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The post-2015 development agenda

Kenya stakeholder perspectives on a water goal and its implementation

Global Water Partnership

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1 Introduction

The Kenya National Consultations on Water for the post 2015 Development Agenda was conducted on 14th March 2014 by Kenya Water Partnership (KWP) with the support of GWP. KWP is a formal organization that brings together key stakeholders in the water sector committed to the Dublin-Rio principles. It is a forum that enables multi-stakeholders to discuss and address pressing issues on water resources management in Kenya. The Government of Kenya, public agencies, private companies, professional organizations, civil society organizations, and multilateral development agencies are represented in this forum. KWP is part of the Global Water Partnership Eastern Africa (GWPEA) and is hosted by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources headquarters at Maji House, Nairobi. The consultation was conducted in a participatory way to deliberate on the proposed water targets and indicators.

2 Comments on the Recommended Goal and Targets for Water

The stakeholders agreed that the goal and the targets on water were relevant as stated in the UN water report and emphasized that that all the targets for water should work towards the implementation of the IWRM process as there was no specific target on the same.

The participant discussed the various targets and with reference to a number of Kenya's policy documents (i.e. the Kenya Vision 2030, second Medium Term Plan and others) suggested additional indicators as indicated in the Table 1 below:

Target	Elements	Indicators
Achieve universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. Achieve universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, improving water quality and raising service standards -Raising standards of service will address adequacy	No open defecation "to eliminate open defecation"	1. Number of villages declared free of open defecation 2. Percentage reduction of population practicing open defecation 3. Number of awareness programmes funded to undertake WASH activities
	Basic Access "to achieve universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health facilities"	1. Percentage of the population with access to safe drinking water 2. Percentage of the population with access to affordable water
	Safely Managed Services "to halve the proportion of population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services"	1. Number of new consumer connections to sewer lines 2. Number of new consumer water supply
	Equality "to progressively eliminate inequalities in access"	1. Number of water supply and sanitation facilities targeting the poor 2. Water supply and sanitation strategies that are pro-poor strategies in place e.g. affordable water tariffs that are propoor 3. Water allocation plans that take into consideration all users
Improve by (x%) the sustainable use and development of water resources. Improve by (x%) sustainable use and development of water resources, increasing and sharing the available benefits - 'sharing' should encompass trans-boundary resources	Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with sustainably available water resources	1. No. of catchments with water allocation plans 2. Percentage reduction in non- revenue water 3. Number and volume of surface and groundwater abstractions permitted 4. Level of capacity building on N0n Revenue Water management 5. Percentage increase in total water storage per Capita 6. Number of new water storage infrastructure 7. Number of functional water resources monitoring 8. stations Basin stakeholders' gender representation in decision making bodies at all levels. 9. Multi-stakeholder participation in decision making
	Restore and maintain ecosystems to provide water-related service Improved water quality and wastewater management taking account of environmental limits	1. Length/Percentage of riparian reserves maintained in major water courses 2. Clear regulations delineating and safeguarding the riparian areas

Target	Elements	Indicators
	Increase water productivity for all uses Improved water utilization for food security	wat ber of multiple water use projects implemented i.e. :he er, food, energy and business nexus
All countries strengthen equitable, participatory and accountable water governance. All countries to have robust and effective water governance with more effective institutions and administrative systems	Implement integrated approaches to water management at local, basin and national levels including participatory decision-making	1. Number of stakeholder structures established with clear roles and responsibilities in water resources management 2. 3. Improved level of compliance with regulations 4. Percentage increase in Public Private partnerships in water governance 5. Number of water use and trans-boundary water conflicts recorded and resolved with help of stakeholders 6. Governance structure with clear roles and responsibilities in water resources management Basin stakeholders' gender representation in decision making bodies at all levels. 7. Multi-stakeholder participation in decision making
	Deliver all drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene services in a progressively affordable, accountable, and financially and environmentally sustainable manner	1. Marginalised and pro-poor strategies in place e.g. Water tariffs that are pro-poor 2. Water allocation plans that take into consideration all users
	Ensure regulatory frameworks are in place for water resources, infrastructure and services, and enhance the performance of responsible public authorities and their water operators.	:Water policy 2014 in place
	Strengthen knowledge transfer and skills development.	1. Number of training institutions dedicated to water training and with capacity to effectively offer training, education and research 2. Number of capacity building programmes on non-revenue water 3. Number of capacity building programmes on Water Governance and integrity
Reduce wastewater pollution and improve water quality by reducing untreated domestic and industrial wastewater by (x%);	Reducing untreated domestic and industrial wastewater (including point source agricultural) by (X%)	1. Percentage reduction of untreated water pollution sources discharging to the environment 2. Number of water quality monitoring stations 3. Number of new investment in wastewater treatment facilities/ infrastructure

Target	Elements	Indicators
increasing wastewater reused safely by (y%); and reducing nutrient pollution by (z%) to maximize water resource availability and improve water quality.		4. Number of effluent discharge control plans (EDCP) developed and implemented 5. Number of polluters complying with effluent discharge standards 6. Number of dischargers permitted according to the water resource management rules 7. Percentage surface and groundwater complying with water quality objectives. 8. Proportion of effluent discharge permit holders complying with permit conditions 9. Increased investment in wastewater management
	Increasing wastewater reused safely by (Z%)	1. Percentage increase in safe wastewater reuse 2. Amount of funds invested in wastewater reuse and recycling technologies
	Reducing nutrient pollution by (Y%)	1. Number of major sources of nutrient pollution 2. identified Number of catchment management strategies specific to nutrient pollution reduction developed and implemented
Reduce mortality by (x%) and economic loss by (y%) from natural and human induced water-related disasters. Reduce risk of water-related disasters to protect vulnerable groups and minimize economic losses -Drought to be included among water related disasters	Increased knowledge and understanding of nations with respect to communities at risk to water- related disasters, especially in a changing climate	1. Percentage reduction in mortality caused by natural and human-induced water-related disasters 2. 3. Number of incidences of water related diseases Percentage reduction in economic loss caused by 4. 5. natural and human-induced water-related disasters Reduced Livestock, wildlife loss and crop failure 6. Improved water data monitoring and use including 7. 8. satellite imagery analysis capacity within institutions Catchment management plans implemented 9. Number of early warning systems installed in catchments 10. Drought hazard and flood plans developed and implemented Information and data exchange system functioning effectively State schemes to deal with flood and drought mitigation measures gazetted
	Adoption of integrated disaster risk management, including an appropriate mix of structural and nonstructural approaches, to reduce mortality and economic losses for water-related disasters	
	Adoption and implementation by nations of monitoring and people-centered early warning systems for communities at most risk to water-related disasters;	
	Application of an end-to end preparedness approach to water-related disaster management which sees the needs of user communities being met, to the last mile	

3 Key Implications and Proposed Country Actions

The participants were in agreement that effective implementation of the targets will demand improved funding, strong institutional frameworks, improved capacity, efficient monitoring systems , expanded infrastructure and strong collaborations among others, as outlined in Table 2.

GOAL: Securing Sustainable Water for All			
Target		**Country Action**	
1	Achieve universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.	***Capacity***	1. Increased behavioural change awareness programmes in hygiene with regard to open 2. defecation, hand washing etc 3. Enhancing school and community WASH 4. programmes Capacity building to reduce Non-Revenue Water Indigenous knowledge on sanitation to be considered
		Costs	1. More investment on sanitation is necessary for effective impact 2. Financial constraints may affect pro-poor initiatives e.g. subsidy. Therefore need to increase financial support and equalization grants 3. Adequate resources to be allocated for implementation of water projects 4. Mechanisms to track the use of funds should be strengthened 5. Budget formulation should be participatory 6. Projects to be implemented according to priority
		Infrastructure	1. Infrastructure development and expansion, operation and maintenance is key (i.e. Water Supply and Sanitation, Water storage, Catchment protection) 2. Promotion of appropriate household water treatment technologies for areas not covered 3. Use of appropriate and affordable sanitation and water supply options to have a wide coverage 4. Promote appropriate rainwater harvesting technologies 5. Separate treated drinking water from water for other uses e.g. construction 6. Sanitation and hygiene should not be left out when planning for water services

GOAL: Securing Sustainable Water for All			
Target		**Country Action**	
		Institutions	1. The role of all stakeholders (Ministry responsible, community, lawmakers, etc) should be clear and needs to be upscaled. 2. The water policy 2014 to be aligned to the Constitution of Kenya 2010 3. Restructuring of the Water Sector institutions to address the water sector challenges 4. Address issues of shared water across Counties to address conflicts 5. Relocate people close to where they can have access to facilities e.g. water supply 6. There is need to mainstream water security issues into national level development plans
		Monitoring	1. The need for effective water quality monitoring and assessment network
2	Improve by (x%) the sustainable use and development of water resources in all countries.	***Capacity***	1. Formulation of policies, laws and regulations on the use and allocation of water resources 2. Mainstreaming integrity and leadership in water resources development 3. Enhanced research for sustainable development and exploitation of the available water resources
		Costs	1. Comparative analysis to be carried out when we allocate resources to various sectors 2. Part of water allocation charges should be ploughed back into catchment protection
		Infrastructure	1. Catchment and ecosystem protection and conservation in the development of water resources 2. Encourage the use of infrastructure that ensures efficient water use should be considered especially in irrigation e.g. prioritize allocating water to those who will irrigate sustainably instead of first come first served basis to inculcate the economic value of water 3. Rainwater harvesting infrastructure to be promoted
		Institutions	1. Strong Institutional arrangements necessary 2. Strong collaboration between the National and County governments in water issues. Management of water resources is at national level, water services at county government level. 3. Prioritise community based irrigation and over central irrigation management

		Monitoring	Monitoring of sustainable use of water resources such as water reuse systems
3	All countries strengthen equitable,	***Capacity***	1. Management and technical operations to be aligned to law 2. Implement capacity building programmes on water integrity and governance

GOAL: Securing Sustainable Water for All			
Target		**Country Action**	
	participatory and accountable water governance.		3. Implement capacity building programmes on Non - Revenue Water 4. Strengthen water consumer movements
		Costs	1. Enforcement of laws and regulations to ensure compliance 2. Use of Public Private Partnerships (PPP)s
		Infrastructure	1. Design of water systems/interconnectivity 2. Use of Public Private Partnerships (PPP)s
		Institutions	1. Coordination of stakeholders in the sector 2. Strengthen trans- boundary water conflict resolution frameworks
		Monitoring	i. Development and use of Management Information Systems
4	Reduce wastewater pollution and improve water quality by reducing untreated domestic and industrial wastewater by (x%); increasing wastewater reused safely by (y%); and reducing nutrient pollution by (z%) to maximize water resource availability and improve water quality.	***Capacity***	1. Improve technology on wastewater management 2. 3. Reduction in sources of solid wastes Capacity building /education and awareness on 4. wastewater disposal Integrated urban water management that includes 5. surface run-off Register of all end pipe discharges and large diffuse 6. discharges (Industrial and mining wastes). 7. Strengthen governance structures 8. Capacity build manpower for operation and maintenance Raise understanding that wastewater needs to be considered as a resource
		Costs	1. More resources to be put in water resources poll monitoring and ution control facilities 2. Public private partnerships 3. Waiving of taxes on Wastewater Treatment facilities
		Infrastructure	1. Suitable infrastructure in terms of wastewater treatment plants, sewer network expansion
		Institutions	1. 2. Enforcement of polluter pays principle Prioritization of wastewater management by WSPs and National water institutions
		Monitoring	1. Mapping of pollution sources 2. Enhance facilities for water quality monitoring and testing 3. Surveillance to ensure that wastewater is treated to a minimum standard quality before disposal to water courses
5		***Capacity***	1. 2. Improve data monitoring and use

	Reduce mortality by (x%) and economic loss by (y%) from natural and humaninduced waterrelated disasters.		Implement awareness programmes for communities
		Costs	1. 2. More investment on disaster management Use of Public Private Partnerships (PPP)s is necessary
		Infrastructure	1. Water related disasters infrastructure development and expansion 2. Enhance catchment and ecosystem protection and conservation
GOAL: Securing Sustainable Water for A ll			
Target		**Country Action**	
		Institutions	1. Strengthen regional initiatives/collaboration 2. Implement integrated disaster risk management framework
		Monitoring	1. Introduction of effective early warning systems in all catchments 2. Use efficient monitoring surveillance system 3. More Sub Catchment Management Plans (SCAMPS) should be prepared to help catchment management

4 Concluding Comments Specific to Kenya

Kenya realises the need to learn from both successes and challenges experienced while implementing the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). This will mean setting targets that are realistic and making commitments towards the achievement of the goal. In 2005, the Ministry of Planning and National Development carried out a needs assessment to determine the resources required to achieve the MDGs by 2015. Compared to the government resources available, the financing gap stood at Kshs 4.1 trillion. The report indicated that for Kenya to achieve its MDGs, more resources needed to be shifted towards key MDGs sectors and a supportive policy environment was necessary. This national water dialogue on a dedicated goal for water comes at a time when Kenya has developed frameworks to ensure universal access to water by 2030. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 provides for the right to clean and safe water in adequate quantities. It also provides for a right to reasonable standards of sanitation hence the need to provide targets that are sustainable in order to secure water for all by 2030. Other related areas that have prominence both in the constitution and in the Kenya vision 2030 include the protection of the environment for the benefit of the present and future generations.

Development in all other sectors is impossible without access to water, both as a basic need and a driver of progress elsewhere. To Kenya, a dedicated water goal will therefore mean commitment by the Government and other stakeholders to support the achievement of the same. Kenya is in support of the goal as stated and will strive for its inclusion in the future global sustainable development agenda.

5 References

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Annex 1: List of Participants

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