

Water availability for use is key to most activities that contribute to any Country's development index. Groundwater availability contributes to a large portion of this water for sustainable development. For optimum industrialization in Kenya Groundwater resources development is vital for the necessary contribution to the required total ingredient for development. Urban water supply to a number of major towns relies either exclusively or extensively on groundwater resources; Mombasa, Malindi and Nakuru are examples. The City of Nairobi relies extensively on groundwater resources to augment its domestic, commercial and industrial water needs. Numerous Rural communities across the Republic depend on groundwater from boreholes and shallow wells for their domestic and livestock needs and other economic activities. The growth of the export agricultural sector has seen rapid groundwater development in many areas, notably in the Rift Valley, Athi and Ewaso Ngiro North basins. Groundwater as part of the conjunctive use approach to water resources management has been identified as the most important fall-back resource available to mitigate against climate change.