PROJECT PROPOSAL

THE 6 KENYA COMMUNITY WATER PROJECT

PROJECT TITLE	:	**NYANYAA, MUKUNI, IKUUSYA, KYANDANI,KWA MATUVA AND THONOA COMMUNITY EARTH DAM PROJECT**
NATURE OF THE PROJECT	:	**EARTH DAM**
LOCATION	:	**MWINGI CENTRAL-KENYA**
FUNDING AGENCY	:	**P-I-O**
FUNDS REQUESTED	:	**KSH. 30,662,412.00**
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	:	**24 WEEKS (6 MONTHS)**
SUBMISSION DATE	:	**JUNE, 2018.**

1.0. TITLE : THE 6 KENYA COMMUNITY WATER PROJECT

1.1. PROJECTS DESCRIPTION

The 6 Kenya Community Water project is an Earth Dam whose ideas came from the community. Upon implementation, the project will provide water to the community for both domestic and livestock purposes. It will also provide water for enhancing environment through provision of tree planting both for fruits and shade.

The community specifically Women, will benefit in traveling to short distances to the water points. Since water will be available near several homesteads, vegetable growing especially kales, tomatoes, onions will be grown thus increase nutritional value to young children. Community will increase their efforts in rearing their livestock as a result of having water closer to them. In turn they will sell the animals at a good price thus increasing their income and profit margins.

Men will result in brick making in the area which is a booming income generating activities in the area.

This project will bring about a lasting solution to the community in the said area. The planned activities will include construction of 6 earth dams of **15,000m3** each, **Installation of Hand Pump**, **cattle trough, sanitation component, training committee members**, **a forestation and fencing the dam.** Duration expected to do these activities is 6 months (24 weeks) each.

2.0. APPLICANT/ ORGANIZATION (LOCAL PARTNER)

2.1 EXPERIENCE

The local person in-charge of the project has wealthy experience in projects and human resource management. He gained his experience when he was contracted to implement and train different community projects that are water related. He further gained sound experience especially during the time he was working with Catholic Diocese of Machakos in mobilizing, awareness creation of the community, survey of different projects, design and supervision. He has implemented over 32 community water projects in Kenya .

He is also assisting most NGOs in Kenya that are being funded by different donors on technical advices, supervision during implementation and monitoring and evaluation of both technical and financial components of the funded projects.

3.0. BENEFICIARIES

3.1. DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

3.2 The projects will benefit 8,052 people all distributed in the six villages namely Kyandani, Ikuusya, Nyanyaa, Thonoa, kwa Matuva and Mukuni villages. Other direct beneficiaries of this project include 6 market centers, 8 primary schools with a total of 2,980 pupils and 4 secondary school.

3.3. The actual number of indirect beneficiaries include congregation of different churches within the supply areas. People attending a dispensary within the supply area are among the indirect beneficiaries.

People who are far in the neighboring villages will form part of the indirect beneficiaries

3.4 Both the direct and indirect beneficiaries belong to one ethnic group – the Kamba tribe

3.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries of this project are community living in Mwingi central district.

The target populations are marginalized communities who earn their living through subsistence farming. The population of the target beneficiaries is 8,052 people both men and women.

The project coverage is approximately 15 square kilometers with densities varying to about 35 person per square kilometer.

The number is increasing at an average rate of 1.8% annually.

The area is well served by Kyuso – Tseikuru termac road and numerous feeder roads. Sources of water in this area are scarce and people travel too long distances to search for water. The proposed projects is located at a distance of 32,37,40,46,50 kilometers from Mwingi town which is the Sub-County.

The community organized together and formed a self-help group and the entire residents were all experiencing common felt needs – water for both domestic and livestock purposes. In their efforts to seek for assistance, they registered the self help group as a show of cohesiveness and people sharing same common problems and experiences. A feature of the Kamba culture is a high degree of organization in group formation aimed at mutual help. The group is gender sensitive in their region. The project area is characterized by hot and sunny weathers marked by two rain seasons March - May and September – November.

The region receives total annual rainfall ranging between 500 – 800 mm. This range of rainfall is unreliable in time and space, sometimes erratic. Farming in this region is basically subsistence along traditional lines, supplementing with small scale growing of cash

crops, mainly cotton. The main food crops are maize, beans, peas, cassava and there is a deliberate effort to revive millet, sorghum and green grams growing among other traditional drought resistance crops.

In Kenya, all semi arid zones share same experience and same characteristics. They all lie in the same agro-ecological zones which are characterized by drought and prolonged dry spells. In these zones, people's major problem is water for both human and livestock.

3.6 SELECTION OF THE BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries who are community from the same village/ area had a common felt need of water. They identified water for both domestic and livestock as the most pressing need among other things.

The beneficiaries organized the community and formed a self help group. The members started registering to be members of self help group. This group is gender balance though the number of women out numbers men. This move was accepted by all leaders and administrative staff of the area.

3.7 The beneficiaries have been campaigning towards contributions in registration of the beneficiaries. They have further participated in identifying an organization – **NEDI-Kenya** whom they have partnered to intervene in solving their long standing problem of water scarcity in the area. They have held several meetings with organization the organization to deliberate on the best strategy of implementing their water project. They identified a suitable site for construction of a dam. During implementation, the beneficiaries will clear the vegetation of the access road and repair the water gullies to make it motorable during construction period. They will clear off the reservoir area of all the vegetation in the embankment area. The beneficiaries will further contribute all locally available labour and fencing materials for the perimeter fence.

It will be the responsibility of the beneficiaries to dig sites for, cattle trough, off-take well sanitation component and provide transport and security for the equipment and the machines during construction

3.8 PREVIOUS RELATIONS

The community has held a meeting with the this organization and were all advised on how to form a cohesive group and start enrolling their membership

3.9 PRESENT RELATION

The local partner has created cordial relations with the community as they have been meeting to organize on the best option as concerns construction of dams and other developments in the area.

A further meeting was organized to deliberate on what activities they will be doing before funding. They have together with the local partner planned on future maintenance and sustainability of the project upon completion.

4.0. PROJECT ORIGIN

The idea of the project originated from the community of the project area who identified a suitable site for the dam. The community together with local leaders approached Mr. Benjamin Musunza for feasibility study. The feasibility study was carried out by consulting engineer to establish the feasibility and viability of the project. The results were that the dams at that area is viable and could be constructed with a lot of expertise and constant supervision by a technically qualified engineer.

The beneficiaries were mobilized and sensitized to ensure that all the design and technical parameters were met in good time.

4.1 Local leaders have been educating people on best options of tapping rain water especially surface run off. As a measure to intensify their efforts, they identified suitable sites for a community earth dams.

4.2 A preliminary study was carried out to establish the feasibility and viability of this project in the area. A baseline social survey was also carried to justify the need for such intervention. It was established that a big pipeline of 18" traversing through the region hardly benefit the community due to bureaucratic structure of the pipeline undertakers

The community still travel to between 4 – 6 kms to fetch water for their domestic and livestock use. The cost of buying water from the limited outlets which are far away is Ksh.2.00 per 20 liters jerrican. Since the distance to water points are far, they prefer to use donkey which can carry 4 x 20 liters jerican per day. Livestock which is their main income generating activity is watered in alternative days. Availability of this day will somehow ease problems of water for domestic and livestock use.

Sanitation was also established as an item that needs intervention. Only few households have no latrines and rely on bushes to answer the calls of nature. It was suggested that the community need 2 pit latrines for male and female just a few meters from the dam site. These will be used by the community during the time of fetching water and watering their livestock.

5.0. JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT.

Access to and availability of clean drinking water particularly in this area is a constant threat to both livestock and human. Water sources in the area are scarce and difficulty to access.

The identified project area has been for years experiencing unreliable and erratic rainfalls. The unpredictable rain pattern in this area has prompted acute shortage of water for domestic purposes.

75% of the target population travel to over 4 km daily to their primary water source. Women mostly bear the burden of fetching water from unprotected wells dug along the river beds, thus indicating unsafe and unreliable water for domestic purposes.

Capacity to carry water back home is limited and difficulty since this is done by family ox-carts and donkeys which on average carry 80 – 160 lts per day. The total amount of water available per household per day is thus exceedingly insufficient to provide for the needs of the average nine (9) persons per family per day.

Lack of clean drinking water for both community and animals was identified as one of the factors that hamper development in this area.

People in this area travel for long distance to fetch water for domestic purposes. As a result, they waste many hours per day which otherwise could have been utilized in doing gainful productive and economic activities. These long distances to water sources result in a considerable decrease in productive hours for farm works.

Common water borne diseases in this area are rampant. People waste a lot of money to treat themselves leaving no extra money for both credit facilities from the main stream financial institutions.

Rain water in this area is counted as the usual primary source of water for both domestic and livestock purposes.

The problem of insufficient water becomes clearer considering that the regions annual rainfall is estimated between 500-800 mm and it is generally recognized that undertaking gainful agricultural activities in an area with such a range of rainfall is rather precarious.

Unless there is substantive improvement in the availability and good quality of domestic water supply, all the activities geared towards improvement of health, hygiene and nutritional status will be counterproductive.

Availability of water closer to the community will enhance lasting solutions to their eminent problems.

It is therefore for these reasons that we have prepared this water project proposal in the efforts to enhance water availability in the community.

Once the project is implemented, women who bear the burden of fetching water from far places will shoulder the burden and engage in other gainful development activities.

Nutritional status will increase due to mushrooming of small kitchen gardening. Many rampant water borne diseases like Malaria, typhoid, Dysentery, Diarrhea and bilharzias will be eradicated. Health and hygiene status will be enhanced.

Distances to water points will be shortened thus giving people time for other domestic works.

Since the project will start generating income from water sales, income among the community will be increased thus boosting the economic base of the poor community.

5.1. Problem Statement:

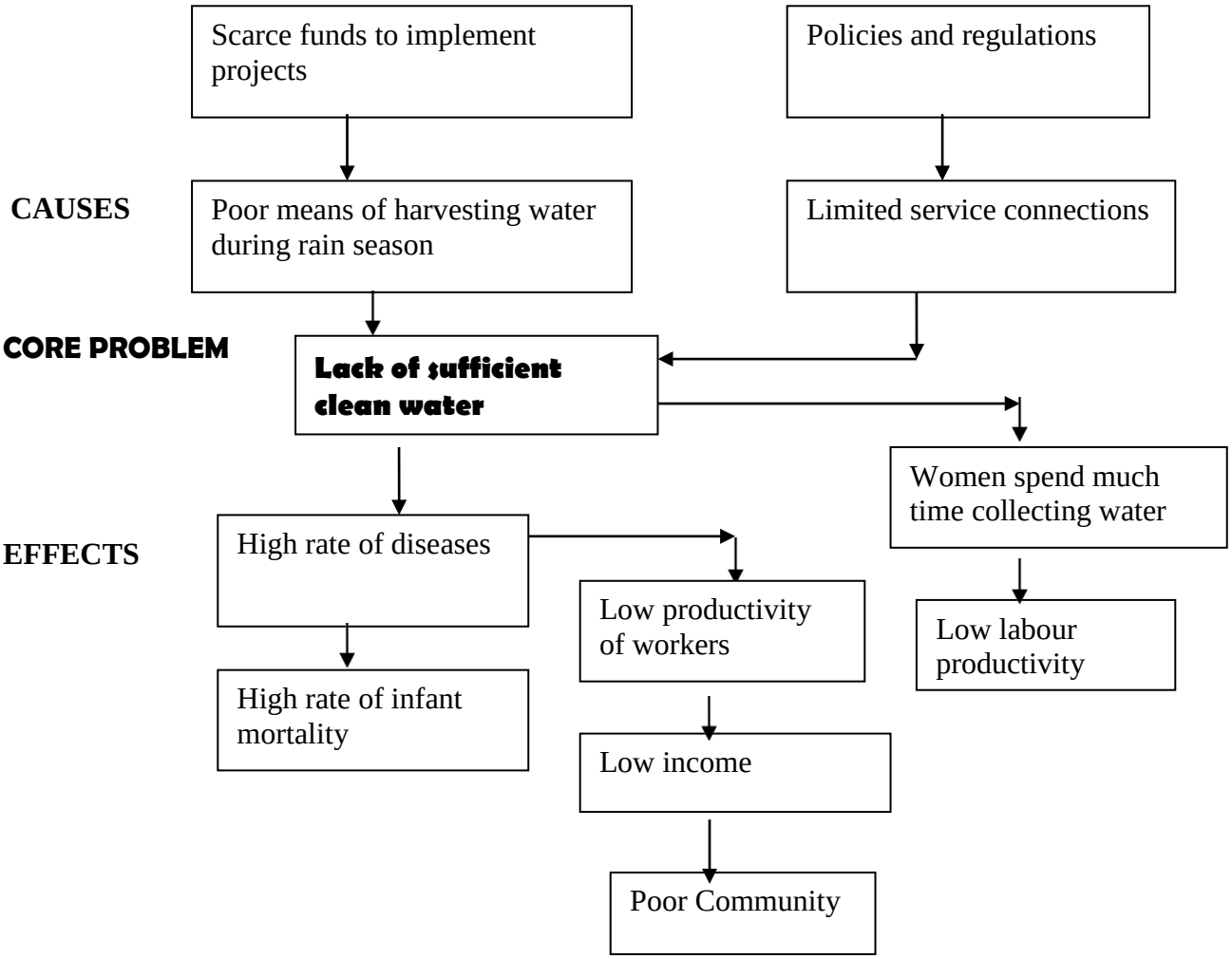
The community and the surrounding villages are economically and socially vulnerable. Shocks caused by erratic rains usually lead to severe drought and devastating poverty. Luck of access to clean drinking water, overcrowding of both people and animals at limited water points (seasonal rivers), lead to cases of poor health and subsequent outbreak of water born diseases. Low income, hunger, poor health, poor sanitation and general vulnerability of families is evident problem manifested due to luck of water in the community. Women from the area walk a distance of 5KM to fetch water for family use and also for their animals. The Women and Children are most affected by the problem. Girls drop out of school due to related water challenges. During dry season, more than two thousand (2000) seedlings dry-up; hence losses are recorded annually. Due to water shortage, the number of Kitchen Gardens (multi-storey) decrease; leading to high cases of malnutrition among children. The community members are comparatively disadvantaged in the local market because they fetch little income from disposal or sale of their animals. This is because most of their animals have poor health hence loss of weight and thus decrease in market value.

NEDI-Kenya through Benjamin has mobilized the community to discuss together with the beneficiaries and identify collectively the problems that affect them. Several contacts including *barazas* (local meetings) have been held. Out of the discussions, the issue of water tops the agenda with more than 100% votes against other issues in the community.

7.0 LOGICAL FRAME WORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	EXTERNAL FACTORS
7.0 **GENERAL OBJECTIVE** (I).To avail clean and improved water supply to the community and livestock	(ii). Number of families / livestock having access to clean water supply near their homes	(i). Implementation reports (ii). Progress reports (iii).Monitoring reports (iv).Development records in the area (v).Accessibility to water point	(i).Willingness of community to maintain the Dam. (ii).Willingness by community to own and maintain the project (iii).Favourable policy and good environment.
8.0 **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE** (i).Improvement and development of clean water supply source within the community	(i).Reduction in travel distance to the water points to at least less than 500m (ii).Reduction in incidences of water borne diseases (iii).Reduction in time taken to the water points (iv).Increased number of people having safe water by 75% in the community within 6 months	(i).Operation records (ii). Program review reports (iii).Project progress reports (iv). Monitoring report	(i).Efficient management (ii).Community commitments to pay for water (iii).Ability to adopt changed new practice
9.0 RESULTS (i).Availability of clean drinking water to the community and their livestock	(i).Dam full of water for human and livestock (ii).Operational dam project (iii). Project records	(i).Project reports (ii).Monitoring report (iii).Operational reports	(i). Favourable rains (ii). Community willingness to operate their project
10.0 ACTIVITIES (i).Construction of a Dam reservoir, spillway, embankment wall (ii) Training beneficiaries	(i). Completed earth dam with well constructed spillway, embankment wall.	(i). Construction report (ii).Progress reports (iii).Monitoring reports (iv).Programme review reports	(i). Favourable climate (ii).Willingness by community to participate positively (iii).Good expertise in Dam construction (iv).Efficient machine constructing the earth Dam

PROBLEM TREE



11.0. DURATION AND ACTIVITY SCHEDULE.

NO	ACTIVITY	DURATION OF EXCUTION IN WEEKS																						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.	Machine /equipment mobilization	→																							
2.	Site clearance		→	→	→																				
3.	Reservoir excavation					→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→												
4.	Spillway enlargements												→	→	→	→	→	→	→						
5.	Embankment wall construction												→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→			
6.	Fencing the dam all round																→	→	→	→	→	→	→		
7	Purchasing and installation of Hand Pump																	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
8	Construction of off-take well																				→	→	→	→	
9	Construction of 2 V.I.P latrines																					→	→	→	
10.	Training community and leaders																						→	→	→
11.	Official handling over																							→	→

PROJECT 1.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR NYANYAA WATER PROJECT

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT IN KSH	TOTAL IN USD
1.	Construction of Nyanyaa Earth Dam water projects	4,200,100	**42,001**
2.	Hand Pump and equipment	45,000	**450**
3.	Off-take well	34,600	**346**
4.	Cattle Trough 6 by 0.45 M	23,412	**234.12**
5.	Training beneficiaries	113,100	**1,131**
6.	Administrative cost	180,700	**1,807**
7.	Operational cost	293,490	**2934.9**
8.	Community contribution	200,200	**2,002**
9.	Personnel cost/human resources	220,000	**2,200**
	Total project cost inclusive of community contribution in kind	**5,310,602**	**53106.02**
	Less community contribution in kind	**200,200**	**2,002**
	Amount requested from DONOR	**5,110,402**	**51,104.02**

PROJECT 2.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR MUKUNI WATER PROJECT

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT IN KSH	TOTAL IN USD
1.	Construction of Mukuni Earth Dam water projects	4,200,100	**42,001**
2.	Hand Pump and equipment	45,000	**450**
3.	Off-take well	34,600	**346**
4.	Cattle Trough 6 by 0.45 M	23,412	**234.12**
5.	Training beneficiaries	113,100	**1,131**
6.	Administrative cost	180,700	**1,807**
7.	Operational cost	293,490	**2934.9**
8.	Community contribution	200,200	**2,002**
9.	Personnel cost/human resources	220,000	**2,200**
	Total project cost inclusive of community contribution in kind	**5,310,602**	**53106.02**
	Less community contribution in kind Ksh.	**200,200**	**2,002**
	Amount requested from DONOR	**5,110,402**	**51,104.02**

PROJECT 3.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR KYANDANI WATER PROJECT

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT IN KSH	TOTAL IN USD
1.	Construction of Kyandani Earth Dam water projects	4,200,100	**42,001**
2.	Hand Pump and equipment	45,000	**450**
3.	Off-take well	34,600	**346**
4.	Cattle Trough 6 by 0.45 M	23,412	**234.12**
5.	Training beneficiaries	113,100	**1,131**
6.	Administrative cost	180,700	**1,807**
7.	Operational cost	293,490	**2934.9**
8.	Community contribution	200,200	**2,002**
9.	Personnel cost/human resources	220,000	**2,200**
	Total project cost inclusive of community contribution in kind	**5,310,602**	**53106.02**
	Less community contribution in kind Ksh.	**200,200**	**2,002**
	Amount requested from DONOR	**5,110,402**	**51,104.02**

PROJECT 4.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR KWA MATUVA WATER PROJECT

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT IN KSH	TOTAL IN USD
1.	Construction of Kwa Matuva Earth Dam water projects	4,200,100	**42,001**
2.	Hand Pump and equipment	45,000	**450**
3.	Off-take well	34,600	**346**
4.	Cattle Trough 6 by 0.45 M	23,412	**234.12**
5.	Training beneficiaries	113,100	**1,131**
6.	Administrative cost	180,700	**1,807**
7.	Operational cost	293,490	**2934.9**
8.	Community contribution	200,200	**2,002**
9.	Personnel cost/human resources	220,000	**2,200**
	Total project cost inclusive of community contribution in kind	**5,310,602**	**53106.02**
	Less community contribution in kind Ksh.	**200,200**	**2,002**
	Amount requested from DONOR	**5,110,402**	**51,104.02**

PROJECT 5.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR IKUUSYA WATER PROJECT

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT IN KSH	TOTAL IN USD
1.	Construction of Ikuusya Earth Dam water projects	4,200,100	**42,001**
2.	Hand Pump and equipment	45,000	**450**
3.	Off-take well	34,600	**346**
4.	Cattle Trough 6 by 0.45 M	23,412	**234.12**
5.	Training beneficiaries	113,100	**1,131**
6.	Administrative cost	180,700	**1,807**
7.	Operational cost	293,490	**2934.9**
8.	Community contribution	200,200	**2,002**
9.	Personnel cost/human resources	220,000	**2,200**
	Total project cost inclusive of community contribution in kind	**5,310,602**	**53106.02**
	Less community contribution in kind Ksh.	**200,200**	**2,002**
	Amount requested from DONOR	**5,110,402**	**51,104.02**

PROJECT 6.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THONOA WATER PROJECT

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT IN KSH	TOTAL IN USD
1.	Construction of Thonoa Earth Dam water projects	4,200,100	**42,001**
2.	Hand Pump and equipment	45,000	**450**
3.	Off-take well	34,600	**346**
4.	Cattle Trough 6 by 0.45 M	23,412	**234.12**
5.	Training beneficiaries	113,100	**1,131**
6.	Administrative cost	180,700	**1,807**
7.	Operational cost	293,490	**2934.9**
8.	Community contribution	200,200	**2,002**
9.	Personnel cost/human resources	220,000	**2,200**
	Total project cost inclusive of community contribution in kind	**5,310,602**	**53106.02**
	Less community contribution in kind Ksh.	**200,200**	**2,002**
	Amount requested from DONOR	**5,110,402**	**51,104.02**

Total cost of 6 community water project is Ksh. 30,662,412.00 (USD 306,624.12

12.0 VIABILITY
12.1 SOCIO - CULTURAL VIABILITY

12.1 TECHNICAL VIABILITY

The daily and seasonal difficulties that the community experience while searching for water in terms of long distance walk to get water for domestic use and even death of animals because of drought in the past, lack of good hygiene in area have led the community to think of having a bigger Earth Dam for watering their livestock and have enough water for domestic use. There is no doubt that with these die water needs that the community will address the implementation, proper management for the project hence making it sustainable. The old culture of dependency and handouts will rapidly dying out with introduction of water projects. Participation in a positive way is seen as a move to change their social and cultural backgrounds hence a guaranteed involvement and changes of their life styles culturally through the project is viable.

13.2 ECONOMIC VIABILITY

The sustainability of these projects will be met through the income accrued from water sales. This income from the water sales will be banked by the project committee members for use in payment of caretakers, maintenance and salaries for hand-pump attendance and overall running of the project. Economically the projects are viable hence needs intervention.

INCOME

One earth Dam when full of water will benefit about 200 families. Each family will be required to contribute kshs 100.00 per month for repair and maintenance. Thus a total of {182 x kshs 100.00} kshs 18,200 per month will be collected and banked into the dam account. This income will be used for maintenance of the Dam well as repairing the fence. On average about 420 people will be fetching water. Thus 420 people x kshs 2.00 per 20 litre jerricans = kshs 840.00 per day x 30 days = 25,200.00 per month.

With an estimates of 1,450 of livestock and the community having agreed to pay kshs 30.00 per cattle per month the community will be able to generate kshs 43,500.00 ie. {1450 multiply by 30= 43,500.00}

Total Income

Member contributions per month = kshs 18,200.00

Water sales per month = ksh 68,800.00

Total revenue collection {income} per month = 86,900.00

EXPENDITURE

The committee will employ a young person to manage the Earth Dam and control the big cattle population and people.

Thus salary of one person per month = ksh 7,800.00

Desilting the Dam on average = Ksh 8,250.00 per month

Other committee expenses = ksh 9,600.00

Total expenditure per month = ksh 18,250 .00

Conclusion

Comparing the total expenditure and income per month: - ksh 86,900.00 – ksh18**,** 250.00 = ksh 68,650.00 per month. We can therefore say that the project is economically and technically viable.

13.3 TECHNICAL VIABILITY

A technical surveyor accompanied by a professional engineer will be from time to time taking levels of the dam, embankment, spillway and the reservoir in order to produce desirable results. The organization has a long serving engineer who has done successfully many earth Dams in arid and semi arid zones. These technical expertise will be involved in both implementation and training of the beneficiaries.

These beneficiaries have some rules that govern them such as

1. The Earth Dam belongs to the community who live within the supply area
2. The Earth Dam is governed by a committee duly elected by the community
3. The community will provide all local available materials and fence the Dam all round
4. It is the responsibility for the community to take care of their projects upon completion and undertake all the maintenance activities thereof.
5. During implementation period, community will be participating in all activities there of like removing the shrubs, logs and roots from the dam reservoir.
6. All the livestock will be watered from the Dam.
7. Fee charged for watering the livestock will be used for maintenance purpose of the Dam and other accompanied structures.
8. The Dam will have its own accounts for the purpose of maintenance.

14.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring of the Dam construction and its auxiliary activities will be a continuous or periodical. This will be done by qualified and professional monitoring and evaluation staff of the organization. Its major purpose is to ensure that input deliveries, work schedules, targeted inputs and other required actions are proceeding according to the organizational plans. Monitoring will be at every level of the hierarchy of the project.

NEDI-Kenya will do a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of the project right from the start of activities, during implementation and even few months after completion. During monitoring process, the monitors will be required to keep journals/note books in which they will they will make notes on the progress of works. These journals/note books will be used for comparing and stimulating discussions among the beneficiaries regarding important elements of the project. Both financial and progress reports will

be prepared from information deduced from the field journals and will be expected to give information on project activities and accomplishment towards the set goals. The reports will be expected to match the implemented activities and the financial inputs.

EVALUATION

The organization will undertake evaluation activities. This will be purposely to determine systematically and objectively the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of the activities in the light of their objectives. It is expected that all stake-holders will be at liberty to carry out an evaluation of the progress of their project activities. Report of the evaluation will be shared to all stakeholders.

The objective for evaluation of this project activities will among others be:-

1. Asses the degree of service {impact} of the completed works
2. Asses how water availability will have influenced the living standards/conditions of the people with relevance to health, hygiene, sanitation and income from sale of livestock.
3. Justify efforts being made with a view to attracting more resources
4. Indicate areas where complementary inputs such as enhanced livestock production, environment conservation, health, hygiene and sanitation could improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the rural investments.

CURRICULUM OF TRAINING

PROGRAMME OF TRAINING MANAGEMNT COMMITTEE FOR EARTH DAM PROJECTS

DAY ONE

i. Introduction and climate setting

ii. Project management

- Financial management
- Sustainability aspects
- Tariff setting
- Record keeping

iii. Health, hygiene and sanitation

- Attributes of good hygiene

iv. Water contamination, pollution and control

- Sources of contamination
- Effects of contamination
- Types of water contamination

DAY TWO

i. Recap

ii. Operation and maintenance

iii. Leadership skills

- A leader
- Qualities of a good leader
- Roles and responsibility of various project officials

iii. Conflict management

- Causes of conflict
- Types of conflict
- Ways of managing conflict
- Effects of conflict
- Advantages and disadvantages of conflict

v. Legal aspects

- Group organization /management
- Constitution and by-laws
- Election procedure
- Association's membership
- Cessation from membership
- Suspension from membership
- Funds of the association
- Control of association funds

DAY THREE

i. Recap

ii. Communication skills

- Importance of communication
- Purpose and use of communication
- Effects of communication
- Barriers of communication
  a) Simple role play
  b) Group discussions on above topics

iii. Gender equity

- Daily activity profile
- Roles of men and women
- Effects of culture and tradition

iv. Environmental issue

- Protection of water resources

Management of water resources

DAY FOUR

i. Recap

ii. HIV/AIDS

- Definition of HIV/AIDS
- Facts of HIV/AIDS statistics in Kenya
- Awareness
- Mode of transmission, control, treatment/art, home based care, VCT
- Cultural benefits/practices
- Economic /social impacts
- Preventive measure of HIV/AIDS

iv. Project sustainability

- Sustainability mechanisms

Importance of sustaining project

Group discussion

Water use - Soil and water conservation - Green house gasses and their effects on climate - Global warming and its effects - Mitigation and adaptation measures of global warming/ climate change	Simple task on project sustainability **iii. Tariff setting** - Factors to be considered in tariff setting - Setting tariffs for water supply - Social economic status of water user - Community ability to pay - Operational {recurrent expenses} - Maintenance cost - Depreciation, replacement cost & other changes - Analysis of income /expenditure of water conservation
DAY FIVE **i. Recap** **ii. Report writing** - Content of the report - Styles of reporting **iii. Trees for environmental conservation** - General importance of trees in environmental conservation - Role of trees in environmental conservation - Soil stabilization - Climate amelioration - Hydrological cycle - Agents of water catchments destruction - Effects of destruction of water catchments **iv. Monitoring and evaluation** - Participatory monitoring and evaluation of community management of water supply - Methods of monitoring and evaluation - Purpose monitoring and evaluation - Developing a monitoring system - When should evaluation be conducted **v. Workshop evaluation and closing**	

TRAINING TIME TABLE

MANAGEMENT SKILLS TRAINING FOR PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

TIME	8.30-10.30am	10.30-11.30am	11.00-1.00pm	1.00pm-2.00pm	2.00-4.4.30pm	4.30-5.00pm
DAY 1	Introduction and climate setting Project management	TEA	Health, hygiene and sanitation	LUNCH	Water contamination pollution and control	TEA
DAY 2	Recap Operation and maintenance		Leadership skill Conflict management		Legal aspects	
DAY 3	Recap Communication skills		Gender equity		Environmental issues	
DAY 4	Recap HIV/AIDS		Project sustainability		Tariff setting	
DAY 5	Recap Report writing	BREAK	Trees for environmental conservation	BREAK	Monitoring and evaluation Workshop evaluation and closing	BREAK