



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF WATER, SANITATION & IRRIGATION
KENYA WATER SECURITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROJECT

The Snapshot

KWSCRП Quarterly Newsletter
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From the Project Manager

The Kenya Water Security and Climate Resilience Project (KWSCRП) is excited to produce its first newsletter since its inception. The publication will provide a forum for the project team drawn from the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the Project Implementing Units (PIUs) for both KWSCRП 1 and 2, to share successes, challenges, lesson learned and the impact our efforts, have on the project beneficiaries.

The KWSCRП 1 covers the Lower Nzoia Project (LNP), Water Sector Reforms, Nzoia FFEWS, and Investment Planning while KWSCRП 2 covers irrigation, livelihood, sanitation and water infrastructure and the Mwache Multi-Purpose Dam project in Kwale which are government flagship projects. The objectives of the KWSCRП is two-fold: (i) increase availability and productivity of irrigation water for project beneficiaries; and (ii) enhance the institutional framework and strengthen capacity for water security and climate resilience for the country.

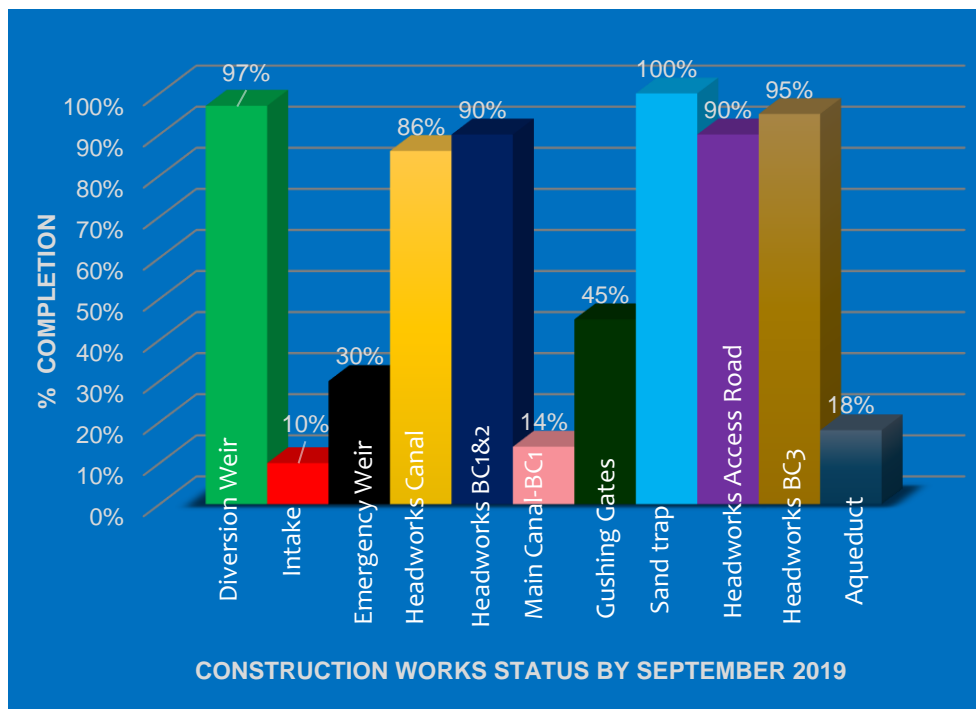
The newsletter will be produced quarterly and shared online. I would like to encourage colleagues to share project experiences, milestones and best practices. To our stakeholders and readers, we will be glad to receive your feedback.

Project Manager,
Eng. Simon Mwangi
KWSCRП

Project Updates

Lower Nzoia Project

The project aims to improve water security, strengthen water and climate risk investment planning, preparation, and implementation. On completion, the project will irrigate 4,043 hectares for the production of high-value food crops and directly benefit 20,000 (2,100 households). Additionally, 8,000 people will be hired in the scheme as labourers and other 50,000 people in neighbouring areas will benefit through linkages to scheme activities and outputs.



Status of ongoing construction works



World Bank and project staff inspect some of the ongoing constructions in Lower Nzoia Project during the mission in November 2019

Mwache Multi-purpose Project

The Mwache multi-purpose project targets to sustainably increase water supply and access to water and sanitation in Kwale County. Mwache Dam is the project's anchor and is expected to supply 186,000m³ water per day to Mombasa City and Kwale County and provide water for irrigation to the surrounding communities.

Two thousand four and sixty (2,460) household will be compensated and resettled to pave land for the construction of the dam.

Resettlement Action Plan sensitization meetings are ongoing to ensure project-affected communities understand how the project will affect and benefit them, resettlement and compensation procedures, grievances redress mechanisms and their role in ensuring the project success.

The project key components include Mwache Dam and related infrastructure, Kwale County Development Support, and the project management unit, which will oversee the project implementation.



Top: World Bank mission team and project staff hold discussions with some community members in Kwale

Roll-out of Mwache Multi-purpose Project Begins

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP 1) disclosure rollout has begun for the PAPs in Mombasa and Kwale Counties. The RAP outlines the procedures and actions that will be followed to mitigate the project adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to communities affected by the project.

A series of sensitization forums targeting different stakeholders are ongoing. So far, the RAP has been presented to key national and county officials in Mombasa and Kwale counties, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) and a number of civil society groups including: Amnesty International, Muslims for Human Rights (MUHURI), Haki Africa, FIDA Kenya (Coast Office), and CREAW-Kilifi. A two-day sensitization forum was also held. The resettlement implementing consultant, Frontman Consultants Ltd and the conveyance lawyers' firm, Akide & Company Advocates were introduced to the stakeholders. National Land Commission staff also attended the meeting. To ensure full stakeholders engagement more RAP disclosure and sensitization forums with the will take place before the compensation and resettlement of the PAPs begins.

The RAP document will be available in English, Kiswahili and *Duruma* to ensure that the PAPs understand their entitlements and the role of all the involved project stakeholders.



NLC Chief Surveyor Mr Peter Kaunda explains a point during a RAP sensitisation forum targeting local administration officers from National and Kwale county governments held at Shalimar Dream Hotel in Kilifi



KWSCR Project Manager, Eng. Mwangi (second left) with Kwale Governor H.E Salim Mvurya (second right) and other county representatives during a RAP consultative meeting at Leopards Hotel, Kwale



The PMU project staff in a meeting with staff from HakiAfrica to sensitise them about the Mwache Multi-Purpose Dam Project and share the RAP



Voices of the Beneficiaries

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

Lower Nzoia Project

Currently, the poverty level in Busia and Siaya counties as a result of poor agricultural practices is at 64.2% and 47.56% respectively compared to 45.9% at the national level. To address this, the project is training farmers on high-value crop agriculture and establishing linkages with local and regional markets. Out of the 5,600 farmers that have been trained, five mentors have been selected to each mentor other farmers (mentees) comprising of a woman, a man, a youth and a student. This approach promotes the project sustainability, ownership and an increased multiplying impact to the community. After the training, 40% of the farmers are practicing all skills learned in their farms, 30% specific skills and 30% are yet to because they do not currently own land.

Fredrick Adera of Mukobola Village, Bunyala Central is one of the farmers who have trained on high-value crop farming. Fredrick's one-acre farm was used as a demo farm to train other farmers. He divided his farm into several portions and planted maize in half an acre, 400 tomato seedlings, beans, 1000 onions seedlings and Kales.

"I was surprised by the yield and sales. I made Ksh 75,000, four times more than what I made before the training. Initially, I harvested only three bags of maize from a one acre land but after the training I harvested seven bags. I sold four bags for Ksh 27,000 from four bags of maize, Ksh 8,000, Ksh 27,000 from tomatoes, Ksh 8,000 from onions, and Ksh 4,000 from Kales," says Fredrick. Like many other farmers, Fredrick's main challenge was the lack of enough water for his crops. He hopes the project can link him to a company where he can buy a water solar pump on credit.

Besides the good yield and sales, the training has also positively impacted on Fredrick's family. "Initially my family did not like the hard work in the farm but after they saw the income, my daughter, Debora Wandera, decided to take a course in agriculture at Kitale Technical College of Agriculture. Deborah had completed secondary school education but could join college due to lack of fees. The knowledge Debora will gain from college will be a big boost to our family's livelihood," adds Fredrick.

Fredrick has planted sweet potatoes, tomatoes, maize and beans, and expects a higher harvest this December. His neighbours who were trained on his farm are also practicing the skills in their farms. Besides training, the project is linking farmers to local and regional markets. The traders buy the produce from the farms and this reduces the cost of transportation and increases profit margins.



Fredrick (centre), Dr Margaret Masaku from NIB and the area chief during a field visit. During the visits the project agronomists address issues the farmers are facing and offer advice to ensure high yields

Mwache Multi-purpose Project

Agriculture remains one of the strongest backbone of the Coastal region economy. Residents of Kinango have been trained in high-value crop farming and this has increased yields. The training include soil conservation practices such as contour ploughing, tree planting, planting vetiver grass, constructing of gabions and terraces help preserve more water and nutrient-rich topsoil and increase farms productivity.

Some small-scale farmers in Kasemeni and Mwavumbo locations have adopted the technology. Over 30 households have nearly doubled their income after adopting terraces in their farms locally known as *fanya-juu* (meaning throw it up). The project works farming areas is 57ha for both private and public land owners. Farmers contribute 20% cost while the project provides 80%.



Farmers are trained on effective planting methods



Farmers expect high yield from the crops



Fanya juu terraces constructed at Makutano (Mshenga Karege), before and after rain on-set



Women from Mavirivirini village plant trees at Makutano demonstration site



One of the project implementing units, Coast Development Authority sensitize farmers on high value crop agricultural practices at Makutano

After the Resettlement.....

Land ownership, transfer and general succession issues remain very critical in any project where there is loss of land and associated assets. The long process of compensation compounded with payment delays and the absence of the National Lands Commission chairperson has impacted on the project in various ways. However, some of the PAPs who have been compensated and resettled see the end results as a blessing.

Monica Aror Onyango is one of the resettled PAPs in Ulawe village, Umala sub-location. Her family's land that stretches into River Nzoia was one of the parcels acquired to pave way for the construction of the canal. Monica, her four sons and their families had lived in one gated homestead for decades. Culturally, a complete established Luo homestead has the first wife's house directly facing the main gate. If the family is polygamous, then the second wife's house is erected on the left side of the first wife's house, and the third wife to the right. Monica is the only wife, her first son's house was to the left of her house and the other three alternatively to the left and right with the youngest son's house near the main gate. After their land was acquired, Monica's family had to pull down the homestead and relocate further, from the canal site, on their land. This affected the size of their land and they could no longer resettle in a homestead again, thus breaking a culture they had held onto for decades. Additionally, they had to clear crops and trees to rebuild new homes. Each family member has now resettled in a separate compound because the land left would not accommodate the previous homestead.

Three months after compensation, Monicah resettled in her new home. "Despite the losses because of the resettlement, my new home is better, spacious, and modern with solar lighting as compared to the previous one. Although we are yet to get compensation for livelihoods, we are eager to see how the project will roll out. We are looking forward to farming some vegetables and fruits for own consumption and sale," she says.



Monicah at her new home

In the same neighbourhood, Joseph Lang'o and his siblings' had to resettle elsewhere on their land. "We are lucky we did not have to move to another area. Although we lost our ancestral homestead, each family now has its own gated home, more spacious and private. Although our farming area has been reduced, we look forward to being trained in high-value crop farming so that we can increase our farm productivity. We normally harvest twice a year but with the new irrigation scheme, we will be able to harvest three times a year and also farm vegetables and fruits consumption and sale," says Joseph.



Joseph Lango (right) with his family

Strengthening Community Grievances Redress Mechanisms

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was formed to mainly to provide to Project Affected People (PAPs) avenues for complaints or resolving disputes that may arise during the succession, compensation, resettlement, and construction works to ensure that concerns are appropriately and mutually addressed. Additionally, the GRM supports PAPs in nominating administrators for asset compensations, sensitize PAPs on the appropriate use of compensation money and address customary and cultural issues affected by the project.

The GRM provide five levels of addressing grievances. If grievances are not resolved at any level, they are escalated to the next. (i) Elders Land Disputes Resolution Committee which is appointed by project affected people comprising of Council of Elders, local administration, Ward Administrators and the Security Agencies, (ii) the Sub-Location Resettlement and Grievance Redress Committee (Chiefs, Assistant chiefs and County Commissioners), (iii) Sub County Grievance Redress and Resettlement Committee (Deputy County Commissioners) (iv) County Arbitration Committee (County Commissioner and representation from PIUs and PMU), and (v) Land and Environment Court which provides the avenue for legal recourse for grievances unresolved.

Stakeholders' engagement is crucial before decisions concerning them are made as these promotes project goodwill, support and ownership. The engagement approaches vary depending on target stakeholder and specific needs to be addressed.



Safeguard officer, James Nginja, discussing compensation issues with GRC members at Umala, Siaya County



World Bank consultants, Colleen Striegel and Caroline Bys meeting with GRC members in Lower Nzoia project on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH). Discussions were held with GRCs from Umala, Ligega, and Bunyala East and Central. The GRCs confirmed that no SEAH cases resulting from the project have been reported so far. The GRCs were sensitized on how to identify SEAH cases and will be trained on handling SEAH issues next year



Caroline Bys (left) conducting a SEAH focus group discussion at Bunyala. Cultural norms are observed while engaging communities. Sexual issues are a sensitive subject and therefore discussions with the GRCs were conducted with males and females separately



A meeting at Fulugani Primary school with the school's Board of management to discuss the relocation of the school



A brainstorming session on how to handle gender-based violence and sexual exploitation for project staff, local administration, RAP Implementing Consultants and visiting World Bank staff in Nunguuni village, Kwale County

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

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