The UN-HABITAT Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Initiative

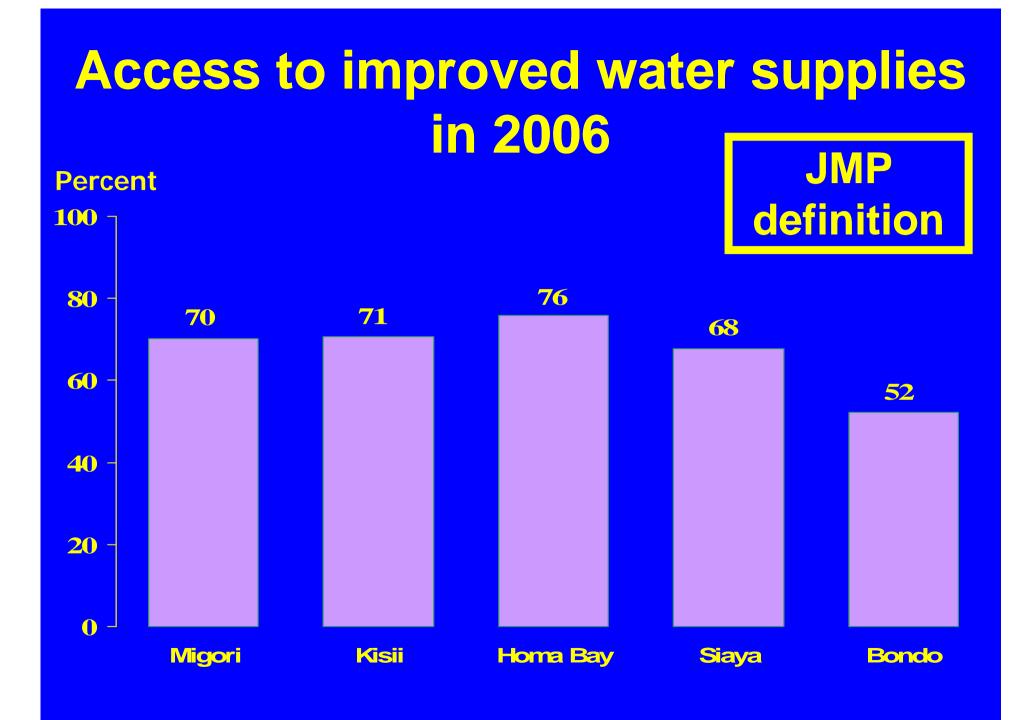


'Adequate' vs. 'Improved' Water Supplies Case study: Five secondary urban centres in Western Kenya

Total Population of Selected Secondary Urban Centres, Kenya, 2006

Town	Total Population
Migori Municipality	56,700
Kisii Municipality	88,400
Homa Bay Municipality	59,528
Siaya Municipality	49,343
Bondo Township	36,229

Estimated from the Kenya Population and Housing Census, 1999



JMP: 'improved' and 'not improved' water supplies

Improved:

- household connection
- public standpipe
- borehole
- protected dug well
- protected spring
- rainwater collection

Not improved:

- surface water
- unprotected well
- unprotected spring
- vendor-provided water
- bottled water
- tanker-truck water

No consideration of quality, quantity, cost or burden of collection

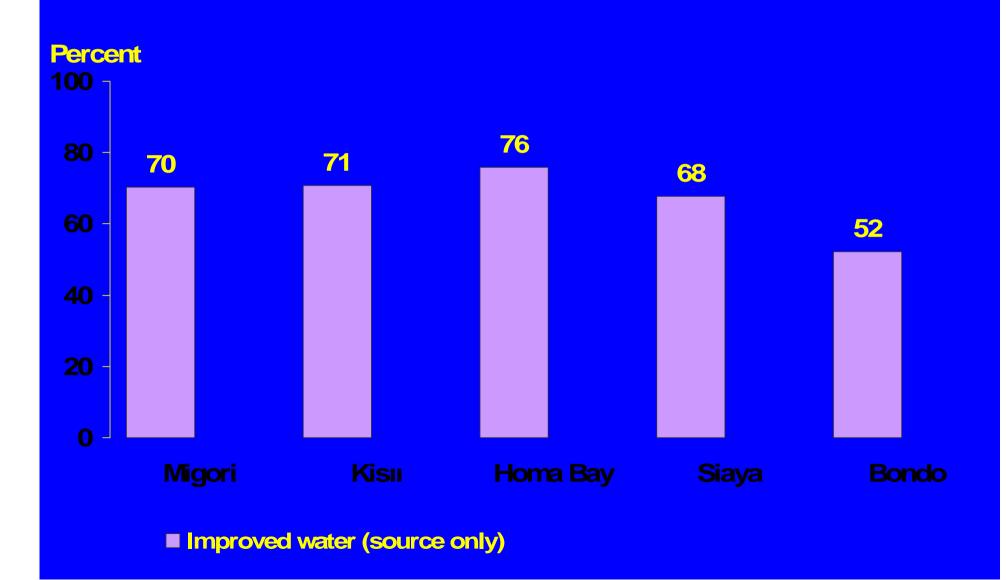
But for 'adequate' water supplies

Quantity: not less than 20 litres per person per day

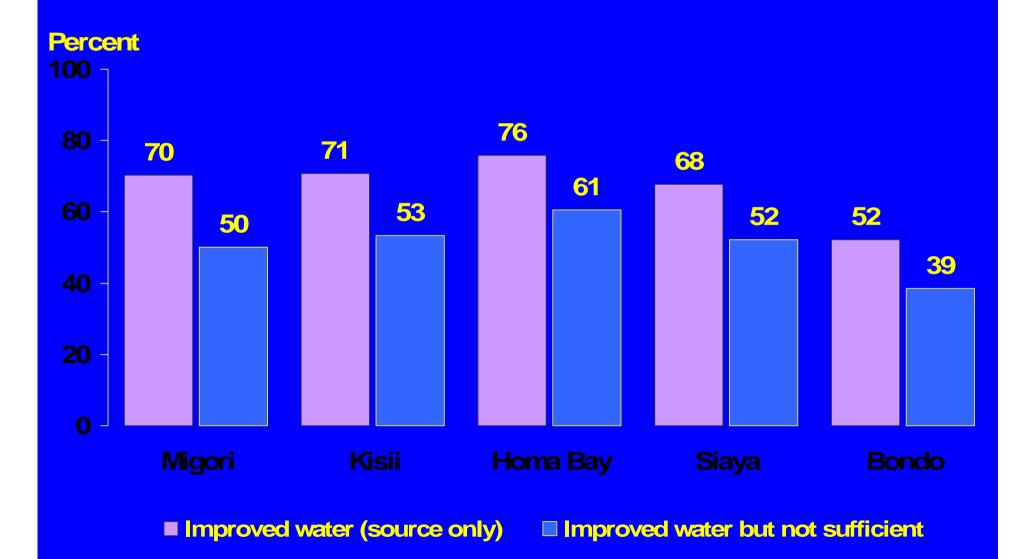
Cost: not more than 10% of household income

Burden of collection: not more than 1 hour per day

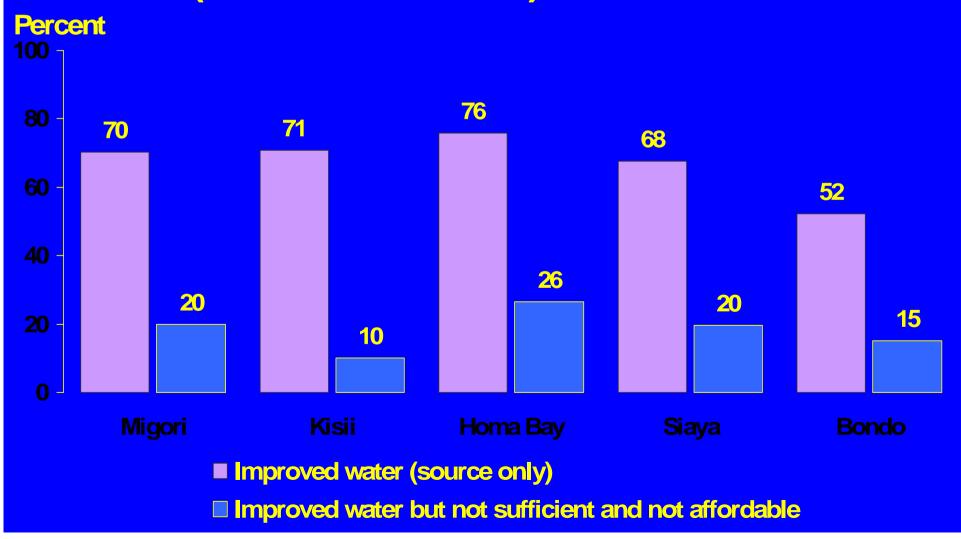
Access to 'improved water'

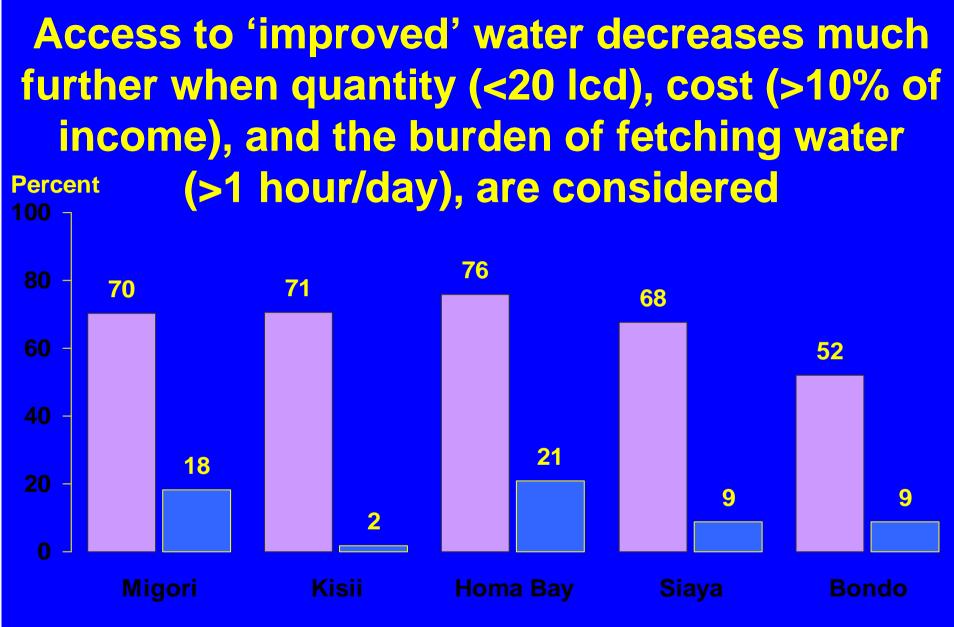


Access to 'improved water' decreases when quantity (<20 lcd) is considered



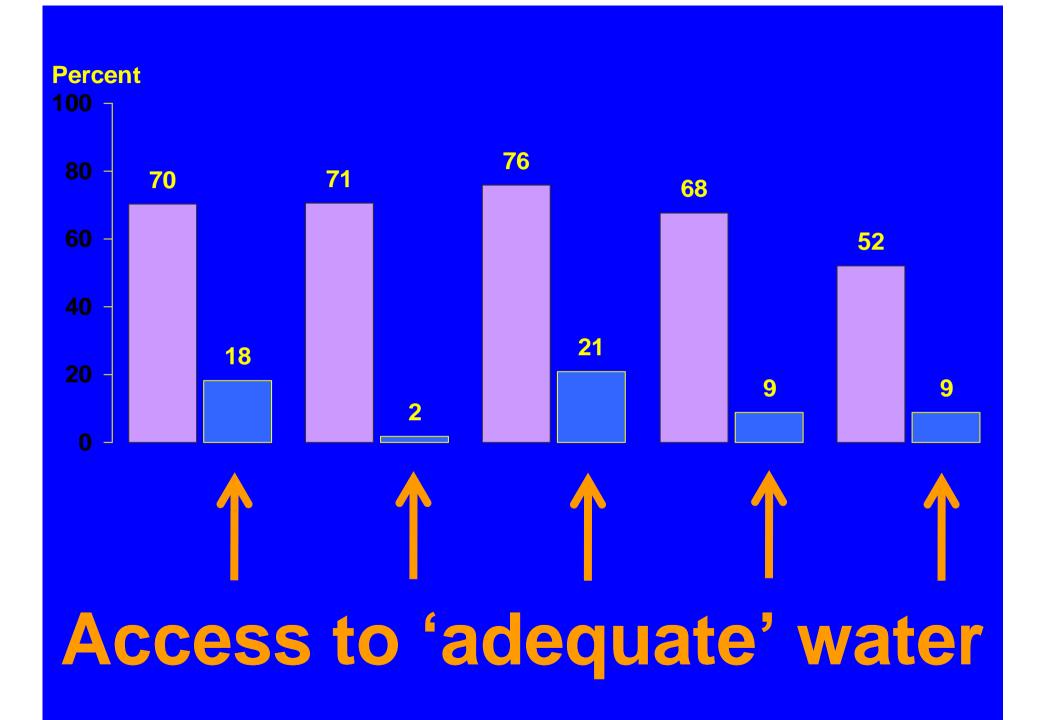
Access to 'improved' water decreases dramatically when quantity (<20 lcd) and cost (>10% of income) are considered





Improved water (source only)

Improved water but not sufficient, not affordable and burdensome to fetch



For 'adequate' water supplies

> Quantity: not less than 20 litres per person per day or 30?

Cost: not more than 10% of household income or 5%?

Burden of collection: not more than (1 hour)per day

QUALITY?

or 30 minutes?

CONCLUSION

'Improved' is a long way from 'Adequate'