Issue 4 January 2007

Kisima

A forum for analysis and debate on water and sanitation issues in Kenya

FOCUS ON SECTOR-WIDE APPROACHES TO PLANNING (SWAps)

Will SWAps Fix the Water Sector?

The first attempt to coordinate and streamline planning in the water and sanitation sector came as early as 1974, when the first National Water Master Plan Study, developed with assistance from the Government of Sweden, was launched. At the same time the then Ministry of Water Development was created to coordinate actors involved in the provision of water and sanitation services. The master plan was updated through a study conducted between 1990 and 1992 with assistance from the Japanese Government.

Implementation of the 1974 and 1992 water master plans was not effective because government development activities were then based on a project approach, perceived to have several weaknesses. These include piecemeal planning; donor-driven investments; little incentive to minimize costs; compromised technical standards; and gradual undermining of government systems especially at the local level. Furthermore, other sector studies in the early to mid-1990s, such as the Delineation Study of the Water and Sanitation Sector in Kenya, highlighted major problems and constraints, largely institutional, with regard to meeting sector objectives.

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EDITORIAL

Eng. Mahboub Maalim
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Water and Irrigation

"Sector-Wide Approach to Planning (SWAp) refers to the pooling of resources to support a sector policy and expenditure programme, under Government leadership, adopting common approaches across the sector and progressing towards relying on Government procedures to disburse and account for funds.

The water and sanitation sector SWAp in Kenya has been undertaken in line with the reform and restructuring process outlined in Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1999 on National Water Policy on Water Resources Management and Development and the Water Act 2002.

The government's leadership in SWAp provides harmonization between GOK and development partners' contribution to the development of the sector, which is also embedded in the national sector framework and connected to the ongoing process of policy formulation, adjustment and sector management.

The government is committed to the achievement of the millennium development goals (MDGs) by fulfilling its share of the resource requirements and attracting donor support to fill the remaining gap. It intends to formulate a framework to encourage and support private sector participation and community management of services backed by measures to strengthen local institutions in implementing and sustaining water and sanitation programs.

After establishing the new institutions under the Water Act 2002, and handing over functions and responsibilities of 1st July, 2005, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation has now given priority to coordination of the sector through the SWAp initiative. The launch of SWAps last October heralds a new phase in the management and development water resources in this country."

Continued from page 1

By mid-1990s, it was clear that a project approach was not effective in the achievement of sustainability in the sector. There was need for an integrated and comprehensive approach (basket approach) to planning, with decentralized implementation and management of service provision. This was one of the reasons that led the government to develop a national water policy in 1999 to state principles that would guide reforms and development in the sector.

Consequently, the Water Act 2002 was enacted to provide a legal framework for the implementation of new institutional arrangements. In the context of the new institutional set up, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation is now able to play a more effective role in coordinating, planning and resource mobilization for water resources management and delivery of water and sanitation services.

"SWAps reduce the administrative burden and transaction cost of dealing with many donors with different policies and practices"

It is worth mentioning that the current investment needs to reach the Millennium Development Goals for the water sector exceed the combined resources available through the budgets of government and development partners. The gap can be bridged by increasing resource mobilization through improved sector performance and enhancing planning, implementing and increasing the efficiency of investments for infrastructure and service delivery. A prerequisite for this is the establishment of a Sector Wide Approach to Planning (SWAp) - pooling of resources to support a single sector policy and expenditure programme, under government leadership, by adopting common approaches across the sector and progressing towards relying on government procedures to disburse and account for funds.

SWAps in the water and sanitation sector in Kenya are being undertaken in line with the reform and restructuring process, which is based on the following principles:

- institutional separation of service provision from regulation and policy making;
- decentralization, participation, autonomy, accountability, financial and ecological sustainability and efficiency; and,
- separation of the management of water resources from water supply and sanitation services.

In SWAp, all significant water and sanitation sector investments geared towards the same objectives follow a consistent strategy guided by a consolidated Sector Investment Plan (SIP). It allows development partners to contribute to a national programme of development instead of piecemeal project specific development. It aims at increasing donor coordination and reducing the likelihood of overlapping and duplication of initiatives. It enhances and promotes uniformity of practices and reduces administrative burden of dealing with a number of donors applying different policies and administrative practices especially in financial management. The desired result is reduced transaction costs in administration of development aid.

The main benefit of SWAps is that they lead to more efficient use of limited financial resources from national budgets, donors, and user contributions to sector development while maximizing the overall contribution in achieving the national MDGs.

Implementation of SWAps in the water and sanitation sector will help the government achieve the following objectives:

Core Elements of the SWAp Framework

Framework	Core elements
Policy framework	• Definition of the national sector framework (what to align to) • Partnership principles (common donor policies on how to align) • Sector Investment Plan – SIP (tool for prioritization)
Planning framework	• Sector Information System (SIS) – performance monitoring • Coordination – both inter-sectoral and with external partners • Channels of funding (ladder of options – project, basket, budget support)
Funding framework	• Financial management (transparency, accountability, value for money) • Resource mobilization (using SWAp to increase funding)

- Establishment of a harmonized strategy and common approaches for water sector at the national level;
- Participatory approach to planning and follow-up activities;
- Improvement of cost effectiveness and sustainability of services provided; and,
- Improvement of monitoring, transparency and reporting.

Concrete steps towards formal institutionalization of SWAps in the sector started in September, 2005 when the Ministry of Water and Irrigation officially requested two of its key development partners, German Development Cooperation (KFW and GTZ), and Agence Française de Développement (AFD) for technical and financial assistance to develop the SWAp road map for the water sector. The Ministry of Water and Irrigation, having handed over several of its implementation functions and responsibilities to the new institutions in July, 2006, was ready to focus on coordinating sector planning, among its other core functions.

All members of the Water Sector Working Group were in agreement with this initiative. Subsequently, a consultant was jointly identified and commissioned in February, 2006 to carry out a study for the establishment of SWAps in the water and sanitation sector in Kenya, which was completed in May, 2006.

A robust roadmap for the establishment of SWAps, which includes three frameworks and eight core elements (shown in the box above) was developed. The three key prerequisites for the establishment of SWAps are:

- Operating Partnership Principles
- Sector Investment Plan (SIP), and
- Sector Information System (SIS).

Partnership Principles were fully developed and signed by all key Partners (Government of Kenya and development partners in the Water and Sanitation Technical Group) in July/August, 2006. The Partnership Principles are focused on water supply and sanitation in rural and urban areas as well as water resources management and irrigation.

The main features of the Partnership Principles, the basis for the water and sanitation sector SWAps, are summarized on page 5. The Sector Investment Plan and Sector Information System were developed in an interim basis in readiness for the SWAp launch on 30th and 31st October, 2006. During the launch, the first ever Sector Conference, which will from henceforth be an annual event in the sector calendar, was held.

Eng. Peter O. Mangiti
SWAp Secretariat
Ministry of Water and Irrigation

What are SWAps?

Initially concentrated in the social and more donor-dependent sectors such as health and education, SWAps have become the common focus for sector reforms and sector-wide policy planning and implementation. The SWAp framework overlaps with the PRSP framework in that it follows similar principles and aims at gearing activities towards poverty-reducing output-based policies.

SWAps are supposed to be linked to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and thereby to the PRSP, but this is not always the case. Sector-wide approaches have remained rare in the water sector, partly because the sector is not so easy to categorise as either 'social' or 'productive' and there is less consensus around models of service delivery, as compared with health and education.

Implications for the water sector

With the introduction of PRSPs the emphasis of development cooperation has substantially shifted from a project-by-project approach to programme-based aid. The aim is to change the modalities of funding for sectors so that financial resources are directed through PRSP processes and/or sector-wide programmes in a coordinated manner and thereby are better targeted to poverty reducing outcomes.

For the water sector, where off-budget funding predominates – more than half total sector finance and in some cases up to 70 percent – this poses a serious challenge, particularly where sector-wide planning, budgeting and monitoring has been weak.

Extracts from "Background Information on Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and the Water Sector" on www.odi.org.uk/wpp

Long road ahead for SWAps to anchor sector

SWAps have the potential to improve the way the water sector works. They can improve planning and implementation, and help Kenya get better value for the investments made in water infrastructure. In order to achieve these large benefits, SWAps need to be implemented in a sustainable way.

SWAps consists of three frameworks: policy, planning and financing. For each framework a few things need to be in place before launching the SWAp. Due to the ongoing sector reforms and preparations for the establishment of SWAp, a lot of progress has been made on all these areas. The Ministry of Water and Irrigation and its key development partners have established the SWAp Secretariat and at the same time intensified work on fulfilling all the requirements of the sector reforms.

SWAps are essentially about working together towards a common goal. The main challenge will be to ensure that the strong commitments to the partnership principles are honoured. All key players need to 'walk-the-talk'. The SWAp will be a new experience both for the government and its partners.

For the SWAp to be more than just nice words, all key players will need to abandon many old habits. On the government side they include the tendency to hoard rather than share information, which makes joint planning difficult, and not very transparent. The government will need to revise its performance monitoring to encourage collaboration towards common goals and ensure its financial systems and procedures are sufficiently robust, transparent and accountable that donors will be willing to depend on them.

On both the government and donor side, changing procedures takes time and can be met with resistance. On the donor side, each donor tends to want its own special reporting formats, reviews and other procedures to ensure its funds are well spent. Letting go of these special procedures in favour of agreed joint procedures will require a lot of effort by each donor both in Kenya and at their headquarters.

SWAps are about joint planning for improved results, but this should not be a pretext for centralization of power. The joint planning should define overall policies and goals, while implementation should be at the lowest appropriate level, with adequate participation of local government, private sector and civil society. In the end, the success of SWAps will be measured by their success in managing Kenya's limited water resources without putting the long-term availability of the water resources at risk.

By Peter Jorgensen,
Water Sector Adviser
Kenya Water Sanitation Programme

SWAp Pre-Launch Requirement and Status

Frame work	Requirements (pre launch) (from the agreed SWAp roadmap)	Status of Kenya's Water Sector
Policy	• Government leadership • Ministry of Finance involvement	• Strong commitment to SWAp by Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Water and Irrigation. Some policy issues still under discussion.
	• Partnership Principles	• Partnership principles signed by key ministries and development partners in July/August, 2006.
	• Ministry of Water and Irrigation staff transfer	• Internal recruitment for Water Service Boards, Water Resource Management Authority, Water Services Regulatory Board and Water Service Trust Fund almost completed. Process for the Water and Sanitation Program and Ministry of Water and Irrigation headquarters is ongoing despite some difficulties
Planning	• Interim Sector Investment Plan	• Interim Sector Invetsment Plan ready for the launch
	• Annual sector review	• Sector Information System is emerging • Inaugural Sector Review (October 2006) • Water Service Boards,Water Resource Management Authority, Water Services Regulatory Board and Water Service Trust Fund operational and increasingly in control of their own budgets and staff. Water Appeals Board is on the way.
Funding	• Funding Modalities Pre-requisites defined	• Defined in the agreed partnership principles
	• Review of Financial Management Information Systems	• Improved Financial Management Information Systems in advanced stage of implementation. The completion of the recruitment should boost this process.
	• Anti-corruption, enforcement, accountability	• First Value for Money study (October 2006).

Summary of Partnership Principles

Responsibility:
The Ministry of Water and Irrigation is responsible for overall national co-ordination in the sector, and formulating sector plans and budgets subject to assistance, involvement, guidance and approval of the development partners, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning and National Development as necessary.

Alignment with Planning and Budget Processes:
Support to the sector should reflect the sector priorities as spelt out in the national sector policy and the national sub-sector strategies as well as in the water sector investment plan (SIP) as the main/overarching documents that relate to all key sector documents, and that is actualized in the Ministry of Water and Irrigation- Public Expenditure Review, Mid-term Expenditure Framework and Annual Budget. The Government of Kenya will not request for donor assistance to the water sector outside the SIP.

Information Sharing:
Development partners will provide information on future levels of support to the water sector and likely financing modalities in order to facilitate Government of Kenya planning.

Meetings, Missions, and Reports:
The Ministry will lead and chair all joint consultative mechanisms. Development partners will appoint a Donor Group Leader to represent them in policy dialogue and consultative mechanisms.

Harmonisation of Systems:
The Government of Kenya and development partners' financial, procurement, reporting, monitoring and evaluation procedures should be harmonized.

Capacity Building and Implementation:
The Ministry will establish mechanisms to provide adequate capacity for successful program implementation. Development partners' programmes will work through the structures designated by the the Ministry, in order to build capacity, improve sustainability, and ensure maximum integration with the Ministry's policies and programmes.

Technical Cooperation/ Assistance:
The donor-funded technical assistance to the Ministry should be driven by the sectors priorities and absorption capacity, should support the institutional capacity by focusing on skills transfer, and should ensure that the expatriate assistance (when required) is complementary to and develops national and regional consultancy expertise.

Performance Monitoring and Review, & Conditionality:
The Ministry will be responsible for sector performance monitoring and review, using indicators, reporting formats, and methodological approaches agreed with the partners. They will be responsible for preparing a summary of technical and financial performance report to feed into the Joint Annual Water Sector Review. The Joint Annual Water Sector Review will review performance for the previous year and discuss future action.

General Principles:
The Ministry and development partners will work together with communities to create ownership, partnership and ensure sustainability of the various programmes/ interventions. Affirmative action, pro-poor strategies, human rights based approaches and other interventions that support provision of services to the poor and marginalised groups should be enhanced.

The Water and Sanitation Technical Group

The Water and Sanitation Technical Group (WSTG) was set up by development partners under the aegis of the Economic Governance Group. The Group covers all aspects of the water and sanitation sector, including urban and rural water supply and water resource management. Its purpose is to co-ordinate development partners' support to the water and sanitation sector in Kenya. The group is open to all development partners involved in the sector.

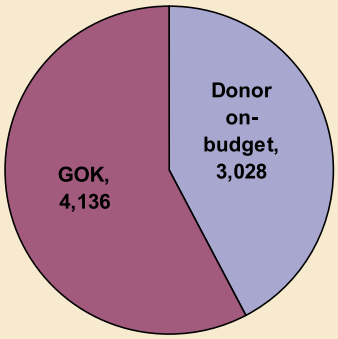
Present Co-chairs

- Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
- German Financial Cooperation (KFW)

Members

German Technical Cooperation (GTZ); French Embassy (Co-operation Department); Austrian Development Agency; Swedish International Development Assistance (Sida); Danish International Development Assistance (Danida); World Bank (WB); Water and Sanitation Program-Africa (WSP-Africa); Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Fund (PPIAF); United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef); United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UN-Habitat); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Netherlands Development Assistance; Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Department for International Development – United Kingdom (DFID); German Agro Action, German Development Service, European Union, Italian Cooperation

Total Ministry of Water and Irrigation Budget 2005/06
(Proportions in Million Kshs)



Snapshot of SWAp experiences in eastern and southern Africa

Kenya's Ministry of Water and Irrigation is at an advanced stage in establishing SWAps for the water sector. It is therefore fundamental to draw lessons and experiences from other sectors in the country which have started or already formulated SWAps in their frameworks, as well as from other countries in the region. Below is a summary of lessons from SWAp in other sectors in Kenya as well as experiences from Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia. SWAps in Uganda's water sector are considered among the most successful in the region. Tanzania's and Zambia's water sector SWAps are also relevant case examples in this context.

Kenya

Education SWAp most successful, Health, Justice close behind

SWAps have been especially successful in the education sector. They have resulted in a common approach to resource mobilization by pooled funding mechanisms, implemented through government systems, as well as better harmonized donor activities through the Education Donor Coordination Group. Information is effectively shared with the Ministry of Education Science and Technology to ensure efficiency in the implementation of programmes, prioritized by a five-year investment plan. Reviews, evaluations and performance monitoring activities are carried out jointly.

The Ministry of Health and development partners established a Joint SWAp Coordinating Committee to guide the development of a SWAp in the health sector. Consensus-building and consultation took place in October 2005 with the aim of raising awareness among health sector partners. A series of task forces are proposed to guide the work of the design phase for the SWAp around specific areas of work (i.e. planning and budgeting, procurement, financial management, human resources, information & communication and M&E).

In the governance, justice, law and order sector, the government has committed to a fundamental reform and formulated a Sector Reform Programme, with the mission to reform and strengthen sector institutions for enhanced protection of human rights, efficient, accountable and transparent governance and justice. It has shown commitment by signing a joint statement with the development partners for funding of Medium Term Strategy.

UGANDA

SWAps well mature in water sector after a decade of experience

SWAps have been the driving force for alignment in the PEAP/PRSP in Uganda. They began with the Budget Sector Working Groups being set up in 1992/1993 with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Sector policy statements were formulated almost a decade ago, the formulation of the PEAP in 1995 helped build the concept of a SWAp with all the elements mentioned below and the participation of multi stakeholders began to take hold.

SWAps in Uganda have all the characteristic elements of a complete SWAp: a budget sector working group (SWG); a national policy statement; a comprehensive, costed sector investment plan (SIP); a policy level steering or consultative committee, and a number of technical working groups – in addition to the budget SWG – and a Joint Sector Review.

The sectors most advanced in applying a SWAp are: education, health, roads, and water and sanitation, with justice-law-and-order expected to constitute a complete SWAp in a year. By consolidating elements from sector reform through investment planning, donor coordination and performance monitoring, the Uganda water sector has moved significantly towards SWAP and improved coherence and sustainability in its water sector.

Joint Sector Reviews (JSR) in the health and education sectors have taken place semi-annually over the last three years. The purpose of the JSR is for government, donors, and other stakeholders (usually

NGO umbrella groups) that are active in the sector to review strategy and performance, and propose policy and resource allocation shifts for the coming year.

The SWAp in the Ugandan Water sector has supplemented and built on earlier sector reforms which have led to greater transparency on fund allocation between the sub-sectors. This has mainly been achieved through a Sector Investment Plan (SIP) which is an important tool to prioritize resource allocation in the sub sectors.

Funds for technical assistance and capacity building are provided through off budget but are still integrated in the government systems thus gaining the advantages of harmonization and flexibility. The Government of Uganda, particularly the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, offered a strong leadership on SWAp formulation and implementation. The Fiscal Decentralization Strategy was the key to the SWAp in rural water supply and sanitation.

To foster improved communication, the Uganda water sector holds annual sector reviews where evaluations are made and priorities are set for the coming year. The SWAp in the Uganda water sector is an example of how good practices and efficiency in output can be achieved in a single sector framework.

Tanzania

Serious thinking on SWAps to focus on key sub-sectors

The first road map to SWAp in the water sector was conceptualized in 2003. It identified key milestones of laying the foundation of the SWAp as follows:

- restructuring the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development;
- finalizing the Water Sector Implementation Plan;
- approving a National Water Law;
- establishing Joint Government/Donor Sector Reviews; and,
- developing a Water Sector Program (2006-2015) based on the Sector Investment Plan.

SWAps in Tanzanian water sector aim at bringing together three sub-sectors: rural water supply, urban water supply and sewerage and water resources management under one comprehensive investment and regulatory regime which is to be integrated into the national budget.

Once established, SWAps will enhance donor and NGO coordination as well as bring together different stakeholders from the public and private sectors, and civil society. Progress will be ensured by putting in place an enabling environment, involving the preparation of an investment plan and capacity building for the delivery and establishment of the necessary regulatory framework for sustained water services provision country wide.

ZAMBIA

SWAps still in the making, but more time required to take root

The water sector in Zambia is divided into three sub-sectors that are institutionally separate; Urban and Rural Water Supply, both under the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, and Water Resources Management under the Ministry of Energy and Water Development. Although both ministries had demonstrated intention to establish SWAps, their ideas are not compatible. This has brought about a stalemate in the establishment of SWAps. Sector players are working towards resolving the deadlock.

Francis M. Kimani,
Frame Consultants Ltd
and Eric Buhl-Nielsen,
PEMconsult

"It's about efficient use of resources and better service"

Eng. Robert N. Gakubia,
Director of Water Services,
Ministry of Water and Irrigation

Q. One aspect of the reforms is the decentralization of services. How is SWAp going to enhance planning at different levels (e.g. WSP, WSB and MWI) without centralizing the planning process as it was before the reforms?

A. The WSBs and WSPs as autonomous institutions will participate in the in the SWAp process to develop and implement the SIP among others. The MWI will only play a coordinating and monitoring role. The planning process will therefore not be centralized.

Q. Development Partners have said that the MWI may not have adequate capacity to implement SWAp. How is the MWI addressing the issue of capacity to implement SWAp?

A. SWAp is a gradual process and will require capacity building for good governance. One feature of SWAp is that it should be implemented through government system, which in it self will build capacity. Further more capacity building aspects will be in build in the SWAp process.

Q. What are the priorities in the implementation of SWAp?

A. With the policy, strategy, SIP and SIS in place, priority will be given to performance monitoring and developing a sound partnership process so that as many partners as possible are integrated in the SWAp process, which is also a dynamic policy dialogue forum.

Q. What challenges do you envisage in the implementation of SWAp?

A. Coordination of the various actors in the sector will be the main challenge. Some DPs may not be comfortable with GOK procedures. An open minded approach will be encouraged in the implementation of SWAp, taking into account the concerns of different stakeholders, as the process is improved.

Q. The SWAp framework/roadmap does not mention the tapping of private capital in the Sector Investment Plan (SIP). What is your take on this?

A. The Government is keen to integrate the private sector in the SWAp process. A memorandum of understanding was signed in July, 2006 with the Kenya Private Sector Alliance under the Water Management Forum. The private sector may make contributions to the WSTF, or provide management and investment in the provision of services subject to the public consultation process. The private sector has to take initiative to presents management and investment proposals, to the WSBs, that are acceptable to both the WSRB and the public.

Q. How is SWAp going to include pro-poor strategies?

A The existing policy already calls for pro-poor strategies. WSPs, and WSBs pro-poor strategies in the SIP.

Q. NGOs fear that SWAps will render them irrelevant. How will NGOs be in cooperated in the SWAp?

A. Their fears are justified. The SWAp process is however, open to all stakeholders. The NGOs should come and participate in SWAp to promote a meeting of the minds on the way forward.

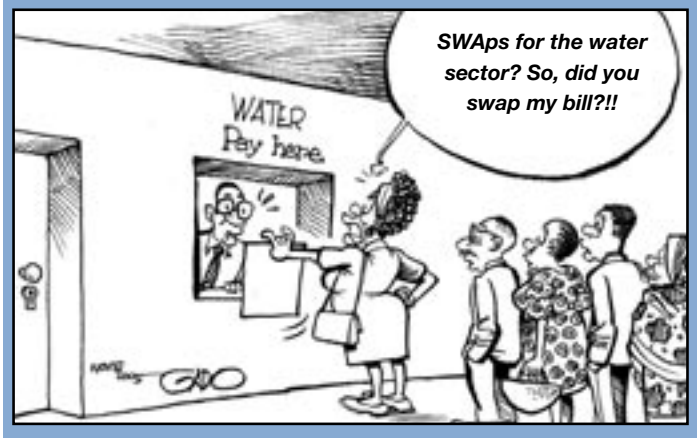
Q. How will SWAp enhance the realization of the MDGs?

A. SIP and SIS under SWAp are efforts to increase coverage services in cost effective and efficient way. SWAp therefore is a means of realizing the MDGs.

Q. What is your message to the stakeholders in the sector in relation to SWAps?

A. The aims of SWAp and indeed the reforms are to achieve effective and efficient use of resources, increase service coverage and customer satisfaction as well as increase GOK capacity to absorb and account for funds. The key stakeholders in the sector should look out for ways continuously improving SWAp to realize these aims, since the public has a right to expect good level of services from the government and key players.

WITH A LIGHT TOUCH



World Bank gives Sh82 million for community water projects

The World Bank is providing a grant of Sh82 million (US$1,151,300) to assist communities' investment in water infrastructure and help the country to reduce poverty and reach the Millennium Development Goals. The grant, funded by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) and the International Finance Corporation, is being made available to partially finance community water projects. K-Rep Bank Ltd, a leading commercial bank specialized in providing access to finance to the poorest in the country, will administer the grant.

Kenya's community water projects face a number of challenges, including inability to access finances to develop their infrastructure and reduce poverty in their areas. This grant will be a catalyst in increasing the communities' access to financial services on a pilot scale and set the stage for learning that will lead to national level programs in the future.

The grant will target about 20 community water projects in the Athi Water Services Board area and will help them to access loans for infrastructure development. It will also assist in capacity building of the communities who opt to develop their infrastructure.

The Government of Kenya's Water Act of 2002 emphasizes the importance of private sector engagement in water provision and highlights the need for water services to operate on a sustainable basis. One key feature of sustainability is that water supplies should be able to pay the costs of their operations and maintenance.

The objectives of the grant are to:

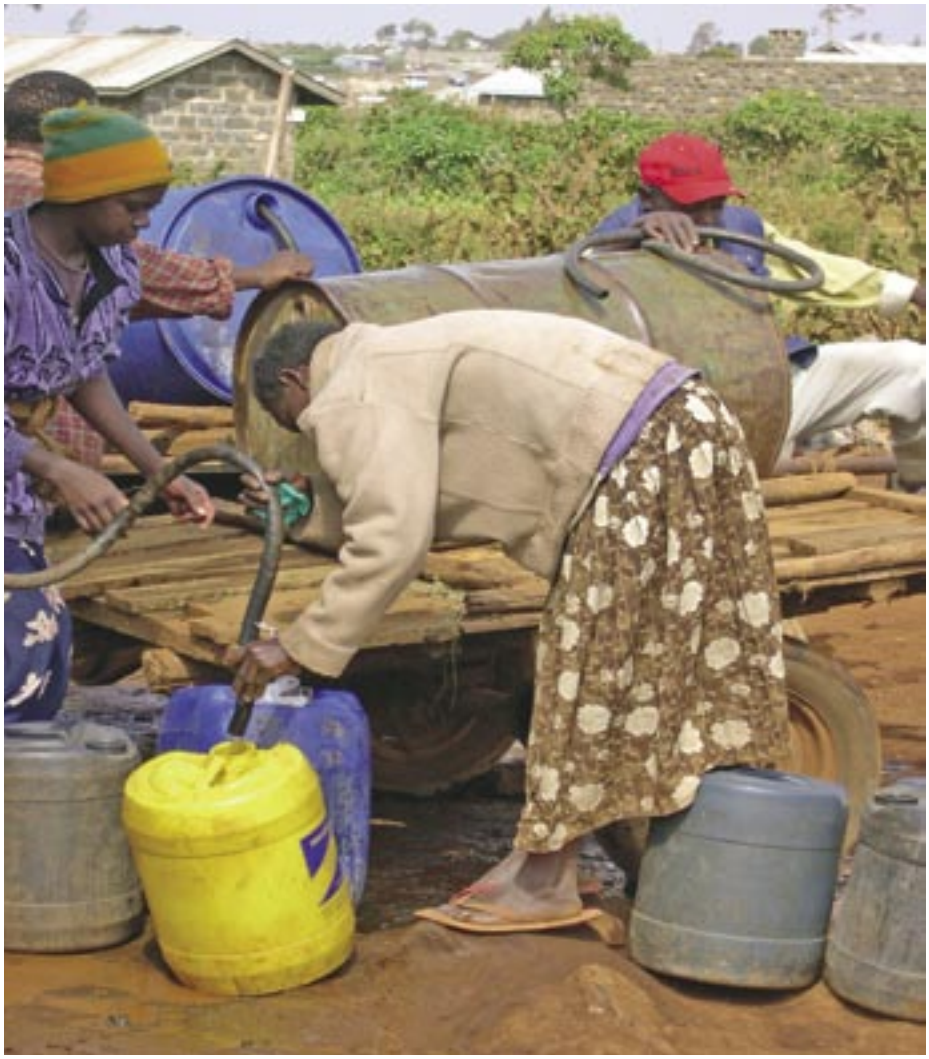
- Facilitate the provision of loan financing to small water projects – where other financial resources are not available, there is the capacity to pay back loans and there is interest from the project membership in taking a loan;
- Catalyze the creation of support services for small water providers that add capacity to small providers' operations and help to increase their sustainability.

The pilot project will finance up to 40 percent of the total investment cost of new or expansion projects for water supply infrastructure in the five districts of Athi Water Service Board's jurisdiction—Kiambu, Thika, Machakos, Makueni and Kajiado. Communities which have expressed their interest in taking out a loan to finance their projects, and who meet the credit requirements of K-Rep Bank will be eligible for the grant.

The grant will be paid to the community projects when they have successfully finished their project and will be used to reduce the total loan amount. The grant will also provide a fixed subsidy amount to each community participating in the pilot to hire expert engineering and financial skills to assist in project implementation and then manage it well after its implementation.

The project design was financed by the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility and managed by the Water and Sanitation Program-Africa (WSP-Africa).

For more information visit: www.worldbank.org/ke



Nairobi Water Firm Launches Billing Campaign

The Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company has launched a campaign to streamline the water billing system in the city. Some 50,000 Nairobi residents risk having their water supply disconnected unless they pay outstanding bills amounting to more than Sh2 billion.

Management Information System for Water Sector

Kenya's Water Services Regulatory Board is developing a management information system for the country's water sector. The information system will enable the regulatory board to integrate existing information into one core framework. This information will be regularly updated to ensure accuracy. WSRB's mandate is to oversee the implementation of the sector's policies and strategies relating to provision of water services and set rules, as well as to enforce standards in the sector.

Western Kenya Expanding Water Supply Networks

The Lake Victoria North Water Service Board is set to expand water supply to major towns in Western Kenya. Construction of expansion works for the Nzoia Cluster I towns (Bungoma, Webuye and Kitale) is in the process are estimated to cost Sh2.6 billion, while that for Nzoia Cluster II towns (Kakamega, Busia, Nambale and Mumias) will cost Sh3 billion. The expansion works will cater for water demand up to the year 2020.

Water Sector Reforms Workshop for MPs

The Ministry of Water and Irrigation last September hosted a one-day workshop for legislators to update them on the current status in the implementation of comprehensive reforms in the water sector. Some 32 Members of Parliament attended the workshop in Nairobi. As the people's representatives, MPs are considered key stakeholders in the successful implementation of the reforms programme. The legislators also have a big say in how the Constituency Development Fund is spent, and can influence how much should be spent on improving access to water and sanitation services.

Nairobi Water and Sewerage Gets Sh3 billion from French Government

The Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company through, the Athi Water Service Board, has received Sh3 billion from the French Government to rebuild the Sasumua water dam and

improve water and sewage services in the city. The rehabilitation work will cost Sh1.5 billion, while the balance of the money would be used to upgrade the city's water and sewage system. Design works for the project is on going. Contractors are expected on the site early next year and the work would take 12 months to complete. (*Issue 3 of Kisima of February, 2006, erroneously reported that the rehabilitation work was complete.*)

Draft Water Resources Management Strategy Ready

The first draft of the National Water Resources Management Strategy has been prepared and subjected to public scrutiny before its gazettement. The strategy provides a clear, accountable and transparent road map for assessing, maintaining, enhancing, developing and managing the limited available, renewable, fresh water resources using an integrated approach and on a sustainable basis. It comes at a time when Kenya faces serious challenges with regard to the management of its water resources to satisfy sectoral demands.

Tana Water Services Board Directors Sign Code of Ethics

As commitment to good corporate governance, Tana Water Services Board members and directors of various water services providers (WSPs) in its area of jurisdiction have signed a code of ethics. The momentum of the water sector reforms has called for efficient public service delivery and good governance as critical for economic growth and poverty alleviation. With the establishment of the new water institutions now complete, it is gratifying that the focus is shifting to the area of governance.

ADB Funds Rift Valley water board

The African Development Bank has provided Sh547 million to the Rift Valley Water Services Board for water infrastructure development. Six projects the bank funded during the current fiscal year are nearing completion. They include rehabilitated water supply systems and 52 dams to increase residential and industrial water supply. The Board has also developed strategies to improve revenue collection through timely billing of consumers, and completed a draft intervention plan and an inventory of water services, alongside the assessment and repair of supply systems to improve water supply in the region.

Compiled from news reports

REFORM TIMELINE

The water sector reforms started in earnest with the national water policy in 1999. A summary of the major milestones in the reform process is given below.

Year	Event
1999	• Launch of Sessional Paper No. 1 of 199 on National Policy on Water Resources Management and Development to guide the reform process • Task force formed to revise the Water Act Chapter 372 laws of Kenya
2002	• Water Act 2002, enacted by Parliament in July as Act No. 8 of 2002 and received Presidential Assent in October
2003	• Water Act 2002 became effective on March, 18, 2003 • Water Sector Reform Secretariat was formed in the Ministry of Water and Irrigation
2004/2005	• The new institutions under the Water Act 2002 (WSRB, WSTF, WRMA, WSBs, WSPs) established and become operational • MWI transfers functions, responsibilities, assets and equipments to these new institutions with effect from 1st July, 2005.
2006	• MWI focuses on its core functions of coordinating the sector and consolidating the reforms by commissioning SWAp study • Partnership principles signed • Launch of SWAp and Interim Sector Investment Plan (SIP) and Sector Information System (SIS) prepared • Consolidation of reforms in the new institutions.

AusAid Partners with WSP-Africa

Australia has announced a Sh160 million three-year partnership program with the Water and Sanitation Program to assist countries in eastern and southern Africa improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation services. Australia's funding will be used to improve sector financing strategies and to scale up implementation of sustainable rural water supply programs and services. The partnership will benefit thousands of people in communities in Kenya, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Regional Coordination Centre for Water

Water Ministers in Eastern Africa have agreed to establish a regional coordination centre to collect information in the water sector, featuring aspects of policy environment, infrastructural status and shared water resources in the sub-region. The centre will collect information from countries of Eastern Africa including Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. The centre will be hosted at the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) Secretariat in Kampala, Uganda.

UNDP Funds Water Projects in North-eastern Kenya

The United Nations Development Programme is providing Sh360 million for a project to construct water pans in Garissa District in Kenya's arid North Eastern Province. The project, "Restructuring the Lives of Garissa Residents", is being undertaken by the Kenyan government to provide sufficient water supply to the community to encourage the locals to engage more in irrigation agriculture.

Due to heavy siltation, existing water pans in the area have little capacity to hold water. This has resulted in severe water shortages, which in turn has caused conflicts between communities in the region. The UN project has initially identified and de-silted Shimbirey and Hagarbul water pans and restored water supply in the area. Plans are underway to expand the project to cover all districts in NEP (North Eastern Province) in partnership with the Kenya government and other development partners.

World Bank Invests in Project to Save Lake Victoria

The World Bank has invested Sh300 million in a project to stem upstream land degradation that results in heavy siltation in Lake Victoria. Currently in its second phase, the five-phase project is being undertaken by the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Program and the Kenya Agricultural Research Foundation. It aims to restore the degraded environment upstream of Lake Victoria's main tributaries, with the view to containing siltation in the Lake. The project targets three river basins: Nyando, Yala and Nzoia and aims to engage the upstream communities in integrated ecosystem management that will encourage proper land use and stem erosion. Rising poverty levels and growing demand for charcoal and land have led to uncontrolled exploitation of soil cover.

Compiled from news reports

PUBLICATION REVIEW

Water Practice Manual for Water Supply in Kenya

Ministry of Water and Irrigation, 2005

The Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI), in November, 2005 published the Water Practice Manual for Water Supply in Kenya, which is an update the 1986 Design Manual for Water Supply in Kenya. It incorporates the latest technological changes as well as water sector reforms to enhance harmony and standardization in planning, design, construction and management of water supply services country wide.

The practice manual has been compiled with the aim of providing guidelines and criteria for all those involved in the water sector. The intent is to streamline the water supply activities and guarantee high standards in water supply services. By so doing it is believed that many past mistakes can be avoided and that resources can be used more effectively if the frame work within which they are deployed in clearly defined.

The practice manual is structured in five parts dealing with water supply, irrigation, small dams, environmental impact assessment (EIA) and appendix respectively. The new feature in the practice manual include:

- Description of the legal and institutional framework according to the Water Act 2002
- Basic principles of planning a water supply
- Guidelines on use of information technology, GIS, CAD, and application of hydraulic models.
- Elaborate listing of Kenyan standards
- Elaboration on carrying out Environmental Impact assessment.

A cross-section of key stake holders including donors, NGOs, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, National Water Conservation and Pipeline Company, Ministry of Local Goverment, Local Authorities, University of Nairobi, Kenya Bureau of Standards, Institution of Engineers of Kenya, Electricity Regulatory Board and members of the private sector were involved in the preparation of the practice manual.

Spare Part Supplies for Handpumps in Africa: Success Factors for Sustainability

Anthony Oyo. 2006

This field note describes lessons drawn from a review of 25 studies conducted in 15 different countries that looked at handpump spare parts supply, particularly in rural areas of African and non-African countries. The research suggests a number of key factors that are necessary for successful and sustainable handpump spare part supply chains.

kisima
A forum for analysis and debate on water and sanitation issues in Kenya

Kisima is Swahili for water well. The Kisima newsletter is a wellspring of knowledge and information to complement the regular Kisima series of seminars that have become a regular forum for water and sanitation stakeholders in Kenya. The aim is facilitate sharing of field experiences and lessons, good practices and breakthroughs on pertinent issues in the water and sanitation sector, especially those affecting poor and disadvantaged communities.

Kisima is jointly produced by

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Contributions, comments and suggestions may be sent to:

Ministry of Water and Irrigation
The Permanent Secretary
Maji House
PO Box 49720, Nairobi

Phone: +254 20 2716103
E-mail:cio@maji.go.ke
Website: www.maji.go.ke

or

Water and Sanitation Program-Africa
World Bank
Hill Park Building
Upper Hill Road
PO Box 30577, Nairobi

Phone: +254 20 322-6306
Fax: +254 20 322-6386
E-mail: wspaf@worldbank.org
Website: www.wsp.org

The views expressed in this publication are not necessarily those of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation nor the Water and Sanitation Program Africa

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