IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre

Resilience building in Kenya Arid Lands

Project

- USAID funded project, implemented by MWA. Focus is drought relief/emergency. Implementing Partners: World Vision, CRS, FH, CARE; Supporting Partners: AKVO, A4A, Acacia Water, IRC
- Conceptual and methodological support: 3R (Recharge, Retention and Reuse), Life Cycle Cost Approach and MUS
- Area based approach: 4 pilot areas of approximately 40 x 40 km
- http://www.irc.nl/page/81840


Turkana
fh
food for the hungry
Moyale
Marsabit
World Vision
Building a better world for children
Wajir
CRS
Isiolo
Garissa
care
MILLENNIUM WATER
ALLIANCE
KENYA PROGRAM

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Local water master planning

- Testing/developing water master planning approach for Kenya Arid Lands
- To achieve an agreed longer term (10 year) inclusive vision, strategy and plan. Including short-term actions
- Key challenges: increasing water stress threatens pastoralist livelihood; water-related armed conflicts; very limited local (water) governance capacity

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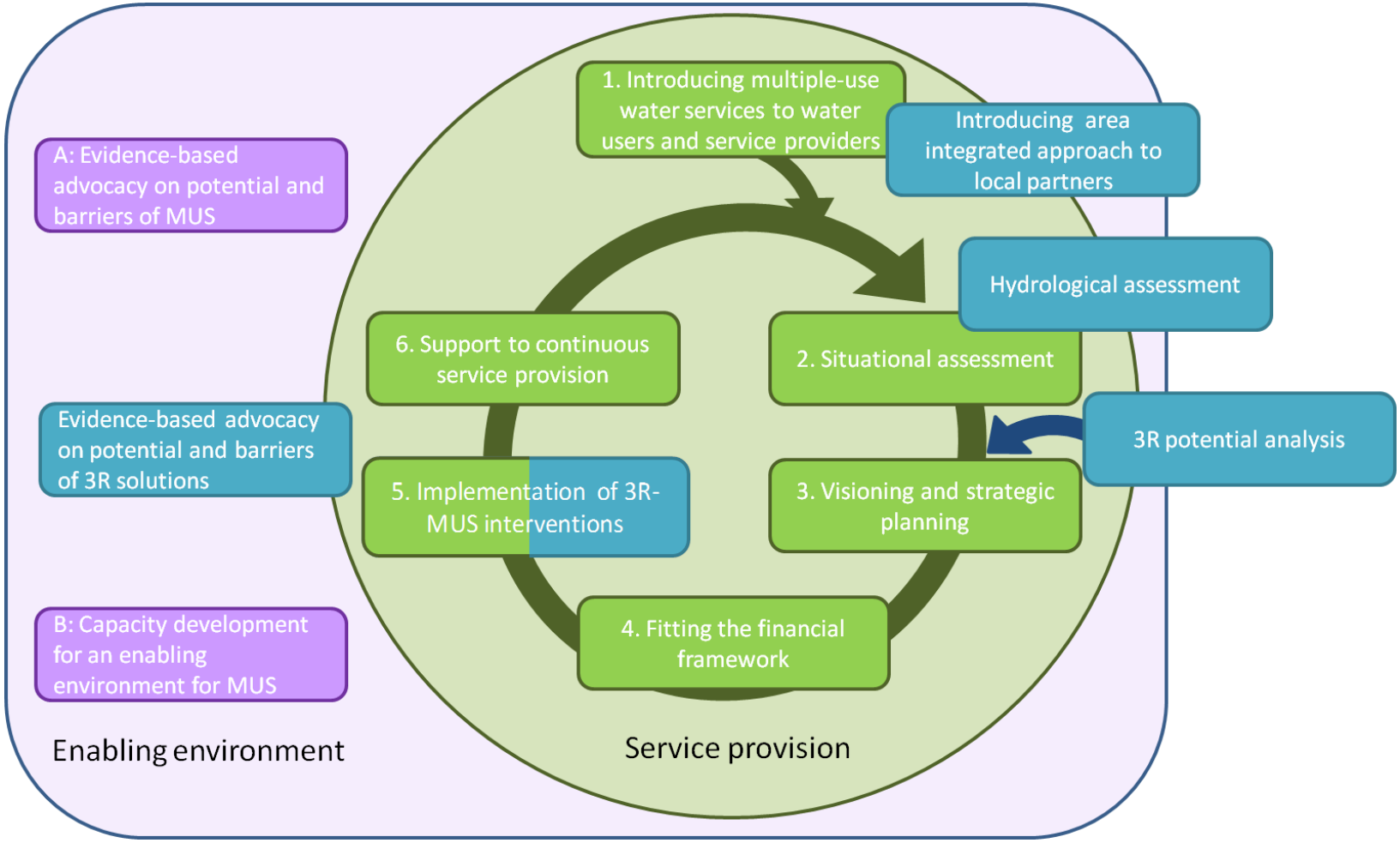
Methodology



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Methodology

- Framework: Resources, Infrastructure, Demand and Access
- Specific focus on geo-hydrological landscaping to maximise buffering of shallow groundwater
- Estimating demand per different types of uses: domestic, institutional and small businesses, livestock, small-scale irrigation for crop agriculture, seasonal population with their livestock, and wildlife; Validation by stakeholders in workshop
- Developing excel file for simplifying and guidance for quantitative demand assessment
- Access: seasonal calendar, wealth ranking, focus group discussions, stakeholder visioning and planning workshops

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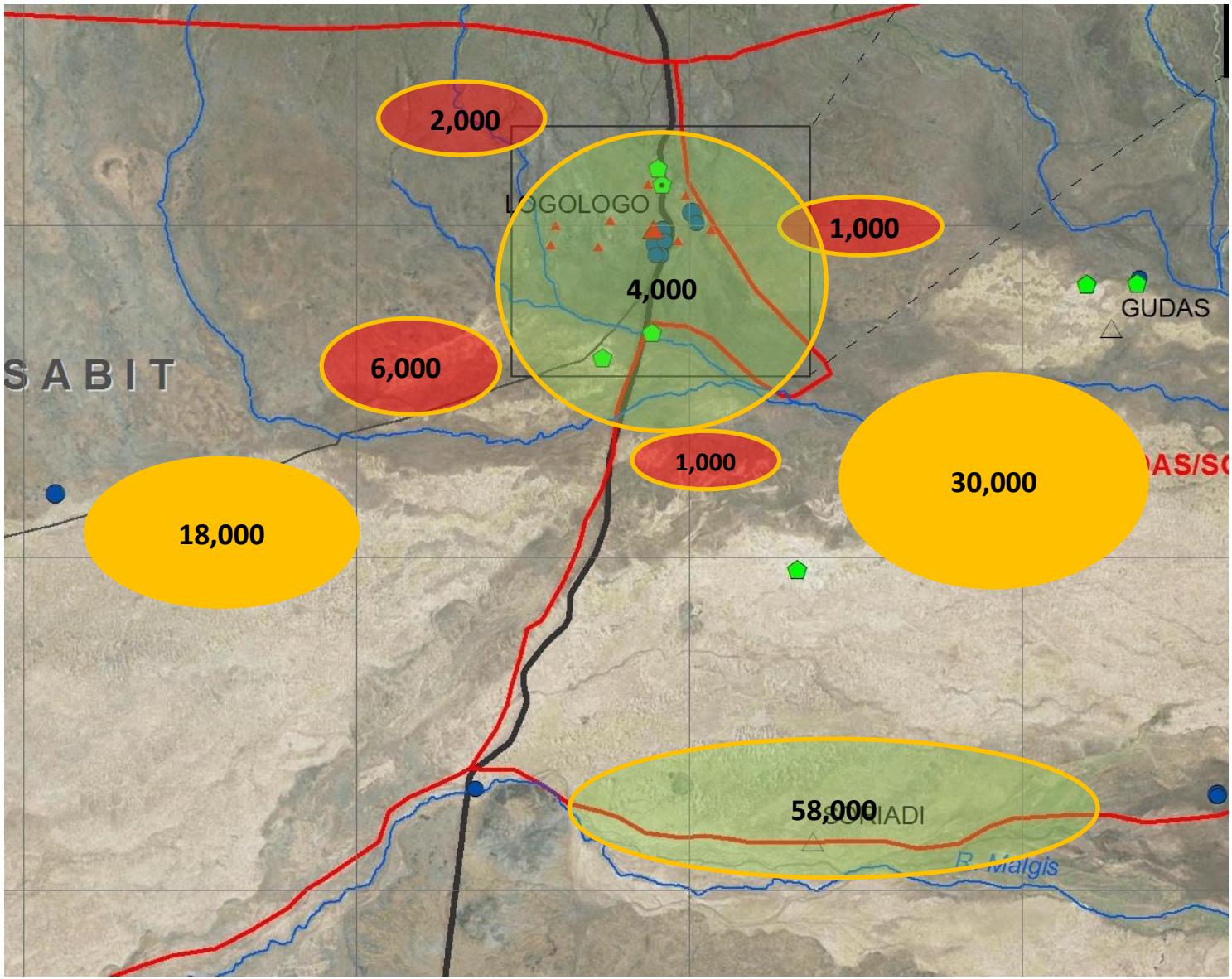
Plotting proyected (2023) demand gaps on map



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Observations

- Quantifying demand is tricky: validation (triangulation) with as many sources as possible is important
- Value addition may be more in the participatory process than in the water master plan itself?
- Participatory water master planning meeting brings out all the dirt: corruption; tribalism; incompetency; livestock bias, but also has led to important decisions: e.g. in Wajir people want to concentrate all water sources near the settlements to avoid creation of new settlements and influx of more seasonal migrants (this in contrast to grazing land policies that try to plan for use of dry and wet season grazing lands)
- *Challenges: application at scale and estimation of required resources*