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KEWI
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KEWI Strengthens Innovation and Sanitation Through Strategic Partnerships

Kenya Water Institute's Director/CEO Dr. Leiro Letangule EBS exchanges partnership documents with GoSoft CEO Ms. Christine Olale Tantuo shortly after signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the two organizations at KEWI Nairobi. Looking on is Deputy Director Research, Consultancy and Technical Services Mr. Nelson Kwamini.

BY: PIUS KIMANI

The Kenya Water Institute (KEWI) has, to reinforce its role as a driver of innovation and capacity building in Kenya's water and sanitation sector signed two significant Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with GoSoft Integrated Technology Solutions and the Gatundu Water and Sanitation Company (GATWASCO). These agreements reflect a shared commitment to improving access, efficiency, and sustainability in the provision of water and sanitation services across the country.

The partnership between KEWI and GoSoft was formalized in Nairobi, where KEWI Director/CEO Dr. Leiro Letangule and GoSoft CEO Christine Olale Tantuo signed an MoU that will see both institutions collaborate in the deployment of smart technologies to address critical challenges in water management. Less than 24 hours after the agreement was signed, technical teams from both institutions were already

HIGHLIGHTS

KEWI Strengthens Innovation and Sanitation Through Strategic Partnerships

A joint team comprising of KEWI staff and students and officers from GoSoft Integrated Technology Solutions company maps out areas for installation of smart meters, which is part of the joint undertaking between the two organizations as captured in their MoU.

in the field identifying strategic locations for the installation of smart meters. These devices, capable of real-time monitoring and data capture, will not only help reduce water losses but will also form part of KEWI's training infrastructure, enabling both students and water sector professionals to gain practical experience with the latest technologies.

Dr. Letangule emphasized that the partnership bridges the gap between theory and practice, noting that GoSoft's tools—including data dashboards, DMA management systems, and groundwater sensors—offer practical solutions to the pervasive issues of non-revenue water and aging infrastructure. KEWI's role will be to ensure that the next generation of water professionals is well-equipped to apply these innovations effectively. Dedicated demonstration and learning spaces will be established at KEWI campuses, turning classrooms into dynamic hubs of technological exchange and skills development.

Joint activities under the MoU will include the development of training programmes in installation, maintenance, data interpretation, and billing systems. KEWI and GoSoft will also collaborate on applied research to evaluate the performance and impact of these technologies. KEWI students will benefit from internship opportunities with GoSoft, gaining exposure to the real-world challenges and innovations transforming the water sector. Furthermore, the two institutions will jointly seek funding for pilot projects and offer consultancy services to utilities working on non-revenue water reduction. Public awareness efforts, academic dissemination, and participation in professional networks through events and publications will further extend the reach and impact of the partnership.

KEWI Strengthens Innovation and Sanitation Through Strategic Partnerships

Dr. Leiro Letangule EBS with Gatundu Water and Sanitation Company (GATWASCO) Managing Director Mr. Fredrick K. Mwangi shortly after signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in KEWI Nairobi Campus.

In a separate but equally strategic development, KEWI has entered into a collaborative agreement with GATWASCO, a utility serving Gatundu North and South sub-counties, as well as parts of Githunguri and Juja. This MoU, signed by GATWASCO Managing Director Fredrick K. Mwangi and Dr. Letangule, focuses on enhancing sustainable sanitation service delivery through training, consultancy, research, and technology transfer. The partnership is grounded in a mutual vision to improve community wellbeing through safe and reliable sanitation services.

KEWI will deliver customized technical and leadership training for GATWASCO staff, covering topics such as biodigester installation, sludge management, and environmental impact assessment. A dual learning programme will also be introduced, blending classroom instruction with hands-on experience at GATWASCO facilities. Internship and attachment opportunities for KEWI students will further cement the integration of academic learning with field practice.

The collaboration will extend to consultancy services, particularly in the development of biodigester strategies, monitoring plans, and long-term sanitation master plans. The two organizations will also conduct joint seminars, community outreach, and technology demonstrations to promote hygiene and sustainable practices. Applied research will explore the links between waste management, climate change, and water resource sustainability, while KEWI supports GATWASCO in adopting and localizing new sanitation technologies.

Together, these partnerships reflect KEWI's strategic vision to lead through collaboration, innovation, and knowledge development, ensuring that the country's water and sanitation sectors are future-ready and community-focused.

Chiakariga Campus Hosts Advancing Stewardship and Conservation Awareness Day

Deputy Director Academic Affairs Mr. Eric Wamiti plants a tree during the celebrations of "Advancing Stewardship and Conservation Awareness" Day at Chiakariga Campus.

BY: KORIR KIPKIRUI

The Kenya Water Institute's Chiakariga Campus has hosted the Advancing Stewardship and Conservation Awareness Day, an event designed to champion sustainable environmental practices and highlight the critical need to preserve natural resources. Led by Campus Principal Eng. Justus Wersongur, the occasion drew a diverse group of partners, stakeholders, and dignitaries who united around a common cause: safeguarding the environment for present and future generations.

The event which has reaffirmed the campus commitment to environmental sustainability was marked by strong institutional support, with the Deputy Director Academic Affairs, Mr. Eric Wamiti, in attendance and the Chief Officer for Water in Tharaka Nithi County, Eng. Loise Wanja Mutua, delivering the keynote address. Eng. Wanja underscored the county government's commitment to conservation efforts and environmental stewardship. Also present was the Deputy County Commissioner, Ms. Mary Lairumbi, whose presence emphasized the significance of the event at both local and national levels.

A central activity of the day was a large-scale tree planting exercise, significantly bolstered by the donation of 400 tree seedlings from the Kenya Forest Service. This initiative not only transformed the physical landscape of the Chiakariga Campus but also symbolized a deeper investment in nurturing ecological balance and fostering a sense of shared responsibility among participants.

The event was held under the theme "*Enforce the Green Initiative – Preserve the Earth*," which guided the day's activities and messaging. Numerous partners and organizations took part, each

Chiakariga Campus Hosts Advancing Stewardship and Conservation Awareness Day

Participants drawn from various sectors and who included KEWI students and staff from Chiakariga Campus pose for a group photo during the celebration of marking the "Advancing Stewardship and Conservation Awareness" Day. A flurry of activities including planting trees were conducted to mark the day.

contributing uniquely to the success of the day. These included Apstar Sacco, Neema Optician, Thamani Sacco Society, Safe Horizon Network, Tharaka University, Komarock Modern Healthcare, Open Arms Initiative, Kamwindu Cultural Village, Kenya Red Cross, and the Tharaka Invention Circle. Their involvement ranged from offering environmental education, providing free services, showcasing innovative sustainability solutions, and sharing cultural expressions that emphasized harmony with nature.

Attendees participated in a variety of sessions that included educational talks, exhibitions, cultural performances, and interactive discussions focused on climate change, conservation, and community-driven action. These activities not only informed but also inspired, creating a vibrant atmosphere of learning and commitment. The tree planting ceremony served as a culminating moment, bringing together hands and hearts in a practical demonstration of the theme.

Principal Eng. Justus Wersongur, in his closing remarks, expressed deep gratitude to all the partners and attendees who contributed to the event's success. He emphasized that the initiative went beyond the symbolic act of planting trees.

"This initiative is not just about planting trees, but about planting responsibility and growing a culture of stewardship among our communities," he stated.

His message echoed the broader goal of the day: to instil a lasting ethic of care for the environment within individuals and institutions alike.

Marking of this day stood out as more than a ceremonial event—it was a vivid example of collective responsibility in action. Through collaboration, education, and shared purpose, the event left a lasting impression and set a precedent for future engagements aimed at promoting sustainability and resilience in the face of environmental challenges. It reaffirmed the belief that meaningful change begins with awareness, takes root in action, and thrives through community involvement.

Kitui Campus Strengthens Competency Through Immersive Field Visits

Above and below: Kitui Campus students during a visit to Mwea Irrigation Scheme for field studies. Practical exposures demonstrate the institute's commitment to fulfilling the goals of the Competency-Based Education and Training (CBET), which emphasizes not just what learners know, but what they can do.

BY: ABBIGAEL SONGOK

The Kenya Water Institute (KEWI) Kitui Campus organized a series of academic field visits this week to key sites across the region as part of its ongoing effort to strengthen practical training and expose students to real-world applications of their coursework. The students toured the Machakos Industrial Centre, the Mwea Irrigation Scheme, and the Mutomo Rock Catchment Area—each offering unique learning opportunities that align directly with KEWI's curriculum and its broader mandate to develop skilled professionals for Kenya's water and sanitation sector.

These practical exposures demonstrate the institute's commitment to fulfilling the goals of the Competency-Based Education and Training (CBET), which emphasizes not just what learners know, but what they can do. As a Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institution, KEWI aligns its programs with CBC by promoting the application of knowledge, hands-on skills, and professional attitudes in real-world contexts.

The highlight of the tour was the visit to the Mwea Irrigation Scheme, where the

Kitui Campus Strengthens Competency Through Immersive Field Visits

Kitui Campus students during a visit to Machakos Industrial Centre.

the students were guided by Mr. David Ngugi, a seasoned professional in irrigation systems. The visit offered a deep dive into the workings of a large-scale irrigation system that primarily draws its water from the Rivers Nyamindi and Thiba.

For students specializing in irrigation and water engineering, it provided an opportunity to observe the scale and complexity of a functioning national irrigation system. The vast network of canals, control structures, drainage systems, and rice paddies served as a living classroom where theory met practice. Here, students could see how principles learned in class—such as flow measurement, gravity-fed systems, water-use scheduling, and soil-water relationships—are applied daily to support thousands of farmers and contribute directly to national food security.

The field visit was overseen by Mr. Simon Peter, Dean of Students at KEWI Kitui, who expressed his enthusiasm for the program

"Our goal is to expose students to real operational environments where they can bridge the gap between theory and practice. This kind of learning experience not only sharpens technical skills but also inspires students to take initiative in solving community water challenges," he said.

Irrigation is one of the core specializations offered at KEWI, and its importance cannot be overstated in the context of Kenya's changing climate and growing demand for agricultural productivity. With prolonged dry spells and erratic rainfall threatening traditional farming methods, efficient irrigation has become central to sustainable agriculture and rural livelihoods. By training students in this discipline, the institute equips a new generation of professionals to design, implement, and manage systems that make water use in agriculture both effective and sustainable.

Institute And RCMRD Hold Talks on Future Partnerships

BY: BRITNEY MOKEIRA

KEWI and RCMRD team during their joint meeting at KEWI to explore areas of partnership.

The Kenya Water Institute (KEWI) hosted an important meeting with the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) to explore a potential and mutually beneficial partnership. The meeting served as a significant milestone for both institutions, as they deliberated on ways to collaborate in key areas including research and development, capacity building, and professional training. Both KEWI and RCMRD play critical roles in promoting sustainable development within the region, and the meeting provided an ideal platform to initiate conversations around aligning their strategic goals and leveraging their respective strengths.

During the visit, RCMRD representatives also took the opportunity to benchmark from KEWI, focusing particularly on the institute's thriving academic department. They expressed keen interest in understanding the structures, curriculum, and success strategies that have contributed to KEWI's growing reputation as a centre of excellence in the water sector, education and training. This benchmarking exercise was not only a show of confidence in KEWI's academic framework but also a testament to the impact the institute is making in the training of professionals in water and environmental resource management.

The meeting also focused on key areas where the two institutions could potentially work together in the future. One of the topics was research and development, which both KEWI and RCMRD agreed is very important. They recognized that scientific research could help solve big challenges like climate change, water shortages, land damage, and protecting the environment. They shared the goal of starting joint research projects that would not only provide useful information but also help shape policies and guide decisions in the region. Another topic was capacity building and training. The teams discussed the idea of working together to help RCMRD come up with a curriculum for certain courses they want to introduce in their organization, organize workshops, seminars, exchange visits, and special training programs. These activities would help professionals learn the latest skills and knowledge in their fields. The partnership would also support the growth of both institutions by improving technical abilities and encouraging learning from one another between KEWI and RCMRD staff and students.

The meeting concluded on a high note, with both institutions expressing strong enthusiasm and readiness to move the conversation forward. The envisioned partnership is expected to foster innovation, improve the quality of technical training, and contribute to regional and continental goals related to environmental conservation, water security, and sustainable resource management. As KEWI connects work and positions itself as a hub for water sector excellence, this potential alliance with RCMRD stands to amplify its impact, expand its network, and promote collaborative approaches to addressing complex development challenges.

What Kenya Can Learn from International Best Practices on Harnessing Rain, and Restoring Rivers

BY: PURITY KERUBO

A screen grab of presentation on advanced technologies for rainfall prediction. Innovations and technologies are instrumental in flood prevention and in managing controlled water usage, especially in agriculture and urban planning.

The Kenya Water Institute (KEWI) is currently participating in a three-week international training programme on Rainwater Harvesting, Storage, and Utilization in Lanzhou, China. This initiative has brought together participants from six countries, all grappling with the shared challenge of heavy reliance on seasonal rainfall. As climate change accelerates, these nations are shifting toward climate-smart agriculture and irrigation-based farming to ensure food security and enhance resilience to weather variability.

The training is organized by the Gansu Academy for Water Conservancy (GAWC) and supported by a network of international partners. Its objective is to equip participants with cutting-edge knowledge and technologies for sustainable water resource management. The programme combines expert lectures, technical symposiums, and field visits, offering a practical and immersive learning experience in rainwater harvesting and water scarcity management.

A key highlight of the programme has been a high-level conference on Water Ecological Protection and High-Quality Development in the Gansu Yellow River Basin. This event was hosted by GAWC's School of Civil Engineering in collaboration with Tsinghua University and the Rainwater Harvesting Committee of the China Hydraulic Engineering Society. It provided a critical platform for technical exchange on ecological conservation, effective water allocation, and sustainable development along one of China's most vital river systems.

Participants explored a variety of themes including environmental flow calculations, rainwater utilization systems in Germany, extreme weather events in arid zones, and the optimization of water resources for development in regions served by the Tao River Diversion Project. Case studies included experimental research on supplementary irrigation for rainfed corn, conducted under high-standard farmland initiatives, and the deployment of a new PP module aimed at enhancing rainwater harvesting efficiency.

China's advanced technologies for rainfall prediction were also showcased. Tools such as disdrometers and X-band radar, which analyze raindrop shape, intensity, and variability, have enabled the country to achieve a 99% accuracy rate in forecasting rainfall. These innovations are instrumental in flood prevention and in managing controlled water usage, especially in agriculture and urban planning.

What Kenya Can Learn from International Best Practices on Harnessing Rain, and Restoring Rivers

Ms. Purity Kerubo, from KEWI poses for a photo at Central Green Gallery in Fengxi, China. Development of "sponge cities" are increasingly seen as a sustainable solution to water scarcity and urban flooding.

Another significant discussion focused on hydro-thermal strategies and climate adaptation through the development of "sponge cities." These are urban design models that mimic a sponge's ability to absorb, store, and release water. They are increasingly seen as a sustainable solution to water scarcity and urban flooding. In Kenya, Nakuru County is leading the way in adopting this approach. The county has implemented green infrastructure projects, including integrated green corridors in its Central Business District, porous pavements, green roofs, rain gardens, and urban wetlands to manage stormwater and promote ecological sustainability.

A standout session was led by Dr. Hartung Hans, a former consultant with the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine. Dr. Hans illustrated how Germany has preserved the ecological health of the transboundary Rhine River through a coordinated infrastructure strategy that blends green, grey, and blue elements. These include detention basins, wetlands, sewer systems, sunken lawns, and riverside parks. His presentation highlighted the role of biodiversity and integrated infrastructure in water quality improvement, flood mitigation, and climate adaptation.

The Kenyan delegation found these insights especially relevant to the rehabilitation of the Nairobi River. As Kenya's capital and a symbol of urban potential, Nairobi—known as "the green city in the sun"—is well positioned to replicate China's and Germany's integrated water and ecological management models to support sustainable urban development.

As the training continues, KEWI and fellow participants are expected to gain critical expertise adaptable to their local contexts. For Kenya, the knowledge acquired is poised to boost national efforts in water security, sustainable agriculture, and environmental conservation. This programme not only strengthens KEWI's technical capacity but also emphasizes the vital role of global collaboration in tackling shared water-related challenges.

Implementing Incentive-Based Approaches: Why and How Utility Management is The Nerve Center of NRW Management

BY: PIUS KIMANI

The Kenya Water Institute (KEWI, a champion in capacity building on best practices on Non-Revenue Water (NRW) Management, has just concluded a weeklong training to water utility managers on how best they can incorporate ways of managing this menace within their respective organizations.

Water utility managers from across the country are taken through the operations of the 6-metre Automatic Meter Test Bench used in calibration of water meters at KEWI. Incentive-based approaches in management of NRW are only as powerful as the managers who champion them.

The conversations during the training centred on what ways the managerial levels of organizations can do to help entrench a culture of performance that guarantees sustainable ways of managing the water losses; commercial and physical and which are causing losses of millions of monies in terms of revenues. By the end of the training, one thing was apparent: that incentive-based approaches are only as powerful as the managers who champion them.

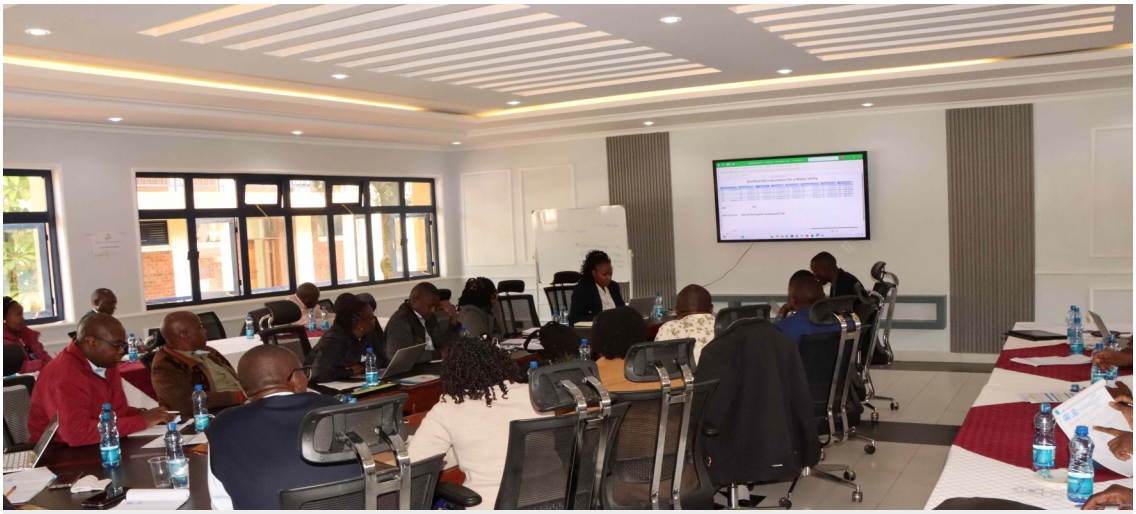
For Kenya's water utilities, investing in the capacity building of managerial levels — to design, implement, and refine such schemes — is critical. Their deep understanding acts as the bridge between strategic intent and field-level impact, ensuring that NRW management is not a one-off effort but a sustained, organization-wide movement.

Managerial levels—ranging from operational supervisors to utility CEOs—serve as the nerve center of Non-Revenue Water (NRW) management within water utilities. Their responsibilities span the formulation of strategy, execution of policy, allocation of resources, and cultivation of an institutional culture that values accountability and performance. In the absence of strong managerial leadership, even the most advanced technical interventions such as pressure management systems or smart metering often fail to deliver lasting results. This failure is frequently attributed to factors such as poor staff motivation, lack of ownership, weak coordination across departments, misallocation of resources, and inconsistent monitoring and evaluation practices.

To overcome these challenges, incentive-based approaches emerge as powerful managerial tools—not merely as mechanisms for reward but as strategic levers that institutionalize NRW reduction as a shared performance goal across all departments. These approaches work best when carefully designed, implemented, and continuously refined under the stewardship of managers who understand both organizational behavior and operational dynamics. Performance-based rewards are a prime example. By linking bonuses or recognition awards to specific reductions in NRW across departments or zones, managers can significantly boost morale and drive internal competition. Their role includes setting realistic performance targets, tracking progress, and ensuring that evaluations are transparent and objective.

Innovation challenges also offer a compelling avenue for incentivization. Managers can invite staff to propose low-cost, high-impact solutions—such as leak detection tools or community awareness initiatives—and reward practical ideas that are piloted and scaled. By creating open

Implementing Incentive-Based Approaches: Why and How Utility Management is The Nerve Center of NRW Management



Water Utility managers during one of the training session on management of Non-Revenue Water (NRW) through incentive-based approaches.

platforms for idea-sharing and funding selected proposals, managers can unlock creativity and foster a sense of ownership across all staff levels. Training -linked incentives further align personal development with organizational goals. Staff who contribute to NRW reduction targets can be prioritized for technical training or career advancement opportunities, motivating individuals to apply themselves more rigorously to utility objectives. In this case, managers must ensure that human resource policies are responsive and merit-based.

Cross-zonal competitions add another layer of performance motivation. By publishing NRW "league tables" that compare the monthly performance of different zones or departments, managers promote healthy rivalry and facilitate internal benchmarking. This not only drives results but also encourages the transfer of good practices from high-performing areas to others. Importantly, all these incentive-based approaches require that managers deeply understand their design, execution, and behavioral impact. When managers comprehend the underlying motivations of staff, the realities of field operations, and the importance of transparency, they are better equipped to structure effective and fair incentives.

This understanding directly influences the design quality of incentive programs. Managers who tailor incentives to align with key performance indicators (KPIs), job responsibilities, and customer satisfaction goals ensure relevance and uptake. Moreover, clarity in communication and fairness in evaluation build trust and sustain commitment among staff. Continuous feedback mechanisms, supported by managerial oversight, allow for timely adjustments that keep programs relevant and impactful.

Ultimately, when managerial levels are equipped with the knowledge and skills to use incentives strategically, water utilities experience transformative outcomes. Staff engagement increases as personnel become proactive in addressing physical and commercial losses. Data quality improves, enabling more informed decision-making and resource targeting. Interdepartmental collaboration is strengthened as everyone begins working toward shared NRW reduction targets. Perhaps most importantly, a sustained culture of performance emerges—one that reinforces positive behaviors, facilitates learning, and drives the long-term institutionalization of NRW reduction within the utility. This is especially critical for Kenyan water utilities, where reducing NRW is not just a technical goal, but a pathway to improved service delivery, financial sustainability, and public trust.

Seeing Through Water: The Value of Turbidity Testing in the Field

A portable water laboratory kit at KEWI – designed specifically for fieldwork in hard-to-reach areas. KEWI emphasizes not only laboratory-based analysis but also field-appropriate approaches to assess water safety.

BY: ABBIGAEL SONGOK

Water is a treasured resource, whether it is fetched from boreholes, harvested from rooftops, or scooped from seasonal rivers — and ensuring its safety is a daily concern for many households. One of the simplest yet most important indicators of water quality is turbidity — the cloudiness or murkiness of water caused by suspended particles such as silt, clay, organic matter, or disease-causing organisms. Understanding turbidity can give communities, technicians, and students' critical insights into whether water is fit for use, especially when laboratory facilities are not immediately accessible.

At the Kenya Water Institute (KEWI), turbidity testing is a central part of water quality monitoring. While the Institute boasts a fully equipped water quality laboratory, many people on the ground often operate in environments without such equipment. Nonetheless, the need to assess water safety remains. This is why KEWI emphasizes not only laboratory -based analysis but also field-appropriate approaches that allow technicians and trainees to act quickly and effectively when needed.

Turbidity testing plays several essential roles. First, it serves as an early warning system. A sudden change in clarity might indicate contamination from runoff, erosion, or damaged infrastructure upstream. Secondly, turbidity determines

Seeing Through Water: The Value of Turbidity Testing in the Field

whether a particular treatment method — such as chlorination — will be effective. High turbidity can shield harmful microorganisms from disinfectants, rendering the water unsafe even after treatment. Turbidity levels also help assess whether sedimentation or filtration is needed before any further purification steps.

Ms. Damaris Muthoni, a Water Quality expert at KEWI explains some water quality testing processes to a water sector official during a capacity building exercise at KEWIs Water Quality Laboratories located in Industrial Area, Nairobi.

In rural and low-resource settings, turbidity should be tested whenever water is collected for drinking or domestic use — especially during the rainy season, after floods, or when any noticeable change in color or smell occurs. It is also vital to conduct turbidity checks before and after implementing water treatment solutions to verify their effectiveness.

While lab-grade turbidity meters provide precise results in NTUs (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) simple visual tests can be surprisingly effective in the field. One common method involves using a clear plastic bottle filled with water and observing how clearly one can see a black-and-white pattern or text through the container. If the pattern remains sharp and visible, the turbidity is likely low. If it is blurred or completely invisible, turbidity is high and the water likely needs treatment.

Another technique, often used by trained field officers, involves a homemade turbidity tube — a clear tube or container with a Secchi disc at the bottom. Water is poured in until the disc can no longer be seen, and the height of the water column is measured. This provides a reliable comparison scale across multiple samples. In community education settings, even a simple white cup or spoon can help demonstrate turbidity. When water in a white container appears discolored, cloudy, or filled with visible particles, it is a strong indicator of unsafe conditions.

Though these methods do not provide exact figures, they empower water users to make safer choices. The message is simple: water that looks clean isn't always safe, but water that is visibly cloudy almost certainly needs attention.

KEWI's training and outreach continue to bridge the gap between high-end laboratory science and real-world community needs. We are equipping future technicians not only with technical knowledge but also with the confidence to act and educate in diverse environments. Turbidity testing, even without a lab, is one way to restore clarity — not just to water, but to decision-making in Kenya's water sector.

Kenya Scales Up Water and Irrigation Initiatives Through Partnerships

Principal Secretary State Department for Water and Sanitation Mr. Julius Korir, CBS, (seated on the left) chairing a high-level stakeholder meeting to review the status of the Mwache Dam Water Supply Project in Fulugani, Kwale County.

BY: PIUS KIMANI

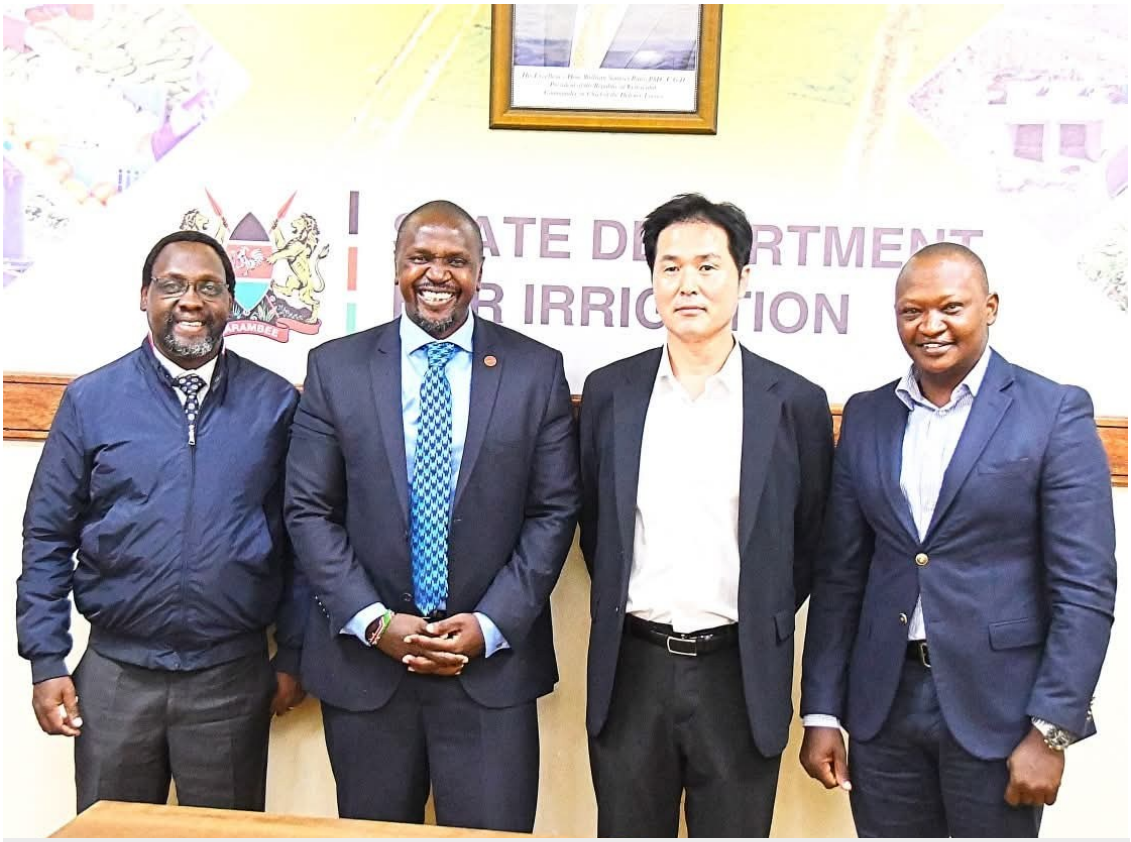
The Government of Kenya continues to make significant progress in advancing sustainable water and irrigation development through collaborative stakeholder engagement and strategic international partnerships. In Fulugani, Kwale County, the Principal Secretary for Water and Sanitation, Mr. Julius Korir, CBS, led a high-level stakeholder meeting to review the status of the Mwache Dam Water Supply Project. The forum convened key actors including members of the Project Management Unit, Hon. Gonzi Rai (Member of Parliament for Kinango Constituency), Members of County Assembly from Kasemeni and Mwavumbo Wards, County Government officials, and Community Liaison Committee representatives advocating for Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

The meeting served as a platform to assess construction progress, unlock bottlenecks, and strengthen multi-stakeholder coordination. Discussions focused on the advancement of physical works, gaps in the verification process for compensation, and acceleration of disbursements to affected persons. The Livelihood Restoration Programmes were also reviewed, highlighting efforts to support PAPs through provision of farming inputs, improvement of school infrastructure, vocational training, and income-generating initiatives.

Additionally, long-term watershed management strategies such as afforestation, soil conservation, and public education were discussed to ensure environmental sustainability.

In his address, Mr. Korir reaffirmed that the Mwache Dam is more than a physical structure—it is a transformative promise to deliver reliable water supply, enhance agricultural productivity, and build resilience against droughts and floods. He called for continued collaboration, transparency, and community-centered development, emphasizing the

Kenya Scales Up Water and Irrigation Initiatives Through Partnerships



From Right; Secretary for Land Reclamation, Mr. Joel Tanui, Mr. Shin Hee Sung of the Korea Rural Community Corporation (KRC), Irrigation Secretary Eng. Vincent Kabuti, OGW and Mr. Thandi Githae, Director for Land Reclamation and Climate Resilient during their meeting in Nairobi.

Ministry's commitment to delivering inclusive and sustainable outcomes for residents of Kwale, Mombasa, and Kilifi.

Meanwhile, in Kisumu County, the Principal Secretary for Irrigation, CPA Ephantus Kimotho, CBS, hosted the President of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), His Excellency Dr. Tanaka Akihiko, at the Ahero Irrigation Scheme. The visit marked a milestone in the growing partnership between Kenya and JICA in promoting climate-resilient irrigation. Key activities included reviewing the Preparatory Survey for the Rehabilitation of Ahero Irrigation Scheme and progress under the second phase of the Capacity Development Project for Enhancement of Rice Production in Irrigation Schemes in Kenya (CaDPERP2). Funded by JICA, this project has significantly improved rice yields, promoted climate-smart farming techniques, and enhanced water use efficiency.

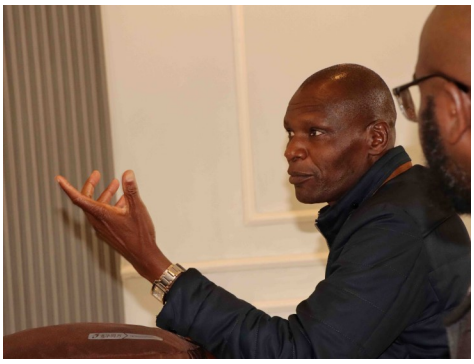
Mr. Kimotho praised JICA's enduring support and reaffirmed the government's resolve to expand sustainable irrigation systems. The Ahero and West Kano schemes, with a combined gazetted area of 8,636 acres, now support over 13,000 acres of rice production and benefit around 60,000 people. Generating nearly Ksh 2 billion annually, these schemes are key to food security and economic growth. With the Soin-Koru Dam set to expand irrigation coverage to over 35,000 acres, ongoing efforts such as solarizing pump stations and enhancing flood control are critical to ensuring long-term sustainability.

Further deepening international collaboration, Irrigation Secretary Eng. Vincent Kabuti, OGW, and Secretary for Land Reclamation, Mr. Joel Tanui, held investment discussions with Mr. Shin Hee Sung of the Korea Rural Community Corporation (KRC). KRC expressed strong interest in supporting Kenya's irrigation goals, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions under the National Irrigation Services Investment Plan. These collective efforts reaffirm Kenya's strong commitment to water security, agricultural transformation, and climate resilience through strategic partnerships.

Round up of The Week's Events







Moments during the training of water utility managers on "Application of Incentive-Based Approaches" as a way of managing Non-Revenue Water (NRW)

Round up of The Week's Events

Moments during the training of water utility managers on application of incentive-based approaches as a way of managing Non-Revenue Water (NRW) at KEWI Nairobi.

Round up of The Week's Events

Kitui Campus students during their field study on Rock Water Catchment System as a mean of water harvesting and storage in Mutomo Rock Catchment Area.

Round up of The Week's Events

Moments the during the celebrations of "Advancing Stewardship and Conservation Awareness" Day at Chiakariga Campus.

CALL FOR SEPTEMBER 2025 INTAKE

KENYA WATER INSTITUTE INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION

Kenya Water Institute invites applications for September 2025 intake for the programs offered in Nairobi campus and satellite campuses of Chiakariga, Kitui and Kisumu. The programs will be offered through a Blended Learning Model (online and in person learning for practical based courses). Applicants MUST indicate the campus of choice in the application form.

Program Title	Minimum Requirements	Duration	Campus	Tuition Per Semester
1. Diploma in Water Engineering Technology (DWET)	a) KCSE Mean Grade C- (minus) or a division (II) in KCE with at least D (plain) in any of the sciences (Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry or Physical Science and Biology) or Geography OR b) KCSE Mean Grade C- and Artisan Course Certificate from KEWI or any equivalent National Qualification c) As determined by the Academic Board.	Three years	Nairobi Chiakariga Kitui Kisumu	Kshs. 31,300
2. Diploma in Water Resources Management Technology (DWRMT)	a) KCSE Mean Grade C- (minus) or a division (II) in KCE with at least D (plain) in any of the sciences (Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry or Physical Science and Biology) or Geography OR b) KCSE Mean Grade C- and Artisan Course Certificate from KEWI or any equivalent National Qualification c) As determined by the Academic Board.	Three years	Nairobi Kitui Kisumu	Kshs. 31,300
3. Diploma in Irrigation and Drainage Engineering Technology (DIDET)	a) KCSE Mean Grade C- (minus) or a division (II) in KCE with at least D (plain) in any of the sciences (Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry or Physical Science and Biology) or Geography OR b) KCSE Mean Grade C- and Artisan Course Certificate from KEWI or any equivalent National Qualification c) As determined by the Academic Board.	Three years	Chiakariga Kisumu	Kshs. 31,300
4. Diploma in Wastewater and Sanitation Engineering Technology (DWSET) 5. Diploma in Water Laboratory Technology (DWLT)	a) KCSE Mean Grade C- (minus) or a division (II) in KCE with at least D (plain) in any of the sciences (Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry or Physical Science and Biology) or Geography OR b) KCSE Mean Grade C- and Artisan Course Certificate from KEWI or any equivalent National Qualification c) As determined by the Academic Board.	Three years	Nairobi	Kshs. 31,300
6. Diploma in Information Communication Technology (DICT)-KNEC	a) KCSE Mean Grade of C- and above or its equivalent as acceptable Qualification by KNQA OR b) KNEC Certificate for CICT	Three years	Nairobi	Kshs. 31,300
7. Certificate in Water Engineering Technology (CWET)	a) KCSE Mean Grade D (plain) OR b) Artisan Course qualification from KEWI or any equivalent National Qualification OR c) As determined by the Academic Board	Two years	Nairobi Chiakariga Kitui Kisumu	Kshs. 30,000
8. Certificate in Water Resources Management Technology (CWRMT)	a) KCSE Mean Grade D (plain) OR b) Artisan Course qualification from KEWI or any equivalent National Qualification OR c) As determined by the Academic Board	Two years	Nairobi Kitui Kisumu	Kshs. 30,000
9. Certificate in Irrigation and Drainage Engineering Technology (CIDET)	a) KCSE Mean Grade D (plain) OR b) Artisan Course qualification from KEWI or any equivalent National Qualification OR c) As determined by the Academic Board	Two years	Chiakariga Kisumu	Kshs. 30,000
10. Certificate in Wastewater andSanitation Engineering Technology (CWSET) 11. Certificate in Water Laboratory Technology (CWLT)	a) KCSE Mean Grade D (plain) OR b) Artisan Course qualification from KEWI or any equivalent National Qualification OR c) As determined by the Academic Board	Two years	Nairobi	Kshs.30,000
12. Certificate in Information Communication Technology (CICT)-KNEC	a) KCSE Mean Grade D (plain) and above OR b) Its equivalent as an acceptable Qualification by KNQA	Two years	Nairobi	Kshs. 30,000
13. Plumbing and Pipe Fitting (PPF) 14. Water Operators Course (WOC) in: • Water Supply • Meter Reading • Wastewater Mgt. Tech.	a) KCSE Certificate OR b) Basic Operator Course qualification OR c) Any other qualification approved by the Academic Board	Two semesters	Nairobi Chiakariga Kitui Kisumu	Kshs.30,000
15. Irrigation and Drainage systems	a) KCSE Certificate OR b) Basic Operator Course qualification OR c) Any other qualification approved by the Academic Board	Two semesters	Chiakariga Kitui	Kshs.30,000
16. Drilling Operations and Management (DOM)	a) KCSE Mean Grade D (plain) OR b) Certificate in Water Related course WaterTechnician, Water Resource Management,Water Engineering, Mechanical Engineering) OR c) Industry Practice as a Drilling Technicianof at least 2 years	8 weeks	Nairobi	Kshs 40,800

MODE OF APPLICATION

Application forms can be obtained from Kenya Water Institute, Nairobi South 'C', Chiakariga, Kitui and Kisumu campuses; or downloaded from KEWI website. A non – refundable application fee of Kshs 1,000.00 should be paid using this link. https://www.kewi.go.ke/application-payment-process

Applications should be addressed to the **DIRECTOR, KENYA WATER INSTITUTE, P. O. BOX 60013 -00200 NAIROBI. Applications** to reach us not later than **29th August 2025.** Attach photocopies of Academic Certificates, National ID card and original application fee receipt.

Foreign students to add 20% on all charges. For enquiries: Nairobi - 0722 207 757, 0735339206, Chiakariga – 0729009104, Kitui 0707 566 395

Persons with disability and female students are encouraged to apply.

CALL FOR TRAINING

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

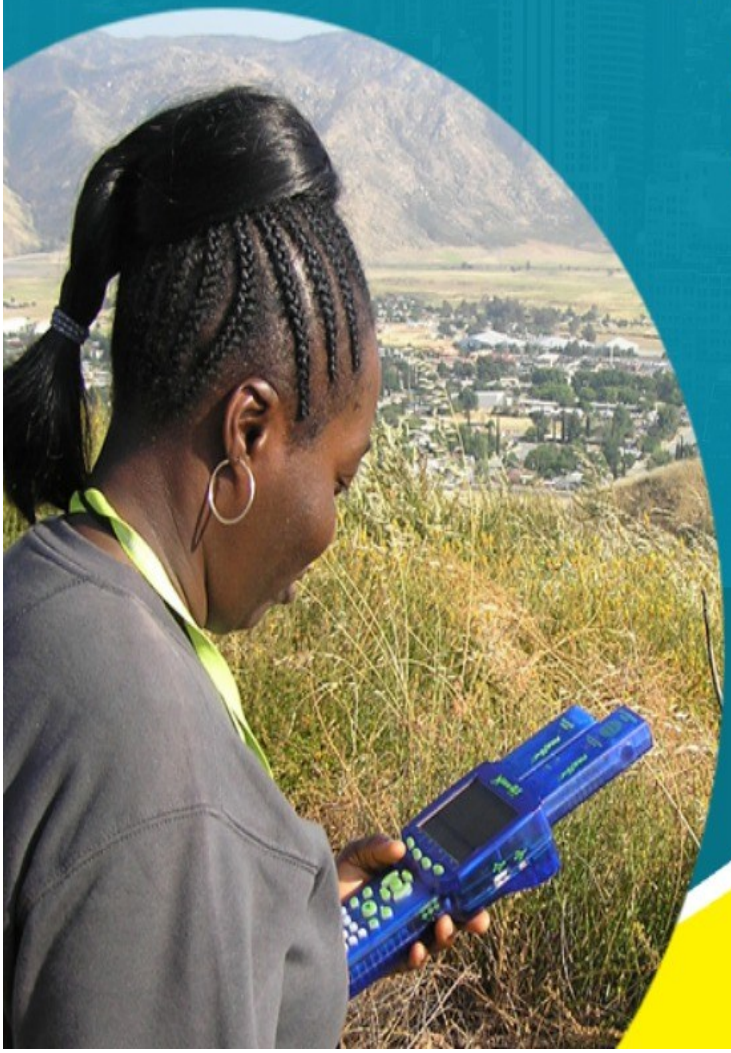
KENYA WATER INSTITUTE

Advanced GIS and Remote Sensing in Water Management Course

Venue: Kenya Water Institute, Nairobi Campus

Date: 4th - 8th August 2025

Cost: Kshs 45,000/=



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CALL FOR TRAINING

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF WATER SANITATION AND IRRIGATION

KENYA WATER INSTITUTE

Water Quality Sampling and Testing Course

Venue: Kenya Water Institute

Date: From 28th July to 1st August 2025

Cost: KES. 30,000

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Picture of the week

Moves That Matter

When the beat drops, even the titles take a break! Deputy Director Mr. Eric Wamiti and Principal Justus Wersongur momentarily ditched their official caps for dancing shoes, joining in a lively jig during the "Advancing Stewardship and Conservation Awareness" Day at Chiakariga Campus. Who knew policy minds could move like that?

Proof that when it comes to celebrating conservation, everyone's got rhythm — some just hide it better!

Quote of the Week

"A well-designed incentive system turns leakage control from a cost center into a performance driver."
— Jeremy Pelczer, Former CEO, Thames Water

EDITORIAL TEAM

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Long - Term Programmes

Diploma in Water Engineering Technology (DWET) Diploma in Wastewater
Diploma in Water, Sanitation Engineering Technology (DWSET)
Diploma in Water Resources Management Technology (DWRTM)
Diploma in Irrigation and Drainage Engineering Technology (DIDET)
Diploma in Information Communication Technology (DICT)-KNEC
Diploma in Water Laboratory Technology (DWLT)
Certificate in Wastewater and Sanitation Engineering Technology (CWSET)
Certificate in Water Resources Management Technology (CWRMT)
Certificate in Information Communication Technology (CICT)- KNEC
Certificate in Water Laboratory Technology (CWLT)
Certificate in Water Engineering Technology (CWET)
Drilling Operations and Management (DOM)
Plumbing and Pipe Fitting (PPF)
Water Operators Course (WOC) in:

- Water Supply
- Meter Reading
- Sewerage Operations

Short - Term Programmes

Use of Earth Observation Tools and GIS for Water Resources Management
Entrepreneurship and Financial Management for Water Managers
Operation and Maintenance of Water Supply Networks
Metering and Installation of Water Supply Networks
Leak Detection & Repair techniques
Drilling Operations and Management (DOM)
Operation & Maintenance of Pumping Stations
Pump Selection, Installation and Maintenance
Plumbing, Pipe Fitting and Solar Water Heating
Instrumentation for Water and Wastewater Systems
Water Governance, Management and Technology
Application of GIS for Water Utilities Mapping
Drilling Operations and Management
Water Quality Sampling and Testing
Microbiological Water Quality Assessment
Integrated Water Resources Management
Non-Revenue water
Water Management
Customer Care

Vision

A Technical Centre of Excellence in Training, Research, Innovation and Consultancy in the water, Sanitation and Irrigation Sector.

Mission

T o offer Competency-Based Training, Research, Innovation, Consultancy and Outreach Services in the Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Sector for sustainable development.

Core Values

Good Corporate Governance
Professionalism
Customer Focus
Innovativeness
Inclusivity
Patriotism
Integrity

GET IN TOUCH WITH US

The Director,
Kenya Water Institute,
P.O. Box 60013-00200 Nairobi
TEL: +254 722-207757
Email: info@kewi.or.ke
Website: www.kewi.go.ke

For enquiries about our TVET programs
Contact the Registrar, Admissions Office.
Phone: 0735339206
Email: admissions@kewi.or.ke

KEWI Nairobi Campus
P.O. BOX 60013—00200
Tel: 0722207757
Email: info@kewi.or.ke

KEWI Chiakariga Campus
P.O. BOX 12—60215
Tel: 0729009104
Email: chiakariga@kewi.or.ke

KEWI Kitui Campus
P.O. BOX 1514—90200
Tel: 0707566395
Email: kitui@kewi.or.ke

KEWI Kisumu Campus
P.O. BOX 7825—40100
Tel: 0746212708
Email: kisumu@kewi.or.ke

OTHER SERVICES OFFERED

Water Quality Laboratory Services
Drilling and Test Pumping Services
Ground water Assessment Services
Conferencing Services
Troubleshooting of pumps boreholes and distribution systems
Repair of pumps boreholes and distribution systems

Your feedback is crucial for our improvement

communications@kewi.or.ke **@kewi_kenya** **Kenya Water Institute** **www.kewi.go.ke**