



SDG 6.5.1 Stakeholder Consultation Report [Kenya]

[16th November, 2023]

ANNEX 3: Optional Stakeholder Consultation Report template

Executive Summary

The consultations regarding the SDG6.5.1 indicator monitoring and reporting was conducted in a two-pronged approach; first to create ownership and understanding of the task and secondly validating the scores. The Director, National Water Resources, Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation, as the Focal point for the SDG 6.5.1 on the degree of implementation of IWRM in Kenya, convened an inception workshop for stakeholders in the Water Resource Management on 23rd October, 2023 in Nairobi.

The stakeholders were facilitated to understand the overall UN SDGs and process of completing the Survey tool for SDG 6.5.1. Eight government Institutions and four non-governmental institutions were represented in the consultation process. The stakeholders included State Department of Water and Sanitation, State department for Irrigation, Water Resources Authority, Water Services Regulatory Board, Water Sector Trust Fund, Kenya Water Towers Agency, Kenya Water Institute, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, World Wide Fund for Nature –Kenya, Kenya Innovative Financing Facility for Water, Water Service Providers Association and Kenya Water Partnership. Each institution was to consult further and fill in the survey tool as per their institutions mandate and undertakings and email back the completed survey to the focal point.

The focal point then convened a validation workshop on the 14th and 15th November, 2023 to consult further on the survey tool as per the institutions involved. The validation workshop spanned two days to give each institution room to present and defend their scores. Further, the participants were grouped into three groups for roundtable discussion and tackle each section including the scores and comments. The groups were also tasked with assuring the quality of the written comments. Further, it was agreed that the average score from all the institutions will be used as the consented final score to be presented.

The group work was again subjected to plenary discussion to ensure conformity and acceptable position to all stakeholders. Stakeholders agreed on majority of positions in the survey and the facilitators built consensus around the few divergent views that arose. It was agreed that Kenya has a robust policies in place and collaboration mechanism among stakeholders to support implementation of IWRM. Public/community involvement regarding development initiatives is a right enshrined in the constitution of Kenya which must be adhered to. It was generally agreed that inadequate financing from both public and private sector is hindering implementation of planned IWRM-related projects. Adequate and reliable Funding must be secured for the country to achieve SDG6 by the year 2030.

In the final analysis, Kenya's degree of implementation of IWRM is at 62%. The final document was then shared with the UNEP SDG 6.5.1 desk for quality assurance before its published. The completed survey is found here

Discussions

1. **Section 1: 'Enabling Environment'**

It was agreed across the participating institutions that Kenya has robust laws, policies and regulations that enables IWRM programmes to be implemented. The policies and regulations provide the legal backup for such implementations and supports achievement of SDG6.5.1 target by the year 2030.

However, It was noted that there exist some overlap of roles and responsibilities among different institutions leading to duplication and/or inefficiencies in enforcement. A common example cited during the discussions was the requirement by National Environmental Authority for effluent discharge licence under EMCA, 1999 whereas Water Resources Authority require dischargers to apply for and have discharge permits under the Water Act 2016. This ofcourse comes at a fee to be paid and is believe to inconvenience clients. This can be overcome through consultation between the institutions and preferably through amendments to the regulations to clarify mandates and responsibilities. It was recommended that there should be enhanced synergy, coordination and collaboration in the IWRM approaches across the sector players.

The average score for the enabling environment was 74%.

2. **Section 2: 'Institutions and Participation'**

It was noted that there were practical evidences that institutions, communities and other stakeholders are involved in the IWRM process in one way or the other. The legal requirement that any development whether infrastructural or policies must be subjected to public participation and most of the institutions comply with this directive. There are frameworks for coordinated approach to shared functions between National Government and county Governments and also between the government and private sectors. The participants strongly discussed the pros and cons of the Government's deliberate effort to involve the private sector in economic development activities through enhanced Public-Private Partnership (PPP) approaches and the ongoing effort to have a legal framework for it in the ongoing amendments to the Water Act, 2016.

Despite all this, the participants noted that there is need for enhanced multi-agency consultative forums for better IWRM project developments, policy directions and reporting their achievements. The average score for the 'Institution and Participation' section is 74%

3. **Section 3: 'Management Instruments'**

Monitoring plans for the protection, use, development and allocation of water resources are in place. Water Resource Users Associations are regarded as first line defenders and promoters of sustainable water resource management at the local levels. Basin Water Resource Committees (BWRCs) need to enhance basin-level water resources governance so as to deter improper management of water resources at the basin and sub-basin level. Data sharing

mechanism for transboundary water resources is lacking or inadequate due to lack of protocols or legal frameworks to promote cross-border data sharing.

The Water Resources Authority, as the mandated institution to protect, conserve and manage water resources in the country basin must place a mechanism for water quality monitoring and pollution control throughout the country. However, the planning for, execution, monitoring and enforcement is hindered by inadequate human and technical resources.

Inefficient use of water resources is reflected through the high Non-Revenue Water (NRW). It was reported that the National average of water resources misuse is at 42%. Moreover, the flood and drought early warning systems in place need to be enhanced to minimize the impacts of these water related disasters.

It was agreed that there is need for enhanced enforcement to ensure water resources are not polluted and the high NRW is reduced to sustainable levels. Stakeholders discussed that one of the ways to sustainably manage the scarce water resource is to promote innovative practices in recycling and re-use of water especially for irrigation and industrial use. The average score for management instrument was 56%.

4. **Section 4: 'Financing'**

The section on financing elicited mixed reactions and strong discussion as it was felt that inadequate financing of water resource management is what will hinder achievement of SDG 6 by the year 2030. The participants after a thought-provoking discussion it was agreed that allocations and budgeting for water and irrigation infrastructure was increasing annually, but that actual disbursement was insufficient and represented only a fraction of the budgeted amount. It was noted that revenue is collected through water use permit fees, effluent discharge fees and water tariffs by Water Service providers however, there lacks evidence of funds raised being ploughed back into the IWRM elements implementation.

The discussion recommended that more effort should be put into advocating for adequate disbursement of funds for IWRM projects both at national and county levels. In addition to the usual sources such as exchequer, innovative funding mechanisms for water resources infrastructure including proactive engagement and tapping resources from Development Partners, Corporate bodies and Money Markets can be employed. The average score for financing 43%.

5. **Next steps**

The participants were introduced to various initiatives to accelerate IWRM implementation. These include:

- i. The freshwater Challenge by WWF – this initiative seeks to have 300,000 km of rivers and 350 million hectares of inland waters under restoration by 2030. Governments and private sectors are encouraged to subscribe to the initiative and commit to protection and conservation wetlands, rivers and catchment areas
- ii. Adopt a tower initiative – This is an initiative by the Kenya Water Towers Agency that seeks to rope in private sectors in funding restoration of degraded water catchments/towers. Partners are encouraged to commit to restoration of certain portion of any of the 5 water towers in Kenya

Matchmaking Initiative – Participants were introduced to the Initiative by SDG6 support programme that aims to match country-defined priorities for water management improvements which are lacking financing or only have partial funding, with local funding sources, donors and other funding agencies that have available financing but which are not currently investing in water management at the scale required or in the most coordinated manner. Six priority actions were developed for Kenya and Upper Athi Catchment was proposed for piloting. So far, the project has pitched investment packages to different stakeholders within the private sector and obtained some buy-outs. The next step in moving forward with the initiative is to review the action plan and contact more stakeholders to take part in the initiative

Further, the stakeholders agreed that it is imperative for the stakeholders to meet frequently to update on progress of implementation and address challenges that may arise. Stakeholders should not wait until the reporting year to meet and discuss IWRM process and implementation and therefore a forum such as the one on SDG6.5.1 be enhanced to provide opportunities for stakeholders.

6. Annexes

Annex 1: List of participants

Workshop participants

Name	Organisation	Position	Email address
Andrew M. Kinyua	State Department for Water & Sanitation	Ag. Director, National Water Resources – SDG6.5.1 Focal Point	mwarekinyua@gmail.com
Ian Githae	State Department for Irrigation	Ag. Director, Land Reclamation	dlr@irrigation.go.ke
Gladys Wekesa	State Department for Water & Sanitation	Ag. Director, Transboundary Waters	gnwekesa@yahoo.com
Edith Bikeri	Kenya water Towers Agency (KWT)	Deputy Director, Ecosystem Assessment, Planning and Audit	edith.bikeri@watertowers.go.ke
Hillary Bett	State Department for Water & Sanitation	Hydrologist	hailebett@gmail.com
Kennedy Bwire	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-Kenya)	Freshwater Officer	konyango@wwfkenya.org
Grace Ndegwa	Kenya Innovative Finance Facility for Water (KIFFWA)	Investment Officer	grace.ndegwa@kiffwa.com
Beatrice Langat	Kenya Water Institute (KEWI)		langat@kewi.or.ke
Maureen Ratemo	National Environmental Management Authority	Senior Environment Research Officer	mkwamboka2@gmail.com

	(NEMA)		
Faith Mutua	Water Resources Authority (WRA)	Water Quality and Pollution Control	Faith.mutua1@gmail.com
D. K. Maina	State Department for Water & Sanitation	Senior Water Research Officer	dkabmaina@gmail.com
Jackline Tergin	Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF)	M&E Officer	Jackline.Jeptoo@waterfund.go.ke
MCO Ogilo	Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	Senior Conservator of Forests	mcoogilo@gmail.com
Lilian Onono	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)		lonono@knbs.or.ke
Brenda Netaya	State Department for Water & Sanitation	Senior Irrigation Water Management Officer	netayabrenda@gmail.com
Andrew Lesoloyia	State Department for Water & Sanitation	Transboundary Officer	andrewlpatisi@gmail.com
Mohammad Kassim	State Department for Water & Sanitation	Principal Chemist	mohammad86k@gmail.com
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Raymond Mutiso	State Department for Water & Sanitation	Chief geologist	mutisoraymond@yahoo.com
Lilian Ongere	State Department for Water & Sanitation	Administrative Assistant	onabwire80@gmail.com
Peter M. Macharia	Kenya Water Partnership - KWP	Chairman - KWP	macharia10@yahoo.com
Angela Naliaka	Kenya Water Partnership - KWP	Country Coordinator	angelanaliaka1@gmail.com
Janet Karegi	Kenya Water Partnership - KWP	Ag. Executive Secretary	nyamburakaregi@gmail.com
Carey Owiti	State Department for Water & Sanitation	Hydrologist	owiticarey@gmail.com
Said Omar	State Department for Water & Sanitation	Assistant Governemnt Chemist	Smomar6@gmail.com
Charity Karimi	Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB)	Monitoring & Inspectorate Officer	ckarimi@wasreb.go.ke
Patricia	Water Service Providers Association (WASPA)		waspa@africaonline.co.ke

Other stakeholders engaged (not in workshops)

Name	Organization/Position	Email address	Summary of inputs provided

[Please note that this Annex is supplemented by information in Annex E of the SDG 6.5.1 survey, which reflects on the level of engagement from different stakeholder groups.]

Annex 2: Agenda



SDG 6.5.1 VALIDATION WORKSHOP

14th November – 15th November, 2023
 Machakos

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Time	Activity	Facilitator
DAY 1: Tuesday, 14th November, 2023		
08.30 – 09.00	Registration	MWSI/KWP
09.00 – 09.30	Opening of the meeting	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remarks by KWP/GWP 	Mr. P. Macharia & George Sanga
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remarks by MWSI 	DNWR
09.30 – 13.00	SDG 6.5.1 Survey Presentations	Institutions
	WRA, KFS, NEMA, WWF-Kenya	
10.30 – 11.00	TEA BREAK	
11.00 – 13.00	WASPA, WSTF, WASREB, KIFFWA, KEWI, KWTA	
13.00 – 14.00	LUNCH BREAK	
14.00 – 15.00	DWT, DLR, DNWR	
15.00 – 16.00	Discussions	KNBS
Time	Activity	Facilitator
DAY 2: Wednesday 15th November, 2023		
08.00 – 09.00	Registration	MWSI/KWP
09.00 – 11.00	Consideration of the Consolidated Survey Tool	MWSI
11.00 – 11.30	HEALTH BREAK	
11.30 – 12.30	Consideration of the Consolidated Survey Tool	MWSI
13.30 – 14.30	LUNCH BREAK	
14.30 – 15.00	Matchmaking Initiative	Carey Owiti
15.30 – 16.00	Way Forward	KNBS
16.00 – 16.30	Closing Remarks	DK Maina

Annex 3: Facilitator's Comments

The SDG661 reporting for Kenya was objectively carried out . The institutions tried to provide as much information as was possible. My last comment is that institutions require much more time to prepare themselves for reporting especially because alot of analysis and data require more time. The participants were called within a very short time and although they appeared up to the task, more time to allow for discussions was very necessary. There should be a lead time of about one month to successfully complete the task.

Regards.

Peter Mirara Macharia
Chairman, Kenya Water Partnership

I wish to express our gratitude to all those who made the SDG651 2023 possible. This include all our esteemed stakeholders and facilitators (GWP, KWP, UNEP and WWF). We look forward to more collaborations in future.

Warm regards.

Andrew Mware Kinyua
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State Departmernt for Water and Sanitation
Ministry of Water, sanitation & Irrigation

Annex 4: Photos



