

RC Kitengela Safi-WASH Project

WASH Needs Assessment Report for Public Primary Schools in Kitengela, Kenya

Dates of the assessment -

Executive Summary

The Rotary Club of Kitengela seeks to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure in all public schools within the Kitengela Sub-County to meet the recommended standards. Many of these schools face significant challenges in providing adequate sanitation facilities for their students, leading to poor hygiene and increased absenteeism due to preventable illnesses. To understand the problem, we conducted a needs assessment in 6 schools to establish if they comply with the standards of 1 toilet to 20 girls and 1 toilet to 30 boys.

This report assesses Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) conditions in six public primary schools in Kitengela: Noonkopir, Utumishi, Likimani, Enkasiti, Prisons, and Chief Mutungei. Data collection included site visits, interviews, and observations (March 2025). Key findings reveal critical gaps in toilet availability, menstrual hygiene management, and water safety. Recommendations prioritize infrastructure upgrades, hygiene education, and sustainable water solutions aligned with Rotary's focus on equity and community engagement.

Needs Assessment Methods

1. **Site Visits:** Physical inspection of WASH facilities.
2. **Interviews:** Discussions with school administrators and staff.
3. **Observations:** Checklists for toilet cleanliness, water sources, and handwashing stations.
4. **Surveys:** Feedback from teachers and students on hygiene practices.
5. **Documentation:** Photographs to illustrate current conditions (see Appendix A for photo locations).

Key Findings

1. Population and Demographics

School Name	Total Students	Boys	Girls	Male Teachers	Female Teachers	Total Teachers
Noonkopir	1,613	823	790	1	33	34
Utumishi	915	463	452	4	18	22
Dr. Likimani	1,000	490	510	8	29	37
Enkasiti	1,481	753	728	2	18	20
Prisons	2,000	1,112	888	2	31	33
Snr. Chief Mutungei	357	181	176	2	13	15
Total	7,366	3,822	3,544	19	142	161

Note: Girls represent 45–48% of students, necessitating gender-sensitive WASH facilities.

2. WASH Facilities

School Name	Toilets (Boys)	Toilets (Girls)	Handwash Stations	Student-Toilet Ratio (Boys)	Student-Toilet Ratio (Girls)	Toilet Cleanliness	Menstrual Hygiene Disposal
Noonkopir	8	10	0	103:1	79:1	Fair	Pit latrine
Utumishi	1	3	4	463:1	151:1	Fair	Pit latrine
Likimani	3	11	3	163:1	46:1	Good	Pit
Enkasiti	16	18	3	47:1	40:1	Fair	Pit
Prisons	16	18	1	70:1	49:1	Poor	Pit
Chief Mutungei	5	6	0	36:1	29:1	Good	Pit

Key Issues:

- All schools exceed the recommended student-toilet ratio (**20:1 for girls, 30:1 for boys**).
- All schools lack menstrual hygiene disposal (e.g., bins, incinerators).
- Some toilets are in fair/poor condition (photos required: cracks, missing doors).

- Utumishi had Flashable toilets (8) which are not in use due to lack of water. The toilets can be utilized by providing water or change the toilets into SATO pans or Pit Latrines to avoid use of water by repairing the borehole.

3. Water Sources and Safety

School Name	Primary Water Source	Accessibility	Water Safety (Treated?)	Cleanliness
Noonkopir	Vendors-Bowser/Connection from neighbors borehole	Not reliable	No	Fair
Utumishi	Bowser Broken Borehole	Intermittent	No	Good
Likimani	Borehole	Reliable	No	Good
Enkasiti	Borehole (broken)/Bowser	Reliable but expensive	Yes	Good
Prisons	Borehole Rain water harvesting	Reliable	No	Good
Chief Mutungei	Borehole	Reliable	No	Good

Key Issues:

- Almost all schools rely on untreated water (boreholes, rainwater). Only Enkasiti treated its water before consumption by students through Chlorination. The other schools consumed the water directly from borehole or water vendors without treatment.
- All schools had atleast 40,000Lts storage tanks -all plastic
- Two schools -Enkasiti and Utumishe has a borehole but was broken at the time – Need to be repaired.
- 50% face unreliable access (e.g., Utumishi, Enkasiti and Noonkopir Schools depends on trucking).

4. Hygiene Education

- **Curriculum:** 75% of the schools have integrated structured hygiene education.
- **Practices:** Handwashing observed in 2/6 schools; limited menstrual hygiene guidance. Some schools had non-functional handwashing stations and some did not exist at all.

Recommendations

1. Infrastructure Upgrades:

- Construct additional toilets to meet recommended ratios, prioritizing girls' facilities.
- Install **1 handwash station per 50 students** (Rotary standard).
- Provide menstrual hygiene disposal bins/incinerators in all girls' toilets.

2. **Water Safety:**
 - Install water treatment systems (e.g., chlorine tablets, filters) in schools using boreholes/rainwater.
 - Assist the schools with borehole to rehabilitate them
3. **Hygiene Education:**
 - Train teachers on Rotary's WASH education modules.
 - Distribute menstrual hygiene kits and conduct workshops for girls.
4. **Monitoring & Sustainability:**
 - Form student WASH clubs to promote cleanliness.
 - Partner with local government for infrastructure maintenance.

Photo Requirements

- **Appendix A:**
 - Photo 1-6: Dilapidated toilets per School (poor cleanliness).
 - Photo : hand washing stations
 - Photo : Functional handwash station at prison primary school
 - Photo. Toilets with missing doors

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In partnership with: Local Schools Heads/Rotaract Clubs/Rotary Clubs