



Access to Drinking Water - Kenya

Presented by

Fatma Awale

Former Minister of Water,
Mombasa County,
Kenya



Delft University of Technology

KENYA AT A GLANCE



POPULATION

48 M

Total population in the country



WATER SCARCITY

650m³ per capita per annum

Of Uneven distribution of Renewable Fresh Water



DRINKING WATER

59 %

Population with access to safely managed and basic service drinking water

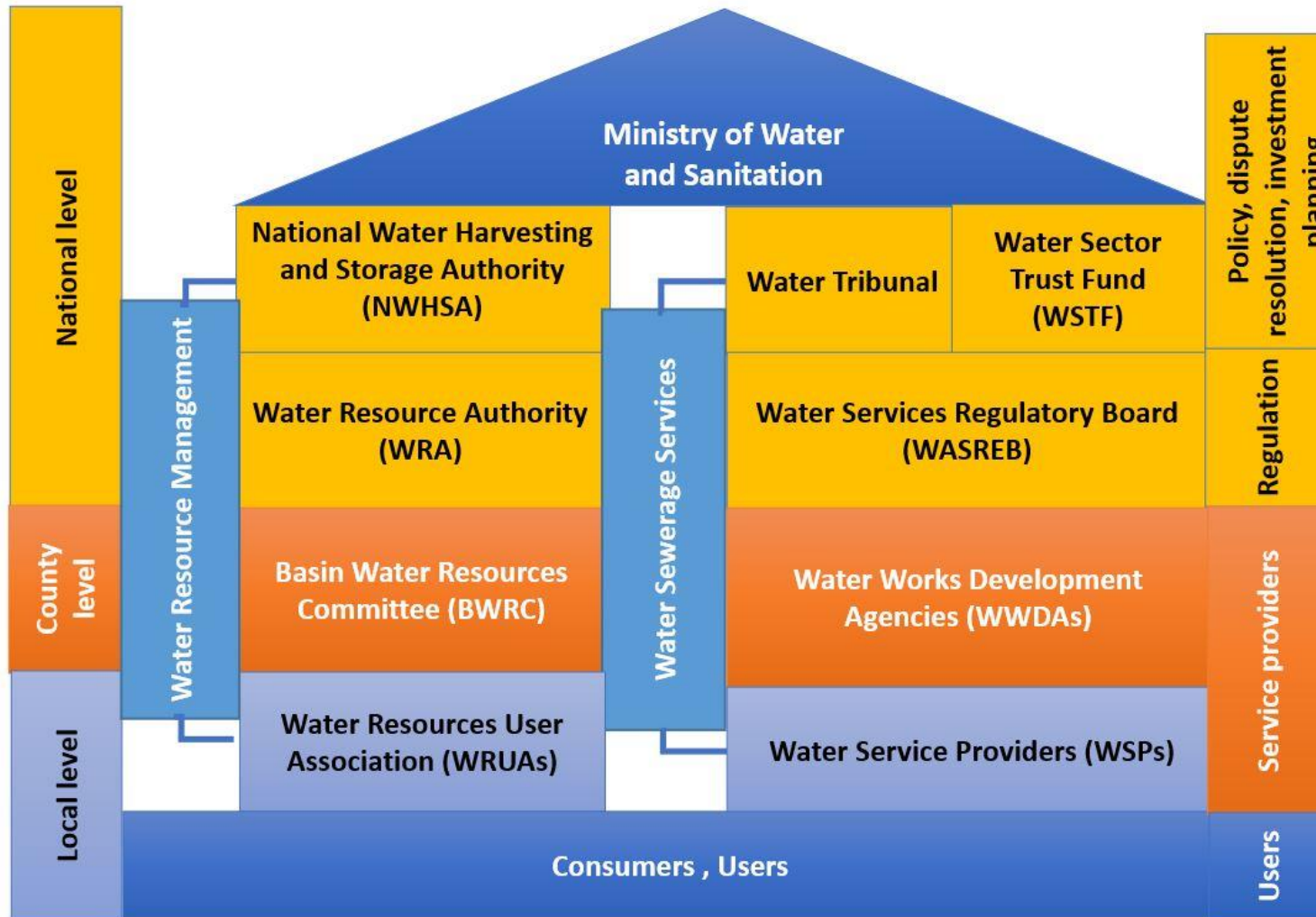


TRANSBOUNDARY WATER

54%

Total shared water resources with neighboring countries

INSTITUTIONAL SETUP IN THE WATER SECTOR



This institutional setup is about the planning, implementation and reporting of the changes in the legal, sectoral policy and institutional frameworks emanating from the Constitution, 2016 Water Act, and a new National Water Policy.

CHALLENGES FACING THE WATER SECTOR



Conflicts - having uneven water resources distribution, conflicting interests arise amongst various water users



Environmental destabilization and degradation of catchments

A water scarce country having only $650\text{m}^3/\text{capita}/\text{annum}$ against the UN recommended $1,000\text{m}^3/\text{capita}/\text{annum}$



Inadequate and Disproportionate Funding for and within the Sector
Annual budget for the sector is approximately 2.8% of the national budget, covering only 44% of the required investment cost



Operation and Maintenance Challenges Emanating from Initial Choice of Intervention and Poor Management Practices

APPROACH TO SOLVING PROBLEMS

- Improving Water Resources Assessment

The strategy is to develop a water resources assessment and monitoring system, based on a catchment approach that includes appropriate data and information dissemination systems.

- Putting in place mechanisms that promote equal access to water for all Kenyans

Equal access to water for all Kenyans shall be recognized as one of the most immediate issues to be addressed and this requires water allocation options that promote equal access to water for all. The options for promoting equal access to water are guided by viewing water resources objectively as a “common-property” resource.

- Mechanisms for an integrated approach to land and water resources planning and management

Land use activities have an impact on the water resources affecting both the quantity and quality of the water. However, the present land and water use planning approach is not overly integrated

- Measures that enhance the availability of water resources of suitable quality and quantity

Maintaining storage of water through construction of conservation works to ensure sustainable availability of water

APPROACH TO SOLVING PROBLEMS

- Production of accurate data on water use and demand for both surface water and groundwater

The availability of reliable data and information on all aspects of water resources management is fundamental to the successful implementation of strategies. No proper decision on any matter can be made unless it is informed by reliable, relevant, up-to-date information

- Developing water pricing policies and mechanisms which recognize water as an economic good

Pricing plays an important role in the financing of the water sector as well as in promoting the efficient utilization of water resources.

- Developing policies and mechanisms for Disaster Management

There should be strengthening of WRM related disaster management capacity in terms of facilities, information, manpower and funding. Poor land use practices, deforestation and catchment degradation exacerbate the effects of floods and droughts

- Promoting integration of sector and regional water policies (trans-boundary waters)

Kenya shares some of its surface and groundwater resources with neighboring countries which include Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Somalia. This therefore means that demands for additional supplies of fresh water from shared river basins will need to be negotiated with other riparian states

APPROACH TO SOLVING PROBLEMS



- Implementation of the water sector reform process to comply with the following guiding principles
 - i) Robust and independent institutions that adhere to good governance
 - ii) Devolution of responsibilities for water resources management to the associated agencies.

- **Financing Requirements**

To establish better estimates and a more realistic approach, it is necessary to develop basin based water management plans in order to to develop a more reliable and up-to-date breakdown of infrastructure and training costs

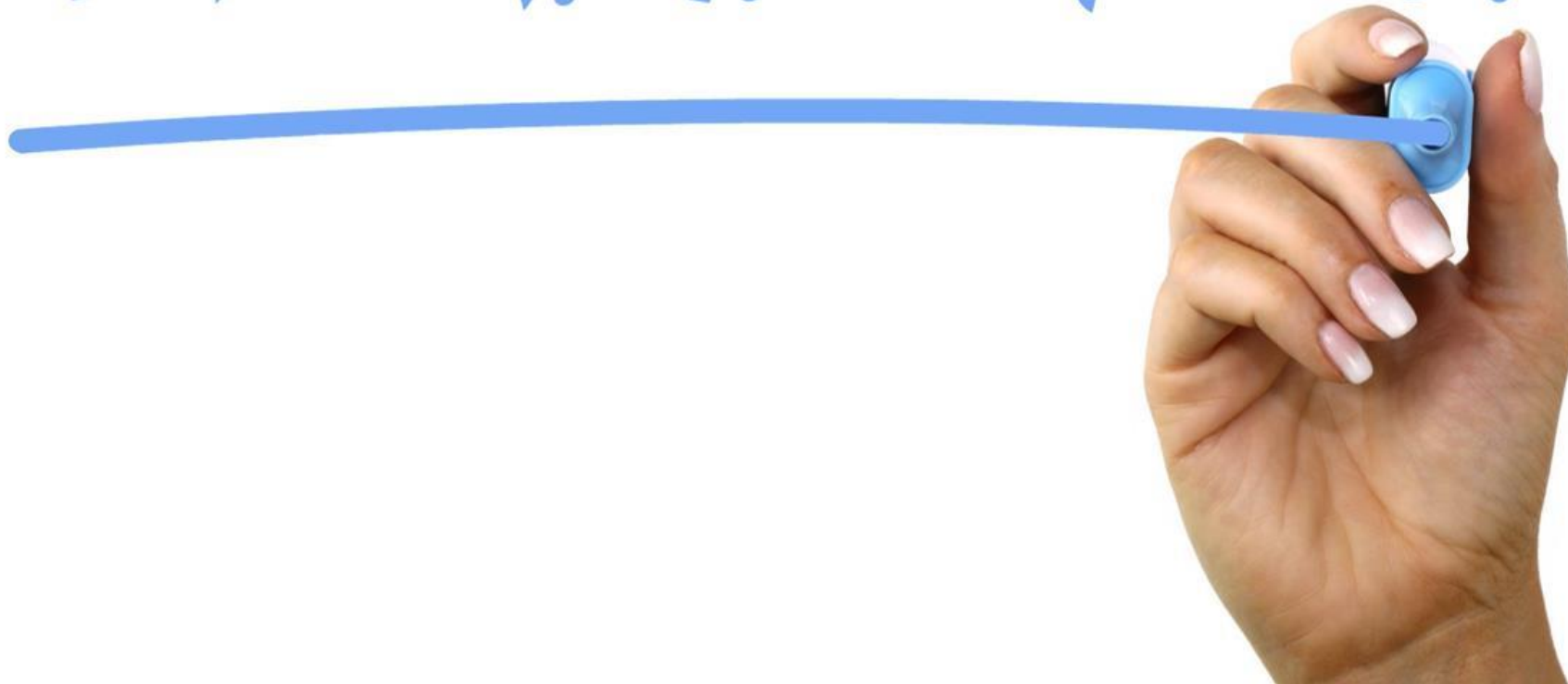
WASH SECTOR IN KENYA

WASH sector in Kenya aims to close financing gaps to achieve universal access to water and sanitation services through sustainable and creditworthy business models, increased public funding, and expanded market finance for infrastructure investments. Together these activities address WASH needs and related challenges with the management of water resources, while stimulating private sector development and fostering improved governance. Activities are layered with global health and food security programming, and are connected to areas of chronic humanitarian need, to leverage resources for greater impact. Donors active in the WASH sector, include Denmark, France, Germany, Sweden, the African Development Bank, and the World Bank under a common sector policy framework and monitoring system.

KENYA VISION 2030 AND SDGS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kenya Vision 2030 is the long-term development blueprint for the country and is motivated by a collective aspiration for a better society by the year 2030. The Kenya Vision 2030 goal on water and sanitation under the social pillar is access to water and sanitation for all by 2030. This is in line with SDG 6 – Ensure Access to Water and Sanitation for All
- Universal access to water and sanitation will progressively be achieved during the period of the SDGs, of which about 200,000 new water connections and 350,000 new sewer connections (for about 3.2 million people) will be required annually in urban areas for universal water access to be reached by 2030. Last mile connectivity is being undertaken in rural areas to ensure all projects have water and sanitation connections to households.
- To ensure the full realization of the right to water and sanitation and that every Kenyan is reached, weighty investments must be committed into the Water and Sanitation Sector. The budget provision required for universal access to water and sanitation by 2030 is Ksh1.764 trillion, which translates into annual requirements of Ksh100 billion, of which only about Ksh40 billion is availed. In this regard, the financing gap is very wide and has to be bridged through innovative ways of funding, including Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), ring fencing revenues, commercial financing, and ODA support.

THANK YOU



CONTACTS

Fatma Awale
Fawale.awale@jabavu.com