



Ministry of Water & Sanitation and Irrigation
The Kenya Water Security and Climate Resilience Project

From The Project Manager

The Kenya Water Security and Climate Resilience Project (KWSCRCP) seeks to continue to provide this newsletter as a forum for the project team drawn from the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the Project Implementing Units (PIUs) for both KWSCRCP 1 & 2, to share successes, challenges, lesson learned and the impact our efforts, have on the project beneficiaries.

The KWSCRCP 1 covers the Lower Nzoia Project (LNP), Water Sector Reforms, Nzoia FFEWS, and Investment Planning while KWSCRCP 2 covers irrigation, livelihood, sanitation and water infrastructure and the Mwache Multi-Purpose Dam project in Kwale which are government flagship projects.

The newsletter is produced quarterly and shared online. I would like to encourage colleagues to share project experiences, milestones and best practices. To our stakeholders and readers, we will be glad to receive your feedback.

Eng. Simon Mwangi
Project Manager, KWSCRCP

World Bank Hold Virtual Mission

The World Bank task team for the Kenya Water Security and Climate Resilience Program (KWSCRCP 1 & 2) conducted a virtual implementation support mission from September 14 through September 18, 2020. The objectives of the mission were to (i) review progress on the turnaround action plans for both projects, with a focus on the major works contracts (i.e. Lower Nzoia irrigation scheme and Mwache dam); and (ii) identify options for further restructuring of the projects to improve performance. The mission held discussions with national and local government project teams, as well as concerned development partners and other stakeholders.

The World Bank team was led by Josses Mugabi (Team Leader, Sr. Water Supply and Sanitation Specialist) while the KWSCRCP team was led by the Eng. Simon Mwangi, Project Manager.

A wrap-up meeting was held with the Ministry of Water and Sanitation & Irrigation and the National Treasury to discuss the mission findings and recommended actions.

The Snapshot

KWSCRCP Newsletter, Issue 3 October 2020

Cabinet Secretary Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Visits Lower Nzoia and Mwache Dam Projects

The Cabinet Secretary (CS) Water, Sanitation and Irrigation, Ms Sicily Kariuki visited Mwache Dam and Lower Nzoia Projects on 1st and 2nd October 2020 respectively. The CS inspected the ongoing project activities and met various stakeholders. She urged them to support the project to fast track the completion.



CS Sicily Kariuki (centre) inspects the ongoing construction works in Lower Nzoia Project



CS Sicily Kariuki with Kwale County Governor HE Salim Mvurya and Project Manager Eng. Simon Mwangi (left), during the visit to Mwache Dam site

Project Updates



PMU team inspects ongoing construction works at the lower Nzoia Project intake and Headworks Canal during a site visit in September 2020

Construction Works



Ongoing construction at the dykes

The following are the completion status in percentages as of September 2020

Diversion Weir	97%
Intake Structure	85%
Intake Avio gates	0%
Flushing Sluice gates	30%
Emergency Weir	85%
Sand Trap	99%
Headworks Canal	50%
Headworks Access Road	80%
HW-Box culverts	95%
MC-Aqueduct	60%
MC-Box Culverts	21%
MC-Duckbill Weir	20%
MC-Drainage Structures	43%
Bunyala Irrigation Management Facility	70%
Nyadorera Irrigation Management Facilities	49%
Rehabilitation of Bunyala Irrigation Scheme	70%
Southern dyke	5%
Northern dyke	22%

Land Acquisition

To date, 315 Project Affected People (PAPs) have been compensated for their land along the dykes Headworks Canal, and at Nyadorera site office. The Project Social safeguards and the RAP Implementation Consultant (RIC) are working with the Grievances Redress Committees(GRCs) local administration in Siaya and Busia counties, Surveys of Kenya, and the land registrar office to resolve outstanding disputes and acquire 52 more land parcels along the dykes. In August, the National Lands Commission gazetted 554 parcels at the main irrigation area and are preparing awards for the PAPs. The affected PAPs will be paid from November 2020 and the land availed to the contractor by March 2021.

Livelihood Restoration Plan

The RAP Implementation Consultant (RIC) has commenced the preparation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). In collaboration with the chiefs and the GRCs, the RIC has sensitized the PAPs and recruited research assistants in each RAP and trained them. The research assistants are conducting the LRP Socio-economic survey in RAP 1, 2and 3 on sampled 805 households.

The survey also involved groups of persons with different levels of vulnerability. Sensitization and preparation of documentation for PAPs in block 5 and 6 and GRM process in RAP 2 and 3 is also ongoing.



RIC research assistant conducting the social-economic survey

Agriculture production and value chain management

The rehabilitation of existing Bunyala Scheme infrastructure commenced in February 2020 and is at 70% completion. This will increase the efficiency of irrigation in the 215 hectares of the scheme. The rehabilitation activities are being implemented by the National Irrigation Authority. Five hundred and thirty-five (534) farmers are currently farming within the scheme. 1,393 farmers are producing rice in 824 hectares of the scheme under rehabilitation and out-growers. Irrigation water is pumped from river Nzoia but the existing pumps cannot allow simultaneous irrigation in the scheme. However, this is bound to change

when the scheme will be supplied with gravity irrigation water after the completion of the Lower Nzoia Irrigation Project.

A hundred and forty-three (143) producer and marketing groups have been formed. The groups are currently undergoing capacity building to enhance their efficiency in production and marketing. The groups are expected to transition into cooperative societies in future and execute production and marketing on behalf of all the farmers in the scheme. Five hundred and thirty two (532) farmers in good agricultural practices for assorted crops and established over 10 on-farm demonstration plots.



Cooperative leaders have been trained on leadership, management and governance, financial management, service provision and audit

Management Information System

A Geographic Information System Management Information System (GIS/MIS) for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) has been established for effective operations, management, and monitoring and evaluation of the Lower Nzoia Irrigation Project. The system will be an integral decision-making tool in the management of the project and also support the Irrigation Water User Associations (IWUAs) in strategic activities such as irrigation planning and scheduling, water use control, setting water charges and payments, etc. The GIS/MIS will be implemented in three stages: pilot, scale and sustain. The pilot stage of the system will be conducted in Bunyala Irrigation Scheme in October 2020.

To ensure sustainability after the project is completed, the system users across the cadres will be trained including the IWUAs, NIA staff and the County extension workers. Modular tests will be run regularly to ensure system efficiency.



Farmers being trained on nursery management in Khajula Location (block 12)

Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System (FFEWS)

The Water Resource Authority has upgraded 15 weather stations under Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) to be compatible with the rest of the FFEWS stations. A video documentary (link below) has been developed focusing on milestones and challenges on the watershed management and FFEWS: [Nzoia Watershed Management & Upgrading of lower Nzoia FFEWS Documentary.mp4](#).



Installed AWS at NYS Turbo (other installed stations include: Ndalat, Butere Girls and Nzoia Sugar Factory)



An aerial view of River Mwache

Land Acquisition

The Mwache Multipurpose Dam Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) 1a was approved on 6 June 2019 and implementation started in November 2019. In total, approximately 2,452 PAHs with a total of 7,541 PAPs are covered in RAP 1a. According to the RAP, a total of 8 Public/Community Institutions are affected as follows; 2 Public Primary Schools and 1 Nursery School, 1 Church, 1 Mosque and Exterior walls on road reserves (CWWD, Church, School). The economic and physical displacement as a result of land acquisition will lead to loss of structures (residential and commercial), crops, trees, community institutions, graves & shrines. Mwache area is occupied by the Duruma community and which is categorized as vulnerable and marginalized. This implies that the community must be continuously and extensively consulted in culturally appropriate ways and their cultural practices and traditions recognized in the RAP processes. Resettlement impacts have been identified and are being mitigated as PAPs are prepared for relocation and offered resettlement assistance with the focus being on a land-based resettlement strategy.

To date, the project has made a tremendous achievement to acquire the land as outline in the table below. The focus has been given to acquiring land in priority 1 and which covers the following villages: Chinguluni, Mwache, Fulugani, Ziواني, Hanje, Mgandini and Changa.

Initially, the project lacked the support of the local leaders and the Kwale County Government that delayed the start of RAP Implementation. However, this has been overcome through continuous engagement with these stakeholders and trust and goodwill have slowly been built. The leaders are now reaching out to the community and encouraging it to support the project.

Another challenge was that initially, the registered acreages had errors with differing acreages on the ground. The project, through a land authentication process, has addressed this and the National Land Commission (NLC) has gazetted some land parcels. Subsequently, the inquiry process is ongoing.

The Coast region has challenges in land ownership since most of the land had not been adjudicated. Besides, family and clan members have been selling land informally yet the NLC requires official sale agreements to enable compensation. The project is addressing the gaps and with the support of the GRCs in assisting the PAPs to get the required missing documents.

Further, polygamous families who run for generations, own small parcels of land which means that when the compensation money is paid, there is a risk in their ability to buy economically viable land. Besides, some do not want a joint purchase of resettlement land with family members. The project is mitigating this by ensuring that all affected house-holds come up with a livelihood restoration plan on how they plan to use the compensation money.



RAP Implementing Consultant and Land Surveying Team Consulting with PAPs at Chinguluni village

Mwache Dam Project

Progress in land acquisition

Period	Activity	No. of Parcels
31 Aug 2018	Publication of Intention to Acquire Gazette Notice	206
20 Jan to 5 Mar 2020	Detailed Survey and Inspection of affected land, structures, trees & crops by KWSCR & NLC for 634 beneficiaries in P1	283
28 May 2020 to 18 Aug 2020	Authentication of Land Survey Data (P1 & P2)	814
4 Sep 2020	Publication of Inquiry Gazette Notice for Chigato and Mazeras Reg. Sections & Mnyenzi Adj. Section in P1	222
11 Sep 2020 (Delayed due to ongoing registration of MGR)	Publication of Inquiry Gazette Notice for Mwavumbo Group Ranch in P1	57
11 Sep 2020 (Delayed awaiting to be published with MGR)	Publication of Inquiry Gazette Notice for Hanje Area (disputed area) in Chigato Reg. Section in P1 & P2	59
21 Sep to 16 Oct 2020	Inquiry Process to hear claims to compensation for interested parties for all the land required in P1	338



The NLC verify PAPs documents during the inquiry process at local administration office at Kasemeni

Lessons Learnt

Continuous engagement with various stakeholders is important in addressing concerns and disputes. Such consultations with PAPs, Ministry of Land and Physical Planning, Kwale County Government and local administration and leaders have helped resolve difficulty of land issues.

PAPs sensitization and participation at all levels of the project's processes is critical. So far, the PAPs have shown enhanced enthusiasm and cooperated greatly with the project teams as their expressed concerns are always promptly addressed.

Finally, putting in place support mechanisms such as the provision of free legal services, helping families think through and develop livelihood restoration plans, grievance redress mechanism, linkages with banking institutions, and availing survey services to the community has proved critical in supporting the PAPs.



PAPs presenting their documents to RIC during confirmation of land acreage



One of the affected houses in Mazeras, the first parcel into Mwache Dam

Voices of the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)

Recovery interventions after the floods

Between March-May 2020, over two thousand households in the Lower Nzoia Project lost their livelihoods and homesteads to the floods - 214 households in RAP 1, 1062 households in RAP 2 and 1270 households in RAP 3. Although the floods have subsided in most parts and the PAPs have started rebuilding their homes, the situation is still dire because a majority of the affected households are unable to repair or rebuild new houses. The biggest challenge facing many households is food scarcity and lack of purchasing power due to lost livelihoods.



Hundreds of households were destroyed by the floods in parts of Busia and Siaya Counties.

Left: PAPs have started rebuilding their homes and harvesting the few crops that survived the floods

"I woke up at night and our neighbours were alarming everyone to evacuate and there was water everywhere in our house. We were evacuated by a boat to higher ground where we are now living in tents. We lost all our school books and uniforms. The short rains are already here again and we are a bit scared the water might reach where we are," says Brian.

Construction works on the dykes is ongoing with an overall completion rate of over 26% on the southern and northern dykes. Additionally, the Ministry through the National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority (NHWSA) has commenced emergency works to repair and reinforce the broken dyke at Budalangi South where the water levels have risen due to backflow from L. Victoria displacing 894 households. The emergency works include reinforcement of 850m of Musoma secondary dyke and 50m of a bridge at kilometre 17 on the southern dyke. NWWSA is working with community members through paid labour to stop the water overflow to nearby homesteads and farms. As a result, the water levels have started to subside and some families have started to resettle.



The reinforcement of the Musoma secondary dyke has been completed and the affected families have started resettling in their homesteads

We lost all our books and school uniform to floods



Brian Ochieng (middle) points out the tents they today call home that houses over 200 community members whose homesteads were affected by the floods at kilometre 17 along the Southern dyke after the floods.



Agricultural Support and Value Chain: A boost to knowledge and income

Lower Nzoia Project



When schools closed due to Covid-19 pandemic in March 2020, Valentine Otieno (*middle*), a form two student at Sirinde secondary school saw an opportunity to learn new farming skills. He joined other farmers for training and soon after planted tomatoes in his father's farm. "I grew 700 tomato stems and through the support of the project support I have made Ksh 30,000 from the sales. I will pay school fees and reinvest the balance in growing more tomatoes," says Valentine.

Like Valentine, the project is encouraging more youth to participate in training and farming using new technology and skills.



Above: *Miriam Otipa, ISC consultant training farmers at the Bunyala Irrigation Scheme demo farm. As an intervention for rapid recovery from the floods, farmers are encouraged to pump water from Bunyala Irrigation Scheme drainage canal for their farms*

Farmers are linked to high value certified seed companies. An officer from Seed Co Kenya explains to farmers how to plant bananas.

Market Linkages



Magombe Cooperative chair, Christopher Ngugi and Secretary Rose Nyamaga.

Right: *Farmers are now using mechanized harvesting. This saves on cost, time, harvest losses and pilferage.*

Magombe cooperative has 134 members farming on 2000 acres under the project while 500 other acres are outside the project area. The cooperative has signed two contracts with Kenya National Trade Corporation and the Lake Development Authority for unlimited quantity supply of milled rice at Ksh 95 per kilogram and Ksh 42 per kilogram of rice paddy respectively. The cooperative is also selling paddy to Uganda business men at Ksh 34-40 per kilogram. The members harvest 65,000 bags of rice paddy each season.

The project is encouraging farmers to grow the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) as it takes shorter to mature, has high yields, uses less water, is low labor-intensive and can be harvested twice a year.

Buffa Farmers' Cooperative has 200 members farming both rice and horticulture. The cooperative buys the rice paddy at Ksh 40 per kilo and sources for markets. It also provides drying and storage space for farmers after harvesting at a fee of Ksh 25 per kilogram. Through the project market linkages, the cooperative is supplying vegetables to Busia district hospital. Further, it has signed a contract with APICO company to plant 1300 pumping stems. The company provided the seeds and will buy the pumpkins at Ksh 35 per "We are grateful to the project for continuous training, support and linking us to markets. We expect to make over Ksh 400,000 from the harvest," explains Austine.



Austine Mundui, Chair Buffa Farmers' Cooperative at Bunyala Irrigation Scheme

Agricultural Support and Value Chain: A boost to knowledge and income

Mwache Dam Project

Slow but steady progress towards food sustainability and livelihood Improvements

Residents of Kinango sub-county have been dependent on food aid, year in year out. Kinango is a semi-arid region in Kwale county receiving increasingly less rainfall and most farmers have been depending on rain-fed agriculture from which they barely harvest any produce. Since the inception of Kinango Integrated Food Security & Livelihood Project (KIFSLP) in Nyalani irrigation scheme, farmers have shifted from rain-fed to irrigated agriculture. The establishment of an Agricultural Research Demonstration Farm (ARDF) is an important activity in the Kwale Irrigation Demonstration sub-component (SC 2.4) of the Kenya Water Security and Climate Resilience Project. The primary purpose of the ARDF is to support the final preparation and implementation of an irrigation demonstration scheme of about 100 Ha. at Upper Mwache check dam in Pemba, Kwale County, Kenya. Additionally, it provides insights into the viability of developing a larger (between 2,000 and 3,000 ha) irrigation scheme at Mwache Multi-Purpose Dam in Kinango Sub-County, Kwale county.

Activities at the ARDF are used to identify and optimize intervention strategies for irrigation development and the implementation of different agricultural technologies and practices. The information generated from the ARDF and the demonstration scheme will enable the government to decide on how to best allocate the potential of irrigation and improve on food security in the county.

Julo Mangale Bundira is one of the farmers who embraced irrigated agriculture and has been a key lead farmer in Nyalani irrigation scheme. He is one of the farmers who were trained on the production of high-value crops and engaged at the ARDF demo farm as a service provider. He started by utilizing $\frac{1}{4}$ acre plot at the irrigation scheme and in a larger farm at home, where he produces different crops on a rotational basis.



Despite the effects of flooding, farmers managed to harvest and sell 6.5 Tons of watermelons

Before his training and engagement at the ARDF demo farm activities, he used to harvest as low as 760-1000Kg (12-16 crates) of tomatoes from his $\frac{1}{4}$ acre plot at the irrigation scheme, but now he is averaging 1600-2000 kgs (25-31 crates). In addition to the increased yields, Julo's tomatoes continually command a premium price owing to their quality. This has seen him increase his earnings by over 60% thus improving his living standards. The same changes have been noted in other crops (Onions, Kales, Watermelon) he has planted under irrigation and even in the rain-fed legumes and cereals at his farm outside the irrigation scheme.

Collective marketing through the cooperative has assured him of a steady market and predictable prices. Due to increased incomes, his children go to school without problems, and he has started constructing a better house which he hopes to complete with the proceeds from the ongoing season. Julo attributes all this to the enormous knowledge he has gained from the ARDF especially on varietal selection, marketing, crop husbandry and pests and disease management.



Left: Julo M. Bundira, participating in data collection at ARDF plot

Ngangani Dzihoeni Irrigation Self Help Group



Despite the floods, farmers had a bumper harvest.

Above: A farmer grades Onion and tomatoes for sale at Nyalani collection Centre

Ngangani Dzihoeni Irrigation Self Help Group in Kinango sub-county, Kwale county was established by the county department of agriculture in 2017 (35 members -15 males, 18 females) as a micro-irrigation group. The county provided the group with a complete drip kit system for one acre and trained them on the production of high-value crops (Tomato, Onions, Capsicum, Spinach, Kales etc). However, due to poor group dynamics and the group disintegrated, the group faced management challenges that led to low crop production. The project Implementing unit (PIU) agronomist and irrigation officers have revived the group with a current membership of 23, (Males-5, Females-18) and trained them on good agricultural practices. This has increased productivity of onions from 1.5kg per square meter to 2.8kgs besides tomato, Kales and Coriander. From the sales proceeds, the group purchased a water pump with a suction pipe worth Ksh 15,000 among other inputs.



Vagaries of weather, flooding at Nyalani Irrigation scheme

Timothy Ndambuki is one of the farmers who benefitted from the group training. Proceeds from his onion and kales have enabled him to educate his son in secondary school from form 2 to form 4. Has also bought 3 goats which have currently increased his herd to over 10 goats.



Timothy with PIU officers during a farm field visit

Kinango Sub-County GRC Activated

The sub-county grievance redress committee was activated on 3rd September 2020 during when an inaugural meeting was held. The committee is chaired by the Deputy County Commissioner, Kinango Mr Peter Gicheha. The committee appointed a lady, Ms Samantha Mlango and who works with Compassion International (representing an NGO) as it's secretary to ensure gender balance. In his brief address, the DCC advised that PAPs should be encouraged to take their cases first to the village and sub-location levels since the local administration and village elders are more conversant with them and their issues. However, he noted that due to the composition of these two lower committees, some of the cases were better addressed at the sub-county GRC as it had surveyors and land adjudication officer who would assist handle land-related grievances. The County Surveyor, Mr Gitau and County Land adjudication officer Mr Kuto who were present informed the meeting that they would offer all the necessary support required by the committee. The committee will hold its meeting at the Kasemeni local government office since it is easily accessible to PAPs compared to the sub-county offices in Kinango. By the end September 27 cases had been scheduled to hear at sub-county GRC.

The sub-county grievance redress committee receives cases from the sub-location committee or the village committees depending on the nature of the grievances. The sub-locational level covers five sub-location in the project affected area namely: Mwatate, Mazeras, Bofu, Chigato and Mnyenzi.

Lower Nzoia Project

To ensure the sustainability, the project is working in collaboration with Busia and Siaya Counties to implement the agricultural activities and nature a transition that will lead farmer groups managing the commercial irrigated agriculture and produce marketing operations. The project engages relevant county staff including extension, cooperative and trade, and social service officers in its operations. Additionally, the counties interchangeably convene a quarterly Project Coordination Committee (PCC) meeting facilitated by the project. The committee conducts field visits to the project activities, discusses the progress, and makes proposals for activity adjustments where necessary. The project implementing unit, NIA, shares progress reports and plans and collectively the committee gives advisory.

The project has trained subject matter specialists from the county departments of agriculture, social development services, cooperatives, trade, industrialization and enterprises. The SMS are actively engaged in the day to day implementation activities of the project agricultural component. Key milestones of the joint implementation include the development of the Irrigated Agriculture Support Fund roadmap, conducting of farmer institutional capacity assessment and market study, dissemination of crop production and management information provided by the project to farmers, capacity building of farmers through training in good agricultural practices, and the establishment of demonstration and model farms. Through the collaboration, over 2000 farmers have been trained in irrigated agriculture and 30% have transferred the new skills and knowledge in their farms. The project is establishing 10 demonstration farms, two acres each, to provide an opportunity for over 13,000 farmers to practically learn good agronomic practices for higher-value crops and Rice.

The project and the counties are also facilitating the formation and strengthening of Farmer Producer and Marketing Groups (FPMGs), which will graduate into cooperatives at a later date as production and marketing activities intensify.

“To ensure future project sustainability and continuity, the project and counties are continuously sharing knowledge, skills, and experiences,” explains Tedson Nyongesa, the Capacity Building and Training Expert Consultant (ISC).



Western Regional commissioner (right), Ms Esther Maina, chaired the Regional Implementation Development Coordination Committee (RIDCC) meeting was held in Kakamega County on 30th September 2020. The meeting was attended by representatives from PMU, NIA, ISC and the Contractor, Busia, Siaya ad Kakamega counties, regional surveyor and the NLC. The RIDCC urged KWSCR to speed up the process to ensure that the project completion meets its deadlines.

Appreciation



The Contractor has renovated John Arima's house (left), a PAP in Sango, Umala sub-location after it was cracked by stone blasts in 2019. The compensation was offered for the disturbance caused to his family. “We agreed with the contractor to temporary move my family from the homestead during the day when the blasting was going to avoid injuries and he paid a monthly rental of Ksh 3,300 per month for one year for a daytime shelter. Although it has taken longer than we expected, we are grateful for the contractor's efforts and the project goodwill to the PAPs,” says John.

The contractor has also compensated for another house that was destroyed by the blast in the homestead.

Village Elders GRCs Support Resolving of Grievances

Mzee Hassan Gaya (*not real name*) walked into the RAP implementing Office located in Kasemeni looking very disturbed. He is from Mwavumbo Ranch in Mwatate Sublocation and one of the areas that will be affected by the construction of the Mwache Dam. The Mzee wanted to register a grievance arising from a disputed boundary with his immediate neighbour. The neighbour explained Mzee Hassan had even threatened to harm him if he did not stop laying claim of the disputed land and this worried him given that the area had reported cases of neighbour attacking each other resulting to some being injured.

In Mwachipa, another of the villages in the project area, the village elders have been summoned by a Mr Kiberia who informs them that he is sending his wife of twenty-five years away so that she does not get any money from the compensation. The reason, the wife “has been of late been disrespectful and neglects him”. Very quickly, the village grievance redress committee made up of village elders popularly known as “Wazee wa Magogo” and a RIC social worker organises for a sitting the following day.



Village GRC in session

These are just but some of the around 96 grievances received by the project since the beginning of this year and which have been brought to the Grievance Redress Mechanism process. So far, a total of 53 have been resolved and another 27 escalated to the sub-location GRCs.

What does it take to listen to any case? According to Elder Mgandi from Chingomeni village, the committee works very closely with the RIC to organise for the sittings and hearing of the cases. “At the beginning of the project sometime in December, the *wazees* were informed of the setting up of these committees to specifically address disputes arising from the dam project. It was an honour as the project recognised our role in resolving disputes within this community over ages,” says Mgandi.



The Kinango Sub-County GRC members after their inaugural meeting

Besides, the planning is done with the support of the RIC and this has made the sittings easy to manage. He goes on to explain that they were taken through a training session on how to conduct the sittings related to the project including the documentation process. Besides, the planning is done with the support of the RIC and this has made the sittings easy to manage.

However, he goes on to explain that it is not always smooth and there are challenges. “*Kwa mfano, unaweza kuita mkutano inayo pasa kuleta pamoja wale walalamishi na wale wenye wanalamikia juu yao. Lakini, siku ya mkutano hao wenye wanastakiwa wanakataa kufika ata kama walikuwa wapewa mwito. Hio inmaanisha, maketi chini kuwango nahawafi na hiyo siku inapotea hivyo!*” (You can invite the two parties of those who have a dispute and those accused of a meeting. But those being accused decide not to appear for the meeting despite being officially summoned by the committee. This means that you spend a lot of time in the hope they will come and a day can be lost like that. What this means is that the case has to be scheduled for another day and this slows down the number of cases heard in a given time. Another challenge is when a case involves some of the committee members and they have to step down during the hearing. Given that each committee has five members, at the time the issue of quorum arises. Such a case is then escalated to the sub-location GRC. This helps ensure that PAPs get justice and build their confidence in the committees.

According to some PAPs from Chingomeni, they appreciate the role of these culture old *wazees*. They have helped resolve several community issues and are well respected. However, some had concerns that not all committees are fair or above board and so they appreciate the different committees put in place by the project. To ensure that the project-affected people (PAPS) access the GRM, the committees were organised at various levels beginning from the villages, then at sub-location level, the sub-county, county and eventually to court. Once a case is received, it should take a maximum of thirty days to resolve a grievance though if the case is complex and requires more investigations it could take up to ninety days.

Mwache Dam Project

The resettlement action plan recommends that grievances be reported first to the village committees in conformity with the requirements of World Bank OP 4.12 that acknowledges local alternative and informal dispute resolution before pursuing legal justice. These committees consist of the village elders elected according to the Duruma culture and they have long existed and recognised by the community to assist in resolving disputes.



Consultation meeting with local leaders from Mwache project area. The meeting was chaired by the Project Manager, Eng. Simon Mwangi and attended by Kinango MP Hon. Benjamin Tayari, Kasemeni MCA Hon Antony Yama and Kwale County Commissioners amongst others



Kinango Sub-County DCC, Mr. Peter Gicheha and Mr. Paul Mutavi, the RIC Resettlement Expert during the Sub-County activation meeting



RIC assist PAPs to open bank accounts at Kasemeni



Do you want to share project progress, achievements, and challenges or give feedback?

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