



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF WATER, SANITATION, AND IRRIGATION
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR IRRIGATION
COAST WATER SECURITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROJECT

MWACHE MULTI-PURPOSE DAM PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2025

The Mwache Multi-Purpose Dam Project is a priority investment by the Government of Kenya and a flagship project of Vision 2030. The project is being implemented by the Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation (MoWSI) through the Coastal Region Water Security and Climate Resilience Project (CRWSCR), funded by a World Bank credit of US\$255 million, with the Kenyan Government providing an additional US\$40 million for land compensation.

The dam site is located across the Mwache River at Fulugani village in Kinango Sub-County, Kwale County, approximately 22 km west of Mombasa. The Coast Water Supply Master Plan identified the dam as the most preferential, viable, and necessary long-term solution for water supply to Mombasa and Kwale counties.



Comparative photo of the Mwache Dam on completion

Mwache Dam Features:

- Purpose of Dam – Water supply
- Type of Dam -Concrete
- Dam Height - 84metres,
- Crest Length - 526 metres
- Effective Storage Capacity -127milliom M³
- Water Supply Capacity -186,000 million M³/day
- Commencement Date: 4th March 2022
- Completion Date: 21st August 2026 (If the reservoir water reaches FSL El. 93.5)
-

PROJECT COMPONENT	STATUS UPDATES
CONSTRUCTION WORKS	
Mwache Dam civil works and related infrastructure	<p>Preparatory works</p> <p>Since the commencement of the Mwache works in January 2023, the Contractor has been undertaking preparatory works which include the development of the quarry at the Mazeras-Kinango Bridge, installation of aggregate crushing plant to produce aggregates from</p>

	<p>the quarry rock, batching plants to produce concrete mixes, grading of access roads, construction of the contractor's camp and site laboratory. All these facilities are substantially complete, and production and stockpiling of aggregates has commenced. The aggregates crushing plant has started providing some construction materials for use in the different sites.</p> <p>Status Updates Permanent Works: As of 31st January 2025, excavation works, slope protection, and grouting have been ongoing in both the Main Dam and Lower Check Dam sites.</p> <p>Preparatory Works: 92.0% Overall permanent progress: 24.5%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Dam: The actual progress is 19.9%. The construction of the base and the dam walls is ongoing. • Lower Check Dam: The actual progress is 45.0%. The excavation of the dam foundation and stilling basin foundation is complete. Concreting for the dam body is ongoing. • Base Camp and other buildings 43.5%: Construction of the Base Camp and Administration Building -14 junior and 12 senior houses. Laying of roof is at over 70.0% and internal finishes (plaster) has commenced. • Police Post: Preparatory works prior to actual construction is ongoing • Mazeras Health Clinic: Preparatory works prior to actual construction is ongoing • Access/ Relocation Roads and Water Supply is ongoing at 18.6% implementation • Construction of the three Mwache Schools: 24.5%
SAFEGUARDS ACTIVITIES	
RAP Implementation	<p>RAP 1 - Main Dam & Lower Check Dam; Priority Areas 1, 2, and 3 commonly referred to as P1, P2 & P3 (approved & under active implementation)</p> <p>RAP 2 - Upper Check Dam -the consultant has been onboarded and will commence implementation activities in November 2024</p> <p>RAP 3 - Roads; under final review by WVB before approval but implementation to commence after RIC is contracted & mobilized).</p> <p>Key objectives of RAP Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the community to mitigate any negative impacts from the project and share in its benefits, • Assisting the affected communities and project affected households to relocate as per their preferred approach, • Supporting the PAPs efforts to restore their livelihoods to pre-project levels or better, • Ensure all activities are undertaken after meaningful and culturally acceptable consultation with the affected communities, host communities and affected peoples, • Supported PAPs and project area communities in lodging, timely hearing and resolutions of project related grievances.

<p>Implementation of RAP 2 and 3 (Upper Check Dam)</p>	<p>The RAP 2 and RAP 3 disclosure process is an essential part of the Coastal Region Water Security and Climate Resilience Project (KWSCR-2), focusing on the Mwache Dam and related infrastructure. These stages are designed to ensure that Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are well-informed about the land acquisition process, compensation procedures, and the timeline for resettlement activities. The disclosure includes village barazas for community engagement, where concerns can be addressed, and grievance committees will be established to facilitate communication and resolve issues during implementation.</p> <p>The construction of the Mwache Dam and Upper Check Dam will have a significant impact on local infrastructure, particularly the Mazeras-Kinango road. The rising water levels from the dam will submerge the existing bridge, cutting off access between Mazeras and Kinango. To address this, a review of the road network is underway. In total, 35 km of new roads will be constructed, and existing roads will be upgraded to maintain connectivity to key facilities. RAP 3 will focus on roads in the Main, Lower, and Upper Check Dam areas, impacting 239 parcels and 1,020 PAPs. Meanwhile, RAP 2 will now focus on land acquisition for 164 parcels, including the Reservoir area and associated infrastructure.</p> <p>Status Updates</p> <p>The following meetings have been conducted to sensitize stakeholders on the implementation of RAP 2 & RAP 3:</p> <p>1. Leaders' meeting addressing concerns on RAP 2 & 3, including social worker placements, compensation timelines, road connectivity, and cultural matters.</p> <p>2. Village Sensitization Barazas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makutano & Mwashanga - Makutano Center • Pemba - Pemba Center • Ngeyeni - Women's Social Hall • Kasemeni - Mpirani Grounds • Mnyenzi - Chief's Social Hall • Mtaa (Bofu) - Chief's Office • Chigato - Chikomani - Chikomani Primary • Miyani - Miyani Primary • Chigato - Chikomani Primary • Mwavumbo - Group Ranch Leaders (Special Meeting) <p>3. RAP Disclosure and Village Barazas</p> <p>The RAP disclosure process is progressing on schedule, with the following village barazas and locations held for stakeholder engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makutano & Mwashanga - Makutano Center • Pemba - Pemba Center • GBV-SEA Training • Irrigation Area - MCA Office in Pemba • Ngeyeni - Women's Social Hall • Kasemeni - Mpirani Grounds • Mnyenzi - Chief's Social Hall • Mtaa (Bofu) - Chief's Office
---	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chigato - Chikomani - Chikomani Primary • Miyani - Miyani Primary • Chigato - Chikomani Primary • Mwavumbo - Group Ranch Leaders (Special Meeting) <p>These sessions aim to engage communities, provide essential information, address concerns, and promote transparency throughout the process.</p>
Land Acquisition	<p>The project is acquiring approximately 1,360Ha that belong to 1,394 households divided into Priority Area 1- the lower check dam site and quarry site areas, part of which is in Mwavumbo Group Ranch, and the main dam site and some operational areas. Priority Area 2 - part of the main dam operational and reservoir areas and Priority Area 3 - part of the main dam operational and impoundment areas and part of the lower check dam reservoir areas, silt pile, and various access roads.</p> <p>Status Updates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for P1, P2 Areas is completed except for the disputed parcels, parcels with ongoing succession, compensation in P3A, and P3B is ongoing as disputes are resolved, missing documents provided, and succession completed. • In Jan 2025 (after the joint efforts by the Land Acquisition team lead by NLC in late Dec 2024), Ksh 69M was disbursed to 38 PAPs who were previously unpayable due to various hindering issues. • A budget of KES 600M has been allocated for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in P3C who will be given awards when the money reaches MoWSI from NT and subsequently transferred to NLC. • Ksh 24M for 231 Shrines on P3A & P3B & 8 destroyed cultural pots and other cultural claims in P1 areas is currently being processed by the MoWSI for disbursement to the PAPs. • Compensation Awards of Ksh 35.4 for 708 graves in P3A & P3B will be issued by NLC (upon receipt of the Master Compensation Schedule for the P3 graves from NLC) and subsequent transfer of the money to NLC by the MoWSI).
Labour Management	<p>The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) stipulates that 90% of unskilled workers and 70% of semi-skilled and skilled workers employed at the project site should come from the local community in Kasemeni and Mwavumbo wards. The Ministry remains committed to ensuring that 70% of skilled and semi-skilled workers are recruited from Kwale County, while 90% of unskilled workers are sourced from the local communities in Mwavumbo and Kasemeni Wards.</p> <p>Status Updates</p> <p>Total workers employed: 998</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expatriates: 9% (88) workers. • Local workers: 91% (910) workers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gender distribution: 95% male, 5% female workers ○ Persons with disabilities: 0.70% (7) workers • Skilled and semi-skilled: 62.31% (567) workers • Unskilled: 37.69% (343) workers

	<p>Kwale County: 62% (563) workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kasemeni Ward: 64% (360) workers. ○ Mwavumbo Ward: 17% (97) workers. • Other areas within Kwale County: 19% (106) workers. • Other counties: 38% (347) workers. <p>Unskilled Worker Distribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 97% of unskilled workers are from Kasemeni and Mwavumbo wards. • The proportion of Kwale County local personnel to those from other counties has continued to increase progressively. • PMU and CLC representatives attend interviews as observers.
Relocation of Graves and Shrines	<p>The project's Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) ensures that graves and shrines affected by the project are compensated, relocated, and handled with care and respect. The following steps are undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informing and obtaining consent from family members, • Allocating budgets to cover all funeral rites expenses, • Conducting the exhumation of graves thoughtfully, • Obtaining court approval through legal procedures, • Consulting with elders for guidance on the cultural process of relocating graves and shrines, and • Providing compensation to affected families in accordance with cultural rites, along with covering associated costs. <p>Status Updates</p> <p>Overall, 52% of the graves and shrines have been compensated and relocated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority Area 1: 100% - All the 526 targeted graves, and 40 shrines have been compensated and relocated. • Priority Area 2: 99.5 % - 590 out of 593 graves and 4 out of 4 shrines have been relocated. • Priority Area 3: The Revised Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) was approved by World Bank. A total number of 3,103 graves have been validated in P3 where 764 are in P3A and B hence will be prioritized for decommissioning. A total number of 406 shrines have been validated in P3.
Construction of temporary housing	<p>The RAP provides temporary housing to Project Affected Households (PAHs) if they can't move within the mandated three-month notice period and need shelter until they complete the construction of their permanent homes. The project has so far constructed 14 housing units, but none have been occupied yet.</p> <p>All the PAHs who have been compensated have completed their permanent homes and resettled.</p>
Relocation of affected institutions	<p>In preparation for the construction of the Main Dam, three public schools—Nunguni and Fulugani Primary Schools, and the Mwache Bridge Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) Centre—were identified for full displacement. These schools will be relocated to newly acquired land provided by the Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation. The relocation process has involved consultations with the affected schools, students, local communities, and relevant stakeholders. The Ministry of Education, in partnership with the</p>

	<p>Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation (MoWSI), led the development of the initial designs for the new schools.</p> <p>Funding for the schools' construction has been provided by the World Bank, and the Government of Kenya, through the National Lands Commission, has acquired the necessary land.</p> <p>The community's original proposed designs for the schools had an estimated cost of one billion, Kenya shillings but the World Bank revised the budget to Ksh 450 million.</p> <p>Status Updates</p> <p>Revisions to the School Designs: After consultations with the community, Kwale County leadership, and various stakeholders—including the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation, and the World Bank—the initial school designs were revised.</p> <p>Overall Progress: Construction of the three Mwache Schools: 24.5%</p> <p>School-Specific Updates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulugani Primary School: • Walling is ongoing for the Admin Block, Blocks B1, B2, B3, and A2. • Foundation walling and filling are in progress for Block A4 and B4, while foundation excavation is ongoing for Block A1 and the Activity Block. • Nunguni Primary School: • Preparations are underway for casting the floor slab for the Multipurpose Hall and Block A. • Foundation walling and filling for the Admin Block and ECDE are ongoing. • Mwache ECDE: Foundation reinforcement is currently in progress. <p>Community Engagement & Labor Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Community Committees:</i> School community committees hold monthly meetings with the Project Management Unit to receive progress updates and address any concerns related to school construction and relocation. • <i>Local Employment & Inclusion:</i> The contractor has been instructed to source unskilled labor locally. • Job opportunities will be advertised, and women, youth, and persons living with disabilities are encouraged to apply. • Women will be allocated 30% of the positions in school construction jobs. <p>School community committees hold monthly meetings with the Project Management Unit for updates on the progress and redress arising community concern about the school's construction and relocation.</p> <p>Major Design Changes</p> <p>i) Fulugani Primary School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in classrooms from 28 to 32. • Increase in boys' and girls' latrines from 24 to 32 for the primary section. • Increase in ECDE latrines from 4 to 8. • Installation of a barbed wire fence around the compound with kei apple plants. • Solar lighting and electrical works in all buildings.
--	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of piped water and rainwater harvesting, with 10,000-litre water tanks at each block. <p>ii) Nunguni Primary School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in classrooms from 12 to 16. Boys' and girls' latrines increased to 16 for the primary section. ECDE latrines increased to 4. Barbed wire fencing with kei apple plants around the compound. Solar lighting and electrical works in all buildings. Provision of piped water and rainwater harvesting, with 10,000-litre water tanks at each block. <p>iii) Mwache ECDE Centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 classrooms. 6 boys' and girls' latrines. Barbed wire fence around the compound with kei apple plants. Solar lighting and electrical works in all buildings. Provision of piped water and rainwater harvesting, with 10,000-litre water tanks at each block.
Livelihood Restoration & Community Infrastructure	<p>As part of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), the project has introduced a Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) aimed at restoring the livelihoods of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) following resettlement. The program particularly targets households with vulnerable individuals such as the elderly (over 70 years), those with physical disabilities, individuals with chronic illnesses, widows, and children under 18 years. The goal of the LRP is to improve the livelihoods and living standards of Project-Affected Households (PAHs).</p> <p>A robust implementation team has been assembled, including 5 task experts and 20 case facilitators/extension workers. This team has reached 3,813 PAHs, both host and project-affected, across 26 villages, and has developed socio-economic profiles for 1,132 out of 1,569 PAHs. A key stakeholder conference held in September 2024 engaged 150 stakeholders from eight categories and established critical partnerships with institutions like KCB Foundation, Equity Bank, and various government agencies.</p> <p>Status Updates</p> <p>LRPs Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaged 3,813 individuals across 26 villages, including 1,000 PAHs and 2,813 host community members, and developed socio-economic profiles for 1,132 out of 1,569 PAHs. Hosted a successful stakeholder conference on September 13, 2024, with 150 stakeholders across 8 categories. Developed tailored restoration packages for 1,132 PAHs covering crops, livestock, and businesses, with starter inputs, equipment, services, and budget estimates. Established MOUs for key partnerships with KCB Foundation/Bank for skilling and agriculture, Equity Bank for tree nursery initiatives, and planned collaborations with Kwale-PIU, Water Resources Authority, and Kenya Power/KERA. <p>Farm and Business Inputs Procurement</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established community procurement procedures in November-December 2024, creating frameworks for identifying inputs, equipment, and services. Developed terms of reference for a balanced Supply Management Team (SMT) that includes community members, PIU, PMU, and FCL members. Established working procedures for supplier prequalification, evaluation protocols, timeline management systems, and supply agreements. Created procurement clusters for goods, construction works, services, and insurance for 1,132 PAH packages, as well as prioritized community infrastructure for P1 & P2 PAHs and host communities. <p>Agricultural and Livestock Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruited a field operations team of 20 extension workers and completed comprehensive training on water harvesting, soil sampling, and crop recipe development. Developed operational frameworks based on soil profiles and created strategies for equipment distribution and monitoring. Initiated strategic partnerships, including collaborations with Equity Bank, Mwache River Water Users Association, and Solidary NGO for soil conservation. Developed training curricula, manuals, and facilitation guides for crop and livestock restoration. <p>Business and Enterprise Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed stakeholder mapping across 8 categories, including government bodies, non-state actors, microfinance institutions, and community representatives. Conducted a detailed business environment analysis to assess market trends, the competitive landscape, and the regulatory environment. Developed business support frameworks, including ideation, planning, and improvement curricula, along with business evaluation criteria. Established support systems, including business plan templates, workshop frameworks, and coaching protocols for PAPs with existing businesses. <p>Community Infrastructure and Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified proposed community graveyard locations in Kaembeni, Galili, and Mlungunigera villages. Specified the site and requirements for the Duruma Cultural Center (Kaya Mtswakara Cultural Center) ready for procurement requisition. Planned an extensive water infrastructure system, including a 36 km pipeline network, 16 water tanks, 15 earth dams, and water point systems.
--	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed extensive community mobilization, reaching 3,813 individuals across 26 villages and developed a community infrastructure list targeting PAHs and host communities. • Mapped transportation infrastructure needs, identifying 35.7 km of road requirements across various villages. • Developed an energy infrastructure framework for the distribution of energy-efficient stoves and grid expansion, coordinating with KPLC for transformer installation. • Integrated institutional support structures aligned with the PIC framework and SMT structure. <p>Key Issues and Stop-gap Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Interference and Misinformation: These initial challenges were addressed through targeted community engagements, clear communication strategies, and house-to-house campaigns. • Vulnerable PAHs Unable to Manage Enterprises: For elderly and disabled PAH heads, local leadership (chiefs and village elders) will assist in nominating proxies or next of kin to manage their enterprises. A formal agreement will be established to ensure that the enterprise proceeds benefit the vulnerable PAH. Additionally, efforts are underway to integrate the elderly (over 70 years) into the national government's social safety net program.
<p>Grievance Redress Mechanism</p>	<p>To manage potential grievances during the RAP implementation, a Grievance Redress Management (GRM) system has been established, providing clear and transparent procedures for reporting issues. The GRM operates at three levels: Village, Sub-location (including Bofu, Munyenzeni, Chigato, Mazeras, Mwatate, and Matumbi), and Sub-County.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievance Overview: Out of the 403 grievances received during RAP implementation, 355 (88%) have been resolved. Most of these concerns are land ownership disputes (43%), followed by compensation issues (29%), and succession-related grievances (12%). • Village-Level Cases: All 154 grievances reported at the village level have been successfully resolved, resulting in a 100% resolution rate. At the Sub-County level, 184 out of 232 grievances have been resolved, with a resolution rate of 79%. • Construction-Related Grievances: The Sub-County Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has addressed disputes related to construction, including environmental issues (e.g., house cracking due to blasting, dust pollution), safety concerns (road safety), health matters, and social issues (e.g., access to Kaya Forest, labor disputes, damage to cultural artifacts, and felling of baobab trees). Of these, 24 grievances have been resolved, and 36 are ongoing. • Other Disputes: Several additional disputes have been resolved, including those related to the contractor's use of community roads, water resource conflicts

between the contractor and the community, underpayment of workers, allegations of corruption, subcontractor tendering disputes, arbitrary employment and dismissal, and concerns about community representation in project administrative roles.

- **Remedial Actions:** In response to these grievances, the committee has recommended several actions for the contractor, including sprinkling water on roads to reduce dust, reworking site access roads, enforcing speed limits, installing road signage, deploying traffic marshals, conducting community sensitization, constructing a designated access road to the Kaya Forest, and addressing labor and employment concerns with relevant stakeholders.

GRM – STATUS AS AT FEBRUARY 2025			
Level	Grievances Received	Grievances Resolved	%
Village	154	154	100%
Sub-location	17	17	100%
Sub-county	232	184	79%
Totals	403	355	88%

CONSTRUCTION RELATED GRM STATUS AS AT FEBRUARY 2025				
Level	Grievances Received	Grievances Resolved	Resolution Rate (%)	Pending/ Grievances
Sub county	60	24	40%	36

GRM STATUS ON DISPUTES AGAINST SERVICE PROVIDERS AS AT FEBRUARY 2025				
Level	Grievances Received	Grievances Resolved	Resolution Rate (%)	Pending/ Grievances
Sub county	20	8	40%	12

Gender-Based Violence/ Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/ Sexual Harassment

To mitigate the risks of exploitation and abuse during RAP and project implementation, the consultancy firm WomanKind Kenya (WOKIKE) has been engaged to deliver specialized services. These services include the implementation of prevention, management, coordination, response, and reporting measures to protect both the community and project teams from Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Harassment (SH), and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). Additionally, WOKIKE strengthens the project team's capacity to identify and manage GBV risks, ensures understanding of the Project Code of Conduct, and establishes a GBV-sensitive Grievance Redress Mechanism, providing accessible prevention and response services within the project area.

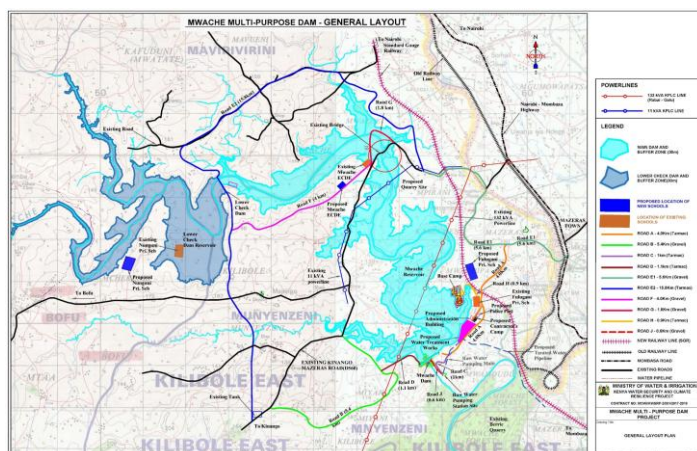
	<p>Status Updates</p> <p>WOKIKE has conducted extensive training, sensitization sessions, and case management to foster a safe, healthy, and ethical project environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of Construction Workers: A total of 520 workers were sensitized during Toolbox Phase 3, including 280 newly recruited workers across nine Sinohydro contractor sites. • Targeted Training: 65 additional participants, including 25 women, participated in GBV Module 1 awareness training. This group included personnel from the Supervising Engineer (NIPPON), tree planters, contractor expatriate staff, service providers (e.g., security officers and food vendors), as well as national and administrative police officers. • Ongoing Interventions: Additional training sessions are being conducted for RAP 2 consultants (Allen & Francis), PMU accounts and procurement teams, Toolbox Phase 4 sensitization, and a SEA risk assessment is underway in the four villages of Mnyenzi.
<p>Conveyance</p>	<p>To support land acquisition and compensation processes, MoWSI has engaged in the legal services of Akide Legal Consultants. Their responsibilities include managing succession matters for Project Affected Persons (PAPs), drafting land lease agreements for interim livelihood measures, and providing legal support for the preparation and execution of legally binding sale agreements for PAPs acquiring new resettlement land. Additionally, they offer conveyancing services to ensure PAPs receive title deeds, securing their ownership of resettlement land.</p> <p>Status Updates</p> <p>Sale Agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing data collection for P1 and P2, targeting 162 PAPs who are yet to be engaged. • Community cooperation has been encouraged and appreciated. • 100% of data collectors have been locally sourced. <p>Succession Matters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 pending succession matters for P3 have been identified due to recent deaths. These cases are currently undergoing the court process to facilitate the issuance of grants. • Families requiring succession services are advised to visit our offices in Kasemeni. • There has been an unforeseen delay in the processing of death certificates. Affected families should report these cases to the Local Assistant Chief and share the information with our Kasemeni office for follow-up. <p>Conveyance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 131 land parcels have been surveyed, and the collection of titles is ongoing at our Kasemeni office. • PAPs are requested to bring their respective titles to the Kasemeni office for the titling process to commence. An acknowledgement note will be issued confirming the original title has been delivered.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Mwavumbo Group Ranch parcels, PAPs should submit their respective registration numbers to enable follow-up with the County Adjudication Office and Kwale Land Registry. • Our surveyor will visit each homestead where sale agreements have been fully signed. So far, we have prepared 185 parcels of land for survey
Key Stakeholders Engagement	<p>Stakeholder engagement is essential for implementing the RAP and ensuring project success, fostering a positive relationship between the project and stakeholders. Various players conduct engagement based on the situation:</p> <p>Status Updates</p> <p>1. Contractor's Stakeholder Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Task-Related SE:</i> Regularly informs neighboring communities about ongoing project activities, such as rock blasting at the quarry site, and encourages them to avoid project sites due to potential risks. This includes using designated community roads and avoiding grazing at the project site. • <i>Community Sensitization:</i> Informs the community about the contractor's activities and addresses their concerns. • <i>Emergency Response:</i> Periodically conducts community barazas to educate them on emergency response. <p>2. Resettlement Implementation Consultant's Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Participation Forums frequently organized to engage PAPs and other stakeholders at strategic locations. • Monthly school community committees' engagement meetings are conducted at the three schools undergoing construction • Community Baraza are conducted each month to address concerns about school design changes, the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), and land compensation. • Quarterly progress meetings are held with the Community Liaison Committee (CLC) • Daily engagements with PAPs to address resettlement and emerging concerns. • Continuous consultations with the National Lands Commission (NLC) regarding land acquisition and follow-up on delayed payments. <p>3. Mainstream community engagement & matters arising</p> <p>There has been ongoing engagement between the project and the host community, either directly or through local leadership. These interactions aim to keep the community informed about project progress and address any emerging issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct engagement with the community is conducted as needed through village-level barazas organized by the project team or through chiefs' barazas convened by the local administration. • Additionally, to ensure continuous engagement with stakeholders, the Project Management Unit consistently holds monthly community barazas, security meetings, and stakeholder meetings, typically scheduled for the first week of each month.
Irrigation and Watershed Catchment	<p>The project has realigned its focus from the initial Irrigation Demonstration Scheme in Pemba to a more comprehensive, catchment-centric approach, utilizing a variety of water resources.</p>

Management	<p>Status Updates</p> <p>I. Capacity Building for Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs)</p> <p>The project is enhancing WRUA capacity through various interventions, including gabion construction, rainwater harvesting, and livelihood activities. These efforts also support Sustainable Land Management (SLM) through vetiver bulking, terraces, semi-circular berms, vetiver cross barriers, and riparian marking & pegging, as well as Livelihood Enhancement (LE) initiatives such as poultry farming and apiaries.</p> <p>Gabion Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mwachiga – 308M • Mazola-Mienzeni – 60M • Upper Mwache – 90M • Chigulu-Ngeyeni – 200M • Marenje-Mulunguni – 80M • Mulunguni – 200M • Mwang’ombe-Ngoni – 100M <p>Rainwater Harvesting Tanks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mazola-Mienzeni – 2 tanks • Mwang’ombe-Ngoni – 2 tanks • Marenje-Mulunguni – 2 tanks • Mulunguni – 1 tank • Gude-Dambale – 2 tanks <p>Livelihood Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry Farming: Mwachiga (2 CBOs), Chigulu-Ngeyeni (2 CBOs), Upper Mwache (WRUA) • Improved Goat Breeds: Mazola-Mienzeni, Mwang’ombe-Ngoni, Mwadudua-Vigurangani, Marenje-Mulunguni, Gude-Dambale (2 CBOs), Nyongoni (2 CBOs) • Beekeeping (Apiaries): Upper Mwache (2 CBOs), Mulunguni (1 CBO) • Green Gram & Aloe Vera Farming: Mulunguni <p>Farmer Led Irrigation</p> <p>Farmer engagement strategies/ Leadership roles has led to successful trainings, Evidence of Farmer Led Irrigation in most of the groups led to improved technology uptake.</p> <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low farmer participation due to long walking distances and gender imbalance. • Harsh weather conditions, dry water sources • High expectations for financial or material support • Labor-intensive artisanal irrigation methods, especially for groups without FLID equipment. • Field officers face long commutes, often walking or using costly motorbikes. • Logistical challenges for PIU members in supporting field activities.
-------------------	---

	<p>11 sites have been established and installed with irrigation systems (drips, pumping systems and conveyance pipes) and linked to FFS groups to use for crop production.</p> <table><tr><th>NO</th><th>FLID SITE</th><th>ACRERAGE</th><th>STATUS</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Kizingo Irrigation</td><td>0.5</td><td>Completed, Operational</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Mzinzi water pan</td><td>0.5</td><td>Completed, Operational</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>Silaloni Water Pan</td><td>0.5</td><td>Completed, Operational</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>Chidzipwa water pan</td><td>0.5</td><td>Completed, Operational</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>Matumbi HH- Mwavumbo ward</td><td>0.25</td><td>Completed, operational</td></tr><tr><td>6.</td><td>Chikwakwani water pan</td><td>0.25</td><td>Completed, operational</td></tr><tr><td>7.</td><td>Chikuyu water pan</td><td>0.5</td><td>Completed, operational</td></tr><tr><td>8.</td><td>Bofu Dam</td><td>0.5</td><td>Completed, operational</td></tr><tr><td>9.</td><td>3 HH water pans in Kasemeni ward</td><td>0.75</td><td>Completed, operational</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total Acrerage</td><td>4.25</td><td></td></tr></table>	NO	FLID SITE	ACRERAGE	STATUS	1.	Kizingo Irrigation	0.5	Completed, Operational	2.	Mzinzi water pan	0.5	Completed, Operational	3.	Silaloni Water Pan	0.5	Completed, Operational	4.	Chidzipwa water pan	0.5	Completed, Operational	5.	Matumbi HH- Mwavumbo ward	0.25	Completed, operational	6.	Chikwakwani water pan	0.25	Completed, operational	7.	Chikuyu water pan	0.5	Completed, operational	8.	Bofu Dam	0.5	Completed, operational	9.	3 HH water pans in Kasemeni ward	0.75	Completed, operational	Total Acrerage		4.25	
NO	FLID SITE	ACRERAGE	STATUS																																										
1.	Kizingo Irrigation	0.5	Completed, Operational																																										
2.	Mzinzi water pan	0.5	Completed, Operational																																										
3.	Silaloni Water Pan	0.5	Completed, Operational																																										
4.	Chidzipwa water pan	0.5	Completed, Operational																																										
5.	Matumbi HH- Mwavumbo ward	0.25	Completed, operational																																										
6.	Chikwakwani water pan	0.25	Completed, operational																																										
7.	Chikuyu water pan	0.5	Completed, operational																																										
8.	Bofu Dam	0.5	Completed, operational																																										
9.	3 HH water pans in Kasemeni ward	0.75	Completed, operational																																										
Total Acrerage		4.25																																											
Kwale Water Development	<p>Sanitation status: ODF Certification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 27 villages were targeted for open defecation free (ODF) initiatives.• Out of these, 25 villages were declared ODF by a third-party certifier between 2017 and 2019.• 2 villages were verified as ODF by sub-county verifiers.• The remaining villages are undergoing post-triggering follow-up.• 20 motorbikes and 200 bicycles were procured and distributed. <p>Water Supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procurement of the contractor to complete the Construction Works for Kwale Urban Water Supply Project is ongoing.																																												

PICTORIALS UPDATES



Project layout



Main Dam: Excavation and Slope Protection Completed





Lower Check Dam: casting concrete surround for the drainpipes



Administration Block

Roads



Ongoing site clearance and topsoil stripping: Road B, Ch. 3+500



Ongoing processing and compaction of subgrade layer: Road A, Ch. 0+780

Mwache Schools (3) Construction



Nunguni Primary School: Blinding concrete placing for classrooms





Fulugani Primary School: Ongoing construction of classrooms

Water Resource Users Association (WRUAs)



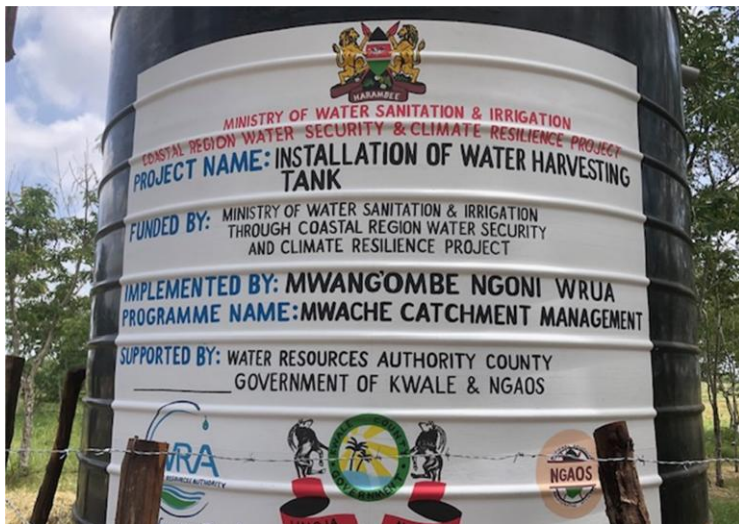
Livelihood Restoration: Jiendeleze Women group green grams and Alovera farms



Vetiver Bulking Site at Buguta



Mwang'ombe-ngoni breeding stock



Rain harvesting tanks at Mwang'ombe-Ngoni and Kideri Primary school -Mulunguni

Farmer Led Irrigation Development (FLID)



FFS demo farm at Siogopi- Chikuyu and Bofu dam



Chairlady Vumilia WG, Mzinzi - in Samburu- Chengoni ward tending to Okra crop

PROJECT BENEFITS

How will the project benefit Kwale County?

The Mwache Dam Project has a huge benefit to the Kwale County community through employment opportunities, skill development, infrastructure development, environmental conservation, enhanced water supply, improved agricultural production and improved livelihoods. These initiatives will collectively foster economic growth, social stability, and better quality of life for the residents.

1. Job Opportunities:

Total Positions: For example, 833 positions from Oct 2023 to mid-June 2024.

Local Employment:

- Kwale County Residents: 477 positions (57% of total).
- Mwavumbo/Kasemeni: 287 positions (96% of local hires).
- Total Earnings: Ksh 55.8 million, assuming a minimum daily wage of Ksh 500 per worker.

Projected Earnings by January 31, 2027:

- Kwale County residents: Projected earnings of Ksh 351 million.
- Cumulative Employment: 674 local workers over the project's duration.
- Catchment Restoration activities are labour intensive and will be carried out by the community members thus further contributing to employment.

2. Increased food security and Environmental Conservation

- **Agricultural Development:** Capacity building of farmers in the catchment for increased crop and livestock production including on irrigated agriculture. This will generate on farm employment, increase food production, nutrition and improve livelihoods.
- A special drive on restoration and enhancement of agricultural activities for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) is part of the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP), targeting both crop and livestock enterprises.
- Ksh 180 million earmarked to support 22 Water Resource User Associations (WRUAs) in the Mwache Watershed, fostering catchment management and economic activities. First set of disbursements of Ksh 34 million to 10 priority WRUAs started in August 2024.
- **Beneficiary CBOs:** 62 CBOs from 3 pilot Wards in Kinango Sub-County received grants worth Ksh 22.5 million to undertake assorted income generation activities.
 - **Kasemeni:** 22 CBOs
 - **Mwavumbo:** 20 CBOs
 - **Samburu/Chengoni:** 20 CBOs

3. Multiplier Effects

- **Increased Wages-**boost local businesses and the overall economy through heightened spending and job creation
 - **Economic Growth-**Growth in tourism and hospitality sectors
 - **Skill Development through employment**
 - **Living Standards-Better Housing** – for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)
 - **Improved Healthcare and security:** Construction of Kasemeni Health Centre and Police post
 - **Better schools and education:** Construction of fully furnished high quality schools with more facilities in Fulungani and Nunguni primary schools and Mwache ECDE, larger schools parcels of land

4. Nutrition

• **Quick-Win Interventions:**

- Expanding potential acreage under irrigated production from the planned 250-acre Irrigation Demonstration to over 1000 acres using the Farmer Led Irrigation Approach (FLID) in the Mwache watershed.
- Catalysing investments in irrigation by bringing in assorted stakeholders to the areas and supporting farmers with irrigation kits and production technologies. Currently, the project is rolling out irrigation demonstrations and farmer field schools in Kasemeni, Samburu Chengoni and Mwavumbo wards under the leadership of the Kwale County Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at a cost of Ksh 12 million for 2023/2024. Ksh 93 million is earmarked for expansion of this initiative to more areas in 2024/25

5. Water Resource User Associations (WRUAs)

- **Establishment and Training:** 24 WRUAs formed for catchment management, serving farmers and landowners in the 24 sub catchments
- **FLID Demonstrations and Farmer Field Schools (FFS)** for dissemination of agricultural technologies.
- **Facilitator Training:** 16 farmer field school facilitators trained to support in extension and dissemination of agricultural technologies.

Tree Planting:

- **Trees Planted:** Over 65,000 trees planted by five WRUAs, partners and the Dam Contractor to restore the Mwache water catchment and the Dam System Buffer. This will increase upon implementation of the WRUA grants and mapping out of more areas in the buffer zone.
- **Continued Training:** Support for 20 nursery operators and the WRUAs on sustainable seedling production and tree growing practices.
- Purchase tree seedlings from tree nurseries from communities around the dam.
- Community members are trained and hired to plant and nurture the trees in the buffer.
- The Dam environment team regularly trains the community on tree growing techniques and stewards any tree planting activity especially in Mwachiga and Upper Mwache sub catchments.

Terracing:

- **Land Terracing:** Terracing and other measures to reduce soil erosion and sedimentation in the dam while keeping valuable soil in the farms. This development is accompanied by training of good agricultural practices and other sustainable land management practices.
- **Collaborative Framework:**
- Project is working with Coast Water Works Development Agency to enhance water supply to Kwale County.

6. Infrastructure Development:

- **Road Construction:** 10 temporary roads, with significant progress on Road F
- **Community Infrastructure:** Ksh 400 million has been allocated for community infrastructure development in the Livelihood Restoration Plan. Community members will have the opportunity to participate in public consultations to help decide and prioritize community infrastructure projects to be implemented, ensuring that the selected projects meet their needs and priorities.