



**Theme: 'Sustainable Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Management Solutions'**

08 MAY 2025



**MINISTRY OF WATER, SANITATION AND IRRIGATION**  
State Department of Water & Sanitation

# On the road to streamlining service delivery in the water sector: We are open to new ideas

## MESSAGE FROM THE CABINET SECRETARY FOR WATER, SANITATION AND IRRIGATION



Eng Eric Mugaa

The Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Conference 2025 is an important forum for this Ministry and all its stakeholders. We are delighted to co-host this timely conference with the Nation Media Group, and we see it as a good opportunity

for sharing vital insights and ideas on how to take this key sector to the next level.

The Ministry has the mandate of providing clean and safe water in adequate quantities, access to reasonable standards of sanitation, and, through its State Department for Irrigation, plays a critical role on matters food security. As we discharge our mandate, we have the responsibility to engage the public and all stakeholders – county governments, water users, farmers (especially on irrigation), and the development partners who support us in this quest. Their feedback is key in helping us to streamline service delivery, and ensure efficiency.

### Looking towards 2030

On water connectivity, we are at 73 percent. On basic sanitation, we are at 93 percent. On improved sanitation, we are at 67 percent. On safely managed sanitation, we are at 41 percent. Our aim is to attain universal coverage for water and sanitation by 2030, and to unlock our country's full irrigation potential.

The water and sanitation sector has opened up opportunities for private

sector investments. We have amended our Water Act 2016 to include the 2024 amendment, which allows the sector to attract blended financing through public-private partnerships (PPPs). It aligns the Act with the PPP Act of 2021. It also clarifies the roles of the National Government, and the County governments, bearing in mind that provision of water services is a devolved function.

In the past, the Ministry depended on development partners and the Exchequer to do major infrastructure projects. As we are aware, key water, sanitation and irrigation projects are not cheap to undertake. They require substantial capital outlays. We have, therefore, re-aligned the Ministry to new financing models that are sustainable.

In March 2025, the State Department of Irrigation launched an investment plan called the National Irrigation Investment Plan (NISIP). This plan has five pathways for revitalising our national irrigation schemes and revamping the farmer-led irrigation projects. We are looking at attracting corporate agri-businesses, whereby we lease land as Government, and attract mechanised farming

irrigation systems.

We are also looking at the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) and are committed to ensuring they are not left behind. We'll harvest water through laghas, sand dams, and other water harvesting and storage structures, and use it for drinking and watering livestock. The surplus water can then be used for subsistence farming. As we implement the Fourth Medium-Term Plan (MTP IV, 2023-2027) of the Kenya Vision 2030, water remains a key enabler necessary for the achievement of the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). These pillars include agriculture, industrialisation, healthcare, and affordable housing, among others. Considering that our population is increasing, and the demand for water is rising, over-reliance on the Exchequer to fund water, sanitation and irrigation programmes is becoming increasingly challenging.

Other than financing, another key challenge is non-revenue water (NRW), which stands at 43 percent. The target for 2030 is to lower this to about 15 percent – the globally accepted percentage.

The Ministry plans to audit all water service providers through the Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB). We

are working to gazette the water services regulations to give semi-autonomy to the water services providers.

Another challenge is vandalism. We are calling on Kenyans to protect these investments, because this is their money, collected through taxes.

Let me point out that the sector is in transition. Technologies are advancing. Better ways to treat waste water are coming up. We are now advocating on-site sanitation to reduce pressure on our old wastewater treatment plants.

At the conference, we'll make presentations on our key targets and priority areas, and where we are headed. Secondly, we'll talk about the National Water and Sanitation Investment and Financing Plan (NAWASIP). We have many projects, and we are sourcing for financing for their implementation.

Also, on irrigation, NISIP, geared towards food security, is part of this conversation. The Plan presents opportunities for private sector investments.

I thank our development partners, the private sector, and other stakeholders for their support. Let's continue working together on the journey of transforming the lives and livelihoods of Kenyans.

Thank you.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, STATE DEPARTMENT FOR WATER AND SANITATION



Julius Korir, CBS

Water is a critical element, not only for supporting life, but also in serving the broader role of facilitating economic development, job creation and overall societal well-being.

The role of the State Department for Water and Sanitation is to develop and implement policies on Water and Sewerage Services Management; Waste Water Treatment and Disposal; Water Quality and Pollution Control; Sanitation Management; Management of Public Water Schemes and Community Water Projects; and Water Harvesting and Storage for Domestic and Industrial Use.

Charged with this responsibility, the State Department is working towards achievement of safe drinking water and sanitation for all in line with the

Constitution of Kenya Article 43 (1) (b) and (d), the Kenya Vision 2030, and the Sustainable Development Goal No. 6. The road towards achieving this target contains various challenges, which include declining availability of water resources, constrained funding for infrastructure development, and governance challenges in water services provision, among others.

Faced with these issues, the State Department has prioritised completion of ongoing projects, implementation of low-cost high-impact interventions targeting the rural areas, interventions targeting the underserved and unserved, and undertaking water connection to prioritised developments like affordable housing projects, industrial parks, and Special Economic Zones

(SEZs).

The State Department is also continuing with sector reforms aimed at making the sector adaptable to emerging issues. Recently, the State Department developed and gazetted key regulations on water resources, water services, and water harvesting and storage. The regulations will be key in assuring water availability from source to tap. Further, the National Sanitation Management Policy was also developed to provide a structured approach to sanitation management. The Policy is under consideration by the National Assembly.

The implementation of Sector plans, in particular the National Water and Sanitation Investment and Financing Plan (NAWASIP) that aims at universal access to water and sanitation by

2030, has not been without its own challenges. Apart from the limited funding, other persistent challenges include governance constraints and unviable tariffs, where average charges fall below cost-recovery levels. The State Department for Water and Sanitation will therefore work together with the counties towards entrenching performance enhancement measures and deepen governance reforms to drive efficiency and sustainability in service delivery.

I am hopeful that this Conference shall facilitate not only public understanding of the activities of the State Department, but also provide a platform for feedback from all our stakeholders so that we can collectively steer the sector to greater heights.

## MESSAGE FROM WATER SECRETARY



Eng Samwel A.O Alima

Kenya's water sector has been evolving over the years, with the pace accelerating since 2002. We are seeing real change that provides optimism that we'll achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 on Water and Sanitation by 2030.

The Water Act 2002 brought a lot of growth in the sector, resulting in remarkable improvement in service delivery. For example, by the time the reforms commenced in 2002, the revenue turnover was close to only Ksh300 million. Currently, the turnover stands at Ksh26.6 billion signifying a huge growth.

The Sector funding in 2002 was Ksh2 billion for infrastructure development, and currently, the funding stands at about Ksh86 billion. Why? New Institutions were established with clear legal mandates that encouraged more funding support from

Development Partners.

At the time of development of the Water Act 2002, several countries came to benchmark with Kenya: Ghana, Ethiopia, Nigeria and South Africa who were a little bit ahead. But somehow, Kenya overcame them in implementation of the reforms.

With the gains of the reforms and implementation of developed regulations, results are being achieved. For example, rivers that had gone dry are getting regenerated. Smart gauging stations have been installed on main rivers by the Water Resources Authority, which give Real Time data on the performance of rivers. The data obtained is then used for design and planning of mitigation measures to control flooding during rains and ensure minimum river flows during droughts.

After successful gains of 2002 reforms,

Constitution of Kenya (CoK) 2010 was established with two forms of government: Central Government – responsible for water resources conservation and management and County Government – responsible for water supply, sewerage and onsite sanitation service provision. This led to establishment of Water Act 2016 that provides for the right of every Kenyan to safe water and sanitation (CoK 2010, Bill of Rights). Water Act 2016, separated Water Resource Management and Water and Sewerage Services and establishment of institutions dedicated to funding the sector aligning with the devolved functions.

The sector has formulated several programmes, policies, strategies and regulations that provide a clear roadmap to attainment of universal coverage to water and sanitation by

2030. National Water and Sanitation Investment and Financing Plan (NAWASIP) has been developed and currently the sector is sourcing for finances to implement the planned investments.

So, if we bridge the resource gap, then we will be able to serve all Kenyans with water. In addition, we are now developing a programme for climate financing, to create artificial lakes. We can have artificial lakes everywhere where it can hold flood water that can then be used for food production.

Every year, we target to be connecting 2,000 households with water, and 2,500 households with sanitation and sewerage system. If that momentum is sustained, I see a great future for the water sector – and for all Kenyans.



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MINISTRY OF WATER, SANITATION AND IRRIGATION  
State Department of Irrigation

# An irrigation revolution is taking shape across the country to bolster food security



## MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, STATE DEPARTMENT FOR IRRIGATION

Every year, our country imports food worth more than Ksh520 billion (\$4 billion). Through an irrigation revolution, we aim at gradually reducing this to almost zero in the next 10 years as we eye to bolster our food security.

Over the past two years, we have expanded the acreage under irrigation from 664,000 acres to 747,000 acres as at December 2024. This represents an increase of 83,000 acres.

The expanded acreage has enabled us to, for example, increase our rice production from 192,000 metric tonnes (MT) to 293,000MT, reducing imports to

70 percent, down from 80 percent. Rice is one of our major food imports.

It is evident to us that these efforts will sustainably bring down our food import, therefore the need to implement strategies to accelerate efforts aimed at achieving Kenya's irrigation potential, estimated at 3.5 million acres.

Towards this, we launched the National Irrigation Sector Investment Plan (NISIP) and are confident it will make a positive impact in our drive to develop an additional 1 million acres in 10 years in a structured and systematic way. To do this, we have identified five pathways to expanding the area equipped with irrigation.

The first pathway is farmer-led irrigation development. We plan to facilitate rapid micro-irrigation expansion on a

large scale to develop 350,000 acres.

Second, we aim to achieve high-performing service delivery in our public irrigation schemes to optimise the existing 69,000 acres and expand by 10,000 acres.

Third, we intend to drive corporate and commercial investments in irrigated agriculture, targeting 350,000 acres on government owned land as a start.

Fourth, we intend to enhance food and fodder production in vulnerable pastoralist communities by revitalising irrigation in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), targeting 140,000 acres. These lands have the biggest irrigation potential, with inadequate water the major limiting factor.

Fifth and last, we will enhance community based irrigation for maximum benefits that targets 150,000 acres of new area, and improved production on 250,000 acres.

We are cognizant that financing this vision, estimated at Ksh598 billion, is an enormous task. Therefore, the NISIP financing strategy, targeting multiple sources, aims for 39 percent of the total investment to be provided by the

Government and development partners, and the balance of 61 percent to be financed by the private sector, both corporate and smallholder farmers combined.

With NISIP, it is projected that on full realisation of the NISIP plan, the 50 percent of the total irrigation potential will be developed, increasing annual revenue generated by an estimated Ksh240 billion, supporting over 700,000 heads of cattle, creating over five million jobs directly and indirectly, and reducing the country's import deficit.

In view of these realities, we at the State Department for Irrigation look forward to an engaging Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Conference 2025. We'll share information with participants so that they get a better understanding of what the department is doing to enhance food security. This is also an opportunity to network, and we'll be happy to create awareness of the impact of irrigation on the economy.

Hopefully, the conference will enrich the experiences of all stakeholders and open new avenues for collaboration.

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## MINISTRY OF WATER, SANITATION AND IRRIGATION - State Department of Water & Sanitation

## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR OF SANITATION MANAGEMENT & HEAD OF COOPERATION



Eng Mary Wamaitha

Today marks an important day for the country's water, sanitation and irrigation sector, and the economy at large. The Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation has, jointly with Nation Media Group, organised a Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Conference in Nairobi.

Diverse stakeholders have pledged that they will attend the event. We are confident that the gathering of these minds will help chart the way forward for the sector.

As the country moves towards attaining safely managed sanitation by 2030, the focus is now on sustainable financing. Conventional financing models can no longer be relied on to deliver funds for programmes in this sector. The emphasis now is on public-private partnerships (PPPs), impact financing and blended financing.

The water sector embarked on the path to sustainable financing way back in 1991 during the formulation of the first national water master plan. During this period, it became apparent

that attaining universal water and sanitation coverage by the year 2010 would require huge investments. By the year 2000, it was planned that the sector would have attained full cost recovery through water tariffs and would transition to financing measures such as long-term credit, PPPs or bonds. The development of the first National Policy on Water Resources Management and Development in 1999, paved the way for a comprehensive approach to water resources management, including the involvement of the private sector and communities.

This Policy moved the sector a step forward through enactment of the Water Act 2002 that had a significant impact in the sector. This law led to the creation of new institutions, and the decentralisation of responsibilities. It envisaged separated functions of asset development, water resource management, and the establishment of water service providers.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 led to the establishment of two levels of government where water, sanitation and irrigation services became devolved functions. Thus, the responsibility for the delivery of services rests with the county governments.

In line with the Water Act 2016, the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation embarked on a process of developing the National Water and Sanitation Investment and Financing Plan (NAWASIP). This plan combines what is in the County Integrated Development Plans, and also the National Water Investment Plans. The Plan was developed in line with Water Act 2016 (amended 2024) and envisaged that we require Ksh995 billion to achieve universal coverage by the year 2030.

This amount, is not only for the infrastructure development, but also for the accompanying efficiency reforms on capital investments, tariff and operations.

In the Plan, it is projected that the

normal government allocations would raise about Ksh530 billion between the year 2023 and the year 2030, leaving a shortfall of Ksh466 billion.

Against this backdrop, and in order to realise universal coverage by the year 2030, the sector has embarked on a process of looking into other sustainable sources of financing.

According to global practice, the sector needs to leverage on PPPs, impact financing and unlock private equity and the capital markets. For sanitation infrastructure development, the sector has majorly relied on centralised sewerage treatment and now needs to start moving into decentralised treatment systems as part of capital efficiency reforms.

We look forward to engaging with conference participants on these and other pertinent water, sanitation and irrigation issues.

We investigate and monitor water resources, and send us quarterly reports. We note that as our population increases, a lot of wastewater is generated and could end up contaminating or polluting water resources. So, as we provide water, we must also provide for wastewater treatment and safe disposal. In 2023, Kenya voluntarily signed up to the global Fresh Water Challenge. The global commitment is to increase wetlands by 350,000 hectares, and rivers, by 300,000km. Each country is to set its own targets. We are working on the baseline for Kenya.

## MESSAGE FROM NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES DIRECTOR



Mr Andrew M. Kinyua

The ongoing national conversation about water, sanitation and irrigation touches on many aspects, but, principally, it's about sustainability. For Kenya, ranked as a water scarce nation, that conversation is paramount.

We are therefore delighted to host and participate in the Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Conference 2025. This event brings together all stakeholders to discuss how we can sustainably manage our water resources. The management, protection and conservation of our water resources impacts our prosperity as individuals, and as a nation.

We have to sensitise stakeholders, and especially Wananchi, on why we must jealously protect and conserve the fresh water resources we have in the country. In our country, the available

per capita water annually is 650 cubic metres. This is below the international standard of 1,000 cubic metres.

To tackle this challenge, we are continuously reviewing our laws and statutes on water resources. Most recently, on March 7, the Water, Sanitation and Irrigation cabinet secretary, Eng Eric Mugaa, gazetted new regulations to govern water abstraction, protection and conservation.

Last year, we developed the Water Sector Climate Financing Plan 2030 to address the climate financing investment gap in the water sector.

We are currently developing the Water Resources Investment Plan. This document will be completed by the end of this year. We also have the National Water Masterplan 2030.

# Time to take irrigation to a whole new level

## MESSAGE FROM IRRIGATION SECRETARY

Our county is largely dependent on performance of the agriculture sector. Thus, being 80-89 percent arid or semi-arid, irrigation is critical in enhancing agriculture to spur sustainable economic growth. This is the time to take to a whole new level, so that it contributes much more to our food security and economic development.

Our irrigation potential cascades as informed by water resources investments. It stands at 1.913 million using the traditional water sources, 3.5 million with large dams for water storage and over 10 million with localised water harvesting. To date, we have exploited only 747,000 acres.

We've seen progress in this sector, but we believe we can do more. This sector has been recognised by the law for nearly 60 years – since June 1966 when the first Irrigation Act Cap 347 was enacted. In 2019, the latest law governing irrigation in the country was enacted. It represented a paradigm shift from control to service oriented management.



Eng Vincent Kabuti, OGW

For the first time in the 60 years, the country has an irrigation plan. This year, we launched the National Irrigation Sector Investment Plan (NISIP). This is the blueprint on how to revolutionise the sector and add more acres for irrigation.

Several things stand out in the blueprint: Greater participation of the private sector by way of bringing investments into the sector; and the enhancing of productivity, especially among small-scale irrigation farmers. More importantly, the plan outlines how partnerships and collaborations can anchor the drive to expand acreage and productivity. This

involves the exploration of innovative financing options, including working with local commercial banks, equipment suppliers and other stakeholders. De-risking irrigated agriculture by incorporating insurance can encourage banks to extend credit to irrigation farmers.

Essentially, we plan to implement strategies that will catalyse more resources into the sector, and optimise them for maximum performance.

To realise our ambitious goals, we need to invest in water harvesting. We need to appreciate what nations such as Japan, South Africa and others are doing to increase per capita water harvested to achieve reliable irrigation water supply thought the year. We need to emulate these nations. Notably, we use only 14 percent of our renewable water resources. This must change. We have seen it, and it works.

As a sector, we are keen to learn from other stakeholders at the Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Conference 2025. Development partners, the private sector players, among others, are expected at the event. This will create synergies that will uplift the irrigation sector to transform lives and livelihoods.

## MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL IRRIGATION AUTHORITY DIRECTOR, OPERATIONS

With the right training, knowledge, inputs and adequate financing, local irrigation farming can compete with the best in the world. We have no reason not to aspire for the highest yields possible.

From experience, we know that, based on available data, an acre can yield so much of a particular crop, whether it is maize, rice, beans or even rice.

In line with our irrigation sector strategies, we are looking at not just expanding acreage, but also optimising our resources.

To start with, we are enhancing the capacity of our farmers to understand all about irrigation, and what farming as a business entails. We are further supporting them by creating market linkages. On this, we are introducing aggregators.

When farmers come together, they can tap synergies to become even stronger. We



Mr Joel Tanui

encourage and show them how to form farmers' organisations, and irrigation water users' associations. We are also working with the Ministry of Cooperatives and MSMEs Development, to help them form cooperatives, starting with how to make by-laws.

At the same time, we are training farm-

ers on irrigation scheme management. Irrigation management has evolved over time, and farmers need to be up to date with best practice.

We are also rehabilitating and modernising irrigation schemes, for sustainability. We are encouraging farmers to intensify production for better returns. With the right seed varieties, farmers should be able to grow two crops a year instead of one, since they have access to a constant supply of water. Maize farmers are doing double seasons, thereby doubling their income. We are introducing high-yielding seed varieties of maize and rice, which are major staples. This will lead to higher productivity per acre. Our farmers produce on average 2.8 metric tonnes of rice per acre when their counterparts of the world can manage 7MT. High-yielding seed varieties and mechanisation are a game changer.

## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

It's often said that water is life. That's an indisputable fact and we can see this in agriculture.

Kenya needs to invest much more in irrigation. This is because the impact on food security, and wealth and job creation, can be massive.

Irrigation covers slightly more than 700,000 acres, or only three percent of the country's arable land. Mostly, this is because our country is water deficient. Not enough water is available for crop production throughout the country.

Low, intermittent and inadequate rainfall in most parts of the country prevents people from investing in high value crops such as flowers and horticulture. These crops require a lot of water, but also fetch higher prices than the subsistence kind.

We also need to note that food production in the era of climate change is highly variable. But we know that irrigation infrastructure is capital intensive. If this is



Eng Bernard Onyango

left to farmers alone, they cannot carry the weight. Irrigation requires an investment of Ksh300,000 to Ksh350,000 per acre.

However, the rate of funding for irrigation is low. We'll need to innovate to cover more acreage by 2030 and attain the goal of putting three million acres under irrigation. Each year, we add about 40,000 acres. Otherwise, we need about Ksh20 billion for that purpose. That's high investment.

Fortunately, we launched the National Irrigation Sector Investment Plan (NISIP) last month. We'll use this plan to mobilise resources from the Government, development partners, the private sector and individuals.

Those who invest in irrigation through PPPs require 25-30 years to recoup their investments. An example is the Galana Kulalu Irrigation that some investors have shown interest in. They will develop, operate and transfer the schemes to the Government when their lease period expires, so that others can continue.

This is the way to go, because our people need nutritious and adequate food at affordable prices. As a country, we need to invest in irrigation infrastructure in the same way we have done for roads. Let's remember that irrigation puts money in farmers' pockets, creates more employment opportunities, and enhances food security.

These are issues I expect participants to discuss at the Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Conference 2025.

## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION QUALITY ASSURANCE AND LICENSING

Irrigation is one of the ways our nation can increase local food production and reduce reliance on imports. For us to achieve this goal, we need to raise productivity in our irrigation schemes and enhance efficiencies in water and service delivery.

To this end, quality assurance and adherence to international standards on irrigation infrastructure development and the delivery of services are critical.

We have seen dams collapsing in this country. But we know that if they were designed and built according to the set standards, they wouldn't collapse or need to be rehabilitated within a short period.

Irrigation schemes and associated infrastructure can remain functional for up to 25 or 30 years without major repair works. There would be no need to re-invest in them, and that would guarantee value for money.

In this era of climate change, it is necessary to climate-proof irrigation infrastructure. We therefore call for the adherence to standards when designing and implementing irrigation schemes and associated infrastructure.

We do performance audits of irrigation schemes to confirm whether they are performing to acceptable levels. Generally, the performance levels are low, at 30 to 40 percent. The focus is to enhance the performance of irrigation schemes to way above 80 percent.

We want to enhance the performance of public, corporate and

## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECLAMATION AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Most of Kenya is arid or semi-arid, and this impacts agriculture, the backbone of our economy. Yet, the country can expand farming acreage by investing in degraded and abandoned land.

We can reduce the country's food deficit by reclaiming and restoring degraded land, then putting it under irrigation. It's informative that the most recent land degradation assessment showed that 28 percent of our land needs to be reclaimed and used productively. That represents millions of acres.

Talking about the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), His Excellency President Dr William Ruto referred to the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) as the future of our country's economic development. This will see the transformation of the pastoralists livelihoods. Most of the degraded 28 percent of the country's landmass is found within the ASALs. The reclamation potential therein is about 34 million acres.

The challenge, though, is low investments and low awareness of the potential of reclamation. The degraded lands need infrastructure to store water and re-direct it for irrigation.

We also need to focus on climate resilience, or the ability to withstand the shocks brought about by sudden extreme weather patterns, whether drought or flooding.



Mr Nguma Kani

community irrigations so that we enhance food security. In this, we collaborate with other Government agencies, development partners, and county governments.

In line with the Irrigation Act, we are building the capacity of county governments to establish County Irrigation Development Units (CIDUs). This will expand the acreage under irrigation and improve the management of irrigation schemes in the country. Working with some experts from local universities, the directorate is developing a manual with a standardised curriculum to be used in the training and capacity building of CIDUs. We expect to launch it by July this year for use across the country.

We would like to showcase such initiatives during the Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Conference 2025. We are also eager to learn from other participants, since this event will bring together a cross-section of stakeholders, including major players in the irrigation space.

We believe bringing our heads together will help us to find smart ways to improve irrigation, and help our nation to attain food security and socio-economic development.



Mr Thandi Githae

ASALs suffer the first shocks of climate change, and often require emergency interventions. Also, the availability of water during dry seasons is challenging because it makes it difficult to ensure pasture lasts until the next rains arrive. It may also be necessary to reduce the distance the pastoralists have to walk to get the nearest pasture. These areas need support.

Because these communities have survived in those regions for generations, it is important to incorporate indigenous knowledge in any solutions targeted at enhancing their climate resilience. Outside support must take cognizance of the rich knowledge that these communities have.

During the Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Conference 2025, we expect to meet many stakeholders who are interested in revitalising the ASALs. We look forward to hearing discussions about blue water, green water, and small or micro-irrigation schemes.