

Kenya - Key Statistics - WASH

- 62% of the Kenya population have access to and use an improved water source
- In rural areas access to safe water needs to increase by 13 percentage points from 54% to 67%, and in urban areas by 11 percentage points from 85% to 96% to meet Kenya's Millennium Development Goal targets in 2015

Kenya	Drinking water coverage estimates					
	Urban (%)		Rural (%)		Total (%)	
	1990	2012	1990	2012	1990	2012
Piped onto premises	56	44	10	13	18	20
Other improved source	36	38	23	42	25	42
Other unimproved	4	13	18	16	16	15
Surface water	4	5	49	29	41	23

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2014

Key statistics from the county Water Point Mapping studies - Comparative table

	KISUMU	KWALE	KAJIADO	ISIOLO
Date of WPM study	November 2013	November 2013	November 2013	November 2013
Population (Census 2009)	968,909	649,931	687,312	143,211
Number of WPs mapped	1123	1007	760	229
% of Improved WPs	87%	52%	69%	71%
% of Non-improved WPs	13%	48%	31%	29%
% of Fully Functional WPs and in use	86%	76%	79%	61%
Main reason for non-functionality	technical breakdown 46%	technical breakdown 76%	technical breakdown 48%	technical breakdown 32%
Ownership of WPs	private (39%) community (34%)	private (35%) community (33%)	community (61%) private (24%)	community (52%) institutions (21%)
Operation & Maintenance of WPs	community (36%) private (35%)	community (40%) private (20%)	community (47%) private (17%)	community (27%) private (22%)
Management of WPs	private (40%) community (35%)	private (39%) community (29%)	community (63%) private (23%)	community (41%) private (25%)
Coverage level (rural)	87%/60%	Census (42%) WPM (15%)	Census (23%) WPM (54%)	Census (37%) WPM (48%)

The rural - urban target breakdowns presented here are not official Joint Monitoring Program data, but are used to indicate what progress is needed in rural and urban areas separately to meet the global MDG target. National targets are also provided for comparison.

