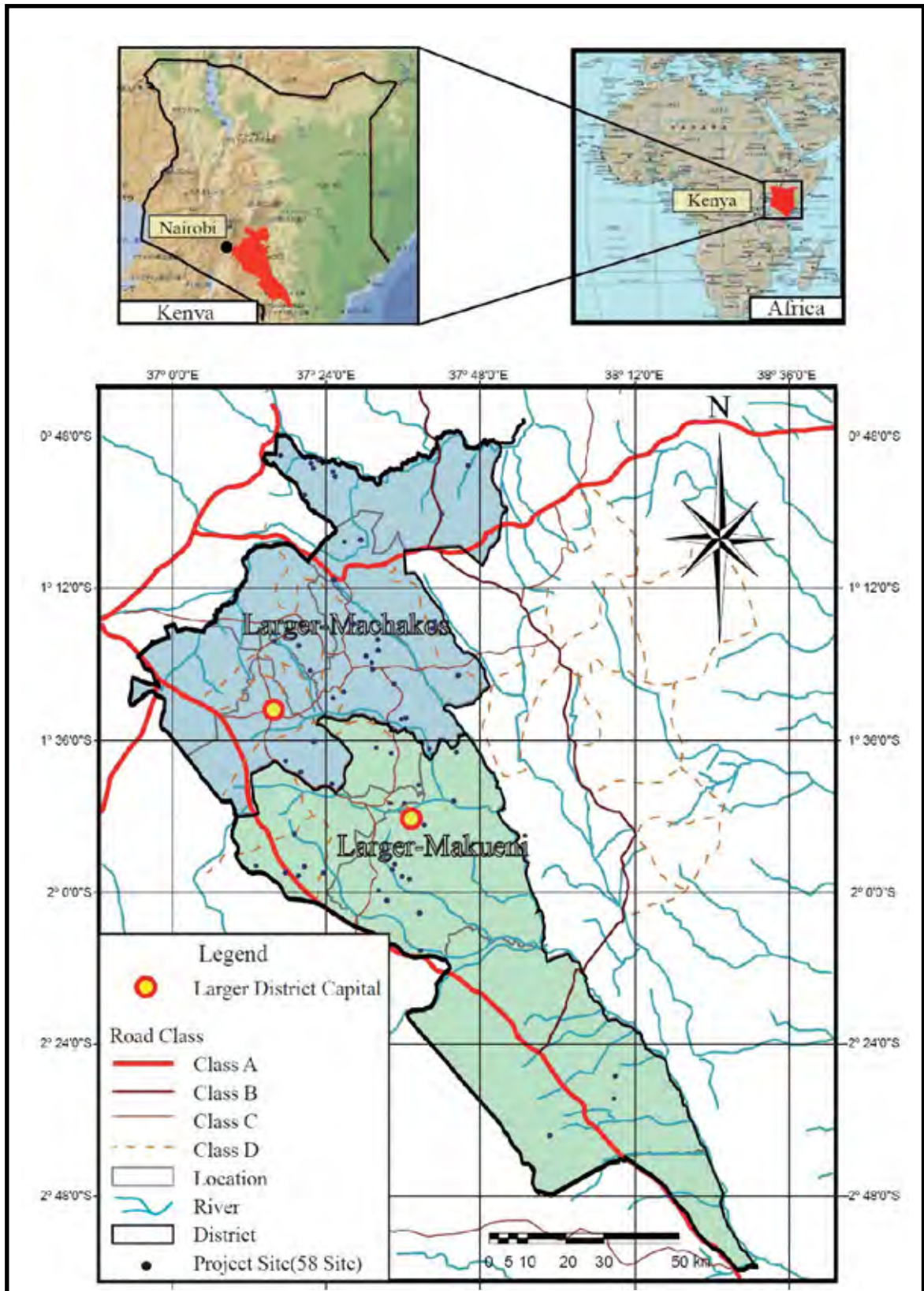
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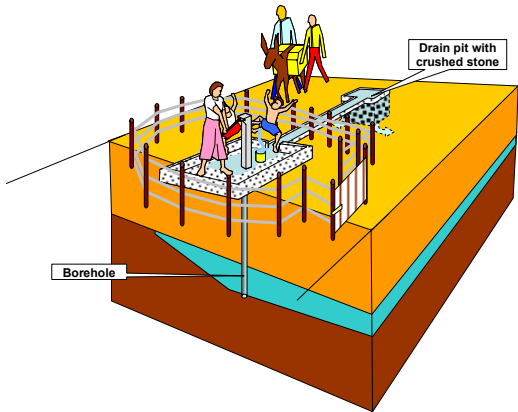
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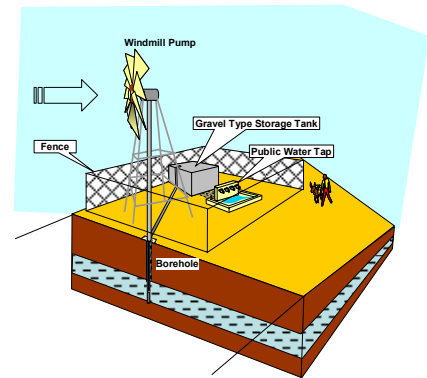
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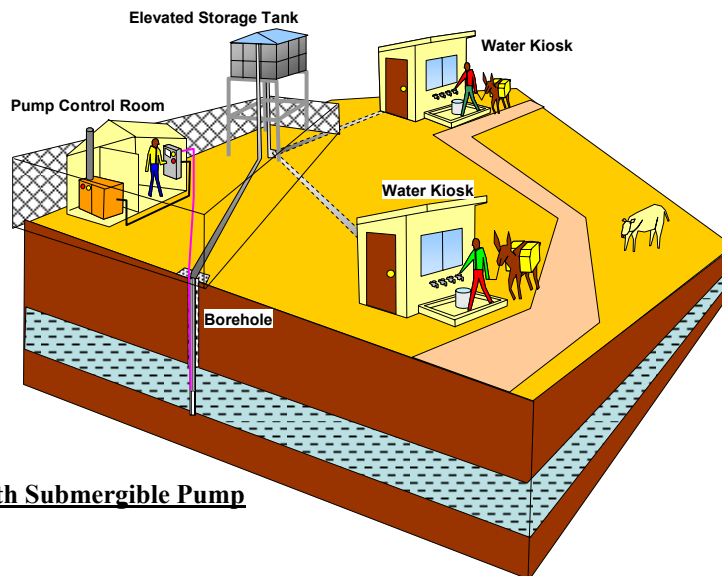
Location Map of the Project



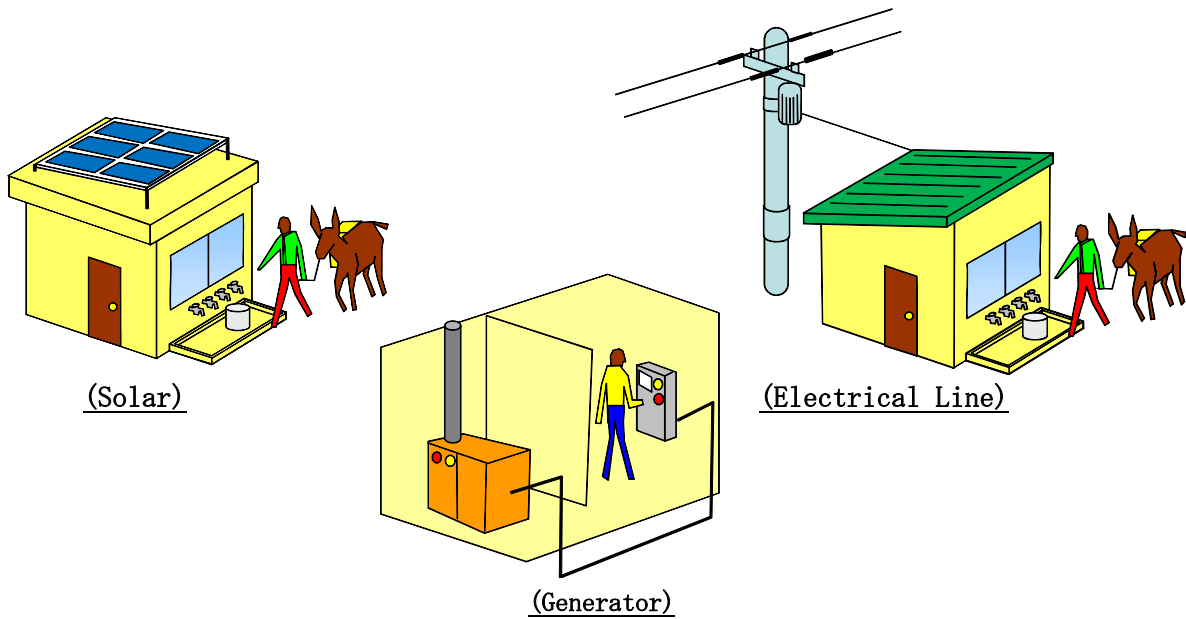
Water Supply Facility with Hand Pump



Water Supply Facility with Windmill Pump



Water Supply Facility with Submersible Pump



(Solar)

(Generator)

(Electrical Line)

Power Source of Water Supply Facility with Submersible Pump

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Abbreviations

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMREF	African Medical and Research Foundation
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
BD	Basic Design
BTC	Belgian Technical Cooperation
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CORP	Community Resource Person
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DWO	District Water Office
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
EC	Electric Conductivity
E/N	Exchange of Note
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOK	Government of Kenya
GSP	Galvanized Steel Pipe
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency
ICA	Institute of Cultural Affairs
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAP	Kitui Agricultural Project
MoFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MoPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MoWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
NEWA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NWCPC	National Water Conservation and Pipeline Cooperation
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OJT	On the Job Training
PHAST	Participatory Health and Sanitation Transformation
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
TAWSB	TANATHI Water Service Board
TDS	Total Dissolved Solid
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund

uPVC	Unplasticised Polyvinyl Chloride
VES	Vertical Electrical Sounding
WHO	World Health Organization
WRMA	Water Resources Management Authority
WSB	Water Service Board
WSP	Water Service Provider
WSRB	Water Service Regulatory Board
WSRP	Water Sector Reform Project
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WUA	Water Users Association
WUASP	Water Users Association Support Program

Units

Length

mm = millimeter
cm = centimeter
m = meter
km = kilometer
ft = feet

Area

cm² = square centimeter
m² = square meter
km² = square kilometer

Volume

cm³ = cubic centimeter
m³ = cubic meter
L, l or lit = liter

Weight

mg = milligram
g = gram
kg = kilogram

Time as denominator

/s = per second
/min = per minute
/hr. = per hour

Derived measures

mg/l = milligram per liter

Currency

Ksh = Kenyan Shilling

Others

% = percent
Ph = potential of hydrogen
°C = degrees Celsius
ppm = parts per million
micro S/cm = micro siemens per centimeter
kWh/m²day = solar radiation
Wp = Watt peak
kVA = kilo volt ampere
PV Photovoltaic

Currency

JPY Japanese Yen
US\$ US Dollar
Ksh Kenyan Shilling

Exchange Rate as of the end of October 2010

1 US\$ = Ksh 79.87 = JPY 89.91

Chapter 1
Background of the Project

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

1-1 Background of the Request

The Republic of Kenya is located striding the equator at the eastern part of Africa. It is a large country with a land area of 583,000 km² and a population of 38.6 million, as in the year of 2009. The arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL), which are classified as arid and semi-arid regions except along the coast and southern hilly areas, occupies an area of about 490,000 km², or 83% of the overall land area of the country, and is inhabited by 25% of the overall population with 50% of livestock.

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In order to improve its economic situation, the Government of Kenya (GOK), in the 9th National Development Plan for 2002 to 2008, clarified its intention to promote industrialization and development of commercial sectors in addition to the stabilization of agriculture. Provision of stable water supply is indispensable to support the above objectives and the appropriate development of water resources and improvement of maintenance are targets of the water supply sector. In line with this priority, the National Water Policy was initiated in 1999. The GOK issued the Water Act 2002 in order to realize this policy, and the water supply sector is being reformed in accordance with the act.

Accordingly, the GOK requested the Government of Japan (GOJ) in August 2002 to extend grant aid assistance for the development of groundwater supply facilities in the four districts in the Eastern Province, procurement of operation and maintenance (O&M) equipment, and provision of technical guidance for O&M. Said districts include Machakos, Makueni, Kitui and Mwingi. The request was based on the “Aftercare Study on the National Water Master Plan in the Republic of Kenya”, which is a development program study conducted by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in 1998.

In response to this request, the GOJ decided to conduct the preliminary study in November 2003, and the basic design study undertaken during from June to October 2004. The basic design study prepared the implementation plan of water supply for 155 target communities with a total population of 203,000; including construction of water supply facilities, procurement of O&M equipment and tools, and development of a software program to develop capacity of communities for O&M. The project was composed of three phases: namely Phases 1/3, 2/3, and 3/3.

Based on the aforesaid basic design study, the exchange of notes has been signed on November 2, 2004. Tendering process was done on May 16, 2005 after the completion of detailed design works, but did not reach a successful result. The second tendering also was done involving review of pre-qualification criteria, construction period, and exchange rates, but the all candidates was not able to submit their tenders.

The GOJ decided that works for the project under the budget in FY 2004 terminated after the detailed design and pre-constriction works because of insufficient period for completing the scheduled construction works by March 2006. Also, project implementation should be reevaluated by the Cabinet of GOJ based on the results of the previous implementation review study.

After the implementation study, the project was then divided into two phases: namely

Phase-1/2 and Phase-2/2. The exchange of notes for Phase-1/2 was signed on September 1, 2006, and its implementation was completed in March 2008. Meanwhile, exchange of notes for Phase-2/2 was signed on May 30, 2007 and the corresponding detailed design works commenced on August, 2007.

The first tendering process for Phase-2/2 was done on February 26, 2008 after completion of the detailed design works. However, it was unsuccessful due to insufficient documents submitted by the sole tenderer. The second tendering was done on March 18, 2008, which aims to complete Phase-2/2 up to March, 2009 defined in the exchange of notes, but again was unsuccessful after price negotiation with the sole tenderer. After the design change of Phase-2/2, the third tendering was scheduled on June 10, 2008 with the same purpose. However, the sole anticipated tenderer declined prior to the tender deadline. From an interview with the tenderer, it was concluded that the reasons were the exchange rates, particularly the weakness of Japanese yen at that time, and price escalation.

The GOJ decided that works for the project under the budget in FY 2007 be terminated after the detailed design and pre-construction works because of insufficient period for completing the scheduled construction works by March 2009. Also, the Cabinet of GOJ should reevaluate the implementation of the Project based on the results of this implementation review study (hereinafter referred to as “the Study”).

The Study consisted of Phase 1 and Phase 2, and test drills were carried out in each phase.

1-2 Outline of the Request

Table-1.1 lists the requests of GOK based on the basic design study of JICA for the Project for Groundwater Development in Rural Districts (Machakos, Kitui, Makueni and Mwingi), which was done by JICA from May to December 2004, and the previous implementation review study from December 2005 to June 2006.

Table-1.1 Request of the GOK

Request issues	Basic Design Study (2004) (original request)	Previous Implementation Review Study (2006)	At the Beginning of the Study ^{*1}
1. Construction of water supply facilities (nos. of communities)			
1.1 Construction of borehole	Machakos Dist.: 44	Machakos Dist.: 38	(Larger) Machakos Dist. ^{*2} :32
	Kitui Dist.: 45	Kitui Dist. ^{*1} : 25	-
	Mwingi Dist.: 35	Mwingi Dist. ^{*1} : 33	-
	Makueni Dist.: 31	Makueni Dist.: 27	(Larger) Makueni Dist. ^{*2} : 26
	Total: 154	Total: 123	Total: 58
1.2 Water supply facilities with spring water	Larger Mwingi Dist.: 1	Larger Mwingi Dist.: 1	-
1.3 Type of water supply facilities with boreholes	Hand pump: 56 Submergible pump: 88 Windmill pump: 10 Gravity system of spring water: 1 Total: 155	Hand pump: 49 Submergible pump: 67 Windmill pump: 7 Gravity system of spring water: 1 Total: 124	Hand pump: 18 Submergible pump: 33 Windmill pump: 7 Total: 58
2. Procurement of equipment for operation & maintenance (O&M)			
2.1 Vehicles	5 units	5 units	-
2.2 Motor bikes	8 units	8 units	-
2.3 Electrical sounding equipment	1 set	1 set	-
2.4 Water quality test kit	4 sets	4 sets	-
2.5 O&M tools	1 lot	1 lot	-
3. Technical guidance			
3.1 Type of cooperation	Technical guidance for capacity building of communities for O&M	Technical guidance for capacity building of communities for O&M	Technical guidance for capacity building of communities for O&M
4. Required project cost			
4.1 Project cost	JPY 1.05 billion	JPY 1.01 billion	-

*1: After the previous implementation review study, construction in Mwingi and Kitui districts was completed in March 2003. Source: JICA study team

*2: 'Larger Makueni' equals to former 'Makueni' and 'Larger Machakos' equals to former 'Machakos' before region reform in 2008.

Furthermore, requests confirmed by the GOK at the beginning of the Study are also listed in the Table-1.1.

1-3 Natural Situations

1-3-1 Meteorology and Hydrology (Temperature, Rainfall, and Wind Velocity)

Climate of Kenya greatly varies with respect to area. There are three typical climates: One is ocean climate with mildness along the Indian Ocean side. The next is arid climate in low and inland area. The last is cool climate in highlands. Such varying climate is due to the location of the country, which is just under the equator with monsoon coming from the Indian Ocean. Around two-thirds of the country are ASAL, and the target area of the Project belongs to semi-arid lands, as seen in the photos below.



Figure-1.1 Semi-Arid Lands

Annual rainfall is 400 to 800 mm in the larger Makueni District and 500 to 1,000 mm in the larger Machakos District. However, recent records tend to decrease annually. It is said that rainy season is mainly from March to May and sub-rainy season is from October to December. The period between these rainy seasons is the dry season. Monthly rainfall in the target area since 2005 is described in Table-1.2.

Table-1.2 Monthly and Annual Rainfall in the Target area

Area	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Comparison with Basic Design
Larger Makueni District	(1)Data in Basic Design	46.1	32.8	76.3	129.5	36.2	6.1	1.6	2.9	3.5	42.5	188.8	110.1	676.4	100%
	(2) 2005	13.4	12.0	47.2	126.1	120.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	67.1	124.9	11.6	530.5	78%
	(3) 2006	2.2	0.2	42.5	81.3	45.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	57.2	252.8	363.3	851.5	126%
	(4) 2007	103.2	5.6	51.7	44.7	5.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	12.0	130.5	112.9	467.8	69%
	(5) 2008	57.7	7.3	222.4	13.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	14.2	82.5	5.8	405.6	60%
	(6) 2009	29.3	13.6	1.2	38.2	13.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.6	54.5	161.1	368.9	55%
Larger Machakos District	(1)Data in Basic Design	44.7	39.3	102.4	199.7	54.0	10.1	3.1	3.8	6.4	58.7	201.5	107.0	830.7	100%
	(2) 2005	12.2	19.2	101.7	165.1	100.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	8.4	93.4	12.8	514.8	62%
	(3) 2006	30.9	53.1	105.0	175.9	107.5	2.4	0.6	17.5	2.1	10.7	328.4	321.3	1,155.4	139%
	(4) 2007	61.4	44.8	20.5	143.9	41.7	2.7	26.8	5.0	4.3	18.3	128.2	82.1	579.7	70%
	(5) 2008	117.4	7.3	73.0	129.3	4.5	0.3	1.3	0.2	9.1	23.9	122.8	39.9	529.0	64%
	(6) 2009	74.2	26.3	3.2	145.4	29.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	41.3	34.4	136.7	497.6	60%

Source : Implementation Review Study Report in July 2006 and the JICA Study Team (Data from Kenya Meteorological Station)

Monthly temperature in the target area is shown in Table-1.3.

Table-1.3 Monthly Temperature

Larger district	Maximum/Minimum	Monthly Temperature(°C)												Annual Average
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Makueni	Maximum	29.1	30.8	29.9	28.5	27.6	26.6	26.7	28.3	28.6	29.8	28.5	27.6	28.5
	Minimum	17.3	17.9	18.4	18.5	17.0	14.8	13.9	14.3	15.2	17.0	18.1	17.9	16.7
Machakos	Maximum	25.8	27.3	26.7	25.1	24.1	23.0	22.1	22.6	25.0	26.3	24.2	24.2	24.7
	Minimum	13.7	14.1	15.1	15.5	14.2	11.9	11.4	11.5	12.1	13.7	15.0	14.2	13.5

Source: Implementation Review Study Report in July 2006

Temperature is inversely proportional to altitude. It is recognized that there is an obvious tendency that the western area of the country experiences low temperature, from 18 to 20°C degrees per year; while the eastern area has high temperature, from 26 to 28°C per year. There is no significant difference between monthly maximum and minimum

temperatures. However, monthly temperatures from June to August are slightly low, while from February to March are high.

Wind velocity in the target area is described in Table-1.4.

Table-1.4 Daily Wind Velocity in the Target Area

District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Makueni	129.8	145.3	154.3	127.5	118.4	118.7	130.4	152.3	180.4	193.3	151.2	123.6	143.8
Machakos	153.0	159.9	159.8	123.1	103.9	99.6	109.7	128.1	158.7	179.6	149.6	137.2	138.5

Source: Implementation Review Study Report in July 2006

1-3-2 Geology and Hydrogeology

The study area consists of Precambrian granotoids, Neogene volcanics (phonorites) and unclassified sedimentary rocks, Holocene volcanics, and Pleistocene sediments.

The hydrogeological characteristics of these rocks are as follows:

(1) Precambrian Basement Rocks

Gneiss is the widely distributed rock in the basement of the study area, and these huge rocks make it difficult to locate potential aquifers. Groundwater can be found at faults fissured or weathered zones of the basement rock, therefore, wells are to be drilled. However, groundwater was found at random and no stable aquifers were recognized. Groundwater source in the target area might depend on faults and fissured or weathered zones.

(2) Volcanic Rocks

1) Neogene Volcanics (Phonorite Series)

Neogene volcanics, mainly consisted of phonorites, are narrowly distributed from the northwestern part of the larger Machakos District and toward south of southeast to larger Kitui District, composing the basement of Yatta Plateau. Same rock classification is also distributed partly in the southwestern part of the larger Machakos District, where high contents of fluoride in groundwater were detected. Target villages located in this area were avoided as requested.

2) Holocene Volcanics

Holocene volcanics are distributed in the central and southeastern part of larger Makueni District. The volcanic rock consists of basalt, which composes Chululu Hill where high contents of fluoride in groundwater were detected. Target villages located in this area were avoided.

(3) Neogene Unclassified Sedimentary Rocks

These sedimentary rocks are mainly distributed in the western part of the larger Machakos District. The rocks mainly consist of sandstones, mudstones, and tuffs. Because the boundary between these rocks and Neogene volcanics are unclear, stratigraphic unit has not been classified. Also, high contents of fluoride in groundwater were detected on the distribution area. Target villages located in this area were avoided.

(4) Pleistocene Sediments

The sediments are present in the flood plain toward the recent river and so on. Groundwater potential in those areas depends on the rainfall and thickness of sediments. Groundwater level is relatively low in dry season, but rises during rainy season. making it valuable in seasonal conditions. Groundwater in this aquifer is not safe because it is shallow and can be easily contaminated from above ground.

1-3-3 Topography

Altitude in the target area is from 500 m in the eastern part to 1,500 m in the western area. In general, the area has interspersed gradual and isolated hills. This situation is particular to Africa. The difference between the top of hills and the bottom of valleys is from 10 to 30 m, which is relatively small.

On the other hand, steep mountains are seen in the larger Machakos District. The difference in elevation between the top of mountains and the bottom of valleys is more than several hundred meters. Yatta Plateau is located from east of Machakos District and to southeast of Makueni District, the profile is linear all throughout. The width of the plateau is 3 to 4 km, and its length is around 300 km. The top of the plateau appears to be flat, and the difference between the top and adjacent river is several ten meters in the western part and 200 m in the eastern part. A basaltic plateau similar with the adjacent Yatta Plateau expands from west to north of Machakos District.

1-4 Environmental and Social Considerations

Since the facilities to be constructed under the Project are small, environmental and social considerations are also small, and particular countermeasures are not necessary. However, environmental impact assessment by National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is necessary prior to the drilling works, which the Kenyan counterpart needs to consider. For test drilling under the Study, Tanathi Water Services Board (TAWSB), which is the frontline of the implementing agency, carried out the application and obtained necessary clearances.

Chapter 2
Contents of the Project

CHAPTER 2 CONTENTS OF THE PROJECT

2-1 Basic Concept of the Project

The purpose of the Study is to confirm the present condition of the target communities more than one and half year after the unsuccessful third tender in June 2008. The Study also aims to implement test drilling for Level-2 (windmill and submersible pump sites) in order to decrease the risk of the Project and shorten its duration. The Study consists of Phases 1 and 2. Phase 1 was implemented from October 2009 to March 2010 while Phase 2 is from June 2010 to March 2011.

As a result of the confirmation of the target sites' present condition, it was realized that 11 sites in Phase 1 and three sites in Phase 2 (14 sites in total) were either drilled or equipped with water supply facilities, or are planned to be equipped with water supply facilities by the Government of Kenya or NGOs.

Alternative sites to the above affected ones, however, were selected, since the Government of Kenya insists on ensuring 58 sites with boreholes and water supply facilities. Numbers of target communities are 26 and 32 (58 in total) in larger Makueni and Machakos districts, respectively. An estimated population of 60,000 is planned to be served by water facilities.

In the test drilling during Phase 1, 18 boreholes were drilled wherein six boreholes can be successfully considered as Level-2 sites. On the other hand, pumping and water quality tests were only conducted for four existing boreholes that were drilled but were either insufficient or not equipped with water supply facilities. Since all of these can be considered as Level-2 sites, a total of ten successful boreholes were confirmed.

In the test drilling of Phase 2, 18 boreholes were drilled wherein eight were successfully considered as Level-2 sites. In addition, one borehole is considered as Level-1 (hand pump site).

Types of water supply facilities were selected on the basis of the result of the Study, and are described in the following Table 2.1:

Table 2.1 Types and Quantity of Water Supply Facilities to be Constructed under the Project

District	Pump type					Total
	Level-1	Level-2				
	Hand pump	Windmill	Submersible pump			
			Generator	Commercial power	Solar	
Larger Makueni	17	1	4	1	3	26
Larger Machakos	12	0	17	1	2	32
Total	29	1	21	2	5	58

Source: JICA Study Team

Twenty nine boreholes for Level-2 are planned to be drilled in the Project. Out of these, 11 have not been subject to test drilling in the Study. Said test drilling will therefore be carried out in the detailed design stage. When boreholes obtained in the detailed design can be successfully considered as Level-2, the pump type with generator or solar system will be selected.

Project design matrix (PDM) is described in the following Table 2.2:

Table 2.2 PDM

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
<u>Overall Goal</u> Sanitation condition of inhabitants in larger Maklueni and Machakos districts is improved.	a) Number of patients from waterborne disease in target communities b) Number of water supply facilities working normally	a) Result of monitoring survey b) Data from Ministry of Health c) Statistical data	Basic policy and organization framework are not changed.
<u>Project Purpose</u> Population served with safe and stable drinking water increases in the target area.	a) Population served with water (More than 60,000) b) Number of communities which maintain well water supply facilities	a) Monitoring result after implementation of the Project b) Data of district water offices (DWOs) c) Operation records of WUA for water supply facilities d) Financial records of WUA	O&M system and responsibilities of concerned parties are not changed largely
<u>Outputs</u> a) Water supply facilities with boreholes are constructed in target area. b) Water users associations (WUAs) are established in order to sustainably maintain the facilities.	a) Number of constructed water supply facilities b) Number of established WUAs	a) As-built drawings b) Report on training c) Monitoring records on O&M	a) Supporting system for WUA in O&M by DWOs is not changed. b) WUA system in O&M is not changed.
<u>Activities</u> <u>Japanese side</u> Construction of water supply facilities Borehole water supply facilities with hand pumps, windmill pumps and submersible pumps <u>Kenyan side</u> Construction of facilities Construction of fence surrounding important facilities and drainage trench Support for communities in O&M by TAWSB a) Explanation of the Project and Sensitization for Communities b) Organization of Water Users Association (WUA) c) Training for WUA d) Monitoring of the Project	<u>Input</u> <u>Japanese side</u> Experts for Construction Supervision and Guidance Japanese: Operation and Maintenance/Sanitation Education (2.63 M/M) Local: Program Coordinator (9.57 M/M) Local: Community Facilitator (9.27 M/M) <u>Facilities</u> Water supply facilities with hand pump (29 communities), with windmill pump (1 community) and submersible pumps (28 communities)	<u>Kenyan Side</u> Staff of MOWI, TAWSBI and DWO a) Project Manager (1 person) b) Project Coordinator (2 persons) c) Supervisor (4 persons) d) Experts for Soft Component Scheme (44 persons, 4 teams in 11 districts) <u>Construction of facilities and Sensitization</u> a) Construction of fence surrounding important facilities and drainage trench b) Support to communities in O&M by district water office	Trained staff of DWOs is not shifted to other organization within a short time. <u>Precondition</u> a) Economic condition should not significantly change. b) Groundwater source does not decrease or does not dry up. c) No large migration.

Source: JICA study team

2-2 Outline of the Japanese Assistance

2-2-1 Design Policy

The assistance that was agreed between the Kenyan Government and JICA at the beginning of the Study included drilling of 58 boreholes and construction of associated water supply facilities consisting of 18 hand pumps, seven windmill pumps and 33 submersible pumps. It also includes technical guidance for capacity building of communities in larger Makueni and Machakos districts.

Scope of the Study covers confirmation of existing site conditions, test drilling and other field works, as well as conducting necessary reviews of the Project contents. It is also supposed to formulate implementation plan to realize the prompt commencement of the Project.

Taking into account the above matters, the review is done on the basis of the following basic principles.

2-2-1-1 Design Policy

(1) Selection of Target Communities

In the basic design stage, target communities were selected in accordance with the following points, which were considered in the Study:

- 1) Target communities selected are not to be duplicated by other donors and organizations including NGOs and MOWI.
- 2) There are many existing boreholes drilled for the purpose of obtaining water supply. Some of these are not operating due to lack of capacity of communities in terms of operation and maintenance (O&M) skills or inability to meet the costs for O&M. In order to establish a sustainable project, the capacity of communities with regard to O&M is evaluated from the viewpoint of cost affordability when the communities are selected as targets of the Project.
- 3) The major groundwater source in the study area is expected to be fissure water, as a widespread aquifer is not present in said area. In order to develop fissure water, it is necessary to carefully evaluate groundwater potential in the respective communities. When borehole sites with no groundwater potential or less than the minimum water yield are identified during evaluation, these communities are in principle excluded from those targeted.
- 4) The groundwater source in the Project areas also indicates high level of fluoride and total dissolved solids (TDS). Therefore, appropriate criteria for water quality shall be set up, and communities in the area with unacceptably high level of fluoride or TDS for drinking water shall be beforehand excluded.

(2) Confirmation of Water Supply Situation in the Target Communities

The Study commenced after more than a year since the unsuccessful tender has been carried out. Thus, it is possible that the Kenyan government or other donors are currently constructing or have already constructed water supply facilities. Further, natural and social conditions may have already changed.

In this connection, it should be confirmed whether site conditions have changed or not. If water supply facilities have been constructed in target communities by the Kenyan government, NGOs or other institutions, and if the grade of the facilities are insufficient and the O&M activities are inappropriate, review of the involvement of the communities in the Project should be undertaken.

(3) List of Alternative Sites for Hand Pump

A maximum of two drillings in the same community is carried out during and after the Study. If the first drilling is successful for the planned pump type, it will no longer be carried out in the community. Otherwise, a second drilling is carried out in the same community. If this still fails, drilling is ultimately not carried out in the same community. Instead, it will be carried out at other designated alternative sites listed for hand pumps (Refer to Appendix-6).

(4) Selection of Water Supply Facilities at Detailed Design Stage

In the detailed design stage, test drilling for 11 boreholes of Level-2, design work for the facilities and cost reestimation are carried out in accordance with the result of the test drilling and current economic situation. If successful borehole is obtained, review on whether solar system or generator is suitable for the borehole and the community is carried out. However, review on commercial power is not carried out, since introduction of commercial power has been confirmed in the Study.

(5) Planning Principles for Groundwater Development Plan

(a) Drilling of boreholes in a target community and handling of failed boreholes

A borehole is principally constructed in a community, since there is a concern that the measure for problems and O&M may be neglected in case several boreholes are initiated in a community.

When a borehole drilled has water yield of less than 0.33 m³/hour, the Project requires backfilling of the borehole and construction of water supply facility will not take place at the site. Meanwhile, if a borehole drilled has water yield equal or more than 0.33 m³/hour but does not have sufficient water quality, the Project requires capping of the borehole and delivering it to the Government of Kenya.

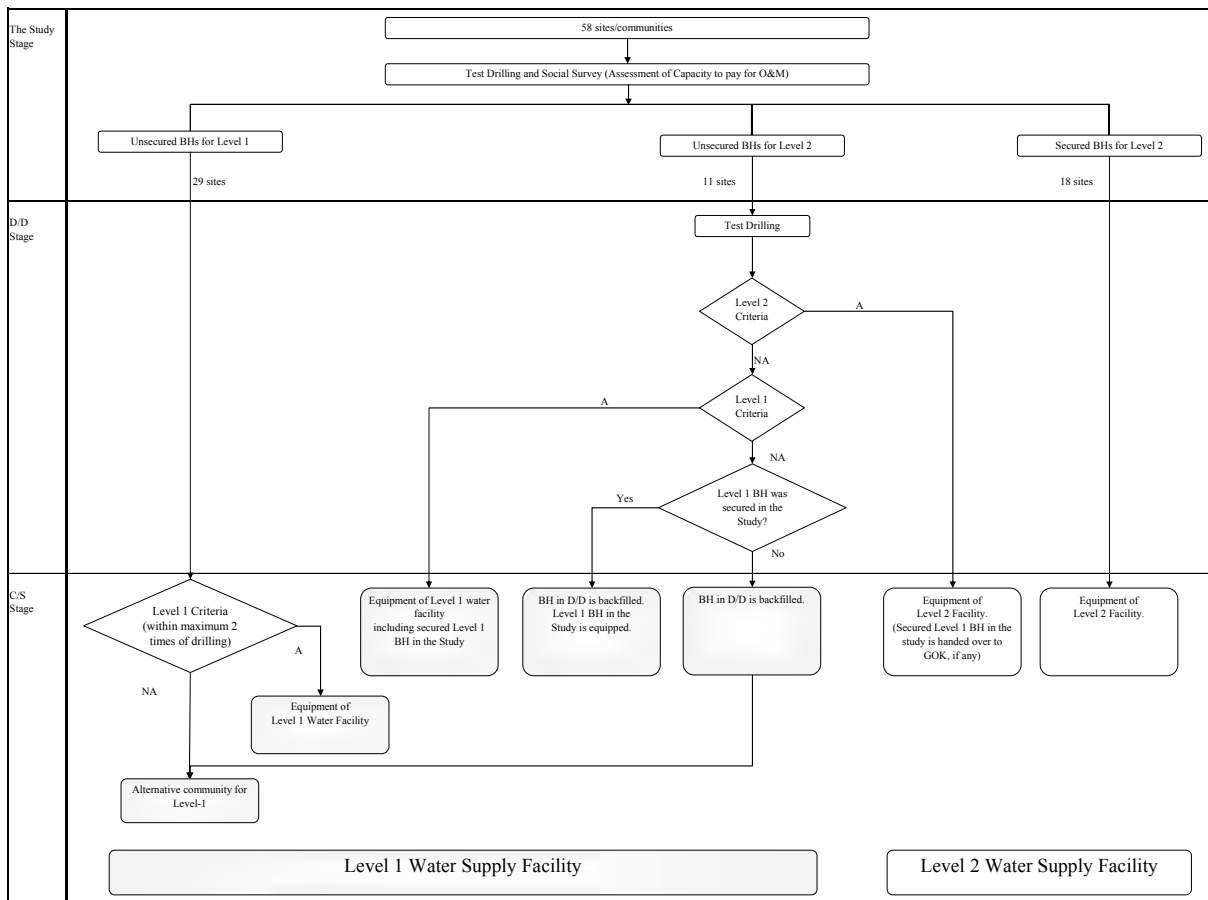
A maximum of two drillings for each target community are carried out at communities targeted for Level-1 (hand pump) and Level-2 (windmill and submersible pumps). Furthermore, water supply facility is constructed at corresponding sites if the drilled borehole satisfies the criteria set under the Project.

1) Target community for Level-1

When drilling fails twice in a row in a target community, the community will be excluded from the Project. The alternative community in the same district area is selected then based on the list of alternative sites for hand pump construction (Refer to Appendix-6).

2) Target community for Level-2

The principle of drilling of boreholes and handling of failed boreholes for Level-2 communities is as shown in Figure 2.1:



A: Applicable, NA: Not applicable, BH: Bore Hole
 Level 1 Criteria: To secure the yield over 0.33m³/hr and water quality
 Level 2 Criteria: To secure the yield over 1.0 m³/hr and water quality
 Water Quality: To meet the criteria in the study report

Figure 2.1 Principle of Drilling Boreholes and Handling of Failed Boreholes for Level-2 Communities

(b) Selection of type of water supply facilities in respective target community

Unit water consumption in the target communities is based on the criteria under the Practice Manual for Water Supply Services published by MOWI in October 2005. Water supply plan is prepared using these criteria, which describe a unit water consumption of 15 L/day/capita in ASAL area, with an annual rainfall of 500 mm to 1,000 mm.

Water supply facility is selected in accordance with the basic design and the amount of water supply. When population within a radius of 2 km from the borehole location is less than 500, hand pump type is selected. Otherwise, motorized pump will be adopted.

Two types of motorized pumps are planned in the Project. One is the windmill pump which has been popularized in Kenya since 1990s, and the other is submersible pump. Furthermore, types of submersible pumps are classified into three for each power source, namely: generator, commercial power and solar panel. Kenyan government is familiar with their requested submersible pump with solar panel as this is their present mode of clean energy.

Type of water supply facility for boreholes identified as Level-2 in test drilling is selected on the basis of actual water yield and total head. Quantities of such Level-2 boreholes are five in larger Makueni and 13 in larger Machakos districts (18 in total). These boreholes will be equipped with water supply facilities during the construction stage. Moreover, all boreholes to be drilled during the construction stage will be equipped with hand pump equipment.

2-2-1-2 Natural Conditions (Criteria for Successful Borehole)

In the Practice Manual for Water Supply Service in Kenya, the criterion for successful borehole in water yield is defined as not less than 0.33 m³/hour. No other criteria for each pump type are specified in the manual. Therefore, the criteria set for successful borehole, in accordance with the basic design study and previous implementation review study, are as follows:

Water yield:	0.33 m ³ /hour and above for hand pump
	0.6 m ³ /hour and above for windmill pump
	1.0 m ³ /hour and above for submersible pump

The groundwater source in the Project areas indicates high level of fluoride and TDS. The following principles therefore are applied for the Study:

- Boreholes with fluoride and arsenic exceeding health significance values are classified as failed and are capped. The boreholes are delivered to the Kenyan government for their acceptance.
- TDS level is proposed at 2,000 mg/L. Boreholes with TDS exceeding this level are classified as failed and are capped. The boreholes are then delivered to the Kenyan government for their acceptance.
- Any borehole with aesthetic substances such as hardness, chloride, sodium, etc. exceeding the health-based guideline values of Kenyan standard is classified as failed and is capped. The borehole is then delivered to the Kenyan government for their acceptance. If there is no such specified value in the Kenyan guideline, WHO guideline should be complied with.

2-2-1-3 Social Conditions

Water supply facilities to be constructed are operated and maintained by the WUA of the target communities. The two larger districts are classified as extreme poverty areas of Kenya. Therefore, it is essential to support their communities by conducting training of WUA in terms of O&M, and to grant them the ownership responsibilities for the facilities in order to realize a sustainable project.

As above issues are realized, construction of fence around the borehole facilities and drainage trenches is undertaken by the target community. Staffs of water district offices of TAWSB, after being trained under a soft component, shall be tasked to guide the target communities.

2-2-1-4 Construction Method and Period

The Project is planned to be implemented as one fiscal year type in Japanese system and consist of detailed design and construction stages.

In the detailed design stage, electrical sounding survey and test drilling for 11 target communities are planned. The obtained results will be analyzed and reflected into the success rates of boreholes.

In the construction stage, borehole drilling commences first, and the ensuring of successful boreholes is then prioritized. During such stage, only Level-1 boreholes are drilled. Construction of water supply facilities at said sites will then take place. The commencement of the construction for Level-1 shall be set up in such a way that the progress for the drilling work will not fall behind.

2-2-1-5 Procurement of Construction Material

Design methodology adopted in the Study generally follows the Practice Manual for Water Supply Services published by MOWI. From the viewpoint of O&M with ease and lower costs including procurement of spare parts, type and specification of facilities and equipment such as pumps and generators to be adopted in the Project should be those which are locally available in the Kenyan market.

Construction materials and equipment for the Project available in Kenya will be procured and used for the construction of water supply facilities. These include hand pumps, windmill pumps, casing pipes for boreholes, uPVC pipe and galvanized steel pipe for transmission and distribution pipelines, structural steel material, reinforcement bars, cement, timber, fuel, and painting materials.

Although submersible pumps, diesel generators and solar panels are not manufactured in Kenya and are imported, these are usually available in the local market. It is therefore planned that these will be procured from other countries through the local dealers in Kenya.

2-2-1-6 O&M

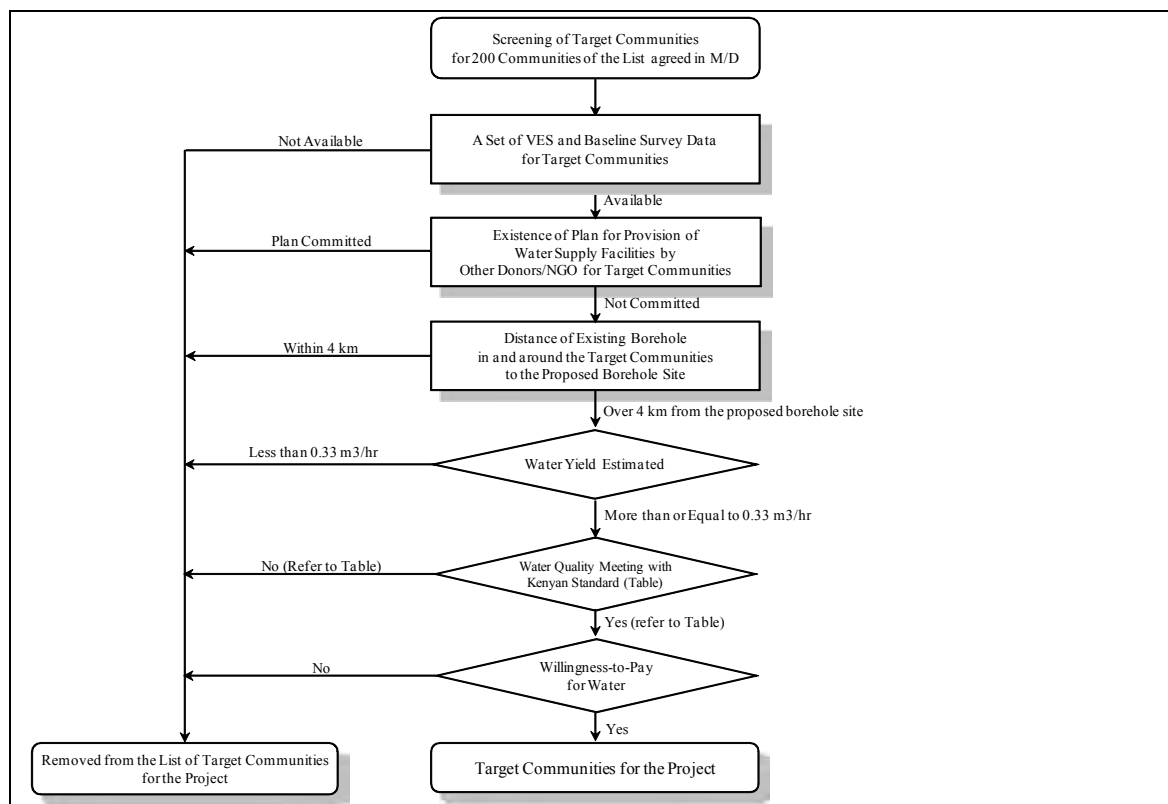
There are several issues pertaining to inadequate O&M in the Project area including: 1) a less mature sense of ownership and willingness to participate in O&M based on the users-pay-principle, 2) lack of knowledge and skills for community-based O&M, 3) lack of awareness in health and sanitation, and poor understanding of the correlation between personal health and use of safe water, and 4) inadequate support to the communities by the local administration for the establishment of community-based O&M systems.

From the viewpoint of countermeasures against these problems and issues, the software component program aims to establish the basis for a community-based O&M system.

2-2-2 Basic Plan (Construction Plan / Equipment Plan)

2-2-2-1 Selection of Target Communities

The target communities were selected in the basic design study. Figure 2.2 shows the flow diagram for selection of target communities for the Project.



Source: Prepared by JICA Study Team on the basis of basic design study report (Oct. 2004)

Figure-2.2 Flow Diagram for the Selection of Target Communities

The requested 200 communities in Kitui, Mwingi, Makueni and Machakos districts were screened during the basic design study, based on issues in the above flow diagram, including: 1) availability of data on vertical electrical sounding and social conditions, 2) duplication of water supply plan with other donors, 3) water supply conditions of existing boreholes, 4) estimated water yield, 5) water quality, and 6) willingness to pay for water.

As a result of the screening, 31 communities in Makueni and 44 in Machakos (75 in total) were selected.

2-2-2-2 Confirmation of the Target Communities

As a result of site confirmation in the previous implementation review study (December 2005 to June 2006), four sites in larger Makueni District were drilled by the Kenyan government and were under other water supply projects. Furthermore, six sites in larger Machakos District were drilled by the Kenyan Government and NGOs and were also under other water supply projects.

These ten communities mentioned in the technical discussion notes dated March 8, 2006 were excluded from the targets of the Project. Thus, number of target communities reduced to 65.

In the previous implementation review study, the Project was divided into two phases, namely, Phase 1/2 and Phase 2/2. The former commenced in December 2006 and was

completed in March 2008. During this period, detailed design, first tendering and second tendering of Phase 2/2 were carried out. As a result of site confirmation for the second tendering of Phase 2/2, it was confirmed that one site in larger Makueni District and six sites in larger Machakos District were drilled and are either under construction or are already equipped with water supply facilities. The Kenyan government requested the Japanese government to exclude these seven communities from the target and to aim for the implementation for the remaining 58 communities. The request was approved by the Japanese government.

Third tendering in June 2008, however, was unsuccessful. The Study commenced in October 2009. During the inception meeting on November 4, 2009, it was confirmed that number of target sites was 58.

2-2-2-3 Groundwater Development Plan

(1) Success Rate of Boreholes

Success rates of boreholes are obtained by multiplying the success rates on water yield and the water quality on the basis of results of test drilling in Phases 1 and 2 of the Study. Success rates of boreholes are finally obtained in combination with the success rates of Phases 1 and 2.

Since only submersible pump and hand pump are targeted after the Study, success rate is calculated for these two types of water supply facility.

Success rates of boreholes are presented in the following Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Success Rates of Boreholes

Facility	Larger Makueni	Larger Machakos	Total
Hand pump ($\geq 0.33 \text{ m}^3/\text{hour}$)	22.8%	60.0%	41.4%
Submersible pump ($\geq 1.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{hour}$)	18.2%	55.0%	36.6%

Remark: “ \geq ” means more than or equal to.

Source: JICA Study team

(2) Water Quality

It is considered that some groundwater in the Study areas indicates high levels of fluoride and TDS. In the Study, these parameters and also arsenic contents are selected as key items.

In consideration of standard values for these three items in the Practice Manual for Water Supply Services by MOWI and present water use conditions, the following criteria in Table 2.4 are proposed:

Table 2.4 Proposed Parameters and Standard Values of Water Quality

Parameters	Standard value (mg/L)
Arsenic (As)	0.05
Fluoride (F)	3
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2,000

Source: JICA Study Team

1) Fluoride and Arsenic

The permissible level of 3 mg/L for fluoride under the practice manual of MOWI is applied as the proposed standard value in the Project. For arsenic, a standard value of 0.05 mg/L is adopted, taking into account its toxicity.

2) TDS

There are many existing boreholes with concentrations exceeding 1,500 mg/L, which is stated as the permissible level in the practice manual of MOWI. It is expected that the

number of failed boreholes would increase when this value is applied.

During the field survey in the basic design study, it was identified that residents often use groundwater with TDS of 2,200 mg/L to 2,600 mg/L for drinking. Kenyan authorities therefore desired a modification of the standard value for defining a successful borehole. Thus, 2,000 mg/L was proposed to be adopted for the Project.

(3) Borehole Depth and Number of Boreholes

In consideration of the success rates of boreholes, numbers of boreholes to be drilled are indicated in the following Tables 2.5 and 2.6:

Table 2.5 No. of Proposed Boreholes for Submersible Pump (Water yield of $\geq 1.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{hour}$)

Larger district	Average borehole depth (m)	Range of borehole depth (m)	No. of planned boreholes	Success rate	Total no. of boreholes
Machakos	105	100-130	7	55.0	7
Makueni	100	100	4	18.2	4
Total	-	-	11	-	11

Source: JICA Study Team

Table 2.6 No. of Proposed Boreholes for Hand Pump (Water yield of $\geq 0.33 \text{ m}^3/\text{hour}$)

Larger district	Average borehole depth (m)	Range of borehole depth (m)	No. of planned boreholes	Success rate	Total no. of boreholes
Machakos	123	100-150	16	60.0	27
Makueni	103	100-130	21	22.8	93
Total	-	-	37	-	120

Source: JICA Study Team

Depths of undrilled boreholes in these tables are estimated by adding 10% of the depth based on the results of analysis of vertical electrical sounding data in basic design study, and then rounded up to the nearest 5 m.

The 11 planned boreholes in Table 2.5 will be drilled in the detailed design stage. With the success rate of borehole in this table, it is estimated that number of failed boreholes are 4 in larger Makueni and 4 in larger Machakos (8 in total). Level-1 sites will be substituted for these failed boreholes and will be drilled during construction stage. Table 2.6 indicates the number of proposed boreholes to be drilled during said stage.

(4) Design of Boreholes

4-1) Borehole Design

The geology of the Study area mainly consists of volcanic rocks represented by Precambrian gneisses and volcanic rocks. Most of the target 58 communities are located in Precambrian gneissic rocks where the geology can be considered as similar. Therefore, a standard borehole structural design has been prepared and is attached to this report.

4-2) Diameters of Casing and Screen

Casing with DN150 mm is inserted at the bottom of the borehole in order to ensure their long-term stability and quality. No engineering problems are expected since this diameter is generally used in Kenya (for around 54% of existing boreholes).

4-3) Drilling Diameter

Drilling diameter with sufficient clearance for casing work is designed to be 220 mm in consideration of the above casing diameter.

The adopted material for casing screen pipe is uPVC. This has been used previously in Kenya and its long-term stability has been proven in the existing boreholes. This material

also has an advantage in terms of rust prevention in saline groundwater.

The screen is designed to be a slot-type, which is common in Kenya. Aquifers in the study area exist in the weathered rock layers, cracks of massive rock, or sedimentary deposits, which are thin layers and have fine grain sizes. Therefore, it is planned to adopt a continuous slit screen with wider openings in order to reduce hydraulic loss. This will also prevent large drawdowns in groundwater levels.

4-4) Electrical Logging

After drilling of boreholes, electrical logging is planned for execution. With electrical logging, the position of aquifer is accurately identified, and screen pipes are installed at proper position.

4-5) Gravel Packing, Slime Packing and Concreting

Gravel packing is provided with gaps between the casing and inside of the drilled hole, from the bottom to 10 m above static water level. The section up to 10 m of the ground surface will be packed with slime produced by the drilling, while the upper part to the ground surface will be filled with concrete. This concreting aims to prevent intrusion of rainwater and wastewater near the borehole. A bottom plug and temporary top cover will be provided.

4-6) Pumping Test

A pumping test will be undertaken after completion of borehole construction in order to identify the water yield. Schedule of tests are as follows:

- Trial test: not less than 8 hours and by identification of clean water
- Step drawdown test: more than 3 steps, more than 2 hours for each step
- Constant discharge test: more than 24 hours
- Recovery test: more than 8 hours

4-7) Water Quality Analysis

Water sampling is done during the pumping test and undertaken by public laboratories in Kenya. Parameters to be defined include: 1) pH, 2) TDS, 3) turbidity, 4) color, 5) total hardness, 6) chloride, 7) copper, 8) iron, 9) manganese, 10) sodium, 11) sulfate, 12) zinc, 13) water temperature, as aesthetic substances, and 14) arsenic, 15) lead, 16) fluoride, 17) nitrate, 18) nitrous acid, as health substances.

2-2-2-4 Plan for Water Supply Facilities with Groundwater

(1) Target Year of the Project

The Project is planned to be completed in March 2013 and the target year is set to 2013.

(2) Unit Water Consumption Rate

Unit water consumption for water kiosk in rural areas, shown in Table 2.7, under the practice manual of MOWI is applied as the design condition of water supply facilities.

Table 2.7 Unit Water Consumption for Water Kiosk in Rural Areas

Potential area	Annual mean rainfall	Unit rate
High	More than 1,000 mm	20 L/person/day
Medium	500 to 1,000 mm	15 L/person/day
Low	Less than 500 mm	10 L/person/day

Source: JICA Study Team

Data from Practice Manual for Water Supply Services published by MOWI, Oct. 2005

The mean annual rainfall of the two larger districts ranges from 500 mm to 1,000 mm. Therefore, 15 L/person/day is adopted as water consumption rate in the design of water supply facilities.

(3) Planned Population to be Served with Water

The following Table 2.8 indicates the planned population to be served. Said population belongs to sites with confirmed water yield from successful boreholes after test drilling and/or estimated water yield of undrilled boreholes. These are also located within a 2 km radius from the boreholes.

Table 2.8 Planned Population to be Served with Water

Larger district	Planned served population(x 1,000)					Total
	Hand pump	Windmill pump	Submersible pump			
			Generator	Commercial power	Solar	
No. of communities	29	1	21	2	5	58
Makueni	8.7	0.8	6.9	1.9	2.3	20.6
Machakos	7.8	0.0	29.0	1.9	0.7	39.4
Total	16.5	0.8	35.9	3.8	3.1	60.0

Source: JICA Study Team

A borehole is basically constructed in a community. However, actual water supply capacity is restricted by the actual water yield after drilling, and does not always satisfy water demand in the community. On the other hand, actual water yield may exceed the demand.

(4) Design Water Demand

Design water demand is estimated by multiplying the planned served population and unit water consumption rate.

(5) Introduction of Commercial Power

On the introduction of commercial power, MOWI implied their intention to exclude the sites which need installation of new transformers and are located more than 600 m away from the existing transformer sites. Consequently, site confirmation with staff of Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) was conducted while the cost estimate for the introduction was prepared by KPLC.

As a result, one site in larger Makueni and one site in larger Machakos (2 sites in total) were identified for the provision of commercial power. MOWI agreed that the cost for the works, estimated at Ksh 0.8 million, will be budgeted by them (Refer to Appendix-4).

(6) Solar Pump

Introduction of solar pump was requested by the Kenyan government. As a result of the review on existing solar pump systems, the proposal is reviewed on the condition that photovoltaic (PV) capacity is not more than 1,440 W, etc.

In Kenya, familiarization on solar pump is recently introduced and it has been realized that there are no technical constraints on the above condition.

(7) Power Source of Water Supply Facility and Pump Operation Time

Operation of hand pump and submersible pump with generator and commercial power are determined to be 8 hours/day.

Meanwhile, operation (average effective operation time) of windmill pump is 12.3 hours/day based on the wind measurement survey in the basic design study.

Finally, operation of solar pump is 5 hours/day, which is expected to be sufficient in July as radiation during this month is the lowest.

(8) Selection of Type of Water Supply facilities

In the basic design study, three types of water supply facility, namely: hand pump, windmill pump and submersible pump, were adopted.

Hand pump water supply facility was applied to communities with a population of less than 500, taking into account the fact that the communities are entrusted with O&M of the facilities.

Windmill pump and submersible pump were assessed for communities with a population of more than 500 from the viewpoint of natural and topographical conditions, situation of population distribution and capacity for O&M of facilities. As regards to water supply facility with windmill pump, storage tank to be provided should be of surface type and installed at drilled location. Therefore, the borehole drilling elevation shall be higher than that of the water service area, and there shall be no obstacle against wind within its vicinity.

On the basis of the result of the wind velocity survey and existing borehole record, windmill pump was selected if it can extract groundwater considering the estimated water level. Otherwise, a submersible pump was planned for the communities.

The capacity of the community to cover O&M costs was evaluated by comparing the capacity to pay for water with required O&M cost. The capacity of community was estimated based on the population and unit water price in each community obtained from socioeconomic survey. In the basic design and previous implementation review study, unit water price was Ksh 1.8 per 20 L in Machakos and Makueni districts. It is noted that hand pumps were planned to be installed at communities with insufficient capacity to cover the O&M cost. The process of selection of water supply facilities in the basic design study and the previous implementation review study is the same.

In this Study, there are basically three types of water supply facility, namely: hand pump, windmill pump and submersible pump, which are similar to those considered in the basic design and previous implementation review study. In addition, introduction of solar system and commercial power is reviewed in the Study in consideration of their applicability. Therefore, five types of water supply facilities are considered in the Project.

In Phase 1 of the Study, target sites for test drilling were selected from the result of the previous implementation review study. In accordance with the minutes of meeting on November 4, 2009, windmill pump sites were targeted for test drilling. When such sites fail during test drilling, alternative sites for hand pump were substituted. Social survey was also carried out. Consequently, hand pump water supply facility was applied to communities with a population of less than 500 and submersible pump to those with more than 500.

On the basis of confirmed borehole characteristic after test drilling and estimated in the basic design study, applicability of type of water supply facility was reviewed. Considering the result of social survey, O&M costs were approximated. Further, capacity of the target community to pay for O&M cost was assessed based on the result of social survey in the Study. By comparing the O&M cost and capacity to pay, the type of water supply facility was finally selected for the target community. The capacity to pay was calculated using the unit water price on the basis of household income and expenses. The unit water price was redetermined based on the result of social survey in the Study. The prices in larger Makueni and Machakos districts were Ksh 1.4 and Ksh 2.0 per 20 L of jerry can, respectively. It is noted that hand pump is planned to be installed at communities with insufficient capacity to pay for the O&M cost.

Figure 2.3 below describes the flow diagram for the selection of type of water supply

facilities in the Study.

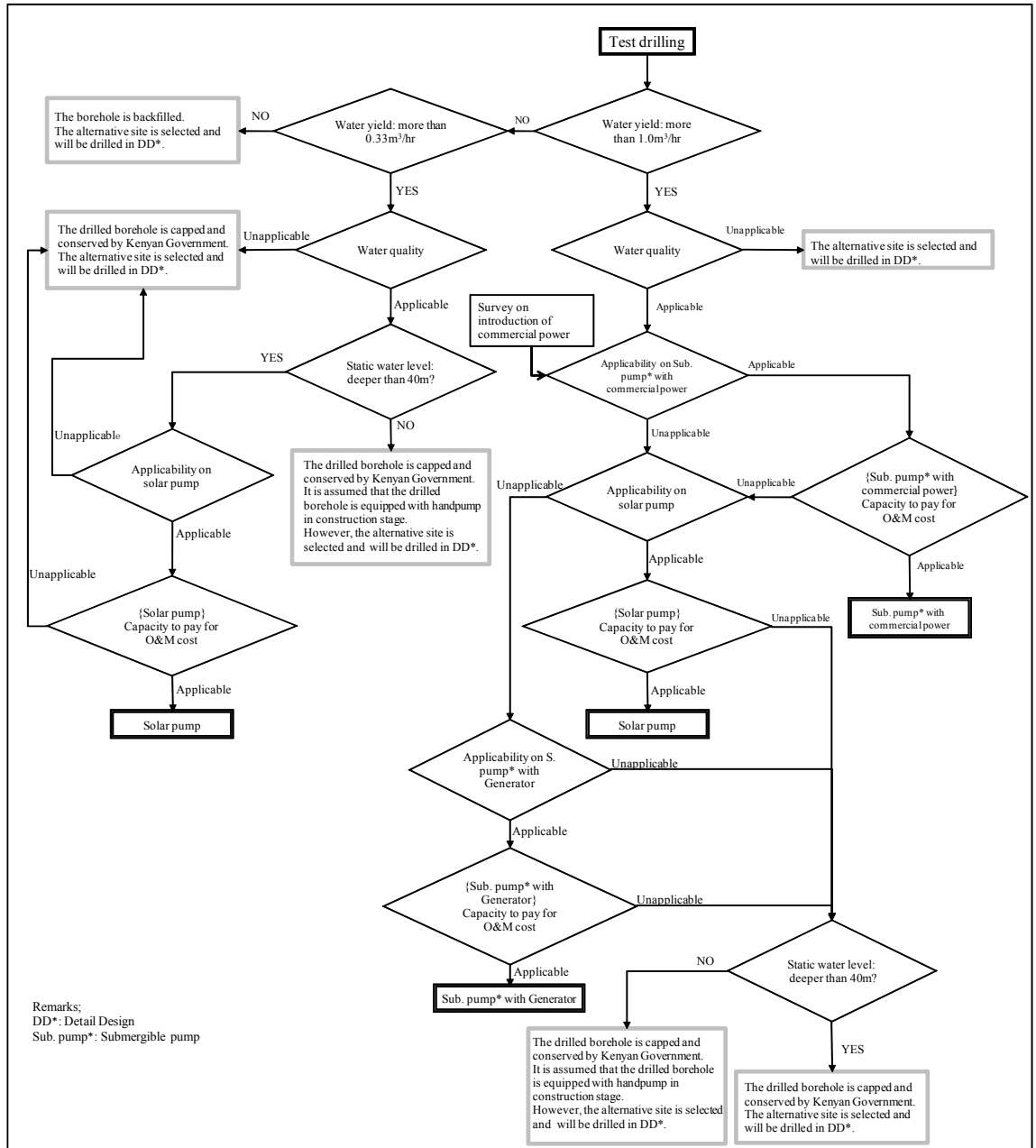


Figure 2.3 Flow Diagram for Selection of Type of Water Supply Facilities in the Study

In the flow diagram, types of submersible pump with commercial power, solar and generator are selected in sequential order. The reason is that the type with cheaper life cycle cost is prioritized as described in Table 2.9. In the table, costs for construction, O&M and life cycle for each type are compared considering same scale of facility and nine-year durability of generator.

Table 2.9 Comparison of Costs for Water Supply Facilities

Power Source	Construction cost	O&M cost	Life cycle cost
Submersible pump with generator	Medium to High	High	High
Submersible pump with commercial power	Low	Low	Low
Solar pump	High	Low to Medium	Low to Medium

Source: JICA Study Team

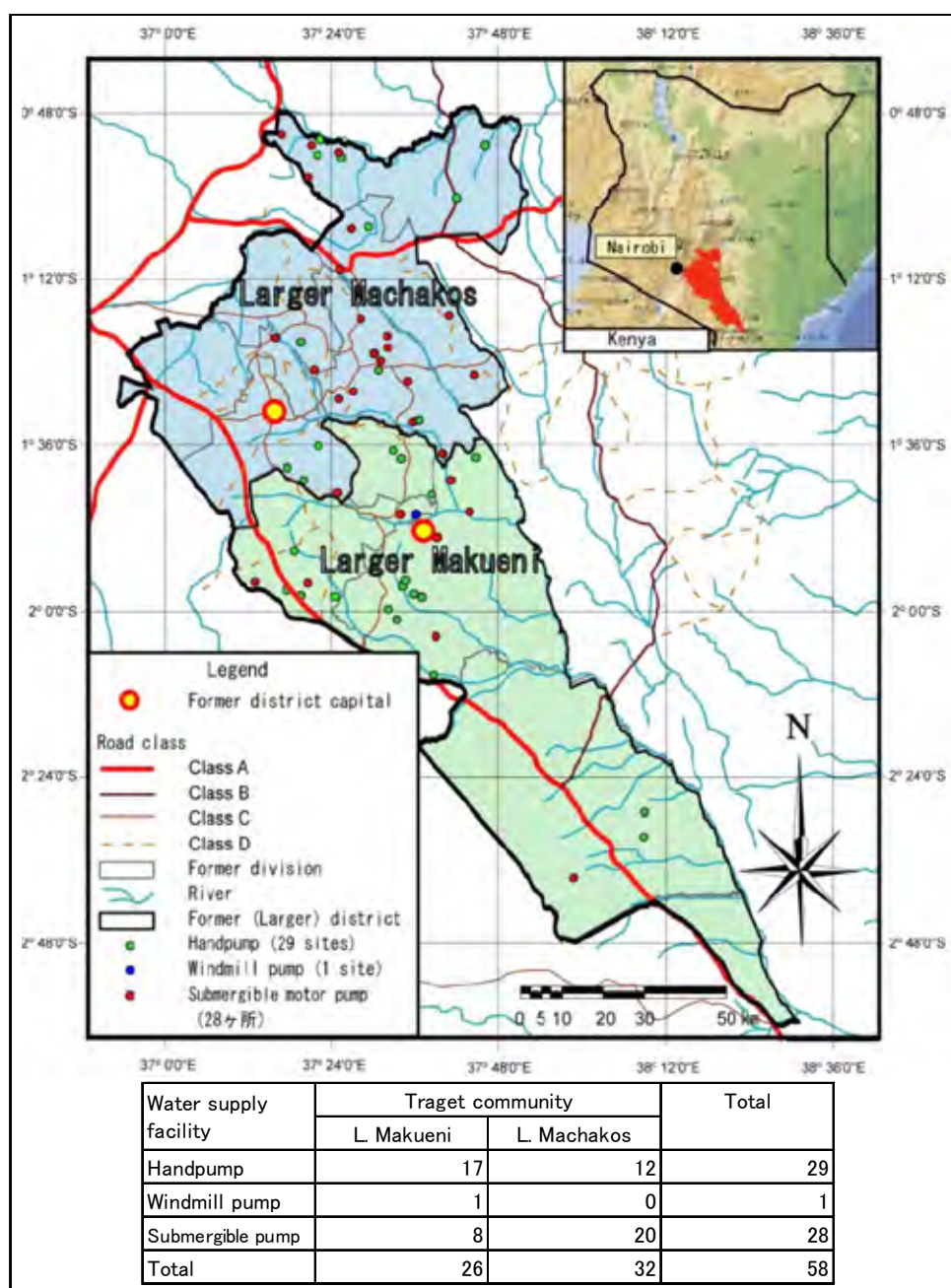


Figure 2.4 Target Communities and Type of Water Supply Facilities

Fifty eight target communities and selected water supply facilities in the Study are shown in the above Figure 2.4.

Components of water supply facility with windmill and submersible pump consist of a borehole, transmission and/or distribution pipelines, storage tank and water kiosk. The

following Table 2.10 describes water distribution types of water supply facility and the numbers of target communities.

Table 2.10 Water Distribution Types of Water Supply Facilities with Submersible and Windmill Pumps

Larger district	Type S0, S1	Type S2	Type S3, S9	Type S4	Type S6	Type W1	Total
	Borehole, Storage tank, 1 Water kiosk, Solar (S0), Generator or commercial power (S1)	Borehole, Storage tank, 1 Water kiosk, Transmission pipeline, Generator	Borehole, Storage tank, 1 Water kiosk (S3), 2 Water kiosks (S9), Transmission and distribution pipeline, Generator or commercial power	Borehole, Storage tank, 3 Water kiosks, Transmission and distribution pipeline, Generator	Borehole, Storage tank, 1 Water kiosk, Transmission and distribution pipeline, Generator	Borehole, Storage tank, 1 Water kiosk, Windmill pump	
Makueni	8	-	-	-	-	1	9
Machakos	10	5	2	2	1	-	20
Total	18	5	2	2	1	1	29

Source: JICA Study Team

(9) Basic Design of Water Supply Facilities

9-1) Hand Pump

The served population by hand pump facility is basically less than 500. The following conditions were applied to its basic design:

- Water consumption : 15 L/person/day
- Operation time : 8 hours per day

In order to design a hand pump facility, it is necessary to consider hydraulic head and water yield. The water extracted from one stroke is the same under different hydraulic heads, but larger hydraulic head requires greater power for a stroke. Therefore, larger hydraulic head causes low groundwater abstraction because of necessity for more power.

A hand pump is designed to have a maximum hydraulic head equivalent to extracting 0.33 m³/hour, which is the minimum water requirement.

Afridev type hand pump has been designed based on theoretical curves showing the relationship between hydraulic head and water to be pumped, as determined from site tests. This was also confirmed in the groundwater development project in Kenya executed under a Japanese grant aid scheme. In said project, it was further identified that taking water by hand pump becomes difficult for ladies or children when the hydraulic head exceeds 45 m.

Taking into account the above and drawdown water levels of 10%, the design static level adopted was 40 m. Specification of hand pump facility is given in Table 2.11 below.

Table 2.11 Specifications and Number of Planned Hand Pumps

No. of target communities and planned hand pumps	Specification
No. of communities : 29	Minimum discharge : 0.33 m ³ /hour
No. of planned hand pumps : 29	Maximum hydraulic head : 45 m
	Diameter of casing pipe : 150 mm
	Internal diameter of cylinder : 50 mm
	Water amount taken by one stroke : 0.44 L

Source: JICA Study Team

9-2) Submersible Pump

The three types of submersible pump depend on power sources which include generator, commercial power and solar panel.

(i) Submersible pump with generator or commercial power

Submersible pumps available in Kenya are designed with a minimum discharge of 1.0 m³/hour under continuous operation. This value is also the minimum water yield. Commercial power is applied to one site in larger Makueni and one site in larger Machakos (two sites in total), which were confirmed during the survey with KPLC on the introduction of commercial power. Kenyan government is requested to provide the power and corresponding budget.

It is assumed that submersible pumps and generators are procured in Kenya. Specifications and number of submersible pumps and generators are shown in the following Table 2.12:

Table 2.12 Specifications and Quantity of Submersible Pumps

Discharge rate (m ³ /hour)	Hydraulic head (m)	No. of pumps	Power (Generator)	
			4.5 (kVA)	5.8 (kVA)
< 3.0	< 100	6	6	
	≥ 100	4	3	1
≥ 3.0 and < 4.0	< 100	4	4	
	≥ 100	3	2	1
≥ 4.0 and < 5.0	< 100	2	2	-
	≥ 100	2	-	2
≥ 5.0	< 100	2	2	-
Total	-	23	19	4

Source: JICA Study Team

(ii) Solar pump

(a) Assumed solar radiation

In the target area, solar radiation during the period from June to August is lower than other months, with the lowest in July. The average amount of solar radiation in July in Machakos District from 1998 to 2003 is 5.1 kWh/m²·day. Meanwhile the minimum amount of solar radiation within said period is 4.0 kWh/m²·day in 1999. Therefore, the solar pump system is designed to function at a solar radiation of 4.0 kWh/m²·day.

The monthly solar radiation curves from 1998 to 2003 are presented in Figure 2.5.

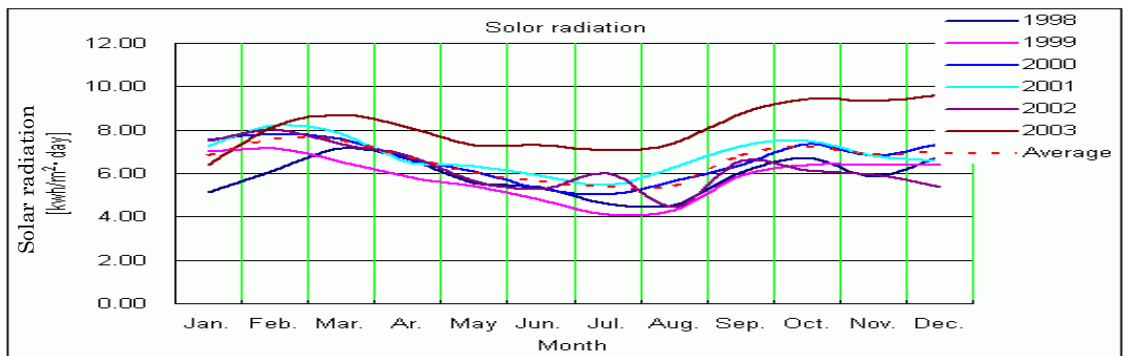


Figure 2.5 Monthly Solar Radiation in Machakos District

(c) Pump operation hours

It is assumed that solar pump functions approximately for 7.5 hours from 9:00 AM to 4:30 PM under sufficient solar radiation. However, pump operation hours are set at 5 hours per day in order to ensure more reliable solar radiation.

(d) Driving method

There are two different system configurations in solar pump system. One is direct current (DC) system driven by DC motor, and the other is the inverter system driven by alternative current (AC) motor.

Inverter system has complex components and needs more advanced technology for its maintenance. Further, its installation cost is costlier. DC system is therefore adopted for the Project considering ease of O&M and less costly construction.

(e) PV array

Solar pump system is being used in Kenya at present. PV array consists of PV modules, which is obtainable in Kenya.

(f) Conditions of solar pump introduction

As a result of the review on the output of DC motor and installation of PV array above pump houses based on existing solar pump systems in rural areas of Kenya, conditions of solar pump introduction are set as described in Table 2.13.

Table 2.13 Conditions of Solar Pump Introduction

Criterion	Value of criterion
1. Capacity of PV array:	Not more than 1,440 Wp
2. Hydraulic head (m):	Not more than 100 m (depending on the discharge rate)
3. Distance from control panel to storage tank:	Not more than 100 m

Source: JICA Study Team

(g) Specifications and number of solar pumps

Specifications and quantity of solar pumps are described in Tables 2.14 and 2.15.

Table 2.14 Specifications of Solar Pump

Pump	Type:	Submersible pump
	Motor:	DC brushless motor
	Range of input voltage:	From 30 to 300 Vdc
	Range of input power:	Not more than 1,400 W
	Maximum hydraulic head:	Not more than 100 m (depending on the head)
PV array	Maximum capacity:	1,440 Wp
	Efficiency:	More than 12%
	Type of PV module:	Mono-crystalline or Multi-crystalline

Source: JICA Study Team

Table 2.15 Quantity of Solar Pumps

Larger district	No. of communities	No. of sets
Makueni	3	3 sets (1 set/each community)
Machakos	2	2 sets (1 set/each community)
Total	5	5 sets

Source: JICA Study Team

9-3) Windmill Pump

The minimum water yield for windmill pump was estimated by assuming a population of 500, a unit water consumption of 15 L/person/day and average effective operation time of 12.3 hours. As a result, a minimum water yield of 0.6 m³/hour (500 x 15 / 12.3 / 1,000) is recommended.

As a result of the test drilling in the Study, only one borehole was found successful for windmill pump. On the basis of the result of test drilling, the specifications and number of windmill pump are shown in the following Table 2.16:

Table 2.16 Specifications and Quantity of Windmill Pumps

Hydraulic head (m)	No.	Discharge rate (m ³ /day)	Diameter of windmill (m)	Diameter of discharge pipe (mm)
80-100	1	26	7.9	DN 100

Source: JICA Study Team

9-4) Other Components of Water Supply Facilities

(a) Storage tank

Storage tanks are designed to be of steel type with galvanized coating for prevention of rust. The structure of the tank consists of panels for ease of construction. A ball float valve is to be installed at the inlet of tank. Meanwhile, pressure sensor is installed on the transmission pipeline just after the pump. With this system, pump is automatically controlled and consumption of power and fuel is minimized. The type and number of storage tanks are shown in Table 2.17:

Table 2.17 Type and Number of Storage Tanks

Storage volume					Total
4 m ³	8 m ³	15 m ³	24 m ³	50 m ³	
1	3	1	13	11	29

Source: JICA Study Team

(b) Transmission and distribution pipelines

Transmission and distribution pipelines consist of galvanized steel or uPVC pipes, which are available in Kenya. The surface soil depth in the Project area averages around 2 m and consists of laterite with fine to medium sand. Therefore, excavated materials can be utilized for backfilling after pipe laying. Concrete thrust blocks will be provided at elbows and tees of pipelines in order to support the pipes. The minimum covering depth for pipes is 0.6 m. It is noted that transmission and distribution pipelines are those installed between the pump and storage tank, and between storage tank and water kiosk.

The total lengths of these pipelines are given in Table 2.18 below. Steel pipe is assumed for pipelines exposed to open air or between the borehole and pump control room, while uPVC pipes are adopted for underground sections.

Table 2.18 Length of Pipelines

Pipelines	Material	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)
Pump control room including riser pipes for borehole	Galvanized steel pipe (GSP)	32	526
		40	65
		50	1,505
		65	98
Transmission or distribution pipelines	uPVC	40	1,483
		50	9,631
		63	2,656

Source: JICA Study Team

Total length of transmission and distribution pipelines is 13.8 km.

In order to measure water consumption, transmission pipeline is provided with a water flow meter at the discharge side of the pump, while water meter is provided for water kiosk. The total number of water flow meters and water meters to be installed under the Project is listed in Table 2.19 below.

Table 2.19 Number of Water Flow Meters Including Water Meter

Diameter of Pipeline	20 mm	40 mm	50 mm	65 mm
No. of flow meter	35	7	20	2

Source: JICA Study Team

(c) Water kiosk

A standard design for this facility, which is indicated in the practice manual of MOWI, was applied. A water kiosk having four water taps with a diameter of 20 mm are constructed at 35 sites. Infiltration-type drain pits will also be constructed at the water kiosks.

2-2-3 Outline Design Drawing

The following drawings in Table 2.20 were prepared in the Study and are attached as Appendix 8 in this report.

Table 2.20 List of Outline Design Drawings

No.	Title	No.	Title
GE001	Location Map	SP045	Layout of Cable System
BW001	Details of Borehole Structure	SP046	AC Electric Pump
BW002	Hand pump	SP047	Solar Pump
SP001	Layout Plan of Type S0 and S1	SP048	Mobilized Gantry Crane
SP002	Layout Plan of Type S2	SP049	Branch, Blow off and Air valve chamber
SP003	Layout Plan of Type S3	SP051	Pipe Installation, Line Marker and Thrust Block
SP004	Layout Plan of Type S4	SP052	River and Road Crossing of Pipe
SP006	Layout Plan of Type S6	SP062	Storage Tank (1/2)
SP009	Layout Plan of Type S9	SP063	Storage Tank (2/2)
SP042	Submersible Motor Pump	SP068	Water Kiosk B
SP043	Pipe Work of Pump Control Room	WP001	Layout Plan of Windmill Pump
SP044	Layout Plan of Pump Control Room	WP002	Windmill Pump

2-2-4 Implementation Plan

2-2-4-1 Implementation Policy

On the premise that the Project is executed under Japanese grant aid scheme, the following principles should be applied for its implementation:

- 1) The responsible agency of the Kenyan government is MOWI and the implementing agency is TANATHI Water Service Board (TAWSB).
- 2) Upon signing of exchange of notes between the Japanese and Kenyan governments, MOWI together with TAWSB should commence the preparation works and proceed with the necessary actions for the implementation of the Project.
- 3) After signing of exchange of notes for the implementation of the Project between Japanese and Kenyan governments, a Japanese consulting firm will sign a contract with MOWI, and will prepare the detailed design and tender documents, and commence with the tendering procedure.
- 4) A Japanese contractor will sign a contract with MOWI and execute construction works under the supervision of the consultant.
- 5) A Japanese contractor will establish site management office for construction works.
- 6) The Project to be implemented for 58 communities, consists of construction of 40 boreholes and 58 water supply facilities in 58 communities.
- 7) Construction method for boreholes involves mud circulation drilling method for sedimentary layers and DTH/air hammer for basement rocks.
- 8) Failed boreholes with water yield of less than 0.33 m³/hour should be completely backfilled to ensure safety.
- 9) At the completion of construction works, responsibility for the constructed facilities shall be handed over to MOWI.
- 10) Construction materials for the Project shall be procured in Kenya. This includes hand pumps, windmill pumps, galvanized steel pipe, uPVC pipe, steel plates, structural steel, reinforcement, cement, timber, fuel, oils, painting materials, and so on.

2-2-4-2 Implementation Conditions

(1) Tax Exemption

Necessary procedures for tax exemption are the concerns of many organizations including MOWI. Therefore, it is assumed that these will take a significant period because of complicated application and approval system.

Responsibility for the tax exemption procedure is taken by MOWI, although the consultant and contractor should understand the local laws and regulations, prepare required documents, and apply/proceed with them.

(2) Environmental Protection

Environmental impacts due to construction works are related to: 1) noise, 2) dust, 3) vibration by heavy construction equipment, and 4) traffic accidents in general. Since schools and health centers are located in the 58 target communities, impacts due to noise and vibration shall be considered. Pasturage is one of the industries in the Study area and thus, it is essential to prevent traffic accidents caused by these animals, including the wild species. This could be achieved by implementing strict management of traffic rules and restraining driving speed, application of a registration system for drivers, restriction of private vehicle use, safety education of drivers, creation of awareness through periodic

meetings, control of traffic, and so on.

2-2-4-3 Scope of Works

- (1) Scope of Works to be Executed by Japanese Side
 - 1) Preparation of detailed design
 - 2) Preparation of tender documents, evaluation and support for tendering process on behalf of MOWI
 - 3) Construction of boreholes and water supply facilities based on the terms of reference stipulated in the Study
- (2) Undertakings by the Government of Kenya and/or Communities
 - 1) Provision and arrangement of land necessary for the implementation of the Project
 - 2) Construction of access roads, including cutting of bushes
 - 3) Building of fences and drainage trench for the facilities through community participation during the construction of water supply facilities in order to motivate community ownership.
 - 4) Budget arrangement and payment of import tax, internal tax, and other levies
 - 5) Introduction of commercial power to two sites and corresponding budget arrangement
 - 6) Arrangement of necessary counterpart personnel
 - 7) Application and acquisition/clearance for drilling/construction/building permit and environmental impact assessment by NEMA, and payment for related costs

2-2-4-4 Consultant Supervision

- (1) Detailed Design and Tendering

1-1) Detailed Design

In accordance with the result of the Study, detailed design and preparation of tender documents will be carried out, which include the following works:

- Hydrogeological survey at test drilling sites and other sites, if necessary
- Test drilling
- Detailed design for water supply facilities
- Preparation of design report and drawings
- Calculation of work quantities and cost estimate
- Preparation of construction plan and tender documents

1-2) Tender Assistance

Prior to the tender, pre-qualification of potential bidders will be done. This announcement will appear under the name of MOWI, in major Japanese construction-related newspapers. The pre-qualification documents will be prepared and distributed by the consultant. Tender documents will then be distributed to qualified contractors. The proposals of the contractors will be received by the consultant and opened in the presence of MOWI staff. The proposals will be evaluated by the consultant and staff of MOWI immediately after they are opened. The contract document will be drafted and finalized upon discussion with the selected contractor. The consultant will assist MOWI in the following works:

- Tender announcement

- Preparation, distribution, and evaluation of pre-qualification documents
- Distribution and evaluation of tender documents and contract negotiation

(2) Construction Supervision

After verification of the contract by the Japanese government, the consultant will publish notification for the commencement of the works. Upon commencement, a resident engineer will be designated at the site. He will supervise the construction works and report work progress to the Embassy of Japan, JICA Kenya Office, and MOWI. He will also facilitate communication among concerned agencies including the contractor.

The following are the major items of the supervision works:

- 1) Approval of construction drawings : Evaluation and approval of construction and shop drawings, granting of permission for construction works, use of materials, specifications of equipment and machinery, and so on
- 2) Supervision of construction works : Instruction on construction schedule, overseeing progress of works, shop inspection for materials, and other required works
- 3) Inspection for completion : Inspection of works accomplished and confirmation of necessary documents for completion
- 4) Approval for payment : Issuance of certificate for payment and completion of works
- 5) Inspection at the end of defects liability period : Inspection of constructed facilities

2-2-4-5 Quality Control Plan

The quality control plan for the Project covers drilling work, concrete work, pipe laying and manufacturing of equipment such as pipes, steel storage tanks, pumps, generators and so on. The quality control items are described in the following Table 2.21:

Table 2.21 Quality Control Items

Items	Tests	Method
1. Drilling of boreholes	Shop inspection Electrical logging Preliminary pumping test	Witness of inspection Check and review of test records Ditto
2. Concrete works	Slump test Compression test	Each 20 m ³ in total (as a standard) Ditto (7-day/28-day strength)
3. Pipe laying	Water flow test	Sealing with water and Witness of inspection
4. Equipment	Shop inspection	Witness of inspection Check and review of test records

Source: JICA Study Team

2-2-4-6 Procurement Plan

(1) Construction Materials, Local Contractor and Construction Equipment

1-1) Construction Materials

Most of the materials required for the Project such as motorized pumps, galvanized steel pipe, uPVC pipe, steel plate, structural steel, reinforcement, cement, timber, fuel, oil, and

paint can be procured in Kenya. The required quantity will not be so large and thus will not affect local demand conditions.

(a) Hand pumps

Afridev type hand pumps are most popular in Kenya and its neighboring countries. There are several Afridev hand pump manufacturers in Nairobi. Most of the spare parts are also produced by local manufacturers.

(b) Submersible pumps

Submersible pumps can be procured through the Kenyan dealers of European manufacturers, considering that the size of the equipment is small and has the common specifications of adopted pumps. Spare parts indispensable for the O&M of pumps can also be procured through these agents. Therefore, submersible pumps are planned to be procured from Kenyan dealers.

(c) Windmill pump

Windmill pumps in Kenya have been manufactured only by a Kenyan company, Kijito, having headquarters in Thika. The advantage of windmill pumps manufactured by this company is the simple structural mechanism adopted and the less costly O&M required. Associated spare parts can be procured from the same company. They also have training courses on O&M of the equipment.

Taking into account these advantages of windmill pumps manufactured in Kenya, these pumps are planned to be procured in the country.

(d) Storage tank

Storage tanks made of steel, masonry and concrete are commonly used in Kenya. In this Project, it is proposed to use steel tanks because of their low cost, wide range of Project sites, short period of installation works and common quality.

However, it is planned that galvanized steel panels will be adopted in consideration of water quality requirements.

(e) Galvanized steel pipe and uPVC pipe

Galvanized steel pipe and uPVC pipe and their fittings are manufactured in Kenya and can be procured locally.

(f) Galvanized steel plate and iron material

Galvanized steel plates and iron materials are imported from South Africa and the Middle East. Thus, these materials will be procured through Kenyan agencies.

(g) Valves

Valves are procured from Europe and South Africa through Kenyan agencies.

(h) Reinforcement bar and form work

Reinforcement bar is manufactured in Kenya and can be easily procured from Kenyan agencies. Domestic products shall be procured for formworks.

(i) Concrete blocks

Concrete blocks for building walls are manufactured by small and medium scale manufacturers in Kenya. Therefore, it is planned that the blocks to be procured should be subject to quality check.

(j) Sand and aggregates

There are small quarries of fine and course aggregates, and stones in the target districts. These materials can therefore be obtained locally.

(k) Cement

Cement will be procured from Kenya.

(l) Fuel

Fuel can be procured through the Kenyan agency of a major international oil company in the target districts.

(m) Fittings for doors, etc.

Fittings for pump houses and water kiosks can be procured at a market in Nairobi.

(n) Paints

Paints can be procured in Kenya.

Sources for the procurement of materials are summarized in Table 2.22:

Table 2.22 Procurement Source of the Main Construction Materials

Item	Kenya	Japan	Third Country	Reason
Hand Pump	○			Available from Domestic Product
Windmill Pump	○			Available from Domestic Product
Motorized Pump			○	Reliability of Quality and Supply
Storage Tank	○			Available from Domestic Product
Galvanized Steel Pipe	○			Available from Domestic Product
uPVC Pipe	○			Available from Domestic Product
Iron Materials	○			Available from Domestic Product
Reinforcement Bar	○			Available from Domestic Product
Sand, Gravel	○			Available from Domestic Product
Cement	○			Available from Domestic Product
Formwork	○			Available from Domestic Product
Wood	○			Available from Domestic Product
Fuel	○			Available from Domestic Product
Oil	○			Available from Domestic Product
Paint	○			Available from Domestic Product

Source: JICA Study Team

1-2) Local Contractors and Construction Equipment

(a) Local contractor

In Kenya, local contractors are registered by the ministries for each category of main works. Contractors in Kenya have accumulated experience and technology through domestic projects conducted by joint venture with foreign firms, mainly from European countries, for many years since the country's independence in 1963.

Therefore, local engineers and laborers for the Project will be procured from Kenyan contractors with experience on similar projects with MOWI or with similar levels of engineering skills and experience.

(b) Construction equipment

Major local contractors have their own drilling rigs and supporting equipment. Most construction equipment, excluding drilling and large-scale equipment, can be procured from Kenyan companies under a lease contract.

(2) Procurement Plan for O&M Tools

The Project does not include procurement of operation and maintenance tools.

2-2-4-7 Operation Guidance Plan

The Project does not include procurement of O&M tools. Therefore, this clause is not applicable.

2-2-4-8 Soft Component (Technical Assistance) Plan

(1) Project Component

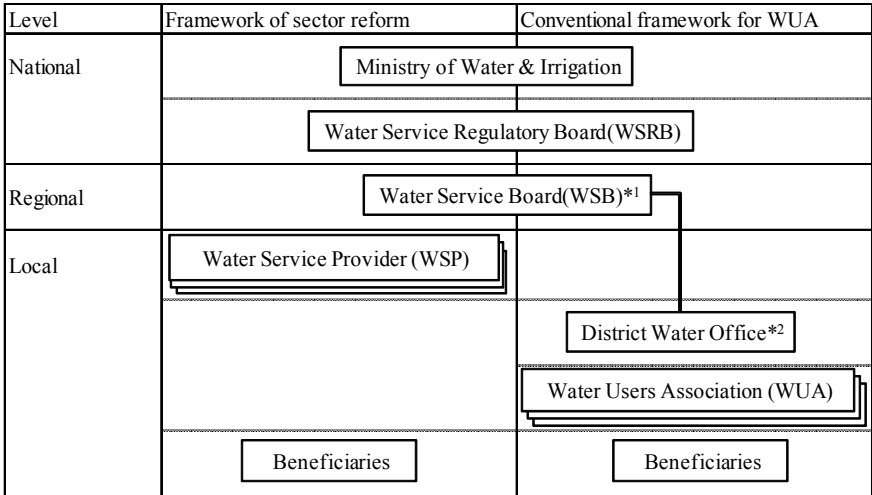
The Project aims to construct 58 sites of water supply facilities with boreholes in order to supply safe and stable water to the target area and to implement assistance for the establishment of WUAs in order to manage and maintain the facilities. Water supply facilities consist of 29 sites for hand pump, one site for windmill pump and 28 sites for submersible pump.

(2) Background

For the improvement of inefficiencies of water/hygiene sector, it was proposed to initiate sector reforms by establishing an organization for decision-making on water resources development/management and water supply service, which are separate from the functions of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation under the National Water Policy in 1999. Afterward, the framework of the said sector reforms was constituted in Water Act 2002.

Water service boards (WSBs), which were established under Water Act 2002, are promoting contracts for water supply projects in accordance with new framework on water sector reform. Thus, they are arranging contracts with water service providers (WSPs) instead of the conventional framework where district water offices have been directing and assisting WUAs. The Project area is covered by TAWSB and consists of 11 WSPs in the area.

The main duties of WSBs under the new framework are: 1) to prepare a development plan on water supply and sewerage services and set up performance target, 2) to examine application of potential WSPs, and 3) to enforce regulation and tariffs on water services. WSPs shall obtain a business license from WSBs on service provision, through the preparation of a business plan. In the rural water supply service, NGOs, community-based organizations, and private sector organizations could become WSPs. The following Figure 2.6 shows the described framework:



*1: 8 WSBs in Kenya
 *2: affiliated to WSB

Figure 2.6 New Framework on Sector reform and Conventional Framework for WUAs
 The water supply facilities to be constructed by the Project will be basically transferred to

the WSB including ownership in the same manner as with other water supply facilities owned by the Government of Kenya. Then, WSP, which concluded contract with the WSB, will operate and maintain these water supply facilities and services.

However, it is difficult, in terms of low profitability and public welfare, for private enterprises as WSPs to manage isolated water supply facilities in rural areas. Such facilities, therefore, have mostly been taken out of the above new framework. WUAs have been still operating them while district water office of WSB provides them with necessary assistance. District water office with its special budget distributes, repairs, purchases and installs pumps, generators etc., for the water supply facilities which are operated by WUAs. District water office is also conducting countermeasures against drought, supplying free fuel to WUAs and contributing to reduction of water fees.

TAWSB has a policy that WSPs operate all water supply facilities through the transition from WUAs to WSPs or WUAs' affiliation with WSPs. However, the implementation method remains undecided. This situation has not been changed since the completion of construction of Phase 1/2 in March 2008. Therefore, in the soft component of the construction work for Phase 1/2, it was proposed that O&M bodies of water supply facilities shall be clarified.

As for rural water supply facilities, they may be difficult to be operated and maintained by a private sector, taking into account their low profitability and public undertaking of water supply services. Therefore, cooperation among WSB, WSP licensed by WSB and WUA will be necessary to realize sustainable O&M of the facilities.

As a result of the social condition survey in the Study, 100% of the villagers in the target community exhibit willingness to pay for water and participate in O&M activities through WUA. It appears that their intention to participate in the activity is high. However, it was observed that some community members lack willingness to pay for water, an understanding of users-pay-principle, and willingness to participate in O&M. Most of the target communities have no supply facilities, and therefore, have little experience on operation and maintenance of water supply facilities in a systematic or organized manner. In addition, water supply facilities to be constructed under the Project include hand pump, windmill pump, submersible pump with generator, commercial power and solar panel, and with or without pipeline. Thus, required knowledge, capacity and techniques are different.

It is therefore recognized that intervention to increase participation in and capacity of independent O&M, through implementation of this soft component, is indispensable to enhance sustainability of the Project.

It is further noted that lack of awareness among target communities on water quality of existing water sources was revealed in the socioeconomic survey. It was noted that there was a considerable number of respondents preferring the existing/traditional water sources during the rainy season, even if improved water supply facilities are provided under the Project.

(3) Issues for Planning Soft Component

3-1) Local Administration

TAWSB's policy on substituting WSP with WUA is not immediately realized. Meanwhile, district water office of TAWSB has been assisting the present WUAs. Therefore, this soft component targets district water and sanitation team (DWST), which is composed of administration officers concerned at the district level. Hence, technical guidance is undertaken by DWST under the soft component.

3-2) Target Communities

Soft component at community level focuses on capacity building of WUA. However, transition from WUA to WSP shall be noted, and cooperation among aforementioned WSB, WSP and WUA shall be examined in order to facilitate adjustment to the new institutional framework under the sector reform.

3-3) Willingness and Ability of Community to Participate in O&M

For achieving expected output on health and sanitation improvement by the Project, enhancement of community awareness on water quality is necessary. In addition, the number of users for the improved water supply facilities would decrease in the rainy season, which will result in the decrease of fee collection and could affect sustainable operation of the facilities. Therefore, from the viewpoint of sustainability of the Project, implementation of activities to increase awareness of communities on health and sanitation aspects shall be essential.

Soft Component Plan, which considered the above, is presented in Appendix 5.

2-2-4-9 Implementation Schedule

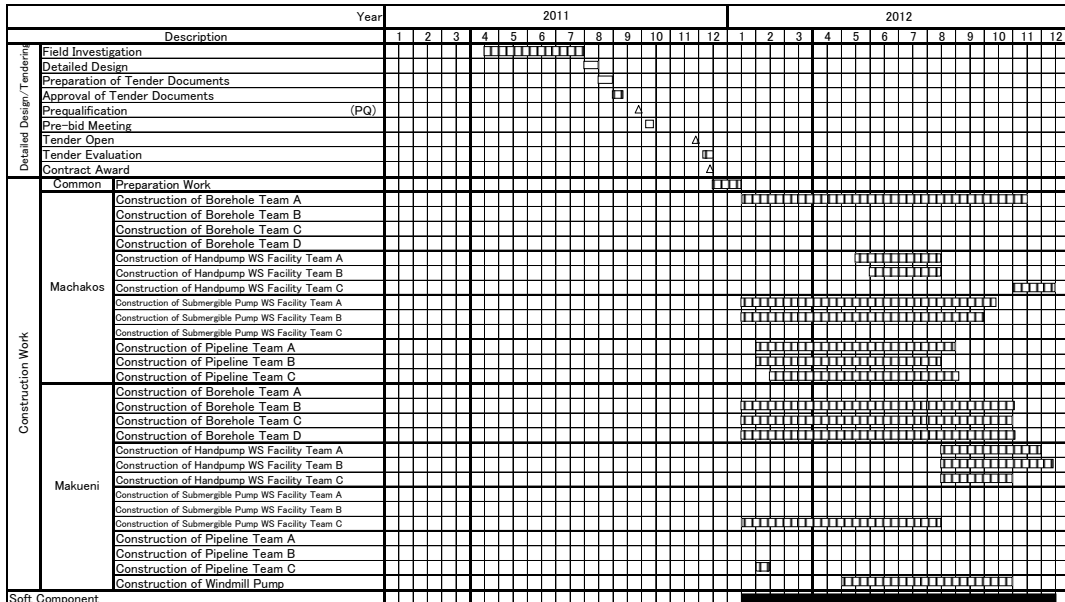
The Project is implemented under one phase in larger Makueni and Machakos districts. Through the Project, soft component is planned to be implemented.

Table 2.23 Implementation Periods

Item	Period (month)
Detailed Design and Tendering	8.0
Construction and Inspection	12.5
Soft Component	11.0

Source: JICA Study Team

The above implementation periods are detailed in Figure 2.7 below.



Source: JICA Study team

Figure 2.7 Detailed Implementation Schedule

2-3 Obligations of the Recipient Country

Undertakings of the Government of Kenya are drafted as follows:

- (1) To secure the site for proposed water supply facilities.
- (2) To clear, level and reclaim the site prior to commencement of construction.
- (3) To provide data and information necessary for the Project.
- (4) To provide the land for access road, temporary site office, warehouse and stockyard during the implementation of the Project.
- (5) To provide warehouse for storing spare parts and other equipment procured under the Project.
- (6) To undertake incidental outdoor works such as security of the sites, fencing, gates, and exterior lighting in and surrounding the borehole sites, if necessary.
- (7) To construct access road to the site prior to commencement of construction.
- (8) To bear the commissions of the Japanese bank for banking services based on banking arrangement.
- (9) To exempt taxes and to take necessary measures for customs clearance of materials and equipment procured under the Project, at the port of disembarkation.
- (10) To exempt Japanese nationals from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies, which may be imposed in Kenya for the supply of products and services under the verified contracts.
- (11) To accord Japanese nationals, whose services may be required in connection with supply of the products and services under the verified contracts, such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into Kenya and stay therein for the performance of their works.
- (12) To assign necessary staff and secure the necessary budget for O&M of the equipment purchased under the grant aid.
- (13) To maintain and use properly and effectively the equipment procured under the grant aid.
- (14) To bear all the expenses other than those borne by the grant aid, which are necessary for the construction of the facilities as well as for the transportation and installation of the equipment.
- (15) To maintain the control of tools and spare parts purchased under the grant aid
- (16) To support the establishment of WUA for target communities.
- (17) To establish and manage the project management unit, and to cooperate with relevant ministries.
- (18) To bear all the expenses and arrange staff for establishment of the trainer's team.
- (19) To apply and acquire/clear drilling/construction/building permits and environmental impact assessment by NEMA and pay for these costs
- (20) To introduce commercial power to two sites and arrange for the budget

MOWI has conducted the abovementioned works properly through the project for groundwater development in rural districts, previously funded by the Japan Grant Aid. Therefore, it is expected that MOWI will again be able to undertake similar tasks.

2-4 Project Operation Plan

2-4-1 Organization for O&M

The framework of O&M plan is composed of: 1) promotion of the active participation of community-based organizations in operation and maintenance, and 2) support service provided by the administration agencies. The concept of the O&M system in this plan is shown in Figure 2.8 as follows:

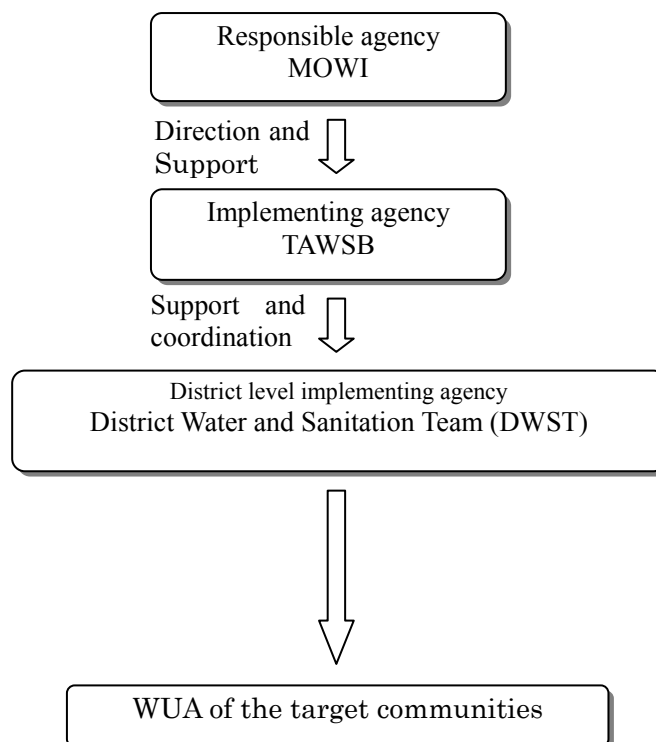


Figure 2.8 Organization for O&M Plan

2-4-2 O&M Plan

Based on the issues raised during the review on the current O&M situation of the existing water supply facilities in the target areas as well as from the socioeconomic survey, the main approach in the O&M plan is explained in this section.

(1) Basic Policy Relevant to O&M at Administration Level

A participatory model for a community-based O&M system has been adopted to carry out water supply and sanitation projects in rural areas of Kenya. Through this approach, community-based organizations have been encouraged to participate actively in O&M, and have been provided with support services by administrative agencies.

In this system, community members are required to form self-governing organizations as well as to acquire and apply knowledge, skills and capability to independently operate and maintain the water supply facilities to be constructed.

On the other hand, TAWSB as the implementing agency of the Project is expected to provide administrative support services to local communities through district water officers designated in each district, so that the participatory O&M system can be

established smoothly. The administrative support service is planned to include training for capacity building of community-based organizations, monitoring, and technical support for matters beyond the current communities' capability.

Therefore, part of the soft component program, such as TOT, which aims to improve the participatory facilitation skills towards community-based O&M systems, targets the district officers of TAWSB.

(2) Basic Policy Relevant to O&M at Community Level

In the current O&M system at the community level, each community is obligated to form community-based organizations prior to construction work, with the guidance and support from district water offices of TAWSB. Communities are in charge of drafting constitutions as well as application and registration at district social program offices. Furthermore, they are required to carry out O&M activities, such as operation of water supply facilities, daily maintenance, collection of user charges and accounting, and small-scale repairs.

Reflecting the results of socioeconomic survey as well as learning from the O&M situation of the existing water supply facilities, the plan examines the training package for the participatory O&M system, which is carried out as part of the soft component program. Also, NGOs with experience in the same area are planned to be in charge of training.

The O&M at the community level is aimed principally at establishing the participatory O&M system for water supply and sanitation, in which the scope of the soft component program is limited. An integrated approach is required, however, for effective and sustainable O&M in this plan. Fields such as income generation, expansion of educational opportunity, food security, and education to improve nutrition, reproductive and health aspects, and HIV/AIDS prevention, need to be included and integrated in this plan. Local NGOs have possibly accumulated relevant methods and experiences in introducing the integrated approach in the above fields.

(3) O&M Plan

3-1) Strengthening Community Support by Rural Administrative Agencies

The present participatory O&M system essentially requires target communities to improve their capabilities on O&M. The system cannot work without support services to the communities from administrative agencies. Such support services, which include training, monitoring and guidance aimed at capacity building, are expected to be provided by the district water offices and local branches of TAWSB to the communities.

The district water offices are required to provide the following: 1) support for organizing WUAs that primarily operate and maintain the newly constructed water supply facilities as community-based organizations, 2) guidance and advice to formulate regulations of WUAs, and support for registering them as WUAs, 3) technical guidance regarding operation of water supply facilities and daily maintenance, 4) guidance and advice for setting the user fee and methods for its collection, 5) guidance on accounting, and fund employment and control, and 6) follow-up and monitoring.

Moreover, a multi-sectoral approach is adopted in establishing a participatory O&M system in this plan. This approach is based on organizing DWST mainly composed of officers from government departments related to the water and sanitation sector, as each district has a branch of said government departments apart from TAWSB. With this approach, technical transfer is carried out by DWSTs in their soft component program.

For the formation of DWSTs, led by a district executive officer, TAWSB is required to coordinate the various government departments such as the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services. The district offices of these

government departments have carried out direct traveling guidance at community level, and experienced various activities in the fields of health and sanitation, community development and organizing support, etc. Therefore, these experiences and know-how of the district offices of government departments are expected to be practically applied.

3-2) Improving Awareness of Local Communities for Participation

The participatory O&M system basically requires target communities to foster awareness and willingness to participate in O&M, based on their ownership and users-pay-principle. Therefore, the plan initiates expanding of the scope of activities and is aimed at fostering their sense of ownership and willingness to participate in O&M at the target communities. This involves organizing the abovementioned DWSTs with the district water offices as the central aim.

3-3) Capacity Building of Communities

The target communities have higher needs for capacity building towards establishing participatory O&M systems. These needs are found particularly in terms of the aspects below. Thus, it is planned to provide training to them and to establish self-reliant operation system.

- Improvement of leadership skills,
- Improvement of management skills to be used in community-based organizations,
- Decision-making on the amount of user fee and method for its collection,
- Establishing budget, accounts, and fund control,
- Operation of facilities, maintenance and repair, and trouble shooting,
- Establishing monitoring checklists, and participatory monitoring activities, and
- Review meetings.

3-4) Hygiene Education on “Water”

The sustainable use of water supply facilities cannot improve the living environment without community members’ sense of ownership as well as their practice based on understanding of appropriate use and management of safe water. Therefore, the concept of sanitation and custom (what users of the water sources and facilities apply) needs to be carefully taken into account in the O&M of water supply facilities. In order to ensure a self-sustaining project, the district water offices and DWST members need to support the local communities in positively transforming their awareness and behavior on water use.

3-5) Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building of Stakeholders on O&M

In order to realize sustainable water supply from the newly constructed facilities as well as to hasten the expected effects, the activities for institutional strengthening and capacity building of stakeholders on O&M need to be implemented in the soft component program. These activities are also needed based on the principle that Kenya is primarily responsible for this international cooperation project with Japan, in line with the general rules of Japanese Grant Aid assistance.

2-5 Project Cost Estimation

2-5-1 Initial Cost Estimation

(1) Japanese Side

Estimated project cost: confidential

(2) Kenyan Side

The Government of Kenya has executed several projects under the grant aid from the Japanese government such as the “Groundwater Development in Rural Area”, “Meru Water Supply”, and so on, by managing their staff and budget properly. Therefore, they could perform these arrangements of staff and budget in order not to induce any delays in the execution of the Project. The following are the proposed undertakings of the Government of Kenya:

Item	Description	Cost	
		Thousand Ksh	Million ¥
1. Site	Land acquisition/compensation (for public land) of drilling site, pipe installation, storage tank, water kiosk, spring water supply facilities, etc.	-	-
2. Land acquisition	Land acquisition/compensation (for private land) of drilling site, pipe installation, storage tank, water kiosk, etc.	-	-
3. Organization of WUA	Organization of 58 WUAs	-	-
4. Community participation	Fences (58 sites) Drain ditch (21 sites)	45,778	51.73
5. Tree	Cutting/compensation	-	-
6. Construction	Quality and progress control for construction of fences (58 sites) Quality and progress control for construction of drain ditch (58 units)	522	0.59
7. Storage house/place	Storage place for construction material and equipment	-	-
8. Project manager/ coordinator	Staffing of project manager and project coordinator	2,454	2.77
9. Establishment of WUA & follow-up	Establishment of WUAs for 58 communities Staff for training on O&M and sanitary education	1,899	2.15
10. Supervisory team	Staffing for supervisory team on the construction of boreholes and civil works (each 4 people)	1,020	1.15
11. Operation cost	Arrangement for allowance of abovementioned staff	10,909	12.33
12. Introduction of commercial power	One site in larger Machakos Province and one site in larger Makueni Province	800	0.90
13. Bank charge	1 unit	581	0.65
Total		63,963	72.27

(3) Condition of Cost Estimate

- 1) Time of cost estimate October 2010
- 2) Exchange rates US\$1 = ¥89.91
 Ksh 1 = ¥1.13
- 3) Schedule Refer to Section 2-2-4-9 for the implementation schedule
- 4) Others The Project shall be implemented in accordance with the regulations and system of Japan’s Grant Aid Scheme.

2-5-2 O&M Cost

In accordance with Water Act 2002, WUA carries out the O&M for the facilities. Therefore, WUA shall collect the water fee from respective members to cover necessary costs for O&M of water supply facilities.

As a result of the socioeconomic survey, 100% of the beneficiaries in larger Machakos District and 90% in larger Makueni District are willing to pay the water fees. Furthermore, almost all beneficiaries are willing to participate in O&M activities through WUA.

Regarding capacity to pay, beneficiaries in larger Machakos District and larger Makueni District are able to pay Ksh 2.0 per 20 L and Ksh 1.4 per 20 L, respectively, based on the results of income/expense levels in each district.

In consideration of the above, O&M cost could be estimated as follows:

(1) Water Supply Facility Equipment with Hand Pump

Because the structure is quite simple and maintenance is easy, the maintenance and repair of hand pumps should be done by WUA's trained technicians. They are supposed to inspect hand pumps every six months and replace any damaged parts.

According to the interview with pump manufacturers/agents in Kenya, the operational life of hand pumps is eight years if proper maintenance is executed. Furthermore, replacement of moving parts, which highly depends on the condition of use, is estimated to be every six months to one year based on experience.

The highest water production cost equivalent to the O&M cost for the hand pump is estimated in Table 2.25 below.

Table 2.24 Water Production Cost for Hand Pump

Larger district	No.	Community	Annual O&M cost (Ksh)	Annual water production (m ³)	Water production cost (Ksh/m ³)	Affordable price (Ksh/m ³)
Makueni	107	Kyang'onde Primary	39,590	876	45	70
Machakos	198	Kavete	39,590	1,168	34	100

Source: JICA Study Team

It is judged that 29 communities (12 communities in large Machakos District and 17 in large Makueni District) are able to bear the cost through collection of water fees.

(2) Water Supply Facility equipped with Submersible Pump

There will be 28 water supply facilities with submersible pump for construction. Power sources for these consist of generator (21 sites), commercial power (2 sites) and solar power (5 sites).

The life span of submersible pumps is about nine years, depending on various conditions such as operation time, water quality, etc. The life span of diesel generators, meanwhile, is also nine years. Finally, the lifespan of solar panel is estimated to be around 15 years since it has no movable parts.

Based on the above conditions, annual O&M costs for water supply facility with submersible pumps are estimated as follows:

1) Water supply facility equipped with submersible pump and generator

As a result of the assessment of capacity to pay O&M cost for water supply facility with submersible pump and generator, it is judged that 21 communities could bear the cost through collection of water fees. The highest water production cost equivalent to the O&M

cost for the submersible pump and generator is estimated in Table 2.25 below.

Table 2.25 Water Production Cost for Submersible Pump and Generator

Larger district	No.	Community	Annual O&M cost (Ksh)	Annual water production (m ³)	Water production cost (Ksh/m ³)	Affordable price (Ksh/m ³)
Makueni	127A	Kalembwani (Uvunye)	410,182	7,300	56	70
Machakos	167	Mukukuni	444,028	5,840	76	100

Source: JICA Study Team

2) Water supply facility equipped with submersible pump and commercial power

As result of assessment of capacity to pay O&M cost for water supply facility with submergible pump and commercial power adjacent to the existing commercial power network, it is judged that two communities could bear the cost through collection of water fees. The water production cost equivalent to the O&M cost for the submersible pump and commercial power is estimated in Table 2.26 below.

Table 2.26 Water Production Cost for Submersible Pump and Commercial Power

Larger district	No.	Community	Annual O&M cost (Ksh)	Annual water production (m ³)	Water production cost (Ksh/m ³)	Affordable price (Ksh/m ³)
Makueni	133	Mangala	106,976	10,129	11	70
Machakos	189	Ndithini Sec. School	141,058	10,512	13	100

Source: JICA Study Team

3) Water supply facility equipped with submersible pump and solar system

As a result of the assessment of capacity to pay O&M cost for water supply facility with submersible pump and solar system, it is judged that five communities could bear the cost through collection of water fees. The highest water production cost equivalent to the O&M cost for the submersible pump and solar system is estimated in Table 2.27 below.

Table 2.27 Water Production Cost for Submersible Pump and Solar System

Larger district	No.	Community	Annual O&M cost (Ksh)	Annual water production (m ³)	Water production cost (Ksh/m ³)	Affordable price (Ksh/m ³)
Makueni	123	Ngunini	114,641	1,796	64	70
Machakos	200	Kyamutheke	114,641	1,314	87	100

Source: JICA Study Team

(3) Water supply facility equipped with windmill pump

According to interviews and studies with windmill pump manufacturers in Kenya, regular maintenance for such type of pump only requires greasing of rotors and gear box every six months. From the site survey, it was also confirmed that there were no reports of damage of blades, rotor and gear, apart from deterioration of cylinders and rubber, which are replaced every three to ten years.

According to wind pump manufacturers in Kenya, overhauls are recommended once every ten years even if there is no damage. This overhaul is generally carried out to extend the life span of the pumping system. It is noted that the life span of windmill pumps in Japan is 10 to 15 years. However, wind pump manufacturers in Kenya do not imply a fixed life span, with most of the windmill pumps operating for more than 20 years already.

Based on this, the life span for windmill pump was fixed at 15 years, while the

maintenance period at community level is every six months. The water production cost equivalent to the O&M cost for the windmill pump is estimated in Table 2.28 below.

Table 2.28 Water Production Cost for Windmill Pump

Larger district	No.	Community	Annual O&M cost (Ksh)	Annual water production (m ³)	Water production cost (Ksh/m ³)	Affordable price (Ksh/m ³)
Makueni	102	Kithunzi	306,347	4,588	67	70

Source: JICA Study Team

As a result of the above, it is judged that the community could bear the cost through collection of water fees.

2-6 Other Relevant Issues

In order to facilitate the undertakings of the Government of Kenya, the following issues, which directly affect the implementation of the Project, shall be taken into consideration:

- (1) Establishment of organization for the implementation and O&M of the Project, as well as arrangement of necessary staff and budget for the Project,
- (2) Coordination with agencies concerned in organizing the DWST,
- (3) Organization of WUAs of 58 target communities, and
- (4) Land acquisition for the construction of water supply facilities.

Chapter 3
Project Evaluation

CHAPTER 3

PROJECT EVALUATION

3-1 Recommendations

3-1-1 Precondition for Execution of the Project

The precondition for execution of the Project is described in Clause 2.3.

3-1-2 Precondition and External Condition for Achievement of the Project

The following issues should be the precondition and external condition for the achievement of the Project:

- 1) Basic policy and organization framework are not changed.
- 2) O&M system and responsibilities of concerned parties are not changed totally.
- 3) Supporting system for WUA in O&M by DWOs is not changed.
- 4) WUA system in O&M is not changed.

3-2 Project Evaluation

3-2-1 Propriety

The Project is justified for implementation under grant aid scheme from the following aspects:

- 1) The 58 target communities, which do not have stable and safe water sources in their vicinity, must have access to safe and stable water supply in their community areas through the implementation of the Project.
- 2) The Project aims to improve water service ratio through the construction of water supply facilities with boreholes and spring water, and to shorten the long access distance to water sources. The Project contributes to the improvement of extremely poor water supply condition for a population of approximately 60,000.
- 3) It is possible for the Kenyan counterpart to operate and maintain the water supply facilities as complicated engineering is not required.
- 4) This Project contributes in ensuring improved water and sanitation availability and access to all by 2030 in the VISION 2030 while being consistent with the national policy of the GOK.
- 5) This Project is judged to have no significant adverse effects to the environment.
- 6) The Project can be implemented under the grant aid scheme of the GOJ without any difficulties.

3-2-2 Effectiveness

(1) Quantitative Effects

The estimated incremental population with safe drinking water source and the served ratios are expected to be improved as described in Table-3.1.

Table-3.1 Incremental Population with Safe Drinking Water Source and Service Ratios

Parameters	Existing Condition in 2010		Planned Condition in 2013	
Served Population (1,000 persons)	Large Makueni District	343	Large Makueni district	364
	Large Machakos District	465	Large Machakos district	504
	Total	808	Total	868
Served Ratio (%)	Large Makueni district	38.2	Large Makueni district	40.5
	Large Machakos district	41.5	Large Machakos district	45.0
	Average	39.9	Average	42.8

(2) Qualitative Effects

The following shows the benefits from the Project:

- 1) Minimize risks of diseases caused by polluted water in the target area
- 2) Improvement of community ownership and participation.
- 3) Transfer of capacity and skills from the local administration to support communities in the establishment of community-based O&M system, community awareness in personal health and sanitation, and understanding of correlation with safe water use.
- 4) Reduction of manual water fetching by women and children

Therefore, this Project is considered to be of high priority and is supposed to bring about effective results.

Appendices

- 1 Member List of the Study Team*
- 2 Study Schedule*
- 3 List of Parties Concerned in the Recipient Country*
- 4 Minutes of Discussions*
- 5 Soft Component (Technical Assistance) Plan*
- 6 List of Alternative Communities for Hand Pump*
- 7 Other Relevant Data*
- 8 References*

Appendix-1
Member List of Study Team

Appendix-1: Member List of the Study Team

Name	Position	Affiliation
MARUO Yuji	Team Leader	Sinner Adviser, JICA
INOUE Hiromu	Planning Management	Assistant Director for Disaster Management Division 2, Global Environment Department, JICA
USUKURA Hajime	Planning Management	Grant and Project Management Division 3, Financing Facilitation and Procurement Supervision Department, JICA
KAMO Hajime	Chief Consultant/Water Supply Plan/Test drilling	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
HOSODA Toshiaki	Social Survey/Operation and Maintenance plan	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
YAMADERA Akira	Water Supply Design/Construction Plan/Cost Estimate	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
MICHIZUKI Hiromichi	Electrical and Mechanical design	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
YAMAGUCHI Haruka	Hydrogeologist-1	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
SAKAI Toshiaki	Hydrogeologist-2	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.

Appendix-2
Study Schedule

Appendix-2: Study Schedule

1. 1st Field Survey (October 26, 2009 to February 28, 2010)

No	Date	Member	Stay	Activities
1	Oct.26 (Mon)	Kamo		Move (Tokyo-Doha)
2	27 (Tue)	Kamo	Nairobi	Move (Doha-Nairobi), Courtesy Call to Kenya JICA Office
3	28 (Wed)	Maruo, Inoue Kamo	Kitui	Move (Tokyo-Dubai) Courtesy Call to MOWI
4	29 (Thu)	Maruo, Inoue Kamo	Nairobi	Move (Dubai-Nairobi), Courtesy Call to Kenya JICA Office Explanation of Inception Report to TAWSB and Makueni District Water Office
5	30 (Fri)	Maruo, Inoue, Kamo	Makueni	Courtesy Call to the Embassy of Japan, MOWI, Makueni District Water Office
6	31 (Sat)	Maruo, Inoue, Kamo	Nairobi	Investigation of Makueni and Machakos Districts
7	Nov.1 (Sun)	Maruo, Inoue, Kamo	Nairobi	Preparation of the Minutes of Discussion
8	2 (Mon)	Maruo, Inoue, Kamo	Nairobi	Discussion of the Minutes of Discussion
9	3 (Tue)	Maruo, Inoue, Kamo	Nairobi	Courtesy Call and Discussion with TAWSB, Investigation of Stage 1/2 site
10	4 (Wed)	Maruo, Inoue, Kamo	Nairobi	Signing of the Minutes of Discussion
11	5 (Thu)	Maruo, Inoue, Kamo Maruo, Inoue Kamo	 Machakos	Country Call to Minister of Water and Irrigation, Report to the Embassy of Japan and Kenya JICA Office Move (Nairobi-Dubai) Investigation and Analysis
12	6 (Fri)	Maruo, Inoue Kamo	Machakos	Move (Dubai-Tokyo) Investigation and Analysis
...				Investigation and Analysis
46	10 (Thu)	Yamadera Kamo	Machakos	Move (Tokyo-Doha) Investigation and Analysis
47	11 (Fri)	Yamadera Kamo	Nairobi Nairobi	Move (Doha-Nairobi) Investigation and Analysis
...				Investigation and Analysis
73	Jan.6 (Wed)	Mochizuki		Move (Tokyo-Doha)
		Yamadera Kamo	Nairobi Machakos	Investigation and Analysis Investigation and Analysis
74	7 (Thu)	Mochizuki Yamadera Kamo	Nairobi Nairobi Machakos	Move (Doha-Nairobi) Investigation and Analysis Investigation and Analysis
...				Investigation and Analysis
77	10 (Sun)	Hosoda Yamadera, Mochizuki Kamo	Nairobi Machakos	Move (Tokyo-Doha) Investigation and Analysis Investigation and Analysis
78	11 (Mon)	Hosoda Yamadera, Mochizuki Kamo	Nairobi Machakos	Move (Doha-Nairobi) Investigation and Analysis Investigation and Analysis
...				Investigation and Analysis
97	30 (Sat)	Kamo Yamadera, Mochizuki, Hosoda	Nairobi	Move (Nairobi-Doha) Investigation and Analysis
98	31 (Sun)	Kamo Yamadera, Mochizuki, Hosoda	Nairobi	Move (Doha-Tokyo) Investigation and Analysis
...				Investigation and Analysis
101	Feb.3 (Wed)	Mochizuki Hosoda Yamadera	Nairobi	Move (Nairobi-Doha) Move (Nairobi-Kigali) Investigation and Analysis
102	4 (Thu)	Mochizuki Yamadera	Nairobi	Move (Doha-Tokyo) Investigation and Analysis

No	Date	Member	Stay	Activities
...				Investigation and Analysis
125	27 (Sat)	Yamadera		Move (Nairobi-Doha)
126	28 (Sun)	Yamadera		Move (Doha-Tokyo)

2. 2nd Field Survey (June 26, 2010 to October 14 2010)

No	Date	Member	Stay	Activities
1	Jun.26 (Sat)	Kamo, Yamaguchi		Move (Tokyo-Doha)
2	27 (Sun)	Kamo, Yamaguchi Maruo, Inoue	Nairobi	Move (Doha-Nairobi) Move (Tokyo-Dubai)
3	28 (Mon)	Maruo, Inoue Kamo, Yamaguchi	Nairobi Machakos	Move (Dubai-Nairobi) Courtesy Call to Kenya JICA Office, Investigation and Analysis
4	29 (Tue)	Maruo, Inoue Kamo, Yamaguchi	Nairobi Machakos	Courtesy Call to Kenya JICA Office, Preparation of the Minuets of Discussion Investigation and Analysis
5	30 (Wed)	Maruo, Inoue Kamo, Yamaguchi	Nairobi Machakos	Explanation of the Inception Report and Discussion with MOWI and Kenya JICA Office, Preparation of the Minuets of Discussion Investigation and Analysis
6	Jul.1 (Thu)	Maruo, Inoue Kamo, Yamaguchi Sakai	Nairobi Machakos	Discussion and signing of the Minuets of Discussion Investigation and Analysis Move (Tokyo-Doha)
7	2 (Fri)	Maruo, Inoue Kamo, Yamaguchi Sakai	Nairobi Machakos Machakos	Report to the Embassy of Japan and Kenya JICA Office, Move (Nairobi-Dubai) Investigation and Analysis Move (Doha-Nairobi)
8	3 (Sat)	Maruo, Inoue Kamo, Yamaguchi Sakai	Nairobi Machakos/ Makueni	Move (Dubai-Tokyo) Investigation and Analysis
...				Investigation and Analysis
14	9 (Fri)	Kamo, Sakai Yamaguchi	Machakos/ Makueni	Investigation and Analysis Move (Nairobi-Doha)
15	10 (Wed)	Kamo, Sakai Yamaguchi	Machakos/ Makueni	Investigation and Analysis Move (Doha-Tokyo)
...				Investigation and Analysis
35	30 (Fri)	Kamo Sakai	Machakos	Investigation and Analysis Move (Nairobi-Doha)
36	31 (Sat)	Kamo Sakai	Machakos	Investigation and Analysis Move (Doha-Tokyo)
...				Investigation and Analysis
51	Aug.15 (Sun)	Kamo Yamadera	Machakos	Investigation and Analysis Move (Tokyo-Doha)
52	16 (Mon)	Kamo Yamadera	Nairobi	Investigation and Analysis Move (Doha-Nairobi)
...				Investigation and Analysis
77	Sep.10 (Fri)	Yamadera Kamo	Nairobi	Investigation and Analysis Move (Nairobi-Doha)
78	11 (Sat)	Yamadera Kamo	Nairobi	Investigation and Analysis Move (Doha-Tokyo)
...				Investigation and Analysis
80	13 (Mon)	Yamadera Mochizuki	Nairobi	Investigation and Analysis Move (Tokyo-Doha)
81	14 (Tue)	Yamadera Mochizuki	Nairobi Nairobi	Investigation and Analysis Move (Doha-Nairobi)
82	15 (Mon)	Yamadera, Mochizuki	Nairobi	Investigation and Analysis
...				Investigation and Analysis

No	Date	Member	Stay	Activities
93	26 (Sun)	Yamadera Mochizuki		Investigation and Analysis Move (Nairobi-Doha)
94	27 (Mon)	Yamadera Mochizuki		Investigation and Analysis Move (Doha-Tokyo)
...				Investigation and Analysis
110	Oct.13 (Wed)	Yamadera		Move (Nairobi-Doha)
111	14 (Thu)	Yamadera		Move (Doha-Tokyo)

3. Explanation of Draft Final Report (December 12, 2010 to December 18, 2010)

No	Date	Member	Stay	Activities
1	Dec.12 (Sun)	Usukura Kamo, Yamadera		Move (Tokyo-Dubai) Move (Tokyo-Doha)
2	13 (Mon)	Usukura Kamo, Yamadera	Nairobi Nairobi	Move (Dubai-Nairobi) Move (Doha-Nairobi)
3	14 (Tue)	Maruo Usukura, Kamo, Yamadera	Nairobi Nairobi	Move (Lusaka-Nairobi) Internal Meeting and Discussion with Kenya JICA Office, Courtesy Call to MOWI, Submission of the Draft Final Report
4	15 (Wed)	Maruo, Usukura, Kamo, Yamadera	Nairobi	Explanation of the Draft Final Report and Discussion of the Minuets of the Discussion
5	16 (Thu)	Maruo, Usukura, Kamo, Yamadera	Nairobi	Explanation of the Draft Final Report and Discussion of the Minuets of the Discussion
6	17 (Fri)	Maruo, Usukura, Kamo, Yamadera Maruo, Usukura		Explanation of the Draft Final Report, and Discussion and Signing of the Minuets of the Discussion Report to the Kenya JICA Office and the Embassy of Japan
		Maruo, Usukura		Move (Nairobi-Dubai)
		Kamo, Yamadera		Move (Nairobi-Doha)
7	18 (Sat)	Maruo, Usukura Kamo, Yamadera		Move (Dubai-Tokyo/Kansai) Move (Doha-Tokyo)

Appendix-3
List of Parties Concerned
in the Recipient Country

Appendix-3: List of Parties Concerned in the Recipient Country

Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MOWI)

Hon. Charity Kaluki Ngilu	Minister
Eng. David Stower	Permanent Secretary
Eng. Peter O. Mangiti	Head, Donor Coordination
Eng. Lawrence N. Simitu	Director, Water Services
Mr. F. K. KYENGO	Deputy Director, Water Services Programmes
Mr. I. G. Kimani	Japan Desk officer, Donor coordination Unit

TANATHI Water Service Board (TAWSB)

Eng. Nicholas K. Muthui	Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Martin M. Ng'aa	Chief Manager, Infrastructure Development
Mr. NDINGO	Manager, Community Development Programme Division

Makueni District Water Office

Mr. Allan MUTUWA	District Water Officer
Mr. Oyier Stephen	Deputy District Water Officer

Kibwezi District Water Office

Mr. Jough P. MBUR	District Water Officer
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Nzaui District Water Office

Mr. James K. MUKUMBU	District Water Officer
Mr. David M. MASAKU	Deputy District Water Officer

Mukaa District Water Office

Mr. MULINGE	District Water Officer
Mr. Samuel MPARU	Water Engineer

Mbooni East District Water Office

Mr. NDETO	District Water Officer
Mr. Maurice M. MUNGUTI	Deputy District Water Officer

Kilungu District Water Office

Mr. OCHANDA	District Water Officer
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Kathonzweni District Water Office

Mr. Munyao	Acting District Water Officer
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Machakos District Water Office

Mr. James M. KATIMU	District Water Officer
Mr. Thiongo Robert	Deputy District Water Officer

Mwala District of Water Office

Ms. Patricia MUTUWA	District Water Officer
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Yatta District Water Office

Mr. WAWERU	District Water Officer
Mr. Detto MULEI	Divisional Water office-Katangi division

Kathiani District Water Office

Mr. John Bosco MALELU District Water Officer

Kangundo District Water Office

Mr. Jones NWAKA District Water Officer

Masinga District Water Office

Ms. Janice District Water Officer

WARMA-Athi

Mr. NZYUKO Deputy Managing Director

Kenya Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.

Eng. Solomon Kilonzo Branch Business Head

NGO**<Grundfos LIFELINK>**

Mr. Poul Due Jensen Communication Adviser

Embassy of Japan in Kenya

Iwatani, Shigeo Ambassador
Suzuki, Takehiko First Secretary
Matuura, Hiroshi Secretary

Kenya JICA Office

Kato, Masaaki Resident Representative
Kawazumi, Kyosuke Senior Representative
Inoue, Yoichi Assistant Resident Representative
Mr. John N. Ngugi Senior Programme Officer (Environment & Water)
Mr. Benson Gakere Administration Officer (Procurement)

Appendix-4
Minutes of Discussions

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
ON
THE SECOND IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW STUDY ON
THE PROJECT FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA
(Explanation of Draft Final Report)

In December 2010, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as 'JICA') dispatched the Second Implementation Review Study Team (hereinafter referred to as the 'Team') on the Project for Rural Water Supply (hereinafter referred to as the 'Project') to the Republic of Kenya (hereinafter referred to as 'Kenya'), in order to explain and to consult with the officials concerned of the Government of Kenya on the components of the Draft Final Report. The Team is headed by Dr. Yuji MARUO, Senior Advisor of JICA from December 14th to 17th, 2010.

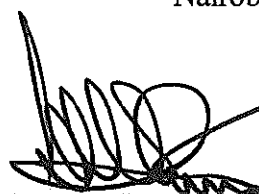
Through discussion, field survey, and technical examination of the results of the survey in Japan, JICA prepared a Draft Final Report of the Second Implementation Review Study.

As a result of the discussions, both sides confirmed the main items described on the attached sheets of this minutes.

Nairobi, December 17th 2010



Dr. Yuji MARUO
Leader
Implementation Review Study Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



Eng. David STOWER, CBS, OGW
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Water and Irrigation
Republic of Kenya



Eng. Nicholas K. MUTHUI
Ag. Chief Executive Officer
Tanathi Water Services Board
Republic of Kenya

ATTACHMENT

1. Acceptance of the Draft Final Report

The Kenyan side agreed and accepted in principle the contents and concepts of the Draft Final Report explained by the Team.

2. Japan's Grant Aid scheme

The Kenyan side understood Japan's Grant Aid Scheme and will undertake necessary measures and allocate necessary budget properly to secure the smooth implementation of the Project, as a preconditions for the Project to be implemented. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme and measures required are described in Annex 3 of the Minutes of Discussions signed by Japanese and Kenyan side (hereinafter referred to as the 'both sides') on November, 2009, which is also attached to the Draft Final Report of the Second Implementation Review Study.

3. Schedule of the Study

JICA will complete the final report in accordance with the items confirmed and send it to the Kenyan side by the end of March, 2011.

4. Responsible and Implementing Agencies

The responsible agency is the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MOWI) and the implementing agency is Tanathi Water Services Board (TAWSB).

5. Other Relevant Issues

(1) Project Cost Estimate

The Team explained to the Kenyan side the project cost estimate as is attached in Annex 1. Both sides confirmed that the estimated cost was provisional and would be examined further by the Government of Japan for its final approval.

Furthermore, both sides confirmed that the estimated project cost should never be duplicated in any form nor disclosed to any other party(s) until the relevant contracts are awarded by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation. This confinement must be abided by for securing the fairness of tender procedure.

The Team also explained the estimated project cost to be borne by the Kenyan side as is shown in Annex 1(B). JICA then requested the Kenyan side to secure necessary counterpart budget for the project implementation and the Kenyan side accepted it.

(2) Final Components of the Project

The Team explained that the Government of Japan would examine the components of the Final Report of the Second Implementation Review Study of the Project and the final components would be decided afterwards by the Government of Japan.

The Kenyan side understood and agreed to the explanation above.

(3) Operation and Maintenance of the Project

Although the Kenyan side has a plan to delegate the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities to Water Service Providers (WSP), the plan has not been completed yet in the project site. The soft-component of the Project will, therefore, aim to fortify the operation and maintenance ability of the Water Users Associations (WUA) and TAWSB in the Project sites concerned.

The estimated cost of the operation and maintenance of the water supply facilities constructed by the Project is shown in Annex 2 and the Kenyan side agreed to bear all the cost on its own responsibility.



(4) Well Construction Procedure in the Detailed Design and Implementation Stage

The Team explained to the Kenyan side the selection criteria of handpump facilities (level 1) and motorised facilities (level 2) which would be applied in the implementation stage (detailed design study and construction). The criteria are shown in Annex 3 and the Kenyan side agreed to it.

(5) Study Title

The Team explained that the Study title has changed from the 'Implementation Review Study on the Project for Rural Water Supply' to the 'Second Implementation Review Study on the Project for Rural Water Supply', and the Kenyan side accepted it.

(6) Other Obligations of the Kenyan Side

In addition to the relevant issues above, both sides confirmed the obligations of the Government of Kenya and the Kenyan side committed to undertake the responsibility for the respective items as attached in Annex 4.

(7) Tentative Schedule of the Project

The Team explained that the final project schedule will be determined in accordance with Japanese Government and both sides confirmed the tentative schedule as contained in attached Annex 5.

End

Annex 1: Project cost estimation

Annex 2: Operation and Maintenance Cost

Annex 3: Well Construction Procedure in the Detailed Design and Implementation Stage

Annex 4: Obligations of the Kenyan Side

Annex 5: Tentative Schedule of the Project



Annex-1: Project cost estimation

This Page is closed due to the confidentiality.

Annex 2: Operation and Maintenance Cost

The operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for the level 1 facilities with handpump and level 2 facilities with windmill, generator, commercial power and solar system are shown in the following tables. Those costs shall be borne by WUAs, WSP, or TAWSB.

Operation and Maintenance Cost and Replacement Cost for Each Afridev Handpump Facility (Level-1)

Item	Life span	Price (Ksh)	Annual cost* (Ksh/year)
Replacement Cost			
Assemble parts for main body (Handles, Riser pipes etc)	8	53,950	6,750
O&M			
Spare parts for cylinder (Plunger rods etc.)	4	8,422	2,110
Movable spare parts (U-seal, O-ring etc.)	1	1,930	1,930
Item	Unit	Price (Ksh)	Annual cost* (Ksh/year)
Personnel and miscellaneous			
Handpump operator	Year	2,000	24,000
Miscellaneous	Year	400	4,800
Total			39,590

* : Annual inflation is not considered.

Operation and Maintenance Cost for Each Water Supply Facility with Submergible Pumps and Generators (Level-2)

No.	District	Division	Location	Sub-location	Community	Annual cost*
Larger Makueni						
96A	Makueni	Wote	Kikumini	Kambimawe	Muambani	411,724
98A	Makueni	Wote	Muvau	Kitonyoni	Kyuswani	410,182
127A	Mukaa	Malili	Ngaamba	Itumbule	Kalembwani (Uvunye)	410,182
137A	Nzau	Nguu	Kikulumi	Ndunguni	Mbulutini	412,846
Larger Machakos						
151A	Masinga	Masinga	Kivaa	Kivaa	Kamunyu Primary School	410,182
156A	Yatta	Yatta	Kithimani	Kithimani	Kithayoni (Kwakoko Pri. Sch)	411,724
158	Yatta	Yatta	Mavoloni	Kisiiki	Mavoloni-Kisiiki	600,664
163	Yatta	Katangi	Kyua	Syo Kisinga	Matinga	494,540
167	Kathiani	Kathiani	Mitaboni	Kinyau	Mukukuni	444,028
172	Mwala	Mwala	Uvaini	Embui	Mumbuni	413,406
173A	Machakos	Mwala	Kathama	Katitu	Kalama	411,023
177	Mwala	Mwala	Mwala	Myanyani	Kwendana S/H/Group	438,982

No.	District	Division	Location	Sub-location	Community	Annual cost*
178A	Machakos	Mwala	Kyawango	Kyawango	Misuuni	444,169
180	Kangundo	Kakuyuni	Kakuyuni	Kycvaluki	Kyandu(Meka)	629,464
183	Mwala	Yathui	Miu	Makuhimo	Miu Sec School	571,723
186	Mwala	Yathui	Miu	Kyawikyo	Nzeveni	415,228
187A	Mwala	Yathui	Wamunyu	Kilembwa	Mikameni	444,169
188A	Masinga	Ndithine	Muthesya	Kikule	Muambani	441,646
191A	Masinga	Ndithini	Mananja	Mananja	Kyaume	444,169
195A	Machakos	Ndithini	Mananja	Mananja	Ndela	410,182
197	Masinga	Ndithini	Ndithini	Milaani	Militani	410,883
Total						9,481,116

* : Annual inflation is not considered.

**Operation and Maintenance Cost for Each Water Supply Facility
with Submergible Pumps and Commercial Power (Level-2)**

No.	District	Division	Location	Sub-location	Community	Annual cost*
Larger Makueni						
133	Mukaa	Kasikeu	Kasikeu	Wathini	Mangala	106,976
Larger Machakos						
189	Masinga	Ndithine	Ndithini	Ndithini	Ndithini Sec School	141,058
Total						248,034

* : Annual inflation is not considered.

**Operation and Maintenance Cost for Each Water Supply facility
with Submergible Pump and Solar System (Level-2)**

No.	District	Division	Location	Sub-location	Community	Annual cost*
Larger Makueni						
121	Mbooni east	Kalawa	Katengine	Ititu	Ititu	114,641
123	Mbooni east	Kalawa	Kawala	Mbukoni	Ngunini	114,641
142	Kibwezi	Mtito Adei	Nthunguni	Nthingumi	Utua	114,641
Larger Machakos						
162	Yatta	Katangi	Kyua	Kyua	Kikeneani	114,641
200	Machakos	Central	Kalama	Nziuni	Kyamutheke	114,641
Total						573,205

* : Annual inflation is not considered.

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Operation and Maintenance Cost for Water Supply Facility with a Windmill Pump (Level-2)

Item	Annual cost* (Ksh/year)
Windmill pump for replacement (Reserve)	222,036
Spare parts for windmill pump	26,711
Personnel and miscellounenous	
Kiosk attendant and guard for pump house	48,000
Miscellounenous	9,600
Total	306,347

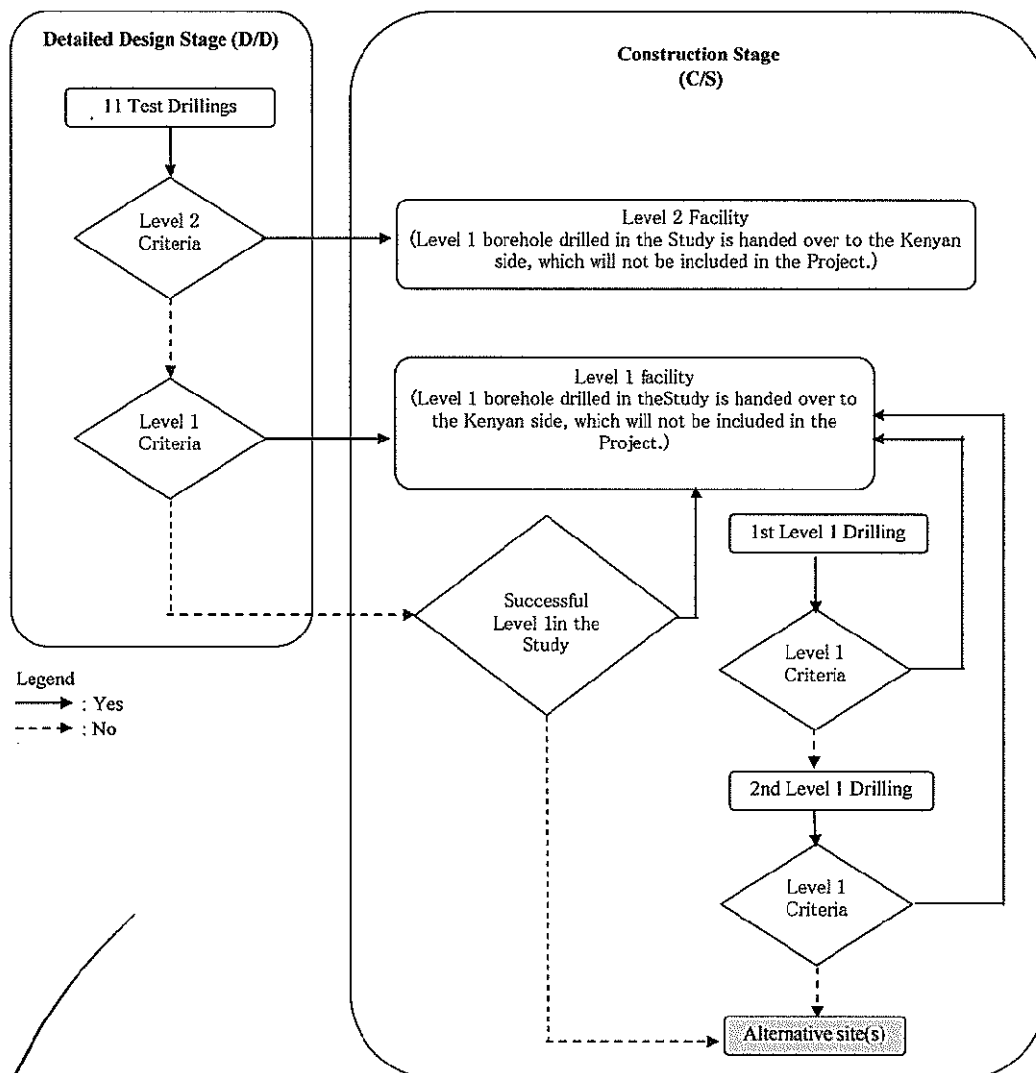
* : Annual inflation is not considered.



Annex 3: Well Construction Procedure in the Detailed Design and Implementation Stage

Through the implementation review studies, eighteen (18) wells for motorised facilities and one (1) well for handpump facility have been secured. During the detailed design, eleven (11) wells will be test-drilled. The following diagram shows the well construction procedure in the detailed design study and implementation stage.

Twenty nine (29) Level 1 sites originally requested by the Kenyan side will be drilled in the construction stage. The number of Level 1 sited might increase according to the number of unsuccessful Level 2 test drilling.



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Annex 4: Obligations of the Kenyan side

- (a) to secure lots of land (e.g. wells, reservoir tanks, water kiosks, transmission and distribution pipes, pump facilities, public taps, access roads, warehouse, stockyards, etc.) necessary for the implementation of the Project and to clear the sites;
- (b) to provide facilities for distribution of electricity (one in Larger Machakos and one in Larger Makueni), water supply and drainage and other incidental facilities necessary such as fencing, gates, and exterior lighting for the implementation of the Project outside the sites referred to in (a) above;
- (c) to ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance of the products at ports of disembarkation in Kenya and to assist internal transportation of the products therein;
- (d) to ensure that customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in Kenya with respect to the purchase of the products and the services be exempted without delay;
- (e) to accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and the services such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into Kenya and stay therein for the performance of their work;
- (f) to ensure that the Facilities and the products be maintained and used properly and effectively for the implementation of the Project;
- (g) to obtain any permissions for environmental impact analysis from the National Environment Management Authority and for construction matters from an authority concerned;
- (h) to bear all the expenses above except for those covered by the Grant, which are written in Chapter 3 of the Draft Final Report of the Project as the necessities for its implementation; and
- (i) to give due environmental and social consideration in the implementation of the Project.



Annex 5: Tentative Schedule of the Project

Description		Month	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Detailed Design/Tendering	E/N			▽																							
	Consultant agreement			▽																							
	Detailed Design				▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬																	
	Preparation of Tender Documents																										
	Approval of Tender Documents																										
	Prequalification (PQ)																										
	Distribution of Tender document																										
	Tender Open																										
	Tender Evaluation																										
	Contract Award																										
Construction Work	Common	Preparation Work																									
	Machakos	Construction of Borehole Team A																									
		Construction of Borehole Team B																									
		Construction of Borehole Team C																									
		Construction of Borehole Team D																									
		Construction of Handpump WS Facility Team A																									
		Construction of Handpump WS Facility Team B																									
		Construction of Handpump WS Facility Team C																									
		Construction of Submersible Pump WS Facility Team A																									
		Construction of Submersible Pump WS Facility Team B																									
		Construction of Submersible Pump WS Facility Team C																									
		Construction of Pipeline Team A																									
		Construction of Pipeline Team B																									
	Construction of Pipeline Team C																										
	Makueni	Construction of Borehole Team A																									
		Construction of Borehole Team B																									
		Construction of Borehole Team C																									
		Construction of Borehole Team D																									
		Construction of Handpump WS Facility Team A																									
		Construction of Handpump WS Facility Team B																									
		Construction of Handpump WS Facility Team C																									
		Construction of Submersible Pump WS Facility Team A																									
		Construction of Submersible Pump WS Facility Team B																									
		Construction of Submersible Pump WS Facility Team C																									
		Construction of Pipeline Team A																									
		Construction of Pipeline Team B																									
	Construction of Pipeline Team C																										
	Construction of Windmill Pump																										
	Soft Component																										

MARK

YPM

Minutes of Discussion on Technical Note
for Implementation Review Study
on the Project for Rural Water Supply
in the Republic of Kenya
(2nd Year)

The JICA Study Team has explained the contents of Technical Note, and the contents were accepted by Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI). The MoWI and JICA Study Team agreed through the discussion that these contents should be finalized on the basis of further studies and analysis in Japan for data and information collected through the field survey.

The following issues were discussed in the Meeting:

(1) Affected borehole sites

After this field survey was commenced, it was confirmed that three sites were drilled by NGOs and Government of Kenya.

The site numbers are 131, 140 and 190, and 190 was one of Test drilling site. The number of Test drilling sites in 2nd year was therefore changed from 19 to 18. The alternative sites to these three (3) were set up, and all of them were determined as Handpump sites to avoid risk of design change in implementation stage.

(2) Introduction of Commercial power supply

The JICA Study team carried out cost estimate for introduction of commercial power supply at the suitable sites in cooperation with Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC). According to KPLC 's cost estimate, it costs around Ksh 0.8 million at present.

The amount for the introduction can be budgeted by MoWI.

(3) Status of constructed boreholes in Test drilling

Through 1st and 2nd year of the implementation review study, test drilling including pumping test to existent boreholes was carried out. In 1st year, eight (8) boreholes were drilled and capped, and four (4) existent boreholes were subjected to test pumping. In 2nd year, 10 boreholes were drilled and capped. These boreholes are

handed over to MoWI. and MoWI is requested to conserve them. Out of them, boreholes considered as “Success” will be equipped with water supply facilities in implementation stage. Japanese side does not take responsibility of defects of these constructed boreholes in test drilling.

(4) Role of Tanathi Water Service Boards (TAWSB)

Under the Project for Rural Water Supply, TAWSB fills the role of the implementation agency. TAWSB is requested to take the necessary measures including involvement of his district water offices concerned for smooth operation of the Project

(5) Assessment by National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and Drilling permit

Kenyan side should ensure the Project is cleared by NEMA and the drilling permits obtained.

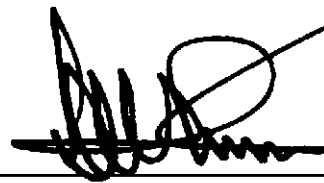
(6) Access road to drilling points

Kenyan side should ensure access roads to drilling sites are prepared in time.

Nairobi, September 10, 2010



Mr. Hajime KAMO
Chief Consultant,
Implementation Review Study Team,
The project for Rural Water Supply



Eng. David Stower. CBS, OGW
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Water and Irrigation

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW STUDY ON THE
PROJECT FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY
IN THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA
(2nd Year)

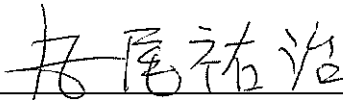
The Government of Japan decided to conduct an Implementation Review Study on the Project for Rural Water Supply in the Republic of Kenya (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA").

JICA sent to Kenya the Implementation Review Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which is headed by Dr. Yuji MARUO, Senior Advisor, JICA, and is scheduled to stay in the country from June 28, 2010 to September 30, 2010.

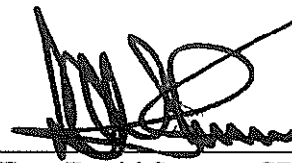
The Team has held series of discussions with concerned officials of the Governments of Kenya and conducted a field survey in the study area.

In the course of discussions and field survey, both sides confirmed the main items described on the attached sheets. The Team will proceed to further works and prepare the Implementation Review Study Report.

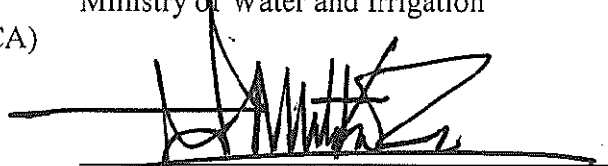
Nairobi, July 1, 2010



Dr. Yuji MARUO
Leader,
Implementation Review Study Team,
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



Eng. David Stower, CBS, OGW
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Water and Irrigation



Eng. Joseph Mutuku Nzesya
Chief Executive Officer,
Tanathi Water Services Board

ATTACHMENT

1. Inception Report

The contents of Inception Report, which the Team explained to the Kenyan side, was understood and accepted in principle by the Kenyan side.

2. Number of the Total Water Supply Schemes

The Team explained that the number of water supply schemes to be constructed in this project would be fifty eight (58) which consisted of both hand pump and motorized schemes. Those candidate sites are shown in Annex-1.

3. Study Framework

1) Site Investigation

The Team will conduct electric resistivity survey at selective sites out of nineteen (19) motorized scheme sites where borehole drillings were not conducted in the first year of the Study, and identify the exact locations for the test drilling. The Team will also conduct hydrogeological study at the twenty four (24) hand pump scheme sites as well.

2) Test Well Drillings for Motorized Schemes

The Team will drill the boreholes at nineteen (19) motorized scheme sites. The Team will proceed to design and cost estimation works at each successful well, which is defined in Table-1. The successful wells will be capped and handed over to the Kenyan authority after the Study.

The Kenyan side is responsible for the proper preservation of these wells until the implementation stage. While those wells with yield of less than 1,000 ℓ/hour but more than 330 ℓ/hour and suitable water quality for drinking will be developed for hand pump wells. These wells will be also capped and handed over to the Kenyan side.

No alternative village for motorized schemes will be considered for the unsuccessful motorized scheme sites.

3) Assignment of Counterpart Personnel

Water Resources Department, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, will assign two hydrogeologist to work together with consultant members of the Team for the siting works of 19 test drilling and additional candidate sites.

Table-1 Handling of Drilled Boreholes

Yield (ℓ/hour)	Water Quality	Status
1,000 \geq Yield	Suitable	Successful It will be utilized as a production well for <u>motorized water facility</u> in the implementation stage.
	Conditionally Suitable (*1)	Successful It will be utilized as a production well for <u>motorized water facility with removal equipment</u> in the implementation stage.
	Not suitable	Unsuccessful It will be backfilled and abandoned.
330 \geq Yield < 1,000	Suitable	Successful It will be utilized as a production well for <u>hand pump</u> in the implementation stage.

	Conditionally Suitable	Successful (it will be utilized as a production well for hand pump with removal equipment in the implementation stage)
	Not suitable	Unsuccessful
Yield < 330	-	Unsuccessful

*1: If some chemical items (ex. Fe, Mn) are detected at more than WHO guideline's level, the well will be considered as the successful one as long as the water is treatable with simple supplementary facilities which the community is able to manage.

4) Choice of Power Source for Motorized Schemes

The most suitable power source for the motorized schemes will be selected from ①commercial grid, ②solar cell and ③diesel generator in accordance with following conditions;

- (i) Beneficiary's ability and/or willingness to pay for the Operation and Maintenance (O/M),
- (ii) Capacity of well (head, safe yield),
- (iii) Availability of technical support in O/M,
- (iv) Availability of spare parts,
- (v) Cost/Benefit Ratio (considering life-cycle cost, etc)
- (vi) Population to be covered
- (vii) and others.

4. A List of Alternative Villages for Hand Pump Schemes

If any successful wells are not found at candidate villages, the drilling work will be implemented at the alternative villages. Therefore the Team requested the Kenyan side to prepare a list of ten (10) alternative villages with priority 1 to 10 picked from Larger¹ Machakos District and also another list of twenty (20) alternative villages with priority 1 to 20 picked from Larger Makueni District. The Kenyan side agreed with that and committed to submit the list to JICA Kenya Office by August 31st, 2010.

The Kenyan side explained that the Tana-Athi Water Services Board is responsible for putting priorities on the alternative village lists.



5. Schedule of the Study

- (1) The consultant members of the Team will proceed to do further studies in Kenya until September 30, 2010.
- (2) JICA will prepare the draft Implementation Review Study Report in English and dispatch a mission in order to explain its contents to the Kenyan side around December 2010.
- (3) In case that the contents of the report are accepted in principle by the Kenyan side, JICA will finalize the report and send it to the Kenyan side around February 2011.

END

Annex-1: Candidate Sites of the Project

¹ Former "Makueni District" and "Machakos District" have since been subdivided into many districts after 2007. In this M/D, those districts have been referred to as "Larger Makueni District" and "Larger Machakos District" for convenience.

2

3/4



Annex-1: Candidate Sites of the Project

Candidate Sites of the Project														
"IRS" Implementation Review Study: 1st IRS (Dec. 2005 to Jul. 2006), 2nd IRS (Oct 2009 to date)										* 1st Phase*: 2nd IRS (Oct. 2009 to Mar. 2010) and *2nd Phase*: 2nd IRS (Jun. 2010 to Feb. 2011)				
"A": Alternative site to failed borehole in TD of 1st Phase										"E": Commercial electricity, "G": Generator, "H": Handpump, "S": Solar, "W": Windmill				
"TD": Test Drilling										"A": Applicable, "N/A": Not applicable				
No.	S/N	Larger District	District	Division	Location	Sub-location	Village/Community Name	Coordinates	Population in 2nd IRS	TD in 1st Phase			TD in 2nd Phase of 2nd IRS (Targeted sec)	
										Drilling	Pump	Result		
1	96A	Makueni	Makueni	Wote	Kikumiri	Kambinawe	Muambani	S1°48'33"	E37°39'43"	730	●	●	N/A	
2	98	Makueni	Makueni	Wote	Muvau	Muvau	Nguumo	S1°53'58"	E37°39'09"	1,500				✓
3	100	Makueni	Makueni	Wote	Kako	Kako	Kyaume	S01°43'05.6"	E37°39'51.6"	1,751				
4	102	Makueni	Makueni	Kaiti	Ukea	Kiaka	Kihunzi	S01°45'50.4"	E37°33'25.1"	833	●	●	A	
5	107	Makueni	Mbooni east	Kisau	Waa	Usalala	Kyang'andu Primary	S01°37'54.2"	E37°35'31.9"	1,513				
6	108	Makueni	Mbooni east	Kisau	Kisau	Usalala	Kisau Health Centre	S01°37'52.9"	E37°33'46.9"	1,261				
7	110A	Makueni	Nzau	Matiliku	Kilili	Wee	Kanzili	S1°56'32"	E37°36'24"	735	●	Dry	N/A	
8	111A	Makueni	Nzau	Matiliku	Kilili	Kilili	Syaolwe	S1°53'45"	E37°35'16"	350	●	Dry	N/A	
9	112A	Makueni	Nzau	Matiliku	Kilili	Mulenyu	Loyal turban	S1°57'12"	E37°37'49"	1,555	●	Dry	N/A	
10	113	Makueni	Nzau	Matiliku	Kilili	Mulenyu	Mboani	S01°55'16.2"	E37°34'36.5"	723				
11	114	Makueni	Nzau	Mbitini	Mulala	Ng'eithe	Kitandi	S1°58'20"	E37°31'06"	3,000				
12	118	Makueni	Nzau	Mbitini	Mulala	Ngetha	Kitandi	S01°58'04.7"	E37°31'06.5"	4,308				
13	121	Makueni	Mbooni east	Kaawa	Katengeme	Ituu	Ituu	S01°44'22.5"	E37°43'35.3"	1,681				✓
14	123	Makueni	Mbooni east	Kaawa	Kawaia	Mbukoni	Ngunni	S01°37'34.0"	E37°40'17.6"	326	-	●	A	
15	124	Makueni	Mbooni east	Kaawa	Athi	Miangeni	Kyamutuku	S01°37'23.9"	E37°45'06.2"	630				
16	127	Makueni	Mkaa	Malili	Kiama-Kiu	Ngaamba	Kwekolya	S01°54'10.9"	E37°10'02.6"	3,131				✓
17	128A	Makueni	Mukaa	Kilome	Mukaa	Mukaa	Enzae-Maiani	S1°50'16.7"	E37°19'13.2"	2,558	●	Dry	N/A	
18	130	Makueni	Mukaa	Kiou	Kwale	Kwale	Kima	S1°57'25"	E37°15'35"	2,502				
19	131	Makueni	Mkaa	Kiou	Kiou	Sulian	Kiou Village	S01°59'37.4"	E37°19'45.1"	1,569				
20	133	Makueni	Mkaa	Kasikeu	Kasikeu	Wathni	Mangala	S01°54'59.6"	E37°19'58.7"	1,839	●	●	A	
21	134A	Makueni	Mukaa	Kiou	Muani	Muani	Nguuni	S1°57'46.9"	E37°24'20.2"	2,598	●	Dry	N/A	
22	137	Makueni	Nzau	Nguu	Nguu	Thungui	Muangeni	S02°04'37.7"	E37°36'09.1"	1,681				✓
23	140	Makueni	Nzau	Nguu	Wdwa	Wolwa	Mbukani	S02°09'21.4"	E37°38'15.3"	236				
24	142	Makueni	Kibwezi	Mito Adei	Nthunguni	Nthunguni	Utu	S02°36'43.5"	E37°58'12.7"	328	-	●	A	
25	145	Makueni	Kibwezi	Mito Adei	Ngnata	Mukange	Katulie S/Help Group	S02°28'26.6"	E38°09'24.3"	289				
26	146A	Makueni	Kibwezi	Mito Andei	Kambu	Kitengei	Kietengei/Nguuswini	S2°32'50"	E38°09'01"	357	●	●	N/A	
27	148A	Machakos	Masinga	Masinga	Kangonde	Kangonde	Kangonde-Kyanani	S1°41'7.6"	E37°38'56.1"	1,174	●	Dry	N/A	
28	151	Machakos	Masinga	Masinga	Kivaa	Kivaa	Kamunyu Primary School	S00°50'36.4"	E037°44'33.5"	1,506				✓
29	152	Machakos	Masinga	Masinga	Kivaa	Jani	City Cotton Village	S00°50'32.9"	E037°45'36.8"	581				
30	156	Machakos	Yatta	Yatta	Kithimani	Kithimani	Nguumo	S1°10'22.6"	E37°25'32.9"	2,907				✓
31	158	Machakos	Yatta	Yatta	Mavoloni	Kisiki	Mavoloni-Kisiki	S1°44'6.8"	E37°26'52.0"	2,837				✓
32	162	Machakos	Yatta	Katangi	Kyua	Kyua	Kikeneani	S01°25'58.2"	E37°45'18.2"	3,012	●	●	A	
33	163	Machakos	Yatta	Katangi	Kyua	Syo Kisinga	Matanga	S01°26'42.2"	E37°42'04.1"	1,471	●	●	A	
34	164	Machakos	Yatta	Katangi	Kyua	Kyua	Itithi Primary School	S01°28'08.5"	E37°43'59.1"	2,949				
35	165A	Machakos	Yatta	Yatta	Ndalan	Ndalan	Ndalan (Sec. School)	S1°5'56.1"	E37°29'10.9"	2,522	●	Dry	N/A	
36	166	Machakos	Kathiani	Kathiani	Mitaboni	Mumbuni	Mwani	S01°20'58"	E37°16'18"	2,592				
37	167	Machakos	Kathiani	Kathiani	Mitaboni	Kinyau	Mukukuni	S01°20'11.8"	E37°16'30.8"	3,362	●	●	A	
38	172	Machakos	Mwaa	Mwaa	Masi	Embut	Mbele	S01°23'29.6"	E37°31'33.2"	2,766				✓
39	173	Machakos	Mwaa	Mwaa	Masi	Mbaani	Kathama	S01°12'10.6"	E37°22'38.8"	1,663				✓
40	175	Machakos	Mwaa	Mwaa	Mango	Wetaa	Mango Sec School	S01°23'38.9"	E37°25'26.5"	1,996				✓
41	177	Machakos	Mwaa	Mwaa	Mwaa	Myanyani	Kwendani S/H/Group	S01°13'52.2"	E37°23'04.0"	1,576	●	●	A	
42	178	Machakos	Mwaa	Mwaa	Kyawango	Kyawango	Kyawango	S1°18'58.7"	E37°29'10.1"	1,962				✓
43	180	Machakos	Kangundo	Kakuyuni	Kakuyuni	Kyevalaki	Kyamanyani(Meka)	S01°24'23.9"	E37°20'40.9"	2,206				✓
44	183	Machakos	Yathui	Mwaa	Miu	Makuhimo	Miu Sec School	S01°31'29.0"	E37°34'51.5"	1,663	-	●	A	
45	184	Machakos	Mwaa	Yathui	Wamunyu	Kambiti	Munyuni	S01°30'25.9"	E37°35'12.4"	1,786				
46	185A	Machakos	Mwaa	Yathui	Miu	Kikulumi	Kikulumi	S01°31'37"	E37°35'12"	3,748	●	Dry	N/A	
47	186	Machakos	Mwaa	Yathui	Yathui	Kyamataba	Lema Girk Sec School	S01°27'23.7"	E37°34'36.5"	1,436				✓
48	187	Machakos	Mwaa	Yathui	Wamunyu	Kilembwa	Kilembwa	S01°20'31.9"	E37°32'03.0"	1,611				✓
49	188	Machakos	Masinga	Ndithine	Muthesya	Kikule	Muambani	S00°58'00.4"	E037°25'12.4"	1,135				✓
50	189	Machakos	Masinga	Ndithine	Ndithini	Ndithini	Ndithini Sec School	S00°56'44.3"	E37°19'54.9"	2,364				✓
51	190	Machakos	Masinga	Ndithine	Muthesya	Muthesya	Munyiiki	S00°58'33.7"	E37°22'49.6"	1,576				✓
52	191A	Machakos	Masinga	Ndithini	Mananja	Mananja	Mananja-Ndeba	S00°51'02.6"	E37°17'17.3"	2,871	●	Dry	N/A	
53	195	Machakos	Masinga	Ndithine	Mananja	Mananja	Thayu wa Ndeba	S00°51'30.5"	E37°16'38.2"	1,716				✓
54	196A	Machakos	Masinga	Ndithini	Ndithini	Mibani	Milaani-Ngweye	S0°52'44.7"	E37°23'05.3"	1,156	●	Dry	N/A	
55	197	Machakos	Masinga	Ndithini	Ndithini	Mibani	Militani	S0°52'47.7"	E37°24'35.8"	2,819				✓
56	198	Machakos	Machakos	Kalama	Kombo	Muumandu	Kavete	S1°40'45"	E37°16'42"	2,119				
57	199	Machakos	Machakos	Kalama	Koka	Iyuni	Iyuni	S01°41'13.3"	E37°19'44.5"	2,101				
58	200	Machakos	Machakos	Central	Kalama	Nzun	Kyamutheke	S01°32'08.5"	E37°10'12.6"	2,346	-	●	A	

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW STUDY ON THE
PROJECT FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY
IN THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

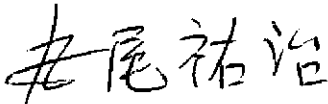
The Government of Japan decided to conduct an Implementation Review Study on the Project for Rural Water Supply in the Republic of Kenya (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA").

JICA sent to Kenya the Implementation Review Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which is headed by Dr. Yuji MARUO, Senior Advisor, JICA, and is scheduled to stay in the country from October 27, 2009 to February 14, 2010.

The Team has held series of discussions with concerned officials of the Governments of Kenya and conducted a field survey in the study area.

In the course of discussions and field survey, both sides confirmed the main items described on the attached sheets. The Team will proceed to further works and prepare the Implementation Review Study Report.

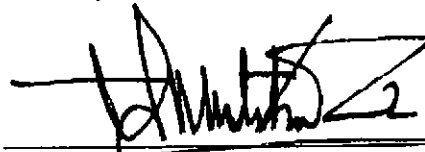
Nairobi, November 4, 2009



Dr. Yuji MARUO
Leader,
Implementation Review Study Team,
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



Eng. David Stower, CBS, OGW
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Water and Irrigation



Eng. Joseph Mutuku Nzesya
Chief Executive Officer,
Tanathi Water Services Board

ATTACHMENT

1. Objective of the Project

The objective of the Project is to improve the health and living conditions of the people of Kenya by providing potable water through the construction of water supply facilities.

2. Responsible and Implementing Agencies

- (1) The Responsible Agency is the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI).
- (2) The Implementing Agency of the Project is Tanathi Water Services Board (WSB)

3. Study Sites

The Kenyan side explained that the original target sites of the Study were thirty one (31) submersible pump schemes, Seven (7) windmill pump schemes, Eighteen (18) hand pump schemes and installation of submersible pump for Two (2) existing boreholes in Larger Machakos and Larger Makueni Districts¹ which is shown in Annex-1.

The Kenyan side and the Team (hereinafter referred to as "both sides") confirmed that, the Project Sites to be implemented would be examined in accordance with the further studies and analysis in Japan. The final components of the Project would be confirmed by both sides later when JICA send the Draft Report Explanation Team to Kenya and the finalized component of the Project would be submitted to the Government of Japan for approval.

The Team requested the Kenyan side to revise the list of original alternative sites which is shown in Annex-2 and submit the revised list to JICA Kenya Office by the end of November, 2009.

4. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

The Kenyan side understood that the Japan's Grant Aid Scheme and the necessary measures to be taken by the Kenyan side as explained by the Team and described in Annex-3.

5. Schedule of the Study

- (1) The consultant members of the Team will proceed to do further studies in Kenya until February 14, 2010.
- (2) JICA will prepare the draft Implementation Review Study Report in English and dispatch a mission in order to explain its contents to the Kenyan side around May 2010.
- (3) In case that the contents of the report are accepted in principle by the Kenyan side, JICA will finalize the report and send it to the Kenyan side around July 2010.

6. Other Relevant Issues

(1) Inception Report

The contents of Inception Report, which the Team explained to the Kenyan side, was understood and accepted in principle by the Kenyan side.

(2) Handling of drilled boreholes

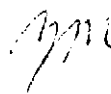
- 1) Test Drilling during the Study

¹ Former "Makueni District" and "Machakos District" have since been subdivided into many districts after 2007. In this M/D, those districts have been referred to as "Larger Makueni District" and "Larger Machakos District" for convenience.



1

2/11



Eighteen (18) test drilling will be carried out during the Study at the candidate sites for windmill and submersible pumps.

Both side agreed that all the seven (7) candidate sites for windmill would be prioritized for the test drilling, and remaining eleven (11) test drilling sites would be selected according to following criteria;

- a) Larger target population
- b) Severe hydrogeological condition

A balance will be maintained as much as possible for the testing sites between Larger Machakos and Larger Makeni districts.

Successful boreholes will go for designing and cost estimation and they will be capped and maintained well by the Kenyan side until the implementation stage.

Failed boreholes will be handled as follows;

- a) if the yield is less than 330ℓ/hour, it will be backfilled and abandoned.
- b) if the yield is more than 330ℓ/hour and less than 600 ℓ/hour, the borehole will be earmarked for hand pump installation and will be completed in the implementation stage. The borehole will be capped and handed over to the Kenyan side in the Study stage.
- c) if the yields is more than 600 ℓ/hour and less than 1,000 ℓ/hour, it will be examined whether it is suitable for solar pump system or not (the study policy of solar pump system is described hereunder) . If the borehole is not suitable for solar pump, the borehole will be earmarked for hand pump installation and will be completed in the implementation stage.

If test drilling failed at the windmill site, no further drilling for windmill would be carried out in the implementation stage then a) and b) above would be applied since the period required to do research on wind strength is longer than the Study period.

2) Principle of handling drilled borehole in the implementation stage.

The Team explained that the policy for handling drilled boreholes in the implementation stage as follows;

- A maximum of two drillings will be carried out at both submersible pump and hand pump sites in the implementation stage.
- If the first drilling cannot satisfy the criteria described in the Inception Report, the second drilling will be carried out. However, no further drilling will be conducted when the second borehole also fails to satisfy the criteria.
- Those failed boreholes will be designed for hand pump well if the yields are more than 330ℓ/hour.
- No alternative site for submersible pump will be considered. However, as for the hand pump candidate sites, alternative site from the same district will be taken from the revised list of the alternative sites.
- If the yield of the two boreholes for submersible scheme is less than 330 ℓ/hour, an alternative site will be drilled and installed with hand pump.

(3) Modification of existing design of the Project

The Team explained that existing design might be modified in accordance with current conditions of target villages.

The Team also explained that among eighteen (18) test drilling sites, if any sites were recognized to



be suitable for installing solar pumps, the design would be converted to solar pumps. However, no solar pumps are assumed in the remaining candidate sites during the implementation stage. The Kenyan side requested to install as many solar pumps as hydrogeological, social and budgetary conditions allows to do so.

In response to the request, the Team replied that the decision whether to install more solar pumps or not would be made after analyzing the result of the test drilling.

(4) Target year of the Project

The Team explained that the target year of population projection would be 2011.

The Kenyan side understood it.

(5) Modality of Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

The Team recognized that under the conditions of Water Sector Reform which started in 2002, O&M of water supply schemes would be supposedly carried out by Water Services Providers (WSPs) which is entrusted by Water Services Board. However, since no WSP is established in the target area, Water Users Associations (WUAs) organized by village people are actually taking responsibilities for O&M of rural water supply schemes.

Considering that situation, the Team explained that technical assistance (so called "Soft Component") of the Project for O&M would be designed for WUAs.

The Kenyan side agreed with it.

(6) Arrangements of the Kenyan side

As a response to the request by the Team, the Kenyan side agreed to provide necessary number of counterpart personnel for the study if and when required and also provide all the data and information relevant to the Project for the smooth implementation of the study.

(7) Avoidance of duplication with other projects.

The Team requested the Kenyan side that any of the candidate sites would not be overlapped with any other project supported by other donor agencies, NGOs and Kenyan official organization(s).

The Kenyan side explained that the Study results would determine the most appropriate areas of intervention to avoid unnecessary overlap.

(8) Careful Handling of the Study Reports

The Team explained that certain information in both the draft and the final reports of the Study should be dealt with confidentially until the tender would be closed when the project would proceed to actual implementation stage, since disclosure of the information would affect fairness of tender procedure.

The Kenyan side understood the sensitivity in dealing with the study reports and agreed on careful handling of the reports for achieving fair tendering.

END

Annex-1: Original Target Sites of the Study

Annex-2: Original Alternative Sites of the Project

Annex-3: Japan's Grant Aid Scheme / Major Undertakings to be taken by Each Government



Target Sites of the Study

List of Target communities								
This list does not include planned B/H to be drilled or presence of water supply plan by other parties. "Beneficiary" is derived from Basic design in 2004.								
No.	S/N	Village/Community Name	Larger District	Old division	Beneficiary	Pump type	Status (by TANATHI WSB as of Oct. 2009)	Note
1	96	Muambani	Makueni	Wote	2,100	S/P	Not Drilled	Kiosk 50m away from scheduled B/H point
2	98	Kithundi	Makueni	Kaifi	1,000	S/P	Not Drilled	Drilled B/H by NWC&PC, 1.1km away from scheduled B/H point
3	100	Kyaume	Makueni	Wote	300	H/P	Not Drilled	
4	102	Kithundi	Makueni	Kaifi	1,000	W/P	Not Drilled	
5	107	Kyang' ondu Primary	Makueni	Kisau	300	H/P	Not Drilled	
6	108	Kisau Health Centre	Makueni	Kisau	660	H/P	Not Drilled	
7	110	Kanzili	Makueni	Matibuku	800	S/P	Not Drilled	
8	111	K255 Secondary School	Makueni	Matibuku	700	W/P	Not Drilled	Kilili Sec. school is provided with stream water and Water tank for the community was constructed.
9	112	Mulenyu	Makueni	Matibuku	1,300	S/P	Not Drilled	
10	113	Mboani	Makueni	Matibuku	600	H/P	Not Drilled	
11	114	Wemyatu	Makueni	Matibuku	4,500	S/P	Not Drilled	
12	118	Kiumoni Market	Makueni	Mbitini	360	H/P	Not Drilled	
13	121	Ititu Sec School	Makueni	Kalawa	1,360	S/P	Not Drilled	Marked point by other party around 5m away from scheduled B/H point
14	123	Ngunini	Makueni	Kalawa	500	H/P	Not Drilled	
15	124	Kyamutuku	Makueni	Kalawa	1,260	S/P	Not Drilled	
16	127	Kwekolya	Makueni	Kibome	1,500	S/P	Not Drilled	
17	128	Enzae	Makueni	Kibungu	850	S/P	Not Drilled	
18	130	Kwale Health Centre	Makueni	Kasikeu	800	W/P	Not Drilled	
19	131	Kiou Village	Makueni	Kasikeu	600	S/P	Not Drilled	
20	133	Mangola	Makueni	Kasikeu	2,100	S/P	Not Drilled	
21	134	Nguuni	Makueni	Kasikeu	1,800	S/P	Not Drilled	
22	137	Muangeri	Makueni	Nguu	300	H/P	Not Drilled	
23	140	Mbukani	Makueni	Nguu	270	H/P	Not Drilled	
24	142	Utu	Makueni	Mitio Adec	275	H/P	Not Drilled	
25	145	Kawile S/Help Group	Makueni	Mitio Adec	280	H/P	Not Drilled	
26	146	Kitengei	Makueni	Mitio Adec	1,400	S/P	Not Drilled	
27	148	Kangonde Primary School	Machakos	Masinga	1,000	W/P	Not Drilled	
28	151	Kamunyua Primary School	Machakos	Masinga	1,500	S/P	Not Drilled	
29	152	City Cotton Village	Machakos	Masinga	800	S/P	Not Drilled	
30	156	Nguumo Primary School	Machakos	Yatta	700	S/P	Not Drilled	
31	158	Mavoleni Sec School	Machakos	Yatta	2,000	S/P	Not Drilled	
32	162	Kikeneani	Machakos	Katangi	1,800	S/P	Not Drilled	
33	163	Matunga	Machakos	Katangi	872	S/P	Not Drilled	
34	164	Utithini Primary School	Machakos	Katangi	800	H/P	Not Drilled	
35	165	Ndoleni	Machakos	Yaata	2,400	S/P	Not Drilled	
36	166	Kwale Public	Machakos	Kathiani	600	W/P	Not Drilled	
37	167	Mukukuni Wp	Machakos	Kathiani	1,200	S/P	Not Drilled	
38	172	Mbele wp	Machakos	Mwala	1,380	S/P	Not Drilled	
39	173	Jembani S/H/Group	Machakos	Mwala	1,800	H/P	Not Drilled	
40	175	Mango Sec School	Machakos	Mwala	595	H/P	Not Drilled	
41	177	Kwendana S/H/Group	Machakos	Mwala	1,000	S/P	Not Drilled	
42	178	Kyawango S/H/Group	Machakos	Mwala	1,800	S/P	Not Drilled	
43	180	Meka S/H/Group	Machakos	Kangundo	4,100	S/P	Not Drilled	
44	183	Miu Sec School	Machakos	Yathui	1,500	S/P	Drilled	Drilled but no facility as of Mar. 2008
45	184	Munyuni	Machakos	Yathui	600	H/P	Not Drilled	
46	185	Makuluni	Machakos	Yathui	800	W/P	Not Drilled	
47	186	Lema Girls Sec School	Machakos	Yathui	304	H/P	Not Drilled	
48	187	Kilembwa	Machakos	Yathui	700	S/P	Not Drilled	
49	188	Kyususioti	Machakos	Ndithu	800	S/P	Not Drilled	
50	189	Ndithini Sec School	Machakos	Ndithini	1,500	S/P	Not Drilled	
51	190	Munyiki	Machakos	Ndithini	2,500	S/P	Not Drilled	
52	191	Manja Sec School	Machakos	Ndithini	1,260	S/P	Not Drilled	
53	195	Thayu wa Ndela	Machakos	Ndithini	600	H/P	Not Drilled	
54	196	Mileani	Machakos	Ndithini	700	W/P	Not Drilled	
55	197	Mananja Centre	Machakos	Ndithini	1,200	S/P	Not Drilled	
56	198	Kya Walia Dispensary	Machakos	Kalama	2,000	H/P	Not Drilled	
57	199	Iyuni	Machakos	Kalama	1,000	H/P	Not Drilled	
58	200	Kyamutheke	Machakos	Kalama	2,250	S/P	Drilled	Drilled but no facility as of Mar. 2008

Alternative Sites of the Project

Series No	Data Sheet No	Alternative site for	Administration					Population	Pump Type
			District	Division	Location	Sub Location	Village Name		
1	Macha-1	Makukuni wp (No 167)	Machakos	Kathuu	Mtabori	Koyu	Syuhungu	2,250	Motor/Wind Pump
2	Macha-2	Makuhari (No 185)	Machakos	Yuthu	Yuthu	Kwakoli	Kwakavib	1,250	Motor/Wind Pump
3	Macha-3	Kilembwa (No 117)	Machakos	Yuthu	Wamuyu	Kyawango	Mwasu	2,250	Motor/Wind Pump
4	Macha-4	Iyuru (No 199)	Machakos	Kaluu	Kola	Iyuru	Mauva	1,800	Motor/Wind Pump
5	Macha-5	Kyusa Dispensary (No.198)	Machakos	Kahua	Muamandu	Kyusala	Kyusala	300	Hand Pump
6	Macha-6	Kakongo Village (No 159)	Machakos	Masaga	Elakakala	Nakiri	Nakiri	1,730	Motor/Wind Pump
7	Macha-7	Elakakala (No 150)	Machakos	Masaga	Elakakala	Nakiri	Wendano	1,800	Motor/Wind Pump
8	Macha-8	Utahi Primary School (No 164)	Machakos	Katangi	Kyua	Kyua	Itahiri	800	Hand Pump
9	Macha-9	Kyumucheke (No 200)	Machakos	Kaluu	Kuhakaka	Kanga	Kyumucheke	2,400	Motor/Wind Pump
10	Macha-10	Kwandira (No 153)	Machakos	Yata	Mauu	Kandaa	Kwandira	2,400	Motor/Wind Pump
11	Macha-11	Ndairu (No 163)	Machakos	Yata	Ndairu	Ndairu	Ndairu Centre	2,500	Motor/Wind Pump
12	Macha-12	Ikombe (No 169)	Machakos	Yata	Ikombe	Ikombe	Ikombe	1,500	Motor/Wind Pump
13	Macha-13	Utahi Primary School (No 164)	Machakos	Mwabi	Mwabi	Kwandira	Kwandira	4,000	Motor/Wind Pump
14	Macha-14	Masi Girls School (No.176)	Machakos	Mwabi	Masi	Mbasiri	Kwasa	2,400	Motor/Wind Pump
15	Macha-15	Lema Girls Secondary School (No 186)	Machakos	Mwabi	Wamuyu	Mbakisi	Mbakisi	900	Hand Pump
16	Macha-16	Kyawango SHG (No.178)	Machakos	Mwabi	Kyawango	Kanga	Kanga	2,000	Motor/Wind Pump
17	Macha-17	Newly added on 3rd Nov. 2009 by TANATHI WSB	Machakos				Kyangala market	3,200	
18	Maku-1	Uru (No 125)	Makueni	Kahua	Kathambi	Kathambi	Kisio	3,500	Motor/Wind Pump
19	Maku-2	Kiki Sec School (No 111)	Makueni	Maitiko	Nzau	Maitiko	Kukui	3,000	Motor/Wind Pump
20	Maku-3	Sikai (No 109)	Makueni	Kuu	Kieta	Kakawa	Ndairu	1,600	Motor/Wind Pump
21	Maku-4	Kambere (No 103)	Makueni	Kuharuu	Kandara	Kandara	Ycemondo	1,800	Motor/Wind Pump
22	Maku-5	Kasiku Market (No 129)	Makueni	Kasiku	Kasiku	Ualera	Masari	1,300	Motor/Wind Pump
23	Maku-6	Kiru Village (No 131)	Makueni	Kasiku	Kiru	Kiru	Ikurui	1,500	Motor/Wind Pump
24	Maku-7	Ngaara (No 134)	Makueni	Kasiku	Kiru	Kiru	Mvuu	600	Hand Pump
25	Maku-8	Kwekela (No 127)	Makueni	Kijona	Kimaku	Ngaamba	Ngendu/Lambu	1,500	Motor/Wind Pump
26	Maku-9	Enze (No 128)	Makueni	Kijona	Kimaku	Ngaamba	Kwa Iteb	2,000	Motor/Wind Pump
27	Maku-10	Kahundi (No 94)	Makueni	Woi	Woi	Kamba-Mawe	Kamba-Mawe	4,800	Motor/Wind Pump
28	Maku-11	Uru Wa Woi (No 99)	Makueni	Woi	Woi	Mumbuu	Kathuu	3,500	Motor/Wind Pump
29	Maku-12	Nthungu Pn School (No 101)	Makueni	Woi	Woi	Uno	Nthungu Village	1,800	Motor/Wind Pump
30	Maku-13	Yindundu (No 141)	Makueni	Miso Anderi	Nzambuu	Muthungu	Mangukai	1,800	Motor/Wind Pump
31	Maku-14	Nthungu SHG (No.144)	Makueni	Miso Anderi	Nzambuu	Muthungu	Kwa Matundu	2,400	Motor/Wind Pump
32	Maku-15	Kisengi (No 146)	Makueni	Miso Anderi	Kambu	Kaengi	Kikumbe	1,400	Motor/Wind Pump
33	Maku-16	Kakumu (No 138)	Makueni	Nga	Mwera	Kabi	Yakumbuu	2,500	Motor/Wind Pump
34	Maku-17	Newly added on 3rd Nov. 2009 by TANATHI WSB	Makueni				Kaungu Pn School	2,430	
35	Maku-18	Newly added on 3rd Nov. 2009 by TANATHI WSB	Makueni				Kuu market	2,740	

JAPAN'S GRANT AID

The Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the GOJ") is implementing the organizational reforms to improve the quality of ODA operations, and as part of this realignment, JICA was reborn on October 1, 2008. After the reborn of JICA, following the GOJ, Grant Aid for General Project is extended by JICA.

Grant Aid is non-reimbursable fund to a recipient country to procure the facilities, equipment and services (engineering services and transportation of the products, etc.) for economic and social development of the country under principles in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan. The Grant Aid is not supplied through the donation of materials as such.

1. Grant Aid Procedures

Japanese Grant Aid is conducted as follows-

- Preparatory Survey (hereinafter referred to as "the Survey")
 - the Survey conducted by JICA
- Appraisal & Approval
 - Appraisal by The GOJ and JICA, and Approval by the Japanese Cabinet
- Determination of Implementation
 - The Notes exchanged between the GOJ and a recipient country
- Grant Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the G/A")
 - Agreement concluded between JICA and a recipient country
- Implementation - Implementation of the Project on the basis of the G/A

2. Preparatory Survey

(1) Contents of the Survey

The aim of the Survey is to provide a basic document necessary for the appraisal of the Project by JICA and the GOJ. The contents of the Survey are as follows:

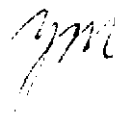
- Confirmation of the background, objectives, and benefits of the Project and also institutional capacity of agencies concerned of the recipient country necessary for the implementation of the Project.
- Evaluation of the appropriateness of the Project to be implemented under the Grant Aid Scheme from a technical, financial, social and economic point of view.
- Confirmation of items agreed on by both parties concerning the basic concept of the Project.
- Preparation of a basic design of the Project.
- Estimation of costs of the Project.

The contents of the original request by the recipient country are not necessarily approved in their initial form as the contents of the Grant Aid project. The Basic Design of the Project is confirmed considering the guidelines of the Japan's Grant Aid scheme.

JICA requests the Government of the recipient country to take whatever measures are necessary to ensure its self-reliance in the implementation of the Project. Such measures must be guaranteed even though they may fall outside of the jurisdiction of the organization in the recipient country actually implementing the Project. Therefore, the implementation of the Project is confirmed by all relevant organizations of the recipient country through the Minutes of Discussions.

(2) Selection of Consultants

For smooth implementation of the Survey, JICA uses (a) registered consulting firm(s). JICA



selects (a) firm(s) based on proposals submitted by interested firms.

(3) Result of the Survey

The Report on the Survey is reviewed by JICA, and after the appropriateness of the Project is confirmed, JICA recommends the GOJ to appraise the implementation of the Project.

3. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

(1) The E/N and the G/A

After the Project is approved by the Cabinet of Japan, the E/N will be signed between the GOJ and the Government of the recipient country to make a plea for assistance, which is followed by the conclusion of the G/A between JICA and the Government of the recipient country to define the necessary articles to implement the Project, such as payment conditions, responsibilities of the Government of the recipient country, and procurement conditions.

(2) Selection of Consultants

The consultant firm(s) used for the Survey will be recommended by JICA to the recipient country to also work on the Project's implementation after the E/N and the G/A, in order to maintain technical consistency.

(3) Eligible source country

Under the Japanese Grant Aid, in principle, Japanese products and services including transport or those of the recipient country are to be purchased. When JICA and the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority deem it necessary, the Grant Aid may be used for the purchase of the products or services of a third country. However, the prime contractors, namely, constructing and procurement firms, and the prime consulting firm are limited to "Japanese nationals". (The term "Japanese nationals" means persons of Japanese nationality or Japanese corporations controlled by persons of Japanese nationality.)

(4) Necessity of "Verification"

The Government of recipient country or its designated authority will conclude contracts denominated in Japanese yen with Japanese nationals. Those contracts shall be verified by JICA. This "Verification" is deemed necessary to secure accountability to Japanese taxpayers.

(5) Major undertakings to be taken by the Government of the Recipient Country

In the implementation of the Grant Aid Project, the recipient country is required to undertake such necessary measures as Annex.

(6) "Proper Use"

The Government of recipient country is required to maintain and use the facilities constructed and the equipment purchased under the Grant Aid properly and effectively and to assign staff necessary for this operation and maintenance as well as to bear all the expenses other than those covered by the Grant Aid.

(7) "Export and Re-export"

The products purchased under the Grant Aid should not be exported or re-exported from the recipient country.

(8) Banking Arrangements (B/A)

a) The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority should open an account in the name of the Government of the recipient country in a bank in Japan (hereinafter referred to

as "the Bank"). JICA will execute the Grant Aid by making payments in Japanese yen to cover the obligations incurred by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority under the Verified Contracts.

- b) The payments will be made when payment requests are presented by the Bank to JICA under an Authorization to Pay (A/P) issued by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority.

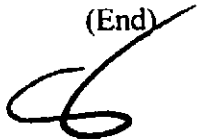
(9) Authorization to Pay (A/P)

The Government of the recipient country should bear an advising commission of an Authorization to Pay and payment commissions to the Bank.

(10) Social and Environmental Considerations

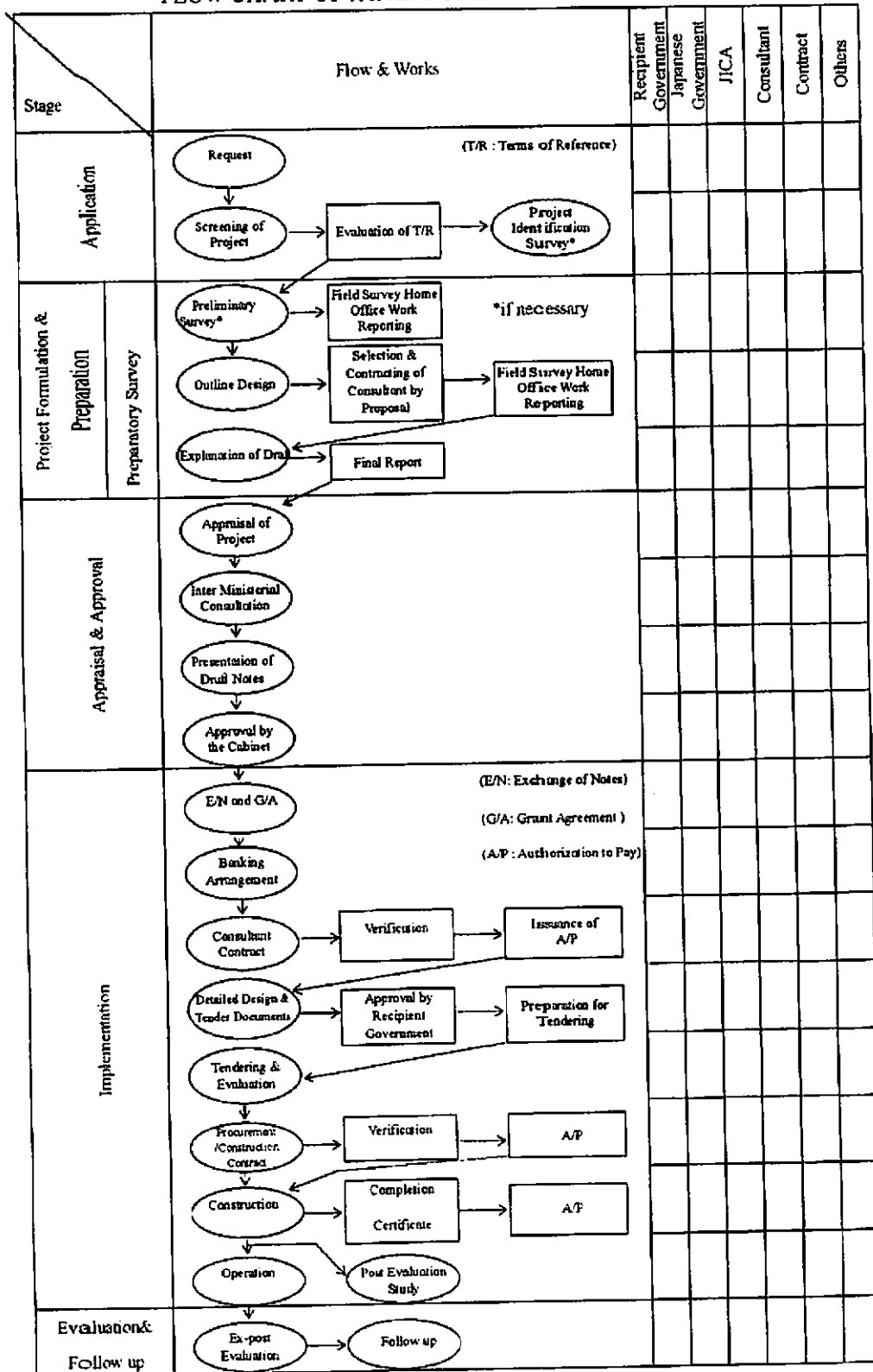
A recipient country must ensure the social and environmental considerations for the Project and must follow the environmental regulation of the recipient country and JICA socio-environmental guideline.

(End)



Attachment 1 FLOW CHART OF JAPAN'S GRANT AID PROCEDURES

FLOW CHART OF JAPAN'S GRANT AID PROCEDURES



Attachement-2

Major Undertakings to be taken by Each Government

No.	Items	To be covered by Grant Aid	To be covered by Recipient Side
1	To secure land		•
2	To clear, level and reclaim the site when needed		•
3	To construct gates and fences in and around the site		•
4	To construct the parking lot	•	
5	To construct roads		
	1) Within the site	•	
	2) Outside the site		•
6	To construct the building	•	
7	To provide facilities for the distribution of electricity, water supply, drainage and other incidental facilities		
	1) Electricity		
	a. The distributing line to the site		•
	b. The drop wiring and internal wiring within the site	•	
	c. The main circuit breaker and transformer	•	
	2) Water Supply		
	a. The city water distribution main to the site		•
	b. The supply system within the site (receiving and elevated tanks)	•	
	3) Drainage		
	a. The city drainage main (for storm sewer and others to the site)		•
	b. The drainage system (for toilet sewer, ordinary waste, storm drainage and others) within the site	•	
	4) Gas Supply		
	a. The city gas main to the site		•
	b. The gas supply system within the site	•	
	5) Telephone System		
	a. The telephone trunk line to the main distribution frame/panel (MDF) of the building		•
	b. The MDF and the extension after the frame/panel	•	
	6) Furniture and Equipment		
	a. General furniture		•
	b. Project equipment	•	
8	To bear the following commissions to the Japanese foreign exchange bank for the banking services based upon the B/A		
	1) Advising commission of A/P		•
	2) Payment commission		•
9	To ensure unloading and customs clearance at port of disembarkation in recipient country		
	1) Marine (Air) transportation of the products from Japan to the recipient	•	
	2) Tax exemption and custom clearance of the products at the port of disembarkation		•
	3) Internal transportation from the port of disembarkation to the product site	(•)	(•)
10	To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and the services under the verified contract such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the recipient country and stay therein for the performance of their work.		•
11	To exempt Japanese nationals from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the recipient country with respect to the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts.		•
12	To maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and equipment provided under the Grant.		•
13	To bear all the expenses, other than those to be borne by the Grant, necessary for construction of the facilities as well as for the transportation and installation of the equipment.		•

Note

B/A : Banking Arrangement

A/P : Authorization to Pay

() : To be discussed between the Study Team and Government of Kenya

7

11/11

Appendix-5
Soft Component (Technical Assistance) Plan

Soft Component (Technical Assistance) Plan

(1) Background of Soft Component

1) Project Component

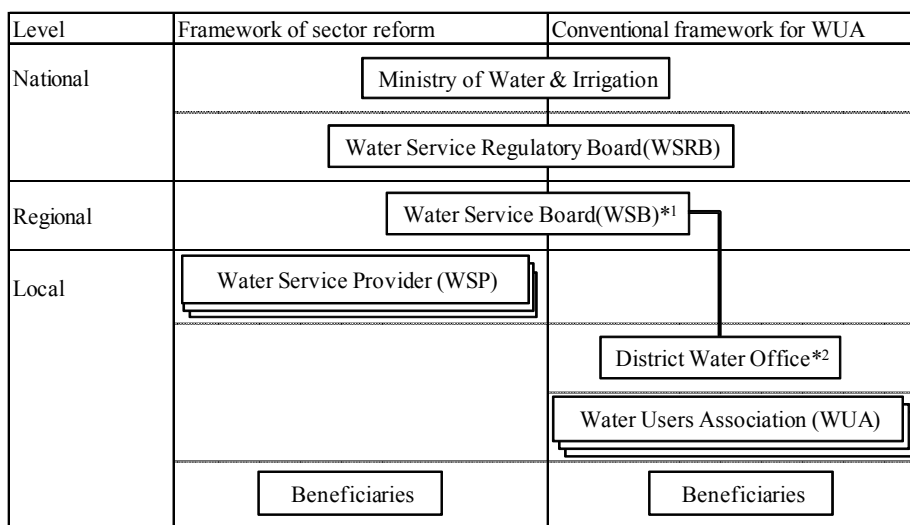
The Project aims to construct 58 sites of water supply facilities with boreholes in order to supply safe and stable water to the target area and to implement assistance for the establishment of WUAs in order to manage and maintain the facilities. Water supply facilities consist of 29 sites for hand pump, one site for windmill pump and 28 sites for submersible pump.

2) Background

For the improvement of inefficiencies of water/hygiene sector, it was proposed to initiate sector reforms by establishing an organization for decision-making on water resources development/management and water supply service, which are separate from the functions of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation under the National Water Policy in 1999. Afterward, the framework of the said sector reforms was constituted in Water Act 2002.

Water service boards (WSBs), which were established under Water Act 2002, are promoting contracts for water supply projects in accordance with new framework on water sector reform. Thus, they are arranging contracts with water service providers (WSPs) instead of the conventional framework where district water offices have been directing and assisting WUAs. The Project area is covered by TAWSB and consists of 11 WSPs in the area.

The main duties of WSBs under the new framework are: 1) to prepare a development plan on water supply and sewerage services and set up performance target, 2) to examine application of potential WSPs, and 3) to enforce regulation and tariffs on water services. WSPs shall obtain a business license from WSBs on service provision, through the preparation of a business plan. In the rural water supply service, NGOs, community-based organizations, and private sector organizations could become WSPs. The following Figure 1 shows the described framework:



*1: 8 WSBs in Kenya

*2: affiliated to WSB

Figure 1 New Framework on Sector reform and Conventional Framework for WUAs

The water supply facilities to be constructed by the Project will be basically transferred to

the WSB including ownership in the same manner as with other water supply facilities owned by the Government of Kenya. Then, WSP, which concluded contract with the WSB, will operate and maintain these water supply facilities and services.

However, it is difficult, in terms of low profitability and public welfare, for private enterprises as WSPs to manage isolated water supply facilities in rural areas. Such facilities, therefore, have mostly been taken out of the above new framework. WUAs have been still operating them while district water office of WSB provides them with necessary assistance. District water office with its special budget distributes, repairs, purchases and installs pumps, generators etc., for the water supply facilities which are operated by WUAs. District water office is also conducting countermeasures against drought, supplying free fuel to WUAs and contributing to reduction of water fees.

TAWSB has a policy that WSPs operate all water supply facilities through the transition from WUAs to WSPs or WUAs' affiliation with WSPs. However, the implementation method remains undecided. This situation has not been changed since the completion of construction of Phase 1/2 in March 2008. Therefore, in the soft component of the construction work for Phase 1/2, it was proposed that O&M bodies of water supply facilities shall be clarified.

As for rural water supply facilities, they may be difficult to be operated and maintained by a private sector, taking into account their low profitability and public undertaking of water supply services. Therefore, cooperation among WSB, WSP licensed by WSB and WUA will be necessary to realize sustainable O&M of the facilities.

As a result of the social survey in the Study, 100% of the villagers in the target community exhibit willingness to pay for water and participate in O&M activities through WUA. It appears that their intention to participate in the activity is high. However, it was observed that some community members lack willingness to pay for water, an understanding of users-pay-principle, and willingness to participate in O&M. Most of the target communities have no supply facilities, and therefore, have little experience on operation and maintenance of water supply facilities in a systematic or organized manner. In addition, water supply facilities to be constructed under the Project include hand pump, windmill pump, submersible pump with generator, commercial power and solar panel, and with or without pipeline. Thus, required knowledge, capacity and techniques are different.

It is therefore recognized that intervention to increase participation in and capacity of independent O&M, through implementation of this soft component, is indispensable to enhance sustainability of the Project.

It is further noted that lack of awareness among target communities on water quality of existing water sources was revealed in the socioeconomic survey. It was noted that there was a considerable number of respondents preferring the existing/traditional water sources during the rainy season, even if improved water supply facilities are provided under the Project.

3) Issues for Planning Soft Component

3-1) Local Administration

TAWSB's policy on substituting WSP with WUA is not immediately realized. Meanwhile, district water office of TAWSB has been assisting the present WUAs. Therefore, this soft component targets district water and sanitation team (DWST), which is composed of administration officers concerned at the district level. Hence, technical guidance is undertaken by DWST under the soft component.

3-2) Target Communities

Soft component at community level focuses on capacity building of WUA. However, transition from WUA to WSP shall be noted, and cooperation among aforementioned WSB, WSP and WUA shall be examined in order to facilitate adjustment to the new institutional framework under the sector reform.

3-3) Willingness and Ability of Community to Participate in O&M

For achieving expected output on health and sanitation improvement by the Project, enhancement of community awareness on water quality is necessary. In addition, the number of users for the improved water supply facilities would decrease in the rainy season, which will result in the decrease of fee collection and could affect sustainable operation of the facilities. Therefore, from the viewpoint of sustainability of the Project, implementation of activities to increase awareness of communities on health and sanitation aspects shall be essential.

(2) Target of the Soft Component Program

There are several issues pertaining to inadequate O&M in the Project area, including: 1) a less mature sense of ownership and willingness to participate in O&M based on the users-pay-principle, 2) lack of knowledge and skills for community-based O&M, 3) lack of awareness in health and sanitation, and poorer understanding of the correlation between personal health and use of safe water, and 4) inadequate support to the communities by the local administration for establishment of community-based O&M systems.

In undertaking countermeasures for these problems and issues, the soft component aims to establish the basis for a community-based O&M system.

(3) Expected Output of the Soft Component Program

Outputs expected through the implementation of the program are as follows:

- 1) Improved sense of ownership and participation
- 2) Enhanced capacity and skills of local administration to support communities for establishment of community-based O&M and retention of these skills in the concerned organizations
- 3) Enhanced capacity of the target communities in the O&M of the improved water supply system
- 4) Increased awareness on personal health and sanitation, and understanding of correlation between personal health and use of safe water

(4) Means of Verification to Assess the Achievement Set as Output

The means of verification to assess the achievement set as expected output are outlined below:

Output 1) Sense of ownership and participation are improved.

Participatory community assessment is undertaken in each target community under the Project after drilling work is deemed successful. This will employ participatory methods such as participatory rapid appraisal (PRA) to identify and analyze the problem of communities in health and sanitation aspects, and O&M.

This community assessment results in the preparation of a community action plan (CAP), which determines required actions and input, time framework, and indicators to verify achievements. Degree of improved community awareness can be confirmed through the achievement of CAP based on quarterly reports prepared by DWST.

In addition, the Project plans that the construction of fences surrounding the pump house, storage tank and hand pump, and the drainage trench surrounding the pump house and storage tank should be undertaken by the user communities themselves in order to increase their sense of ownership and participation. Due attention shall also be paid to the progress and achievement of construction works carried out by user communities in order to assess the issue.

Index for confirmation of Output 1 is described as follows:

Index for Confirmation of Output 1

Index for confirmation of output	Activity for output (No. in Table 1)
Minutes of meeting	5-1-1
Workshop report and community action plan (CAP)	5-1-2-1
Agreed CAP	5-1-2-2
Training report	5-1-3
Site guidance report	5-1-4

Output 2) Capacity and skills of local administration to support communities in establishing community-based O&M and to facilitate sanitation education are enhanced and retained by the concerned organization.

DWST, which is composed of the district level staff of water office and other district officers in concerned agencies involved in the water and sanitation sector, is formed to apply multi-sector approach on the implementation of O&M plan for the Project.

On the initial stage of the soft component, a field implementation manual for DWST will be prepared for the establishment of community-based O&M, and implementation of health and sanitation education. Training of trainers (TOT) is provided to DWST for utilizing the field manual. DWST, which is trained as the trainer, will undertake activities to establish community-based O&M systems at the community level, in collaboration with an NGO sub-contracted under the Japanese consultant. On-the-job-training (OJT) is also provided to DWST by NGOs during the implementation of field activities. Degree of acquisition of skills through both TOT and OJT can be confirmed in the workshop reports and quarterly reports prepared by NGO.

Index for confirmation of Output 2 is described as follows:

Index for Confirmation of Output 2

Index for confirmation of output	Activity for output (No. in Table 1)
Revised field manual	5-2-1
Member list of DWST	5-2-2
Workshop report and DWST action plan	5-2-3
Training report	5-2-4
Monitoring and follow-up report	5-2-5

Output 3) Capacity of the target communities in the O&M of the improved water supply system is enhanced.

It is a prerequisite for the construction of improved water supply facilities that a WUA, which is the community-based organization taking the lead role and responsibility in O&M, is formed in each target community and registered with a prepared constitution. In the formation and provision of training to a WUA, participation of women in the decision-making process shall be enhanced, which can be accessed from quarterly reports prepared by NGO/DWST, and minutes of village meetings.

Capacity and skills that WUA shall acquire and enhance can be categorized as follows: 1) leadership skills, 2) organization management skills, 3) financial management skills

including tariff setting, collection, budgeting, accounting, 4) technical skills such as O&M, and trouble shooting of supply facilities, and 5) monitoring and evaluation skills. These skills are monitored and assessed by DWST by applying uniform monitoring sheets. In addition, operation and accounting records by WUA shall be checked for assessment.

In case that WSP is established in the target community, operation and accounting records will be checked based on the framework of cooperation between WSP and WUA.

Index for confirmation of Output 3 is described as follows:

Index for Confirmation of Output 3

Index for confirmation of output	Activity for output (No. in Table 1)
Revised WUA constitution and workshop report	5-3-1, 5-3-5
Training report	5-3-2
Training report	5-3-3
Monitoring report	5-3-4

Output 4) Increase in awareness on individual health and sanitation in relation with the use of safe water

This soft component includes activities to improve community awareness on health and sanitation in relation with the use of safe water, through which communities are expected to change their attitude towards more improved hygiene practices. In the implementation of health and sanitation education, Participatory Health and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST), a tool for participatory health education adopted by many NGO in Kenya, is introduced.

This is an efficient and effective means of enhancing understanding of communities on the correlation between unhygienic practices and waterborne diseases, and improving personal hygiene practices. Community resource persons (CORPs) shall be trained under the program regarding PHAST concept and skills. These CORPs are expected to provide health and sanitation education to their communities. Frequency and contents of health and sanitation education provided by CORPs shall be confirmed for assessment purposes, through quarterly reports prepared by NGOs/DWST.

Moreover, the achievement of the issues shall be evaluated through a post-baseline survey at the completion of the Project. This will measure and compare the results of the baseline survey conducted in the basic design study and focus on the degree of understanding on the causes of waterborne diseases, incidents of water-related diseases, improvement in personal hygiene practices, and degree of satisfaction/dissatisfaction on water quality and quantity.

Index for confirmation of Output 4 is described as follows:

Index for Confirmation of Output 4

Index for confirmation of output	Activity for output (No. in Table 1)
Training report	5-4-1, 5-4-2, 5-4-3

(5) Activities of Soft Component Program

Activities planned for the soft component are based on the concept and methodology applied in NGOs' activities in the Project area, so that consistency with SIDA/DANIDA cooperation can also be maintained. The planned activities are as follows:

5-1) Activities to improve community ownership and participation:

5-1-1 Community consultative meetings

- 5-1-2 Participatory community assessment, preparation of and consensus building on community action plan
- 5-1-3 Activities to facilitate community participation
- 5-1-4 Participation of community in supervising construction of fences surrounding pump house, storage tank and hand pumps and of drainage trench surrounding pump house and storage tank
- 5-2) Activities to enhance capacity and skills of local administration to support communities in the establishment of community-based O&M system:
 - 5-2-1 Development of field implementation manual
 - 5-2-2 Formation of DWST
 - 5-2-3 Provision of TOT for DWST, and development of DWST action plan
 - 5-2-4 Provision of OJT through the implementation of field-level activities
 - 5-2-5 Preparation of monitoring/follow-up checklist
- 5-3) Activities to develop capacity of target communities in the O&M of improved water supply system:
 - 5-3-1 Review and revision of WUA constitution, and conduct of consultation meeting to introduce water supply and sanitation (WSS) management option under the sector reform
 - 5-3-2 Implementation of activities to develop the capacity of communities in O&M, and health and sanitation education
 - 5-3-3 Provision of follow-up training for WUAs to strengthen their capacity in O&M
 - 5-3-4 Monitoring and follow-up
 - 5-3-5 Acquisition of knowledge for smooth transition to WSP
- 5-4) Activities to increase community awareness on personal health and sanitation, and understanding of correlation with safe water use:
 - 5-4-1 Community human resource development for health and sanitation education
 - 5-4-2 Provision of training for CORPs considering PHAST methods
 - 5-4-3 Implementation of health and sanitation education by CORPs
- 5-5) Activities to measure the impact of the Project:
 - 5-5-1 Monitoring and follow-up by DWST
 - 5-5-2 Post-baseline survey

Details of activities are described in the following Table 1, indicating the contents of activities and their output, target of activities, means and period of implementation, human resources for implementation, and output of submission:

Table 1 Contents of Soft Component Activities (1/4)

Activity	Output	Target	Means of Implementation	Period	Implementer 【Responsibility】	Output of Submission
Stage 1: Pre-planning Stage						
5-2-1 Development of field implementation manual 【Contents】	Field implementation manual for trainers, which is utilized in the implementation of field activities, is confirmed and revised. (Draft was prepared during the 1 st stage in the previous grant aid scheme with consideration of sector reform, which will be revised concordant with recent situation)	All Districts*	Consultation, confirmation and needs assessment with implementing agency, preparation and development	10 days/project	Japanese Consultant NGO 【Japanese Side】	Revised Field Manual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Leadership Skills ➢ Organization Management Skills ➢ Financial Management ➢ Technical O&M ➢ PHAST ➢ Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation 						
5-2-2 Formation of DWST	DWST, which composed with staffs of district water office and district staffs from the ministries involved in water and sanitation sector, is formed in each district, and sector-wide approaches can be introduced.	All Districts*	Request to each district by implementing agency	3 day/district	MWI, WSB 【Kenyan Side】	Member list of DWST
5-2-3 Provision of TOT for DWST, and development of DWST action plan 【Contents】	Utilizing field manual, facilitation skills of DWST are improved, and DWST Action Plan for the implementation of the soft component is prepared.	All DWST in each of the 11 districts*	Workshop seminar	2 day/district (5-day training was carried out in Mwingi and Kitui districts during the 1 st stage in the previous grant aid scheme)	Japanese Consultant NGO 【Japanese Side】 DWST 【Kenyan Side】	Workshop Report DWST Action Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Leadership Skills ➢ Organization Management Skills ➢ Financial Management ➢ Technical O&M ➢ PHAST ➢ Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation 						

* Former Machakos and Makueni districts are divided into 11 target districts by administrative reorganization in 2008.

Table 1 Contents of Soft Component Activities (2/4)

Activity	Output	Target	Means of Implementation	Period	Implementer 【Responsibility】	Output of Submission
Stage 2: Participatory Planning						
5-1-1 Community consultative meetings	Communities' understanding on the project purpose, expected outputs, and detailed activities and willingness to collaborate for the project are enhanced. In particular, users-pay-principle is understood. Preconditions, including community undertakings, for the construction of improved water supply system are confirmed.	All target communities	Meetings	0.5 day/community	Japanese Consultant NGO 【Japanese Side】 DWST 【Kenyan Side】	Minutes of Meeting
5-1-2-1 Participatory community assessment, and preparation of community action plan (CAP)	Problems and concerns in O&M of improved water supply system are identified and analyzed, and CAP, which indicates community task and means of implementation, is developed in participatory manner	All target communities	Participatory workshop field	1.0 day/community	NGO 【Japanese Side】 DWST 【Kenyan Side】	Workshop Report Community Action Plan (CAP)
5-1-2-2 Community consultative meeting (consensus building for CAP)	Community consensus on CAP is made.	All target communities	Meeting	0.5 day/community	NGO 【Japanese Side】 DWST 【Kenyan Side】	Agreed CAP
Stage 3: Construction/Implementation						
5-3-1 Review and revision of WUA constitution, and consultation meeting to introduce WSS (water supply and sanitation) management option under the sector reform	Constitution of WUA, which is prepared by community prior to the implementation of the program, is reviewed and revised in the viewpoints of feasibility and efficiency.	All target communities	Participatory workshop field	0.5 day/Community	NGO 【Japanese Side】 DWST 【Kenyan Side】	Revised WUA Constitution Workshop Report
5-3-5 Acquisition of knowledge for smooth transition to WSP	Various WSS management option is introduced to the community, and the community is prepared for the sector reform.	All target communities	Participatory workshop			

Table 1 Contents of Soft Component Activities (3/4)

Activity	Output	Target	Means of Implementation	Period	Implementer 【Responsibility】	Output of Submission
5-1-3 Activities to facilitate community participation 5-2-4 Provision of on-the-job-training (OJT) through the implementation of field-level activities 5-3-2 Implementation of activities to develop capacity of communities in operation and maintenance, and health and sanitation education 5-4-1 Community human resource development for health and sanitation education 5-4-2 Provision of training for community resource persons (CORPs) in Participatory Health and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) methods 5-4-3 Implementation of health and sanitation education by CORPs	Capacity of community in management, O&M of improved water scheme and awareness in health and sanitation are improved. Facilitation skills of DWST are enhanced through OJT.	All target communities, DWST, CORPs	Participatory workshop field	4.0 days/community (Level-1 Site) 6.0 days/community (Level-2 Site)	NGO 【Japanese Side】 DWST 【Kenyan Side】	Training Report
5-3-4 Follow-up activities for capacity building, and health and sanitation education (5-1-3, 5-3-2, 5-4-1, 5-4-2, 5-4-3)	Sense of community ownership, capacity of community in O&M, and awareness in health and sanitation are affirmed.	All target communities	Participatory workshop field	3.0 days/Community	DWST 【Kenyan Side】	Minutes of Meeting
5-1-4 Participation of community in supervising construction of fences surrounding the pump house, storage tank and hand pump, and of drainage trench surrounding the pump house and storage tank	Fences and trenches are constructed and installed by communities, and sense of community ownership is enhanced.	All target communities	Supervision	2.0 days/community (Level-1 Site)	DWST 【Kenyan Side】	Site Guidance Report

Table 1 Contents of Soft Component Activities (4/4)

Activity	Output	Target	Means of Implementation	Period	Implementer 【Responsibility】	Output of Submission
Stage 4: Operation and Maintenance 5-3-3 Follow-up training for WUA (Strengthening community capacity in operation and maintenance)	Through the actual O&M of improved water supply scheme, training needs are identified, and training package to strengthen community capacity is provided.	All target communities	Participatory workshop field	2.0 days/community	DWST 【Kenyan Side】	Training Report
5-2-5 Preparation of monitoring and follow-up check list	Issues for monitoring and follow-up are identified, and monitoring and follow-up checklist, which include indicators and means of verification, is developed.	All 11 districts*	Workshop	2 days/district	Japanese Consultant NGO 【Japanese Side】 DWST 【Kenyan Side】	Monitoring and Follow-up Checklist
5-5-1 Monitoring and follow-up	Monitoring and follow-up activities are conducted by DWST.	All target communities	Field Investigation	2 days / each 3 month / community	DWST 【Kenyan Side】	Monitoring Report
5-5-2 Post-baseline survey	Impact of the Project is assessed	All 11 districts*	Socioeconomic survey with interviews	0.5 month	Japanese Consultant NGO 【Japanese Side】 DWST 【Kenyan Side】	Post-baseline Survey Report

* Former Machakos and Makueni districts are divided into 11 target districts by administrative reorganization in 2008.

In addition, responsibilities and duties to undertake each activity either by Japanese or Kenyan authorities are determined and indicated in the chart. This means that the realization of output set in the program depends on the efforts undertaken by both authorities.

Communities with a piped water scheme (Level-2) shall be provided with a more intensive and lengthy training package on organization management, financial management, and technical O&M, than communities with hand pump water supply schemes (Level-1).

(6) Assignment of Personnel

Activities of the soft component are implemented for 58 communities scattered within an area of 14,000 km². DWSTs based at 11 district water offices of TAWSB are then targeted as key bodies. Meanwhile, WUAs are trained by DWSTs.

In the Project area, there are more than five active NGOs which have experience on construction of water supply facilities and training of communities on soft components such as enlightenment and know-how. During construction work of Phase 1/2, local NGO staffs were employed by the consultant, which carried out the soft component.

Local NGO staffs together with a Japanese expert train DWST to improve their capacity. DWST meanwhile provides training to WUAs. Thus, the soft component is implemented taking advantage of local resources (local NGOs) and counterpart staffs.

One Japanese expert is designated in order to supervise the entire soft component activities and liaise with and report to the client and Japanese authorities concerned. The Japanese expert shall have skills in providing technical guidance to local resources.

Personnel to be assigned for the soft component are as follows:

6-1) Japanese Consultant (O&M/Health and Sanitation Education): one person

One Japanese consultant is responsible for: 1) formulation and supervision of the soft component, 2) reporting to the implementing agency, Japanese agencies and coordinating parties concerned in the program, and 3) coordination of the implementation of the program with construction schedule. Also, technical advice and capacity building will be given to the local staff of the implementing agency.

6-2) Counterparts from Implementing Agency

One staff from TAWSB will participate as a project manager to coordinate water office in each district. Two staffs from larger Machakos and larger Makueni districts will participate as project coordinators who will liaise with the Japanese consultant to cooperate on supervisory activities.

6-3) Local NGO

Involvement of NGO in the establishment of a community-based O&M system is promoted in Kenya as national sector policy and strategy. Thus, in the implementation of the soft component, staffs from NGO with knowledge and experience on capacity building of communities in similar programs are employed.

NGO staff will implement activities introduced by the Japanese side as described above, under the supervision of a Japanese consultant. Also, NGO staff will collaborate with the Japanese consultant in the preparation of a field implementation manual, provision of TOT and OJT to DWST, and implementation of field-level activities.

NGO staff to be deployed are as follows, considering the scale and schedule of activities involved in the soft component. Each staff member shall be experienced in conducting a similar program and shall be fluent in the local language.

(i) Program Coordinator: one person

Under the supervision of the Japanese consultant, one program coordinator will take the lead role in the implementation of field-level activities and manage the schedule, methodology and output in the implementation of the program. Moreover, he will be reporting to the Japanese consultant. The program coordinator shall have experience in acting as a team leader in similar programs.

(ii) Community Facilitator: one person

Under the supervision of the program coordinator, one community facilitator will conduct field-level activities to support the program coordinator. The community facilitator shall have experience in establishing community-based O&M, participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation, capacity building, and health and sanitation education in the water and sanitation sector.

6-4) DWST

DWST will be formed in each target district of the Project. This will be composed of WSB staff and other district staff from the ministries involved in the development of the water and sanitation sector. Prior to the implementation of the soft component, the district water office will take the lead role in coordinating with each district executive officer for the formation of DWST. DWST will be provided with TOT and OJT through the implementation of field activities, in order to establish community-based O&M systems and health and sanitation education. This is intended so that knowledge and skills are improved and retained in the institutions.

(7) Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule is shown in the Attachment.

(8) Expected Outputs

Expected outputs are shown in Table 1. Submission items include a field implementation manual for DWST, DWST action plan, community action plan, training reports, monitoring checklists, post-baseline report, etc. In addition, the Japanese consultant will prepare the activity progress report on a quarterly basis (quarterly progress report), which will be submitted to the implementing agency and Japanese authorities concerned. On the completion of each phase of the program, a completion report will be prepared and submitted to the institution concerned.

(9) Cost of Soft Component

Total Cost of Soft Component	: <u>21,214 thousand Japanese Yen (JPY)</u>
Direct Personnel Expenditure	: 1,646 thousand JPY
Direct Expenditure	: 17,461 thousand JPY
Indirect Expenditure	: 2,107 thousand JPY

(10) Undertakings by Kenyan Authorities

On the implementation of the soft component, the following activities shall be undertaken by the Kenyan side:

- Formation of DWST
- Field-level follow-up activities (capacity building of community on O&M, improvement of health and sanitation awareness and practices) [During construction stage]

- Supervision of community's construction of fences and drainage trench
- Provision of follow-up training for WUAs [During O&M stage]
- Monitoring activities [After completion of construction]

Technical cooperation under the soft component covers only establishment and capacity building of WUA as well as preparation of WUA to be transformed to WSP. However, transformation from WUA to WSP will be realized under the direction of MOWI and TAWSB upon completion of the sector reform.

Year				2010												2011												2012		
Japanese Fiscal year				FY 2010												FY 2011														
Item				7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3						
Detail Design	Detail Design Study and Preparation of Tender Document																													
	Confirmation on Tender Document																													
	PQ																													
	Explanation of Tender																													
	Tender																													
	Approval of Contract																													
Construction	Construction of hand Pump Facilities																													
	Construction of Level 2 Facilities																													
	Construction of Windmill Pump																													
Activity of Software Component				Days Required	No. of Target	Total days																								
Stage 1) Pre-Planning																														
Development of Field Implementation Manual				10 day /proj	1 Proj	10																								
【Undertakings by Kenyan Side】				3 day /Dist	6 Dist	18																								
Formation of DWST (District Water and Sanitation Team)				3 day /Dist	5 Dist	15																								
Provision of TOT (Training of Trainers) for DWST, and Preparation of DWST Action Plan				2 day /Dist	6 Dist	12																								
Stage 2) Participatory Planning																														
Community Consultative Meeting, and Confirmation of Pre-Conditions for Construction				0.5 day /Village	58 Village	29																								
Participatory Community Assessment, and Preparation of Community Action Plan (CAP)				1.0 day /Village	58 Village	58																								
Community Consultative Meeting, and Consent of Communities for Action Plan				0.5 day /Village	58 Village	29																								
Stage 3) Construction/Implementation																														
Review on Constitution of WUA (Water Users Association), and Orientation on the WSS Management Option under the Sector Reform				0.5 day /Village	58 Village	29																								
Capacity Building of Communities in Operation and Maintenance, Implementation of Health and Sanitation Education, and OJT for DWST (Level-1 Package)				4.0 day /Village	29 Village	116																								
Ditto (Level-2 Package)				6.0 day /Village	29 Village	174																								
【Undertakings by Kenyan Side】				3.0 day /Village	58 Village	174																								
Follow-up Activities for Capacity Building, and Health and Sanitation				3.0 day /Village	58 Village	174																								
【Undertakings by Kenyan Side】				2.0 day /Village	29 Village	58																								
Supervision on Community for Construction of Fence (Level-1 Sites)				2.0 day /Village	29 Village	58																								
Supervision on Community for Construction of Fence and Drainage trench (Level-2 Sites)				5.0 day /Village	29 Village	145																								
Stage 4) Operation and Maintenance																														
【Undertakings by Kenyan Side】				2.0 day /Village	58 Village	116																								
Follow-up Training for WUA (Strengthening Community Capacity in Operation and Maintenance)				2.0 day /Village	58 Village	116																								
Preparation of Monitoring and Follow-up Check List, support for monitoring				2.0 day /Dist	11 Dist	22																								
【Undertakings by Kenyan Side】				2.0 day /Dist																										
Monitoring and Follow-up (3 months/community)				2.0 day /Dist																										
Post-Baseline Survey				15.0 day /Proj	1 Proj	15																								
Assignment	1. Japanese Consultant				1 Staff	M/M																								
	(Operation and Maintenance, Health Education: Grade 3)					2.63																								
	2. Local NGO/Consultant					M/M																								
	Program Coordinator				1 Staff	9.57																								
Community Facilitator				1 Staff	9.27																									

Implementation Schedule

Appendix-6
List of Alternative Communities
for Hand Pump

Alternative sites for hand pumps

S.No.	Name of site	Priority	District	Division	Location	Sub-location	Village
1	Itaa	3	Makueni	Wote	Muvau	Itaa	Itaa
2	Ngosini west	1	Makueni	Wote	Kikumini	Ngosini	Ngosini
3	Unoa	5	Makueni	Wote	Wote	Unoa	Unoa
4	Syandoo	2	Kathonzweni	Mavindini	Muusini	Muusini	Syandoo
5	Kinganga	4	Makueni	Kee	Kee	Kyamwalye	Kinganga
6	Ngondini	4	Mukaa	Majili	Ngaamba	Ngaamba	Ngondini
7	Kitonguni	1	Mukaa	Kilome	Kitango	Kitango	Kitonguni
8	Usiunene	5	Mukaa	Kilome	Mukaa	Maiani	Maiani
9	Kwa mulela	3	Mukaa	Majili	Majili	Kiima kiu	Kwa aimi
10	Kitumbini	2	Mukaa	Kasikeu	Kasikeu	Kasikeu	Kitumbini
11	Nthongoni	2	Mbooni east	Kisau	Waia	Sakai	Nthongoni
12	Nzeeni	3	Mbooni east	Kisau	Kisau	Kisau	Nzeeni
13	Syokilati	1	Mbooni east	Kalawa	Katangini	Kathongo	Syokilati
14	Mutomo	3	Kibwezi	Mitio Andei	Nthongoni	Mangelete	Mutomo
15	Kamunyuni	2	Kibwezi	Mitio Andei	Nzambani	Nzambani	Kamunyuni
16	Katulani	1	Kibwezi	Kibwezi	Kikumbulyu	Kalungu	Katulani
17	Mavumbuni	3	Nzau	Matiliku	Kilili	Mulenyu	Mavumbuni
18	Mulenyu	1	Nzau	Matiliku	Kilili	Mulenyu	Mulenyu
19	Kawanyaa	2	Nzau	Nguu	Nguu	Masamukye	Kawanyaa
20	Muuwani	4	Nzau	Kalamba	Kalamba	Kalamba	Muuwani
1	Kakoi	1	Mwala	Maji	Vyulya	Katheka	Kakoi
2	Mwasua	2	Mwala	Yathui	Wamunyu	Kyawango	Mwasua
3	Miwani	1	Machakos	Kalama	Kalama	Kalama	Miwani
4	Utooni community water project	3	Machakos	Machakos	Kamuthanga	Kamuthanga	Utooni
5	Kaathi	2	Machakos	Central	Kimutwa	Kaathi	Kaathi
6	Ikombe water project	2	Yatta	Ikombe	Ikombe	Ikombe	Ikombe
7	Ndua water project	1	Yatta	Matuu	Matuu	Matuu	Ndua
8	Ukuswini	1	Kathiani	Kathiani	Kaani	Mbuni	Ukuswini
9	Kithuia community water project	1	Masinga	Masinga	Kivaa	Kivaa	Kithuia
10	Mambila	2	Masinga	Masinga	Kangonde	Musingini	Mambila

Larger Makueni.

Larger Machakos

Appendix-7
Other Relevant Data

Appendix-7: Other Relevant Data

No.	Title	original/ copy	Issue Organization	Year
1	WELL-BEING IN KENYA	original	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	2008
2	VISION 2030	original	Government of Kenya	2007
3	FIRST MEDIUM TERM PLAN (2008-2012)	original	Government of Kenya	2008
4	STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2009	original	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	2009
5	STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2008	original	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	2008
6	2009/2010 ESTIMATE OF RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	original	Government of Kenya	2009
7	2009/2010 ESTIMATE OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE	original	Government of Kenya	2009
8	STRATEGIC PLAN 2008-2013	original	TAWSB	2008
9	LICENCE for the Provision of Water Services	original	Water Service Regulatory Board	2002
10	ANNUAL WATER SECTOR REVIEW 2009	copy	MOWI	2010
11	STRATEGIC PLAN 2009-2012	copy	WRMA	2009
12	RAINFALL DATA	original	Kenya Meteorological Department	2010
13	TAWSB BUISINESS PLAN FOR THE PRIOD 2009 TO 2014 (FINAL DRAFT REPORT)	copy	TAWSB	2009
14	MINISTERIAL STRATEGIC PLAN 2009-2012	copy	MOWI	2008

Appendix-8 References

- 8.1 Existing Borehole Database***
- 8.2 Standards for Water Quality in Kenya***
- 8.3 Result of Power Source for Water Supply Facility***
- 8.4 Success Rate of Borehole***
- 8.5 Result of Electric Sounding Survey for 40 Communities***
- 8.6 Borehole Columnar Sections in 40 Communities***
- 8.7 Result of Test Drilling at 36 Communities***
- 8.8 Result of Wind Velocity Survey***
- 8.9 Water fee as a result of Social survey***
- 8.10 Hydro-geological Data of the Target Communities***
- 8.11 Outline Design Drawings***
- 8.12 Baseline data by Social survey***

8.1

Existing Borehole Database

8.2

Standards for Water Quality in Kenya

Chemical quality of Kenyan Standard in Practice Manual for Water Supply Services

1. Aesthetic Quality Requirements

Test Items	Unit	Kenyan Standard in the Manual		WHO Guideline
		Desirable	Permissible Level	Health based value
1. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/l	1,500	-	Not proposed
2. Turbidity		5	25	Not proposed
3. Color		15	50	Not proposed
4. Taste		Shall not be offensive to consumers		-
5. Total Hardness	mg/l	500	-	-
6. Aluminum (Al)	mg/l	0.1	-	Not derived
7. Chloride (Cl)	mg/l	250	600	-
8. Copper (Cu)	mg/l	0.1	1.5	2.0
9. Iron (Fe)	mg/l	0.3	1.0	-
10. Manganese (Mn)	mg/l	0.1	0.5	0.4
11. Sodium (Na)	mg/l	200	-	-
12. Sulphate (SO ₄)	mg/l	400	-	-
13. Zinc (Zn)	mg/l	5	15	-

2. Constituents of Health Significance

Test Items	Unit	Limit of Concentration
1. Arsenic (As)	mg/l	0.05
2. Cadmium (Cd)	mg/l	0.005
3. Chromium (Cr)	mg/l	0.05
4. Cyanide (Cn)	mg/l	0.01
5. Fluoride (F)	mg/l	3.0
6. Lead (Pb)	mg/l	0.05
7. Mercury (Hg)	mg/l	0.001
8. Nitrate (NO ₃)	mg/l	10
9. Selenium (Se)	mg/l	0.01

8.3

***Result of Power Source
for Water Supply Facility***

Larger Makueni District

No.	S. No.	District	Division	Location			Coordination			No. of Beneficiary	Type of Facility* (Original)	Test Drilling			O&M			Type of Facility* (Final)	Remarks
				Location	Sub-location	Community name	Latitude	Longitude	Drilling			Pumping	Result	O&M Cost (Ksh/yr)	Collected Fee (Ksh/yr)	Result			
1	96A	Makueni	Wote	Kikumini	Kambinawe	Muambani	S1°48'33.5"	E37°39'43.8"	2,415	G	●	●	Failed	355,791	925,549	OK	G		
2	98A	Makueni	Wote	Muvau	Kitonyoni	Kyuswani	S1°54'44.4"	E37°38'57.6"	1,509	G				355,312	578,324	OK	G		
3	100	Makueni	Wote	Kako	Kako	Kyame	S1°43'05.6"	E37°39'51.6"	1,762	H				33,014	306,600	OK	H		
4	102	Makueni	Kaiti	Utea	Kilala	Kihurzi	S1°45'50.4"	E37°33'25.1"	838	W	●	●	Successful	84,311	321,164	OK	W		
5	107	Mbooni east	Kisau	Waia	Usalala	Kyang'ondu Primary	S1°37'54.2"	E37°35'31.9"	1,522	H				33,014	61,320	OK	H		
6	108	Mbooni east	Kisau	Kisau	Usalala	Kisau Health Centre	S1°37'52.9"	E37°33'46.9"	1,269	H				33,014	61,320	OK	H		
7	110A	Nzuri	Maitihku	Kilili	Wee	Kanzii	S1°55'56.9"	E37°35'56.2"	740	G	●	●	Failed	33,014	283,605	OK	H	Changed to Handpump due to unsuccessful well.	
8	111A	Nzuri	Maitihku	Kilili	Kilili	Syowe	S1°53'44.9"	E37°35'16.2"	428	W	●	●	Failed	33,014	164,031	OK	H	Changed to Handpump due to unsuccessful well.	
9	112A	Nzuri	Maitihku	Kilili	Mulenyu	Loyal turban	S1°57'12.7"	E37°37'48.4"	381	G	●	●	Failed	33,014	146,018	OK	H	Changed to Handpump due to unsuccessful well.	
10	113	Nzuri	Maitihku	Kilili	Mulenyu	Mbooni	S1°55'16.1"	E37°34'42.7"	727	H				33,014	278,623	OK	H		
11	114	Nzuri	Mbitini	Mulala	Ng'ethe	Kiandi	S1°58'19.8"	E37°31'06.9"	3,018	G				33,014	204,272	OK	H		
12	118	Nzuri	Kalanba	Kihumba	Kihumba	Mahangani	S1°55'01.0"	E37°30'14.4"	4,334	H				33,014	204,272	OK	H		
13	121	Mbooni east	Kalawa	Kuengene	Ituu	Ituu	S1°44'22.5"	E37°43'35.3"	1,691	G	●	●	Successful	101,084	648,076	OK	S		
14	123	Mbooni east	Kalawa	Kawala	Mbukoni	Ngumini	S1°37'34.0"	E37°40'17.6"	328	H	-	●	Successful	101,084	125,706	OK	S		
15	124	Mbooni east	Kalawa	Albi	Mhangeni	Kyamtutaku	S1°37'32.9"	E37°44'56.2"	634	G				33,014	242,981	OK	H		
16	127A	Mukaa	Malih	Ngaamba	Itumbule	Kalemhwani (Uvunye)	S1°55'54.8"	E37°11'18.1"	3,150	G				355,312	510,872	OK	G		
17	128A	Mukaa	Kifome	Mukaa	Mukaa	Eraze-Maiani	S1°50'16.7"	E37°19'13.2"	2,574	G	●	●	Failed	355,573	204,272	Change to handpump	H	Changed to Handpump due to unsuccessful well and unable to collect O.M cost.	
18	130	Mukaa	Kiou	Kwalee	Kwalee	Ndiwo	S1°58'10.7"	E37°16'27.7"	2,517	W				28,214	408,928	OK	H		
19	131	Mukaa	Kiou	Kiou	Lumu	Lumu	S1°57'29.3"	E37°20'49.1"	1,578	G				33,014	204,272	OK	H		
20	133	Mukaa	Kisikou	Kisikou	Wathini	Mangala	S1°54'59.6"	E37°19'58.7"	1,850	G	●	●	Successful	97,793	709,013	OK	E	Changed to Submersible pump by electrical wire due to electricity installation plan.	
21	134A	Mukaa	Kiou	Muani	Muani	Ngauni	S1°57'46.9"	E37°24'20.2"	2,614	G	●	●	Failed	413,173	204,272	Change to handpump	H	Changed to Handpump due to unable to cover O.M cost.	
22	137A	Nzuri	Ngau	Kikulumi	Ndungani	Mbutitini	S2°06'08.7"	E37°35'19.3"	1,691	H				356,139	648,076	OK	G	Changed to Submersible pump by generator due to the number of beneficiary and balance of C.O.M.	
23	140	Nzuri	Ngau	Wolna	Wolna	Ilingoni	S2°09'22.9"	E37°37'10.3"	238	H				33,014	91,214	OK	H		
24	142	Kibwezi	Mito Adei	Nihungani	Nihungani	Utu	S2°56'43.5"	E37°58'12.7"	330	H	-	●	Successful	101,084	126,473	OK	S	Changed to Submersible pump by Solar after consideration of installing solar power.	
25	145	Kibwezi	Mito Adei	Ngawate	Mukange	Yongoni	S2°27'45.4"	E38°08'29.2"	291	H				33,014	111,526	OK	H		
26	146A	Kibwezi	Mito Adei	Kambu	Kitengei	Kitengei/Ngaswani	S2°32'50.1"	E38°09'01.6"	359	G	●	●	Failed	33,014	137,587	OK	H	Changed to Handpump due to unsuccessful well.	

* Facility Type: G: Submergible pump by Generator, W: Windmill pump, H: Handpump, S: Submergible pump by Solar, E: Submergible pump by electrical wire

Larger Machakos District

No. S. No	District	Division	Location		Community name		Coordination		No. of Beneficiary	Type of Facility (Original)	Test Drilling		OKM			Type of Facility* (Final)	Remarks
			Location	Sub-location	Latitude	Longitude	Community name	Community name			Latitude	Longitude	Drilling	Pumping	Result		
27	148A	Maringa	Kungunde	Kungunde	Kungunde-Kyuni	E37°38'56.1"	E37°38'56.1"	1,181	W	●	Dry	Failed	646,598	33,014	H	Changed to Handpump due to unsuccessful well.	
28	151	Maringa	Kyua	Kyua	Kamuyay Primary School	S0°30'56.4"	E37°44'33.5"	1,515	G				829,463	355,312	G		
29	152	Maringa	Kyua	Kyua	City Centon Village	S0°30'52.9"	E37°45'36.8"	585	H				320,288	33,014	H		
30	156A	Yatta	Kithimani	Kithimani	Kithayoni (Kwakoko Pri. Sch)	S1°00'6.4"	E37°26'16.4"	2,925	G				355,791	527,338	G		
31	158	Yatta	Mavokoni	Kisiki	Mavoloni-Kisiki	S1°44'6.8"	E37°26'52.0"	2,854	G	●	●	Successful	1,360,538	101,084	G	Changed to Submersible pump by Solar after consideration of installing solar power.	
32	162	Yatta	Kyua	Kyua	Kikeneni	S1°25'58.2"	E37°45'18.2"	3,031	G	●	●	Successful	240,900	434,837	S		
33	163	Yatta	Kyua	Kyua	Syo Kisringa	S1°26'42.2"	E37°42'04.1"	1,480	G	●	●	Successful	810,300	33,014	G		
34	164	Yatta	Kyua	Kyua	Ithimi Primary School	S1°28'08.5"	E37°43'59.1"	2,968	H				146,183	355,312	H		
35	165A	Yatta	Ndalani	Ndalani	Ndalani (Sec. School)	S1°55'6.1"	E37°29'10.9"	2,537	G	●	Dry	Failed	291,818	35,014	H	Changed to Handpump due to unsuccessful well and unable to collect O.M cost.	
36	166	Kithimani	Mumbuni	Mumbuni	Miwani	S1°20'58.2"	E37°16'18.1"	2,608	H				584,183	385,678	H		
37	167	Kithimani	Kiyuu	Kiyuu	Mukubuni	S1°20'11.8"	E37°16'30.8"	3,383	G	●	●	Successful	584,183	355,312	G		
38	172	Mwala	Uvaini	Enbui	Mumbuni	S1°23'28.4"	E37°31'33.4"	2,784	G	●	●	Successful	1,524,240	355,573	G	Changed to Submersible pump by generator due to the number of beneficiary and balance of O/M.	
39	173A	Machakos	Kathana	Kathana	Kalana	S1°12'10"	E37°21'50"	1,674	H				291,818	384,112	H	Changed to Handpump due to unable to cover O.M cost.	
40	175A	Mwala	Mango	Wetas	Kwakamalo	S1°23'23"	E37°23'53"	2,009	H	●	●	Successful	868,335	385,722	G		
41	177	Mwala	Mwala	Mwanyani	Kwendana S/H Group	S1°13'52.2"	E37°23'04.0"	1,586	G	●	●	Successful	1,267,463	919,199	G		
42	178A	Machakos	Kywangoo	Kywangoo	Misuuni	S1°20'44"	E37°30'19"	1,974	G				876,000	384,112	G		
43	180	Kangundo	Kakuyuni	Kakuyuni	Kyanduri(Meka)	S1°24'32.0"	E37°20'27.7"	2,315	G	●	●	Successful	1,267,463	384,112	G		
44	183	Mwala	Yahui	Makahimo	Mtu Sec School	S1°31'29.0"	E37°34'51.5"	1,674	G	-	●	Successful	916,515	385,722	G		
45	184	Mwala	Yahui	Kyamatala	Kikiso	S1°30'35.7"	E37°35'04.6"	1,797	H				233,783	35,014	H	Changed to Handpump due to unsuccessful well.	
46	185A	Mwala	Yahui	Kithimani	Kithimani	S1°31'138.0"	E37°35'12.1"	3,771	W	●	Dry	Failed	642,218	35,014	H	Changed to Submersible pump by generator due to the number of beneficiary and balance of O/M.	
47	186	Mwala	Yahui	Kyawiyo	Naveeni	S1°28'50.2"	E37°33'47.8"	1,445	H				584,183	385,722	G		
48	187A	Mwala	Wamuyay	Kirembwa	Mikamoni	S1°20'30"	E37°33'02"	1,621	G				642,218	384,939	G		
49	188A	Maringa	Muthesya	Khule	Muambani	S0°57'58.2"	E37°25'46.5"	1,142	G				625,245	130,715	G	Changed to Submersible pump by electrical wire due to electricity installation plan.	
50	189	Maringa	Ndithini	Ndithini	Ndithini Sec School	S0°56'59.1"	E37°20'03.5"	2,379	G	●	●	Successful	1,051,200	35,014	E	Drilling and installation was done by NGO at an original site before alternative site was selected to install handpump.	
51	190	Maringa	Mmanja	Mmanja	Tana ranch	S0°51'24.3"	E37°21'47.5"	381	G				208,598	385,722	H	Original site (No.191, Mmanja Sec School) was unsuccessful so the site was changed	
52	191A	Maringa	Ndithini	Mmanja	Kyame	S0°51'06.2"	E37°17'17.7"	2,889	G				876,000	355,312	G	Changed to Submersible pump by generator due to the number of beneficiary and balance of O/M.	
53	195A	Machakos	Ndithini	Mmanja	Ndela	S0°51'47"	E37°17'51"	1,726	H				876,000	33,014	G	Changed to Handpump due to unsuccessful well.	
54	196A	Maringa	Ndithini	Milaani	Milaani-Ngweye	S0°52'44.7"	S37°23'05.3"	1,163	W	●	Dry	Failed	636,743	355,530	H		
55	197	Maringa	Ndithini	Milaani	Milaani	S0°52'47.7"	E37°24'35.8"	2,836	G	●	●	Successful	1,552,710	33,014	G		
56	198	Machakos	Kalana	Kombo	Kawete	S1°40'45.2"	E37°16'42.3"	2,132	H				116,618	33,014	H		
57	199	Machakos	Kalana	Kola	Iyuni	S1°41'04.8"	E37°19'55.8"	2,114	H				146,183	33,014	H		
58	200	Machakos	Central	Kalana	Kyamuthike	S1°22'08.5"	E37°10'12.6"	2,361	G	-	●	Successful	131,400	101,084	S	Changed to Submersible pump by Solar after consideration of installing solar power.	

* Facility Type: G: Submersible pump by Generator, W: Windmill pump, H: Handpump, S: Submersible pump by Solar, E: Submersible pump by electrical wire

8.4

Success Rate of Borehole

Success Rate of Boreholes

The success rate of boreholes is calculated in combination with results of test drilling of Phase-1 and 2 of the Study.

Boreholes are largely classified as three types, namely for hand pump, windmill pump and submergible pump. Boreholes for windmill pump is drilled only in Phase-1 and not drilled from now on including construction stage. In case of failed borehole for windmill pump in Phase-1, the alternative borehole for hand pump is substituted for. These issues were agreed in Minutes of discussions for inception of Phase-1 on 4th November 2009. Therefore, calculation of success rates of boreholes targets only boreholes of Level-1 for hand pump and Level-2 for submergible pump.

The following are the conditions of calculation of success rates of boreholes:

- (i) Criteria of water yield are not less than 0.33m³/h for Level-1 and not less than 1.0m³/h for Level-2.
- (ii) Criteria of water quality are as follows:

- i) Arsenic, Fluoride, Total Dissolved Solid

Parameter	Proposed standard value (mg/L)
Arsenic (As)	0.05
Fluoride (F)	3
Total Dissolved Solid (TDS)	2000

- ii) Lead, Nitrate, Nitrite, Copper

Parameter	Health based guideline value (mg/L)
Lead (Pb)	0.05
Nitrate (NO ₃)	10
Nitrite (NO ₂)	0.2
Copper (Cu)	2.0

- iii) Total hardness, Chloride (Cl), Iron (Fe), Manganese (Mn), Sodium (Na), Sulphate (SO₄), Zinc (Zn)

Health based guide line value of Kenyan standards for Water quality. If no, that of WHO guidelines for drinking-water quality is fulfilled.

- (iii) Success rates of boreholes for water yield and water quality are separately calculated and these rates are multiplied to finally result in the success rates of boreholes.

1. Result of Test drilling in Phase-1

In Test drilling in Phase-1, 5 boreholes for windmill pump, 13 for submergible pump and 18 in total were targeted. The result of Test drilling in Pahse-1 is described in Table-1.

Boreholes for windmill pump were targeted only in Phase-1. Most of borehole points for windmill pump were set up at the top of hill where the wind well blows and success rate of boreholes was extremely low. Therefore, success rate of boreholes for windmill pump were not targeted for the calculation.

Table-1 Result of Test drilling in Pahse-1

Larger district	No.	S/N	Village/Community Name	District	Division	Location	Sub-location	Coordinate	Facility Type	Well depth (m)	Discharge (m ³ /h)	Static water level (m)	Dynamic water level (m)	Water quality test
MAKUENI	1	96	Muambani	Makueni	Wote	Wote	Kambi Mawe	S01°48'26.6" E37°38'45.0"	S/P	128	0.9	23.76	94.33	N/A
	2	102	Kithunzi	Makueni	Kaiti	Ukea	Kilala	S01°45'50.4" E37°33'25.1"	W/P	155	2.7	5	137.32	A
	3	110	Kanzili	Nzau	Matiliku	Kilili	Kanzili	S01°56'22.4" E37°35'47.1"	S/P	120	Dry	-	-	-
	4	111	Kilili Secondary School	Nzau	Matiliko	Kilili	Kilili	S01°54'14.1" E37°34'25.2"	W/P	139	Dry	-	-	-
	5	112	Mulenyu	Nzau	Matiliko	Kilili	Mulenyu	S01°56'51.1" E37°37'27.2"	S/P	123	Dry	-	-	-
	6	128	Enzae	Mkaa	Kilome	Mukaa	Maiani	S01°50'31.8" E37°18'52.0"	S/P	117	Dry	-	-	-
	7	133	Mangala	Mkaa	Kasikeu	Kasikeu	Wathini	S01°54'59.6" E37°19'58.7"	S/P	120	9.0	16.28	41.85	A
	8	134	Nguuni	Mkaa	Kasikeu	Kiou	Muani	S01°58'08.6" E37°23'46.2"	S/P	160	Dry	-	-	-
	9	146	Kitengei	Kibwezi	Mtito Adei	Kambu	Kitengei	S02°32'56.7" E38°08'14.2"	S/P	120	1.0	22.18	37.90	N/A
MACHAKOS	1	148	Kangonde Primary School	Masinga	Masinga	Kangonde	Kangonde	S01°04'43.5" E037°40'36.6"	W/P	80	Dry	-	-	-
	2	162	Kikeneani	Yatta	Katangi	Kyua	Kyua	S01°25'58.2" E37°45'18.2"	S/P	140	1.10	44.60	85.07	A
	3	163	Matinga	Yatta	Katangi	Kyua	Syo Kisinga	S01°26'42.2" E37°42'04.1"	S/P	137	10.9	81.48	105.90	A
	4	165	Ndalani	Yatta	Yatta	Ndalani	Ndalani	S01°05'57.8" E037°29'11.5"	S/P	60	Dry	-	-	-
	5	167	Mukukuni	Kathiani	Kathiani	Mitaboni	Kinyau	S01°20'11.8" E37°16'30.8"	S/P	110	2.0	20.15	33.72	A
	6	177	Kwendana S/H/Group	Mwala	Mwala	Mwala	Myanyani	S01°13'52.2" E37°23'04.0"	S/P	38	5.0	4.95	16.50	A
	7	185	Kikulumi	Mwala	Yathui	Miu	Kikulumi	S01°31'37.0" E37°35'55.1"	W/P	110	Dry	-	-	-
	8	191	Manaja Sec School	Masinga	Ndithine	Mananja	Mananja	S00°50'51.6" E37°16'31.7"	S/P	98	Dry	-	-	-
	9	196	Milaani	Masinga	Ndithine	Ndithini	Milaani	S00°53'47.5" E37°22'56.2"	W/P	136	Dry	-	-	-

A: Applicable, "N/A": Not applicable
 S/P: Submergible pump
 W/P: Windmill pump

Success rates of boreholes are described in Table-2 to 4.

(1) Success rate of boreholes for water yield

Table-2 Success rate of boreholes for water yield

Well Level	Larger Makueni	Larger Machakos
Level-1 (not less than 0.33m ³ /h): (A)	42.9% (3/7) [81.7%]	66.7% (4/6) [95.4%]
Level-2 (not less than 1.0m ³ /h): (B)	28.6% (2/7) [73.6%]	66.7% (4/6) [86.3%]

(): a number of successful boreholes and Denominator a number of boreholes with water yield of not less than 0.33m³/h., []: data from basic design stage

(2) Success rate of boreholes for water quality

Calculation of success rate of boreholes for water quality targeted all boreholes with water yield of not less than 0.33m³/h.

Table-3 Success rate of boreholes for water quality

Well Level	Larger Makueni	Larger Machakos
Level-1 and 2 (C)	50.0% (2/4) [89.9%]	100.0% (4/4) [100.0%]

(): a number of successful boreholes and Denominator a number of boreholes with water yield of not less than 0.33m³/h., []: data from basic design stage

(3) Success rate of boreholes for water yield and water quality

Table-4 Success rate of boreholes for water yield and water quality

Well Level	Larger Makueni	Larger Machakos	Total
Level-1 (not less than 0.33m ³ /h): (A)x(C)	21.5% [73.4%]	66.7% [95.4%]	44.1% [84.4%]
Level-2 (not less than 1.0m ³ /h): (B)x(C)	14.3% [66.1%]	66.7% [86.3%]	40.5% [76.2%]

[]: data from Basic design stage

2. Result of Test drilling in Phase-2

In Test drilling in Phase-2, boreholes for submergible pump were only targeted. At the beginning of Phase-2, number of targeted boreholes was 19. However, one of them was drilled by Plan Kenya and successful. Since it was confirmed that that borehole would be equipped, the borehole was excluded from the Test drilling. Number of boreholes of Test drilling was finally 18. The result of Test drilling in Phase-2 is described in Table 5.

Table-5 Result of Test drilling in Pahse-2

Larger District	No.	S/N	District	Division	Location	Sub-location	Village/Community Name	Coordinates in WGS84	Well depth (m)	Discharge (m ³ /h)	Static water level(m)	Dynamic water level (m)	Water quality
Larger Makueni	1	98	Makueni	Wote	Muvau	Muvau	Nguumo/Senda	S01°53'57.8" E37°39'08.1"	Dry	Dry	-	-	-
	2	121	Mbooni east	Kalawa	Katengine	Ititu	Ititu	S01°44'22.5" E37°43'35.3"	100	15.0	9.15	13.08	A
	3	127	Mukaa	Malili	Kiima-Kiu	Ngaamba	Kwekolya	S01°54'15.0" E37°10'10.9"	Dry	Dry	-	-	-
	4	137	Nzaui	Nguu	Kikulumi	Ndunguni	Mbulutini	S02°06'08.7" E37°35'19.3"	100	15.7	1.95	4.54	N/A
Larger Machakos	1	151	Masinga	Masinga	Kivaa	Kivaa	Kamunyu Primary School	S00°50'36.4" E037°44'33.5"	54	4.5	11.75	38.21	A
	2	156	Yatta	Yatta	Kithimani	Kithimani	Nguumo-Kathithu	S1°10'22.6" E37°25'32.9"	Dry	Dry	-	-	-
	3	158	Yatta	Yatta	Mavoloni	Kisiiki	Mavoloni-Kisiiki	S1°04'46.8" E37°26'52.0"	60	4.7	4.7	35.71	A
	4	172	Mwala	Mwala	Masii	Embui	Mbele	S01°23'28.4" E37°31'33.4"	92	18.0	4.4	50.75	A
	5	173	Mwala	Mwala	Masii	Mbaani	Kathama	S01°12'10.6" E37°22'38.8"	Dry	Dry	-	-	-
	6	175	Mwala	Mwala	Mango	Wetaa	Mango Sec School	S01°23'38.7" E37°25'27.7"	Dry	Dry	-	-	-
	7	178	Mwala	Mwala	Kyawango	Kyawango	Kyawango	S1°19'04.6" E37°29'07.9"	Dry	Dry	-	-	-
	8	180	Kangundo	Kakuyuni	Kakuyuni	Kyevakuki	Kyamuananyi(Meka)	S01°24'32.0" E37°20'27.7"	100	14.4	6.4	23.99	A
	9	186	Mwala	Yathui	Miu	Kyawikyo	Nzeveni	S01°28'30.2" E37°33'47.8"	120	2.0	7.3	80.78	A
	10	187	Mwala	Yathui	Wamunyu	Kilembwa	Kilembwa	S01°20'31.9" E37°32'03.0"	100	0.4	1.0	68.47	A
	11	188	Masinga	Ndithine	Muthesya	Kikule	Muambani	S00°58'00.4" E037°25'12.4"	Dry	Dry	-	-	-
	12	189	Masinga	Ndithine	Ndithini	Ndithini	Ndithini Sec School	S00°56'39.1" E37°20'03.5"	92	3.6	11.1	36.81	A
	13	195	Masinga	Ndithine	Mananja	Mananja	Thayu wa Ndela	S00°52'01.5" E37°17'10.0"	Dry	Dry	-	-	-
	14	197	Masinga	Ndithini	Ndithini	Milaani	Militani	S0°52'47.7" E37°24'35.8"	60	6.7	6.85	33.73	A

"A": Applicable, "N/A": Not applicable

Success rates of boreholes are described in Table-6 to 8.

(1) Success rate of boreholes for water yield

Table-6 Success rate of boreholes for water yield

Well Level	Larger Makueni	Larger Machakos
Level-1 (not less than 0.33m ³ /h): (A)	50.0% (2/4) [81.7%]	57.1% (8/14) [95.4%]
Level-2 (not less than 1.0m ³ /h): (B)	50.0% (2/4) [73.6%]	50.0% (7/14) [86.3%]

(): a number of successful boreholes and Denominator a number of boreholes with water yield of not less than 0.33m³/h., []: data from basic design stage

(2) Success rate of boreholes for water quality

Calculation of success rate of boreholes for water quality targeted all boreholes with water yield of not less than 0.33m³/h.

Table-7 Success rate of boreholes for water quality

Well Level	Larger Makueni	Larger Machakos
Level-1 and 2 (C)	50.0% (1/2) [89.9%]	100.0% (8/8) [100.0%]

() : a number of successful boreholes and Denominator a number of boreholes with water yield of not less than 0.33m³/h., [] : data from basic design stage

(3) Success rate of boreholes for water yield and water quality

Table-8 Success rate of boreholes for water yield and water quality

Well Level	Larger Makueni	Larger Machakos	Total
Level-1 (not less than 0.33m ³ /h): (A)x(C)	25.0% [73.4%]	57.1% [95.4%]	41.1% [84.4%]
Level-2 (not less than 1.0m ³ /h): (B)x(C)	25.0% [66.1%]	50.0% [86.3%]	37.5% [76.2%]

[] : data from Basic design stage

3. Combination of results of Test drilling in Phase-1 and 2

The followings are success rates of boreholes in combination with results of Test drilling in Phase-1 and 2:

(1) Success rate of boreholes for water yield

Table-9 Success rate of boreholes for water yield

Well Level	Larger Makueni	Larger Machakos
Level-1 (not less than 0.33m ³ /h): (A)	45.5% (5/11) [81.7%]	60.0% (12/20) [95.4%]
Level-2 (not less than 1.0m ³ /h): (B)	36.4% (4/11) [73.6%]	55.0% (11/20) [86.3%]

() : a number of successful boreholes and Denominator a number of boreholes with water yield of not less than 0.33m³/h., [] : data from basic design stage

(2) Success rate of boreholes for water quality

Calculation of success rate of boreholes for water quality targeted all boreholes with water yield of not less than 0.33m³/h.

Table-10 Success rate of boreholes for water quality

Well Level	Larger Makueni	Larger Machakos
Level-1 and 2 (C)	50.0% (3/6) [89.9%]	100.0% (12/12) [100.0%]

() : a number of successful boreholes and Denominator a number of boreholes with water yield of not less than 0.33m³/h., [] : data from basic design stage

(3) Success rate of boreholes for water yield and water quality

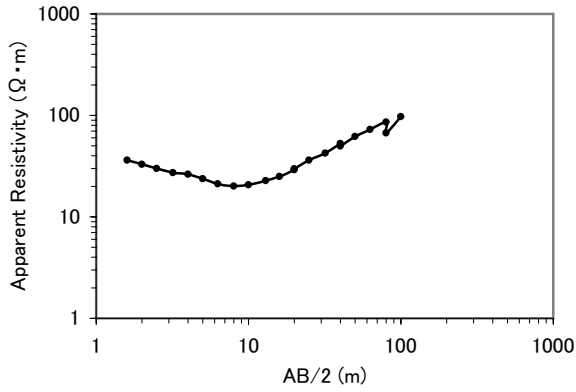
Table-11 Success rate of boreholes for water yield and water quality

Well Level	Larger Makueni	Larger Machakos	Total
Level-1 (not less than 0.33m ³ /h): (A)x(C)	22.8% [73.4%]	60.0% [95.4%]	41.4% [84.4%]
Level-2 (not less than 1.0m ³ /h): (B)x(C)	18.2% [66.1%]	55.0% [86.3%]	36.6% [76.2%]

[] : data from Basic design stage

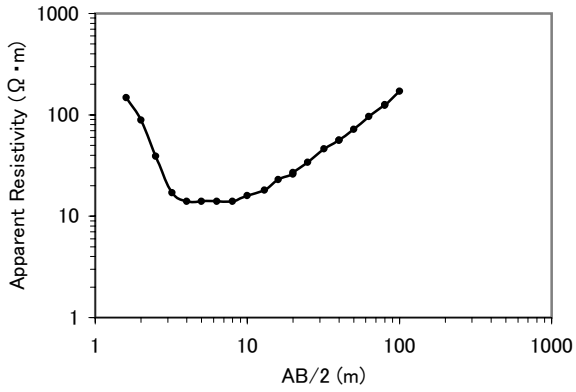
8.5
***Result of Electric Sounding Survey
for 40 Communities***

96A



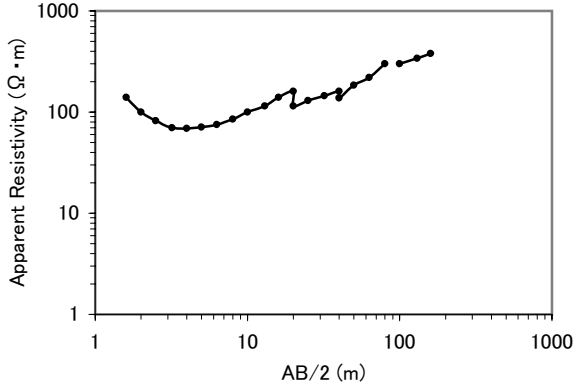
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	40.0	1.0
2	20.0	9.0
3	57.0	35.0
4	1000.0	
5		

98A



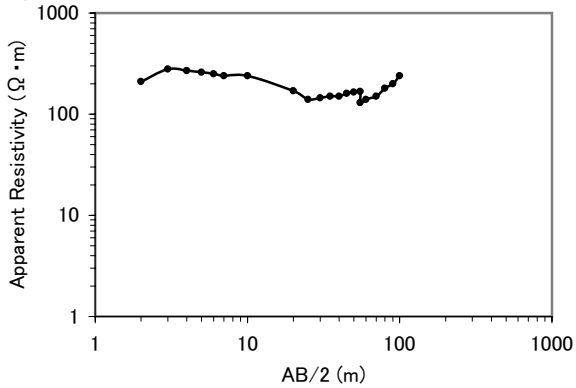
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	200.0	1.0
2	12.0	7.0
3	20.0	2.0
4	15.0	3.0
5	38.0	7.0
6	25.0	12.0
7	1500.0	

100



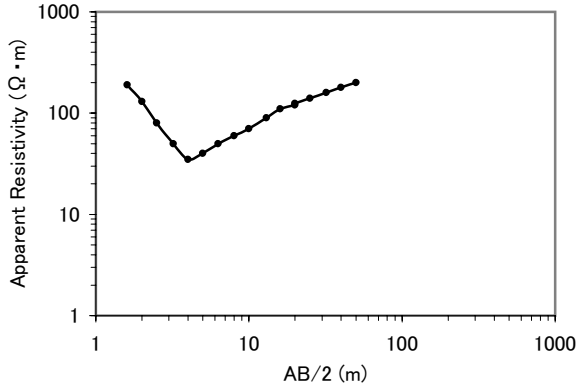
L#	Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	301.4	0.8
2	36.7	5.6
3	58.0	2.3
4	566.7	62.0
5	513.4	45.6
6	588.0	

107



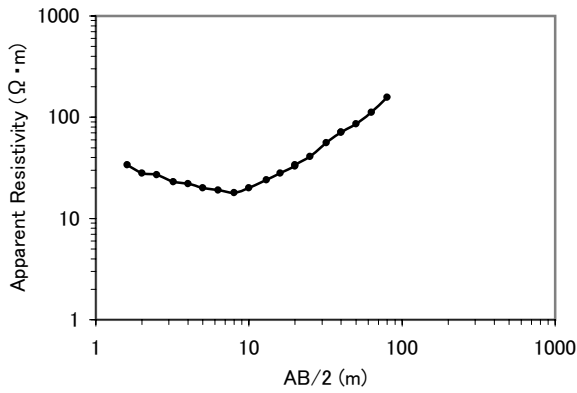
L#	Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	96.1	1.0
2	157.5	6.7
3	75.1	18.8
4	64.3	17.6
5	124761.7	

108



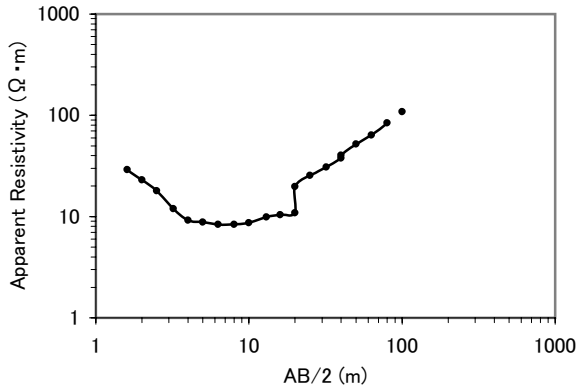
L#	Resistivity ($\Omega \cdot m$)	Thickness (m)
1	446.4	0.8
2	19.3	1.8
3	276.6	60.8
4	26794.4	50.2
5	496.2	

110A



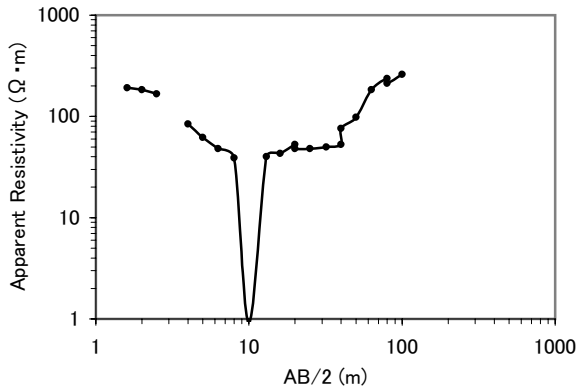
L#	Apparent Resistivity ($\Omega \cdot m$)	Thickness (m)
1	40.0	1.0
2	17.0	7.0
3	50.0	17.0
4	40.0	7.0
5	500.0	

111A

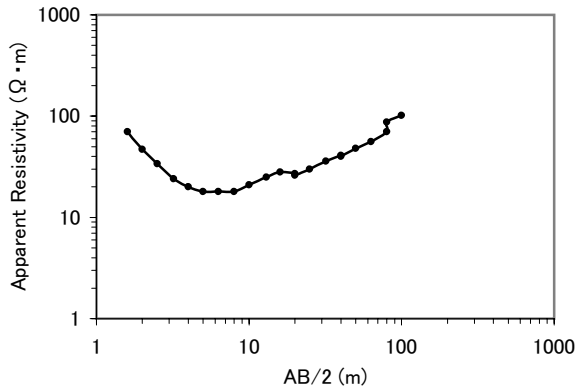


L#	Apparent Resistivity ($\Omega \cdot m$)	Thickness (m)
1	35.0	1.0
2	9.0	3.0
3	11.0	9.0
4	11.0	7.0
5	400.0	

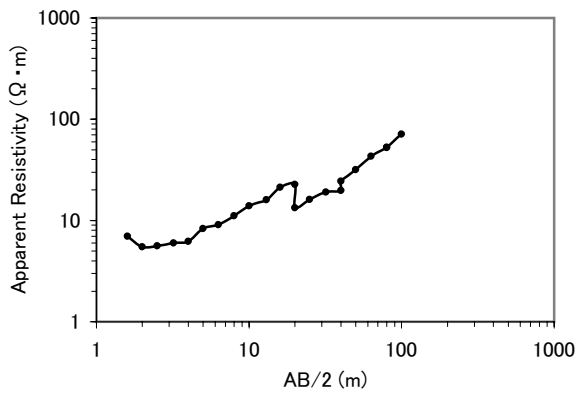
112A



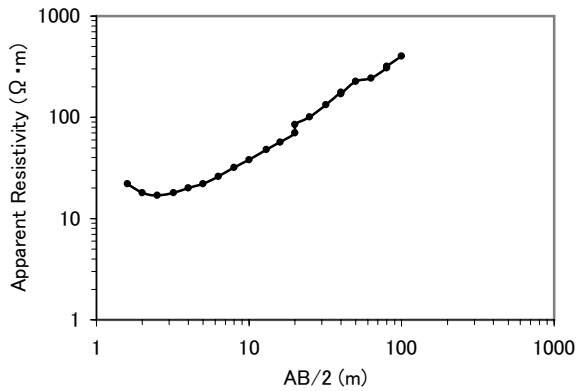
L#	Apparent Resistivity ($\Omega \cdot m$)	Thickness (m)
1	180.0	1.0
2	140.0	2.2
3	40.0	36.8
4	1500.0	
5		

113

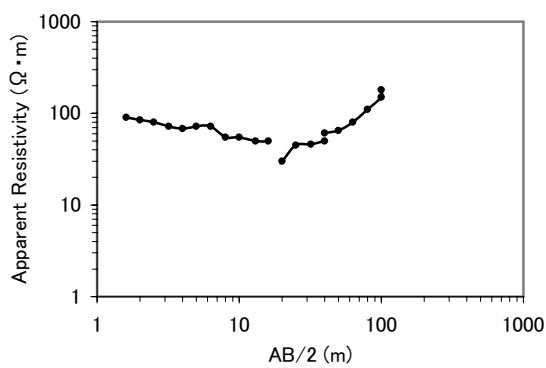
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	90.0	1.0
2	16.0	7.0
3	30.0	8.0
4	24.0	4.0
5	50.0	20.0
6	42.0	10.0
7	700.0	

114

L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	8.0	1.0
2	5.8	3.0
3	25.0	12.0
4	18.0	24.0
5	500.0	

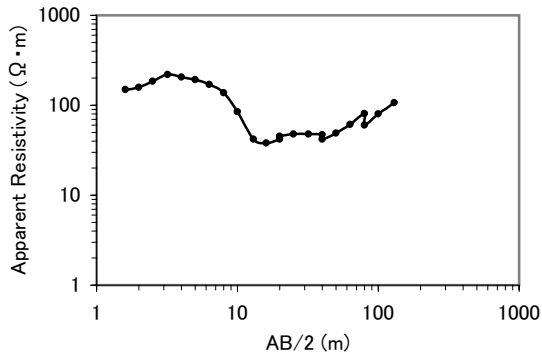
118A

L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	30.0	1.0
2	25.0	5.0
3	230.0	44.0
4	240.0	13.0
5	2200.0	

124

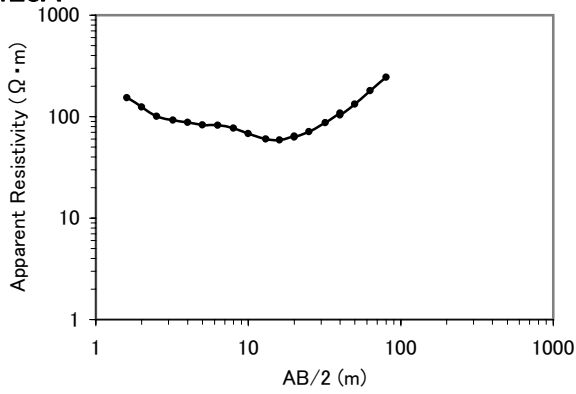
L#	Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	141.1	3.1
2	61.3	2.8
3	53.3	30.0
4	84.8	13.8
5	16711.9	

127A



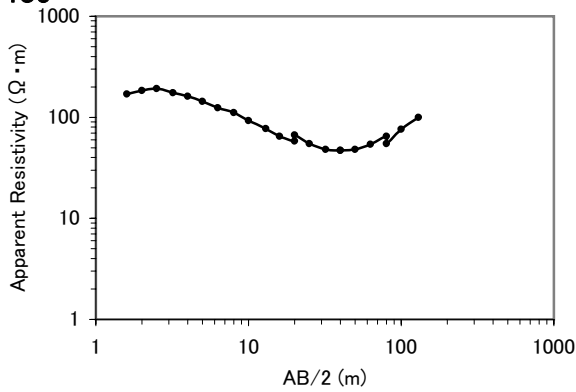
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	120.0	1.0
2	250.0	2.2
3	40.0	46.8
4	1000.0	

128A



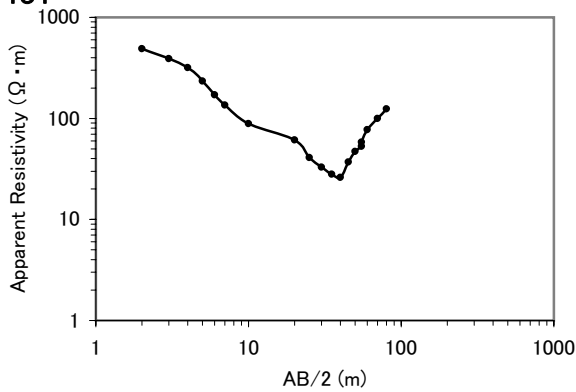
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	170.0	1.0
2	74.0	3.0
3	85.0	4.5
4	66.0	12.5
5	700.0	

130



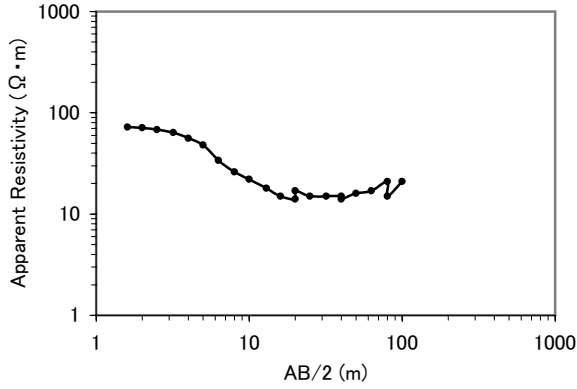
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	150.0	1.0
2	180.0	2.2
3	42.0	46.8
4	1000.0	

131



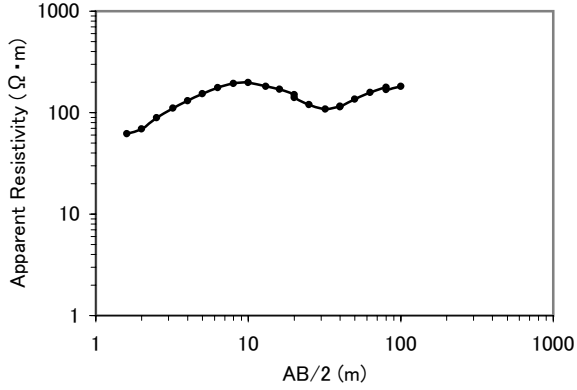
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	600.0	1.0
2	150.0	5.3
3	34.0	18.7
4	60.0	7.0
5	47.0	8.0
6		

134A



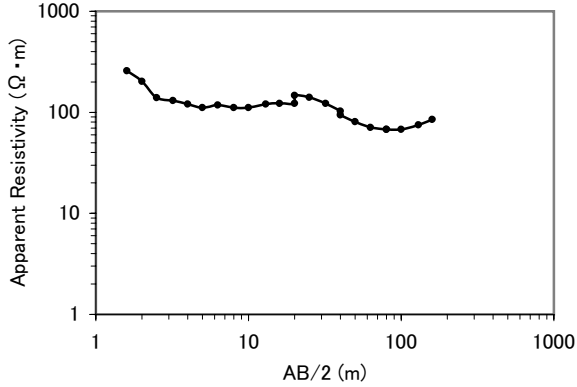
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	80.0	1.0
2	60.0	3.0
3	15.0	46.0
4	700.0	

137A



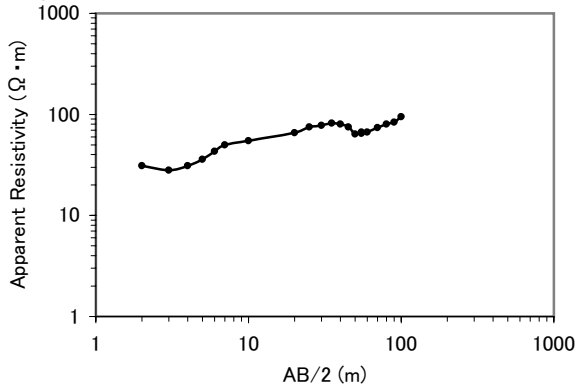
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	50.0	1.0
2	200.0	7.0
3	110.0	32.0
4	1000.0	

140



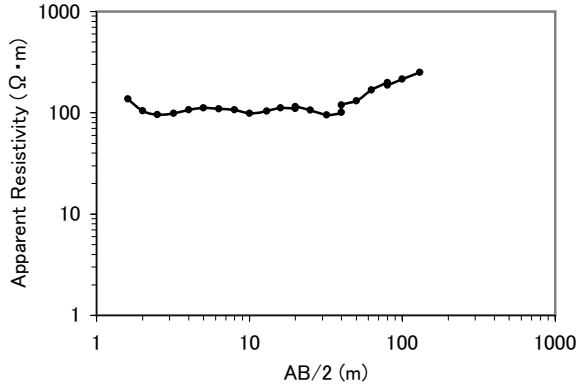
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	300.0	1.0
2	130.0	9.0
3	150.0	10.0
4	65.0	90.0
5	400.0	

145



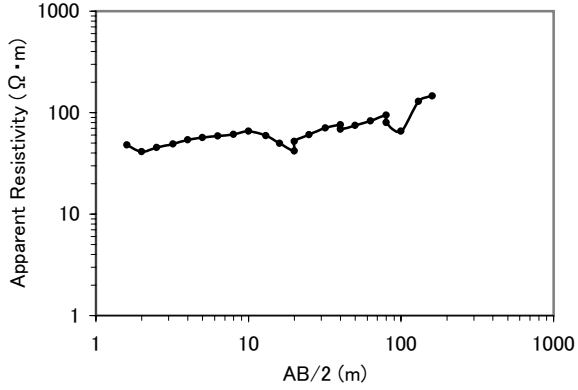
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	40.0	1.0
2	25.0	1.5
3	90.0	17.5
4	60.0	35.0
5	600.0	

146A



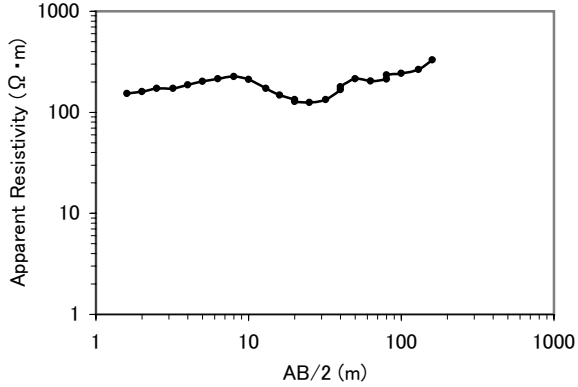
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	160.0	1.0
2	90.0	3.0
3	150.0	12.0
4	90.0	29.0
5	1000.0	

148A



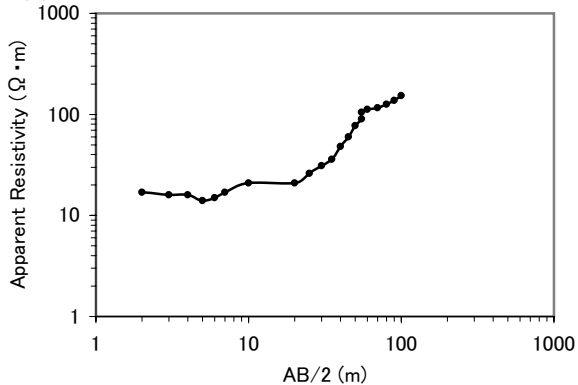
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	55.0	1.0
2	40.0	1.0
3	70.0	7.0
4	45.0	9.0
5	85.0	52.0
6	65.0	30.0
7	450.0	

152



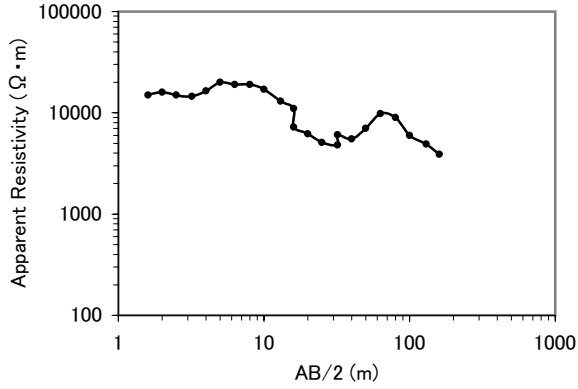
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	110.0	1.0
2	80.0	5.0
3	400.0	32.0
4	270.0	100.0
5	infinity	

156



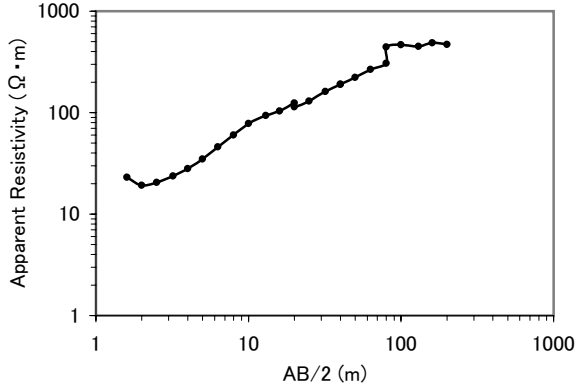
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	15.0	1.0
2	18.0	4.0
3	24.0	5.0
4	120.0	30.0
5	100.0	40.0
6	1000.0	

164



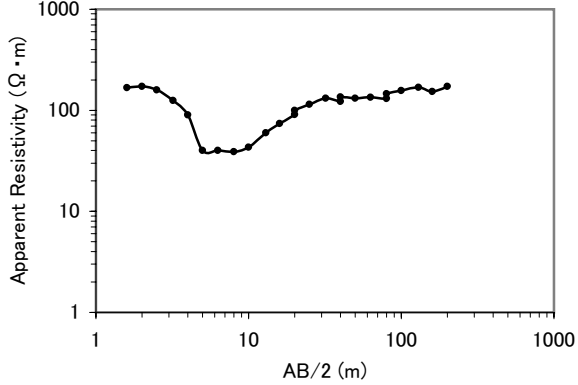
L#	Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	14586.0	0.8
2	5752.0	0.9
3	108633.3	0.9
4	1981.1	6.6
5	25536.6	20.5
6	402.2	

165A



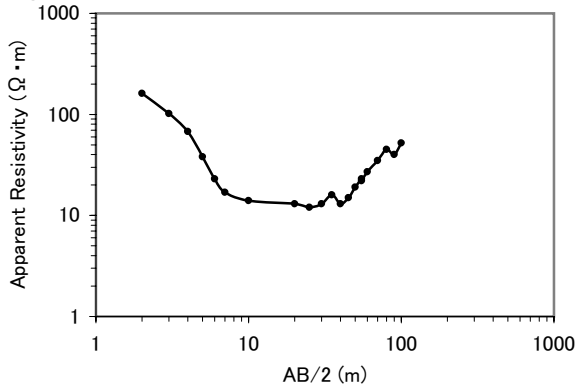
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	28.0	1.0
2	19.0	1.3
3	130.0	17.7
4	330.0	70.0
5	295.0	45.0
6	500.0	

166'



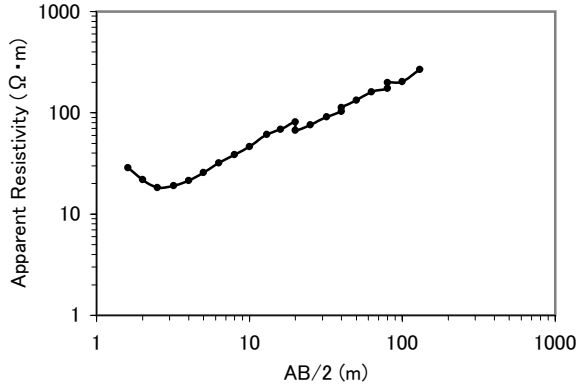
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	230.0	1.0
2	38.0	6.0
3	125.0	26.0
4	120.0	17.0
5	170.0	80.0
6	150.0	30.0
7	600.0	

173A



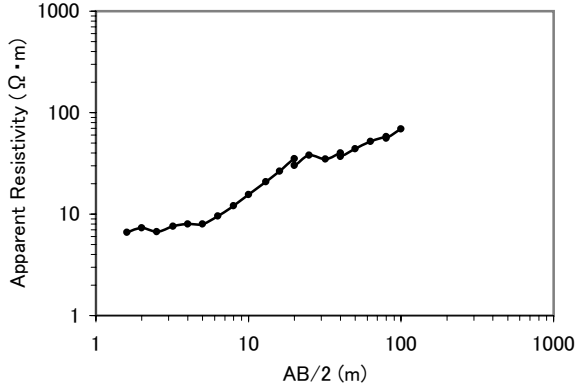
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	280.0	1.0
2	10.0	19.0
3	40.0	12.0
4	22.0	8.0
5	500.0	

175A



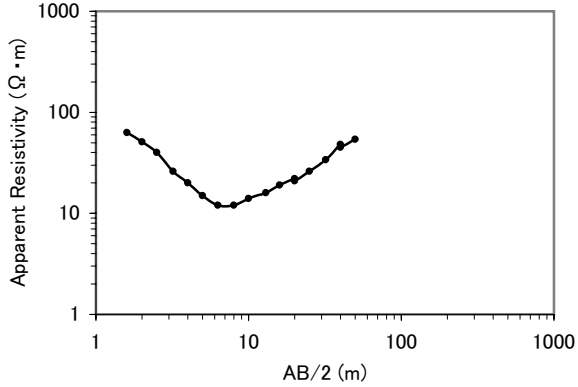
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	38.0	1.0
2	19.0	3.0
3	70.0	9.0
4	60.0	3.0
5	250.0	47.0
6	170.0	37.0
7	2000.0	

178A



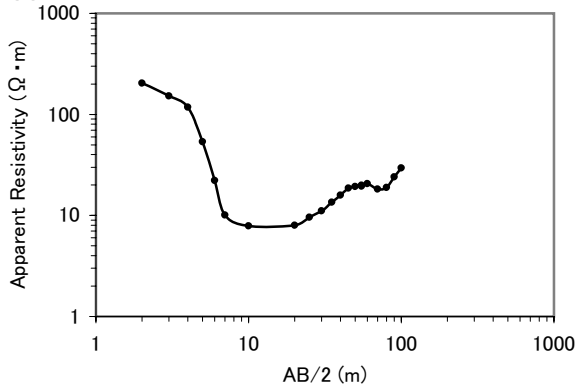
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	5.5	1.0
2	7.0	4.0
3	45.0	20.0
4	32.0	7.0
5	60.0	31.0
6	51.0	17.0
7	500.0	

184



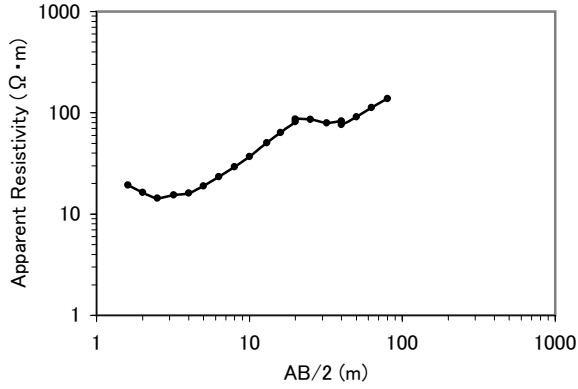
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	22.0	1.0
2	33.0	4.0
3	23.0	16.0
4	1000.0	

185A



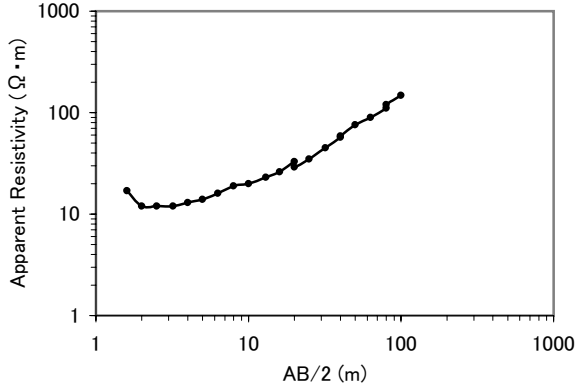
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	250.0	1.0
2	8.0	9.0
3	25.0	15.0
4	18.0	15.0
5	40.0	10.0
6	25.0	30.0
7	500.0	

187A



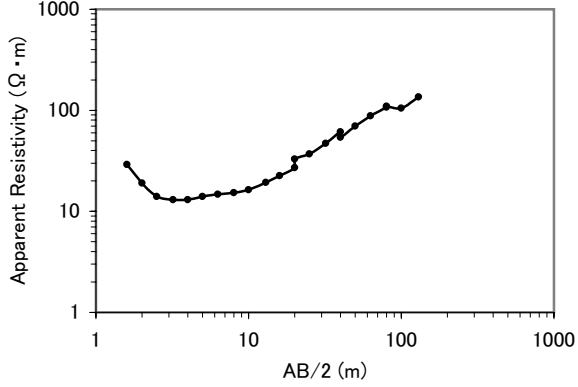
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	25.0	1.0
2	14.0	3.0
3	95.0	16.0
4	70.0	20.0
5	500.0	

188A



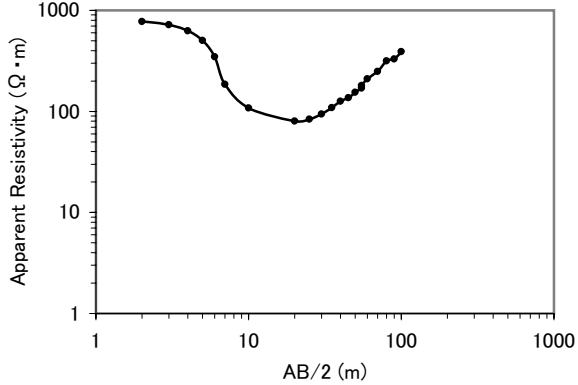
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	20.0	1.0
2	12.0	3.0
3	25.0	4.0
4	18.0	2.0
5	45.0	10.0
6	34.0	12.0
7	500.0	

190A



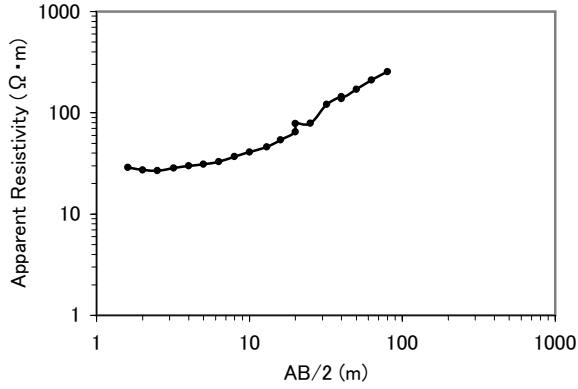
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	40.0	1.0
2	13.0	7.0
3	38.0	12.0
4	30.0	5.0
5	120.0	55.0
6	100.0	20.0
7	500.0	

191A



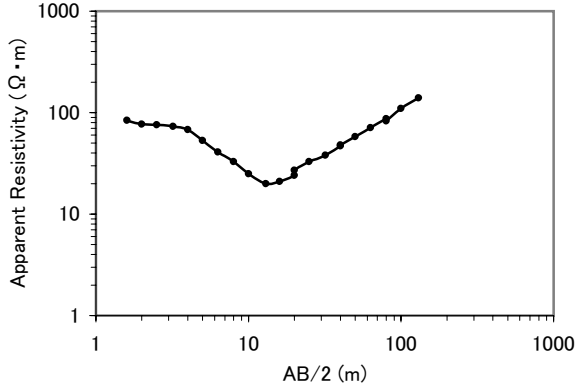
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	800.0	1.0
2	700.0	3.0
3	75.0	13.0
4	1500.0	

195A



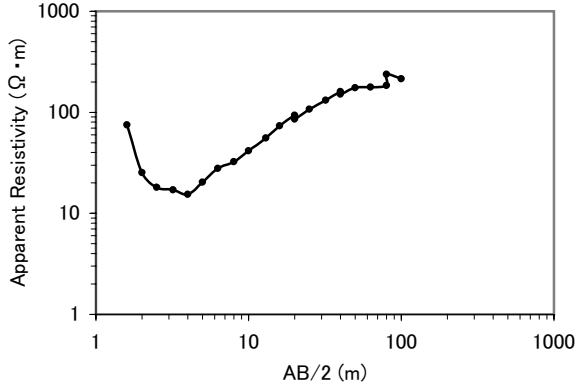
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	40.0	1.0
2	25.0	4.0
3	50.0	5.0
4	40.0	19.0
5	1500.0	

196A



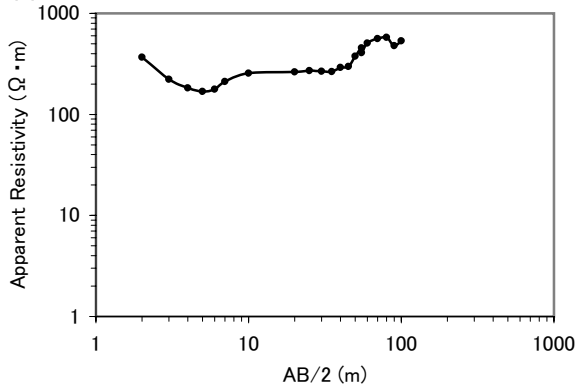
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	90.0	1.0
2	75.0	3.0
3	20.0	12.0
4	1000.0	

198



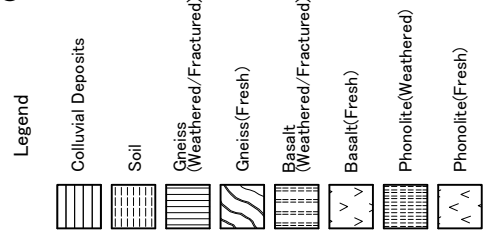
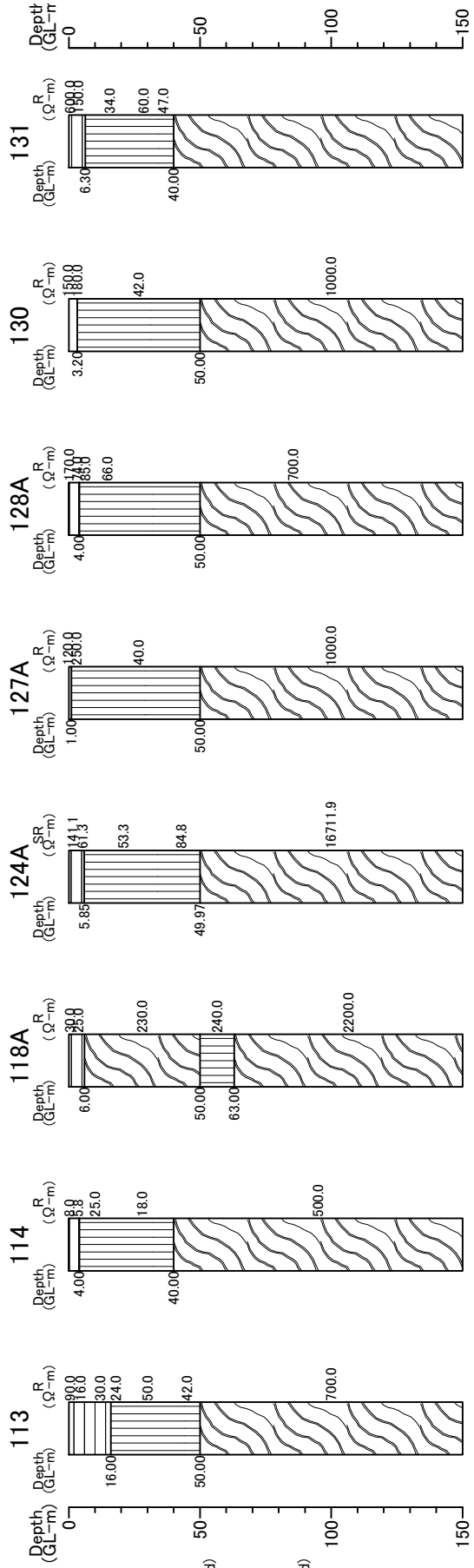
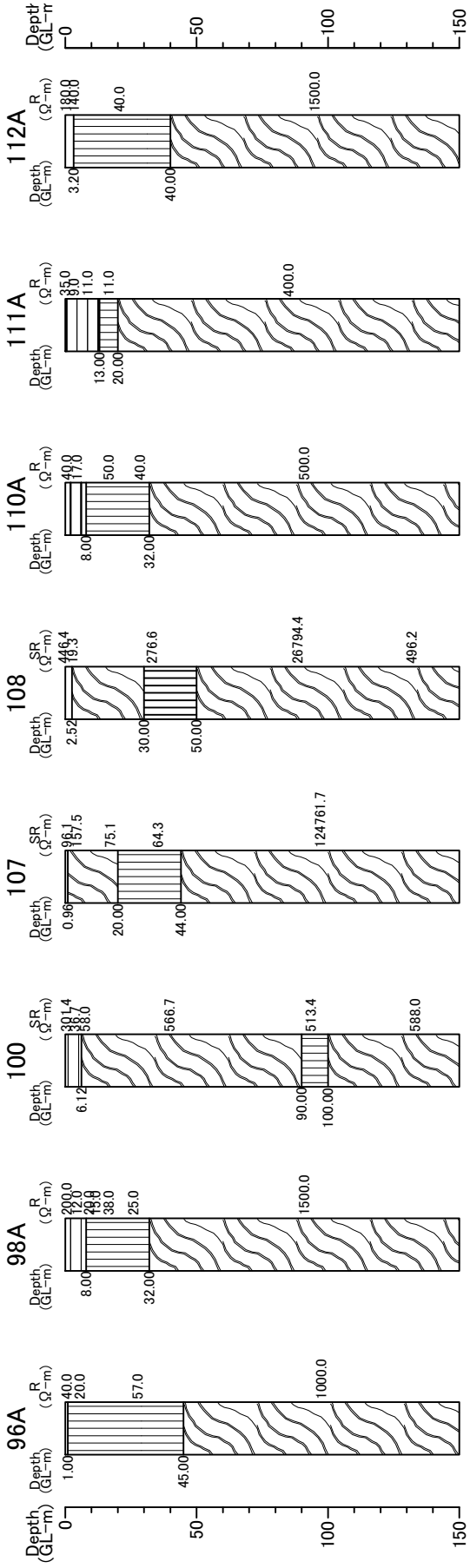
L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	60.0	1.0
2	15.0	3.0
3	180.0	46.0
4	180.0	13.0
5	1000.0	

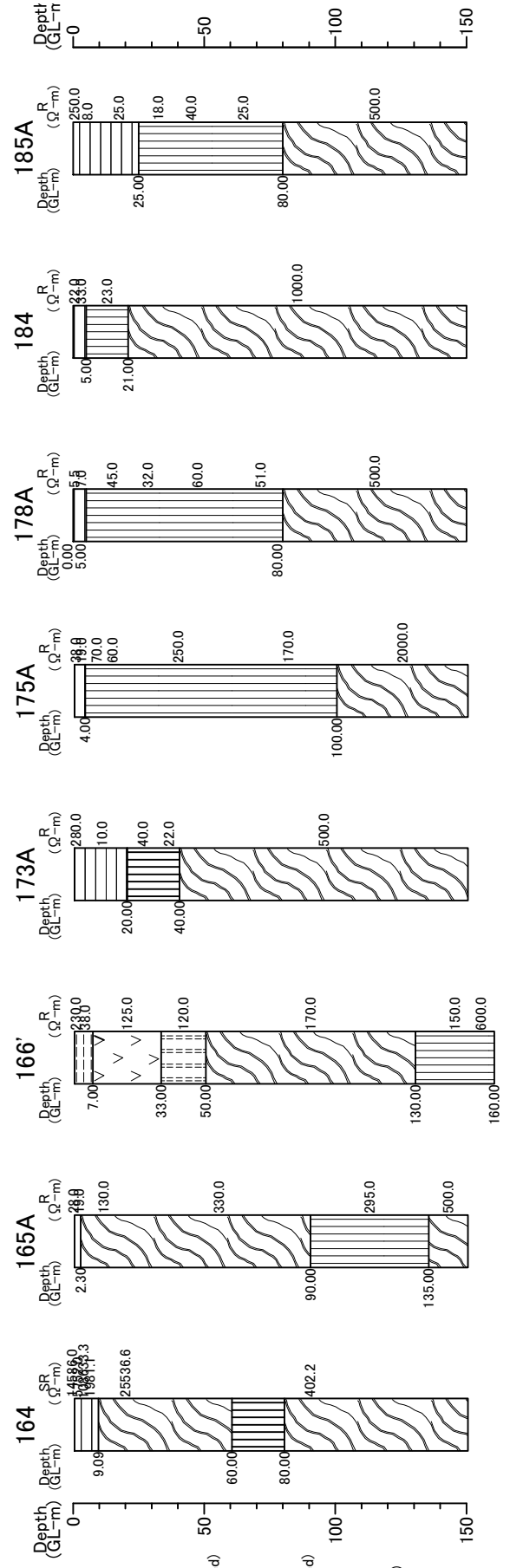
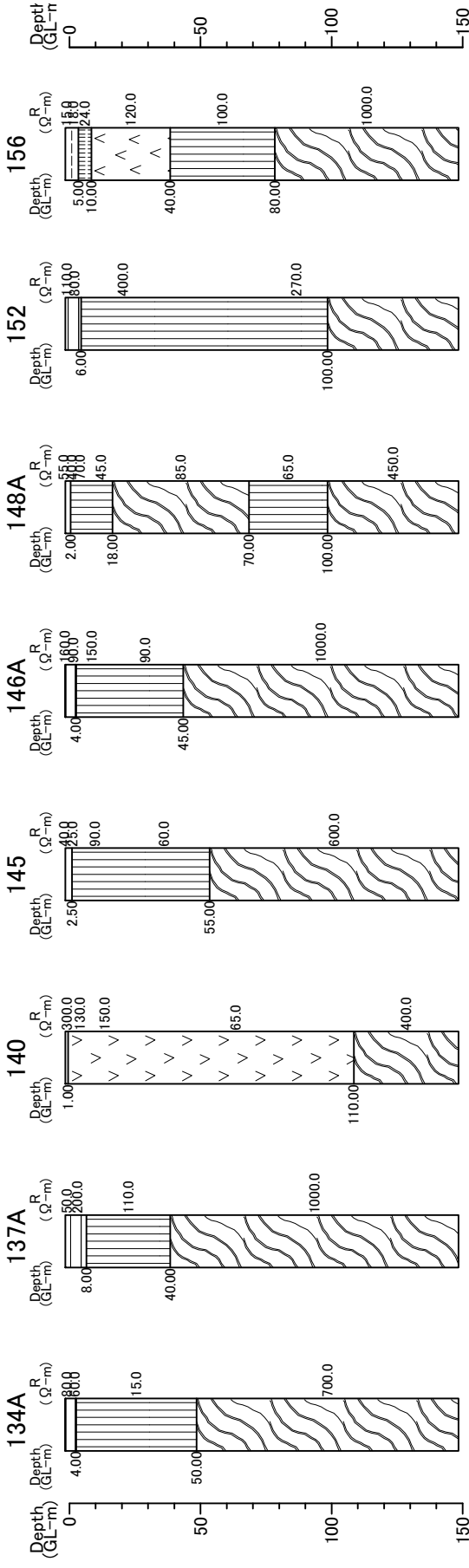
199A











L#	Apparent Resistivity (Ω·m)	Thickness (m)
1	700.0	1.0
2	170.0	4.0
3	320.0	11.0
4	300.0	9.0
5	560.0	38.0
6	570.0	17.0
7	2000.0	

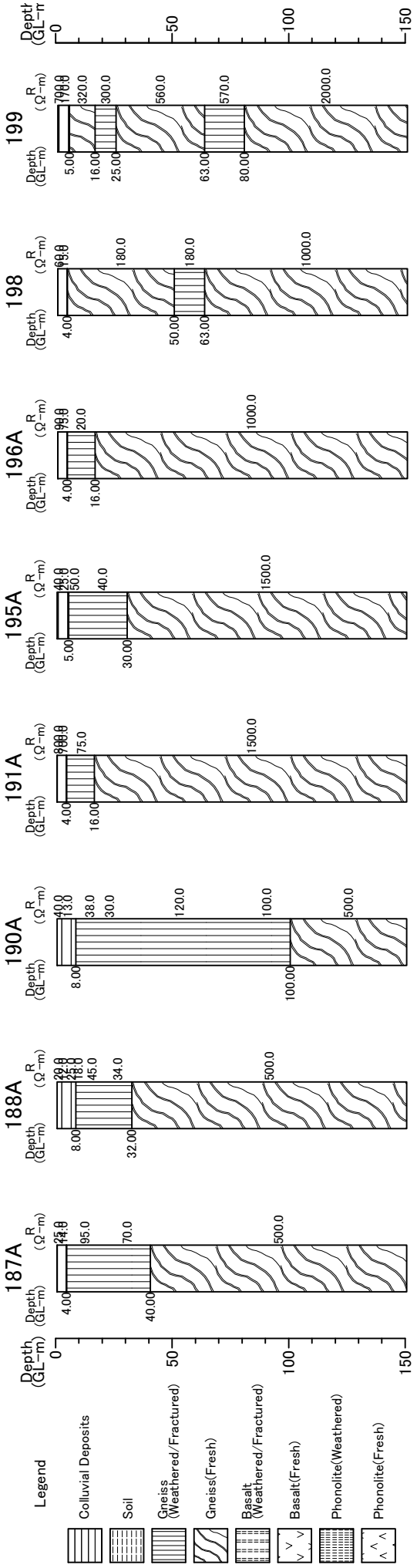
8.6
***Borehole Columnar Sections
in 40 Communities***





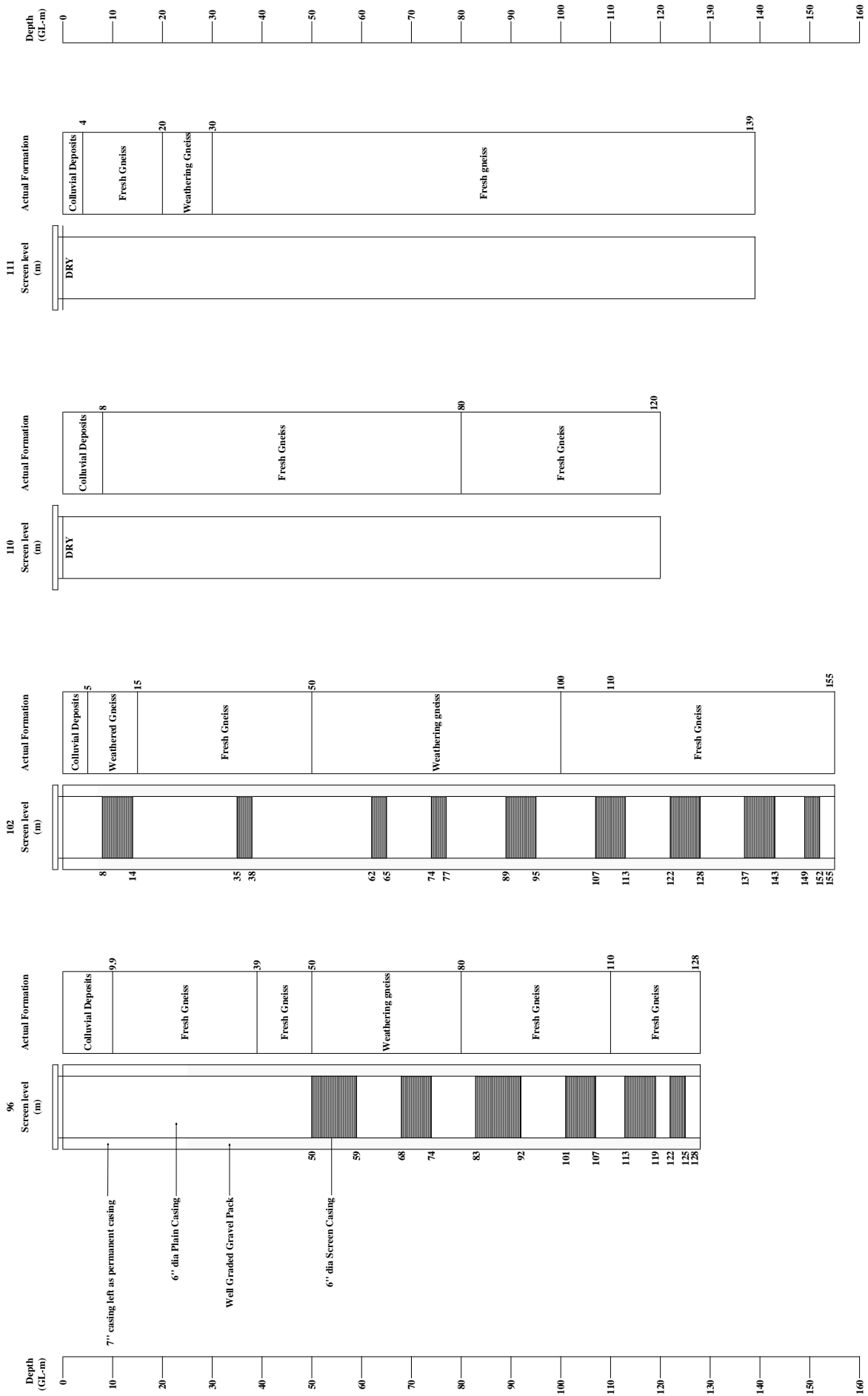
Legend

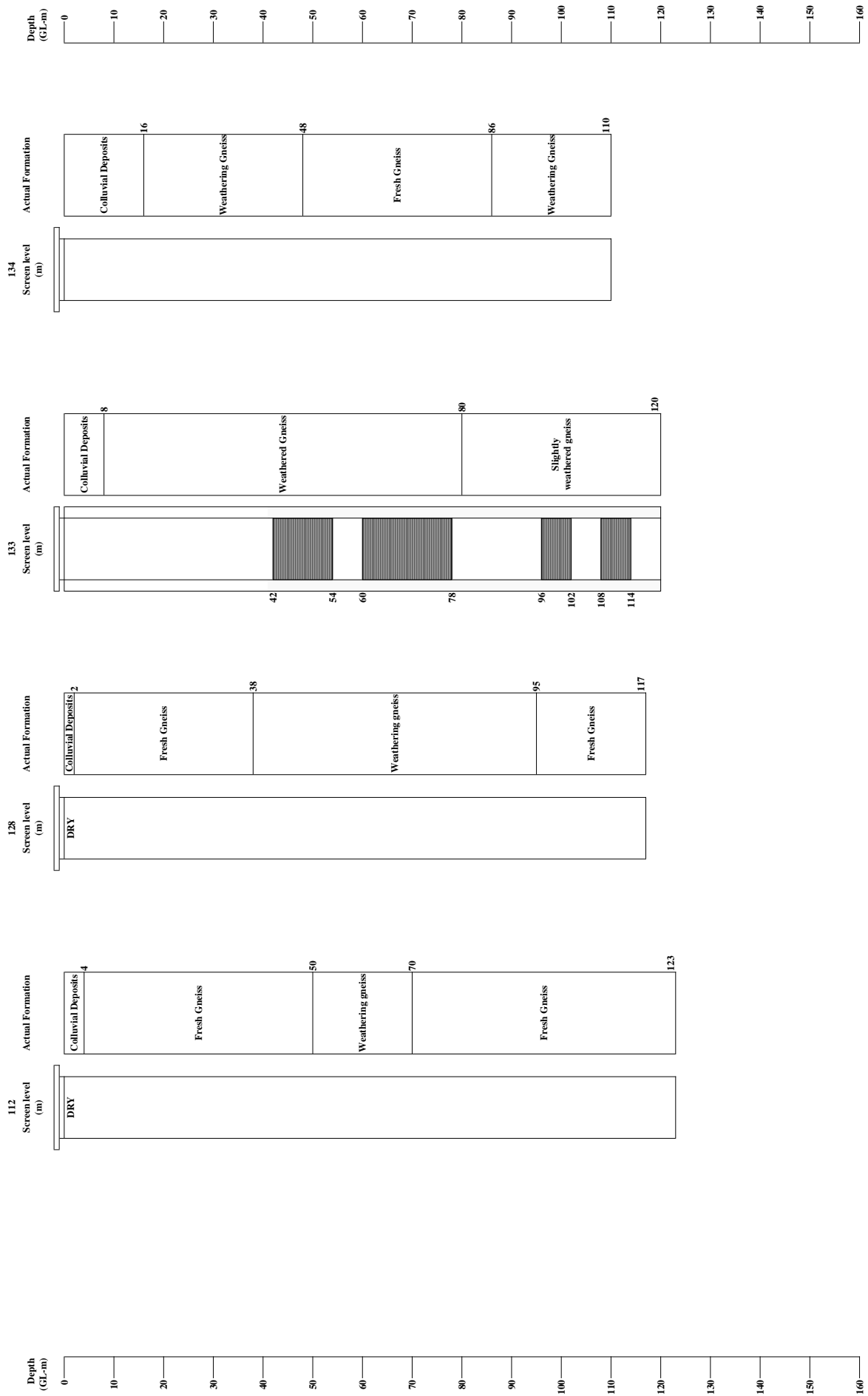
-  Colluvial Deposits
-  Soil
-  Gneiss (Weathered/Fractured)
-  Gneiss (Fresh)
-  Basalt (Weathered/Fractured)
-  Basalt (Fresh)
-  Phonolite (Weathered)
-  Phonolite (Fresh)

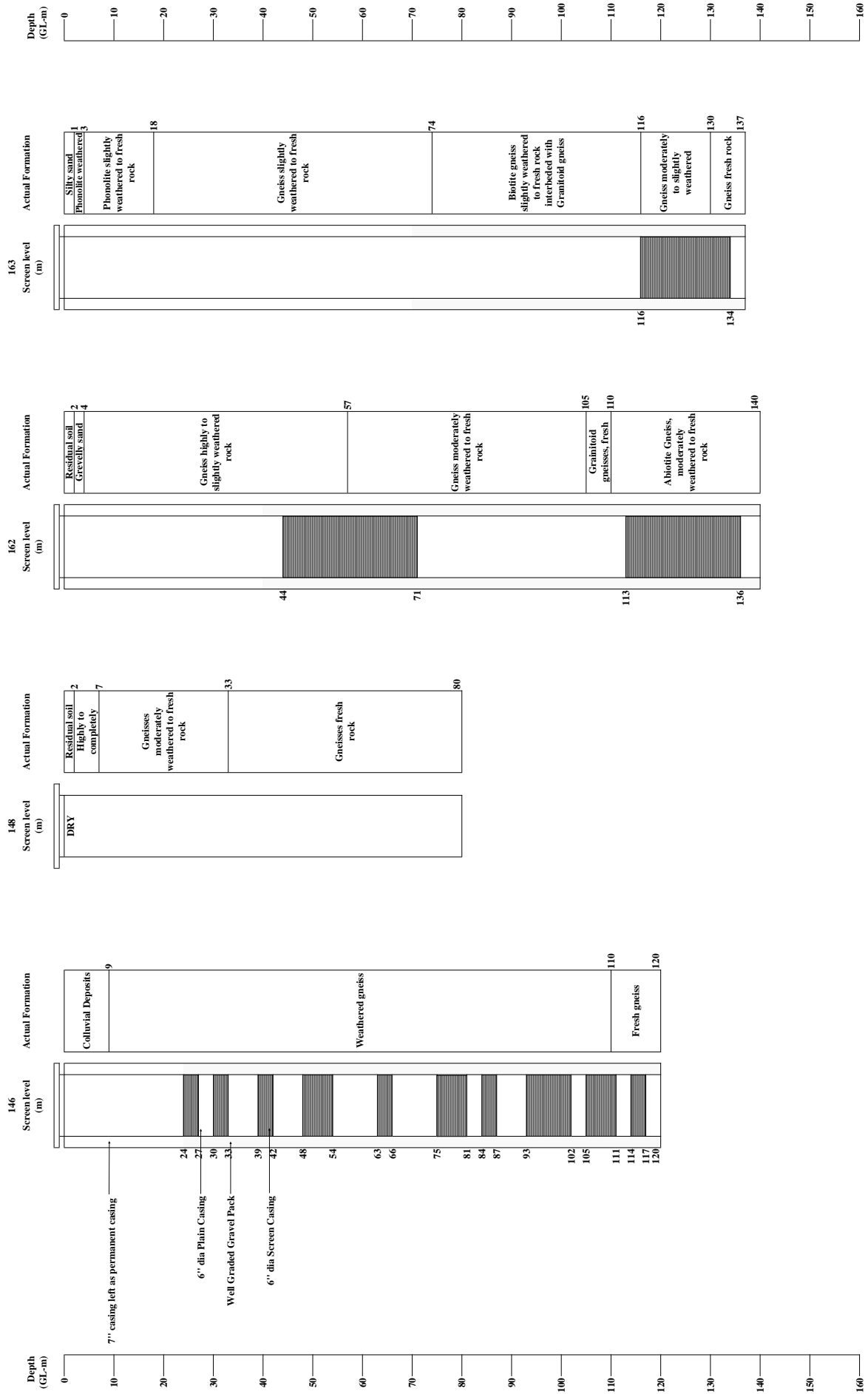


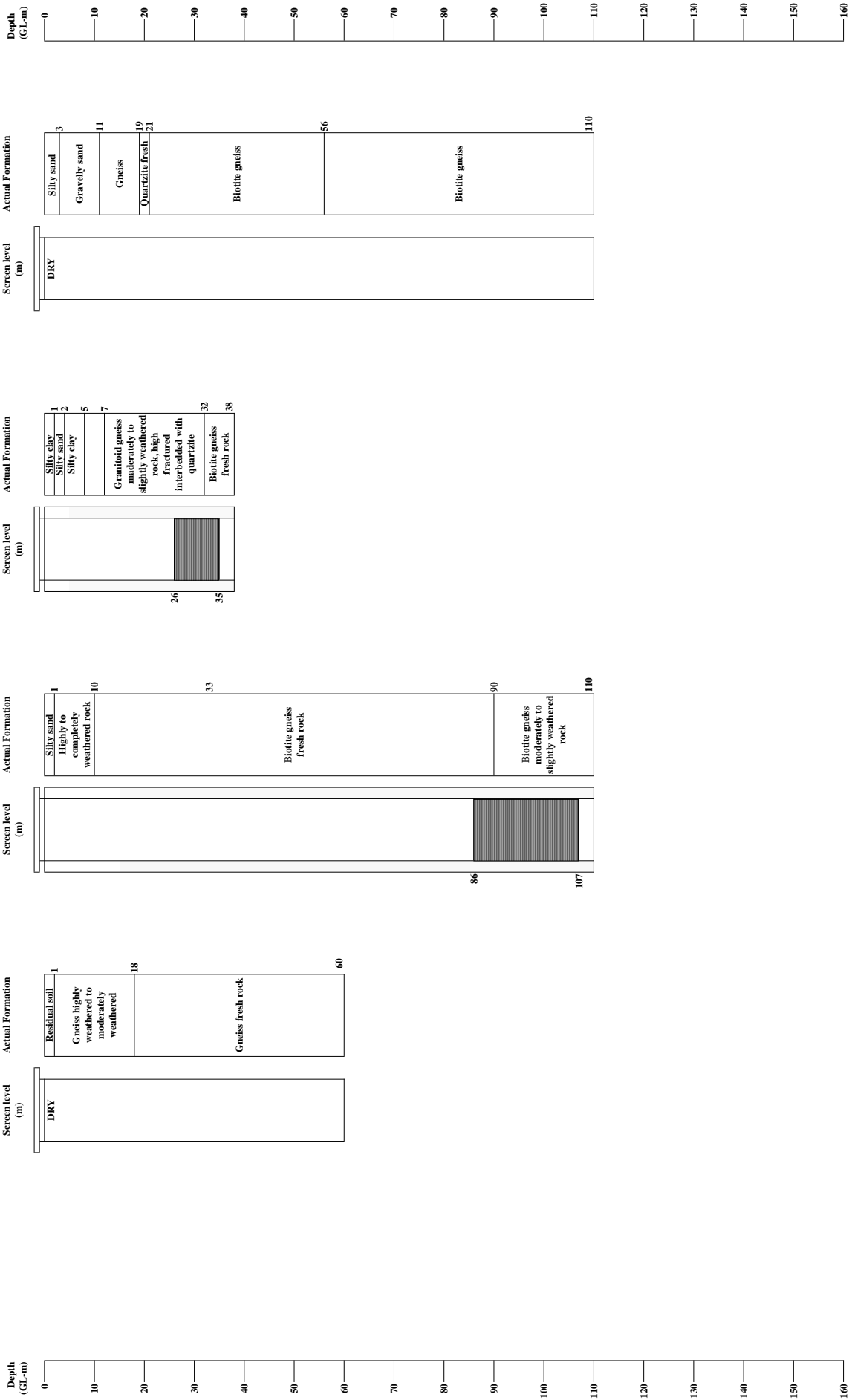
8.7

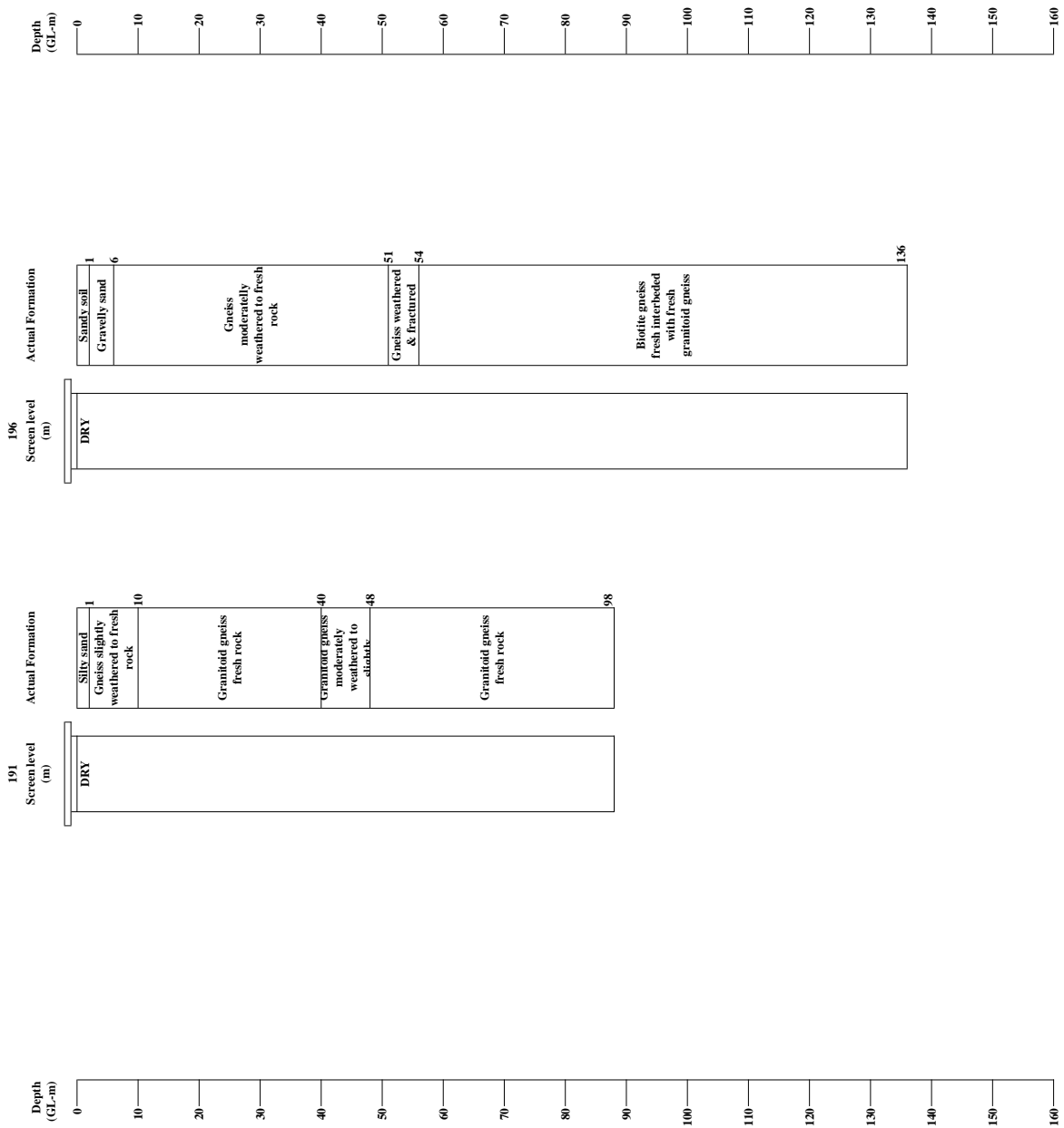
Result of Test Drilling at 36 Communities

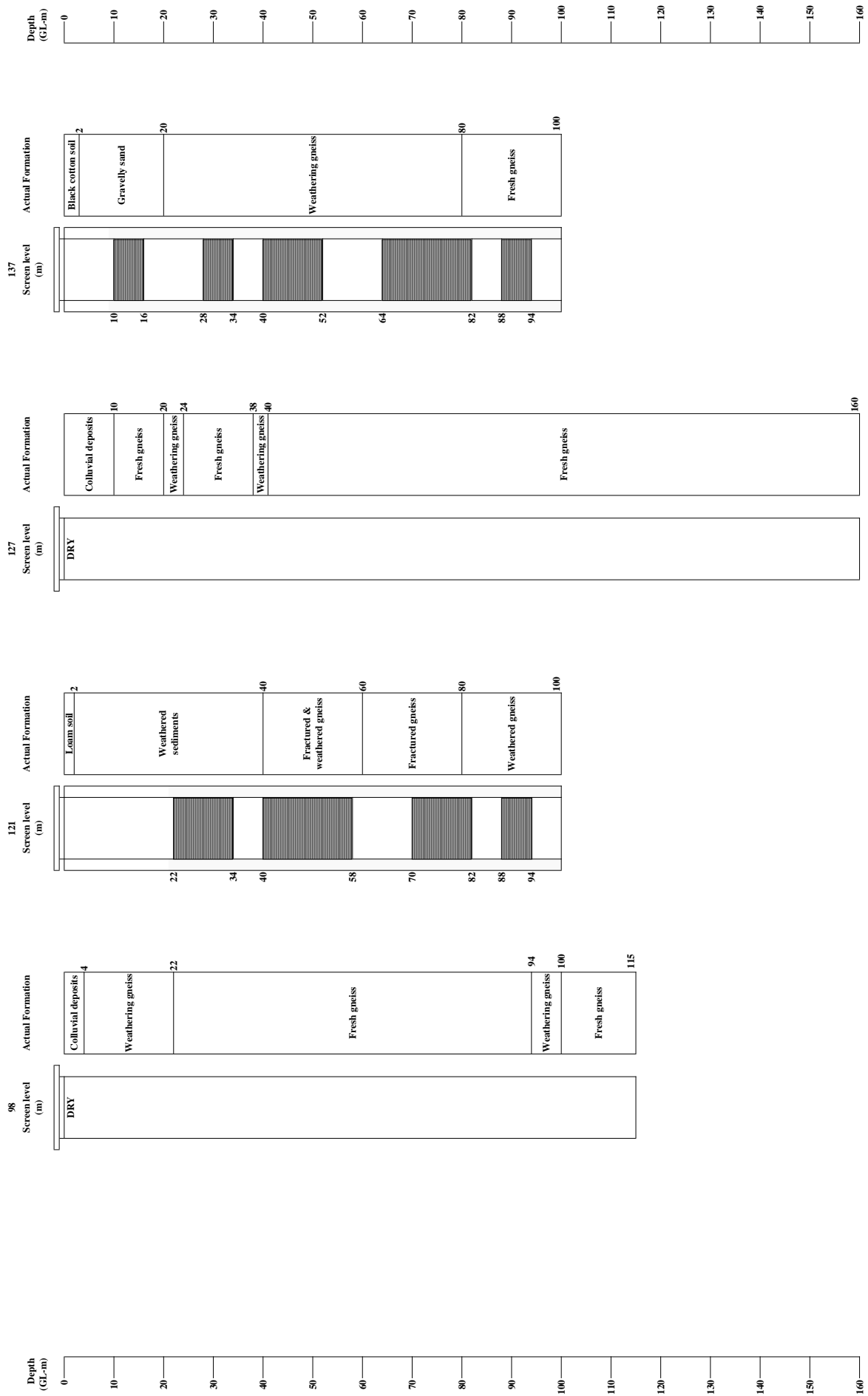


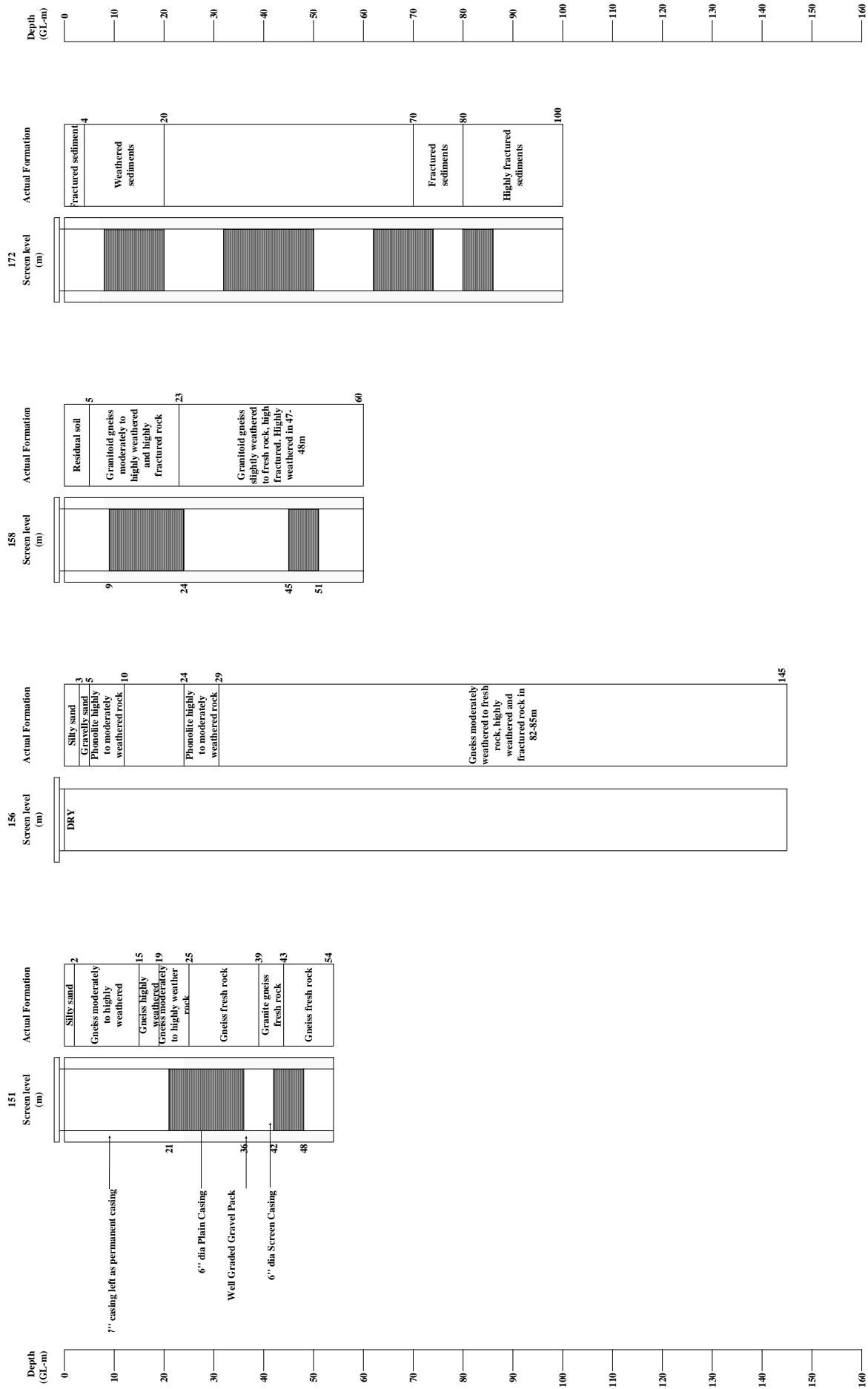


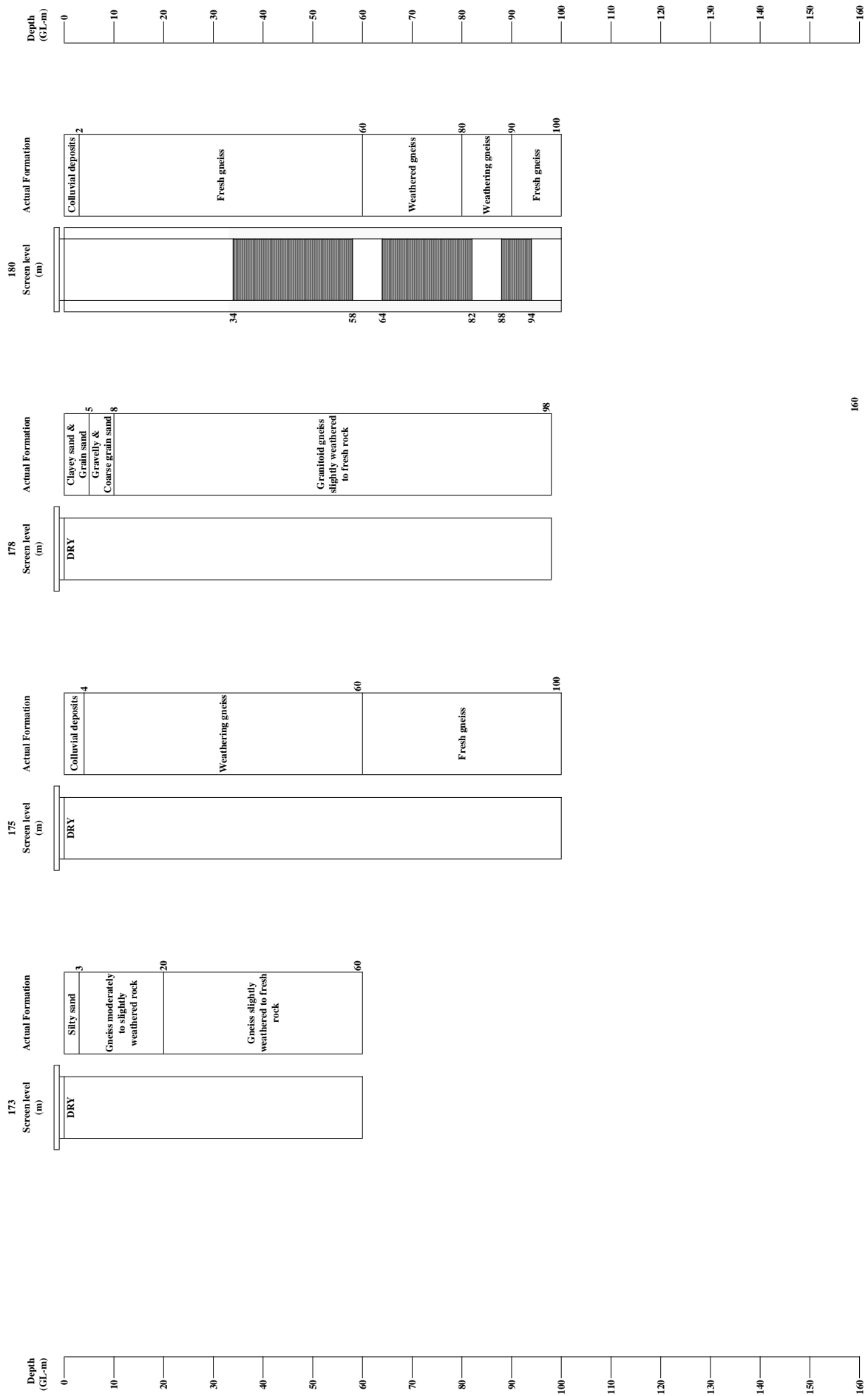


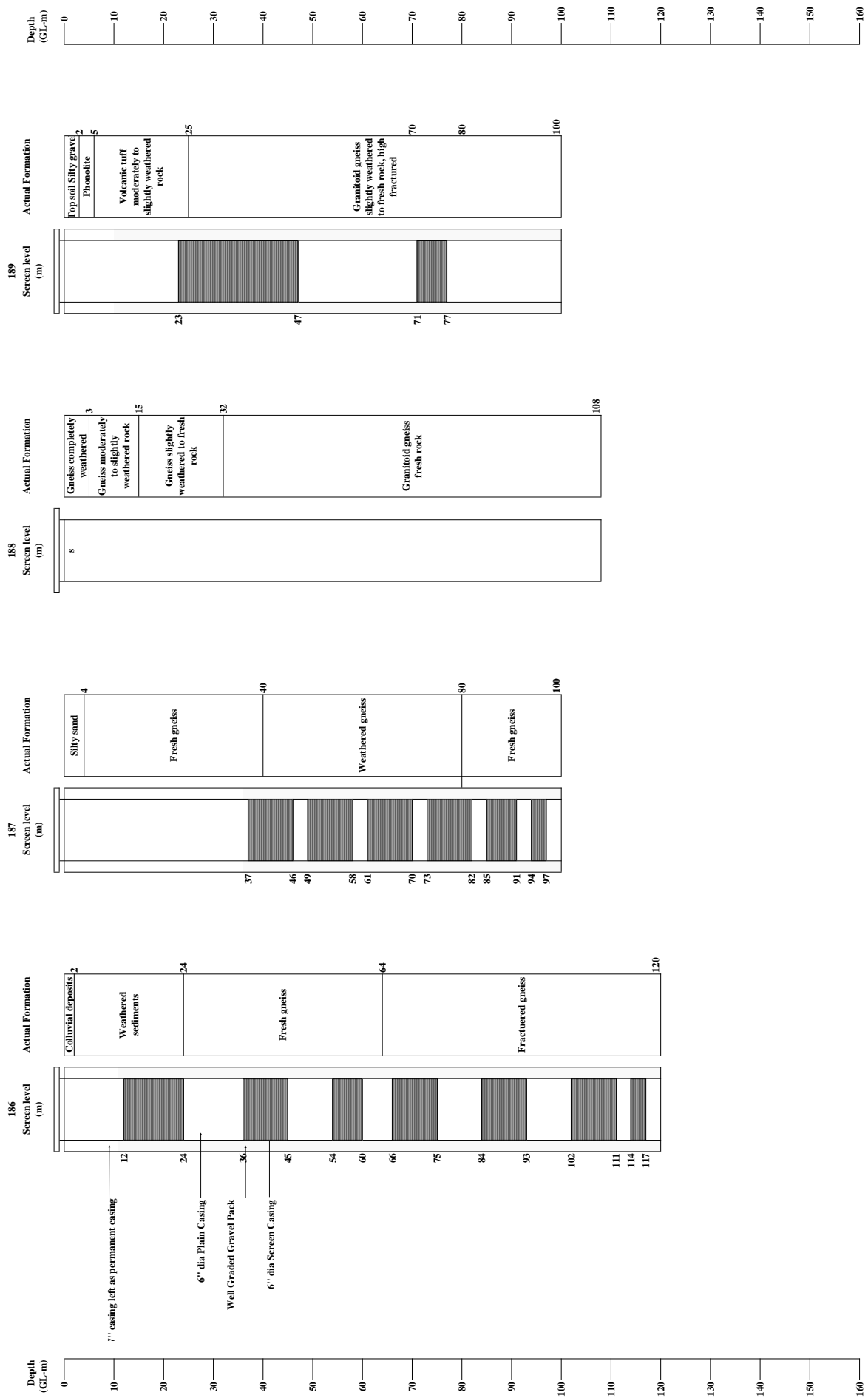


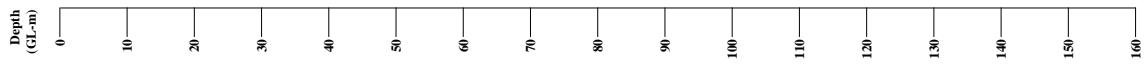
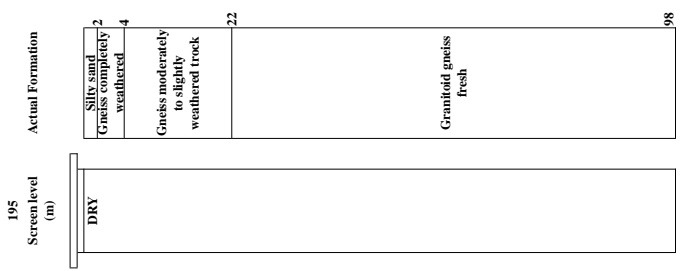
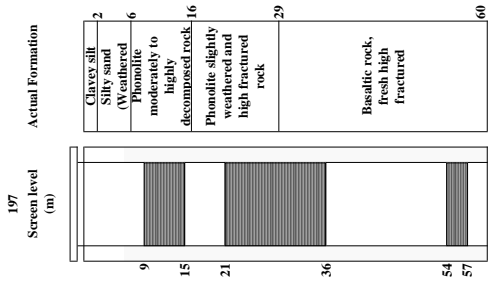
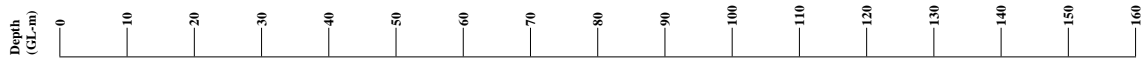












8.8

Result of Wind Velocity Survey

*(Source: The First Implementation Review Study on The Project for Rural
Water Supply in The Republic of Kenya)*

Possible Term to Start Pump up and Possible Time to Work about Windmill Pump

District	Site No.	Possible Term to Start Pump up	Possible Time to Work (Hour)			
			2-3 m/sec	3-4 m/sec	over 4 m/sec	Total
Mwingi	6	9:00-2:00 (18 hrs)	5.1	2.8	0.9	8.8
	28	8:00-5:00 (22 hrs)	6.3	4.2	2.1	12.6
	42	0:00-23:00 (24 hrs)	1.3	5.7	6.8	19.7
	Ave.	(21 hrs)	4.2	4.2	3.3	13.7
Kitui	54	8:00-1:00 (18 hrs)	5.9	5.0	2.7	13.5
	59	0:00-23:00 (24 hrs)	7.8	6.0	3.1	16.9
	85	0:00-23:00 (24 hrs)	6.3	6.5	5.8	18.5
	Ave.	(22 hrs)	6.7	5.8	3.9	16.3
Makueni	99	9:00-4:00 (20 hrs)	5.8	3.4	1.2	10.3
	109	7:00-23:00 (17 hrs)	5.3	3.4	1.4	10.1
	121	10:00-2:00 (16 hrs)	4.9	2.2	0.6	7.7
	Ave.	(18 hrs)	5.3	3.0	1.1	9.4
Machakos	167	0:00-23:00 (24 hrs)	7.4	5.9	3.0	16.3
	172	9:00-0:00 (16 hrs)	4.7	2.8	1.2	8.7
	199	11:00-1:00 (15 hrs)	3.6	1.1	0.2	4.8
	Ave.	(18 hrs)	5.2	3.3	1.5	9.9

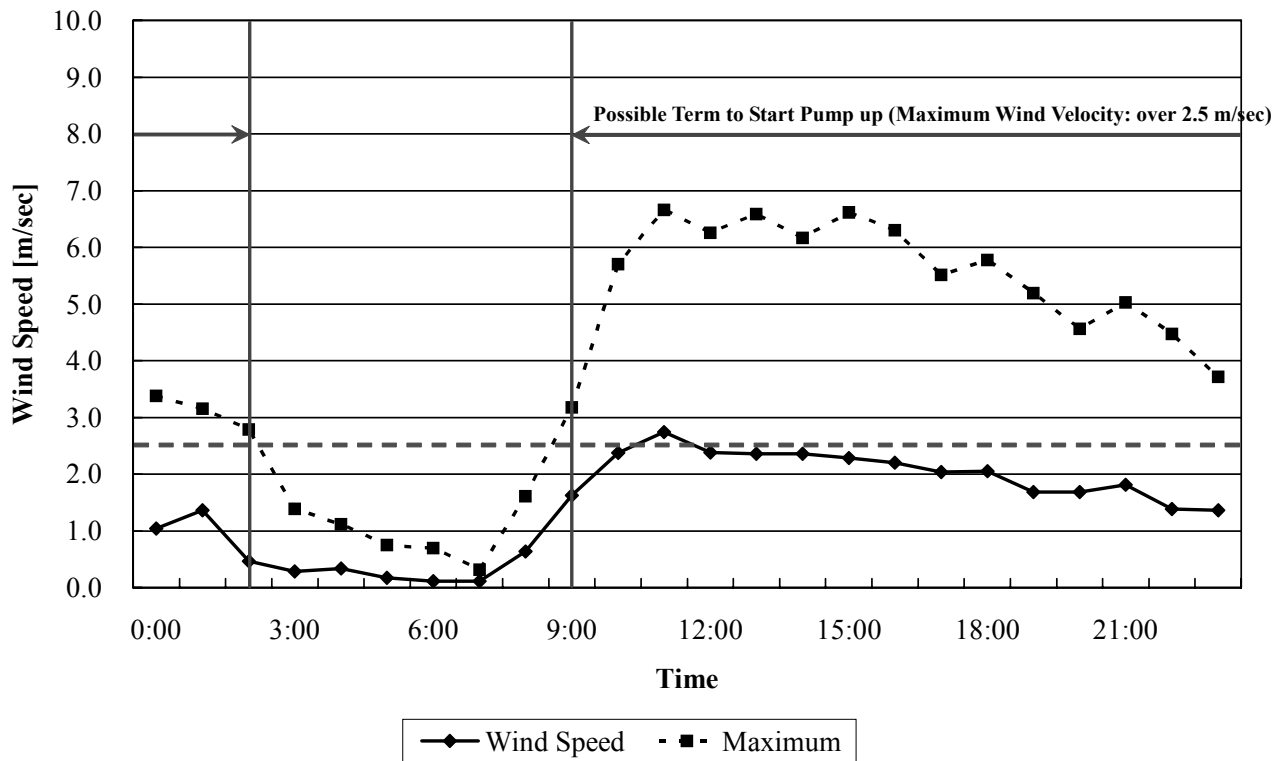


Fig-1 Hourly Wind Velocity Graph in No. 6 (Mosa) (2004.6.4~6.12 average)

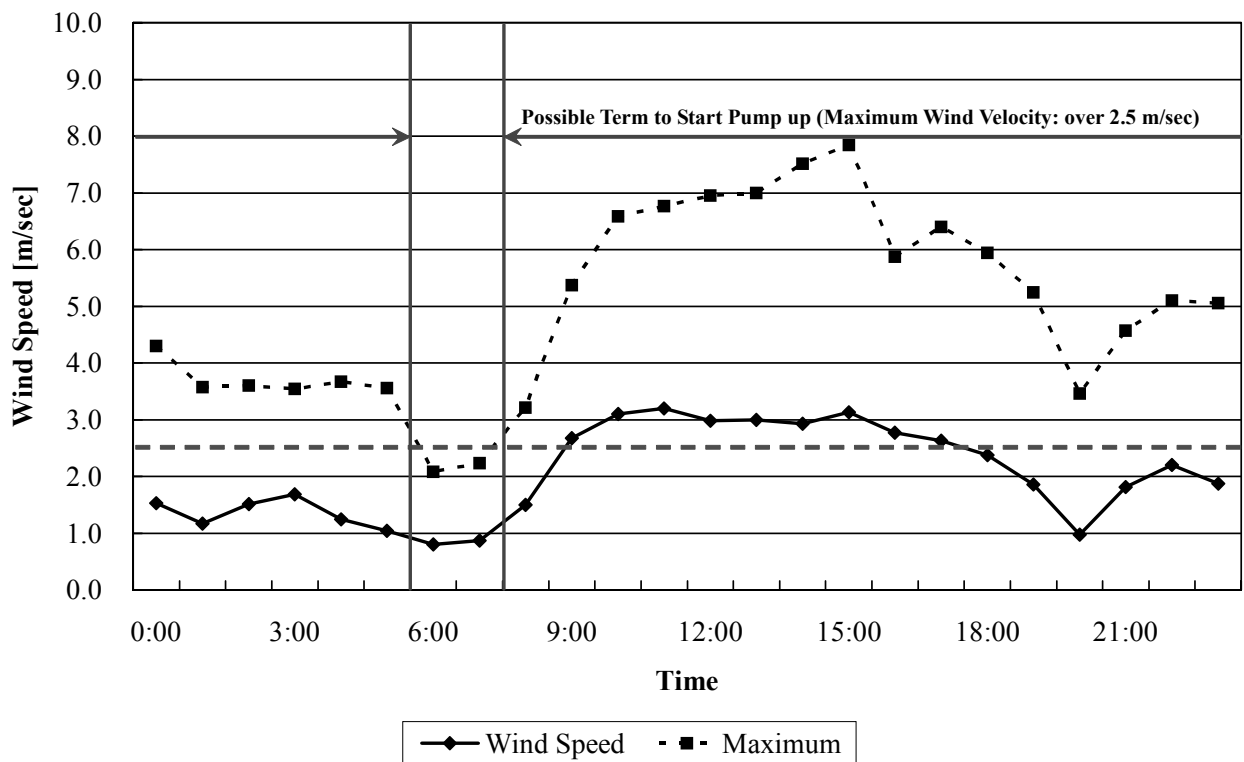


Fig-2 Hourly Wind Velocity Graph in No. 28 (Itiko) (2004.6.12~6.19 average)

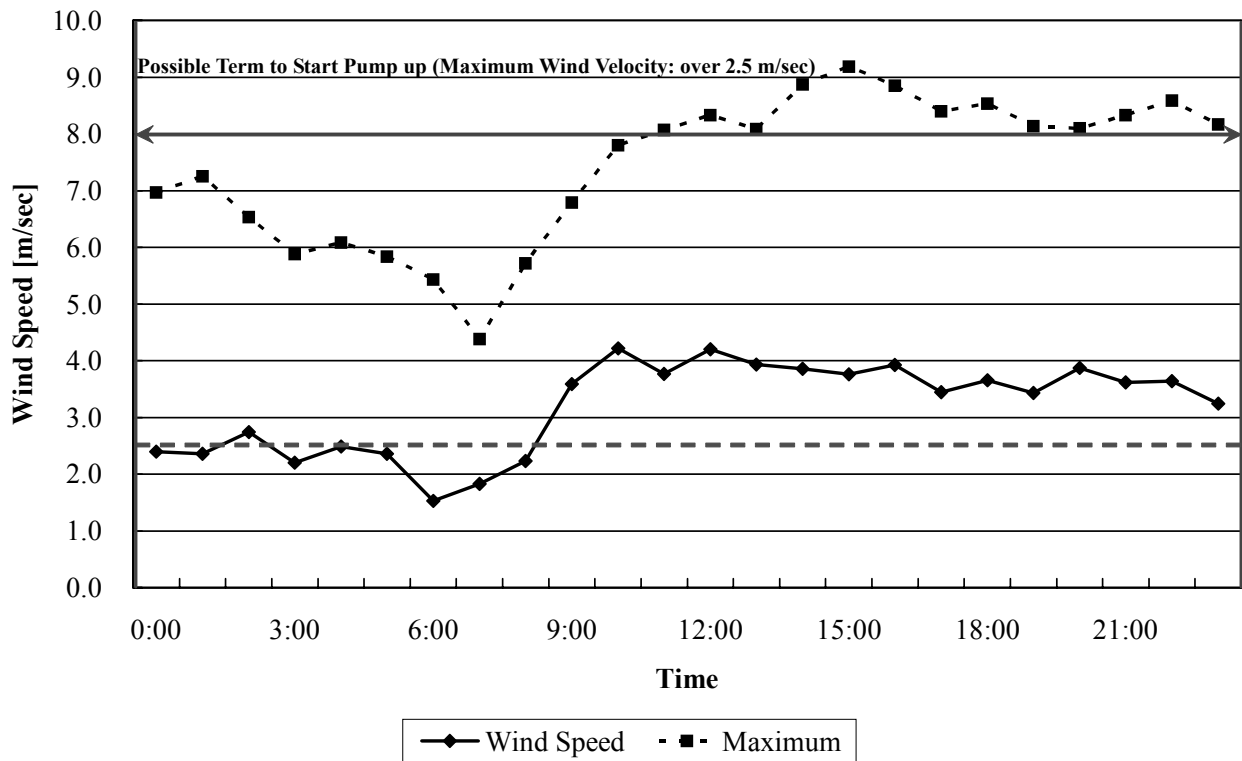


Fig-3 Hourly Wind Velocity Graph in No. 42 (Kakumuti) (2004.6.19~6.26 平均)

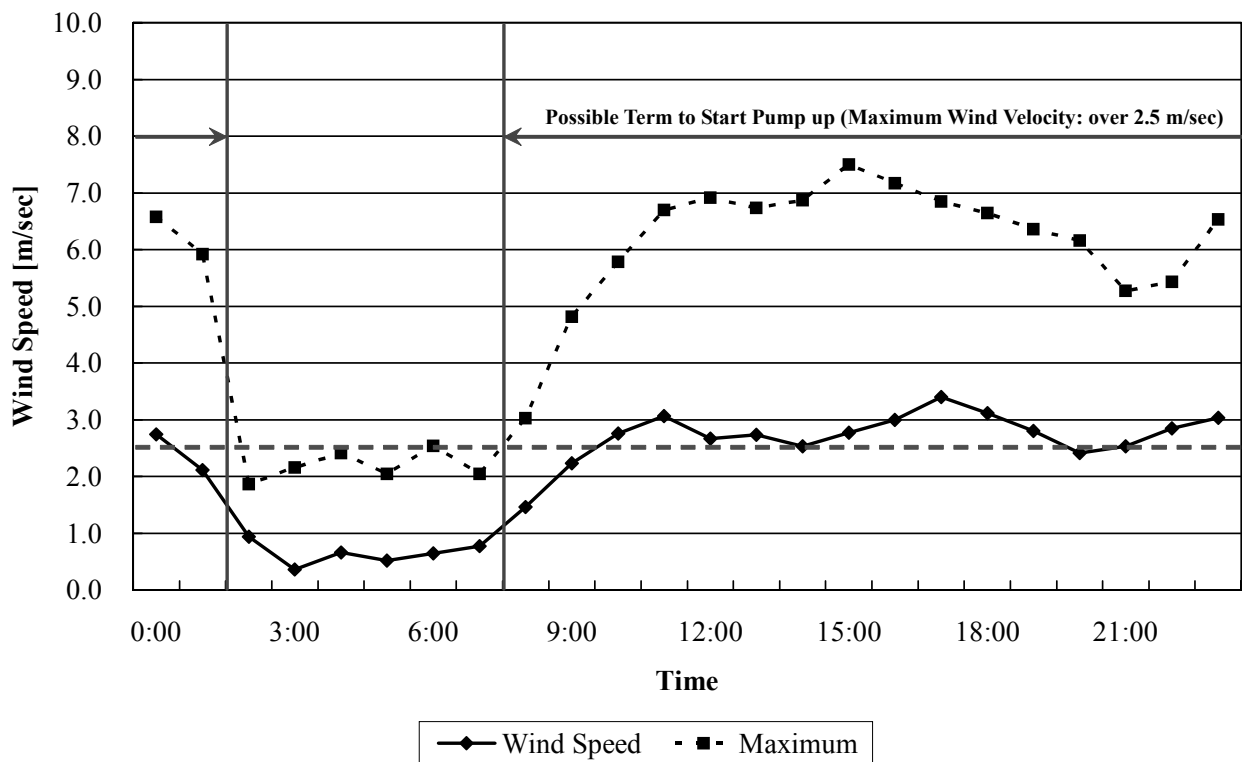


Fig-4 Hourly Wind Velocity Graph in No. 54 (Yenzuva) (2004.6.3~6.10 average)

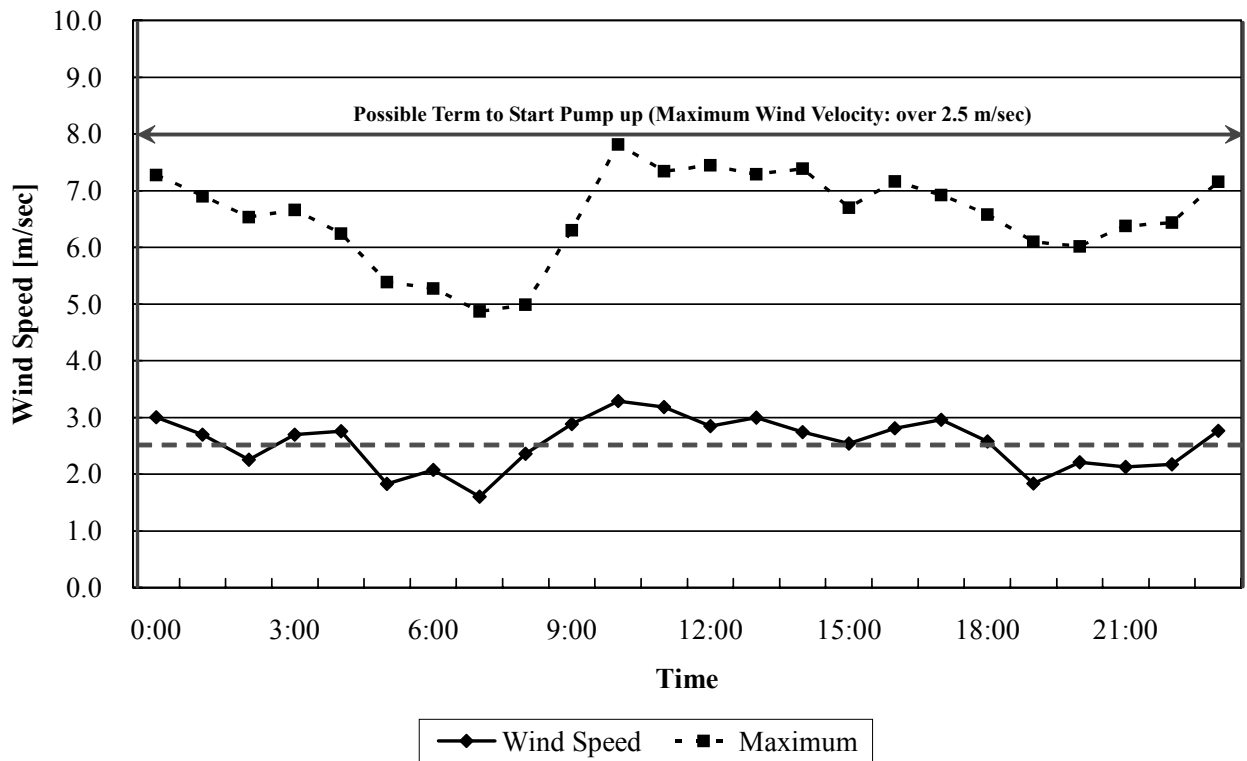


Fig-5 Hourly Wind Velocity Graph in No. 59 (Itumbi) (2004.6.17~6.24 average)

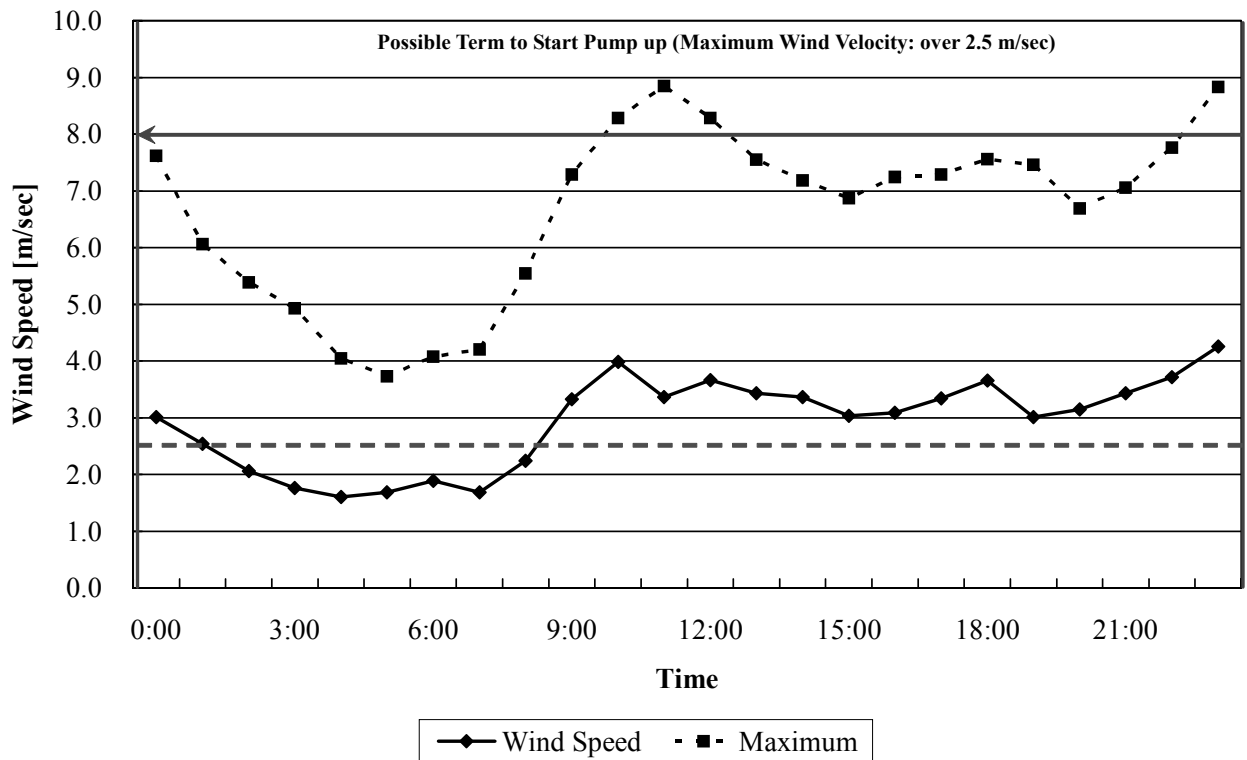


Fig-6 Hourly Wind Velocity Graph in No. 85 (Ndathani) (2004.6.10~6.17 average)

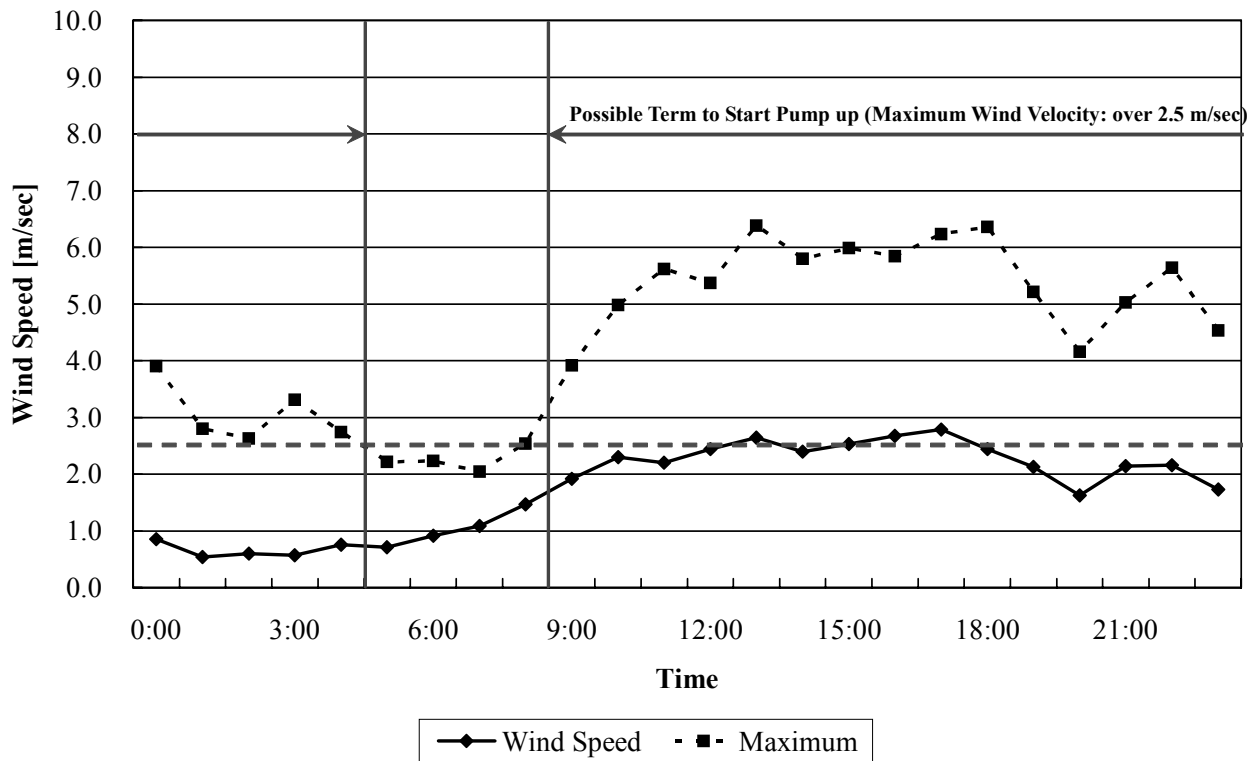


Fig-7 Hourly Wind Velocity Graph in No. 99 (Utui wa wote) (2004.6.2~6.9 average)

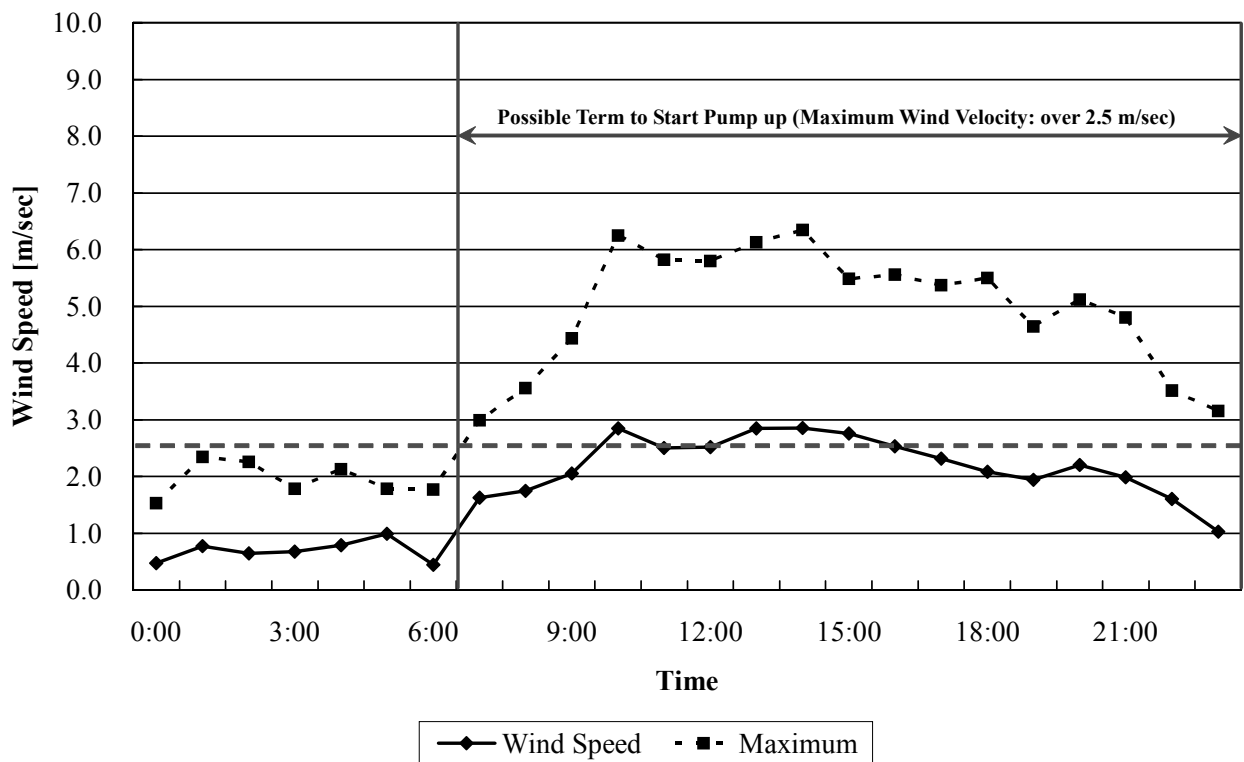


Fig-8 Hourly Wind Velocity Graph in No. 109 (Sakai) (2004.6.9~6.16 average)

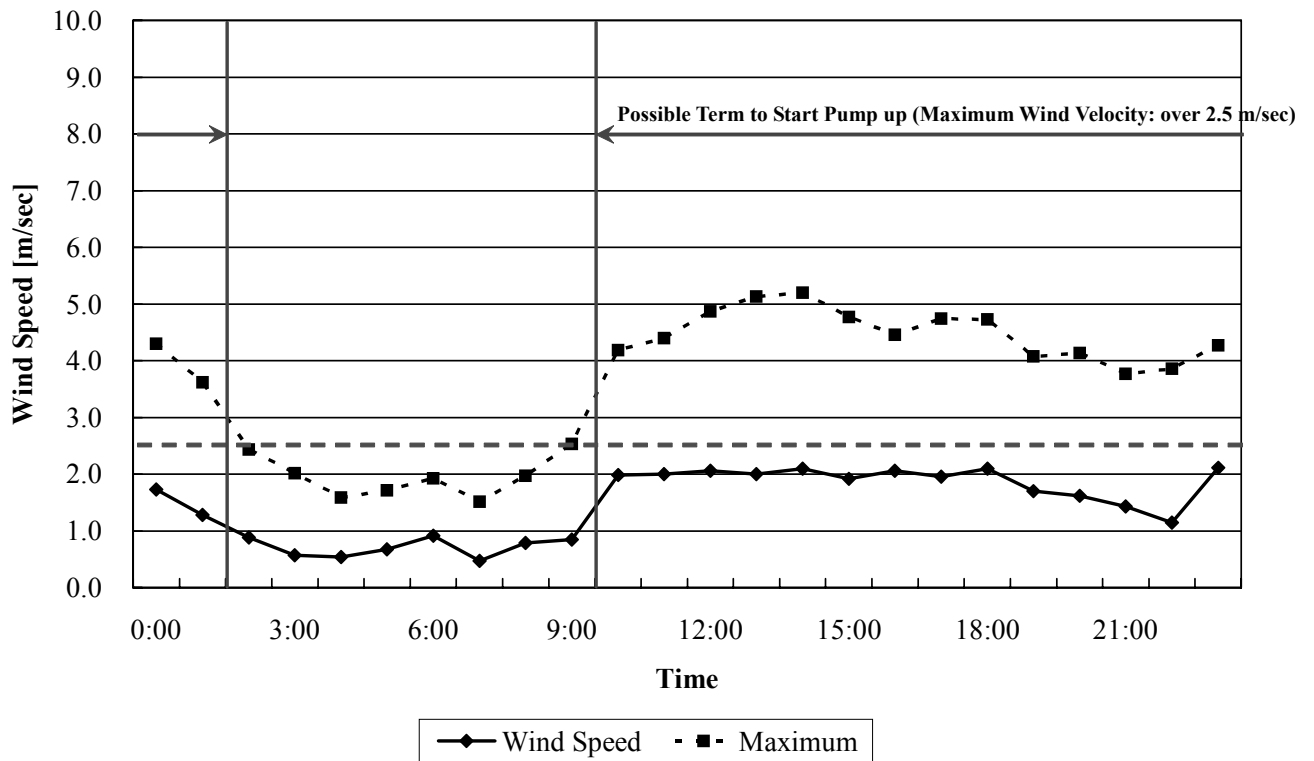


Fig-9 Hourly Wind Velocity Graph in No. 121 (Ititu Sec Sch) (2004.6.16~6.23 average)

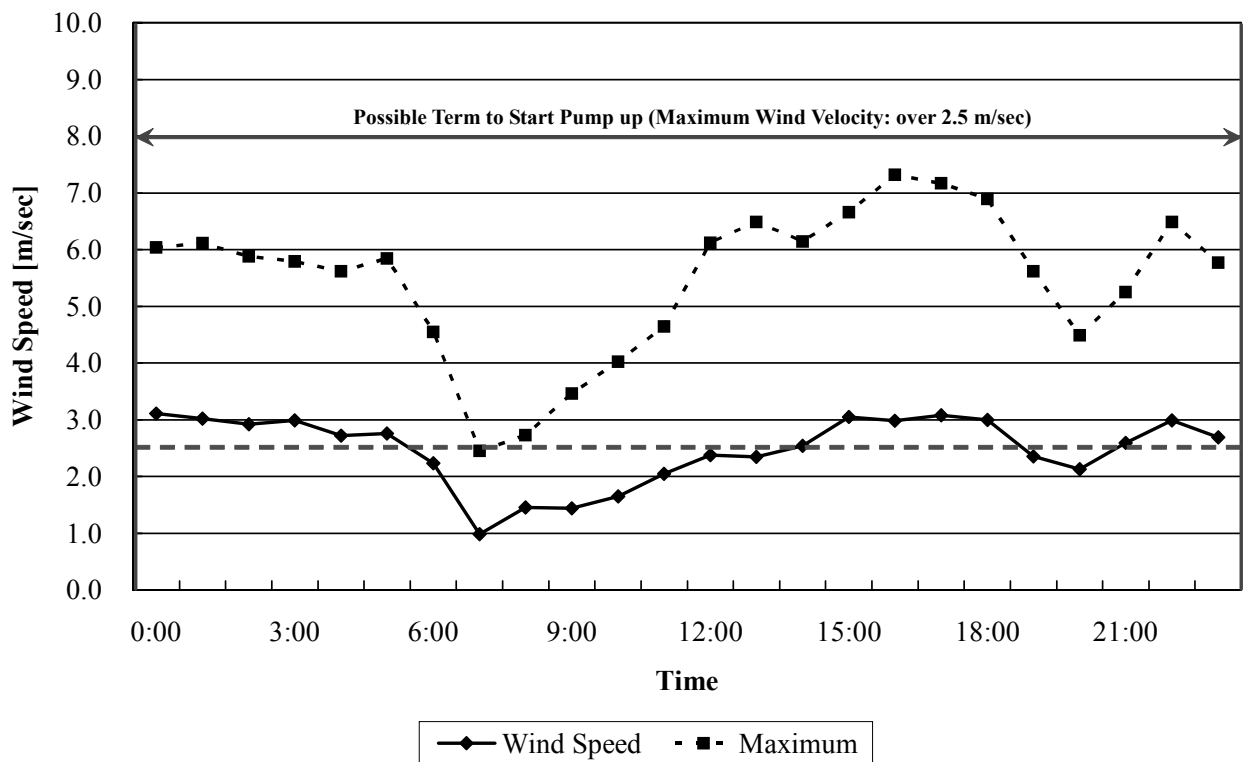


Fig-10 Hourly Wind Velocity Graph in No. 167 (Mukukuni) (2004.5.28~6.7 average)

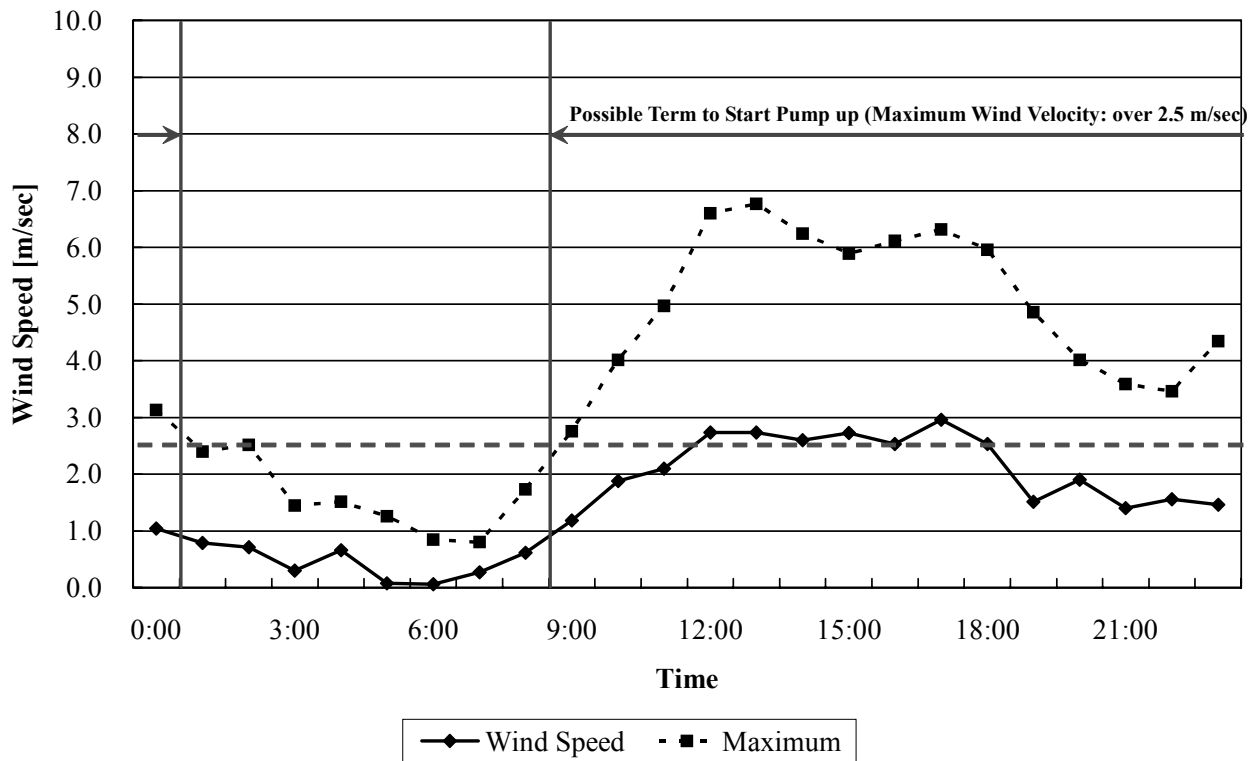


Fig-11 Hourly Wind Velocity Graph in No. 172 (Mbele wp) (2004.6.7~6.14 average)

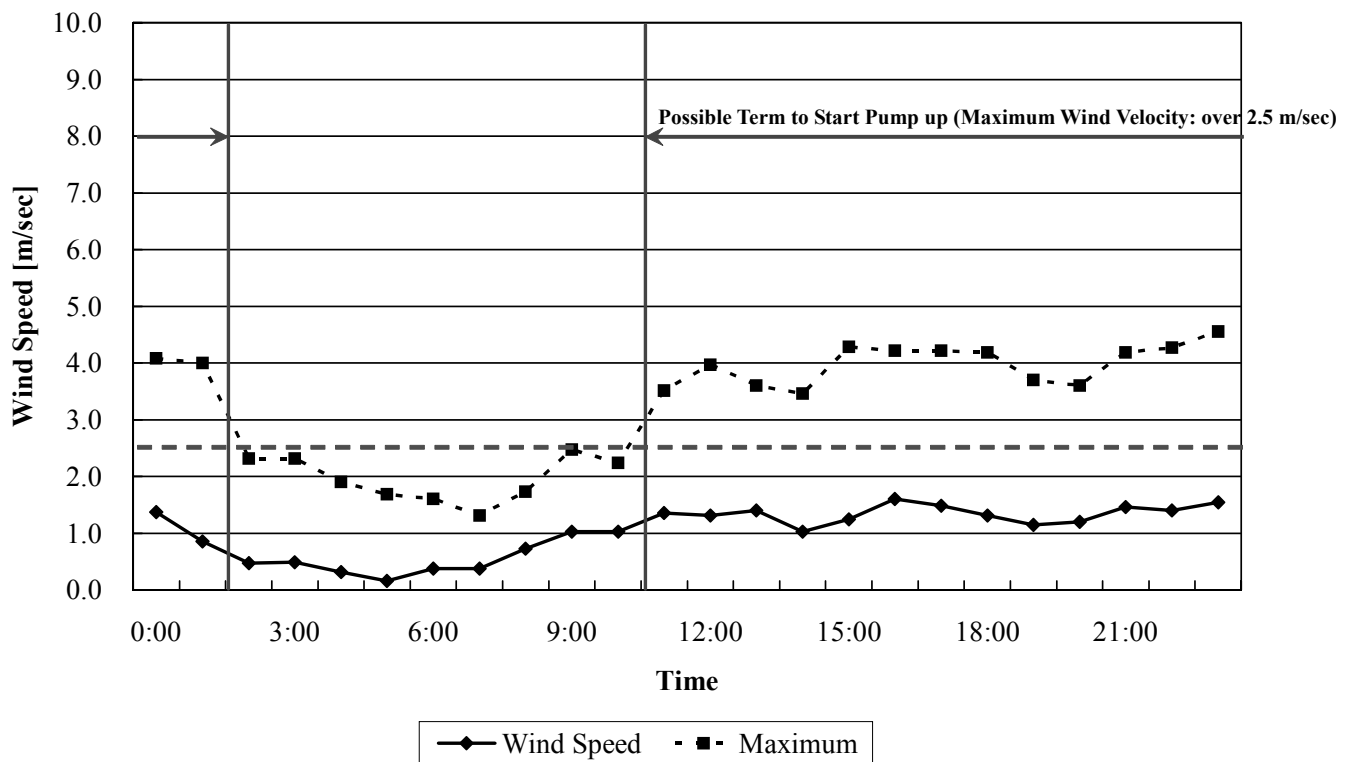


Fig-12 Hourly Wind Velocity Graph in No. 199 (Iyuni) (2004.6.14~6.21 average)

		Kitui	
Date	Time	Mosa (No. 6)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
4. Jun	9:00	m/s	m/s
4. Jun	10:00	m/s	m/s
4. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
4. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
4. Jun	13:00	2.5 m/s	4.4 m/s
4. Jun	14:00	2.0 m/s	6.3 m/s
4. Jun	15:00	2.7 m/s	7.1 m/s
4. Jun	16:00	1.7 m/s	5.8 m/s
4. Jun	17:00	2.3 m/s	5.8 m/s
4. Jun	18:00	2.0 m/s	5.2 m/s
4. Jun	19:00	1.9 m/s	4.3 m/s
4. Jun	20:00	2.0 m/s	5.7 m/s
4. Jun	21:00	1.6 m/s	6.1 m/s
4. Jun	22:00	1.5 m/s	6.9 m/s
4. Jun	23:00	1.2 m/s	3.0 m/s
5. Jun	0:00	2.0 m/s	5.0 m/s
5. Jun	1:00	0.9 m/s	3.3 m/s
5. Jun	2:00	0.0 m/s	2.1 m/s
5. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	0.4 m/s
5. Jun	4:00	0.4 m/s	1.1 m/s
5. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	0.7 m/s
5. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	1.1 m/s
5. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
5. Jun	8:00	0.8 m/s	1.7 m/s
5. Jun	9:00	1.5 m/s	3.4 m/s
5. Jun	10:00	2.9 m/s	6.2 m/s
5. Jun	11:00	2.9 m/s	7.1 m/s
5. Jun	12:00	2.3 m/s	6.4 m/s
5. Jun	13:00	2.1 m/s	7.2 m/s
5. Jun	14:00	2.7 m/s	6.2 m/s
5. Jun	15:00	2.3 m/s	6.9 m/s
5. Jun	16:00	2.2 m/s	5.7 m/s
5. Jun	17:00	2.1 m/s	5.7 m/s
5. Jun	18:00	2.0 m/s	6.1 m/s
5. Jun	19:00	1.5 m/s	5.4 m/s
5. Jun	20:00	1.9 m/s	4.6 m/s
5. Jun	21:00	2.1 m/s	5.4 m/s
5. Jun	22:00	1.9 m/s	6.2 m/s
5. Jun	23:00	0.9 m/s	4.7 m/s
6. Jun	0:00	0.6 m/s	2.5 m/s
6. Jun	1:00	1.0 m/s	2.6 m/s
6. Jun	2:00	0.0 m/s	2.8 m/s
6. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
6. Jun	4:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
6. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	0.3 m/s
6. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	0.5 m/s
6. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
6. Jun	8:00	0.0 m/s	0.4 m/s
6. Jun	9:00	0.9 m/s	1.9 m/s
6. Jun	10:00	1.9 m/s	5.0 m/s
6. Jun	11:00	1.9 m/s	4.3 m/s
6. Jun	12:00	3.0 m/s	6.7 m/s
6. Jun	13:00	3.0 m/s	5.5 m/s
6. Jun	14:00	2.6 m/s	7.4 m/s
6. Jun	15:00	3.4 m/s	8.1 m/s
6. Jun	16:00	2.3 m/s	8.3 m/s
6. Jun	17:00	2.4 m/s	6.4 m/s
6. Jun	18:00	1.7 m/s	6.3 m/s
6. Jun	19:00	1.0 m/s	4.5 m/s
6. Jun	20:00	2.4 m/s	5.3 m/s
6. Jun	21:00	1.7 m/s	5.7 m/s
6. Jun	22:00	1.6 m/s	5.3 m/s
6. Jun	23:00	1.3 m/s	3.1 m/s

		Kitui	
Date	Time	Itiko (No. 28)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
12. Jun	9:00	m/s	m/s
12. Jun	10:00	m/s	m/s
12. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
12. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
12. Jun	13:00	2.8 m/s	3.1 m/s
12. Jun	14:00	3.2 m/s	8.3 m/s
12. Jun	15:00	4.7 m/s	7.0 m/s
12. Jun	16:00	1.9 m/s	2.0 m/s
12. Jun	17:00	1.6 m/s	6.4 m/s
12. Jun	18:00	2.1 m/s	4.9 m/s
12. Jun	19:00	1.4 m/s	5.0 m/s
12. Jun	20:00	0.0 m/s	1.4 m/s
12. Jun	21:00	3.2 m/s	7.0 m/s
12. Jun	22:00	1.3 m/s	4.7 m/s
12. Jun	23:00	1.7 m/s	3.8 m/s
13. Jun	0:00	0.4 m/s	2.9 m/s
13. Jun	1:00	1.0 m/s	1.7 m/s
13. Jun	2:00	0.0 m/s	1.9 m/s
13. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	0.8 m/s
13. Jun	4:00	1.2 m/s	2.4 m/s
13. Jun	5:00	0.7 m/s	2.1 m/s
13. Jun	6:00	1.1 m/s	2.1 m/s
13. Jun	7:00	2.0 m/s	3.9 m/s
13. Jun	8:00	3.4 m/s	5.8 m/s
13. Jun	9:00	3.8 m/s	7.4 m/s
13. Jun	10:00	3.4 m/s	7.6 m/s
13. Jun	11:00	3.1 m/s	7.2 m/s
13. Jun	12:00	2.5 m/s	7.1 m/s
13. Jun	13:00	2.6 m/s	7.6 m/s
13. Jun	14:00	2.4 m/s	6.6 m/s
13. Jun	15:00	2.5 m/s	10.7 m/s
13. Jun	16:00	3.5 m/s	6.7 m/s
13. Jun	17:00	2.3 m/s	6.4 m/s
13. Jun	18:00	2.1 m/s	5.6 m/s
13. Jun	19:00	1.4 m/s	5.4 m/s
13. Jun	20:00	1.2 m/s	2.2 m/s
13. Jun	21:00	1.9 m/s	3.9 m/s
13. Jun	22:00	1.7 m/s	5.3 m/s
13. Jun	23:00	2.5 m/s	5.4 m/s
14. Jun	0:00	1.5 m/s	5.4 m/s
14. Jun	1:00	0.8 m/s	2.7 m/s
14. Jun	2:00	1.6 m/s	4.7 m/s
14. Jun	3:00	1.3 m/s	2.4 m/s
14. Jun	4:00	0.8 m/s	3.5 m/s
14. Jun	5:00	0.3 m/s	2.3 m/s
14. Jun	6:00	1.5 m/s	3.2 m/s
14. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	3.0 m/s
14. Jun	8:00	1.2 m/s	3.4 m/s
14. Jun	9:00	3.2 m/s	6.4 m/s
14. Jun	10:00	3.2 m/s	8.8 m/s
14. Jun	11:00	3.6 m/s	6.8 m/s
14. Jun	12:00	2.5 m/s	7.1 m/s
14. Jun	13:00	2.5 m/s	6.7 m/s
14. Jun	14:00	2.3 m/s	8.1 m/s
14. Jun	15:00	2.0 m/s	7.8 m/s
14. Jun	16:00	2.2 m/s	6.6 m/s
14. Jun	17:00	2.3 m/s	5.6 m/s
14. Jun	18:00	2.7 m/s	5.7 m/s
14. Jun	19:00	2.9 m/s	5.8 m/s
14. Jun	20:00	1.0 m/s	4.0 m/s
14. Jun	21:00	0.6 m/s	3.2 m/s
14. Jun	22:00	1.9 m/s	4.9 m/s
14. Jun	23:00	1.7 m/s	4.7 m/s

		Kitui	
Date	Time	Kakumuti (No. 42)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
19. Jun	9:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	10:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	13:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	14:00	3.4 m/s	5.3 m/s
19. Jun	15:00	2.7 m/s	4.9 m/s
19. Jun	16:00	2.7 m/s	6.1 m/s
19. Jun	17:00	3.2 m/s	5.1 m/s
19. Jun	18:00	2.6 m/s	5.0 m/s
19. Jun	19:00	2.2 m/s	4.4 m/s
19. Jun	20:00	3.5 m/s	6.8 m/s
19. Jun	21:00	3.5 m/s	6.9 m/s
19. Jun	22:00	4.2 m/s	7.9 m/s
19. Jun	23:00	1.7 m/s	8.8 m/s
20. Jun	0:00	2.8 m/s	5.1 m/s
20. Jun	1:00	2.5 m/s	5.2 m/s
20. Jun	2:00	2.1 m/s	4.7 m/s
20. Jun	3:00	1.1 m/s	2.5 m/s
20. Jun	4:00	2.0 m/s	3.7 m/s
20. Jun	5:00	2.4 m/s	4.5 m/s
20. Jun	6:00	1.7 m/s	3.2 m/s
20. Jun	7:00	2.0 m/s	3.3 m/s
20. Jun	8:00	2.4 m/s	5.1 m/s
20. Jun	9:00	3.0 m/s	5.7 m/s
20. Jun	10:00	3.2 m/s	6.8 m/s
20. Jun	11:00	2.8 m/s	7.1 m/s
20. Jun	12:00	3.0 m/s	5.7 m/s
20. Jun	13:00	2.8 m/s	6.0 m/s
20. Jun	14:00	3.5 m/s	6.9 m/s
20. Jun	15:00	3.6 m/s	6.5 m/s
20. Jun	16:00	3.7 m/s	6.7 m/s
20. Jun	17:00	0.4 m/s	6.3 m/s
20. Jun	18:00	2.4 m/s	4.7 m/s
20. Jun	19:00	1.3 m/s	3.4 m/s
20. Jun	20:00	1.5 m/s	2.5 m/s
20. Jun	21:00	2.3 m/s	3.2 m/s
20. Jun	22:00	4.1 m/s	7.3 m/s
20. Jun	23:00	4.6 m/s	7.8 m/s
21. Jun	0:00	3.9 m/s	8.1 m/s
21. Jun	1:00	3.4 m/s	8.8 m/s
21. Jun	2:00	0.3 m/s	6.0 m/s
21. Jun	3:00	0.3 m/s	2.3 m/s
21. Jun	4:00	0.8 m/s	2.8 m/s
21. Jun	5:00	1.3 m/s	2.5 m/s
21. Jun	6:00	1.3 m/s	4.6 m/s
21. Jun	7:00	1.7 m/s	2.8 m/s
21. Jun	8:00	1.7 m/s	3.8 m/s
21. Jun	9:00	3.3 m/s	5.8 m/s
21. Jun	10:00	4.1 m/s	9.2 m/s
21. Jun	11:00	3.8 m/s	8.6 m/s
21. Jun	12:00	3.5 m/s	8.5 m/s
21. Jun	13:00	3.8 m/s	7.7 m/s
21. Jun	14:00	3.5 m/s	7.7 m/s
21. Jun	15:00	3.5 m/s	9.1 m/s
21. Jun	16:00	3.7 m/s	7.5 m/s
21. Jun	17:00	4.6 m/s	7.9 m/s
21. Jun	18:00	4.4 m/s	9.6 m/s
21. Jun	19:00	2.9 m/s	7.1 m/s
21. Jun	20:00	3.2 m/s	4.6 m/s
21. Jun	21:00	1.7 m/s	5.4 m/s
21. Jun	22:00	2.5 m/s	4.4 m/s
21. Jun	23:00	1.9 m/s	3.4 m/s

		Kitui	
Date	Time	Mosa (No. 6)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
7. Jun	0:00	0.0 m/s	2.6 m/s
7. Jun	1:00	1.5 m/s	3.2 m/s
7. Jun	2:00	0.4 m/s	2.4 m/s
7. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	1.5 m/s
7. Jun	4:00	1.1 m/s	2.2 m/s
7. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	2.1 m/s
7. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
7. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	0.5 m/s
7. Jun	8:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
7. Jun	9:00	1.5 m/s	2.9 m/s
7. Jun	10:00	2.1 m/s	5.3 m/s
7. Jun	11:00	2.4 m/s	5.4 m/s
7. Jun	12:00	2.0 m/s	5.9 m/s
7. Jun	13:00	1.0 m/s	5.7 m/s
7. Jun	14:00	1.8 m/s	3.6 m/s
7. Jun	15:00	1.7 m/s	5.3 m/s
7. Jun	16:00	2.0 m/s	5.4 m/s
7. Jun	17:00	1.9 m/s	3.5 m/s
7. Jun	18:00	2.0 m/s	4.5 m/s
7. Jun	19:00	1.2 m/s	3.8 m/s
7. Jun	20:00	1.6 m/s	3.2 m/s
7. Jun	21:00	1.7 m/s	3.4 m/s
7. Jun	22:00	1.4 m/s	2.7 m/s
7. Jun	23:00	1.6 m/s	3.8 m/s
8. Jun	0:00	0.9 m/s	4.9 m/s
8. Jun	1:00	1.5 m/s	3.7 m/s
8. Jun	2:00	1.4 m/s	3.3 m/s
8. Jun	3:00	0.6 m/s	3.8 m/s
8. Jun	4:00	0.2 m/s	1.2 m/s
8. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
8. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	0.5 m/s
8. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
8. Jun	8:00	0.5 m/s	1.6 m/s
8. Jun	9:00	1.4 m/s	2.7 m/s
8. Jun	10:00	1.7 m/s	3.7 m/s
8. Jun	11:00	2.9 m/s	6.5 m/s
8. Jun	12:00	2.0 m/s	5.5 m/s
8. Jun	13:00	2.3 m/s	6.6 m/s
8. Jun	14:00	2.4 m/s	6.6 m/s
8. Jun	15:00	2.1 m/s	6.9 m/s
8. Jun	16:00	2.4 m/s	6.7 m/s
8. Jun	17:00	2.2 m/s	5.4 m/s
8. Jun	18:00	1.9 m/s	5.9 m/s
8. Jun	19:00	2.4 m/s	6.9 m/s
8. Jun	20:00	2.1 m/s	5.7 m/s
8. Jun	21:00	1.8 m/s	5.2 m/s
8. Jun	22:00	0.7 m/s	2.7 m/s
8. Jun	23:00	1.3 m/s	2.3 m/s
9. Jun	0:00	0.5 m/s	1.7 m/s
9. Jun	1:00	1.3 m/s	2.4 m/s
9. Jun	2:00	0.5 m/s	2.2 m/s
9. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	0.4 m/s
9. Jun	4:00	0.0 m/s	0.4 m/s
9. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	0.3 m/s
9. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
9. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	0.4 m/s
9. Jun	8:00	0.8 m/s	1.9 m/s
9. Jun	9:00	1.2 m/s	3.0 m/s
9. Jun	10:00	2.0 m/s	4.8 m/s
9. Jun	11:00	2.9 m/s	6.1 m/s
9. Jun	12:00	2.0 m/s	4.9 m/s
9. Jun	13:00	2.5 m/s	9.4 m/s
9. Jun	14:00	2.3 m/s	5.9 m/s
9. Jun	15:00	2.1 m/s	7.0 m/s
9. Jun	16:00	2.7 m/s	5.8 m/s
9. Jun	17:00	1.9 m/s	7.4 m/s
9. Jun	18:00	2.4 m/s	6.3 m/s
9. Jun	19:00	2.0 m/s	6.0 m/s
9. Jun	20:00	2.5 m/s	6.4 m/s
9. Jun	21:00	1.3 m/s	5.1 m/s
9. Jun	22:00	1.5 m/s	4.7 m/s
9. Jun	23:00	1.0 m/s	5.4 m/s

		Kitui	
Date	Time	Itiko (No. 28)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
15. Jun	0:00	0.6 m/s	3.3 m/s
15. Jun	1:00	0.8 m/s	3.4 m/s
15. Jun	2:00	1.1 m/s	1.9 m/s
15. Jun	3:00	1.6 m/s	2.7 m/s
15. Jun	4:00	0.9 m/s	3.2 m/s
15. Jun	5:00	0.5 m/s	3.7 m/s
15. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
15. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
15. Jun	8:00	0.5 m/s	1.3 m/s
15. Jun	9:00	1.7 m/s	3.8 m/s
15. Jun	10:00	3.4 m/s	6.6 m/s
15. Jun	11:00	2.4 m/s	6.4 m/s
15. Jun	12:00	2.5 m/s	5.9 m/s
15. Jun	13:00	2.5 m/s	6.3 m/s
15. Jun	14:00	3.1 m/s	7.0 m/s
15. Jun	15:00	2.7 m/s	7.4 m/s
15. Jun	16:00	3.3 m/s	7.3 m/s
15. Jun	17:00	2.9 m/s	6.8 m/s
15. Jun	18:00	2.7 m/s	6.6 m/s
15. Jun	19:00	2.0 m/s	6.4 m/s
15. Jun	20:00	1.5 m/s	4.5 m/s
15. Jun	21:00	2.5 m/s	4.4 m/s
15. Jun	22:00	2.5 m/s	5.3 m/s
15. Jun	23:00	2.2 m/s	5.8 m/s
16. Jun	0:00	2.0 m/s	5.5 m/s
16. Jun	1:00	2.1 m/s	4.3 m/s
16. Jun	2:00	2.0 m/s	4.0 m/s
16. Jun	3:00	1.6 m/s	3.5 m/s
16. Jun	4:00	1.7 m/s	3.2 m/s
16. Jun	5:00	1.3 m/s	3.2 m/s
16. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	2.5 m/s
16. Jun	7:00	1.7 m/s	2.9 m/s
16. Jun	8:00	2.1 m/s	4.7 m/s
16. Jun	9:00	2.8 m/s	6.3 m/s
16. Jun	10:00	3.5 m/s	6.8 m/s
16. Jun	11:00	3.4 m/s	7.4 m/s
16. Jun	12:00	2.9 m/s	7.1 m/s
16. Jun	13:00	3.4 m/s	7.2 m/s
16. Jun	14:00	3.0 m/s	7.0 m/s
16. Jun	15:00	2.7 m/s	5.4 m/s
16. Jun	16:00	2.5 m/s	5.0 m/s
16. Jun	17:00	2.6 m/s	5.3 m/s
16. Jun	18:00	2.0 m/s	4.7 m/s
16. Jun	19:00	0.6 m/s	3.4 m/s
16. Jun	20:00	0.5 m/s	2.3 m/s
16. Jun	21:00	1.6 m/s	7.4 m/s
16. Jun	22:00	3.1 m/s	5.8 m/s
16. Jun	23:00	2.2 m/s	5.0 m/s
17. Jun	0:00	2.5 m/s	5.5 m/s
17. Jun	1:00	1.0 m/s	5.6 m/s
17. Jun	2:00	1.9 m/s	4.2 m/s
17. Jun	3:00	1.6 m/s	4.0 m/s
17. Jun	4:00	0.5 m/s	4.4 m/s
17. Jun	5:00	2.4 m/s	5.8 m/s
17. Jun	6:00	1.4 m/s	3.3 m/s
17. Jun	7:00	0.9 m/s	2.9 m/s
17. Jun	8:00	0.9 m/s	1.9 m/s
17. Jun	9:00	1.5 m/s	2.8 m/s
17. Jun	10:00	2.0 m/s	3.7 m/s
17. Jun	11:00	2.4 m/s	4.6 m/s
17. Jun	12:00	3.5 m/s	6.2 m/s
17. Jun	13:00	3.8 m/s	8.8 m/s
17. Jun	14:00	3.5 m/s	7.9 m/s
17. Jun	15:00	3.4 m/s	7.3 m/s
17. Jun	16:00	3.1 m/s	6.5 m/s
17. Jun	17:00	3.7 m/s	7.9 m/s
17. Jun	18:00	2.5 m/s	7.8 m/s
17. Jun	19:00	2.4 m/s	5.6 m/s
17. Jun	20:00	1.5 m/s	6.4 m/s
17. Jun	21:00	1.3 m/s	2.7 m/s
17. Jun	22:00	2.0 m/s	3.5 m/s
17. Jun	23:00	1.0 m/s	3.7 m/s

		Kitui	
Date	Time	Kakumuti (No. 42)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
22. Jun	0:00	0.0 m/s	2.1 m/s
22. Jun	1:00	0.0 m/s	4.2 m/s
22. Jun	2:00	0.0 m/s	2.3 m/s
22. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	1.7 m/s
22. Jun	4:00	0.0 m/s	1.4 m/s
22. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	0.4 m/s
22. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	1.5 m/s
22. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	0.3 m/s
22. Jun	8:00	1.9 m/s	4.4 m/s
22. Jun	9:00	2.7 m/s	5.2 m/s
22. Jun	10:00	3.7 m/s	6.3 m/s
22. Jun	11:00	3.2 m/s	6.2 m/s
22. Jun	12:00	3.5 m/s	7.0 m/s
22. Jun	13:00	3.7 m/s	7.9 m/s
22. Jun	14:00	3.6 m/s	6.7 m/s
22. Jun	15:00	3.2 m/s	7.4 m/s
22. Jun	16:00	4.6 m/s	7.7 m/s
22. Jun	17:00	4.3 m/s	7.8 m/s
22. Jun	18:00	5.4 m/s	10.1 m/s
22. Jun	19:00	4.2 m/s	8.9 m/s
22. Jun	20:00	4.1 m/s	8.1 m/s
22. Jun	21:00	4.6 m/s	8.1 m/s
22. Jun	22:00	4.9 m/s	8.9 m/s
22. Jun	23:00	3.2 m/s	8.3 m/s
23. Jun	0:00	4.7 m/s	8.3 m/s
23. Jun	1:00	3.4 m/s	7.0 m/s
23. Jun	2:00	4.0 m/s	7.0 m/s
23. Jun	3:00	3.9 m/s	6.8 m/s
23. Jun	4:00	3.4 m/s	6.7 m/s
23. Jun	5:00	2.8 m/s	7.2 m/s
23. Jun	6:00	1.3 m/s	4.4 m/s
23. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	2.8 m/s
23. Jun	8:00	0.0 m/s	0.3 m/s
23. Jun	9:00	2.5 m/s	5.4 m/s
23. Jun	10:00	3.8 m/s	7.1 m/s
23. Jun	11:00	4.2 m/s	7.9 m/s
23. Jun	12:00	4.6 m/s	10.1 m/s
23. Jun	13:00	3.8 m/s	8.2 m/s
23. Jun	14:00	3.8 m/s	7.8 m/s
23. Jun	15:00	4.0 m/s	9.1 m/s
23. Jun	16:00	3.5 m/s	7.3 m/s
23. Jun	17:00	4.0 m/s	8.1 m/s
23. Jun	18:00	2.9 m/s	6.1 m/s
23. Jun	19:00	3.9 m/s	8.7 m/s
23. Jun	20:00	4.6 m/s	8.1 m/s
23. Jun	21:00	4.7 m/s	10.3 m/s
23. Jun	22:00	2.2 m/s	7.5 m/s
23. Jun	23:00	2.5 m/s	4.9 m/s
24. Jun	0:00	0.0 m/s	3.1 m/s
24. Jun	1:00	0.0 m/s	3.7 m/s
24. Jun	2:00	2.4 m/s	3.9 m/s
24. Jun	3:00	3.0 m/s	5.4 m/s
24. Jun	4:00	3.6 m/s	5.8 m/s
24. Jun	5:00	3.4 m/s	5.7 m/s
24. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	5.1 m/s
24. Jun	7:00	2.2 m/s	5.4 m/s
24. Jun	8:00	3.0 m/s	5.9 m/s
24. Jun	9:00	4.9 m/s	8.3 m/s
24. Jun	10:00	5.3 m/s	8.5 m/s
24. Jun	11:00	4.3 m/s	8.1 m/s
24. Jun	12:00	4.6 m/s	8.5 m/s
24. Jun	13:00	4.4 m/s	9.1 m/s
24. Jun	14:00	5.0 m/s	9.3 m/s
24. Jun	15:00	4.0 m/s	9.0 m/s
24. Jun	16:00	5.1 m/s	9.6 m/s
24. Jun	17:00	3.6 m/s	7.8 m/s
24. Jun	18:00	3.3 m/s	7.8 m/s
24. Jun	19:00	4.9 m/s	7.8 m/s
24. Jun	20:00	4.4 m/s	8.8 m/s
24. Jun	21:00	3.6 m/s	7.6 m/s
24. Jun	22:00	3.7 m/s	7.7 m/s
24. Jun	23:00	3.4 m/s	7.2 m/s

		Kitui	
Date	Time	Mosa (No. 6)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
10. Jun	0:00	1.0 m/s	2.7 m/s
10. Jun	1:00	2.0 m/s	3.9 m/s
10. Jun	2:00	1.4 m/s	3.6 m/s
10. Jun	3:00	1.3 m/s	2.5 m/s
10. Jun	4:00	0.0 m/s	2.2 m/s
10. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
10. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
10. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
10. Jun	8:00	1.1 m/s	2.7 m/s
10. Jun	9:00	2.5 m/s	5.2 m/s
10. Jun	10:00	2.9 m/s	7.4 m/s
10. Jun	11:00	2.7 m/s	9.5 m/s
10. Jun	12:00	2.8 m/s	6.9 m/s
10. Jun	13:00	3.1 m/s	7.1 m/s
10. Jun	14:00	2.8 m/s	7.2 m/s
10. Jun	15:00	2.0 m/s	6.6 m/s
10. Jun	16:00	2.3 m/s	6.1 m/s
10. Jun	17:00	1.2 m/s	5.2 m/s
10. Jun	18:00	2.3 m/s	6.5 m/s
10. Jun	19:00	2.4 m/s	5.5 m/s
10. Jun	20:00	1.0 m/s	3.5 m/s
10. Jun	21:00	1.4 m/s	4.1 m/s
10. Jun	22:00	2.0 m/s	4.1 m/s
10. Jun	23:00	2.1 m/s	4.9 m/s
11. Jun	0:00	2.0 m/s	4.5 m/s
11. Jun	1:00	2.3 m/s	3.3 m/s
11. Jun	2:00	0.0 m/s	4.5 m/s
11. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	1.1 m/s
11. Jun	4:00	1.0 m/s	1.1 m/s
11. Jun	5:00	0.9 m/s	1.2 m/s
11. Jun	6:00	0.9 m/s	1.3 m/s
11. Jun	7:00	0.9 m/s	1.6 m/s
11. Jun	8:00	1.0 m/s	2.3 m/s
11. Jun	9:00	2.2 m/s	2.4 m/s
11. Jun	10:00	3.1 m/s	7.5 m/s
11. Jun	11:00	3.5 m/s	7.7 m/s
11. Jun	12:00	2.6 m/s	7.5 m/s
11. Jun	13:00	2.4 m/s	6.8 m/s
11. Jun	14:00	2.3 m/s	6.1 m/s
11. Jun	15:00	2.0 m/s	5.0 m/s
11. Jun	16:00	2.0 m/s	6.6 m/s
11. Jun	17:00	2.3 m/s	4.7 m/s
11. Jun	18:00	2.1 m/s	5.4 m/s
11. Jun	19:00	1.1 m/s	5.1 m/s
11. Jun	20:00	0.0 m/s	2.1 m/s
11. Jun	21:00	2.9 m/s	5.2 m/s
11. Jun	22:00	0.5 m/s	3.2 m/s
11. Jun	23:00	1.5 m/s	2.5 m/s
12. Jun	0:00	1.3 m/s	3.1 m/s
12. Jun	1:00	0.4 m/s	2.8 m/s
12. Jun	2:00	0.0 m/s	1.4 m/s
12. Jun	3:00	0.4 m/s	1.4 m/s
12. Jun	4:00	0.0 m/s	0.7 m/s
12. Jun	5:00	0.5 m/s	1.4 m/s
12. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	2.2 m/s
12. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
12. Jun	8:00	0.9 m/s	2.3 m/s
12. Jun	9:00	1.8 m/s	3.9 m/s
12. Jun	10:00	m/s	m/s
12. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
12. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
12. Jun	13:00	m/s	m/s
12. Jun	14:00	m/s	m/s
12. Jun	15:00	m/s	m/s
12. Jun	16:00	m/s	m/s
12. Jun	17:00	m/s	m/s
12. Jun	18:00	m/s	m/s
12. Jun	19:00	m/s	m/s
12. Jun	20:00	m/s	m/s
12. Jun	21:00	m/s	m/s
12. Jun	22:00	m/s	m/s
12. Jun	23:00	m/s	m/s

		Kitui	
Date	Time	Itiko (No. 28)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
18. Jun	0:00	1.6 m/s	3.1 m/s
18. Jun	1:00	0.5 m/s	2.2 m/s
18. Jun	2:00	1.3 m/s	2.8 m/s
18. Jun	3:00	2.9 m/s	5.1 m/s
18. Jun	4:00	1.7 m/s	5.8 m/s
18. Jun	5:00	2.1 m/s	3.8 m/s
18. Jun	6:00	1.6 m/s	3.5 m/s
18. Jun	7:00	1.5 m/s	2.9 m/s
18. Jun	8:00	2.1 m/s	4.3 m/s
18. Jun	9:00	2.9 m/s	5.5 m/s
18. Jun	10:00	3.1 m/s	6.0 m/s
18. Jun	11:00	4.3 m/s	8.2 m/s
18. Jun	12:00	4.0 m/s	8.3 m/s
18. Jun	13:00	3.4 m/s	9.3 m/s
18. Jun	14:00	3.0 m/s	7.7 m/s
18. Jun	15:00	3.9 m/s	9.3 m/s
18. Jun	16:00	2.9 m/s	7.0 m/s
18. Jun	17:00	3.0 m/s	6.4 m/s
18. Jun	18:00	2.5 m/s	6.3 m/s
18. Jun	19:00	2.3 m/s	5.1 m/s
18. Jun	20:00	1.1 m/s	3.4 m/s
18. Jun	21:00	1.6 m/s	3.4 m/s
18. Jun	22:00	2.9 m/s	6.2 m/s
18. Jun	23:00	1.8 m/s	7.0 m/s
19. Jun	0:00	2.1 m/s	4.4 m/s
19. Jun	1:00	2.0 m/s	5.1 m/s
19. Jun	2:00	2.7 m/s	5.7 m/s
19. Jun	3:00	2.8 m/s	6.3 m/s
19. Jun	4:00	1.9 m/s	3.2 m/s
19. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	4.0 m/s
19. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
19. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
19. Jun	8:00	0.3 m/s	1.1 m/s
19. Jun	9:00	2.8 m/s	5.4 m/s
19. Jun	10:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	13:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	14:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	15:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	16:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	17:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	18:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	19:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	20:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	21:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	22:00	m/s	m/s
19. Jun	23:00	m/s	m/s

		Kitui	
Date	Time	Kakumuti (No. 42)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
25. Jun	0:00	1.9 m/s	5.7 m/s
25. Jun	1:00	2.4 m/s	6.1 m/s
25. Jun	2:00	3.8 m/s	6.4 m/s
25. Jun	3:00	3.2 m/s	7.3 m/s
25. Jun	4:00	4.1 m/s	8.3 m/s
25. Jun	5:00	3.1 m/s	7.4 m/s
25. Jun	6:00	3.6 m/s	7.4 m/s
25. Jun	7:00	3.4 m/s	5.8 m/s
25. Jun	8:00	3.2 m/s	6.3 m/s
25. Jun	9:00	4.9 m/s	8.5 m/s
25. Jun	10:00	5.5 m/s	9.4 m/s
25. Jun	11:00	4.3 m/s	10.5 m/s
25. Jun	12:00	6.0 m/s	10.2 m/s
25. Jun	13:00	5.1 m/s	9.6 m/s
25. Jun	14:00	4.2 m/s	9.5 m/s
25. Jun	15:00	5.3 m/s	9.1 m/s
25. Jun	16:00	4.2 m/s	8.2 m/s
25. Jun	17:00	4.0 m/s	7.4 m/s
25. Jun	18:00	4.6 m/s	7.9 m/s
25. Jun	19:00	4.6 m/s	8.5 m/s
25. Jun	20:00	5.8 m/s	9.7 m/s
25. Jun	21:00	4.9 m/s	8.5 m/s
25. Jun	22:00	3.9 m/s	7.8 m/s
25. Jun	23:00	5.4 m/s	8.6 m/s
26. Jun	0:00	3.5 m/s	9.4 m/s
26. Jun	1:00	4.8 m/s	8.5 m/s
26. Jun	2:00	6.6 m/s	8.9 m/s
26. Jun	3:00	3.9 m/s	9.3 m/s
26. Jun	4:00	3.5 m/s	7.8 m/s
26. Jun	5:00	3.5 m/s	7.3 m/s
26. Jun	6:00	2.8 m/s	6.4 m/s
26. Jun	7:00	3.5 m/s	5.9 m/s
26. Jun	8:00	3.4 m/s	8.5 m/s
26. Jun	9:00	3.8 m/s	8.6 m/s
26. Jun	10:00	3.9 m/s	7.3 m/s
26. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
26. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
26. Jun	13:00	m/s	m/s
26. Jun	14:00	m/s	m/s
26. Jun	15:00	m/s	m/s
26. Jun	16:00	m/s	m/s
26. Jun	17:00	m/s	m/s
26. Jun	18:00	m/s	m/s
26. Jun	19:00	m/s	m/s
26. Jun	20:00	m/s	m/s
26. Jun	21:00	m/s	m/s
26. Jun	22:00	m/s	m/s
26. Jun	23:00	m/s	m/s

		Mwingi	
Date	Time	Yenzuva (No. 54)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
3. Jun	9:00	m/s	m/s
3. Jun	10:00	m/s	m/s
3. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
3. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
3. Jun	13:00	m/s	m/s
3. Jun	14:00	1.7 m/s	5.7 m/s
3. Jun	15:00	2.7 m/s	6.1 m/s
3. Jun	16:00	2.7 m/s	6.6 m/s
3. Jun	17:00	2.7 m/s	5.8 m/s
3. Jun	18:00	3.1 m/s	6.4 m/s
3. Jun	19:00	1.6 m/s	6.1 m/s
3. Jun	20:00	2.3 m/s	4.1 m/s
3. Jun	21:00	1.5 m/s	3.5 m/s
3. Jun	22:00	2.4 m/s	4.4 m/s
3. Jun	23:00	3.9 m/s	7.9 m/s
4. Jun	0:00	3.4 m/s	6.5 m/s
4. Jun	1:00	1.6 m/s	6.3 m/s
4. Jun	2:00	0.6 m/s	2.2 m/s
4. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	1.5 m/s
4. Jun	4:00	0.0 m/s	0.9 m/s
4. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	0.4 m/s
4. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	0.9 m/s
4. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	0.5 m/s
4. Jun	8:00	1.5 m/s	3.4 m/s
4. Jun	9:00	2.1 m/s	5.1 m/s
4. Jun	10:00	2.4 m/s	5.8 m/s
4. Jun	11:00	3.5 m/s	10.5 m/s
4. Jun	12:00	2.9 m/s	7.0 m/s
4. Jun	13:00	2.8 m/s	6.9 m/s
4. Jun	14:00	2.6 m/s	7.4 m/s
4. Jun	15:00	3.0 m/s	7.0 m/s
4. Jun	16:00	4.3 m/s	7.7 m/s
4. Jun	17:00	2.7 m/s	6.3 m/s
4. Jun	18:00	2.8 m/s	5.8 m/s
4. Jun	19:00	3.4 m/s	6.0 m/s
4. Jun	20:00	1.3 m/s	5.1 m/s
4. Jun	21:00	2.9 m/s	4.9 m/s
4. Jun	22:00	3.8 m/s	7.3 m/s
4. Jun	23:00	m/s	m/s
5. Jun	0:00	m/s	m/s
5. Jun	1:00	1.0 m/s	9.0 m/s
5. Jun	2:00	0.5 m/s	1.9 m/s
5. Jun	3:00	m/s	m/s
5. Jun	4:00	1.0 m/s	2.7 m/s
5. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	1.2 m/s
5. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	1.3 m/s
5. Jun	7:00	1.2 m/s	1.9 m/s
5. Jun	8:00	1.0 m/s	2.1 m/s
5. Jun	9:00	2.2 m/s	4.9 m/s
5. Jun	10:00	3.4 m/s	5.8 m/s
5. Jun	11:00	3.1 m/s	6.1 m/s
5. Jun	12:00	2.5 m/s	7.9 m/s
5. Jun	13:00	2.3 m/s	6.1 m/s
5. Jun	14:00	2.0 m/s	6.1 m/s
5. Jun	15:00	2.6 m/s	10.3 m/s
5. Jun	16:00	1.9 m/s	6.0 m/s
5. Jun	17:00	2.8 m/s	5.8 m/s
5. Jun	18:00	2.9 m/s	6.3 m/s
5. Jun	19:00	1.9 m/s	5.6 m/s
5. Jun	20:00	2.3 m/s	6.9 m/s
5. Jun	21:00	2.3 m/s	5.5 m/s
5. Jun	22:00	2.7 m/s	4.8 m/s
5. Jun	23:00	3.5 m/s	6.9 m/s

		Mwingi	
Date	Time	Itumbi (No. 59)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
17. Jun	9:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	10:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	13:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	14:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	15:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	16:00	3.2 m/s	7.9 m/s
17. Jun	17:00	3.8 m/s	8.3 m/s
17. Jun	18:00	3.3 m/s	7.9 m/s
17. Jun	19:00	2.0 m/s	6.3 m/s
17. Jun	20:00	3.0 m/s	8.3 m/s
17. Jun	21:00	2.0 m/s	6.8 m/s
17. Jun	22:00	1.8 m/s	6.2 m/s
17. Jun	23:00	2.8 m/s	6.1 m/s
18. Jun	0:00	3.5 m/s	8.2 m/s
18. Jun	1:00	3.2 m/s	7.7 m/s
18. Jun	2:00	3.8 m/s	9.0 m/s
18. Jun	3:00	3.5 m/s	7.1 m/s
18. Jun	4:00	4.0 m/s	7.5 m/s
18. Jun	5:00	1.0 m/s	6.2 m/s
18. Jun	6:00	1.1 m/s	3.2 m/s
18. Jun	7:00	1.0 m/s	3.2 m/s
18. Jun	8:00	1.1 m/s	3.4 m/s
18. Jun	9:00	1.2 m/s	3.3 m/s
18. Jun	10:00	1.6 m/s	4.1 m/s
18. Jun	11:00	2.5 m/s	6.2 m/s
18. Jun	12:00	3.2 m/s	7.2 m/s
18. Jun	13:00	4.0 m/s	8.2 m/s
18. Jun	14:00	3.1 m/s	8.1 m/s
18. Jun	15:00	2.1 m/s	7.4 m/s
18. Jun	16:00	2.7 m/s	7.5 m/s
18. Jun	17:00	2.5 m/s	7.2 m/s
18. Jun	18:00	2.7 m/s	6.0 m/s
18. Jun	19:00	1.2 m/s	5.7 m/s
18. Jun	20:00	1.6 m/s	3.7 m/s
18. Jun	21:00	2.3 m/s	6.1 m/s
18. Jun	22:00	2.2 m/s	5.9 m/s
18. Jun	23:00	2.9 m/s	7.0 m/s
19. Jun	0:00	2.5 m/s	9.1 m/s
19. Jun	1:00	1.5 m/s	5.2 m/s
19. Jun	2:00	1.7 m/s	5.1 m/s
19. Jun	3:00	3.2 m/s	6.7 m/s
19. Jun	4:00	1.7 m/s	7.3 m/s
19. Jun	5:00	0.5 m/s	3.5 m/s
19. Jun	6:00	0.8 m/s	1.5 m/s
19. Jun	7:00	1.3 m/s	2.7 m/s
19. Jun	8:00	2.4 m/s	5.1 m/s
19. Jun	9:00	3.8 m/s	7.8 m/s
19. Jun	10:00	3.7 m/s	9.0 m/s
19. Jun	11:00	3.5 m/s	7.9 m/s
19. Jun	12:00	2.8 m/s	8.4 m/s
19. Jun	13:00	2.6 m/s	7.8 m/s
19. Jun	14:00	2.5 m/s	6.3 m/s
19. Jun	15:00	2.6 m/s	5.7 m/s
19. Jun	16:00	1.8 m/s	5.0 m/s
19. Jun	17:00	1.6 m/s	4.9 m/s
19. Jun	18:00	1.5 m/s	4.6 m/s
19. Jun	19:00	1.4 m/s	3.7 m/s
19. Jun	20:00	1.2 m/s	6.0 m/s
19. Jun	21:00	1.7 m/s	4.8 m/s
19. Jun	22:00	2.1 m/s	6.0 m/s
19. Jun	23:00	3.0 m/s	8.3 m/s

		Mwingi	
Date	Time	Ndathani (No. 85)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
10. Jun	9:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	10:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	13:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	14:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	15:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	16:00	3.4 m/s	8.4 m/s
10. Jun	17:00	3.7 m/s	8.3 m/s
10. Jun	18:00	3.8 m/s	8.3 m/s
10. Jun	19:00	4.6 m/s	9.0 m/s
10. Jun	20:00	5.1 m/s	10.9 m/s
10. Jun	21:00	3.7 m/s	9.8 m/s
10. Jun	22:00	2.3 m/s	6.8 m/s
10. Jun	23:00	1.7 m/s	6.1 m/s
11. Jun	0:00	0.9 m/s	2.5 m/s
11. Jun	1:00	1.2 m/s	2.3 m/s
11. Jun	2:00	1.8 m/s	3.9 m/s
11. Jun	3:00	2.1 m/s	6.0 m/s
11. Jun	4:00	1.0 m/s	4.1 m/s
11. Jun	5:00	1.1 m/s	3.0 m/s
11. Jun	6:00	0.5 m/s	2.5 m/s
11. Jun	7:00	1.9 m/s	4.1 m/s
11. Jun	8:00	1.6 m/s	4.9 m/s
11. Jun	9:00	2.6 m/s	6.6 m/s
11. Jun	10:00	3.1 m/s	7.5 m/s
11. Jun	11:00	4.1 m/s	8.8 m/s
11. Jun	12:00	3.4 m/s	8.5 m/s
11. Jun	13:00	3.3 m/s	7.4 m/s
11. Jun	14:00	4.4 m/s	8.1 m/s
11. Jun	15:00	3.3 m/s	7.8 m/s
11. Jun	16:00	3.3 m/s	7.5 m/s
11. Jun	17:00	3.6 m/s	7.3 m/s
11. Jun	18:00	4.4 m/s	8.3 m/s
11. Jun	19:00	2.8 m/s	6.6 m/s
11. Jun	20:00	2.7 m/s	5.8 m/s
11. Jun	21:00	2.6 m/s	5.0 m/s
11. Jun	22:00	2.7 m/s	7.4 m/s
11. Jun	23:00	4.3 m/s	8.9 m/s
12. Jun	0:00	4.4 m/s	8.7 m/s
12. Jun	1:00	3.9 m/s	7.0 m/s
12. Jun	2:00	2.0 m/s	6.8 m/s
12. Jun	3:00	1.1 m/s	3.4 m/s
12. Jun	4:00	2.1 m/s	4.4 m/s
12. Jun	5:00	1.2 m/s	3.4 m/s
12. Jun	6:00	2.4 m/s	4.6 m/s
12. Jun	7:00	1.4 m/s	4.3 m/s
12. Jun	8:00	2.4 m/s	5.1 m/s
12. Jun	9:00	3.2 m/s	7.9 m/s
12. Jun	10:00	4.5 m/s	10.3 m/s
12. Jun	11:00	2.6 m/s	10.3 m/s
12. Jun	12:00	4.6 m/s	8.1 m/s
12. Jun	13:00	3.6 m/s	8.6 m/s
12. Jun	14:00	3.1 m/s	6.6 m/s
12. Jun	15:00	2.9 m/s	6.9 m/s
12. Jun	16:00	3.2 m/s	7.1 m/s
12. Jun	17:00	3.1 m/s	7.1 m/s
12. Jun	18:00	3.1 m/s	6.3 m/s
12. Jun	19:00	2.6 m/s	7.1 m/s
12. Jun	20:00	2.9 m/s	5.3 m/s
12. Jun	21:00	3.1 m/s	6.2 m/s
12. Jun	22:00	4.4 m/s	7.9 m/s
12. Jun	23:00	5.1 m/s	10.2 m/s

		Mwingi	
Date	Time	Yenzuva (No. 54)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
6. Jun	0:00	4.0 m/s	8.9 m/s
6. Jun	1:00	2.4 m/s	5.1 m/s
6. Jun	2:00	0.9 m/s	4.1 m/s
6. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	3.1 m/s
6. Jun	4:00	0.0 m/s	1.2 m/s
6. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
6. Jun	6:00	0.6 m/s	1.3 m/s
6. Jun	7:00	0.4 m/s	1.5 m/s
6. Jun	8:00	1.0 m/s	2.7 m/s
6. Jun	9:00	2.7 m/s	6.5 m/s
6. Jun	10:00	3.4 m/s	6.3 m/s
6. Jun	11:00	3.2 m/s	6.0 m/s
6. Jun	12:00	2.9 m/s	6.7 m/s
6. Jun	13:00	3.4 m/s	7.9 m/s
6. Jun	14:00	2.6 m/s	7.6 m/s
6. Jun	15:00	2.4 m/s	8.1 m/s
6. Jun	16:00	3.1 m/s	9.2 m/s
6. Jun	17:00	4.7 m/s	8.8 m/s
6. Jun	18:00	4.5 m/s	8.5 m/s
6. Jun	19:00	3.6 m/s	7.9 m/s
6. Jun	20:00	2.0 m/s	7.3 m/s
6. Jun	21:00	3.2 m/s	7.3 m/s
6. Jun	22:00	m/s	m/s
6. Jun	23:00	3.5 m/s	8.3 m/s
7. Jun	0:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	1:00	4.2 m/s	8.6 m/s
7. Jun	2:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	3:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	4:00	1.7 m/s	5.1 m/s
7. Jun	5:00	1.4 m/s	6.2 m/s
7. Jun	6:00	1.3 m/s	7.9 m/s
7. Jun	7:00	1.3 m/s	3.1 m/s
7. Jun	8:00	1.9 m/s	3.4 m/s
7. Jun	9:00	1.6 m/s	3.4 m/s
7. Jun	10:00	1.9 m/s	4.1 m/s
7. Jun	11:00	2.3 m/s	4.3 m/s
7. Jun	12:00	2.0 m/s	5.6 m/s
7. Jun	13:00	2.1 m/s	6.5 m/s
7. Jun	14:00	2.8 m/s	6.6 m/s
7. Jun	15:00	2.8 m/s	6.2 m/s
7. Jun	16:00	3.0 m/s	7.1 m/s
7. Jun	17:00	3.1 m/s	6.5 m/s
7. Jun	18:00	2.2 m/s	5.0 m/s
7. Jun	19:00	2.4 m/s	5.1 m/s
7. Jun	20:00	2.1 m/s	5.1 m/s
7. Jun	21:00	1.7 m/s	3.4 m/s
7. Jun	22:00	1.1 m/s	3.1 m/s
7. Jun	23:00	2.8 m/s	4.4 m/s
8. Jun	0:00	1.8 m/s	3.5 m/s
8. Jun	1:00	1.9 m/s	4.5 m/s
8. Jun	2:00	1.7 m/s	4.1 m/s
8. Jun	3:00	1.4 m/s	3.7 m/s
8. Jun	4:00	1.6 m/s	5.4 m/s
8. Jun	5:00	1.6 m/s	3.7 m/s
8. Jun	6:00	1.2 m/s	2.7 m/s
8. Jun	7:00	0.9 m/s	2.3 m/s
8. Jun	8:00	1.0 m/s	2.2 m/s
8. Jun	9:00	1.6 m/s	3.1 m/s
8. Jun	10:00	2.3 m/s	5.6 m/s
8. Jun	11:00	3.1 m/s	6.5 m/s
8. Jun	12:00	2.7 m/s	7.0 m/s
8. Jun	13:00	3.5 m/s	6.0 m/s
8. Jun	14:00	2.7 m/s	6.1 m/s
8. Jun	15:00	3.6 m/s	8.0 m/s
8. Jun	16:00	2.8 m/s	6.2 m/s
8. Jun	17:00	4.0 m/s	7.4 m/s
8. Jun	18:00	3.2 m/s	7.0 m/s
8. Jun	19:00	2.9 m/s	6.8 m/s
8. Jun	20:00	3.7 m/s	8.1 m/s
8. Jun	21:00	2.8 m/s	6.9 m/s
8. Jun	22:00	3.6 m/s	6.2 m/s
8. Jun	23:00	2.4 m/s	6.1 m/s

		Mwingi	
Date	Time	Itumbi (No. 59)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
20. Jun	0:00	5.3 m/s	7.0 m/s
20. Jun	1:00	2.9 m/s	7.0 m/s
20. Jun	2:00	1.7 m/s	7.3 m/s
20. Jun	3:00	1.5 m/s	7.8 m/s
20. Jun	4:00	2.5 m/s	5.3 m/s
20. Jun	5:00	1.9 m/s	4.6 m/s
20. Jun	6:00	1.3 m/s	3.4 m/s
20. Jun	7:00	0.5 m/s	3.8 m/s
20. Jun	8:00	2.0 m/s	3.7 m/s
20. Jun	9:00	2.0 m/s	4.3 m/s
20. Jun	10:00	3.1 m/s	6.9 m/s
20. Jun	11:00	2.1 m/s	6.3 m/s
20. Jun	12:00	2.3 m/s	6.0 m/s
20. Jun	13:00	3.1 m/s	6.6 m/s
20. Jun	14:00	2.3 m/s	6.7 m/s
20. Jun	15:00	1.6 m/s	4.3 m/s
20. Jun	16:00	2.7 m/s	6.7 m/s
20. Jun	17:00	3.1 m/s	6.4 m/s
20. Jun	18:00	2.1 m/s	5.8 m/s
20. Jun	19:00	2.1 m/s	4.9 m/s
20. Jun	20:00	1.4 m/s	3.2 m/s
20. Jun	21:00	2.0 m/s	4.4 m/s
20. Jun	22:00	2.5 m/s	6.8 m/s
20. Jun	23:00	3.4 m/s	7.8 m/s
21. Jun	0:00	4.0 m/s	9.2 m/s
21. Jun	1:00	3.3 m/s	8.4 m/s
21. Jun	2:00	0.8 m/s	6.1 m/s
21. Jun	3:00	2.3 m/s	6.7 m/s
21. Jun	4:00	3.3 m/s	5.8 m/s
21. Jun	5:00	2.3 m/s	7.5 m/s
21. Jun	6:00	4.6 m/s	10.9 m/s
21. Jun	7:00	4.2 m/s	9.0 m/s
21. Jun	8:00	4.8 m/s	10.1 m/s
21. Jun	9:00	4.1 m/s	9.5 m/s
21. Jun	10:00	3.4 m/s	10.4 m/s
21. Jun	11:00	2.6 m/s	7.1 m/s
21. Jun	12:00	3.4 m/s	7.7 m/s
21. Jun	13:00	2.9 m/s	6.8 m/s
21. Jun	14:00	2.3 m/s	8.5 m/s
21. Jun	15:00	2.6 m/s	7.9 m/s
21. Jun	16:00	3.0 m/s	7.5 m/s
21. Jun	17:00	2.6 m/s	6.0 m/s
21. Jun	18:00	2.3 m/s	7.5 m/s
21. Jun	19:00	2.0 m/s	7.4 m/s
21. Jun	20:00	1.0 m/s	3.5 m/s
21. Jun	21:00	0.7 m/s	2.9 m/s
21. Jun	22:00	1.5 m/s	4.6 m/s
21. Jun	23:00	1.9 m/s	5.2 m/s
22. Jun	0:00	2.1 m/s	6.4 m/s
22. Jun	1:00	2.5 m/s	5.8 m/s
22. Jun	2:00	3.4 m/s	6.4 m/s
22. Jun	3:00	2.7 m/s	6.0 m/s
22. Jun	4:00	2.5 m/s	5.3 m/s
22. Jun	5:00	2.3 m/s	5.4 m/s
22. Jun	6:00	2.7 m/s	5.7 m/s
22. Jun	7:00	2.9 m/s	6.2 m/s
22. Jun	8:00	3.8 m/s	6.3 m/s
22. Jun	9:00	3.4 m/s	7.4 m/s
22. Jun	10:00	3.1 m/s	7.8 m/s
22. Jun	11:00	2.8 m/s	6.4 m/s
22. Jun	12:00	2.5 m/s	5.5 m/s
22. Jun	13:00	2.5 m/s	6.1 m/s
22. Jun	14:00	2.9 m/s	6.3 m/s
22. Jun	15:00	2.5 m/s	5.8 m/s
22. Jun	16:00	2.3 m/s	6.5 m/s
22. Jun	17:00	4.4 m/s	7.8 m/s
22. Jun	18:00	2.8 m/s	8.5 m/s
22. Jun	19:00	0.3 m/s	7.5 m/s
22. Jun	20:00	3.4 m/s	8.1 m/s
22. Jun	21:00	3.8 m/s	7.9 m/s
22. Jun	22:00	3.5 m/s	9.5 m/s
22. Jun	23:00	3.5 m/s	8.6 m/s

		Mwingi	
Date	Time	Ndathani (No. 85)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
13. Jun	0:00	2.1 m/s	8.2 m/s
13. Jun	1:00	1.5 m/s	5.8 m/s
13. Jun	2:00	1.2 m/s	3.1 m/s
13. Jun	3:00	0.7 m/s	3.7 m/s
13. Jun	4:00	0.7 m/s	1.3 m/s
13. Jun	5:00	0.6 m/s	1.3 m/s
13. Jun	6:00	1.4 m/s	2.3 m/s
13. Jun	7:00	0.6 m/s	3.0 m/s
13. Jun	8:00	2.5 m/s	5.4 m/s
13. Jun	9:00	3.8 m/s	8.5 m/s
13. Jun	10:00	4.1 m/s	8.3 m/s
13. Jun	11:00	3.4 m/s	8.4 m/s
13. Jun	12:00	3.7 m/s	9.5 m/s
13. Jun	13:00	4.1 m/s	7.9 m/s
13. Jun	14:00	3.2 m/s	8.9 m/s
13. Jun	15:00	4.0 m/s	7.4 m/s
13. Jun	16:00	3.7 m/s	7.5 m/s
13. Jun	17:00	3.1 m/s	7.5 m/s
13. Jun	18:00	2.9 m/s	7.4 m/s
13. Jun	19:00	2.9 m/s	6.0 m/s
13. Jun	20:00	2.8 m/s	5.4 m/s
13. Jun	21:00	5.2 m/s	8.9 m/s
13. Jun	22:00	4.5 m/s	9.0 m/s
13. Jun	23:00	6.5 m/s	11.1 m/s
14. Jun	0:00	4.1 m/s	11.4 m/s
14. Jun	1:00	1.7 m/s	7.4 m/s
14. Jun	2:00	1.5 m/s	3.5 m/s
14. Jun	3:00	1.6 m/s	4.3 m/s
14. Jun	4:00	1.2 m/s	2.7 m/s
14. Jun	5:00	0.8 m/s	2.3 m/s
14. Jun	6:00	1.1 m/s	2.0 m/s
14. Jun	7:00	1.1 m/s	2.3 m/s
14. Jun	8:00	1.7 m/s	4.8 m/s
14. Jun	9:00	3.4 m/s	8.0 m/s
14. Jun	10:00	5.7 m/s	10.5 m/s
14. Jun	11:00	3.8 m/s	10.7 m/s
14. Jun	12:00	4.4 m/s	8.6 m/s
14. Jun	13:00	3.6 m/s	7.7 m/s
14. Jun	14:00	3.4 m/s	6.5 m/s
14. Jun	15:00	2.3 m/s	6.5 m/s
14. Jun	16:00	2.0 m/s	7.4 m/s
14. Jun	17:00	2.7 m/s	6.1 m/s
14. Jun	18:00	3.2 m/s	6.0 m/s
14. Jun	19:00	1.8 m/s	6.5 m/s
14. Jun	20:00	2.9 m/s	6.9 m/s
14. Jun	21:00	3.7 m/s	8.7 m/s
14. Jun	22:00	4.6 m/s	8.1 m/s
14. Jun	23:00	4.7 m/s	9.2 m/s
15. Jun	0:00	4.5 m/s	8.1 m/s
15. Jun	1:00	2.4 m/s	4.3 m/s
15. Jun	2:00	0.7 m/s	4.7 m/s
15. Jun	3:00	0.4 m/s	2.6 m/s
15. Jun	4:00	0.6 m/s	2.3 m/s
15. Jun	5:00	0.7 m/s	2.1 m/s
15. Jun	6:00	1.6 m/s	3.5 m/s
15. Jun	7:00	0.7 m/s	2.9 m/s
15. Jun	8:00	2.1 m/s	5.1 m/s
15. Jun	9:00	3.8 m/s	8.0 m/s
15. Jun	10:00	3.5 m/s	7.7 m/s
15. Jun	11:00	3.4 m/s	8.1 m/s
15. Jun	12:00	3.5 m/s	8.2 m/s
15. Jun	13:00	2.3 m/s	7.0 m/s
15. Jun	14:00	2.7 m/s	6.8 m/s
15. Jun	15:00	3.2 m/s	6.9 m/s
15. Jun	16:00	3.6 m/s	7.4 m/s
15. Jun	17:00	3.8 m/s	7.6 m/s
15. Jun	18:00	3.7 m/s	8.1 m/s
15. Jun	19:00	3.5 m/s	8.1 m/s
15. Jun	20:00	3.7 m/s	7.0 m/s
15. Jun	21:00	3.4 m/s	6.4 m/s
15. Jun	22:00	4.6 m/s	8.8 m/s
15. Jun	23:00	4.4 m/s	9.0 m/s

		Mwingi	
Date	Time	Yenzuva (No. 54)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
9. Jun	0:00	1.9 m/s	6.9 m/s
9. Jun	1:00	1.8 m/s	3.7 m/s
9. Jun	2:00	0.6 m/s	0.6 m/s
9. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	0.9 m/s
9. Jun	4:00	0.3 m/s	0.7 m/s
9. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	0.4 m/s
9. Jun	6:00	0.4 m/s	0.6 m/s
9. Jun	7:00	0.3 m/s	1.2 m/s
9. Jun	8:00	1.5 m/s	2.9 m/s
9. Jun	9:00	2.2 m/s	4.4 m/s
9. Jun	10:00	2.1 m/s	5.1 m/s
9. Jun	11:00	3.2 m/s	6.8 m/s
9. Jun	12:00	3.0 m/s	7.3 m/s
9. Jun	13:00	2.3 m/s	7.0 m/s
9. Jun	14:00	3.3 m/s	8.6 m/s
9. Jun	15:00	2.3 m/s	6.8 m/s
9. Jun	16:00	3.2 m/s	7.4 m/s
9. Jun	17:00	3.8 m/s	7.3 m/s
9. Jun	18:00	3.1 m/s	7.5 m/s
9. Jun	19:00	3.8 m/s	7.0 m/s
9. Jun	20:00	3.2 m/s	6.5 m/s
9. Jun	21:00	3.3 m/s	5.4 m/s
9. Jun	22:00	3.5 m/s	6.8 m/s
9. Jun	23:00	2.1 m/s	5.6 m/s
10. Jun	0:00	2.6 m/s	7.1 m/s
10. Jun	1:00	1.9 m/s	4.2 m/s
10. Jun	2:00	1.3 m/s	2.4 m/s
10. Jun	3:00	0.4 m/s	1.6 m/s
10. Jun	4:00	0.0 m/s	0.9 m/s
10. Jun	5:00	0.6 m/s	2.4 m/s
10. Jun	6:00	1.0 m/s	3.1 m/s
10. Jun	7:00	1.3 m/s	3.8 m/s
10. Jun	8:00	2.3 m/s	4.5 m/s
10. Jun	9:00	3.2 m/s	6.3 m/s
10. Jun	10:00	3.8 m/s	7.8 m/s
10. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	13:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	14:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	15:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	16:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	17:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	18:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	19:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	20:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	21:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	22:00	m/s	m/s
10. Jun	23:00	m/s	m/s

		Mwingi	
Date	Time	Itumbi (No. 59)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
23. Jun	0:00	2.8 m/s	8.5 m/s
23. Jun	1:00	3.8 m/s	9.8 m/s
23. Jun	2:00	2.9 m/s	7.2 m/s
23. Jun	3:00	3.2 m/s	7.3 m/s
23. Jun	4:00	3.0 m/s	7.5 m/s
23. Jun	5:00	3.2 m/s	7.0 m/s
23. Jun	6:00	2.3 m/s	8.1 m/s
23. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	5.4 m/s
23. Jun	8:00	0.7 m/s	3.1 m/s
23. Jun	9:00	3.1 m/s	5.5 m/s
23. Jun	10:00	4.0 m/s	7.5 m/s
23. Jun	11:00	5.2 m/s	9.2 m/s
23. Jun	12:00	3.3 m/s	9.6 m/s
23. Jun	13:00	2.6 m/s	7.8 m/s
23. Jun	14:00	3.1 m/s	7.3 m/s
23. Jun	15:00	2.7 m/s	7.7 m/s
23. Jun	16:00	3.4 m/s	6.8 m/s
23. Jun	17:00	2.3 m/s	6.7 m/s
23. Jun	18:00	3.2 m/s	6.5 m/s
23. Jun	19:00	2.9 m/s	6.7 m/s
23. Jun	20:00	3.8 m/s	8.2 m/s
23. Jun	21:00	2.4 m/s	10.8 m/s
23. Jun	22:00	1.5 m/s	6.1 m/s
23. Jun	23:00	0.9 m/s	6.1 m/s
24. Jun	0:00	0.8 m/s	2.5 m/s
24. Jun	1:00	1.7 m/s	4.4 m/s
24. Jun	2:00	1.5 m/s	4.6 m/s
24. Jun	3:00	2.5 m/s	5.0 m/s
24. Jun	4:00	2.3 m/s	5.0 m/s
24. Jun	5:00	1.6 m/s	3.5 m/s
24. Jun	6:00	1.7 m/s	4.1 m/s
24. Jun	7:00	1.3 m/s	3.8 m/s
24. Jun	8:00	1.7 m/s	3.2 m/s
24. Jun	9:00	2.6 m/s	6.3 m/s
24. Jun	10:00	4.1 m/s	9.0 m/s
24. Jun	11:00	3.6 m/s	8.3 m/s
24. Jun	12:00	2.4 m/s	7.7 m/s
24. Jun	13:00	3.3 m/s	7.7 m/s
24. Jun	14:00	3.0 m/s	8.5 m/s
24. Jun	15:00	3.7 m/s	8.1 m/s
24. Jun	16:00	3.4 m/s	9.4 m/s
24. Jun	17:00	3.4 m/s	8.1 m/s
24. Jun	18:00	2.7 m/s	5.8 m/s
24. Jun	19:00	2.8 m/s	6.6 m/s
24. Jun	20:00	2.3 m/s	7.1 m/s
24. Jun	21:00	2.1 m/s	7.3 m/s
24. Jun	22:00	2.3 m/s	6.4 m/s
24. Jun	23:00	3.7 m/s	8.1 m/s

		Mwingi	
Date	Time	Ndathani (No. 85)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
16. Jun	0:00	2.9 m/s	7.0 m/s
16. Jun	1:00	4.0 m/s	8.6 m/s
16. Jun	2:00	4.0 m/s	8.2 m/s
16. Jun	3:00	2.8 m/s	6.6 m/s
16. Jun	4:00	2.9 m/s	6.3 m/s
16. Jun	5:00	2.9 m/s	5.8 m/s
16. Jun	6:00	2.8 m/s	5.4 m/s
16. Jun	7:00	2.5 m/s	5.4 m/s
16. Jun	8:00	2.7 m/s	6.3 m/s
16. Jun	9:00	2.5 m/s	5.0 m/s
16. Jun	10:00	2.9 m/s	6.5 m/s
16. Jun	11:00	2.9 m/s	6.8 m/s
16. Jun	12:00	2.4 m/s	6.8 m/s
16. Jun	13:00	3.7 m/s	6.7 m/s
16. Jun	14:00	3.4 m/s	6.2 m/s
16. Jun	15:00	2.5 m/s	5.7 m/s
16. Jun	16:00	2.4 m/s	5.4 m/s
16. Jun	17:00	3.4 m/s	7.1 m/s
16. Jun	18:00	4.5 m/s	8.5 m/s
16. Jun	19:00	2.9 m/s	8.9 m/s
16. Jun	20:00	1.9 m/s	5.5 m/s
16. Jun	21:00	2.3 m/s	4.4 m/s
16. Jun	22:00	2.9 m/s	6.3 m/s
16. Jun	23:00	3.1 m/s	7.3 m/s
17. Jun	0:00	2.2 m/s	7.4 m/s
17. Jun	1:00	3.1 m/s	7.0 m/s
17. Jun	2:00	3.2 m/s	7.5 m/s
17. Jun	3:00	3.6 m/s	7.9 m/s
17. Jun	4:00	2.7 m/s	7.2 m/s
17. Jun	5:00	4.5 m/s	8.2 m/s
17. Jun	6:00	3.4 m/s	8.2 m/s
17. Jun	7:00	3.6 m/s	7.4 m/s
17. Jun	8:00	2.7 m/s	7.2 m/s
17. Jun	9:00	4.0 m/s	7.0 m/s
17. Jun	10:00	4.1 m/s	7.2 m/s
17. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	13:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	14:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	15:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	16:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	17:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	18:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	19:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	20:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	21:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	22:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	23:00	m/s	m/s

		Makueni	
Date	Time	Utui wa wote (No. 99)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
2. Jun	9:00	m/s	m/s
2. Jun	10:00	m/s	m/s
2. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
2. Jun	12:00	2.1 m/s	2.2 m/s
2. Jun	13:00	2.2 m/s	6.9 m/s
2. Jun	14:00	2.1 m/s	4.1 m/s
2. Jun	15:00	1.4 m/s	4.3 m/s
2. Jun	16:00	1.7 m/s	3.9 m/s
2. Jun	17:00	2.5 m/s	4.3 m/s
2. Jun	18:00	2.2 m/s	5.2 m/s
2. Jun	19:00	0.9 m/s	4.7 m/s
2. Jun	20:00	2.9 m/s	5.4 m/s
2. Jun	21:00	3.6 m/s	7.9 m/s
2. Jun	22:00	2.0 m/s	9.7 m/s
2. Jun	23:00	2.8 m/s	5.2 m/s
3. Jun	0:00	2.0 m/s	6.0 m/s
3. Jun	1:00	1.3 m/s	3.3 m/s
3. Jun	2:00	1.2 m/s	3.5 m/s
3. Jun	3:00	2.4 m/s	7.1 m/s
3. Jun	4:00	0.7 m/s	3.4 m/s
3. Jun	5:00	1.2 m/s	4.1 m/s
3. Jun	6:00	0.7 m/s	0.9 m/s
3. Jun	7:00	0.5 m/s	1.5 m/s
3. Jun	8:00	1.1 m/s	2.0 m/s
3. Jun	9:00	2.3 m/s	5.3 m/s
3. Jun	10:00	2.3 m/s	5.8 m/s
3. Jun	11:00	1.7 m/s	4.9 m/s
3. Jun	12:00	2.4 m/s	6.7 m/s
3. Jun	13:00	2.6 m/s	6.1 m/s
3. Jun	14:00	2.2 m/s	6.0 m/s
3. Jun	15:00	2.7 m/s	6.6 m/s
3. Jun	16:00	1.8 m/s	5.5 m/s
3. Jun	17:00	2.5 m/s	4.7 m/s
3. Jun	18:00	1.6 m/s	5.6 m/s
3. Jun	19:00	1.6 m/s	4.8 m/s
3. Jun	20:00	0.4 m/s	2.9 m/s
3. Jun	21:00	1.8 m/s	3.2 m/s
3. Jun	22:00	1.7 m/s	4.4 m/s
3. Jun	23:00	0.4 m/s	2.8 m/s
4. Jun	0:00	0.3 m/s	1.9 m/s
4. Jun	1:00	0.7 m/s	2.1 m/s
4. Jun	2:00	0.6 m/s	1.1 m/s
4. Jun	3:00	0.4 m/s	2.7 m/s
4. Jun	4:00	0.6 m/s	2.3 m/s
4. Jun	5:00	0.3 m/s	1.6 m/s
4. Jun	6:00	1.3 m/s	2.4 m/s
4. Jun	7:00	1.4 m/s	2.1 m/s
4. Jun	8:00	1.5 m/s	2.5 m/s
4. Jun	9:00	2.7 m/s	5.6 m/s
4. Jun	10:00	2.4 m/s	5.4 m/s
4. Jun	11:00	2.5 m/s	6.4 m/s
4. Jun	12:00	2.5 m/s	5.7 m/s
4. Jun	13:00	2.1 m/s	6.2 m/s
4. Jun	14:00	2.2 m/s	6.4 m/s
4. Jun	15:00	2.6 m/s	6.0 m/s
4. Jun	16:00	2.6 m/s	5.7 m/s
4. Jun	17:00	3.7 m/s	6.3 m/s
4. Jun	18:00	2.5 m/s	5.7 m/s
4. Jun	19:00	2.8 m/s	5.8 m/s
4. Jun	20:00	2.0 m/s	4.7 m/s
4. Jun	21:00	3.0 m/s	6.4 m/s
4. Jun	22:00	2.9 m/s	5.8 m/s
4. Jun	23:00	1.1 m/s	6.1 m/s

		Makueni	
Date	Time	Sakai (No. 109)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
9. Jun	9:00	m/s	m/s
9. Jun	10:00	m/s	m/s
9. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
9. Jun	12:00	2.7 m/s	4.1 m/s
9. Jun	13:00	2.7 m/s	6.0 m/s
9. Jun	14:00	3.7 m/s	7.1 m/s
9. Jun	15:00	2.7 m/s	3.5 m/s
9. Jun	16:00	3.4 m/s	8.1 m/s
9. Jun	17:00	3.4 m/s	6.8 m/s
9. Jun	18:00	2.3 m/s	5.8 m/s
9. Jun	19:00	2.9 m/s	6.8 m/s
9. Jun	20:00	2.1 m/s	4.9 m/s
9. Jun	21:00	1.7 m/s	2.3 m/s
9. Jun	22:00	1.8 m/s	1.8 m/s
9. Jun	23:00	1.2 m/s	1.3 m/s
10. Jun	0:00	0.7 m/s	1.0 m/s
10. Jun	1:00	0.6 m/s	3.2 m/s
10. Jun	2:00	0.8 m/s	4.6 m/s
10. Jun	3:00	1.2 m/s	2.9 m/s
10. Jun	4:00	2.1 m/s	3.6 m/s
10. Jun	5:00	0.7 m/s	1.5 m/s
10. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	0.9 m/s
10. Jun	7:00	0.3 m/s	0.7 m/s
10. Jun	8:00	0.0 m/s	1.0 m/s
10. Jun	9:00	1.1 m/s	2.9 m/s
10. Jun	10:00	3.0 m/s	6.8 m/s
10. Jun	11:00	2.8 m/s	3.7 m/s
10. Jun	12:00	2.1 m/s	6.9 m/s
10. Jun	13:00	3.8 m/s	7.2 m/s
10. Jun	14:00	3.1 m/s	6.5 m/s
10. Jun	15:00	3.8 m/s	6.8 m/s
10. Jun	16:00	3.8 m/s	4.3 m/s
10. Jun	17:00	2.9 m/s	8.2 m/s
10. Jun	18:00	3.0 m/s	6.9 m/s
10. Jun	19:00	1.4 m/s	4.5 m/s
10. Jun	20:00	2.4 m/s	6.2 m/s
10. Jun	21:00	2.0 m/s	4.2 m/s
10. Jun	22:00	2.2 m/s	5.3 m/s
10. Jun	23:00	2.2 m/s	4.1 m/s
11. Jun	0:00	0.7 m/s	1.0 m/s
11. Jun	1:00	2.2 m/s	4.7 m/s
11. Jun	2:00	2.9 m/s	4.9 m/s
11. Jun	3:00	2.0 m/s	4.0 m/s
11. Jun	4:00	0.5 m/s	3.4 m/s
11. Jun	5:00	0.4 m/s	1.3 m/s
11. Jun	6:00	1.2 m/s	3.0 m/s
11. Jun	7:00	2.6 m/s	4.9 m/s
11. Jun	8:00	2.6 m/s	2.6 m/s
11. Jun	9:00	2.8 m/s	6.0 m/s
11. Jun	10:00	3.2 m/s	6.3 m/s
11. Jun	11:00	2.4 m/s	7.4 m/s
11. Jun	12:00	2.5 m/s	5.7 m/s
11. Jun	13:00	2.1 m/s	5.3 m/s
11. Jun	14:00	2.4 m/s	5.5 m/s
11. Jun	15:00	2.6 m/s	4.3 m/s
11. Jun	16:00	1.2 m/s	4.6 m/s
11. Jun	17:00	2.7 m/s	4.8 m/s
11. Jun	18:00	1.1 m/s	5.6 m/s
11. Jun	19:00	1.3 m/s	3.2 m/s
11. Jun	20:00	0.9 m/s	2.8 m/s
11. Jun	21:00	3.0 m/s	6.8 m/s
11. Jun	22:00	2.8 m/s	3.7 m/s
11. Jun	23:00	1.1 m/s	7.0 m/s

		Makueni	
Date	Time	Ititu Secondary School (No. 121)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
16. Jun	9:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	10:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	13:00	2.0 m/s	3.7 m/s
16. Jun	14:00	2.3 m/s	5.4 m/s
16. Jun	15:00	2.1 m/s	4.3 m/s
16. Jun	16:00	2.0 m/s	3.8 m/s
16. Jun	17:00	1.2 m/s	3.7 m/s
16. Jun	18:00	2.0 m/s	4.2 m/s
16. Jun	19:00	1.4 m/s	3.5 m/s
16. Jun	20:00	2.1 m/s	4.0 m/s
16. Jun	21:00	1.3 m/s	4.6 m/s
16. Jun	22:00	0.6 m/s	2.9 m/s
16. Jun	23:00	2.9 m/s	3.7 m/s
17. Jun	0:00	1.9 m/s	3.7 m/s
17. Jun	1:00	1.8 m/s	3.1 m/s
17. Jun	2:00	1.3 m/s	3.1 m/s
17. Jun	3:00	1.1 m/s	2.8 m/s
17. Jun	4:00	0.6 m/s	2.8 m/s
17. Jun	5:00	1.7 m/s	1.9 m/s
17. Jun	6:00	1.1 m/s	2.8 m/s
17. Jun	7:00	0.2 m/s	1.5 m/s
17. Jun	8:00	0.6 m/s	2.4 m/s
17. Jun	9:00	0.4 m/s	1.7 m/s
17. Jun	10:00	0.9 m/s	2.3 m/s
17. Jun	11:00	1.2 m/s	2.0 m/s
17. Jun	12:00	1.7 m/s	4.6 m/s
17. Jun	13:00	1.8 m/s	4.3 m/s
17. Jun	14:00	2.4 m/s	5.3 m/s
17. Jun	15:00	1.7 m/s	5.1 m/s
17. Jun	16:00	2.5 m/s	4.3 m/s
17. Jun	17:00	2.0 m/s	6.1 m/s
17. Jun	18:00	2.4 m/s	4.4 m/s
17. Jun	19:00	1.7 m/s	3.5 m/s
17. Jun	20:00	m/s	m/s
17. Jun	21:00	1.3 m/s	2.6 m/s
17. Jun	22:00	0.3 m/s	2.7 m/s
17. Jun	23:00	2.1 m/s	3.5 m/s
18. Jun	0:00	1.2 m/s	5.1 m/s
18. Jun	1:00	0.9 m/s	3.8 m/s
18. Jun	2:00	m/s	m/s
18. Jun	3:00	0.5 m/s	3.8 m/s
18. Jun	4:00	0.3 m/s	1.6 m/s
18. Jun	5:00	0.3 m/s	1.6 m/s
18. Jun	6:00	0.6 m/s	1.2 m/s
18. Jun	7:00	0.3 m/s	0.7 m/s
18. Jun	8:00	0.3 m/s	1.1 m/s
18. Jun	9:00	0.3 m/s	2.0 m/s
18. Jun	10:00	1.6 m/s	3.8 m/s
18. Jun	11:00	1.9 m/s	4.6 m/s
18. Jun	12:00	2.5 m/s	5.4 m/s
18. Jun	13:00	1.8 m/s	6.4 m/s
18. Jun	14:00	2.1 m/s	4.7 m/s
18. Jun	15:00	2.1 m/s	5.1 m/s
18. Jun	16:00	2.3 m/s	6.2 m/s
18. Jun	17:00	2.0 m/s	4.1 m/s
18. Jun	18:00	2.2 m/s	4.2 m/s
18. Jun	19:00	1.7 m/s	4.0 m/s
18. Jun	20:00	1.3 m/s	5.7 m/s
18. Jun	21:00	2.3 m/s	4.1 m/s
18. Jun	22:00	1.7 m/s	5.7 m/s
18. Jun	23:00	2.1 m/s	5.5 m/s

		Makueni	
Date	Time	Utui wa wote (No. 99)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
5. Jun	0:00	0.9 m/s	1.9 m/s
5. Jun	1:00	0.4 m/s	2.5 m/s
5. Jun	2:00	0.3 m/s	1.9 m/s
5. Jun	3:00	0.5 m/s	1.7 m/s
5. Jun	4:00	1.0 m/s	2.5 m/s
5. Jun	5:00	0.5 m/s	1.1 m/s
5. Jun	6:00	1.2 m/s	2.6 m/s
5. Jun	7:00	1.7 m/s	2.9 m/s
5. Jun	8:00	2.0 m/s	2.9 m/s
5. Jun	9:00	1.9 m/s	3.1 m/s
5. Jun	10:00	2.4 m/s	5.4 m/s
5. Jun	11:00	2.4 m/s	6.0 m/s
5. Jun	12:00	2.7 m/s	5.5 m/s
5. Jun	13:00	3.8 m/s	6.2 m/s
5. Jun	14:00	2.0 m/s	5.8 m/s
5. Jun	15:00	2.5 m/s	4.9 m/s
5. Jun	16:00	3.0 m/s	5.2 m/s
5. Jun	17:00	2.3 m/s	6.5 m/s
5. Jun	18:00	2.5 m/s	8.1 m/s
5. Jun	19:00	2.9 m/s	5.1 m/s
5. Jun	20:00	1.9 m/s	4.7 m/s
5. Jun	21:00	1.5 m/s	5.5 m/s
5. Jun	22:00	2.1 m/s	4.4 m/s
5. Jun	23:00	0.0 m/s	2.1 m/s
6. Jun	0:00	1.1 m/s	3.2 m/s
6. Jun	1:00	0.3 m/s	1.9 m/s
6. Jun	2:00	1.3 m/s	4.1 m/s
6. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	5.9 m/s
6. Jun	4:00	1.3 m/s	5.9 m/s
6. Jun	5:00	0.4 m/s	2.3 m/s
6. Jun	6:00	0.8 m/s	4.6 m/s
6. Jun	7:00	1.8 m/s	2.8 m/s
6. Jun	8:00	2.3 m/s	3.8 m/s
6. Jun	9:00	2.1 m/s	4.3 m/s
6. Jun	10:00	2.8 m/s	5.6 m/s
6. Jun	11:00	2.9 m/s	5.8 m/s
6. Jun	12:00	2.6 m/s	6.4 m/s
6. Jun	13:00	2.9 m/s	6.6 m/s
6. Jun	14:00	2.4 m/s	6.9 m/s
6. Jun	15:00	2.9 m/s	6.9 m/s
6. Jun	16:00	3.4 m/s	8.3 m/s
6. Jun	17:00	3.7 m/s	7.7 m/s
6. Jun	18:00	3.5 m/s	7.3 m/s
6. Jun	19:00	1.7 m/s	5.8 m/s
6. Jun	20:00	0.7 m/s	2.0 m/s
6. Jun	21:00	2.8 m/s	5.1 m/s
6. Jun	22:00	1.9 m/s	6.8 m/s
6. Jun	23:00	2.8 m/s	5.6 m/s
7. Jun	0:00	0.4 m/s	5.5 m/s
7. Jun	1:00	0.2 m/s	4.1 m/s
7. Jun	2:00	0.1 m/s	1.9 m/s
7. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	2.1 m/s
7. Jun	4:00	0.9 m/s	1.0 m/s
7. Jun	5:00	0.6 m/s	3.1 m/s
7. Jun	6:00	0.7 m/s	1.1 m/s
7. Jun	7:00	0.9 m/s	2.0 m/s
7. Jun	8:00	2.0 m/s	2.9 m/s
7. Jun	9:00	1.6 m/s	3.3 m/s
7. Jun	10:00	2.3 m/s	4.5 m/s
7. Jun	11:00	1.7 m/s	5.4 m/s
7. Jun	12:00	2.5 m/s	5.0 m/s
7. Jun	13:00	2.4 m/s	5.8 m/s
7. Jun	14:00	2.7 m/s	5.5 m/s
7. Jun	15:00	2.7 m/s	6.4 m/s
7. Jun	16:00	2.9 m/s	5.7 m/s
7. Jun	17:00	2.3 m/s	8.0 m/s
7. Jun	18:00	2.9 m/s	5.0 m/s
7. Jun	19:00	2.3 m/s	5.1 m/s
7. Jun	20:00	1.6 m/s	3.1 m/s
7. Jun	21:00	0.9 m/s	3.0 m/s
7. Jun	22:00	2.2 m/s	3.4 m/s
7. Jun	23:00	2.9 m/s	4.8 m/s

		Makueni	
Date	Time	Sakai (No. 109)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
12. Jun	0:00	0.7 m/s	1.0 m/s
12. Jun	1:00	0.7 m/s	1.7 m/s
12. Jun	2:00	0.0 m/s	1.9 m/s
12. Jun	3:00	0.7 m/s	1.3 m/s
12. Jun	4:00	0.7 m/s	1.9 m/s
12. Jun	5:00	1.9 m/s	3.0 m/s
12. Jun	6:00	0.3 m/s	2.4 m/s
12. Jun	7:00	1.5 m/s	2.5 m/s
12. Jun	8:00	1.3 m/s	3.3 m/s
12. Jun	9:00	1.1 m/s	3.1 m/s
12. Jun	10:00	2.5 m/s	5.8 m/s
12. Jun	11:00	2.6 m/s	5.7 m/s
12. Jun	12:00	2.7 m/s	5.9 m/s
12. Jun	13:00	2.8 m/s	6.6 m/s
12. Jun	14:00	2.7 m/s	6.0 m/s
12. Jun	15:00	3.4 m/s	6.1 m/s
12. Jun	16:00	2.4 m/s	5.4 m/s
12. Jun	17:00	1.9 m/s	5.6 m/s
12. Jun	18:00	1.0 m/s	2.5 m/s
12. Jun	19:00	1.3 m/s	1.5 m/s
12. Jun	20:00	2.3 m/s	4.6 m/s
12. Jun	21:00	1.6 m/s	5.4 m/s
12. Jun	22:00	0.9 m/s	2.9 m/s
12. Jun	23:00	0.6 m/s	1.9 m/s
13. Jun	0:00	0.0 m/s	1.4 m/s
13. Jun	1:00	0.5 m/s	1.5 m/s
13. Jun	2:00	0.8 m/s	1.2 m/s
13. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	1.4 m/s
13. Jun	4:00	0.0 m/s	1.3 m/s
13. Jun	5:00	1.5 m/s	1.9 m/s
13. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	1.9 m/s
13. Jun	7:00	1.6 m/s	3.4 m/s
13. Jun	8:00	2.9 m/s	5.2 m/s
13. Jun	9:00	2.7 m/s	5.8 m/s
13. Jun	10:00	2.9 m/s	7.8 m/s
13. Jun	11:00	2.9 m/s	6.5 m/s
13. Jun	12:00	3.2 m/s	7.1 m/s
13. Jun	13:00	2.9 m/s	6.4 m/s
13. Jun	14:00	2.8 m/s	7.8 m/s
13. Jun	15:00	2.8 m/s	7.5 m/s
13. Jun	16:00	1.9 m/s	5.1 m/s
13. Jun	17:00	2.5 m/s	4.6 m/s
13. Jun	18:00	1.7 m/s	4.7 m/s
13. Jun	19:00	2.1 m/s	5.7 m/s
13. Jun	20:00	2.9 m/s	5.8 m/s
13. Jun	21:00	1.1 m/s	4.1 m/s
13. Jun	22:00	0.0 m/s	3.3 m/s
13. Jun	23:00	0.6 m/s	1.5 m/s
14. Jun	0:00	0.4 m/s	2.1 m/s
14. Jun	1:00	0.4 m/s	2.3 m/s
14. Jun	2:00	0.0 m/s	1.2 m/s
14. Jun	3:00	0.8 m/s	1.2 m/s
14. Jun	4:00	0.4 m/s	1.1 m/s
14. Jun	5:00	0.3 m/s	1.1 m/s
14. Jun	6:00	1.1 m/s	1.9 m/s
14. Jun	7:00	2.4 m/s	4.3 m/s
14. Jun	8:00	1.9 m/s	4.5 m/s
14. Jun	9:00	2.5 m/s	4.4 m/s
14. Jun	10:00	2.3 m/s	4.7 m/s
14. Jun	11:00	1.9 m/s	5.8 m/s
14. Jun	12:00	1.7 m/s	5.3 m/s
14. Jun	13:00	2.4 m/s	4.8 m/s
14. Jun	14:00	2.2 m/s	5.5 m/s
14. Jun	15:00	1.7 m/s	4.3 m/s
14. Jun	16:00	1.6 m/s	4.6 m/s
14. Jun	17:00	1.6 m/s	3.5 m/s
14. Jun	18:00	3.4 m/s	7.1 m/s
14. Jun	19:00	3.0 m/s	6.7 m/s
14. Jun	20:00	2.3 m/s	6.0 m/s
14. Jun	21:00	1.2 m/s	5.0 m/s
14. Jun	22:00	1.0 m/s	2.6 m/s
14. Jun	23:00	0.6 m/s	1.9 m/s

		Makueni	
Date	Time	Ititu Secondary School (No. 121)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
19. Jun	0:00	1.5 m/s	4.4 m/s
19. Jun	1:00	1.3 m/s	3.5 m/s
19. Jun	2:00	1.0 m/s	3.4 m/s
19. Jun	3:00	0.7 m/s	2.0 m/s
19. Jun	4:00	0.6 m/s	1.7 m/s
19. Jun	5:00	0.6 m/s	1.5 m/s
19. Jun	6:00	0.7 m/s	1.6 m/s
19. Jun	7:00	0.3 m/s	1.5 m/s
19. Jun	8:00	1.1 m/s	2.0 m/s
19. Jun	9:00	1.0 m/s	2.1 m/s
19. Jun	10:00	3.2 m/s	5.7 m/s
19. Jun	11:00	2.3 m/s	5.1 m/s
19. Jun	12:00	1.7 m/s	6.6 m/s
19. Jun	13:00	2.4 m/s	5.4 m/s
19. Jun	14:00	2.0 m/s	4.7 m/s
19. Jun	15:00	1.3 m/s	3.1 m/s
19. Jun	16:00	1.2 m/s	2.4 m/s
19. Jun	17:00	2.0 m/s	3.5 m/s
19. Jun	18:00	1.9 m/s	4.2 m/s
19. Jun	19:00	1.5 m/s	3.5 m/s
19. Jun	20:00	1.5 m/s	3.1 m/s
19. Jun	21:00	1.7 m/s	4.1 m/s
19. Jun	22:00	2.6 m/s	5.1 m/s
19. Jun	23:00	2.1 m/s	4.7 m/s
20. Jun	0:00	2.2 m/s	4.4 m/s
20. Jun	1:00	1.5 m/s	4.4 m/s
20. Jun	2:00	1.1 m/s	2.5 m/s
20. Jun	3:00	0.9 m/s	1.7 m/s
20. Jun	4:00	1.0 m/s	1.8 m/s
20. Jun	5:00	1.4 m/s	2.4 m/s
20. Jun	6:00	1.1 m/s	2.3 m/s
20. Jun	7:00	0.9 m/s	1.9 m/s
20. Jun	8:00	1.1 m/s	2.2 m/s
20. Jun	9:00	1.1 m/s	2.8 m/s
20. Jun	10:00	1.9 m/s	4.3 m/s
20. Jun	11:00	1.5 m/s	3.7 m/s
20. Jun	12:00	2.0 m/s	3.4 m/s
20. Jun	13:00	1.5 m/s	2.9 m/s
20. Jun	14:00	1.2 m/s	2.7 m/s
20. Jun	15:00	1.5 m/s	3.0 m/s
20. Jun	16:00	1.1 m/s	3.1 m/s
20. Jun	17:00	0.6 m/s	2.6 m/s
20. Jun	18:00	1.3 m/s	3.6 m/s
20. Jun	19:00	1.3 m/s	2.0 m/s
20. Jun	20:00	0.5 m/s	2.8 m/s
20. Jun	21:00	0.0 m/s	0.9 m/s
20. Jun	22:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
20. Jun	23:00	2.4 m/s	5.8 m/s
21. Jun	0:00	2.1 m/s	5.7 m/s
21. Jun	1:00	1.5 m/s	4.6 m/s
21. Jun	2:00	0.4 m/s	2.4 m/s
21. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	1.2 m/s
21. Jun	4:00	0.0 m/s	1.0 m/s
21. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	1.7 m/s
21. Jun	6:00	1.0 m/s	1.9 m/s
21. Jun	7:00	0.6 m/s	1.8 m/s
21. Jun	8:00	1.2 m/s	2.4 m/s
21. Jun	9:00	1.1 m/s	3.1 m/s
21. Jun	10:00	2.5 m/s	5.9 m/s
21. Jun	11:00	3.1 m/s	6.0 m/s
21. Jun	12:00	2.5 m/s	5.8 m/s
21. Jun	13:00	2.4 m/s	7.8 m/s
21. Jun	14:00	2.5 m/s	7.5 m/s
21. Jun	15:00	2.5 m/s	6.8 m/s
21. Jun	16:00	2.8 m/s	6.2 m/s
21. Jun	17:00	3.1 m/s	7.5 m/s
21. Jun	18:00	2.4 m/s	5.8 m/s
21. Jun	19:00	1.7 m/s	5.1 m/s
21. Jun	20:00	1.5 m/s	3.5 m/s
21. Jun	21:00	0.7 m/s	2.6 m/s
21. Jun	22:00	0.9 m/s	1.9 m/s
21. Jun	23:00	1.0 m/s	1.6 m/s

		Makueni	
Date	Time	Utui wa wote (No. 99)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
8. Jun	0:00	0.8 m/s	2.9 m/s
8. Jun	1:00	0.6 m/s	2.4 m/s
8. Jun	2:00	0.6 m/s	3.0 m/s
8. Jun	3:00	0.4 m/s	1.8 m/s
8. Jun	4:00	0.8 m/s	2.9 m/s
8. Jun	5:00	1.1 m/s	2.1 m/s
8. Jun	6:00	1.2 m/s	2.2 m/s
8. Jun	7:00	0.5 m/s	2.1 m/s
8. Jun	8:00	0.7 m/s	1.3 m/s
8. Jun	9:00	0.9 m/s	1.9 m/s
8. Jun	10:00	1.6 m/s	3.2 m/s
8. Jun	11:00	2.0 m/s	5.2 m/s
8. Jun	12:00	2.3 m/s	6.1 m/s
8. Jun	13:00	2.5 m/s	6.9 m/s
8. Jun	14:00	3.2 m/s	5.9 m/s
8. Jun	15:00	2.9 m/s	6.8 m/s
8. Jun	16:00	3.3 m/s	6.6 m/s
8. Jun	17:00	2.5 m/s	6.1 m/s
8. Jun	18:00	1.9 m/s	7.6 m/s
8. Jun	19:00	2.7 m/s	5.2 m/s
8. Jun	20:00	1.9 m/s	6.3 m/s
8. Jun	21:00	1.4 m/s	4.1 m/s
8. Jun	22:00	2.3 m/s	5.0 m/s
8. Jun	23:00	2.1 m/s	5.1 m/s
9. Jun	0:00	0.5 m/s	5.9 m/s
9. Jun	1:00	0.3 m/s	3.3 m/s
9. Jun	2:00	0.1 m/s	2.9 m/s
9. Jun	3:00	0.3 m/s	1.9 m/s
9. Jun	4:00	0.0 m/s	1.2 m/s
9. Jun	5:00	0.9 m/s	1.2 m/s
9. Jun	6:00	0.5 m/s	1.8 m/s
9. Jun	7:00	0.8 m/s	0.9 m/s
9. Jun	8:00	0.7 m/s	2.4 m/s
9. Jun	9:00	m/s	m/s
9. Jun	10:00	m/s	m/s
9. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
9. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
9. Jun	13:00	m/s	m/s
9. Jun	14:00	m/s	m/s
9. Jun	15:00	m/s	m/s
9. Jun	16:00	m/s	m/s
9. Jun	17:00	m/s	m/s
9. Jun	18:00	m/s	m/s
9. Jun	19:00	m/s	m/s
9. Jun	20:00	m/s	m/s
9. Jun	21:00	m/s	m/s
9. Jun	22:00	m/s	m/s
9. Jun	23:00	m/s	m/s

		Makueni	
Date	Time	Sakai (No. 109)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
15. Jun	0:00	0.4 m/s	2.1 m/s
15. Jun	1:00	0.5 m/s	1.5 m/s
15. Jun	2:00	0.0 m/s	0.3 m/s
15. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	0.7 m/s
15. Jun	4:00	0.3 m/s	1.3 m/s
15. Jun	5:00	0.8 m/s	1.4 m/s
15. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	1.2 m/s
15. Jun	7:00	1.4 m/s	2.5 m/s
15. Jun	8:00	2.4 m/s	4.6 m/s
15. Jun	9:00	2.1 m/s	4.4 m/s
15. Jun	10:00	3.2 m/s	6.1 m/s
15. Jun	11:00	2.4 m/s	5.8 m/s
15. Jun	12:00	2.7 m/s	5.6 m/s
15. Jun	13:00	3.2 m/s	6.6 m/s
15. Jun	14:00	3.1 m/s	6.0 m/s
15. Jun	15:00	2.3 m/s	5.9 m/s
15. Jun	16:00	3.4 m/s	6.8 m/s
15. Jun	17:00	1.2 m/s	4.1 m/s
15. Jun	18:00	2.1 m/s	5.9 m/s
15. Jun	19:00	1.6 m/s	4.1 m/s
15. Jun	20:00	2.5 m/s	5.5 m/s
15. Jun	21:00	3.3 m/s	5.8 m/s
15. Jun	22:00	2.5 m/s	5.0 m/s
15. Jun	23:00	0.9 m/s	4.4 m/s
16. Jun	0:00	0.4 m/s	2.1 m/s
16. Jun	1:00	0.5 m/s	1.5 m/s
16. Jun	2:00	0.0 m/s	1.7 m/s
16. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	1.0 m/s
16. Jun	4:00	1.5 m/s	2.3 m/s
16. Jun	5:00	1.3 m/s	2.3 m/s
16. Jun	6:00	0.5 m/s	1.1 m/s
16. Jun	7:00	1.6 m/s	2.6 m/s
16. Jun	8:00	1.1 m/s	3.7 m/s
16. Jun	9:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	10:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	13:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	14:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	15:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	16:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	17:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	18:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	19:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	20:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	21:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	22:00	m/s	m/s
16. Jun	23:00	m/s	m/s

		Makueni	
Date	Time	Ititu Secondary School (No. 121)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
22. Jun	0:00	1.3 m/s	2.2 m/s
22. Jun	1:00	m/s	m/s
22. Jun	2:00	0.9 m/s	2.0 m/s
22. Jun	3:00	0.8 m/s	1.6 m/s
22. Jun	4:00	1.3 m/s	1.8 m/s
22. Jun	5:00	0.7 m/s	1.9 m/s
22. Jun	6:00	0.9 m/s	2.3 m/s
22. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	1.7 m/s
22. Jun	8:00	0.3 m/s	1.5 m/s
22. Jun	9:00	1.1 m/s	2.5 m/s
22. Jun	10:00	2.0 m/s	3.8 m/s
22. Jun	11:00	1.9 m/s	4.7 m/s
22. Jun	12:00	1.1 m/s	2.5 m/s
22. Jun	13:00	2.1 m/s	5.4 m/s
22. Jun	14:00	2.2 m/s	6.1 m/s
22. Jun	15:00	2.2 m/s	6.0 m/s
22. Jun	16:00	2.5 m/s	5.2 m/s
22. Jun	17:00	2.8 m/s	5.7 m/s
22. Jun	18:00	2.5 m/s	6.7 m/s
22. Jun	19:00	2.6 m/s	6.9 m/s
22. Jun	20:00	2.8 m/s	5.7 m/s
22. Jun	21:00	2.7 m/s	7.5 m/s
22. Jun	22:00	1.9 m/s	8.7 m/s
22. Jun	23:00	2.2 m/s	5.1 m/s
23. Jun	0:00	1.9 m/s	4.6 m/s
23. Jun	1:00	0.7 m/s	2.3 m/s
23. Jun	2:00	0.6 m/s	1.2 m/s
23. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	1.0 m/s
23. Jun	4:00	0.0 m/s	0.4 m/s
23. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	1.0 m/s
23. Jun	6:00	1.0 m/s	1.4 m/s
23. Jun	7:00	1.0 m/s	1.5 m/s
23. Jun	8:00	0.9 m/s	2.2 m/s
23. Jun	9:00	0.9 m/s	3.5 m/s
23. Jun	10:00	1.8 m/s	3.5 m/s
23. Jun	11:00	2.1 m/s	4.7 m/s
23. Jun	12:00	2.9 m/s	5.8 m/s
23. Jun	13:00	m/s	m/s
23. Jun	14:00	m/s	m/s
23. Jun	15:00	m/s	m/s
23. Jun	16:00	m/s	m/s
23. Jun	17:00	m/s	m/s
23. Jun	18:00	m/s	m/s
23. Jun	19:00	m/s	m/s
23. Jun	20:00	m/s	m/s
23. Jun	21:00	m/s	m/s
23. Jun	22:00	m/s	m/s
23. Jun	23:00	m/s	m/s

		Machakos	
Date	Time	Mukukuni (No. 167)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
28. May	9:00	m/s	m/s
28. May	10:00	m/s	m/s
28. May	11:00	m/s	m/s
28. May	12:00	m/s	m/s
28. May	13:00	m/s	m/s
28. May	14:00	2.3 m/s	3.7 m/s
28. May	15:00	3.6 m/s	4.2 m/s
28. May	16:00	4.5 m/s	7.7 m/s
28. May	17:00	4.0 m/s	7.7 m/s
28. May	18:00	3.4 m/s	7.4 m/s
28. May	19:00	2.6 m/s	5.6 m/s
28. May	20:00	2.4 m/s	6.3 m/s
28. May	21:00	3.1 m/s	6.8 m/s
28. May	22:00	3.4 m/s	8.6 m/s
28. May	23:00	3.4 m/s	7.1 m/s
29. May	0:00	2.4 m/s	4.8 m/s
29. May	1:00	3.4 m/s	6.1 m/s
29. May	2:00	3.1 m/s	6.8 m/s
29. May	3:00	4.2 m/s	7.0 m/s
29. May	4:00	3.6 m/s	6.4 m/s
29. May	5:00	2.8 m/s	6.6 m/s
29. May	6:00	2.4 m/s	3.8 m/s
29. May	7:00	1.1 m/s	3.2 m/s
29. May	8:00	0.9 m/s	2.5 m/s
29. May	9:00	1.2 m/s	4.5 m/s
29. May	10:00	0.6 m/s	2.2 m/s
29. May	11:00	1.3 m/s	3.7 m/s
29. May	12:00	0.7 m/s	4.1 m/s
29. May	13:00	1.9 m/s	4.7 m/s
29. May	14:00	1.2 m/s	4.1 m/s
29. May	15:00	3.1 m/s	4.7 m/s
29. May	16:00	3.0 m/s	4.7 m/s
29. May	17:00	2.5 m/s	6.8 m/s
29. May	18:00	2.4 m/s	5.3 m/s
29. May	19:00	1.6 m/s	5.6 m/s
29. May	20:00	2.1 m/s	3.8 m/s
29. May	21:00	3.2 m/s	7.5 m/s
29. May	22:00	3.6 m/s	7.1 m/s
29. May	23:00	1.7 m/s	3.0 m/s
30. May	0:00	2.6 m/s	5.4 m/s
30. May	1:00	1.8 m/s	3.1 m/s
30. May	2:00	2.8 m/s	4.4 m/s
30. May	3:00	3.0 m/s	4.8 m/s
30. May	4:00	2.8 m/s	5.2 m/s
30. May	5:00	2.6 m/s	4.6 m/s
30. May	6:00	3.1 m/s	5.1 m/s
30. May	7:00	0.2 m/s	1.1 m/s
30. May	8:00	0.5 m/s	1.3 m/s
30. May	9:00	0.8 m/s	2.0 m/s
30. May	10:00	0.9 m/s	2.5 m/s
30. May	11:00	1.4 m/s	2.5 m/s
30. May	12:00	2.9 m/s	4.9 m/s
30. May	13:00	2.0 m/s	5.4 m/s
30. May	14:00	3.1 m/s	5.3 m/s
30. May	15:00	3.1 m/s	6.8 m/s
30. May	16:00	2.4 m/s	5.7 m/s
30. May	17:00	3.2 m/s	6.7 m/s
30. May	18:00	3.2 m/s	6.1 m/s
30. May	19:00	2.3 m/s	4.9 m/s
30. May	20:00	2.0 m/s	4.5 m/s
30. May	21:00	2.0 m/s	5.7 m/s
30. May	22:00	3.2 m/s	8.5 m/s
30. May	23:00	3.5 m/s	9.1 m/s

		Machakos	
Date	Time	Mbele wp (No. 172)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
7. Jun	9:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	10:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	13:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	14:00	1.8 m/s	4.3 m/s
7. Jun	15:00	2.5 m/s	4.2 m/s
7. Jun	16:00	2.4 m/s	5.4 m/s
7. Jun	17:00	2.5 m/s	5.3 m/s
7. Jun	18:00	2.2 m/s	4.1 m/s
7. Jun	19:00	1.5 m/s	4.0 m/s
7. Jun	20:00	1.3 m/s	3.7 m/s
7. Jun	21:00	1.3 m/s	3.4 m/s
7. Jun	22:00	1.2 m/s	2.9 m/s
7. Jun	23:00	1.2 m/s	2.6 m/s
8. Jun	0:00	1.5 m/s	3.3 m/s
8. Jun	1:00	1.8 m/s	4.0 m/s
8. Jun	2:00	2.0 m/s	4.6 m/s
8. Jun	3:00	1.1 m/s	3.5 m/s
8. Jun	4:00	1.1 m/s	2.3 m/s
8. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	2.1 m/s
8. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	1.1 m/s
8. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
8. Jun	8:00	0.4 m/s	1.4 m/s
8. Jun	9:00	1.1 m/s	2.1 m/s
8. Jun	10:00	2.3 m/s	4.4 m/s
8. Jun	11:00	1.8 m/s	5.9 m/s
8. Jun	12:00	3.5 m/s	6.6 m/s
8. Jun	13:00	2.9 m/s	6.4 m/s
8. Jun	14:00	2.4 m/s	5.9 m/s
8. Jun	15:00	1.8 m/s	5.7 m/s
8. Jun	16:00	2.3 m/s	5.9 m/s
8. Jun	17:00	3.2 m/s	7.9 m/s
8. Jun	18:00	1.5 m/s	6.1 m/s
8. Jun	19:00	0.1 m/s	0.9 m/s
8. Jun	20:00	0.1 m/s	0.7 m/s
8. Jun	21:00	0.0 m/s	0.9 m/s
8. Jun	22:00	0.1 m/s	0.6 m/s
8. Jun	23:00	0.3 m/s	0.9 m/s
9. Jun	0:00	0.4 m/s	0.7 m/s
9. Jun	1:00	0.0 m/s	0.7 m/s
9. Jun	2:00	0.1 m/s	0.9 m/s
9. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	0.5 m/s
9. Jun	4:00	0.4 m/s	1.0 m/s
9. Jun	5:00	0.2 m/s	2.1 m/s
9. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	1.0 m/s
9. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	0.7 m/s
9. Jun	8:00	0.0 m/s	0.9 m/s
9. Jun	9:00	1.1 m/s	2.1 m/s
9. Jun	10:00	2.2 m/s	3.9 m/s
9. Jun	11:00	2.1 m/s	5.2 m/s
9. Jun	12:00	2.5 m/s	6.3 m/s
9. Jun	13:00	2.3 m/s	5.9 m/s
9. Jun	14:00	2.3 m/s	6.4 m/s
9. Jun	15:00	3.0 m/s	6.0 m/s
9. Jun	16:00	2.8 m/s	6.6 m/s
9. Jun	17:00	2.9 m/s	6.3 m/s
9. Jun	18:00	2.3 m/s	6.6 m/s
9. Jun	19:00	2.1 m/s	6.0 m/s
9. Jun	20:00	2.8 m/s	5.4 m/s
9. Jun	21:00	1.6 m/s	4.4 m/s
9. Jun	22:00	1.7 m/s	3.2 m/s
9. Jun	23:00	1.6 m/s	4.2 m/s

		Machakos	
Date	Time	Iyuni (No. 199)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
14. Jun	9:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	10:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	13:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	14:00	0.0 m/s	1.7 m/s
14. Jun	15:00	1.3 m/s	4.2 m/s
14. Jun	16:00	1.1 m/s	4.3 m/s
14. Jun	17:00	1.1 m/s	4.0 m/s
14. Jun	18:00	0.7 m/s	3.3 m/s
14. Jun	19:00	0.4 m/s	3.0 m/s
14. Jun	20:00	1.0 m/s	2.0 m/s
14. Jun	21:00	2.0 m/s	5.2 m/s
14. Jun	22:00	2.1 m/s	5.8 m/s
14. Jun	23:00	1.9 m/s	5.6 m/s
15. Jun	0:00	1.5 m/s	3.9 m/s
15. Jun	1:00	0.7 m/s	3.4 m/s
15. Jun	2:00	0.3 m/s	1.9 m/s
15. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	2.3 m/s
15. Jun	4:00	0.0 m/s	0.3 m/s
15. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	2.3 m/s
15. Jun	6:00	0.8 m/s	1.5 m/s
15. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	0.3 m/s
15. Jun	8:00	0.0 m/s	0.3 m/s
15. Jun	9:00	1.0 m/s	2.7 m/s
15. Jun	10:00	0.9 m/s	1.6 m/s
15. Jun	11:00	0.8 m/s	3.2 m/s
15. Jun	12:00	1.4 m/s	4.3 m/s
15. Jun	13:00	1.7 m/s	4.6 m/s
15. Jun	14:00	0.7 m/s	1.6 m/s
15. Jun	15:00	0.6 m/s	5.0 m/s
15. Jun	16:00	1.8 m/s	4.6 m/s
15. Jun	17:00	1.2 m/s	4.7 m/s
15. Jun	18:00	1.9 m/s	7.0 m/s
15. Jun	19:00	1.6 m/s	4.9 m/s
15. Jun	20:00	1.4 m/s	4.9 m/s
15. Jun	21:00	1.9 m/s	5.0 m/s
15. Jun	22:00	1.2 m/s	4.6 m/s
15. Jun	23:00	1.4 m/s	4.1 m/s
16. Jun	0:00	1.0 m/s	3.5 m/s
16. Jun	1:00	0.3 m/s	3.8 m/s
16. Jun	2:00	0.5 m/s	1.6 m/s
16. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	1.2 m/s
16. Jun	4:00	0.4 m/s	1.8 m/s
16. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	1.7 m/s
16. Jun	6:00	0.3 m/s	1.1 m/s
16. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	1.2 m/s
16. Jun	8:00	0.7 m/s	1.4 m/s
16. Jun	9:00	1.4 m/s	2.3 m/s
16. Jun	10:00	0.7 m/s	1.1 m/s
16. Jun	11:00	1.2 m/s	3.1 m/s
16. Jun	12:00	1.1 m/s	2.8 m/s
16. Jun	13:00	1.3 m/s	3.3 m/s
16. Jun	14:00	1.4 m/s	3.7 m/s
16. Jun	15:00	1.4 m/s	4.8 m/s
16. Jun	16:00	1.7 m/s	4.5 m/s
16. Jun	17:00	1.6 m/s	4.4 m/s
16. Jun	18:00	1.5 m/s	4.2 m/s
16. Jun	19:00	1.3 m/s	3.9 m/s
16. Jun	20:00	1.9 m/s	4.9 m/s
16. Jun	21:00	1.2 m/s	4.5 m/s
16. Jun	22:00	1.2 m/s	4.3 m/s
16. Jun	23:00	0.9 m/s	4.4 m/s

		Machakos	
Date	Time	Mukukuni (No. 167)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
31. May	0:00	4.1 m/s	8.9 m/s
31. May	1:00	3.7 m/s	9.0 m/s
31. May	2:00	3.4 m/s	8.2 m/s
31. May	3:00	3.0 m/s	7.1 m/s
31. May	4:00	2.8 m/s	6.9 m/s
31. May	5:00	4.2 m/s	9.2 m/s
31. May	6:00	3.8 m/s	7.9 m/s
31. May	7:00	1.6 m/s	3.7 m/s
31. May	8:00	1.7 m/s	2.7 m/s
31. May	9:00	0.6 m/s	2.7 m/s
31. May	10:00	2.8 m/s	5.1 m/s
31. May	11:00	2.9 m/s	6.1 m/s
31. May	12:00	1.9 m/s	5.2 m/s
31. May	13:00	2.8 m/s	6.1 m/s
31. May	14:00	2.1 m/s	6.1 m/s
31. May	15:00	3.2 m/s	6.8 m/s
31. May	16:00	2.7 m/s	7.9 m/s
31. May	17:00	3.4 m/s	7.5 m/s
31. May	18:00	2.6 m/s	6.9 m/s
31. May	19:00	2.9 m/s	5.9 m/s
31. May	20:00	3.3 m/s	5.7 m/s
31. May	21:00	3.6 m/s	5.5 m/s
31. May	22:00	1.3 m/s	2.7 m/s
31. May	23:00	1.9 m/s	3.9 m/s
1. Jun	0:00	2.3 m/s	4.3 m/s
1. Jun	1:00	2.5 m/s	5.3 m/s
1. Jun	2:00	2.4 m/s	5.8 m/s
1. Jun	3:00	3.2 m/s	7.4 m/s
1. Jun	4:00	2.3 m/s	6.9 m/s
1. Jun	5:00	2.5 m/s	6.5 m/s
1. Jun	6:00	2.8 m/s	6.9 m/s
1. Jun	7:00	3.1 m/s	7.8 m/s
1. Jun	8:00	3.5 m/s	7.4 m/s
1. Jun	9:00	2.3 m/s	4.3 m/s
1. Jun	10:00	2.5 m/s	5.3 m/s
1. Jun	11:00	2.4 m/s	5.8 m/s
1. Jun	12:00	3.2 m/s	7.4 m/s
1. Jun	13:00	2.3 m/s	6.9 m/s
1. Jun	14:00	2.5 m/s	6.5 m/s
1. Jun	15:00	2.8 m/s	6.9 m/s
1. Jun	16:00	3.1 m/s	7.8 m/s
1. Jun	17:00	3.5 m/s	7.3 m/s
1. Jun	18:00	3.5 m/s	7.2 m/s
1. Jun	19:00	2.0 m/s	5.1 m/s
1. Jun	20:00	0.5 m/s	0.7 m/s
1. Jun	21:00	0.2 m/s	2.5 m/s
1. Jun	22:00	3.1 m/s	5.6 m/s
1. Jun	23:00	2.6 m/s	4.4 m/s
2. Jun	0:00	3.8 m/s	6.1 m/s
2. Jun	1:00	3.5 m/s	5.4 m/s
2. Jun	2:00	2.3 m/s	5.3 m/s
2. Jun	3:00	2.8 m/s	4.8 m/s
2. Jun	4:00	3.0 m/s	5.1 m/s
2. Jun	5:00	2.1 m/s	4.3 m/s
2. Jun	6:00	1.1 m/s	2.3 m/s
2. Jun	7:00	1.3 m/s	2.7 m/s
2. Jun	8:00	1.9 m/s	3.9 m/s
2. Jun	9:00	2.3 m/s	4.3 m/s
2. Jun	10:00	2.5 m/s	5.3 m/s
2. Jun	11:00	2.4 m/s	5.8 m/s
2. Jun	12:00	3.2 m/s	7.4 m/s
2. Jun	13:00	2.3 m/s	6.9 m/s
2. Jun	14:00	2.5 m/s	6.5 m/s
2. Jun	15:00	2.8 m/s	6.9 m/s
2. Jun	16:00	2.1 m/s	7.8 m/s
2. Jun	17:00	3.5 m/s	7.4 m/s
2. Jun	18:00	3.5 m/s	7.2 m/s
2. Jun	19:00	1.6 m/s	5.3 m/s
2. Jun	20:00	1.5 m/s	3.5 m/s
2. Jun	21:00	2.0 m/s	2.4 m/s
2. Jun	22:00	2.1 m/s	4.0 m/s
2. Jun	23:00	1.9 m/s	3.8 m/s

		Machakos	
Date	Time	Mbele wp (No. 172)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
10. Jun	0:00	0.8 m/s	4.2 m/s
10. Jun	1:00	0.2 m/s	1.2 m/s
10. Jun	2:00	0.0 m/s	0.6 m/s
10. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	1.9 m/s
10. Jun	4:00	0.0 m/s	0.1 m/s
10. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	1.3 m/s
10. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
10. Jun	7:00	0.4 m/s	0.7 m/s
10. Jun	8:00	0.5 m/s	1.4 m/s
10. Jun	9:00	1.2 m/s	3.2 m/s
10. Jun	10:00	1.4 m/s	3.0 m/s
10. Jun	11:00	2.0 m/s	4.6 m/s
10. Jun	12:00	2.6 m/s	5.6 m/s
10. Jun	13:00	3.6 m/s	8.1 m/s
10. Jun	14:00	3.2 m/s	7.6 m/s
10. Jun	15:00	3.7 m/s	7.1 m/s
10. Jun	16:00	3.0 m/s	6.9 m/s
10. Jun	17:00	3.5 m/s	7.2 m/s
10. Jun	18:00	3.4 m/s	7.7 m/s
10. Jun	19:00	2.0 m/s	6.9 m/s
10. Jun	20:00	3.5 m/s	6.5 m/s
10. Jun	21:00	2.4 m/s	5.3 m/s
10. Jun	22:00	1.7 m/s	3.8 m/s
10. Jun	23:00	1.2 m/s	6.4 m/s
11. Jun	0:00	0.4 m/s	2.3 m/s
11. Jun	1:00	0.4 m/s	1.8 m/s
11. Jun	2:00	0.1 m/s	0.7 m/s
11. Jun	3:00	0.3 m/s	1.0 m/s
11. Jun	4:00	0.5 m/s	1.2 m/s
11. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	1.9 m/s
11. Jun	6:00	0.4 m/s	1.0 m/s
11. Jun	7:00	1.1 m/s	1.8 m/s
11. Jun	8:00	1.6 m/s	3.0 m/s
11. Jun	9:00	1.4 m/s	4.1 m/s
11. Jun	10:00	2.7 m/s	6.2 m/s
11. Jun	11:00	2.7 m/s	6.2 m/s
11. Jun	12:00	2.9 m/s	6.9 m/s
11. Jun	13:00	2.5 m/s	7.5 m/s
11. Jun	14:00	2.7 m/s	6.3 m/s
11. Jun	15:00	3.0 m/s	6.8 m/s
11. Jun	16:00	2.5 m/s	5.7 m/s
11. Jun	17:00	2.8 m/s	5.3 m/s
11. Jun	18:00	2.9 m/s	5.3 m/s
11. Jun	19:00	2.1 m/s	6.2 m/s
11. Jun	20:00	1.7 m/s	3.6 m/s
11. Jun	21:00	1.1 m/s	2.4 m/s
11. Jun	22:00	1.0 m/s	2.1 m/s
11. Jun	23:00	1.3 m/s	5.3 m/s
12. Jun	0:00	1.1 m/s	3.1 m/s
12. Jun	1:00	0.9 m/s	2.3 m/s
12. Jun	2:00	0.9 m/s	2.5 m/s
12. Jun	3:00	0.4 m/s	1.2 m/s
12. Jun	4:00	0.5 m/s	2.5 m/s
12. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	0.0 m/s
12. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	1.0 m/s
12. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	0.4 m/s
12. Jun	8:00	0.4 m/s	1.3 m/s
12. Jun	9:00	1.1 m/s	2.5 m/s
12. Jun	10:00	1.1 m/s	2.8 m/s
12. Jun	11:00	1.9 m/s	3.7 m/s
12. Jun	12:00	3.0 m/s	8.1 m/s
12. Jun	13:00	2.4 m/s	6.0 m/s
12. Jun	14:00	2.7 m/s	6.9 m/s
12. Jun	15:00	1.9 m/s	6.0 m/s
12. Jun	16:00	1.7 m/s	6.0 m/s
12. Jun	17:00	3.2 m/s	7.1 m/s
12. Jun	18:00	2.5 m/s	5.6 m/s
12. Jun	19:00	1.2 m/s	4.3 m/s
12. Jun	20:00	2.1 m/s	4.0 m/s
12. Jun	21:00	1.7 m/s	4.7 m/s
12. Jun	22:00	2.4 m/s	5.2 m/s
12. Jun	23:00	2.7 m/s	5.9 m/s

		Machakos	
Date	Time	Iyuni (No. 199)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
17. Jun	0:00	1.0 m/s	3.5 m/s
17. Jun	1:00	0.6 m/s	2.8 m/s
17. Jun	2:00	0.4 m/s	2.7 m/s
17. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	2.3 m/s
17. Jun	4:00	0.7 m/s	2.0 m/s
17. Jun	5:00	0.8 m/s	2.7 m/s
17. Jun	6:00	0.3 m/s	1.6 m/s
17. Jun	7:00	0.9 m/s	2.2 m/s
17. Jun	8:00	0.4 m/s	1.7 m/s
17. Jun	9:00	0.3 m/s	1.7 m/s
17. Jun	10:00	1.5 m/s	2.5 m/s
17. Jun	11:00	1.2 m/s	3.3 m/s
17. Jun	12:00	1.3 m/s	3.7 m/s
17. Jun	13:00	1.1 m/s	2.8 m/s
17. Jun	14:00	1.6 m/s	4.2 m/s
17. Jun	15:00	1.7 m/s	5.1 m/s
17. Jun	16:00	2.0 m/s	4.7 m/s
17. Jun	17:00	2.0 m/s	4.3 m/s
17. Jun	18:00	1.6 m/s	4.2 m/s
17. Jun	19:00	1.5 m/s	4.1 m/s
17. Jun	20:00	1.3 m/s	4.1 m/s
17. Jun	21:00	1.5 m/s	3.7 m/s
17. Jun	22:00	1.6 m/s	3.5 m/s
17. Jun	23:00	1.3 m/s	3.1 m/s
18. Jun	0:00	1.6 m/s	3.1 m/s
18. Jun	1:00	1.3 m/s	2.5 m/s
18. Jun	2:00	0.4 m/s	2.7 m/s
18. Jun	3:00	1.7 m/s	3.4 m/s
18. Jun	4:00	0.0 m/s	2.9 m/s
18. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	0.3 m/s
18. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	1.3 m/s
18. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	1.2 m/s
18. Jun	8:00	1.2 m/s	2.0 m/s
18. Jun	9:00	1.0 m/s	2.1 m/s
18. Jun	10:00	0.8 m/s	2.1 m/s
18. Jun	11:00	1.7 m/s	4.6 m/s
18. Jun	12:00	2.2 m/s	5.5 m/s
18. Jun	13:00	1.9 m/s	4.0 m/s
18. Jun	14:00	1.4 m/s	4.9 m/s
18. Jun	15:00	1.6 m/s	4.3 m/s
18. Jun	16:00	2.5 m/s	5.1 m/s
18. Jun	17:00	2.3 m/s	5.3 m/s
18. Jun	18:00	1.6 m/s	4.6 m/s
18. Jun	19:00	1.0 m/s	3.5 m/s
18. Jun	20:00	1.1 m/s	2.6 m/s
18. Jun	21:00	1.6 m/s	5.2 m/s
18. Jun	22:00	1.7 m/s	4.6 m/s
18. Jun	23:00	1.9 m/s	6.8 m/s
19. Jun	0:00	1.6 m/s	5.1 m/s
19. Jun	1:00	1.2 m/s	5.7 m/s
19. Jun	2:00	0.7 m/s	2.7 m/s
19. Jun	3:00	0.6 m/s	2.8 m/s
19. Jun	4:00	0.4 m/s	2.7 m/s
19. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	1.7 m/s
19. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	1.5 m/s
19. Jun	7:00	0.7 m/s	1.5 m/s
19. Jun	8:00	0.6 m/s	1.3 m/s
19. Jun	9:00	1.6 m/s	2.8 m/s
19. Jun	10:00	1.3 m/s	3.3 m/s
19. Jun	11:00	1.3 m/s	3.2 m/s
19. Jun	12:00	1.3 m/s	3.2 m/s
19. Jun	13:00	1.2 m/s	4.2 m/s
19. Jun	14:00	0.6 m/s	2.7 m/s
19. Jun	15:00	0.9 m/s	3.2 m/s
19. Jun	16:00	1.2 m/s	3.4 m/s
19. Jun	17:00	1.1 m/s	3.1 m/s
19. Jun	18:00	0.9 m/s	3.2 m/s
19. Jun	19:00	1.2 m/s	3.9 m/s
19. Jun	20:00	0.8 m/s	3.6 m/s
19. Jun	21:00	0.9 m/s	2.9 m/s
19. Jun	22:00	1.0 m/s	3.5 m/s
19. Jun	23:00	1.8 m/s	3.8 m/s

		Machakos	
Date	Time	Mukukuni (No. 167)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
3. Jun	0:00	3.0 m/s	4.8 m/s
3. Jun	1:00	2.2 m/s	4.5 m/s
3. Jun	2:00	3.4 m/s	3.9 m/s
3. Jun	3:00	2.2 m/s	3.7 m/s
3. Jun	4:00	2.0 m/s	3.3 m/s
3. Jun	5:00	2.8 m/s	4.4 m/s
3. Jun	6:00	1.7 m/s	3.1 m/s
3. Jun	7:00	0.6 m/s	1.7 m/s
3. Jun	8:00	0.9 m/s	1.8 m/s
3. Jun	9:00	1.7 m/s	3.4 m/s
3. Jun	10:00	0.9 m/s	3.6 m/s
3. Jun	11:00	2.2 m/s	5.2 m/s
3. Jun	12:00	2.3 m/s	7.2 m/s
3. Jun	13:00	1.6 m/s	7.1 m/s
3. Jun	14:00	2.1 m/s	5.5 m/s
3. Jun	15:00	2.4 m/s	6.6 m/s
3. Jun	16:00	2.1 m/s	7.1 m/s
3. Jun	17:00	2.3 m/s	6.3 m/s
3. Jun	18:00	2.9 m/s	6.9 m/s
3. Jun	19:00	2.5 m/s	5.5 m/s
3. Jun	20:00	2.0 m/s	5.6 m/s
3. Jun	21:00	2.6 m/s	4.3 m/s
3. Jun	22:00	2.1 m/s	5.1 m/s
3. Jun	23:00	2.5 m/s	5.6 m/s
4. Jun	0:00	3.1 m/s	6.1 m/s
4. Jun	1:00	3.0 m/s	5.8 m/s
4. Jun	2:00	2.4 m/s	4.4 m/s
4. Jun	3:00	2.6 m/s	5.0 m/s
4. Jun	4:00	2.2 m/s	4.6 m/s
4. Jun	5:00	2.1 m/s	4.4 m/s
4. Jun	6:00	1.8 m/s	2.9 m/s
4. Jun	7:00	0.4 m/s	1.6 m/s
4. Jun	8:00	2.6 m/s	3.6 m/s
4. Jun	9:00	2.0 m/s	4.8 m/s
4. Jun	10:00	0.9 m/s	4.3 m/s
4. Jun	11:00	2.9 m/s	6.1 m/s
4. Jun	12:00	2.7 m/s	7.1 m/s
4. Jun	13:00	2.8 m/s	7.7 m/s
4. Jun	14:00	3.6 m/s	7.5 m/s
4. Jun	15:00	3.6 m/s	7.8 m/s
4. Jun	16:00	3.5 m/s	7.4 m/s
4. Jun	17:00	2.6 m/s	7.1 m/s
4. Jun	18:00	3.1 m/s	7.3 m/s
4. Jun	19:00	2.3 m/s	5.8 m/s
4. Jun	20:00	3.0 m/s	5.3 m/s
4. Jun	21:00	3.5 m/s	6.8 m/s
4. Jun	22:00	4.7 m/s	10.4 m/s
4. Jun	23:00	4.1 m/s	9.8 m/s
5. Jun	0:00	3.8 m/s	7.6 m/s
5. Jun	1:00	4.4 m/s	10.6 m/s
5. Jun	2:00	4.0 m/s	9.2 m/s
5. Jun	3:00	3.8 m/s	7.5 m/s
5. Jun	4:00	3.0 m/s	6.4 m/s
5. Jun	5:00	3.6 m/s	7.4 m/s
5. Jun	6:00	2.4 m/s	5.8 m/s
5. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	0.5 m/s
5. Jun	8:00	0.3 m/s	1.2 m/s
5. Jun	9:00	0.4 m/s	2.4 m/s
5. Jun	10:00	1.6 m/s	3.8 m/s
5. Jun	11:00	1.2 m/s	2.8 m/s
5. Jun	12:00	3.2 m/s	5.7 m/s
5. Jun	13:00	2.6 m/s	6.1 m/s
5. Jun	14:00	3.2 m/s	7.8 m/s
5. Jun	15:00	2.7 m/s	7.8 m/s
5. Jun	16:00	2.7 m/s	7.6 m/s
5. Jun	17:00	2.4 m/s	6.3 m/s
5. Jun	18:00	2.3 m/s	6.5 m/s
5. Jun	19:00	1.4 m/s	4.0 m/s
5. Jun	20:00	0.5 m/s	1.7 m/s
5. Jun	21:00	2.5 m/s	3.9 m/s
5. Jun	22:00	2.6 m/s	4.1 m/s
5. Jun	23:00	2.2 m/s	3.8 m/s

		Machakos	
Date	Time	Mbele wp (No. 172)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
13. Jun	0:00	1.9 m/s	4.8 m/s
13. Jun	1:00	1.3 m/s	3.8 m/s
13. Jun	2:00	1.3 m/s	2.3 m/s
13. Jun	3:00	0.3 m/s	1.5 m/s
13. Jun	4:00	0.0 m/s	0.3 m/s
13. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	0.5 m/s
13. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	1.4 m/s
13. Jun	7:00	0.4 m/s	1.3 m/s
13. Jun	8:00	0.9 m/s	2.1 m/s
13. Jun	9:00	1.5 m/s	3.2 m/s
13. Jun	10:00	1.6 m/s	3.8 m/s
13. Jun	11:00	2.1 m/s	4.2 m/s
13. Jun	12:00	1.9 m/s	6.1 m/s
13. Jun	13:00	2.7 m/s	6.7 m/s
13. Jun	14:00	3.1 m/s	6.3 m/s
13. Jun	15:00	3.2 m/s	5.4 m/s
13. Jun	16:00	3.0 m/s	6.3 m/s
13. Jun	17:00	2.6 m/s	5.1 m/s
13. Jun	18:00	2.9 m/s	6.3 m/s
13. Jun	19:00	1.6 m/s	5.7 m/s
13. Jun	20:00	1.8 m/s	4.2 m/s
13. Jun	21:00	1.7 m/s	4.0 m/s
13. Jun	22:00	2.8 m/s	6.4 m/s
13. Jun	23:00	1.9 m/s	5.1 m/s
14. Jun	0:00	1.2 m/s	3.5 m/s
14. Jun	1:00	0.9 m/s	3.0 m/s
14. Jun	2:00	0.6 m/s	6.0 m/s
14. Jun	3:00	0.0 m/s	0.5 m/s
14. Jun	4:00	2.1 m/s	3.2 m/s
14. Jun	5:00	0.3 m/s	0.9 m/s
14. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	0.4 m/s
14. Jun	7:00	0.0 m/s	0.7 m/s
14. Jun	8:00	0.5 m/s	2.0 m/s
14. Jun	9:00	0.9 m/s	2.1 m/s
14. Jun	10:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	13:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	14:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	15:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	16:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	17:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	18:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	19:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	20:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	21:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	22:00	m/s	m/s
14. Jun	23:00	m/s	m/s

		Machakos	
Date	Time	Iyuni (No. 199)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
20. Jun	0:00	1.2 m/s	4.1 m/s
20. Jun	1:00	1.1 m/s	4.1 m/s
20. Jun	2:00	0.3 m/s	2.7 m/s
20. Jun	3:00	0.6 m/s	1.9 m/s
20. Jun	4:00	0.0 m/s	1.7 m/s
20. Jun	5:00	0.3 m/s	1.4 m/s
20. Jun	6:00	0.0 m/s	2.3 m/s
20. Jun	7:00	0.7 m/s	1.6 m/s
20. Jun	8:00	0.8 m/s	1.9 m/s
20. Jun	9:00	0.6 m/s	2.3 m/s
20. Jun	10:00	0.9 m/s	2.2 m/s
20. Jun	11:00	0.9 m/s	2.8 m/s
20. Jun	12:00	0.9 m/s	2.7 m/s
20. Jun	13:00	1.2 m/s	2.7 m/s
20. Jun	14:00	1.5 m/s	5.4 m/s
20. Jun	15:00	1.2 m/s	3.4 m/s
20. Jun	16:00	0.9 m/s	2.9 m/s
20. Jun	17:00	1.1 m/s	3.7 m/s
20. Jun	18:00	1.0 m/s	2.8 m/s
20. Jun	19:00	1.0 m/s	2.6 m/s
20. Jun	20:00	0.9 m/s	3.1 m/s
20. Jun	21:00	1.1 m/s	2.8 m/s
20. Jun	22:00	1.0 m/s	3.6 m/s
20. Jun	23:00	1.6 m/s	4.1 m/s
21. Jun	0:00	1.7 m/s	5.4 m/s
21. Jun	1:00	0.8 m/s	5.7 m/s
21. Jun	2:00	0.7 m/s	1.9 m/s
21. Jun	3:00	0.5 m/s	2.3 m/s
21. Jun	4:00	0.7 m/s	1.9 m/s
21. Jun	5:00	0.0 m/s	1.7 m/s
21. Jun	6:00	1.2 m/s	1.9 m/s
21. Jun	7:00	0.3 m/s	1.2 m/s
21. Jun	8:00	1.4 m/s	3.5 m/s
21. Jun	9:00	1.3 m/s	3.4 m/s
21. Jun	10:00	1.1 m/s	2.9 m/s
21. Jun	11:00	2.4 m/s	4.4 m/s
21. Jun	12:00	1.0 m/s	5.6 m/s
21. Jun	13:00	m/s	m/s
21. Jun	14:00	m/s	m/s
21. Jun	15:00	m/s	m/s
21. Jun	16:00	m/s	m/s
21. Jun	17:00	m/s	m/s
21. Jun	18:00	m/s	m/s
21. Jun	19:00	m/s	m/s
21. Jun	20:00	m/s	m/s
21. Jun	21:00	m/s	m/s
21. Jun	22:00	m/s	m/s
21. Jun	23:00	m/s	m/s

		Machakos	
Date	Time	Mukukuni (No. 167)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum
6. Jun	0:00	2.0 m/s	3.5 m/s
6. Jun	1:00	1.9 m/s	3.1 m/s
6. Jun	2:00	2.4 m/s	3.9 m/s
6. Jun	3:00	2.0 m/s	3.4 m/s
6. Jun	4:00	1.9 m/s	3.0 m/s
6. Jun	5:00	2.1 m/s	4.2 m/s
6. Jun	6:00	1.1 m/s	3.4 m/s
6. Jun	7:00	1.1 m/s	0.7 m/s
6. Jun	8:00	1.5 m/s	0.5 m/s
6. Jun	9:00	2.1 m/s	4.3 m/s
6. Jun	10:00	2.1 m/s	4.1 m/s
6. Jun	11:00	1.7 m/s	3.8 m/s
6. Jun	12:00	1.3 m/s	6.1 m/s
6. Jun	13:00	2.8 m/s	7.5 m/s
6. Jun	14:00	2.8 m/s	8.4 m/s
6. Jun	15:00	3.2 m/s	8.1 m/s
6. Jun	16:00	3.7 m/s	9.5 m/s
6. Jun	17:00	3.4 m/s	8.6 m/s
6. Jun	18:00	3.1 m/s	8.1 m/s
6. Jun	19:00	4.3 m/s	8.5 m/s
6. Jun	20:00	4.0 m/s	7.8 m/s
6. Jun	21:00	3.2 m/s	7.1 m/s
6. Jun	22:00	3.8 m/s	8.8 m/s
6. Jun	23:00	3.1 m/s	7.2 m/s
7. Jun	0:00	4.0 m/s	8.9 m/s
7. Jun	1:00	3.8 m/s	8.2 m/s
7. Jun	2:00	3.0 m/s	6.9 m/s
7. Jun	3:00	3.1 m/s	7.2 m/s
7. Jun	4:00	3.6 m/s	8.4 m/s
7. Jun	5:00	2.8 m/s	6.8 m/s
7. Jun	6:00	2.1 m/s	4.3 m/s
7. Jun	7:00	0.4 m/s	1.5 m/s
7. Jun	8:00	0.7 m/s	2.4 m/s
7. Jun	9:00	1.0 m/s	1.9 m/s
7. Jun	10:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	11:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	12:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	13:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	14:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	15:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	16:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	17:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	18:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	19:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	20:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	21:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	22:00	m/s	m/s
7. Jun	23:00	m/s	m/s

		Machakos	
Date	Time	Mbele wp (No. 172)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum

		Machakos	
Date	Time	Iyuni (No. 199)	
		Hourly Mean	Hourly Maximum

Date: 2004/6/26

Time: 12:00 ~ 13:00

Mwingi		Ndathani (No. 85)			
1 min	3.2	m/s	31 min	1.1	m/s
2 min	4.4	m/s	32 min	2.0	m/s
3 min	3.6	m/s	33 min	2.5	m/s
4 min	3.5	m/s	34 min	2.2	m/s
5 min	4.4	m/s	35 min	2.2	m/s
6 min	4.5	m/s	36 min	2.0	m/s
7 min	3.6	m/s	37 min	1.7	m/s
8 min	5.2	m/s	38 min	4.9	m/s
9 min	6.4	m/s	39 min	2.3	m/s
10 min	3.7	m/s	40 min	1.5	m/s
11 min	5.7	m/s	41 min	3.4	m/s
12 min	3.1	m/s	42 min	3.2	m/s
13 min	2.0	m/s	43 min	4.1	m/s
14 min	3.5	m/s	44 min	5.2	m/s
15 min	2.4	m/s	45 min	3.4	m/s
16 min	2.1	m/s	46 min	3.1	m/s
17 min	2.8	m/s	47 min	3.2	m/s
18 min	1.8	m/s	48 min	0.7	m/s
19 min	2.4	m/s	49 min	3.6	m/s
20 min	1.6	m/s	50 min	3.8	m/s
21 min	2.5	m/s	51 min	2.3	m/s
22 min	1.0	m/s	52 min	2.8	m/s
23 min	2.6	m/s	53 min	3.2	m/s
24 min	5.8	m/s	54 min	1.5	m/s
25 min	2.6	m/s	55 min	0.9	m/s
26 min	4.4	m/s	56 min	1.6	m/s
27 min	1.0	m/s	57 min	4.0	m/s
28 min	1.6	m/s	58 min	2.9	m/s
29 min	3.5	m/s	59 min	2.0	m/s
30 min	2.4	m/s	60 min	2.7	m/s

Date: 2004/6/26

Time: 10:00 ~ 11:00

Kitui		Kakumuti (No. 42)			
1 min	3.8	m/s	31 min	3.8	m/s
2 min	2.8	m/s	32 min	6.1	m/s
3 min	2.9	m/s	33 min	4.2	m/s
4 min	4.1	m/s	34 min	4.7	m/s
5 min	3.5	m/s	35 min	5.2	m/s
6 min	4.7	m/s	36 min	4.5	m/s
7 min	6.0	m/s	37 min	3.5	m/s
8 min	4.1	m/s	38 min	4.3	m/s
9 min	4.0	m/s	39 min	3.6	m/s
10 min	5.1	m/s	40 min	2.6	m/s
11 min	3.4	m/s	41 min	4.1	m/s
12 min	3.7	m/s	42 min	3.9	m/s
13 min	3.4	m/s	43 min	3.8	m/s
14 min	5.9	m/s	44 min	2.9	m/s
15 min	3.8	m/s	45 min	3.2	m/s
16 min	3.1	m/s	46 min	2.6	m/s
17 min	3.5	m/s	47 min	2.5	m/s
18 min	3.2	m/s	48 min	4.6	m/s
19 min	2.6	m/s	49 min	5.1	m/s
20 min	3.1	m/s	50 min	6.0	m/s
21 min	4.4	m/s	51 min	4.5	m/s
22 min	4.7	m/s	52 min	5.2	m/s
23 min	4.3	m/s	53 min	6.4	m/s
24 min	4.3	m/s	54 min	3.5	m/s
25 min	4.5	m/s	55 min	5.3	m/s
26 min	4.7	m/s	56 min	7.3	m/s
27 min	4.3	m/s	57 min	6.1	m/s
28 min	4.3	m/s	58 min	5.4	m/s
29 min	4.6	m/s	59 min	5.1	m/s
30 min	4.2	m/s	60 min	5.5	m/s

8.9

Water fee as a result of Social survey

Water fee as a result of Social Survey

1. Willingness to pay

Almost 100% of sample households in larger Machakos district and 96% in larger Makueni expressed their willingness to pay for use of newly-constructed water supply system. Furthermore, almost all respondents revealed their willingness to establish water users association (WUA) and participate in WUA.

Table-1 shows the amount of willingness to pay for water of 20L in jerrycan by classified water fee ranges. The range of 1-2Ksh/20L in both larger districts is the most popular. Second popular range is 2-3Ksh/20L in larger Machakos district and less than 1Ksh/20L in larger Makueni. There are no respondents who are willing to pay more than 4Ksh/20L. Average amount of willingness to pay are 2.2Ksh/20L in larger Machakos district and 1.7Ksh/20L in larger Makueni as described in the following **Table-2**.

Table-1 Response to willingness to pay

(unit: households)

Water fee per jerry can	Larger Machakos	Larger Makueni	Total
Less than 1Ksh/20L	5	21	26
1-2Ksh/20L	64	57	121
2-3Ksh/20L	25	3	28
3-4Ksh/20L	2	0	2
More than 4Ksh/20L	0	0	0

Table-2 Average amount of willingness to pay

(unit: Ksh/20L)

Larger District	Implementation Review Study (2009)	Basic Design Study (2004)
Machakos	2.2	2.4
Makueni	1.7	

2. Ability to Pay

Ability to pay can be determined by assessing the monthly income per capita. **Table-3** shows the monthly expenditure and income per capita in larger Machakos and larger Makueni

districts.

Table-3 Monthly expenditure and income per capita

(Unit: Ksh/person/month)

Larger District	Basic Design Study (2004)		Implementation Review Study (2009)	
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income
Machakos	790	995	812	1,023
Makueni	524	809	393	607

The expenditure and income in larger Makueni district in 2009 are smaller than those of basic design study in 2004, because total rainfall in 2009 was 370mm which were 55% of rainfall in 2004 and it was the most serious drought season since year of 2007. Then, the drought resulted in reduction of agricultural income. Although larger Makueni district is adjacent to larger Machakos, larger Makueni is more sensitive to drought and the expenditure and income are easily affected.

In the basic design study, it is said that water fee is around 4% of income per household. Taking advantage of this view, amount of ability to pay for water is calculated as the following **Table-4**.

Table-4 Amount of ability to pay for water

Larger District	4% of income (Ksh/month)	Unit water consumption rate (L/capita/month)	Amount of ability to pay (Ksh/20L)	
			Implementation Review Study (2009)	Basic Design Study (2004)
Machakos	40.9	450	1.8	1.8
Makueni	24.3		1.1	1.4

3. Water Fee

The amount of ability to pay for water in 2009 (1.8Ksh/20L in larger Machakos and 1.1 Ksh/20L in larger Makueni) is almost the same as basic design study in 2004 (1.8Ksh/20L in larger Machakos and 1.4 Ksh/20L in larger Makueni) as described in **Table-4**. However, the amount of willingness to pay for water in 2009 (2.2Ksh/20L in larger Machakos and 1.7Ksh/20L in larger Makueni) was smaller than that of in 2004 (2.4Ksh/20L) as described in **Table-2**. It is considered that the reason is that the respondent showed the realistic willingness

to pay for receiving the safe and stable water supply services. Further, the monthly income per capita in normal season is estimated more than the amount in **Table-3** in consideration of serious drought impact in 2009.

Based on the above consideration, it is desirable that the average between amounts of willingness and ability to pay is adopted as water fees. Desirable water fees are presented in the following **Table-5**.

Table-5 Water fee

(unit: Ksh/20L)

Larger District	Willingness to pay	Ability to pay	Desirable water fee
Machakos	2.2	1.8	2.0
Makueni	1.7	1.1	1.4

8.10
***Hydro-geological Data
of Target Communities***

Hydro-geological data of the Target Communities

Power type; G: Submergible pump by Generator, W: Windmill pump, H: Handpump, S: Submergible pump by Solar, E: Submersible pump by electrical wire

Larger District	S. No.	District	Division	Location	Sub-location	Community name	Coordination		Estimated Well data					Stautus	Power Type
							Latitude	Longitude	Well depth (m)	SWL (GL -m)	Draw Down, Δ(m)	Aquifer (GL -m)	Quantity (m3/h)		
Makueni	96A	Makueni	Wote	Kikumini	Kambimawe	Muambani	S1°48'33.5"	E37°39'43.8"	100.00	20.00	1.50	80.00	5.00		G
	98A	Makueni	Wote	Muvau	Kitonyoni	Kyuswani	S1°54'44.4"	E37°38'57.6"	100.00	20.00	9.30	80.00	3.00		G
	100	Makueni	Wote	Kako	Kako	Kyauume	S1°43'05.6"	E37°39'51.6"	110.00	20.00	5.70	100.00	1.50		H
	102	Makueni	Kaiti	Ukea	Kilala	Kithunzi	S1°45'50.4"	E37°33'25.1"	155.00	5.00	132.32	8-14, 35-38, 62-65, 74-77, 89-95, 107-113, 122-128, 137-143, 149-152	2.70	Secured	W
	107	Mbooni east	Kisau	Waia	Usalala	Kyang'onde Primary	S1°37'54.2"	E37°35'31.9"	100.00	20.00	1.50	80.00	0.30		H
	108	Mbooni east	Kisau	Kisau	Usalala	Kisau Health Centre	S1°37'52.9"	E37°33'46.9"	100.00	20.00	1.50	80.00	0.30		H
	110A	Nzau	Matiliku	Kilili	Wee	Kanzili	S1°55'36.9"	E37°35'36.2"	100.00	40.00	8.60	80.00	4.00		H
	111A	Nzau	Matiliku	Kilili	Kilili	Syaolwe	S1°53'44.9"	E37°35'16.2"	100.00	40.00	8.60	80.00	4.00		H
	112A	Nzau	Matiliku	Kilili	Mulenyu	Loyal turban	S1°57'12.7"	E37°37'48.4"	100.00	40.00	6.70	80.00	2.00		H
	113	Nzau	Matiliko	Kilili	Mulenyu	Mboani	S1°55'16.1"	E37°34'42.7"	100.00	40.00	8.60	80.00	4.00		H
	114	Nzau	Mbitini	Mulala	Ng'ethe	Kitandi	S1°58'19.8"	E37°31'06.9"	100.00	40.00	4.50	80.00	1.00		H
	118	Nzau	Kalamba	Kithumba	Kithumba	Mathanguni	S1°55'01.0"	E37°30'14.4"	100.00	40.00	4.50	80.00	1.00		H
	121	Mbooni east	Kalawa	Katengine	Ititu	Ititu	S1°44'22.5"	E37°43'35.3"	100.00	9.15	3.93	22-34, 40-58, 70-82, 88-94	15.00	Secured	S
	123	Mbooni east	Kalawa	Kawala	Mbukoni	Ngunini	S1°37'34.0"	E37°40'17.6"	87.00	51.30	13.90	67.00	1.70	Secured	S
	124	Mbooni east	Kalawa	Athi	Miangeni	Kyamutuku	S1°37'32.9"	E37°44'56.2"	100.00	20.00	5.70	80.00	1.50		H
	127A	Mukaa	Malili	Ngaamba	Itumbule	Kalembwani (Uvunye)	S1°55'54.8"	E37°11'18.1"	100.00	40.00	8.30	80.00	2.50		G
	128A	Mukaa	Kilome	Mukaa	Mukaa	Enzae-Maiani	S1°50'16.7"	E37°19'13.2"	100.00	40.00	4.50	80.00	1.00		H
	130	Mukaa	Kiou	Kwalee	Kwalee	Ndivo	S1°58'10.7"	E37°16'27.7"	100.00	40.00	6.70	80.00	2.00		H
	131	Mukaa	Kiou	Kiou	Lumu	Lumu	S1°57'29.3"	E37°20'49.1"	100.00	40.00	4.50	80.00	1.00		H
	133	Mukaa	Kasikeu	Kasikeu	Wathini	Mangala	S1°54'59.6"	E37°19'58.7"	120.00	16.28	31.72	42-54, 60-78, 96-102, 108-114	9.00	Secured	E
	134A	Mukaa	Kiou	Muani	Muani	Nguuni	S1°57'46.9"	E37°24'20.2"	100.00	40.00	4.50	80.00	1.00		H
	137A	Nzau	Nguu	Kikulumi	Ndunguni	Mbulutini	S2°06'08.7"	E37°35'19.3"	100.00	40.00	6.10	80.00	5.00		G
	140	Nzau	Nguu	Wolma	Wolma	Ilingoni	S2°09'22.9"	E37°37'10.3"	130.00	35.00	9.30	110.00	3.00		H
	142	Kibwezi	Mtito Adei	Nthunguni	Nthingumi	Utu	S2°36'43.5"	E37°58'12.7"	84.00	31.36	20.84	48.00	1.70	Secured	S
	145	Kibwezi	Mtito Adei	Ngawate	Mukange	Yongoni	S2°27'45.4"	E38°08'29.2"	100.00	30.00	8.30	80.00	2.50		H
	146A	Kibwezi	Mtito Andei	Kambu	Kitengei	Kietengei/Nguuswini	S2°32'50.1"	E38°09'01.6"	100.00	25.00	8.30	80.00	2.50		H

Hydro-geological data of the Target Communities

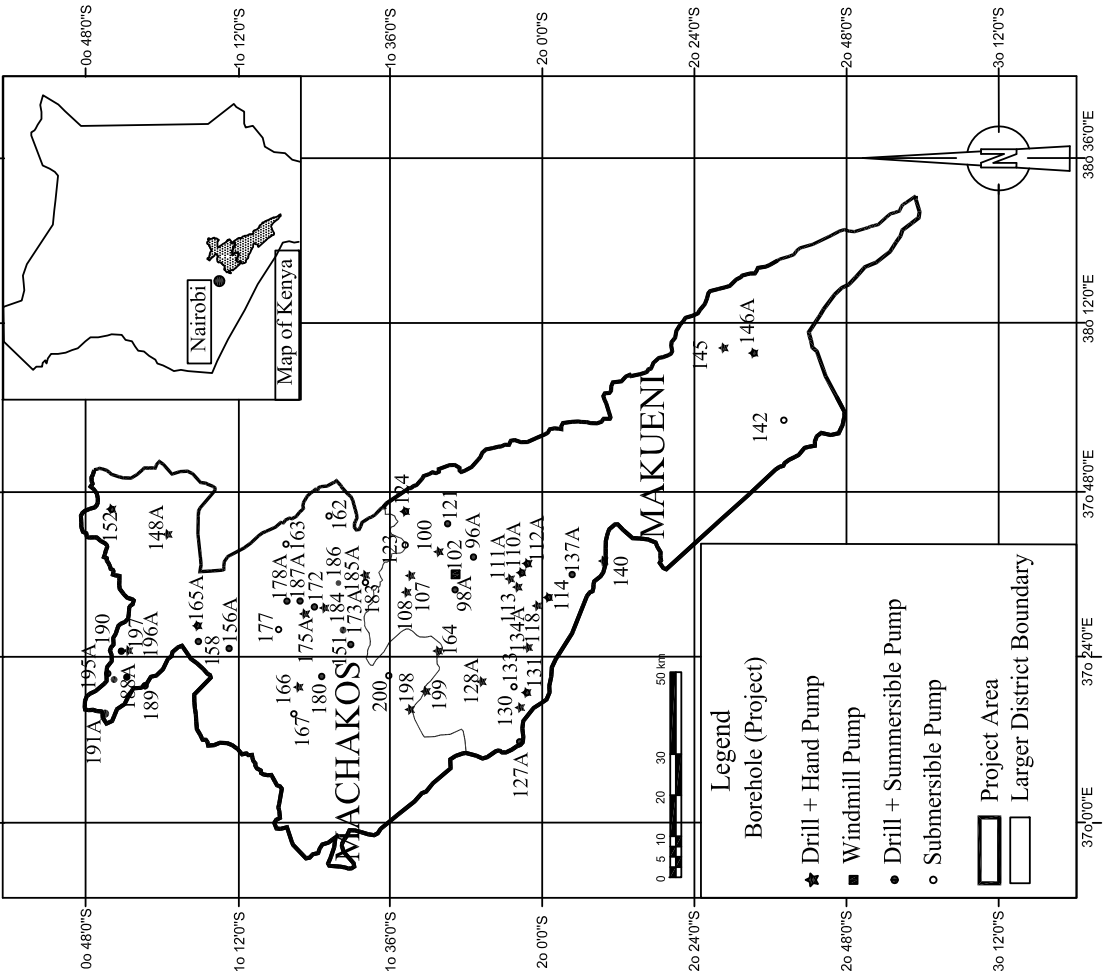
Power type; G: Submergible pump by Generator, W: Windmill pump, H: Handpump, S: Submergible pump by Solar, E: Submersible pump by electrical wire

Larger District	S. No.	District	Division	Location	Sub-location	Community name	Estimated Well data					Stautus	Power Type		
							Coordination		Well depth (m)	SWL (GL -m)	Draw Down, Δ(m)			Aquifer (GL -m)	Quantity (m3/h)
							Latitude	Longitude							
Machakos	148A	Masinga	Masinga	Kangonde	Kangonde	Kangonde-Kyaani	S1°4'7.6"	E37°38'56.1"	150.00	25.00	6.10	130.00	5.00		H
	151	Masinga	Masinga	Kivaa	Kivaa	Kamunyu Primary School	S0°50'36.4"	E37°44'33.5"	54.00	11.75	26.46	21-36, 42-48	4.50	Secured	G
	152	Masinga	Masinga	Kivaa	Iiani	City Cotton Village	S0°50'32.9"	E37°45'36.8"	130.00	25.00	8.30	110.00	2.50		H
	156A	Yatta	Yatta	Kithimani	Kithimani	Kithayoni (Kwakoko Pri. Sch)	S1°10'06.4"	E37°26'16.4"	130.00	24.00	8.60	110.00	4.00		G
	158	Yatta	Yatta	Mavoloni	Kisiiki	Mavoloni-Kisiiki	S1°4'46.8"	E37°26'52.0"	60.00	4.70	31.01	9-24, 45-51	4.66	Secured	G
	162	Yatta	Katangi	Kyua	Kyua	Kikeneani	S1°25'58.2"	E37°45'18.2"	140.00	44.60	40.47	44-71, 113-136	1.10	Secured	S
	163	Yatta	Katangi	Kyua	Syo Kisinga	Matinga	S1°26'42.2"	E37°42'04.1"	137.00	81.48	24.42	116-134	10.90	Secured	G
	164	Yatta	Katangi	Kyua	Kyua	Itithini Primary School	S1°28'08.5"	E37°43'59.1"	100.00	20.00	2.40	80	0.50		H
	165A	Yatta	Yatta	Ndalani	Ndalani	Ndalani (Sec. School)	S1°5'56.1"	E37°29'10.9"	145.00	20.00	4.50	125	1.00		H
	166	Kathiani	Kathiani	Mitaboni	Miumbuni	Miwani	S1°20'58.2"	E37°16'18.1"	185.00	12.00	6.70	165	2.00		H
	167	Kathiani	Kathiani	Mitaboni	Kinyau	Mukukuni	S1°20'11.8"	E37°16'30.8"	110.00	20.15	13.57	86-107	2.00	Secured	G
	172	Mwala	Mwala	Uvaini	Embui	Mumbuni	S1°23'28.4"	E37°31'33.4"	92.00	4.40	46.35	8-20, 32-50, 62-74, 80-86	18.00	Secured	G
	173A	Machakos	Mwala	Kathama	Katitu	Kalama	S1°12'10"	E37°21'50"	100.00	35.00	6.70	80	2.00		G
	175A	Mwala	Masii	Mango	Wetaa	Kwakamelo	S1°23'23"	E37°25'53"	130.00	30.00	4.50	110	1.00		H
	177	Mwala	Mwala	Mwala	Myanyani	Kwendana S/H/Group	S1°13'52.2"	E37°23'04.0"	38.00	4.95	11.55	26-35	5.00	Secured	G
	178A	Machakos	Mwala	Kyawango	Kyawango	Misuuni	S1°20'44"	E37°30'19"	100.00	35.00	9.30	80.00	3.00		G
	180	Kangundo	Kakuyuni	Kakuyuni	Kyevaluki	Kyandu(Meka)	S1°24'32.0"	E37°20'27.7"	100.00	6.40	17.59	34-58, 64-82, 88-94	14.40	Secured	G
	183	Mwala	Yathui	Miu	Makuhimo	Miu Sec School	S1°31'29.0"	E37°34'51.5"	127.80	38.10	50.46	100.00	7.20	Secured	G
	184	Mwala	Yathui	Yathui	Kyamatala	Kikaso	S1°30'35.7"	E37°35'04.6"	100.00	35.00	4.50	80.00	0.80		H
	185A	Mwala	Yathui	Miu	Kikulumi	Kikulumi	S1°31'38.0"	E37°35'12.1"	100.00	35.00	8.30	80.00	2.20		H
186	Mwala	Yathui	Miu	Kyawikyio	Nzeveni	S1°28'30.2"	E37°33'47.8"	120.00	7.30	73.48	12-24, 36-45, 54-60, 66-75, 84-93, 102-111, 114-117	2.00	Secured	G	
187A	Mwala	Yathui	Wamunyu	Kilembwa	Mikameni	S1°20'30"	E37°33'02"	100.00	35.00	8.30	80.00	2.20		G	
188A	Masinga	Ndithine	Muthesya	Kikule	Muambani	S0°57'58.2"	E37°25'46.5"	100.00	20.00	8.30	80.00	2.20		G	
189	Masinga	Ndithine	Ndithini	Ndithini	Ndithini Sec School	S0°56'39.1"	E37°20'03.5"	92.00	11.10	25.71	23-47, 71-77	3.60	Secured	E	
190	Masinga	Ndithine	Mananja	Mananja	Tana ranch	S0°51'24.3"	E37°21'47.5"	130.00	20.00	8.30	110.00	2.20		H	
191A	Masinga	Ndithini	Mananja	Mananja	Kyaume	S0°51'06.2"	E37°17'17.7"	100.00	20.00	9.30	80.00	3.00		G	
195A	Machakos	Ndithini	Mananja	Mananja	Ndela	S0°51'47"	E37°17'51"	100.00	20.00	9.30	80.00	3.00		G	
196A	Masinga	Ndithini	Ndithini	Milaani	Milaani-Ngweye	S0°52'44.7"	E37°23'05.3"	120.00	20.00	9.30	100.00	3.00		H	
197	Masinga	Ndithini	Ndithini	Milaani	Militani	S0°52'47.7"	E37°24'35.8"	60.00	6.85	26.88	9-15, 21-36, 54-57	6.70	Secured	G	
198	Machakos	Kalama	Kombo	Muamandu	Kavete	S1°40'45.2"	E37°16'42.3"	130.00	20.00	2.00	110.00	0.40		H	
199	Machakos	Kalama	Kola	Iyuni	Iyuni	S1°41'04.8"	E37°19'55.8"	110.00	20.00	2.40	90.00	0.50		H	
200	Machakos	Central	Kalama	Nziuni	Kyamutheke	S1°32'08.5"	E37°10'12.6"	150.00	44.68	46.02	100.00	0.60	Secured	S	

8.11
Outline Design Drawings

Major Information on Target Site

No	Project ID/NO	District	Division	Location	Sub-location	Village (Community)	Provisional Coordinate (WGS 84)	
							S	E
98A	00010001	Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Momboni	1°48'33.5"	37°39'43.8"
98B	00010002	Wajir	Wajir	Moyani	Moyani	Ngunno	1°53'58"	37°39'00"
100		Wajir	Wajir	Kakko	Kakko	Kyamine	1°49'50.6"	37°39'51.6"
102		Wajir	Wajir	Uken	Uken	Kidhambi	1°49'50.4"	37°39'52.1"
107		Wajir	Wajir	Wani	Wani	Kyaminjondhi	1°57'54.2"	37°39'51.9"
108		Wajir	Wajir	Kasim	Kasim	Kisim Health Centre	1°57'52.9"	37°39'46.9"
110A		Wajir	Wajir	Kalli	Kalli	Kanzila	1°55'36.9"	37°39'36.2"
111A		Wajir	Wajir	Makale	Makale	Loyal tribuna	1°57'12.7"	37°37'48.4"
112		Wajir	Wajir	Makale	Makale	Adhoni	1°55'16.1"	37°34'42.7"
114		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Kidhambi	1°58'19.8"	37°39'06.9"
118		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°58'04.7"	37°39'06.4"
121		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°44'22.5"	37°43'35.3"
123		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°57'34.0"	37°40'17.6"
124		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°57'32.9"	37°44'56.2"
125A		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°54'10.9"	37°40'02.6"
128A		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°50'16.7"	37°19'13.2"
130		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°57'25"	37°19'53"
131		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°59'37.4"	37°19'45.1"
133		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°54'59.6"	37°19'58.7"
134A		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°57'46.9"	37°24'20.2"
132A		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	2°04'37.7"	37°26'09.1"
135		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	2°09'21.4"	37°38'15.3"
142		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	2°06'43.5"	37°58'12.7"
143		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	2°28'26.6"	38°09'01.6"
146A		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°40'07.6"	38°09'01.6"
151		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	0°50'32.9"	37°44'33.5"
152		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	0°50'32.9"	37°44'33.5"
156A		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	0°50'32.9"	37°44'33.5"
158		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°04'46.8"	37°26'52.0"
162		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°29'58.2"	37°49'18.2"
163		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°29'42.2"	37°49'04.1"
164		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°28'08.5"	37°43'59.1"
165		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°09'56.1"	37°29'10.9"
166		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°20'58.2"	37°16'18.1"
167		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°20'11.8"	37°16'30.8"
172		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°29'29.6"	37°41'33.2"
173A		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°12'10.6"	37°22'58.8"
175A		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°23'38.9"	37°25'26.5"
177		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°13'52.2"	37°23'04.0"
178A		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°18'58.7"	37°29'10.1"
180		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°24'23.9"	37°20'40.9"
183		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°31'29.0"	37°34'51.5"
185A		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°31'38.0"	37°35'12.4"
186		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°27'23.7"	37°44'36.5"
177A		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°50'31.9"	37°20'03.0"
188A		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	0°57'58.2"	37°25'46.5"
189		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	0°57'59.1"	37°25'03.5"
190		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	0°58'33.7"	37°22'49.6"
191A		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	0°51'02.6"	37°17'17.3"
195A		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	0°51'30.5"	37°16'38.2"
196A		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	0°52'44.7"	37°23'05.3"
197		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	0°52'47.7"	37°24'35.8"
198		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°40'42.3"	37°16'42.3"
199		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°41'04.8"	37°19'55.8"
200		Wajir	Wajir	Kakumani	Kakumani	Adhoni	1°32'08.5"	37°10'12.6"



CONSULTING ENGINEERS:



OWNER:
 THE MINISTRY OF WATER AND IRRIGATION
 THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

PROJECT NAME:
 THE PROJECT FOR
 RURAL WATER SUPPLY

TITLE:
 GENERAL
 LOCATION MAP

SCALE: NONE

DATE: OCT 2010

DRAWING NO.: GE-001

Boreholes to be drilled and installed

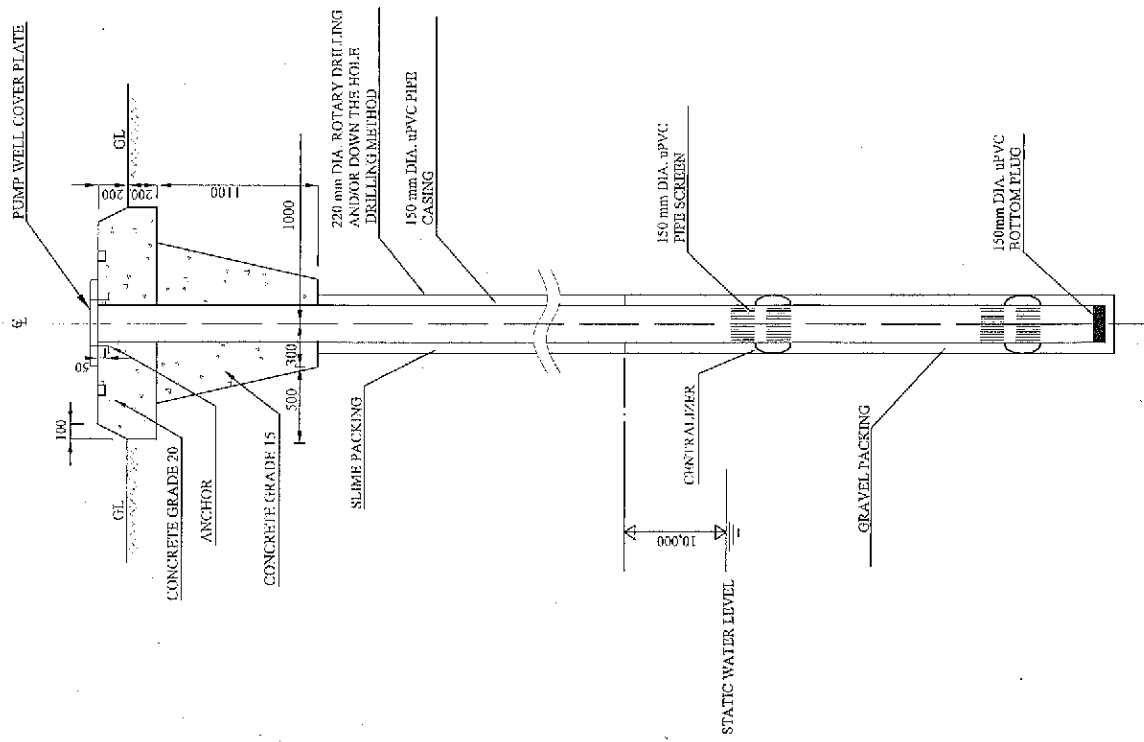
Serial No.	Well depth (m)	Water Supply Facilities
96A	90	Submersible Pump by Generator
98A	100	Submersible Pump by Generator
100	110	Hand Pump
107	55	Hand Pump
108	55	Hand Pump
110A	100	Hand Pump
111A	100	Hand Pump
112A	100	Hand Pump
113	110	Hand Pump
114	100	Hand Pump
118	90	Hand Pump
124	55	Hand Pump
127A	80	Submersible Pump by Generator
128A	100	Hand Pump
130	100	Hand Pump
131	70	Hand Pump
134A	100	Hand Pump
137A	110	Submersible Pump by Generator
140	55	Hand Pump
145	110	Hand Pump
146A	120	Hand Pump
148A	150	Hand Pump
152	110	Hand Pump
156A	160	Submersible Pump by Generator
164	90	Hand Pump
165A	145	Hand Pump
166	185	Hand Pump
173A	55	Submersible pump by Generator
175A	90	Hand Pump
176A	100	Submersible Pump by Generator
184	30	Hand Pump
185A	100	Hand Pump
187A	130	Submersible Pump by Generator
188A	110	Submersible Pump by Generator
190	70	Hand Pump
191A	100	Submersible Pump by Generator
195A	90	Submersible Pump by Generator
196A	120	Hand Pump
198	80	Hand Pump
199	110	Hand Pump

Note: Well depth in the above table is estimated depth.

Drilled Boreholes to be installed

Serial No.	Borehole Depth (GL-m)	Static Water Level (GL-m)	Discharge Yield (m ³ /hr)	Water Supply Facilities
102	155	5.0	137.3	Windmill pump
123	87	51.3	05.2	Submersible Pump by Solar
133	120	16.3	48.0	Submersible Pump by Electrical Line
142	84	31.4	32.2	Submersible Pump by Solar
162	141	44.6	85.1	Submersible Pump by Solar
163	137	81.5	105.9	Submersible Pump by Generator
167	110	20.2	53.7	Submersible Pump by Generator
177	38	5.0	16.5	Submersible Pump by Generator
183	128	38.1	88.6	Submersible Pump by Generator
200	150	44.7	90.7	Submersible Pump by Solar
121	109	9.2	13.1	Submersible Pump by Generator
151	54	11.8	38.2	Submersible Pump by Generator
158	60	4.7	35.7	Submersible Pump by Generator
172	92	4.4	50.8	Submersible Pump by Generator
180	160	6.4	24.0	Submersible Pump by Generator
186	120	2.3	80.8	Submersible Pump by Generator
189	95	11.1	36.8	Submersible Pump by Generator
197	60	6.9	33.7	Submersible Pump by Generator

Note: Above data are reference only



STANDARD FIGURE OF BOREHOLE STRUCTURE

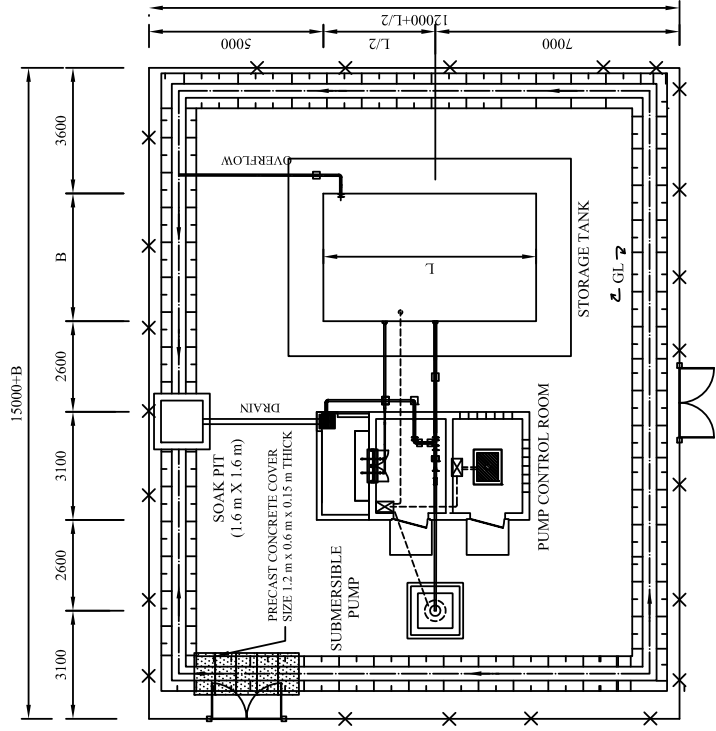
OWNER: THE MINISTRY OF WATER AND IRRIGATION THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

PROJECT NAME: THE PROJECT FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY

CONSULTING ENGINEERS: NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD.

TITLE: GENERAL DETAILS OF BOREHOLE STRUCTURE

SCALE: NONE DATE: OCT 2010 DRAWING NO: RW-001

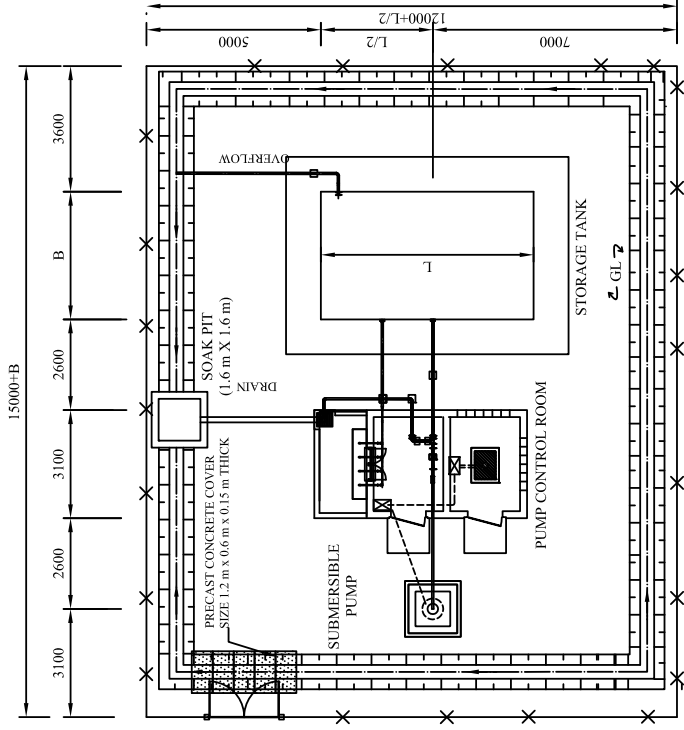


- LEGEND:
- : PRECAST CONCRETE COVER
 - : GATE
 - : CHAIN-LINK FENCE
 - : CUT SLOPE (GRADIENT 1:0.5)
 - : WATER SUPPLY PIPE
 - : CABLE

SERIAL No.	L (mm)	B (mm)	TYPE
121	6100	3660	
123	2000	2000	S0
142	2000	2000	
162	2000	2000	
200	2000	2000	

- NOTES:
- FOR DETAILS OF PRECAST CONCRETE COVER, GATE, FENCE AND DRAIN IN PVC DITCH, SEE DRAWING No. SP-409 & 070.
 - CONSTRUCTION WORKS FOR: (1.) FENCES AND (2.) DRAIN OUTLETS ARE DONE BY RURAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION BASED ON THE UNDERTAKINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA.
 - THE NUMBER OF WATER TAP SHALL BE REQUIRED 4 FOR THE SERIAL NO. 121 AND 2 FOR THE OTHERS.

<p>CONSULTING ENGINEERS:</p> <p>NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD.</p>		<p>PROJECT NAME:</p> <p>THE PROJECT FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY</p>		<p>OWNER:</p> <p>THE MINISTRY OF WATER AND IRRIGATION THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA</p>	
<p>TITLE:</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES BY SUBMERSIBLE PUMP LAYOUT PLAN OF TYPE S0 AND S1</p>		<p>SCALE</p> <p>1:150</p>		<p>DATE</p> <p>OCT 2010</p>	
		<p>DRAWING NO.</p> <p>SP-001A</p>			



- LEGEND:**
- : PRECAST CONCRETE COVER
 - : GATE
 - : CHAIN-LINK FENCE
 - : CUT SLOPE (GRADIENT 1:0.5)
 - : WATER SUPPLY PIPE
 - : CABLE

SERIAL No.	L (mm)	B (mm)	TYPE
96A	6100	3660	S1
98A	4880	2440	
127A	4880	2440	
133	6100	3660	
137A	6100	3660	
151	4880	2440	
156A	6100	3660	
163	4880	2440	
172	6100	3660	
173A	4880	2440	
186	4880	2440	
195A	4880	2440	
197	6100	3660	

- NOTES:**
- FOR DETAILS OF PRECAST CONCRETE COVER, GATE, FENCE AND DRAIN @PVC DITCH, SEE DRAWING No. SP-069 & 070.
 - CONSTRUCTION WORKS FOR: (1.) FENCES AND (2.) DRAIN OUTLETS ARE DONE BY RURAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION BASED ON THE UNDERTAKINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA.

OWNER:
THE MINISTRY OF WATER AND IRRIGATION
THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

PROJECT NAME:
THE PROJECT FOR
RURAL WATER SUPPLY

CONSULTING ENGINEERS:
 NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD.

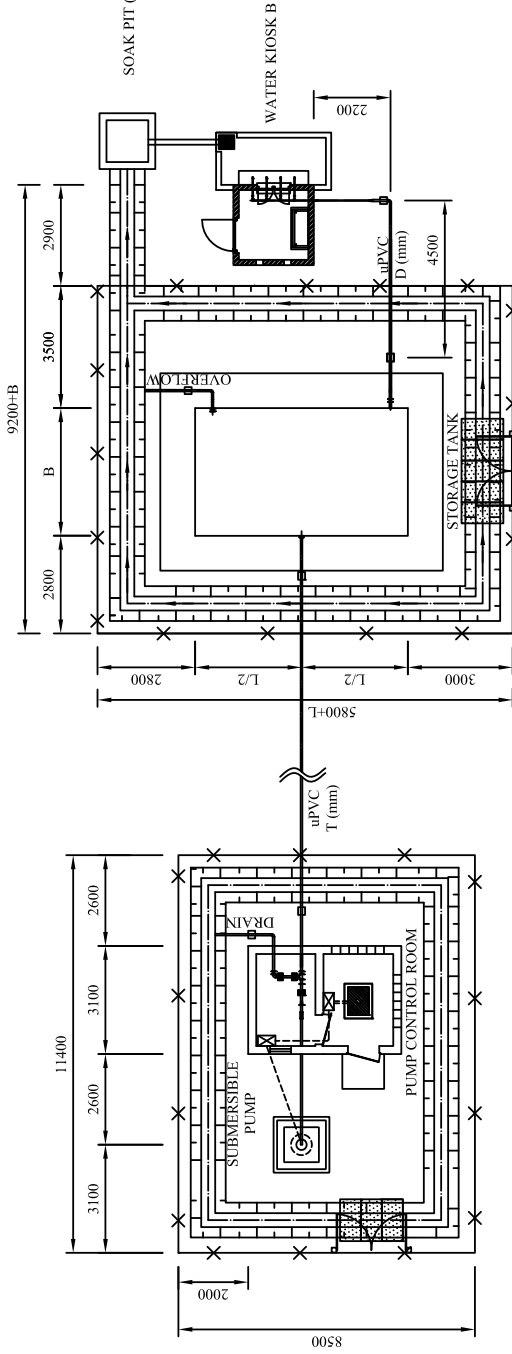
TITLE:
CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES BY SUBMERSIBLE PUMP
LAYOUT PLAN OF TYPE S0 AND S1

SCALE: 1:150 **DATE:** OCT 2010 **DRAWING NO.:** SP-001B

NOTES:

- FOR DETAILS OF PRECAST CONCRETE COVER, GATE, FENCE AND DRAIN UPVC DITCH, SEE DRAWING NO. SP-069 & 070.
- CONSTRUCTION WORKS FOR 1) FENCES AND 2) DRAIN OUTLETS ARE DONE BY RURAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION BASED ON THE UNDERTAKINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA.

SERIAL No.	L (mm)	B (mm)	upPVC T (mm)	upPVC D (mm)
167	4880	2440	50	50
178A	4880	2440	50	50
187A	4880	2440	50	50
188A	4880	2440	50	50
191A	4880	2440	50	50

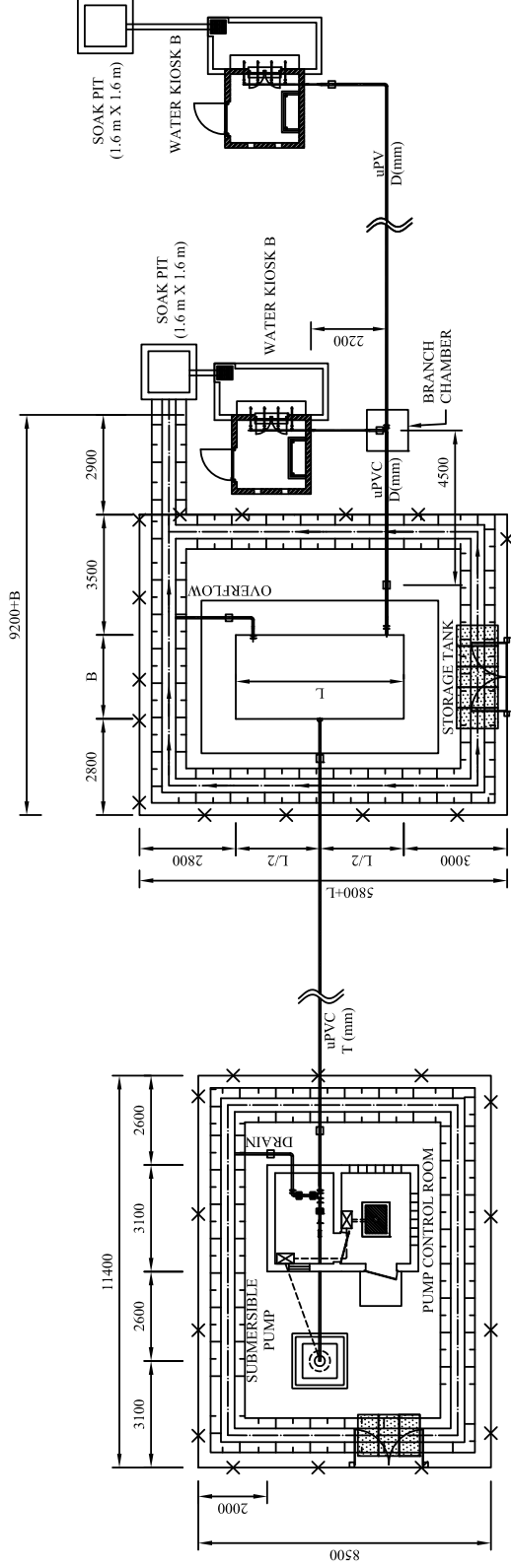


- LEGEND:**
- : PRECAST CONCRETE COVER
 - : GATE
 - : CHAIN-LINK FENCE
 - : CUT SLOPE (GRADIENT 1:0.5)
 - : WATER SUPPLY PIPE
 - : CABLE

OWNER: THE MINISTRY OF WATER AND IRRIGATION THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA	PROJECT NAME: THE PROJECT FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY		CONSULTING ENGINEERS: NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD.	TITLE: CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES BY SUBMERSIBLE PUMP LAYOUT PLAN OF TYPE S2
	SCALE 1:150		DATE OCT. 2010	DRAWING NO. SP-002

NOTES:

1. FOR DETAILS OF PRECAST CONCRETE COVER, GATE, FENCE AND DRAIN uPVC DITCH, SEE DRAWING No. SP-069 & 070.
2. CONSTRUCTION WORKS FOR 1) FENCES, AND 2) DRAIN OUTLETS ARE DONE BY RURAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION BASED ON THE UNDERTAKINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA.



- LEGEND:**
- : PRECAST CONCRETE COVER
 - : GATE
 - : CHAIN-LINK FENCE
 - : CUT SLOPE (GRADIENT 1:0.5)
 - : WATER SUPPLY PIPE
 - : CABLE

SERIAL No.	L (mm)	B (mm)	uPVC T (mm)	uPVC D (mm)
189	6100	3600	50	50

OWNER:

THE MINISTRY OF WATER AND IRRIGATION
THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

PROJECT NAME:

THE PROJECT FOR
RURAL WATER SUPPLY

CONSULTING ENGINEERS:



DRAWING NO.
SP-003

TITLE:
CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES BY SUBMERSIBLE PUMP
LAYOUT PLAN OF TYPE S3

SCALE
1:150

DATE
OCT. 2010