

Kenya Rainwater Association



Promoting Rainwater Harvesting and Utilization **STRATEGIC PLAN 2009 – 2015**



This Strategic Plan has been published by the GHARP/KRA Secretariat through a project funded by the European Union's NGOs Actions in Developing Countries Programme for Kenya

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission

PREAMBLE

In Kenya today, there is an increasing demand for water for different uses. Unfortunately, the water from available sources especially in arid and semi-arid lands is of poor quality and inadequate for all the needs of the communities. Under these circumstances, alternative water sources must be explored to complement the available water sources. One promising alternative source of water is rainwater harvesting. Rainwater harvesting (RWH) is broadly defined as the collection and concentration of run-off using storage structures such as tanks, earth dams, sand dams, weirs, pans and ponds for productive purposes (crop, fodder, pasture or trees production, livestock and domestic water supply etc) and has ancient roots and still forms an integral part of many land use systems worldwide. It involves all methods of concentrating, diverting, collecting, storing, utilizing and managing run-off for productive use.

In spite of its potential, rainwater harvesting and management (RHM) has not received adequate interest among policy makers, planners and water projects managers in Kenya and the continent as a whole because it is considered competing rather than supplementary to the conventional and motorised water supply systems. These attitudes and actions have hampered development of institutions necessary for the promotion of RHM nationwide, yet the potential for increased use of rainwater for drinking as well as for agricultural production is high and the technologies involved within reach of the local communities. Moreover, the demand for water is rapidly increasing on account of growing populations, food insecurity, the need to produce more (especially in marginal rainfall areas), the spread of irrigation, growth in industry and expansion of urban areas, which have all stretched the available water resources resulting into breakdown of the systems, pollution of existing sources and conflicts between users. The growing crisis over water has focused attention on ways to make greater use of rainfall and run-off. Against this background, the Kenya Rainwater Association (KRA) was formed to promote and create awareness on the potential of RHM in the country towards improving water supply, food security and environmental sustainability.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREAMBLE.....	i
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	iii
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Rationale for Rainwater Harvesting and Management.....	1
2.0 RECENT MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS.....	4
3.0 VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES	6
3.1 Vision	6
3.2 Mission	6
3.3 Objectives	6
3.4 Core Values	6
4.0 SWOT ANALYSIS	7
4.1 Internal Analysis	7
4.2 External Analysis	7
4.3 Challenges	8
5.0 STRATEGIC PLAN	9
5.1 Strategic Areas.....	9
5.2 Cross - Cutting Issues	10
5.3 Specific Interventions	10
5.4 Provisional Budget Summary	18
6.0 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	19
6.1 Implementation Approach	19
6.2 KRA Governance Structure	20
6.3 Collaboration	21

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
BoQs	Bills of Quantities
CBO	Community-based Organisation
CORDAID	Catholic Organization for Relief Development Aid
DED	German Development Service
EC	European Commission
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy Paper
EU	European Union
GAA	German Agro Action
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GHARP	Greater Horn of Africa Rainwater Partnership
HIV	Human Immuno Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IRCSA	International Rainwater Catchment Systems Association
Ksh	Kenyan Shillings
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
RELMA	Regional Land Management Unit
RHM	Rainwater Harvesting and Management
SearNet	Southern and Eastern Africa Rainwater Network
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Kenya Rainwater Association (KRA) is a national membership association, which is non-governmental, non-political, and non-profit making professional organization with diverse multi-disciplinary professional individual and multi-sectoral institutional members including Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), religious organisations, government departments, development organisations, private sectors, research and training institutions and a variety of community based organisations (CBOs), as its members who are directly involved in promotion, application and utilization of rainwater harvesting and management (RHM) technologies. KRA is also a founder member of two regional networks; the Greater Horn of Africa Rainwater Partnership (GHARP) and Southern and Eastern Rainwater Network (SearNet), which are effective in transfer of technologies, information sharing, collaboration and networking. KRA also hosts the GHARP Secretariat.

KRA was formed out of a need arising from concerns raised in the various national and international conferences during the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981 –1990) to develop and promote rainwater harvesting technologies, management and utilization as a viable supplement to the conventional water sources. It was officially registered with the Government of Kenya in 1994 under section 10 of the Societies Act. Currently, the organization has a membership of over 300 with activities all over the country. KRA also has six branches with focal points in Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Meru, Machakos and Nairobi.

1.2 Rationale for Rainwater Harvesting and Management

1.2.1 Context, Trends and Patterns

75% of Kenya's total population estimated at 30.4 million¹ lives in the rural areas. The arid and semi-arid areas cover 84% of the total land area (582,650 km). In terms of population distribution, women comprise 51% of the total population with the youth aged between 15-25 years representing 22% of the total population. Persons with disabilities are approximately 10%. The country's population has been growing rapidly over the years and is projected to reach 62.7 million people by the year 2030.

It is estimated that 12.6 million Kenyans are living in absolute poverty. 47% of these are to be found in the rural areas. 51% are categorized as *food poor*. During the past 2 years in particular, Kenya was adversely affected by acute food shortage forcing the Government to urgently appeal to the national and international community for support.

¹ The population figures vary from 30.4 Million to 33 Million depending on reference source!

The need to tap on utilization of water is considered key in ameliorating food shortages and bridging inequalities. A combination of local, national and international forces and factors has considerably influenced food self-sufficiency, household incomes and the sustainable livelihoods of rural communities in Kenya. The increasingly high incidences of food and income poverty are some of the pronounced manifestations of this state of affairs. This has led to global riots over soaring food prices with Kenya not being spared either.

Food insecurity and the HIV/AIDS pandemic are closely intertwined. HIV/ AIDS has reduced agricultural productivity and increased the demands on a declining working population for food provision; at the same time, it has raised the vulnerability of a large proportion of the population to a decline in the level of nutrition. The combination of high HIV/ AIDS prevalence and food deficiency is causing an unprecedented dependency on international financial assistance.

The current situation brings into fore the need for efficient and sustainable water use and management. Consequently, the use of water as one of the key options of rainwater harvesting is fundamental to both crop and animal production in arid and semi-arid areas in sub-Sahara Africa. This is increasingly true because of ever-increasing populations and demand for food and other agri based forms of production coupled with growing competition for water and increasing energy costs. For smallholder farmers, rainwater harvesting presents a means of maximizing returns on their cropland by increasing the economic biomass production per unit of water and increasing cropping intensity by also growing a crop during the dry season. There is however the need to maximize on the use of water harvesting so that this is done in a much more efficient and sustainable manner considering the fact that land holding sizes for the majority of the rural small holder farmer is generally small.

Other critical factors that have a key role to play in rainwater harvesting are;

- Reduced land sizes for optimum farming as a result of increased population growth, culture and land demarcation;
- Environmental degradation occasioned by deforestation, excision of forests and soil erosion;
- Gender inequalities in which women remain producers and men the primary consumers of agricultural resources;
- Unpredictable climatic conditions in terms of rainfall patterns, drought and rising temperatures;
- High costs of farm inputs especially seeds, fertilizers and farm implements, and
- Increased importation of locally-produced agricultural commodities as a result of regional trade agreements and private gain.

1.2.2 Policy and Legislative Framework

Kenya's agricultural sector accounts for 80% of national employment in rural areas. The sector contributes 60% of the total export earnings and 45% of the government's revenue. In 1999 alone, small-scale rural farmers accounted for 70% of all sales to marketing boards. Over the years, the Government of Kenya has consistently amplified the strategic place of agriculture as the driver for economic growth, employment creation and foreign exchange. The sector is also a major source of the country's food security and a stimulant to growth of off-farm employment.

The Government of Kenya has since 2002, embarked on a number of ambitious policy and legislative reforms. There is in place an Economic Recovery Strategy Paper which recognizes critical challenges facing the country: *how to revamp growth, raise productivity, encourage private investment, alleviate unemployment and reduce poverty drastically*.² The ERS reconfirms the strategic position of small-scale agriculture in addressing rural poverty and economic revival after years of corruption and inefficiency. There is also in place other equally important policies and national strategies specific to gender, youth, ICT and Environmental Management Coordination.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has in place a National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Policy (NALEP) to guide and harmonize the management and delivery of extension services in the country. These extension services ought to be seen also in the context of information that promotes rainwater harvesting. Among others, the Plan provides for strengthened coordination, partnerships and, the participatory planning and implementation of agricultural programmes. NALEP also calls for a promotion of sustainable agriculture, demand-driven extension service and the need for all actors to protect and conserve the natural resource base, thus strengthening to support to rainwater harvesting.

The Ministry of Lands and Housing through a process of broad stakeholder is finalizing the process of formulating the National Land Policy. Critical among the issues addressed are land equity, rural land allocation, sustainable use and development of land and natural resources. If successfully passed, the new policy framework is likely to impact positively on tenure security and increased productivity thus proving an impetus to rainwater harvesting. It is anticipated that KRA will make a significant contribution towards rainwater harvesting, including making contributions towards the Millennium Development Goals that will lead to both eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and ensuring environmental sustainability.

² Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2001-04) (Ministry of Finance and Planning, 2001. p25)

2.0 RECENT MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Year	Activities	Budget (Ksh)	Partners	Beneficiaries/Achievements
2008	Water (H ₂ O) for Life Schools Project in Makueni and Loitokitok districts	2,100,000	Water for Life, USA	1,500 school going children and about 3,000 community members benefited from the project. Achievements were: safe drinking water, improved health and hygiene and increased time for learning for the children
	Integrated Water Supply and Improved Sanitation for Schools in Rural Schools in Ngarua division, Laikipia district	1,890,000	UNDP-GEF/SGP	2,500 school children and about 5,000 community members will benefit from this project
2007-2008	Integrated water resources management for socio-economic development and sustainable livelihoods of Tungu Kabiri community	3,499,624	UNDP-GEF/SGP	2000 community members have access to improved water supply, food security & crop diversification
	Improved Rural Drinking Water Supply for ASAL Mwingi and Kyuso Districts, Eastern Kenya	9,216,720	EU-GAA	5,000 community member will benefit from this project
	International Training on Rainwater Harvesting and Management for Sustainable Development	1,598,675	MoA, Malawi	5 Officers from the Ministry of Agriculture in Malawi trained
2006-2007	Replication of pilot project on integrated RHM systems and complementary technologies for improving the livelihoods of pastoral communities in drought prone Baringo and Koibatek districts of Kenya	3,364,875	UNDP-GEF/SGP & DED	800 members from Kailer and Cheptolil benefited Achievements included: enhanced capacity in leadership, project implementation, management, ownership and substantiality, institutional strengthening of CBO's management team, increased water supply and improved health and sanitation

2005	Consultancy services for the PACT Kenya Nuba Relief and rehabilitation organisation (NRRDO) water programme	3,492,020	PACT Kenya/ NRRDO	Communities in Nuba benefited from the construction of RHM structures (water tank, sand dam and earth dam)
2003-2004	Ndeiya Karai Integrated Rainwater Harvesting and Management Project	2,329,456	DED	25 members benefited directly and about 2,000 indirectly by having access to safe drinking water and improved nutrition through installation of drip irrigation for vegetable production
2002	Garissa Project in which Training of CBOs on dam de-silting using animal draught power and water management was done	4,112,000	CORDAID	10 communities benefited from water pans were de-silted using draught animal technology and the communities were trained and mobilized in the technology
	Desilting of earth dam, construction of 1 rock catchment and water pans in Mukogodo	6,523,200	CORDAID	1 earth dam desilted, 1 rock catchment and 2 water pans constructed
	Developed brochures for setting up drip irrigation systems, construction of brick tanks, sand dams, planting pits and plastic lined underground tanks	204,750	RELMA	Brochures published and disseminated widely
2001	Sweetwaters Dam Rehabilitation Project in Laikipia district	5,326,130	CORDAID	The project involved desilting an existing dam for runoff catchment. The community was trained on catchment management as well as water conservation techniques
	Weruini Dam Rehabilitation Project in Laikipia district	3,468,628	CORDAID	Weruini community benefited from the rehabilitation of an existing dam. Tree planting was done and water collection point was constructed to prevent humans and livestock from destroying the dam wall.
	Construction of roof catchment rainwater harvesting system and drip irrigation technology	287,571	RELMA	During this training, 12 participants and local community (both women and men) were trained and a 50m ³ tank was constructed and gutters were made. Drip irrigation was also demonstrated using a drip kit with a capacity of 100 plants.

3.0 VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES

3.1 Vision

That all people have access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supplies for productive uses.

3.2 Mission

Our mission is to improve water supply, food security and environmental sustainability through development, improvement and promotion of rainwater harvesting & management systems and complementary technologies in partnership with other stakeholders.

3.3 Objectives

To achieve our mission the following are our specific objectives:

- To promote RHM systems and complementary technologies as a source of water for domestic, livestock, agricultural and commercial use;
- To build capacity in RHM systems and complementary technologies among professionals, artisans and communities;
- To provide technical support and consultancy services especially to organized community groups (CBOs) and development partners (e.g. NGOs working in water & agriculture sector);
- To achieve effective collaboration, networking and information exchange at national, regional and international levels; and
- To enhance publicity and policy advocacy on rainwater harvesting and management

3.4 Core Values

KRA members and employees shall at all times be guided by the following principles:

- Non-partisan in all activities
- Accountability and transparency
- Commitment in our work
- Being responsible and cooperative at all times
- Sensitivity to gender, cultural diversity and protocols
- Commitment to protection, conservation and management of the environment
- Integrity



4.0 SWOT ANALYSIS

An analysis of the internal and external environments of KRA revealed the following strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

4.1 Internal Analysis

4.1.1 Strengths

- A national membership association.
- High level of education at national level
- Highly motivated and professionally qualified members
- Improved administration
- Improved financial management
- Trained staff
- Multi-disciplinary sector members
- Committed founder members

4.1.2 Weakness

- Insufficient funding for implementing RHM activities
- Donor dependency syndrome
- Inadequate research and development of RHM activities at the national level
- Inadequate awareness creation and visibility for the association
- Inadequate membership contribution
- Differing opinions on approaches to development

4.2 External Analysis

4.2.1 Opportunities

- Urgent need of water and sanitation services everywhere in Kenya
- Privatization of the water sector
- Rehabilitation of existing water infrastructure
- Need for applied and on-farm research in developing countries
- Need for documentation of RHM activities
- Need for National policy guidelines
- Natural disasters (droughts and floods)
- Climate change
- International Development Agenda e.g. MDGs
- Capturing all the policy documents



4.2.2 Threats

- Conflict of interest among members
- Limited time input by members
- Changes in funding policies by external support agencies
- Difficulty in fostering voluntarism
- Inadequate participation of collaborators
- Insufficient funding from external partners

4.3 Challenges

1. *Inadequate policy guidelines in RHM:* There have not been clear policy guidelines to enhance implementation of rainwater harvesting projects. The projects have been carried out on the basis of initiatives mostly driven by dire need for water.
2. *Inadequate commitment by members in KRA activities:* Being a membership association, most members have other jobs and may not be very enthusiastic in volunteering their time to do KRA work.
3. *Donor dependency syndrome:* KRA has no other source of income apart from donor projects. This puts the organization at high risk for survival when there is no project running.
4. *Socio-economic challenges:* During project implementation the community is required to provide unskilled labour. Depending on the type of work and gender it may be a challenge implementing certain tasks.
5. *Maintenance and safety:* Maintenance of water facilities is a challenge due to lack of accountability. Open storage structures need to be protected against animals and children from drowning.
6. *Conflict of interest among stakeholders:* Some stakeholders may want projects implemented in their areas and the limited finances may not allow. This leaves some people dissatisfied.
7. *Shifting of focus by donors and development partners:* A suitable project may be identified in a certain area but it may not be the interest of development partners. This requires revising the proposal to conform to the requirements and interest of the donor/development partner.
8. *Inadequate funds for running secretariat:* The secretariat is supposed to be maintained by the members' contributions. Renewal of membership subscription has been very low. This has left the secretariat to be run by project funds. It becomes difficult to run the secretariat whenever there is no project on-going. In spite of the above mentioned constraints, KRA is determined to continue playing her role in alleviation of water scarcity and improving food security in Kenya by implementing its mission.



5.0 STRATEGIC PLAN

5.1 Strategic Areas

The following strategic areas were identified and will be pursued in the period 2009-2015:

5.1.1 Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building

Objectives

- To strengthen institutional capacity of KRA to carry out their mandate effectively
- To develop resource mobilization strategies for sustainability and long term development
- To train professionals and artisans in new and existing RHM technologies
- Assist communities to prepare project proposals in RHM and implement them
- Human Resource Development

5.1.2 Technology Development and Promotion

Objectives

- To evaluate RHM technologies and projects
- To develop new and appropriate rainwater harvesting & management systems and complementary technologies
- To pilot and demonstrate promising RHM technologies and best practices
- To investigate socio-economic aspects of rainwater harvesting
- To develop standards and bills of quantity for rainwater harvesting structures
- To investigate water quality and health aspects of RHM structures
- To promote and coordinate the adoption of appropriate approaches and technologies in RHM

5.1.3 Information, Documentation and Dissemination

Objectives

- To increase awareness levels on the benefits of rainwater harvesting among stakeholders
- To improve the documentation of RHM information
- To improve the dissemination of RHM information through exhibitions, electronic and print media
- To strengthen the resource and documentation centre



5.1.4 Networking, Collaboration and Partnership

Objectives

- To advocate for rainwater harvesting policy among decision makers
- To develop collaborative linkages with other organizations such as Government Departments, Private Sector, NGOs, CBOs, faith based organizations and development partners.
- To build and strengthen local, regional and international networks and partnerships

5.2 Cross - Cutting Issues

Certain issues to which due attention should be paid in pursuance of the strategic plans are:

- Gender integration
- Governance and policy
- Environmental concerns and climate change
- Food security
- HIV/AIDS and other diseases

5.3 Specific Interventions

For each of the strategic issues, specific activities were identified for implementation.

5.3.1 Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building

Objectives

- To strengthen institutional capacity of KRA to carry out their mandate effectively
- To develop resource mobilization strategies for sustainability and long term development
- To train professionals and artisans in new and existing RHM technologies
- Assist communities to prepare project proposals in RHM and implement them
- Human Resource Development



Strategy	Activities	Indicators	6-Year Budget (USD) ³	Responsibility
I. Resource Mobilization	- Establishment of a Resource Mobilization Committee	- Appointment of members - Development of TOR for resource mobilization committee - Level of availability of the required resources	-	- KRA Governing Board
	- Review and implementation of resource mobilization plan/manual	- Availability of resources for KRA - Revised plan/manual made	667	- Resource Mobilization Committee
	- Establishment of capital fund	- Existing KRA capital fund bank account	13,333	- KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat
	- Review and implementation of internal control systems	- Improved efficiency in service delivery - Meeting set deadlines in planned activities		- KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat
	- Solicit for core funding	- Sustainable / Functioning secretariat - New projects with core funding	80,000	- KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat - KRA Members
	- Develop a cost recovery mechanism	- Improved service delivery - Commercialization of KRA services - Increased consultancy services - Training courses conducted - Development of guidelines for commercial services	4,000	- KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches
	- Acquisition of additional physical facilities	- Improved efficient service delivery - Vehicle, Upgraded scanner, digital camera, video camera, TV & VCR purchased and operational	66,667	- KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat
	- Establishment of training and resource centre in RHM	- Establishment and operational resource centre	6,667	- KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat

³ 1 \$ = Ksh. 75

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Income generation from publications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proceedings of workshop sold - Directory, constitution, posters sold - Videos sold - Value of adverts in publications and income received 	3,333	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KRA Secretariat
2. Branch Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Branch development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Branches needs assessments - Strengthened and operational branches 	24,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building for branches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened and operational branches - No. of trained artisan, technicians and professionals 	40,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches - KRA Members
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Membership drive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased membership - No. of sensitization workshop and recruitment drives held 	4,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches - KRA Members
3. Governance and management development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of KRA organizational structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revised and operational structure - Functioning Executive Committee and Secretariat - Ratified and operational Constitution and Management policy and procedures manual 	1,333	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring and Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved project management 	13,333	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation and impact assessment of training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of training workshops held - Level of impact of training on governance and management 	2,667	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic planning documentation available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realistic strategic plan - Feedback from donors 	1,333	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat - KRA Stakeholders

4. Registration and accreditation of RHM professionals and technologists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate Committee for registering professionals - Develop registration procedures and requirements for RHM professionals and Technologists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration Committee operational - No. of applications for registration received - No. of professionals registered 		- KRA Registration Committee
Sub-total				261,333

5.3.2 Technology Development and Promotion

Objectives

- To evaluate RHM technologies and projects
- To develop new and appropriate rainwater harvesting & management systems and complementary technologies
- To pilot and demonstrate promising RHM technologies and best practices
- To investigate socio-economic aspects of rainwater harvesting
- To develop standards and bills of quantity for rainwater harvesting structures
- To investigate water quality and health aspects of RHM structures
- To promote and coordinate the adoption of appropriate approaches and technologies in RHM

Strategies	Activities	Indicators	6-Year Budget (USD)	Responsibility
I. Establishment of training programs	- Production of training modules for capacity building and technologies at grass root levels	- Training modules being practiced	13,333	- KRA Branches - KRA members
	- Development of tank sizing monographs for roof water harvesting for different regions	-	1,333	-
	- Establishing training unit	- An operational training unit within KRA	666,667	- KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat
	- Demonstration training in schools and other public places	- Number of demonstration training held in schools	333,333	- KRA Branches - KRA Secretariat
	- Advocate for inclusion of RHM in primary and secondary schools and tertiary institutions' curriculum	-	3,333	- KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat

2. Implementation of training program	- Training branch executives on community mobilization and management	- Number of trainings held - Improved branch management - Number of trained personnel	6,667	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches
	- Training KRA technicians on design and construction of RHM structures	- Number of trainings held - Number of trained personnel - Improved workmanship	66,667	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches - KRA members
	- Training on resource mobilization	- Number of trainings held - Improved branch management - Number of trained personnel	6,667	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches - KRA members
	- Training the grass root using the modules	- Number of trainees trained	40,000	- KRA Branches - KRA members
	- Training on integration of RHM with irrigation and aquaculture	-	6,667	-
3. Implementation of RHM projects	- Train and construct RHM structures with women groups on different RHM technologies	- No. of women trained in RHM - No. of RHM structures constructed	333,333	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches - KRA members
	- Construct water harvesting structures among the pastoral communities	- No. of RHM structures constructed	400,000	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches - KRA members
	- Identify and protect springs and shallow wells	- No of shallow wells constructed - Number of springs protected	133,333	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches - KRA members
	- Construct and conduct training on water tanks for drinking water at home and in schools (RHM)	- No. of people trained in tank construction - No. of tanks constructed	400,000	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches - KRA members
	- Purchase of a vehicle	- Vehicle purchased - Efficiency in project implementation	46,667	- KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches and KRA members
4. Research	- Evaluation of new technologies	- No. of technologies evaluated - Reports on evaluation - Pamphlet for new technologies	33,333	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches and KRA members - Researchers
	- Development of new and innovative RHM technologies	- No. of innovations developed		-
	- Linkages and collaboration with research institutions, universities and private sector in development of new and innovative RHM technologies	- No. of joint projects implemented		-

	- Determinations of optimum RHM designs	- No. of technologies evaluated - Reports	20,000	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches and KRA members - KRA members
	- Determinations of optimum RHM designs	- No. of technologies evaluated - Reports	20,000	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches and KRA members - KRA members
	- Development of RHM guidelines and standards	- Standards and BoQs for various technologies established - Inventory of available technologies	20,000	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches and KRA members - KRA Stakeholders - Kenya Bureau of Standards
	- Development of operation and maintenance manuals and guidelines	- Technical guidelines - No. of Technologies with operation and maintenance manuals	26,667	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches and KRA members - KRA Stakeholders
	- Evaluate the socio economic impact of RHM projects.	- Reports and guidelines.	13,333	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches and KRA members - KRA members
	- Evaluation of health aspects	- Guidelines developed. - Mitigation measures identified.	20,000	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches and KRA members - KRA Stakeholders - Ministry of Health
	- Evaluate gender and RHM issues	- Gender and rainwater report - Gender mainstreaming in rainwater harvesting achieved	26,667	- KRA Secretariat - Members
	- Establishing contacts with research institutions, hosting of researchers, and linkage with Research Institutions.	- No. of MoU's developed. - Collaborative activities. - Financial support mechanism identified.	6,667	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches and KRA members - KRA Stakeholders - Research Institutions
	- Recruiting a Technical Officer	- Technical Officer employed	40,000	- KRA Executive Committee
5. RHM Project Development	- Liaise with communities to identify and implement RHM projects such as construction of tanks, rock dams, sand dams, water pans, spring protection, supplemental irrigation, soil erosion control and earth dams.	- No. of structures constructed - Socio-economic impact of interventions - No. of people trained during construction - Proper financial accounting for the funds used	1,333,333	- KRA Secretariat - Executive Committee and the other committees - KRA branches and KRA members - KRA members - KRA stakeholders
Sub-total			4,018,000	

5.3.3 Information, Documentation and Dissemination

Objectives

- To increase awareness levels on the benefits of rainwater harvesting among stakeholders
- To improve the documentation of RHM information
- To improve the dissemination of RHM information through exhibitions, electronic and print media
- To strengthen the resource and documentation centre

Strategies	Activities	Indicators	6-Year Budget (USD)	Responsibility
I. Publications	- Collation of information	- Documents available - Web based searches	13,333	- KRA Members - KRA Secretariat
	- Publication of professional RHM refereed journal	- Papers published	6,667	- KRA Journal Committee
	- Strengthening of the Information Centre, publication and dissemination	- Website in place and updated - Website hits - Brochures, posters disseminated	66,667	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Web based information
	- Continuous updating of stakeholders directory	- Updated directory	20,000	- KRA Secretariat
Sub-total			106,667	

5.3.4 Networking, Collaboration and Partnership

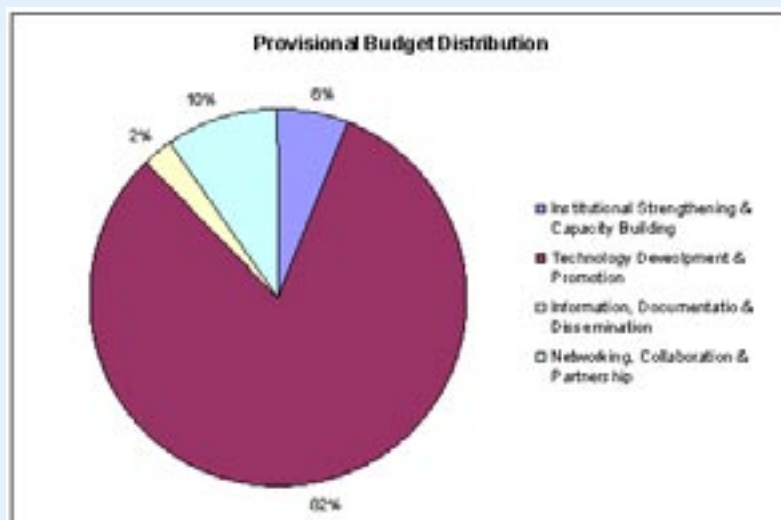
Objectives

- To advocate for rainwater harvesting policy among decision makers
- To develop collaborative linkages with other organizations such as Government Departments, Private Sector, NGOs, CBOs, faith based organizations and development partners.
- To build and strengthen local, regional and international networks and partnerships

Strategies	Activities	Indicators	6-Year Budget (USD)	Responsibility
1. KRA outreach	- Community Education, Media publicity and promotion of RHM through print and electronic media	Features in print and electronic media e.g. newsletters, dailies etc	66,667	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches - KRA Governing Board - Professionals - KRA Members
	- Expositions on rotational basis in each branch	- Reports - Press coverage	40,000	- Task force - KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches - KRA members
	- Participation in ASK shows and conferences	- No. of ASK shows and conferences attended - Publicity attained - Membership improvement	32,000	- KRA Branches - KRA Secretariat - KRA Members
2. Creating awareness through exposure	- Exposure visits	- Number of exchange visits made in five years	53,333	- KRA Branches - KRA members
3. Networking and collaboration	- Development of joint regional programmes	- Increased regional activities - Research and documentation jointly undertaken	10,000	- KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat - KRA Stakeholders - KRA Members
	- Enhancing linkages with regional, bilateral and international organization	- Enhanced collaboration with other development partners - MOUs developed	26,667	- KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat - KRA Stakeholders
	- Participation of regional networks, partnership, collaboration etc.	- Strengthened regional activities	66,667	- KRA Governing Board - KRA Secretariat - KRA Collaborators - KRA Members

4. Publicity and Advocacy	- RHM policy workshop	- Workshop reports - Policy amendments - Law makers influenced	13,333	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Governing Board - KRA Stakeholders
	- Stakeholder collaboration	- Additional stakeholder participating in KRA activities - Ratification of existing partners	6,667	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Members - KRA Governing Board
	- Hosting National RHM Conferences	- No. of papers presented - No. of participants - Proceedings	106,667	- KRA Secretariat - KRA Branches - KRA Members - KRA Stakeholders
Sub-total			422,000	
Total Budget			4,808,000	

5.4 Provisional Budget Summary



6.0 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

6.1 Implementation Approach

KRA is determined to implement this strategic plan during the proposed seven years that is 2009-2015. However, the implementation of the plan demands enormous human, physical, financial and other types of resources. KRA will diligently work towards mobilizing these resources to ensure proper and timely implementation of all the proposed activities.

KRA owes its existence to its members, coming from different professional backgrounds who are committed to making rainwater harvesting a major mode of water supply for Kenyans. These members participated in the development of this strategic plan. It is expected therefore that the members shall participate actively in the implementation of the activities proposed in this document.

The members will be encouraged to develop project proposals within the framework of this strategic plan as well as other related areas. The KRA Secretariat together with the responsible committees will assist members in developing project proposals, resource mobilization and implementing the projects. All projects will be implemented where communities are organized and have shown a lot of interest in RHM. This is meant to enhance sustainability of projects once KRA has left. Moreover, this approach of undertaking demand driven projects coming from the grassroots through the branches will ensure local resource mobilization and utilization by the local communities.

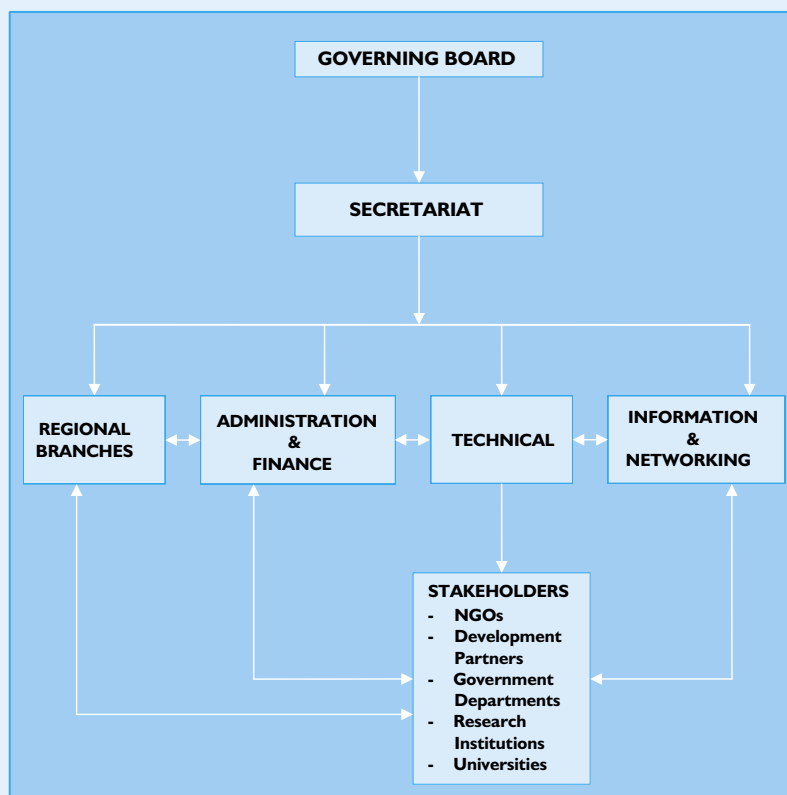
KRA will endeavour to achieve sustainability by engaging in different resource mobilization methods. First and foremost, there are plans to offer specialized training courses in rainwater harvesting to interested persons and groups. There are also plans to step up provision of products and consultancy services to the general public by KRA members as well as stepping up membership registration. Collaboration and networking with other local and international development agencies will be sought with increased intensity.

However, the biggest resource KRA has is its members. Members are encouraged to volunteer their skills, knowledge and other resources to bring the technology of rainwater harvesting to the people. Frequent stakeholders meetings and workshops will be organized to explore how members will participate more effectively in the implementation of the strategic plan.

The KRA Executive Committee (Governing Board) will meet monthly to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the strategic plan and resource mobilization and make appropriate plans of action. The proposed action plans will be implemented by the members through the coordination by the Secretariat.

6.2 KRA Governance Structure

The governance structure stipulates a clear segregation of duties between the Governing Board and a Secretariat. The KRA Management Policy and Procedures Manual guides the day to day running and management of the Secretariat affairs.



6.3 Collaboration

KRA is a member of and collaborates with a number of networks and organizations. These include: Greater Horn of Africa Rainwater Partnership (GHARP), International Rainwater Catchment Systems Association (IRCSA), International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance (IRHA), Southern and Eastern Africa Rainwater Network (SEARNET) Rain International and Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), Government departments, UNDP-GEF/SGP, DED, CORDAID, Water for Life - USA, European Commission (EC), European Union (EU), German Agro Action (GAA), Skillshare International and Self Help Africa (SHA).



Group discussion during community training



Community capacity building

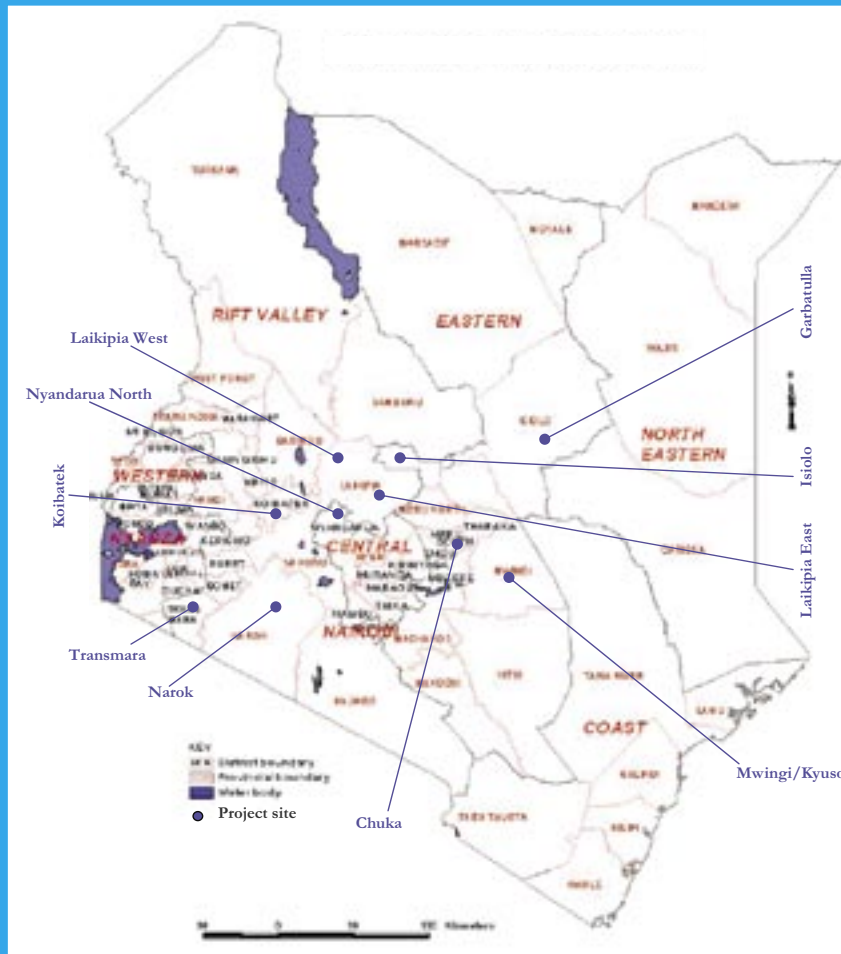


Community members after training



Kailer project commissioning

GHARP/KRA PROJECT SITES



**Kenya Rainwater Association,
GHARP/KRA Secretariat**

P.O. Box 10742-00100, Nairobi. Tel/Fax: +254 (0) 20 2710657

Email: gharp@wananchi.com, gharp.kra@gharainwater.org