**Simavi Application Form Watershed Programme[[1]](#footnote-1)**

## Executive Summary

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| 1a. | Programme number: |  | |
| 1b. | Programme title: |  | |
| Strong CBOs and empowered citizenry for universal access to WASH | |
|  | |
| 1c. | Name partner organisation: | Neighbours Initiative Alliance | |
|  | |
| 1d. | Programme location  Country | Bangladesh  Ghana  Kenya | |
| Uganda | |
| Region / province | Rift Valley Kenya | |
| District/county/ward/division | Kajiado South Sub County (Amboseli, Entarara/Osoit, Ilkisonko, Nolturesh and Esoitpus WRUAs), Kajiado Central Sub County (Maparasha Kippa and Morgo WRUAs) and Kajiado North Sub County (Kitilikini Namuncha Ewuaso Kedong WRUA) | |
| 1e. | Date of application submission: | December 2016 | |
| 1f. | Tentative start date of programme: | 15th January 2017 | |
| 1g. | Duration of programme: | 4 years | |
| 1h. | Total budget (in local currency): |  | |
| 1i. | Amount requested from Simavi (in local currency): |  | |
| 1.j | Name and function of person responsible for the programme: | HQ Contact Person | Field Contact Person |
| Mr. Kenny Matampash  Executive Director  Cell: +254 721234315  kennymatampash@yahoo.com | Mr. Samwel Jakinda  Program Manager  Cell: +254 727777354  sjakinda@yahoo.com |
| 1.k | Contact details of the organisation: | Neighbours Initiative Alliance  P. O. Box 366-01100 Kajiado Kenya.  niakajiado@gmail.com | |
| 1.l | Are you a new Simavi partner: | No  Yes  since: | |
| 1.m | Name of other Watershed partners in the country: | Wetlands International Kenya and Akvo Kenya | |

1. *Summary*- Provide a short overview of how you propose to contribute to the achievement of the objective of Watershed programme in your country (max 1 page)

NIA understands the local context. “The local context is key for advocacy work. Bottom-up approaches add checks and balances and build a sustainable base of support for change. For example, grass-roots actors can help monitor flows of money (for example, social audits), benchmark performance (for example, report cards) and disclose failure (for example, water pollution mapping). Many integrity approaches and tools aim to strengthen the voices and powers of users who suffer from a lack of access to services, poor services, mismanaged resources or the consequences of poor decision-making by those in charge. Tailoring approaches to fit the interest of these actors is crucial to mobilizing buy-in and sustaining engagement”[[2]](#footnote-2). NIA generally works with vulnerable communities which includes pastoralist groups. The pastoralists are here because 60% of them live below the poverty line[[3]](#footnote-3).

The community living in the proposed target area largely consist of the Maasai. The Maasai are highly patriarchal and women’s positions are considered ideologically subordinate to their male counterparts. The few in leadership positions commonly lack the voice and space to effectively participate in key decisions. Again, the traditional structure shields women from positive change processes hence they rarely benefit from education, technologies and alternative livelihood options.

Girls too are disadvantaged due to early early or forced marriages, teenage pregnancies and a general preference for boy education. Luckily, NIA is addressing this issue through funding from CARE International in Kenya and France based Coloured Earth.

There is also poor access to public health facilities, with those available being of low quality and ill equipped. There still exist low awareness levels on good health, hygiene and sanitation practices. Furthermore, traditional beliefs and practices are responsible for stigmatization of HIV/AIDS infected people. Women are most vulnerable to HIV/AIDS due to poor information, low levels of education and empowerment as well as biological factors including sexual and gender based violence.

These community groups through NIA’s track record, have built trust with NIA thereby giving NIA immense goodwill on which this project could ride on. For example in many occasions, NIA has received requests from diverse groups to help intervene and intercede between them and the authorities. It is the priority of NIA to build the capacities of these groups to be able to speak for themselves on issues affecting them. Working on integration of WASH & IWRM for example will go a long way in protecting the vulnerable groups especially women when there is a dysfunctional WASH structure. As an example, NIA has been working towards inclusion of more women in management of WASH infrastructures and this need to be scaled.

NIA proposes to strengthen the capacity of organizations especially at County level cascaded to village level charged with management and protection of WASH services as outlined in the new water act 2016 through building of their technical/professional capacity to deliver on their mandates. The targeting of local organizations/institutions for strengthening will be informed by their roles in the new Water Act 2016 which gives the national government roles of managing water resources while county governments have the supply role. Such organizations will include but not limited to CBOs, youth groups, WRUAs, Water Users Associations,Farmer/pastoralist groups, Water Management Committees, Neighbourhood Committees and County Water Service Providers etc.

NIA further proposes to sensitize the beneficiaries to demand for services of acceptable quality and further influence them to choose leaders of good quality besides putting their leaders to task. The leadership will also be sensitized to accept and value the role of other organizations/levels tasked with the management of water services i.e. Water Service Providers and WRUAs. Services offered to be judged to be compliant to the minimum standards/regulations in place.

NIA collaborates well with other NGOs, CBOs, Government agencies and other bodies working in the WASH/IWRM sector. Presently, NIA is the secretary of Kajiado CSOs and recently coordinated the first ever Kajiado CSOs exhibition. Also, NIA is a member of the secretariat of Kajiado WASH Forum whose objectives include (1) To coordinate and harmonize approaches of the diverse actors in Kajiado to improve WASH service delivery in the County, (2) To collaborate and share information, technical expertise and research on water supply, sanitation and hygiene issues and (3) To Mobilize resources needed to implement WASH sector plans

1. *Local Context:* Provide a brief explanation on the context of your proposed location(s) for programme intervention. Please elaborate on:
   1. Demographic information, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene related statistics and WASH/IWRM government structure

Kenya has experienced a major loss of tree cover with a high rate of deforestation. On its part, climate change has had serious impacts on agricultural production as well as loss of life and property particularly from drought and emergency related disasters. As a result, there is growing food insecurity in many parts of the country, disruption of nomadic pastoralists’ lifestyles and loss of biodiversity. Other ecological issues facing the country include increasing rates of pollution, water shortage, soil erosion and desertification. Inadequacy of comprehensive policies and/or enforcement contributes to poor waste management. The land sector also faces numerous challenges: poor land use planning, weak land administration, invasion of wet lands and other biodiversity areas and general corruption.

Nationally, water coverage is currently estimated at 53% in urban and urbanizing areas, which is significantly short of the national target of 80% access to be attained in 2015. For rural areas, water coverage stands at 49%. The vision 2030 (100%) targets thus appear to be out of reach considering the current annual growth of 1%[[4]](#footnote-4). The current data on urban and rural sanitation coverage stands respectively at 70.1% and 64.5%. The national on-site sanitation coverage decreased by 1.6% from 68.5% in 2013/14 to 66.9% in 2014/15. The national sewerage coverage increased from by 0.8% from 9.4% to 10.2%[[5]](#footnote-5)

Kajiado county has an annual population growth rate of 5.5 percent with population in 2012 estimated at 807,069 of which 401,784 were females and 405,285 males and covers an area of 21,900.9 square Kilometers[[6]](#footnote-6). The population density in Kajiado North where major urban towns (Kiserian, Kitengela, Ongata Rongai and Ngong are located stands at 1,369 persons per square km while that of rural Kajiado stands at 14 persons per square km. The 2012 projected urban population in the county stands at 191,827 which is 23.8 percent of the total population[[7]](#footnote-7).

The County is endowed with a lot of natural resources amongst them vast range lands, wildlife,national parks, and minerals, but these are not sustainably exploited to benefit local communities. The main source of energy for cooking is firewood, charcoal and paraffin. Proximity of Kajiado to major urban centers with high wood and charcoal demand has led to rapid fuel wood commercialization and massive deforestation from charcoal burning. Unsustainable and uncontrolled sand harvesting in parts of the County contributes to further environmental degradation (lower water table, soil erosion). This continues to happen in spite of there being laws against uncontrolled sand harvesting and charcoal burning which points to non-enforcement. NIA was greatly involved in the development of these two policies. Of the policies developed and those that are being developed, public awareness is lacking due to limited citizen participation during their development. Also, little effort is made to educate the citizens on the laws passed. This gap needs to be mitigated.

Again, there is lack of coordination among agencies that are dependent on other agencies for the successful fulfillment of their mandates. These agencies include Kenya Forest Service, KWS, NEMA, WRMA, WRUAs and the provincial administration which controls enforcement agencies i.e. the Police Service.

The county has been witnessing increasingly regular and prolonged droughts which adversely affect people’s livelihoods. No major assessment on access and use of water has been done for Kajiado County however, as per a 2011 survey by German Agro Action, dry season water sources include boreholes (41%), shallow wells (34%), while, key rainy season sources include earth dams (64%), rivers (16%) and roof catchment (14%). Households travel between 2 and 10kms to the nearest water source. About 18% of households travel for over four hours to fetch water from their main source. 66% of households express satisfaction with the quality of drinking water during the dry season compared with 32% during the rainy season, since they commonly use nearby open sources during the rainy season. Water for livestock is generally prioritized over drinking water in pastoral regions.

Sanitation remains a major challenge in Kajiado due to socio-cultural practices and belief systems. For instance, in the Maasai community, it has been for a long time considered a taboo to dig holes as that was believed to desecrate the land. This works against the use of toilets and promotes open defecation which affects water quality. According to a 2012 baseline survey by AMREF Kenya in Kajiado[[8]](#footnote-8), about 60% of the respondents had no toilets, while use of sanitation facilities stood at 45% as some residents shared toilets. Similarly, a Knowledge Attitude and Practice survey carried out by NIA in 2012, showed that, 53% of the population in Maparasha practiced open defecation. Further, 42% bathe in open places, while a large number share shelter with livestock. 32% of the respondents indicated that they have never been reached with any hygiene and sanitation related information as only 32% of households treat their drinking water. Maparasha location has a total of 5635 residents segregated into 2609 males and 3026 females[[9]](#footnote-9).

Most recently, a water point mapping exercise conducted by SNV & Tanathi with support from UNICEF in Kajiado revealed that out of a total of 760 water points that were mapped in 2013, 69% (525) of all mapped water points were improved sources while 31% (235) were unimproved sources[[10]](#footnote-10).

This project proposes to work in Kajiado Central, Kajiado North and Kajiado South Sub Counties. Kajiado South Sub County (Amboseli, Entarara/Osoit, Ilkisonko, Nolturesh and Esoitpus WRUAs), Kajiado Central Sub County (Maparasha Kippa and Morgo WRUAs) and Kajiado North Sub County (Kitilikini Namuncha Ewuaso Kedong WRUA and Ewuaso Kedong Community Water Service Provider serving over 50,000 people).

* 1. Who are the major stakeholders with regard to WASH/IWRM? What is their role, responsibilities and level of interest and influence in WASH & IWRM?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CATEGORY | NAME | ROLE/RESPONSIBILITIES | LEVEL OF INTEREST/INFLUENCE |
| National Govt. Agencies | NEMA | Implementation of all policies related to environment | High |
| Water Resources Regulatory Authority (formerly Water Resources Management Authority) | Catchment and sub-catchment planning, management, protection and conservation of water resources both at National and County level. Sets regulations, monitors water resources, issues licenses and provides the framework for water resources management at subsidiary level through catchment management strategies | High |
| Kenya Forest Services | To enhance development, conservation and management of Kenya’s forest resources base in all public forests, and assist County Governments to develop and manage forest resources. These forests exist in and protect water towers and in Kajiado they protect springs. Their conservation consequently conserves water resources and contributes to IWRM | Low |
| Kenya Wildlife Services | To conserve and manage Kenya’s wildlife In Kajiado, KWS have conserved productive springs which supply water to thousands of people, cattle and wildlife. Their interest in ensuring wildlife is preserved for future generations makes them interested in IWRM so as to avoid human wildlife conflict. | High |
| National Drought Management Agency | mandated to establish mechanisms which ensure that drought does not result in emergencies and that the impacts of climate change are sufficiently mitigated | High |
| Water Sector Trust Fund | Mandated to assist in financing the provision of water services to areas of Kenya which are without adequate water services | High |
| National Irrigation Board | To provide for the development, control and improvement of irrigation schemes | Low |
| Basin Water Resources Committee | Advisory services to the Water Resources Regulatory Authority | High |
| Water Resource Users Association (maintained in the water act 2016) | To participate in developing and implementing sub-catchment management plans, to resolve water-related conflicts, as well as being consulted in licensing processes. They are also the stakeholder engagement mechanism in water resources management and provide a key bridge between national and county government institutions and other policy actors on the one hand and communities on the other hand. Membership can be drawn from private sector and wildlife services i.e. conservancies, lodges etc | High |
|  | Ministry of Water and Irrigation | Water provision for domestic, livestock and agricultural use | High |
| County Govt. Ministries | Ministry of Health | Provision of health care in the County. Water availability and use helps a great deal in prevention of many health problems. | High |
| of Lands, physical planning, wildlife, environment and natural resources | Land use planning and sustainable use of natural resources | Low |
| Ministry of ICT, Gender and Social services | To enhance citizen participation in decision making processes of the County among others | High |
| Water Works Development Boards (formerly Water Services Board) | Tanathi Water Service Board (Name may change in line with the water act 2016) | Provision of water and sewerage infrastructure  Contracting of water service providers for retail of water and sewerage services to users | High |
| County Water Service Providers | Oloolaiser | Retailing of water and sewerage services to consumers | High |
| Nolturesh-Loitokitok | Retailing of water and sewerage services to consumers | High |
| Olkejuado | Retailing of water and sewerage services to consumers | High |
| Namanga | Retailing of water and sewerage services to consumers | High |
| NIA | WASH & Livelihoods | High |
| CSOs | Dupoto-e-Maa | Education | High |
|  | Nosim Women Organization | Women empowerment | High |
| NETWAS | IWRM | Low |
| KWAHO | Rights Based Approach to advocacy | High |
| KEWASNET | Policy influencing | High |
| World Vision | WASH | High |
| Feed the Children | WASH | High |
| German Agro Action | WASH | Medium |
| WAK | WASH Coordination & Learning | High |
| AMREF | WASH | High |
|  | CARITAS Ngong’ Diocese | WASH | Medium |
|  | MPIDO | Livelihood | High |
| PRIVATE SECTOR | TATA Chemicals | Mining of raw materials for glass industry | High |
|  | Steel & Cement companies along Athi river-Kajiado road | These are factories within Kajiado County | High |
|  | Flower and horticultural farms | These farms usually produce for export and some for towns in Nairobi and within Kajiado | High |

* 1. Capacity of CSOs to do lobby and advocacy for WASH/IWRM in this location

Most CSOs in the area have limited capacity to do lobby and advocacy for WASH/IWRM in this County. This has been due to low levels of funding directed towards advocacy for WASH/IWRM as opposed to the high level of funding availed for the campaigns on female genital mutilation and girl child rights i.e. campaigns against forced early marriages. Due to the above and the lack of prioritization of lobbying for WASH/IWRM in their programs, not enough expertise and experience has been developed in lobbying and advocacy within these CSOs.

Again, most CSOs just shy away from lobby and advocacy activities owing to the negative consequences on the image of the CSO for example the government starts branding the CSO as anti-government and shuns the CSO on invitations for collaboration or meetings. Most CSOs with the capacity to do lobby and advocacy are therefore national CSOs based in Nairobi and most often lack mandate at the local level thereby making their work rather difficult.

* 1. Who are the main users of WASH services? Who is not using the services? What is the reason that they are not using these services?

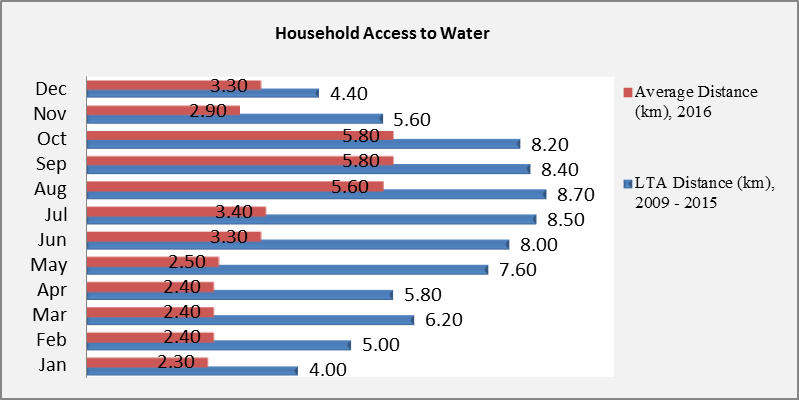
As per the analysis in the Kajiado Water Point Mapping report of 2013, it is shown that very few divisions within Kajiado North district, Kajiado central and Loitoktok districts fall under rage of 0-300 persons per water point, and majority of divisions falls under rage of 801- 1000 persons per water point[[11]](#footnote-11). This illustrates that the main users of WASH services are found in urban or more developed areas of Kiserian, Ngong, Ongata Rongai, Kitengela, Kajiado town and generally along the Athi-river-Kajiado road. Industries, Flower farms, vegetable farms, businesses and urban dwellers constitute the main users. There is need to update this information through this project. The WASH services needs for the rural and urban populations of Kajiado County are quite different. While the urban population thrives on employment and business, the rural population thrives on pastoralism and agro-pastoralism. The needs for the urban/town dwellers are mostly domestic & business (Industry) water supply and sanitation services while the rural dwellers require simply water for their livestock and crops as prioritized by them. The population density in Kajiado North where major urban towns (Kiserian, Kitengela, Ongata Rongai and Ngong are located stands at 1,369 persons per square km while that of rural Kajiado stands at 14 persons per square km. It follows that the rural populations do not use WASH services mainly because of knowledge gap and access to the services sought. The lack of access is not because of affordability but because of availability. Also WASH infrastructure is expensive to develop for rural communities not living together. These vulnerable communities still need water hence the need to build their capacity to be able to access the funding for infrastructural development in areas that are not commercially viable through the Water Sector Trust Fund as laid out in the new water act 2016.

* 1. How reliable are the WASH services?

The urban population are poorly serviced by waste management services. In fact, towns of Kitengela, Ngong, Kiserian, Rongai, Kajiado, Loitokitok do not have sewerage services.

For rural areas, owing to their sparse population density, provision of water supply systems is quite expensive and they still have to access water several kilometres from their homesteads. According to a 2012 baseline survey by AMREF Kenya, 60% of households in Kajiado had no toilets, while the use of sanitation facilities stood at 45%. Generally, the WASH services are unreliable in the County.

The water in urban areas is of much higher quality than the water consumed by their counterparts in rural areas. This is because apart from the municipal supply by the water supply companies which adheres to some quality standards, most private vendors augmenting the supply in urban areas get their water from boreholes which are relatively safe. The rural dwellers in pastoral areas get their supply during wet seasons from open sources whose quality is compromised.



Return distance from households to water sources for Kajiado County, 2009 – 2016[[12]](#footnote-12)

* 1. Who are the major users of Water Resources? Are there any competing demands among them? How are water resources managed and who is responsible for that?

The major users of Water Resources in Kajiado include Agriculure, Domestic, Industry, Tourism, Livestock and Wildlife. Specifically, Tata Chemicals, a host of Cement and Steel factories between Athi River and Kajiado towns, a host of flower and horticultural farms between Kitengela and Kajiado towns, irrigation farmlands in Nguruman hills in Magadi and Rombo, Kimana, Entonet-Lenkism wards in Loitokitok and hotels in Amboseli. Besides, wildlife, livestock and institutions and households are also other users of the resource.

As the water act 2016 has further devolved functions of water resources management to the Counties, the national government agencies previously tasked with these functions has been set on collision course because of competing interests.

* 1. Are the water resources being polluted? If yes, by whom? Is there any measure in place to prevent this?

The water resources are being polluted. There are legal measures to prevent the pollution however, due to the inadequate quality surveillance by the authorities probably due to limited capacity, most preventive measures are reactionary.

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| --- | --- |
| Pollutants | Region |
| Farm chemicals (fertilizers, pesticides etc) | Farmlands bordering wetlands i.e. in Loitokitok and Nguruman areas and horticultural farms including green houses along Kitengela town to Isinya town |
| Industrial effluent | Industries along Athi river town to Isinya town i.e. Kenya Meat Commission, flower farms, often dump effluent in rivers before treatment. Air pollution is also rampant as a result of factories i.e. East African Portland Cement and a host of other cement factories. |
| Livestock drugs & acaricides | This is spread throughout the County and water sources particularly open water sources are affected |
| Human | Open defecation is widespread in rural Kajiado, indiscriminate garbage disposal is county wide and haphazard disposal of laundry waste is common both in rural and urban areas. All these create problems especially when done near water sources. |

* 1. Is the waste (waste water, faecal sludge, solid waste, etc.) being treated? How?

Feacal sludge is being treated for households with septic tanks. As there are no sewer system run by the County, there are no waste treatment that we know of. However, some solid waste find their way to Nairobi for recycling. The septic tanks are found in some households in Kajiado, Kitengela, Isinya, Ngong, Rongai, Kiserian and Loitokitok towns. When filled, commercial exhausters empty the faecal slurry by means of trucks and empty into open fields for towns far from Nairobi and human waste treatment sites in towns near Nairobi.

For solid waste, there is no waste collection for rural areas. However, for towns, there exist both commercial waste collectors and the government waste collectors. In towns, individuals, mostly street dwellers collect and sell solid waste.

* 1. Any other major WASH/IWRM factors/issues?

The mushrooming of horticultural farms and industries between Athi river town and Kajiado town has created unprecedented high demand for water resources. This has led to over abstraction of ground water resources. Some of these farms have used the spring water from Loitokitok to Kajiado for irrigation as residents go without drinking water! Therefore the main concern is conjunctive use of water where poor quality water to be used for agriculture while good quality water to be used for domestic purposes. This mainly affects Kitengela Wards but also Kimana and Amboseli-Entonet wards. The production of cereals and vegetables using furrows and wasteful irrigation methods has led to inefficient use of spring water from the wetlands around Kimana area of Loitokitok and Rombo area of Loitokitok. This has again led to encroachment of wetlands which may lead to adverse results. Kimana & Entonet Lenkism wards are most affected and the project will try to address some of the issues. NEMA occasionally addresses legal issues related to pollution by these firms but their efforts are only reactionary after an incident is reported and publicised.

* 1. How informed Government Institutions are about WASH/IWRM related policies and regulation? What is the level of their response to the WASH/IWRM needs/demands of the citizens in this location? What is the level of

“Ultimately, advocacy on water integrity is effective only if it creates the momentum and legitimacy to drive institutional reforms. The targets for advocacy efforts are usually decision-makers (sectoral, political, societal and/or religious leaders) and organizations with the authority to make a stand for integrity and to bring about change”[[13]](#footnote-13) Luckily, Kenya is renowned for its well thought out national policies and regulations to an extent that most countries are just borrowing the policies and adapting/translating into their context, however, Kenya is also notorious for non-enforcement of the same policies. Presently, apart from the efforts of WARMA, there is no visible response on part of the Kajiado County government to the WASH/IWRM needs/demands of the citizens of Kajiado. This is because the WRUAs are fighting for space to be recognized as players in the WASH/IWRM arena in the County as the County Government are yet to embrace their roles and responsibilities. Luckily, their roles and responsibilities are clearly spelt in the water act 2016.

The institutions like WRMA may be aware of the needs/demands of the citizens but are not responsive to those needs. There is more of top down approach and little consultation with the citizens.

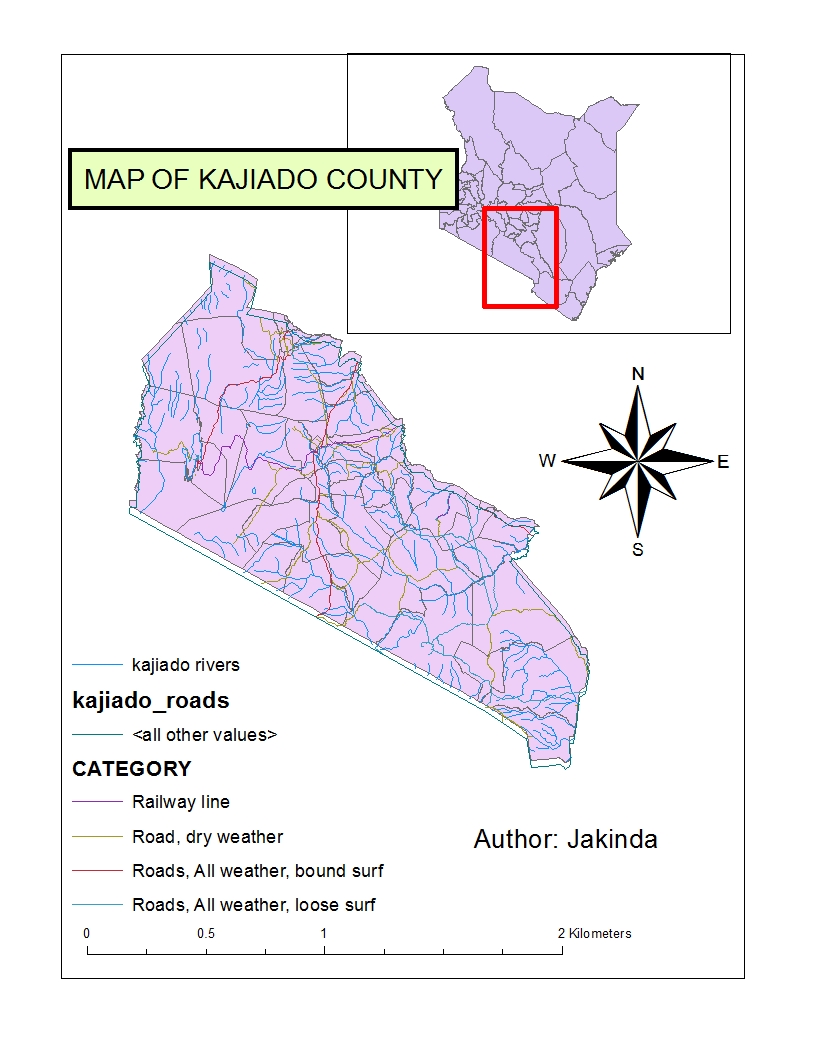
* 1. What are the opportunities and threats for Watershed programme

The high levels of environmental degradation (uncontrolled sand harvesting, rampant tree cutting for charcoal burning meant for Nairobi City, overgrazing, invasive weeds, and cyclic droughts provide an opportunity for the leadership and the citizenry to reflect back and this is a good entry point for the Watershed programme. There exists a ministry of public service, administration and citizen participation within the County Government. Initial discussions with the Chief Officer indicated that they would welcome this project as it would enhance what they are doing for increased citizen participation. Politics always provides an opportunity as well as a threat. The threat is that political correctness sometimes dissuades leaders from making the right decisions as some of these negative coping mechanisms also provide for people’s livelihoods in the short term but harm them in the long run.

NIA has related quite well with both the National and the County Governments and is usually consulted and invited when developing various policies. This is another opportunity for the watershed project. Again, NIA is a member of various committees in the County i.e. County Development Committee among others. NIA has maintained a good rapport with other CSOs operating in the County and as secretary of the Kajiado CSOs forum, recently facilitated the first ever Kajiado CSOs exhibition. These are opportunities that the Watershed programme can build on.

Elections however present a threat as it is the season when politicians promise everything including promises that may be detrimental to the Watershed programme. On the flipside, it presents an opportunity to petition the leadership to address concerns of the citizens to the benefit of our programme.

* 1. Attach a map of the area to this application



We propose to work with specific interest groups in specific wards in Kajiado South, Kajiado Central and Kajiado North Sub Counties.

1. *Contribution to Theory of Change*: How would your organisation contribute to your country Watershed-Empowering Citizen ToC:
2. Will you use “Capacity Strengthening of CSOs to do lobby and advocacy for WASH/IWRM” strategy? If yes, how and for which outcomes? Which CSOs are you targeting? Please fill in Watershed relevant QIS information for each of these CSOs. If you are not working on this particular strategy in your project is there any other Watershed partner who will do so? Is there another partner who works on the same strategy? Have you agreed how you can/need to complement each other’s work? How?

NIA will use “Capacity Strengthening of CSOs to do lobby and advocacy for WASH/IWRM”. Towards this, NIA will facilitate various CSOs stakeholders’ forums/platforms as a basis of establishing critical mass for influencing legal, policy and institutional frameworks at the County level. Some of the platform meetings to support include Kajiado WASH stakeholders’ forum as well as the WRUAs Council which brings together leadership of all the WRUAs in Kajiado County. NIA will also support community civic education, particularly on their rights and responsibilities as per the legal documents in the medium that will best reach most citizens including the use of mass media where appropriate. NIA will also participate in capacity building initiatives aimed to build its capacity.

1. Will you use “Policy influencing, improving practices and policies” strategy? If yes how? Which policies, practices, regulations, etc. will you be influencing? Please fill in the relevant Wateshed QIS for outcomes you intend to achieve via this strategy. If you are not working on this particular strategy in your project is there any other Watershed partner who will do so? Is there another partner who works on the same strategy? Have you agreed how you can/need to complement each other’s work? How?

NIA will collaborate with KEWASNET, KWAHO & CESPAD in the realization of this pillar. NIAs contribution will be mobilization of critical mass needed for policy influencing. See also the QIS ladder for NIA.

1. Will you use “Inter-stakeholder dialogues” strategy? If yes how? What dialogues will you be initiating? With whom? Please fill in the relevant Wateshed QIS for outcomes you intend to achieve via this strategy. If you are not working on this particular strategy in your project is there any other Watershed partner who will do so? Is there another partner who works on the same strategy? Have you agreed how you can/need to complement each other’s work? How?

NIA will use “Inter-stakeholder dialogues” strategy. This will be done through facilitation of constructive engagements (consultations, dialogues etc.) with Kajiado County authorities for purposes of influencing and vigilance. Some of the dialogues already envisioned and currently being pursued including the County Government and the WRUAs dialogue and the WRMA and WRUAs mending of relations.

1. *Complementarity:* If there is any other relevant intervention in your proposed location(s) by your own organisation or any other stakeholder outside Watershed programme, please explain how you would expect/ensure complementarity to those activities

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project | Complimentarity | Donor | Other partners |
| Sponge City Kajiado | This project addresses decreasing water availability in towns of African dry lands and the increasing costs and efforts incurred by poor access water. Kajiado is only an example to build a case for advocacy for urban recharge that can be use for other similar towns. Project targets to convince relevant agents, governmental, civil society, private sector of the approach we propose. The learning agenda of this project will contribute to the relevant data required for lobby and advocacy. | RAIN foundation | NIA, MTTI, AMREF K, SASOL and Acacia Water |
| Adolescents Economic Empowerment Project | One of the objectives of this project isinfluencing policies and legal environment to support the right of girls. Since the offices of the policy makers are usually in one central place and this is also an advocacy program for four years, while following up issues of another program, we will take advantage and check on status of the other. Both projects can complement one another in terms of lessons, approaches, messages and carry messages of social inclusion. | CARE International in Kenya | NIA |
| Strengthening Resilience of Agro-pastoralist and Pastoralists in Kajiado and Narok Counties, Kenya | NIA has signed a five year agreement with Welthungerhilfe (WHH) in a program funded by BMZ for development work in Narok and Kajiado Counties. The overall objective of the program is to reduce hunger, improve food security, nutrition and promote sustainable livestock productivity | Welthunderhilfe | NIA |
| Ewuaso Kedong Water Project. | This project seeks to mobilize and train the community and the water management group in Ewuaso Kedong. The area of Ewaso Kedong is served by an extensive water infrastructure (from a spring) which is not operated and maintained adequately but serves over 50000 people. With the empowerment of the community these issues should be addressed and water management committees elected. Through the training of the water management committees they should be able to manage their water infrastructure adequately and/or link themselves to external professionals (ex. Ololaiser Water Service Provider (WSP) | Cross Catholic Outreach | **Ewuaso Kedong Water Consortium:** Caritas Ngong and Neighbors Initiative Alliance in collaboration with Caritas Switzerland and the Ministry of Water Kajiado. |

1. *Target Group:* Indicate which main CSOs, government institutes and/or service provider (and or people within them) you will target in this programme and what is the expected change you would like to see in them after your intervention.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Target Group | Expected Change |
| County Government of Kajiado (Ministry of Water, Public service, administration and citizenparticipation, Lands, physical planning, wildlife, environment, housing and natural resources) | Increased coordinated planning for IWRM |
| WRUAS: Kajiado South Sub County (Amboseli, Entarara/Osoit, Ilkisonko, Nolturesh and Esoitpus WRUAs), Kajiado Central Sub County (Maparasha Kippa and Morgo WRUAs) and Kajiado North Sub County (Kitilikini Namuncha Ewuaso Kedong WRUA) | Better governed to effectively deliver on mandate and to embrace citizen participation in all plans and structural set-up including succession. Where budget allows, we will strive to build capacities of all the WRUAs in Kajiado County. |
| WUAs (Ewuaso Kendong’ Community Water Service Provider, Kerema Water Users Association and Enkongu Enjore Water Users Association | Better governed to effectively deliver on mandate and to embrace citizen participation in all plans and structural set-up including succession |
| WMCs | Better governed to effectively deliver on mandate and to embrace citizen participation in all plans and structural set-up including succession |
| Water Resources Regulator Authority | Move from more than lip service offered to WRUAs. The former WRMA facilitated the creation of most WRUAs in Kajiado and helped them to come up with Sub Catchment Management Plans and then left the WRUAs on their own. |
| WRUA Council | Strengthen this body to be acceptable as the mouthpiece of all the WRUAs in the County and by extension the representatives of a constituency of users. |
| WASH CSOs in Kajiado County | Well coordinated CSOs in Kajiado with greater focus on advocacy. |
| Water Service Providers | Working with Olkejuado Water and sewerage company, Ololaiser Water and Sewerage Company and other county water service providers for improved service delivery. |

1. *Activity detail plan:* Provide the main proposed activities including tentative plan for their implementation. Elaborate how your activities are linked to the overall activities to the overall Watershed activities in your country and highlight the activities which you will be doing with other partners, or stakeholders.

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| Budget Envelope | Outcome | ***Activity*** |
| Lobby and Advocacy | CSOs engage with County Government (Including MCAs based on their L & A strategy (10) | **Identify and align Watershed programme with other similar initiatives** |
| Support to Kajiado WASH stakeholders forum |
| **Support Kajiado WRUA council to participate in ongoing County processes** |
| Facilitate meeting among all WRUAs and brainstorm on a petition on WASH & IWRM integration to the County Government |
| Facilitate joint planning meetings/consultative forums between WRMA/WRUAs & County Government of Kajiado on Integration of WASH & IWRM |
| Lobby for increased allocation of WASH/IWRM funds by the County Government through support to the WRUA Council |
| County Governments are aware of the need for meaningful citizen engagement (20) | **Induction of Watershed at County level, including introduction of the Coordinator to relevant institutions** |
| **Induction of Watershed in Kajiado County (Community entry meetings)** |
| **Watershed launch in Kajiado** |
| Strengthen WRUAs awareness on need for citizen participation and develop thir skills for effective facilitation of citizen participation (The awareness contents to include county planning timelines, public participation guidelines and processes for policy and decision making |
|  |  |
| CSOs facilitate integrated planning (4a) | **Carry out a baseline survey on the status of community participation levels in IWRM/WASH and issues for advocacy interventions including the new Water Act** |
|  | Facilitate engagement meetings between CSOs, WRUAs, WRMA and County Governments on Water policy dialogues |
|  | **Conduct CSAs of select WRUAs in Kajiado and develop action plans** |
|  | **Capacity development of identified gaps for WRUAs** |
|  | Training on roles/functions/responsibilities of actors, stakeholders,authorities, service providers , WRUAs as given in the water act 2016 |
|  | Review of and/or development of sub catchment management plans |
|  | Strenthen WRUAs governance systems through training on leadership and members' involvement in decision making |
|  | Mentor WRUAs on process of resource mobilization (On site support on proposal development and resource mobilization) |
|  | **Development of an organisational L&A strategy** |
|  | IWRM/WASH follow-up meetings in sub-catchments including PRA and surveys |
| Support development/review of Sub-Catchment Management Plans |
| **Support County Governments to develop integrated and inclusive Water Supply Plans** |
| Knowledge and Research | Water Resources Regulatory Authority collects, analyses, collates and disseminates water resources information (15) and key stakeholders understand the data and evidence terrains (5) | **Collate disjointed data through WASH forum platforms for gap identification and lobbying** |
| Capacity Development |  | Organizational learning: NIA staff and board reflection meeting on the Watershed Programme |

1. *Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan:* Provide the M&E plan taking into account PME requirement of Watershed Programme. Each quarter, the organisation needs to update the Watershed work package lead and Simavi about the progress. Simavi requests partners to provide half yearly narrative and financial report. The partner’s representative is expected to participate in the Watershed country (skype) team meetings. The partner is also expected to participate in the outcome measurement which will be organized under Watershed in the country.

NIA will provide narrative and financial reports in accordance to requirements by Simavi. NIA also commits to participate in Watershed team meetings and also outcome measurements that will be organized. NIA will adopt a M&E plan in line with the PME requirement for the Watershed Programme. See below.

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| Outcome | Indicator | Frequency | Person Responsible |
| CSOs integrate IWRM and WASH in their policy influencing | **Level of integration of WASH/IWRM in Lobby and Advocacy** | Bi-annual | Programme Manager NIA |
| Enhanced collaboration of CSOs on WASH/IWRM themes |
| Coordinated strategies and specific messages for WASH & IWRM |
| CSOs engage in L&A on the same WASH and IWRM themes or issues |
| Government takes stakeholders demands on WASH and IWRM into account in decision making | **Level of Government responsiveness to stakeholder demands on WASH and IWRM** | Bi-annual | Programme Manager NIA |
| Government feedback to stakeholders on how their petitions on WASH/IWRM have been addressed |
| Government action guided by stakeholders’ inputs on WASH and IWRM service provision |
| Government actively seeking to understand stakeholders’ demands on WASH and IWRM service provision. |

1. *Budget:* Provide a detailed breakdown of the annual[[14]](#footnote-14) budget in local currency (in excel):
   1. Indicate all funding sources (i.e. Simavi, implementing partners, community, CSOs, government, or other stakeholders) contributing to this project (in separate columns) and how much of the total budget is secured
   2. The budget logically follows the activity and M&E plan (please make sure that you **at least** reserve 5% of the budget for PMEL purposes including outcome measurement). A narrative explanation to the budget needs to be included as well.
   3. Indicate any collaborations with other organizations or other ways of working as efficiently as possible.
   4. The budget is based on the partners’ administrative system, presented in excel, mentioning time frame, preparation date, currency.
   5. It is expected that the partner reserves sufficient budget for participating in joint activities of the Watershed programme in your country.
   6. An organisation audit is expected each year[[15]](#footnote-15).

1. *Learnings:* How do you expect this project relate to and build upon other experiences of the organisation ? What do you expect to learn from this project? What are the major learning questions which you expect to build your knowledge on using Watershed programme? How does this fit in the country’s learning agenda? How do you expect to get answers to your questions?

NIA has been continually on the frontline advocating for an authentic water resources and water points mapping database for Kajiado County. It is the expectation that NIAs capacity will be built on how to go about this task therefore it is one of the learning agenda. Equipped with this knowledge, NIA will be able to facilitate multi-agency WASH actors water resources mapping, WASH needs assessments and Geographic Information Systems assessments which will be a basis for developing a reliable WASH data base.

NIA will also have in house capacity build to strengthen other CSOs on right to WASH.

1. *Organisation Capacity Strengthening:* what are the learning objectives of the organisation under Watershed programme? What is the desired level of capacity that you would like to reach? Which specific organisation capacity strengthening support do you need ? Please refer to Watershed Guidelines for Monitoring outcome and Capacity Self-Assessment tool.

On lobby and advocacy, NIA seeks to have a more focused lobbying and advocacy strategy and enhanced monitoring. This will help NIA to prioritize advocacy issues hence consolidating NIAs position as an influencial organization in Kajiado County.

NIA will therefore benefit from training in lobby and advocacy strategy development.

On integration of WASH and IWRM, NIA wished for an enabling and a functional working relationship between the county government and other WRM agencies.NIA seeks training on integration skills. The objective is to have clarity of roles thereby creating sustainability of all interventions

NIA will equally benefit from a training on information collection (research) and management (collating, packaging and dissemination), this will enable NIA fulfill its lobby and advocacy mandate more easily by use of readily available information. NIA may become a more dependable source of credible information in the sector.

1. *Added Value of the Organisation:* How does your proposed project fit within the Watershed programme in your country? How do you see the added value of the proposed project and your organisation for Watershed programme in your country and at international level?

NIA already has a dedicated department called good governance which deals with lobbying and advocacy issues. The WASH department is also quite conversant with issues of integration of WASH and IWRM including understanding of policies and issues. NIAs strategic plan stresses NIAs mandate as an influencing and facilitating organization. NIA has clear understanding of the stakeholder context in Kajiado County. With a clear legitimacy drawn through representation of the target constituency, NIA understand the constituency quite well and represents the interests of the vulnerable pastoralists’ communities and other vulnerable groups within the pastoralists and this includes marginalized groups of women and children. The good collaboration existing between NIA and other CSOs and other non-governmental actors makes for a conducive environment for the success of Watershed programme.

**Requested Annexes:**

* Annex I- Contribution to Watershed ToC of the country (for the current year)
* Annex II- Filled in QIS ladders for the selected target groups
* Annex III- Activity plan with reference to Watershed Activity plan
* Annex IV: M&E plan
* Annex V- Budget along
* Annex VI- Programme location map
* If you are a new partner for Simavi please also provide:
  + *a copy of the last Annual Report and copies of the last two Audit Reports of your organization.*
  + *a copy of your legal registration*
  + *Copy of your main policies and strategies (i.e. organisation strategic plan, advocacy strategy/plan, gender policy and financial/human resources management policy/manual)*

1. Please refer to Watershed programme Inception Report (including Context Analysis report, Theory of Change) and Guidelines for Monitoring Outcomes for your country when filling in this application form. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. O’Meally, 2013; FDID, 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Government of Kenya: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, combined Report of Thematic Groups [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. WASREB 2015 Impact Report Issue 8 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. MWI (2016) Annual Water Sector Review 2014/15 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Kajiado County Integrated Development Plan [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Kajiado County Integrated Development Plan [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. AMREF 2012. Baseline Report on WASH for the Proposed MFS II Supported KWA project in Kajiado [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census; Kenya National Bureau of Statistics [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Kajiado County Report 2013 Tanathi Water Services Board [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Kajiado Waterpoint Mapping: Kajiado County Report. Tananthi WSB [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Drought Monitoring and Early Warning Bulletin- December 2016: NDMA [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Water Integrity Global Outlook 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. In the last year of the contract an overall project audit will be expected. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)