



Ministry of Water Sanitation and Irrigation

Country progress on SDG 6 ; Clean water and Sanitation

**Presented By:
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General background on the SDG 6 goal

- Kenya population is 50 million people
- In Kenya, the objective of water and sanitation for all, is inscribed in the Bill of Rights of the Constitution in article 43.
- Kenya is progressively working to achieve the right to clean and safe water in adequate quantities and sanitation in the country.
- Water coverage increased from 53.3% in 2013 to 70% in 2022. Sewerage coverage increased from 22.1 % to 31% in urban areas during the same period.

Progress towards achievement of the goal indicator level

- **6.1.1 Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services.**
 - The proportion of households using improved water services as at 2022 is 80.4 per cent an increase from 73.3 per cent in 2019.
 - The government is investing to ensure there is 100 per cent coverage under last mile connectivity of water.

- **6.2.1 Proportion of The Population Using Safely Managed Sanitation Services**

- Kenya has a significant household population with access to improved sanitation services at 82.5 per cent in 2019 as compared to 60 per cent in 2016.
- Sewerage coverage in urban areas is at 31% an increase from 26.1 % in 2017.
- Open defecation has decrease from 9% in 2017 to 7.2% in 2022.
- Proportion of household population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water increased from 19.4 per cent in 2016 to 26.8 per cent in 2020

- **6.3.2 Proportion of Bodies of Water with Good Ambient Water Quality**

- Kenya has maintained its ambient water quality of its water bodies at 87 per cent since 2016

- **SDG 6.4.1 Change in Water-Use Efficiency Over Time**

- The change in water use efficiency improved from 11 USD/M³ in 2017 to 15 USD/M³ in 2020, which is the value added from the use of water by the people and the economy. This indicator measures the value added per water withdrawn, expressed in USD/m³ over time of a given major sector.

- **6.4.2 Level of Water Stress: Freshwater Withdrawal as A Proportion of Available Freshwater Resources**

- Currently, per capita water availability is about 450m³/capita against the global benchmark of 1,000m³/capita and the trend is projected to decline as we move towards the year 2050.

- 33 % of renewable water resources are being withdrawn after taking into account environmental flow requirements.

- **6.5.1 Degree of Integrated Water Resources Management Implementation .**
 - The degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management improved from 43.3 per cent in 2016 to 59 per cent in 2020 on a scale of 0 to 100, thus signifying medium implementation of IWRM in Kenya.
- **6.5.2 Proportion of Transboundary Basin Area with an Operational Arrangement For Water Cooperation**
- Kenya shares about 54% of its surface and groundwater resources with neighboring countries. The government has developed cooperative framework agreements, regional policies and Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) among others.

- **6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management**
- In Kenya, the proportion of local administrative units (47 County governments) with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management is at 62.3 per cent in 2020 an increase from 59 per cent in 2018.

Emerging Issues

- Introduction of a pro-poor tariff band 1-6m³ on water and sewerage services ensures water and sewerage services are affordable to majority of consumers as charges will be based on the actual consumption.
- Water Sector Research and Innovation financing for generation of new knowledge and uptake of innovation for enhanced service delivery.
- The emergence of the blue economy has provided an opportunity to invest in marine, rivers and lakes ecosystems and natural/water resources management.

Challenges

- **Climate Change;** The effects of climate change and associated extreme weather events threaten sustainable development and impacts negatively. Flooding and droughts affect water resources, human health resulting from poor hygiene due to lack of adequate water.
- **Environmental degradation and illegal encroachment of water catchment areas;** This has reduced water resources quantities and quality as manifested in siltation of water reservoirs leading to reduced lifespan for the water storage structures, reduced water flows in rivers and springs, high turbidity in dams and rivers hence high cost in water treatment.
- **Pollution of Water resources:** The low sewerage coverage poses a major threat to water quality and public health, largely due to inadequate effluent treatment.
- **Shared water resources conflicts:** conflicts on shared water resources are hindering development of water & sewerage infrastructure and the demand for a share of the revenues generated from water resources obtained from their areas.
- **Low household connection** to completed water and sewerage projects affected the target level of access to water and sanitation services
- **High energy cost** of water production impeding affordability of water.
- **Low Investment in the water sector** that is not matching the rapid population growth. This has the effect of slowing growth in water and sanitation coverage.
- The Governments' planned projects and programmes have been greatly impacted by **COVID- 19** pandemic, through disruption of various activities, reallocation of funds; slow projects implementation

Key Intervention

- Undertaking groundwater exploration as alternative water source in water stressed counties in the country
- Construction of large multipurpose, medium and small dams across the country in order to increase the water storage capacity.
- Connecting schools and Health facilities with clean, safe and reliable water supply.
- Enhance regulatory frameworks that govern management of shared water resources use to minimize conflicts.
- Completion of ongoing projects in the country especially small projects which give maximum returns within a short period of time and benefiting a greater population due to their wider spread.
- Enhancing the technical capacity of wastewater management, water pollution control and utilization of every drop of water.
- Last mile connectivity programme targeting actual connection of water and sanitation to households.
- Community-level initiatives for the sustainable management of water resources;
- Development of water services in rural areas not considered to be commercially viable for provision of water services by licensees;
- Development of water services in the under-served poor urban areas and informal settlements
- Up-scaling Basic Sanitation for the Urban Poor (UBSUP) to deliver on inclusive and equitable services to Leave No One Behind

THANK YOU