Water for Growth, People and Environment

Kenya

Focus Areas
• The 2030 WRG was invited in 2014 by the Government of Kenya to support the development of a national multi-stakeholder partnership. The Ministry of Water and Irrigation is now driving the initiative to help close the gap, along with senior leaders from the private sector and civil society.
• During the launch of the Kenya 2030 WRG partnership in October 2015, the partnership Governing Board endorsed four priority areas across the areas of agricultural, industrial and urban water management. These focus areas were selected based on consultations with over 50 local organizations. Technical working groups have been formed in the following areas to drive forward the development of practical solutions:
  — Agricultural water management
  — Industrial water management
  — Urban water management

The Challenge
• Without change, Kenya will have a 30 percent gap between water demand and supply by the year 2030.
• Local water stress is already presenting social, environmental, and economic challenges, not only in the country’s large arid areas, but also in more developed regions where water-intensive economic activity has grown rapidly, such as Naivasha, greater Nairobi, and northern Mount Kenya.

Results and Outcomes
Agricultural water management
• The Kenya partnership supported the establishment of the Mount Kenya Ewaso Water Partnership, which brings together more than 30 organizations to collectively manage access, use and conservation of water in this critical catchment area.
• Under the leadership of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, the Kenya 2030 WRG partnership has established a multi-stakeholder technical working group that has supported the development of an irrigation financing facility. With the objective of promoting water productive agricultural practices amongst small holder farmers in the face of climate change, a growing population and the need for increased agricultural productivity, the working group prioritizes innovative financing mechanisms for irrigation technology adoption.
that links and incentivizes all actors across the value chain to work together. The stakeholders in the value chain include financial institutions, off-takers, small holder farmers and equipment suppliers.

**Industrial water management**

- The 2030 WRG partnership and the GIZ–International Water Stewardship Program supported the launch of the Kenya Industrial Water Alliance (KIWA). KIWA, spearheaded by the Kenya Association of Manufacturers and the Water Resources Management Authority, provides an action-oriented forum for stakeholders to collectively discuss, plan, design and implement activities that address water-related risks to industrial growth, initially in the Nairobi sub-catchment.

- KIWA is working with stakeholders to promote water-use efficient practices at the firm level through upscale of existing water audit programs and promotion of pretreatment of waste water at the firm level.

**Urban water management**

- The Kenya 2030 WRG is working with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, the Water Services Regulatory Board, the Water Service Providers Association, and other stakeholders to support technical and financial innovations to reduce urban water losses and support expanded water access and treatment. The urban working group is also working with stakeholders to incentivize and motivate greater commercial investment and private sector participation in water loss reduction including exploring performance based contracts to finance water utilities. Key objectives include structuring financing solutions for infrastructure development and partnership models to support the 3Rs.

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**Who We Are**

The 2030 Water Resources Group is a unique public–private–civil society collaboration. We facilitate open, trust–based dialogue processes to drive action on water resources reform in water stressed countries in developing economies. The ultimate aim of such reforms and actions is to close the gap between water demand and supply by the year 2030.

**Our Mission**

If countries maintain a business–as–usual approach to managing water, we can expect a 40 percent gap between fresh water supply and demand by 2030. Our mission is to help countries achieve water security by facilitating collective action between government, private sector and the civil society.