

arising from routine operation and maintenance activities.

In 2010, JICA commenced support to address this problem through the Project for Management of Non-Revenue Water that will continue for a period of four years. This is a Technical Cooperation Project whose main focus is institutional strengthening through development of capacity to effectively deal with NRW. The Project will support the Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB), Kenya Water Institute (KEWI) and three WSPs namely Embu Water and Sanitation Company Ltd (EWASCO), Kapsabet/Nandi Water and Sanitation Company Ltd. (KNWSC), and Narok Water and Sewerage Company Ltd (NAWASCO).

In designing the Project, it was important to understand the different status of WSPs in the country. It emerged that all WSPs generally fit under one or the other of three categories; the best case scenario is that of a WSP having good infrastructure, equipment and human resources capacity followed by WSPs that have infrastructure and equipment but limited human resources capacity, and lastly, and the more common situation, is that of WSPs that neither have the infrastructure and equipment nor adequate and suitably qualified human resources. This Project therefore seeks to address all three cases and provide possible solutions for each. The JICA Experts Team in consultation with various stakeholders' will develop manuals, guidelines and standards for reduction of NRW that will be disseminated by WASREB. Accuracy of data and

adherence to these documents after the Project will be a major determinant of success.

In the early 2000's, Meru Water and Sewerage Services Trustees (MEWASS) was able to reduce NRW from a high of 70% to under 30% by rehabilitation of infrastructure through Japanese Grant Aid, and capacity development through JICA's Technical Cooperation. MEWASS has successfully managed to maintain this status on its own in spite of increasing their service area. The MEWASS case will therefore act as a model in this Project and EWASCO, KNWSC and NAWASCO will represent the previously mentioned scenarios.

Water Resources and Climate Change: Framework For Planning and Implementation

JICA supported the development of the National Water Masterplan in 1992 whose target year was 2010. However, since then, the situation has gradually changed and new factors have come into play at all levels. These include policy, legislation, demographic, socioeconomic and environmental factors among others. Climate change is also a new major threat that cannot be ignored.

Taking into account all these issues and facing the impending expiry of the implementation timeframe for the 1992 Masterplan, the Government of Kenya requested the Government of Japan to come up with a new Masterplan. Just like the previous one,



An existing EWASCO Water Treatment Plant. Another one will be constructed under Japan's Grant Aid Project.



Eng. David Stower, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Water, addresses participants at the launch of the National Water Master Plan.

this Masterplan will serve as a basic framework for orderly planning and implementation of water resources related development programs consistent with the overall national development agendas. In addition, climate change up to the year 2050 will be specially considered in all aspects of this study.

The new Masterplan will take into consideration the various policy and planning documents that have come up since 1992 such as the Sessional Paper No.1 of 1999 that provides policy guidance on the sustainable water resources development and management, the Water Act 2002 that prepared the ground for the continuing water sector reforms and also strategies that have been developed for the different sub-sectors to address issues concerning water services and sanitation, water resources management, irrigation and water storage and Vision 2030. This Project was launched in October, 2010 and will be implemented for a period of 25 months. The final Masterplan will become the foundation for development and management of water for all purposes, i.e. domestic, industrial, power generation, livestock, wildlife and fisheries, agriculture and irrigation, recreation, ecological and environmental. The Masterplan will also include a Master Action Plan of what can be implemented by the year 2022.

Mitigating Climate Change in Africa Through Social Forestry

After 15 years of continuous cooperation through Third Country Training Program by the Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), 2010 was a year with a difference. For the first time ever, a policy level workshop was held in addition to the annual course. This was in line with the recommendations of the Terminal Evaluation of the third phase in 2009. Through field visits to 10 out of the 18

participating countries, the Joint Evaluation Team realized that for effective implementation of what they have learnt, participants need strong support from the top. Two Policy Level Workshops were therefore included in the fourth phase, one at the beginning and the second in the last year.

The course that will be annually implemented in this 5 year phase is entitled 'Mitigating Climate Change in Africa through Social Forestry.' As it turned out, the first Policy Level Workshop could kill not just two but three birds with one stone i.e. garner high level support for participants, feed input on the course content and manner of implementation from the highly qualified, experienced and senior participants, and provide a forum for brainstorming at that level on how to approach the threat of climate change in Africa.

Managing Waste for a Cleaner City

Since November 2009, the Preparatory Survey for Integrated Solid Waste Management in Nairobi City had been ongoing and the final seminar to discuss the Draft Final Report was held in July 2010. The workshop was graced by the presence of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Local Government, Hon. Musalia Mudavadi, and the then Ambassador of Japan to Kenya, H.E Shigeo Iwatani.

The Masterplan produced by the JICA Study Team and the City Council of Nairobi (CCN) takes into account Public Private Partnerships including the people on the ground and recommends the establishment of a solid waste management cooperation to coordinate the various stakeholders and effectively manage solid waste in the city. The master plan was finalized at the end of 2010.



Deputy Prime Minister, Hon. Musalia Mudavadi, addresses participants during the Solid Waste Management seminar held in Nairobi.