LEGAL NOTICE NO. 139

THE WATER ACT

(Cap. 372*)*

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Water Act, the Water Resources Authority makes the following Order —

THE KAMATARGUI WETLAND CATCHMENT PROTECTION ORDER, 2024

Citation.

1. This Order may be cited as the Kamatargui Wetland Catchment Protection Order, 2024.

Interpretation. Cap 372.

2. In this Order, except where the context otherwise requires —

"Act" means the Water Act;

"association" means a water resources users association registered by the Authority in accordance with the Act;

"Authority" means the Water Resources Authority established under section 11 of the Act;

"basin area" means the area designated by the Authority as a basin area under section 24 of the Act;

"Plan" means the Kamatargui Wetland Catchment Management Plan set out in the Schedule;

"Protected Area" means the area declared to be a Protected Area under paragraph 4 and is demarcated for protection and conservation within the Kamatargui Wetland Catchment Management Plan;

"riparian reserve" means land in respect of which management obligations are imposed on users or owners by the Authority due to its proximity to the Protected Area;

"soil and water conservation plan" means soil and water conservation plan as defined in regulations relating to water resources; and

"sub-basin area" means the area designated by the Authority as a basin area under section 24(2) of the Act.

Application of the Order.

3. This Order shall apply to the National Government, national government entities, county governments, county government entities and any other person being a user of water resources and the riparian reserve of the Protected Area.

Declaration of a protected area.

4. (1) The Kamatargui Wetland Catchment Protection Area is declared a protected area for purposes of the Act.

(2) The Kamatargui Wetland Catchment Protection Area is demarcated for protection and conservation within the Kamatargui Wetland Catchment Management Plan set out in the Schedule.

Kamatargui Wetland Catchment Management Plan.

5. (1) The Plan set out in the Schedule shall, without prejudice to the provisions of the regulations developed under the Act, be the basis for protection, conservation and use of the water resources within the Protected Area.

(2) The Authority shall place signboards and beacons in or near the Protected Area or in appropriate public places frequented by land and water users and at the Authority's offices; displaying up-to-date information about the condition of the water resources of the Protected Area.

(3) The public notices shall contain information regarding the action required of water and land users to conserve and protect the water resources of the Protected Area.

Offence.

6. A person who contravenes this Order commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable upon to the penalty prescribed under section 147 of the Act.

FIRST SCHEDULE

THE KAMATARGUI WETLAND MANAGEMENT PLAN
(p. 2, 5(1))

PART I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Citation

This Plan may be cited as the Kamatargui Wetland Catchment Management Plan.

1.2 Acronyms

The following acronyms shall have the meanings as assigned below:

GIS	Geographical Information System
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
Km^2	square kilometer
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LVNBA	Lake Victoria North Basin Area
m.a.s.l	meters above sea level
m^3/d	Cubic meters per day
m^3/s	Cubic meters per second
Mm^3	Million Cubic meters
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGAO	National Government Administration Office
ºC	Degrees Celsius
RQOs	Resource Quality Objectives
SCMPs	Sub-Catchment Management Plans
ToR	Terms of Reference
WDC	WRUA Development Cycle
WRA	Water Resources Authority
WRM	Water Resources Management
WRUA	Water Resources Users Association

1.3 General objectives of the Management Plan

1.3.1 The general objectives of this Management Plan are to:

(a) ensure sustainable management and use of water resources within the wetland catchment area while promoting equitable sharing of water resources;

(b) ensure the conservation of the wetland areas as source of water for the communities and sustain rivers' base flows during dry season improving on the water quantity and quality; and

(c) promote ecological biodiversity in view of climate change, changing land-use and lifestyle practices.

1.3.2 The specific objectives of this Management Plan are to:

(a) holistically conserve and protect wetland areas to ensure sustained availability of freshwater resources;

(b) promote environmental wetland services, sustainable use and efficiency that is hydrologically and economically beneficial to domestic, agricultural, and industrial water users; and the environment in an equitable and sustainable manner;

(c) enhance awareness and implementation of existing regulations to protect the rights of all users;

(d) establish, develop and document institutional, cultural memory and resource centre for the present and future generations;

(e) build capacity for collaboration in implementing the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approaches; and

(f) identify funding sources to implement wetland conservation and protection programs that help to enhance water resources.

1.4 Background information

In the context of water resources, a catchment area is an area of land from which water naturally flows into a water course. A catchment area provides a natural water storage mechanism or facility. During rainfall, the vegetation cover allows the water ample time to infiltrate through the soil and form sub-surface flow that recharges the rivers, springs and groundwater aquifers. Often, sub-surface flow is a relatively slow process, which explains the existence of permanent (perennial) rivers in various areas.

The environmental status and conditions of a catchment influences the quantity and quality as well as sustainability of its water resources; for instance, rivers in a well-maintained catchment often have higher base flows even during the dry season with boreholes in such areas recording good or high yields. However, in poorly maintained and degraded catchments, poor infiltration of rainwater results into rapid surface run-off flowing into the river courses. This often causes flash-floods and large volumes of suspended solids which may aggravate siltation of water infrastructure. Furthermore, rivers in degraded catchment have unsustainable base flows during the dry season, hence prevalence of seasonal rivers.

From the foregoing, catchment areas are vital components in water resource management whose protection is imperative. Particularly, vulnerable catchment areas or water resources such as wetlands and those which serve critical purposes such as groundwater recharge areas require more targeted conservation and protection interventions. Such areas need to be formally and legally delineated and protected from encroachment, pollution, overexploitation and destruction to ensure sustainable management, exploitation and ecological integrity.

1.5 Legal and Policy Framework for Catchment and Wetland protection

1.5.1 The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

Article 66 of the Constitution provides that the State may regulate the use of any land, or any interest in or right over any land, in the public interest, or land use planning.

Furthermore, Article 69 (1) obligates the state to, *interalia*, ensure sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and equitable sharing of the accruing benefits; encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment; and eliminate processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment. Article 69 (2) on the other hand places responsibility on every person the duty to cooperate with State organs and other persons to protect and conserve the environment and ensure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources. Further, Article 70 provides a legal framework through which any person may seek redress in case of violation of their environmental rights.

1.5.2 The Water Act (Cap. 372)

The Water Act provides a framework for the regulation, management and development of water resources, water and sewerage services. The Act establishes the Water Resources Authority (WRA) to regulate the management and use of water resources. The Act defines Catchment Area as an area that is part of a basin designated as such under the Act. In particular, section 22 and 23 provides for protection of catchment areas and conservation of ground water. Regulations relating to water resources made pursuant to the Act addresses the management and use of water resources including the manner of identification and protection of vulnerable catchment areas.

1.5.3 The Environmental Management Coordination Act (Cap. 387)

The Environmental Management Coordination Act generally provides for sustainable management and exploitation of wetlands. Specifically, section 42 of the EMCA proscribes certain activities from wetlands and empowers the Minister responsible for environment to declare wetlands as protected areas and issue specific orders and standards for sustainable management of wetlands.

1.5.4 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. Different countries including Kenya have adopted the SDGs as part of its international obligation, prioritizing the SDG targets as integral part of its development agenda. With regard to water resources, SDG 6 which aims to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all is critical by 2030 in catchment protection agenda.

1.5.5 The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the international Convention that focuses on development of the Wetlands Policy. Kenya ratified the Convention in 1990. Since then, six Kenyan wetlands have been listed as wetlands of international importance. The convention provides a framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and prudent use of wetlands and their resources.

1.5.6 National Policies

The water and wetland resources management and use is also guided by various policies including:

(a) The National Water Policy, 2021 (Sessional Paper No.1 of 2021) which provides a framework for sustainable management and financing of water resources; water harvesting and storage; and for equitable, efficient, and universal access to water supply and reasonable standards of sanitation, for domestic, economic use and ecosystem sustenance.

(b) The National Wetlands Conservation and Management Policy, 2014 (Sessional Paper No.12 of 2014) whose goal is to ensure wise use and sustainable management of wetlands in order to enhance sustenance of their ecological and socio-economic functions for the present and future generations of Kenya.

PART II: BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON KAMATARGUI WETLAND

2.1 Kamatargui Wetland

In the context of water resources, wetland refers to an area where plants and animals have become adapted to temporary or permanent flooding by saline, brackish or fresh water. Characteristically, the status and conditions of a wetland determines the environmental health, biodiversity, water reliability, quantity and quality of its water as well as environmental, social and economic uses from which water naturally flows out of this ecologically sensitive system into a water course and invisibly recharging the ground water system i.e., the aquifer. Kamatargui wetland fits the description.

Kamatargui wetland has been found to be directly benefitting an estimated 4,400 people in the following villages:

(a) Mosobecho – 1,200 people;

(b) Kamatargui – 900 people;

(c) Chebirirbei – 800 people;

(d) Bembia – 800 people; and

(e) Kapkures – 700 people.

Traditionally, the wetland provided the cultural reference to the indigenous communities. Indirectly, the Kamatargui wetland is the home to wildlife like antelopes and sitatunga and source of water tributaries forming streams and rivers like Kimondi. The wetland is part of the environmental landscape that forms the headwaters of Yala river, spurring social-economic developments in the Lake Victoria basin. It has also been in the interest of the County Government of Nandi to judiciously foster conservation, protection and sustainable management practices that promote continued existence of Kamatargui wetland while deriving the environmental, social, recreational, cultural and tourism benefits from the wetland. As such, the County Government proposes a recreation park within the wetland whose implementation and operationalization shall be in accordance with this Plan.

2.2 Rationale for protection of Kamatargui wetland

The Kamatargui wetland has been and continue to be threatened with extinction through encroachments for settlement, cultivation, wastes dumping, reclamation, deforestation, over-grazing and unfriendly tree growing amongst other human activities if no regulatory practices are undertaken.

Before the rampant encroachment, the wetland had a vegetative biodiversity cover of approximately 52 hectares characterized with dense indigenous shrubs, full of papyrus reeds, variety of wildlife (like antelopes, sitatunga etc) and yielding high quantities and quality of water. The wetland is recognized as a key natural landscape asset that acts as a water sink, storing water, regulating the flood surface runoffs, an environmental '*kidney*' cleaning and contributing to groundwater recharge, regulating the area micro-climate, habitat for aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity, providing ecological functions and more importantly, the source of tributaries that include Kimondi river, amongst others that

form Yala river; a critical river supporting lives and social-economic developments downstream in the river Yala basin.

The publication of Kamatargui Wetland as a protected area will help restore, conserve and protect the wetland against encroachment. It will also provide opportunities for traditional, indigenous and cultural passage of information and heritage to the future generations. The publication of Kamatargui wetland as a protected area involved stakeholder participation.

2.3 Location and size of Kamatargui Wetland Catchment Protection Area

Kamatargui Wetland is located in Nandi County, Kamatargui village in the peri-urban areas of Kapsabet town. The wetland lies between 03015'S – 03025'S and 39043'E – 39072' E at about 625 m.a.s.l.

The Kamatargui wetland water catchment spread within the jurisdictions of the Chesumei -Yala WRUA area, covering the Meswo sub-Location in Kiminda Locations within Emgwen sub-county of Nandi County. The Kamatargui wetland covers an estimated area of 520,000 m^2 and is within the 1FC1 hydrological sub basin of LVNBA; the WRA Eldoret sub-basin office.

The Kamatargui wetland lies within the 1FC1 sub catchment which are part of the LVNBA. Most of the rivers and streams are perennial; flowing at reduced volumes during the dry season and these include; Kimondi river and its tributaries.

2.4 Physiography, climate and rainfall

2.4.1 Physiography

Kamatargui wetland catchment area is in Nandi County that comprises of five (5) distinct topographic features: the rolling hills to the West, the Kapsabet plateau, the Tinderet Volcanic mass, the King'wal Swamp and the Nyando escarpment on the Southern border. The Kapsabet plateau stands at 2,020 meters above the sea level (m.a.s.l); and comprises of an undulating land surface traversed by various rivers amongst the major rivers being; Kipkaren, kimondi and Birei.

2.4.2 Climate and rainfall

The climate around Kamatargui wetland area is tropical, experience mean temperatures ranging between 18^0C to 22^0C during the rainy season. During the dry months of December and January, the temperatures are as high as 23^0C; while in the cold spell, the night temperatures drop to as low as 14^0C, in the months of July and August. In general, the County has moderate to warm temperatures; with no cold and hot extremes throughout the year.

The long rains start in early March and continue up to end of June; while the short rains start in mid-September and end in November. The dry spell is usually experienced from end of December to mid-March. The County receives an average rainfall ranging from 1,200 mm to 2,000 mm per annum. The reliability of rainfall across the County implies that it has high potential for growing a wide range of agricultural and livestock keeping practices.

PART III: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1 The vulnerability of the water resource

Kamatargui wetland falls under sub basin 1FC1 which is drained by the earlier stated rivers that supports the social-economic and environmental ecosystems. In

anticipation of varying water needs, growing water demand, land use changes and compounded emerging climate change, the Authority embraced the IWRM principles and rallied stakeholders, largely community members within the sub-basin to establish and form Chesumei – Yala Water Resource Users Association (WRUA).

The Chesumei – Yala WRUA members under their management were capacitated in accordance with WRUA Development Cycle (WDC) with respect to participatory conservation, protection and sustainable use of water resources.

In order for the all stakeholders to be on the same page and for WRUA to satisfactorily carry out their roles, sub-catchment reconnaissance transect walks were carried out to document the water resources, their status, challenges, prioritized interventions, proposed structural and nature - based solutions, proposed modalities of mobilizing financial resources, established implementation plan, planned the monitoring and evaluation and reporting. All these was captured in a structured document dubbed, Sub-Catchment Management Plan (SCMP). The developed SCMP was to be executed and periodically reviewed to take stock of the milestones achieved, emerging environmental challenges, water catchment threats and plan interventions.

Amongst the key environmental concerns noted included:

(a) Encroachment to the water resources including rivers and wetlands.

(b) Cutting down of trees irresponsibly and in many cases the indigenous ones that the communities have associated with and conserved over time.

(c) Introduction and planting of water unfriendly exotic trees, especially in the ecological sensitive areas like wetlands.

(d) Uncontrolled harvesting of reeds and other wetland resources.

(e) Catchment degradation including brick-making in the wetland areas.

(f) Cultivation of crops and over-grazing in the wetland areas.

(g) Disappearance of some wildlife animals like Sitatunga, antelopes amongst others.

(h) Decreased visitors in the form of tourists who would come to enjoy and appreciate the natural flora and fauna set-ups.

The stakeholders including the WRUA agreed that they have the obligation to conserve, protect, restore and sustainably use the available natural resources at the present while not compromising for the future generations. Some of the key recommendations included:

(a) Sensitization of communities on the benefits of conservation and non-encroachment of the riparian reserves and ecological sensitive areas.

(b) Conservation and protection of the water catchment areas for sustainable water resources.

(c) Adoption by communities of smart landuse practices as guided by science-evidenced expertise.

(d) Restoration of degraded lands by stakeholders.

(e) Promotion of eco-tourism through recreation parks for livelihoods and also cultural resource materials and information that connects generations.

(f) Collectively implementing the developed SCMP in a manner that is in accordance with and supports the National and County Government policies and regulations.

3.2 Water Resource Quality Objectives (RQOs)

The Resource Quality Objectives represent the desired status of the resource, covering all aspects of quantity, quality, timing and aquatic biota. The RQOs are different for different classes of water resource. The objectives generally relate to the extent to which the water body is allowed to be adversely impacted by water use with respect to its un-interfered natural state. Conceptually the RQOs provide a "target" condition of the resources.

Section 20 of the Water Act requires the Authority to prescribe the criteria for classifying water resources for the purposes of determining water resources quality objectives for each class of water resource.

Management decisions should be made such that the condition of the resource is progressively trending towards the desired RQOs. The status of the resource is a measure of how far the condition of the resource is from the RQOs. Initially, RQOs shall be determined at the nodes where the Reserve flows are being determined.

3.3 The class and status of the water resources

The Kamatargui catchment can be classified as "Alarm" as the available water is becoming not of adequate quality and quantity to meet the demand. The Kamatargui wetland area is at the risk of degradation and pollution due encroachment of the catchment area for anthropogenic activities. This is evidenced by land use changes exhibited through the urbanization growth with building structures that compromise on the limited green spaces and natural ecological systems.

3.4 Land use changes and impacts on wetland and the water resources

The area around Kamatargui wetland is predominantly peri-urban settlement with the main land use being cultivation, rearing of livestock and rural settlement. The potential impacts on the wetland and water resources as a result of human activities include:

(i) Over-exploitation of natural resources: The population in the area has been rapidly growing over the years. This leads to excessive pressure on available natural resources that includes wetland and water resources; and this may lead to potential water use conflicts.

(ii) Water Pollution: Due to excessive economic activities around the wetland, the water may be increasingly getting polluted. The farms in the surrounding area use agro-chemicals which eventually find their way into the wetlands, rivers and leading to pollution. Other pollutants include municipal solid and liquid wastes that is washed into the rivers by runoff water during rains.

(iii) Encroachment: People have encroached on wetland and riparian reserves areas.

(iv) Soil Erosion: Following uncontrolled farming and other human activities, soil erosion and loss of fertile top soil cover leading siltation of wetland and rivers; ultimately culminating to incidences of floods accompanied with associated damages and interruptions.

(v) Deforestation: The forest and vegetation cover around the wetland, the immediate catchment areas as well as the wider catchment has been depleted due human activities. Forests have been cleared to give way

for farmlands, settlements as well as charcoal burning and timber harvesting.

PART IV: MEASURES FOR PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION OF WETLAND AREA

Land within and around the Kamatargui wetland is presumably public/private and owned by Government, local communities and individuals and this in some instances limits the scope of conservation regimes that can be applied to the wetland catchment area.

In order to ensure the protection and conservation of Kamatargui wetland is achieved and sustained, several measures and strategies will be applied. These includes the following:

4.1 Proscribed Activities

According to the applicable legal framework as discussed in Part I, protected areas can be used in a sustainable manner. The activities to be undertaken within the Protected Area are those with zero impact on its ecological status and integrity. The following activities are specifically proscribed in the Protected Area:

(a) Tillage or cultivation.

(b) Clearing of indigenous trees or vegetation.

(c) Building of permanent structures (especially boreholes and houses).

(d) Disposal of any form of waste.

(e) Excavation of soil or development of quarries.

(f) Planting of exotic species that may have adverse effect to the water resource.

4.2 Catchment Protection Plan

The objective of the protection plan is to protect Kamatargui Wetland Catchment Protected Area by encouraging activities that enhance both water quality and quantity while discouraging activities that cause the catchment degradation and promoting beneficial land and water management practices.

4.2.1 Actions

- Awareness and sensitization on catchment and wetland management.
- Revegetation of the catchment area through:
- natural and supported indigenous vegetation.
- water friendly vegetation propagation.
- exotic species management and control.
- Water storage enhancement to ease pressure on use of rivers water using:
- rain water harvesting tanks; and
- water pans.
- Regulating activities that may lead to pollution and destruction of the eco-system e.g. charcoal burning, over-grazing, cultivation, brick making, quarrying and sand harvesting etc.
- Controlling abstraction limits and observing of safe yields.

- Controlling encroachment and ensuring cancellation of illegal titles.
- Promotion of ecological friendly livelihood practices.

Table 1: Activities related to catchment protection plan

Activity	*Sub-activity*	*Time frame*	*Estimated cost (Ksh)*	*Responsibility*
Gazettement of Kamatargui Wetland as a protected area	Delineate & survey the wetland area.	2025	400,000	WRA, WRUA, Nadi County Lands & Survey Team. NLC
	Develop the Part Development Plan for the wetland.	2025	250,000	WRA, Physical Planning Dept., CGN, NLC
	Create awareness on the status of the wetland area.	Continuous	300,000	WRA, WRUA, NEMA, CGN, NLC
	Develop guidelines and conservation /protection plan through stakeholders' engagement.	2024	1,500,000	WRA with all stakeholders
	Submit gazettement instrument to the AG	2024	100,000	WRA
Enforcement of Kamatargui Wetland Catchment Management Plan and other legislations	Enforce Kamatargui Wetland guidelines, management plan and relevant legislations.	continuous	2,000,000	WRA, CGN, NEMA, KWS, NLC, NMK, NGAO
Re-vegetation of the wetland area	Establish indigenous vegetation through natural and supported regeneration approaches	Continuous	1,200,000	WRUA, WRA, KFS, CGN
	Grow live fence on the boundary of the wetland.	Continuous	1,700,000	WRA, KFS, WRUA, KWS, CGN
	Planting and growing of propagated seedlings, prioritizing indigenous vegetation (watering and tending)	Continuous	1,000,000	WRUA
	Emergence and introduction of exotic species control plans	Continuous	350,000	WRUA, CGN, KFS, WRA
Restricting activities that may lead to pollution and destruction of the wetland.	Public awareness creation	Annually	1,000,000	WRA, CGN, KFS, WRUA, KWS
	Controls/restrictions on wastes disposal, brick making, charcoal	Continuous	950,000	WRA, CGN, KFS, WRUA.

Activity	*Sub-activity*	*Time frame*	*Estimated cost (Ksh)*	*Responsibility*
	burning, direct grazing, bathing and farming near sensitive wetland areas.			
	Enforcement	Quarterly	1,400,000	NGAO, WRA, KFS, NEMA, WRUA.
Establish wetland management office and promote alternative livelihood activities.	Promote bee keeping, poultry farming and butterfly keeping, nature trails, recreational sports, cultural heritage materials, eco-tourism.	Continuous	12,800,000	WRA, WRUA, Agriculture and Livestock, KFS, KWS, NMK, CGN
TOTAL			24,950,000	

4.3 Conservation Plan

The objective of the conservation plan is to protect the long-term environmental sustainability of the wetland area for enhanced water resources yield and maintain its ecological functions in terms of flora and fauna. In the development of the management programmes, care has been taken to ensure that there are explicit and logical links between the vision statement, management objectives, and the management strategies to achieve the objectives. Each management programme is discussed in further detail in the following sections:

Table 2: Activities related to catchment and water resources monitoring plan

Action	*Sub Activities*	*Time frame*	*Costs (KShs)*	*Responsible*
Stakeholders' community science capacity building	Capacity building on natural and observatory water status, data collection, reporting and monitoring.	Continuous	2,800,000	WRA, WRUA, CGN
Water sampling and analysis.	Collect water resources samples and conduct analysis for physical, chemical and biological parameters.	Quarterly	1,200,000	WRA
Water resources monitoring.	Install water resources monitoring devices for quantity and quality status.	1 year	4, 200,000	WRA, WRUA
Enforcement for compliance.	Assess the water resources trends and take necessary interventions.	Continuous	2,200,000	WRA, NGAO, WRUA, CGN
TOTAL			6,200,000	

4.4 Establishment and operationalization of management structure

The objective of the management structure is to ensure that the Kamatargui Wetland Catchment Protected Area is managed in a sustainable manner with the involvement of all stakeholders under the leadership and coordination of WRA - LVNBA. This will be achieved through:

(a) setting up the management structure with defined ToRs and mandates; and

(b) development of resources mobilization strategies to raise funds for operations, maintenance and conservation of the Protected Area.

WRA as the lead agency of the National Government in the regulation of use and management of water resources will be the coordinator of the management committee. The members appointed to the Management Committee will serve on honorary basis as this will be a non-profit, non-commercial venture. The Committee will be required to explore and solicit for funding from well-wishers and other sources through bankable proposals to supplement the income that may be derived from activities permitted in a protected area. The Committee will keep their operational records and undertake financial management with accountability in accordance with the applicable regulations.

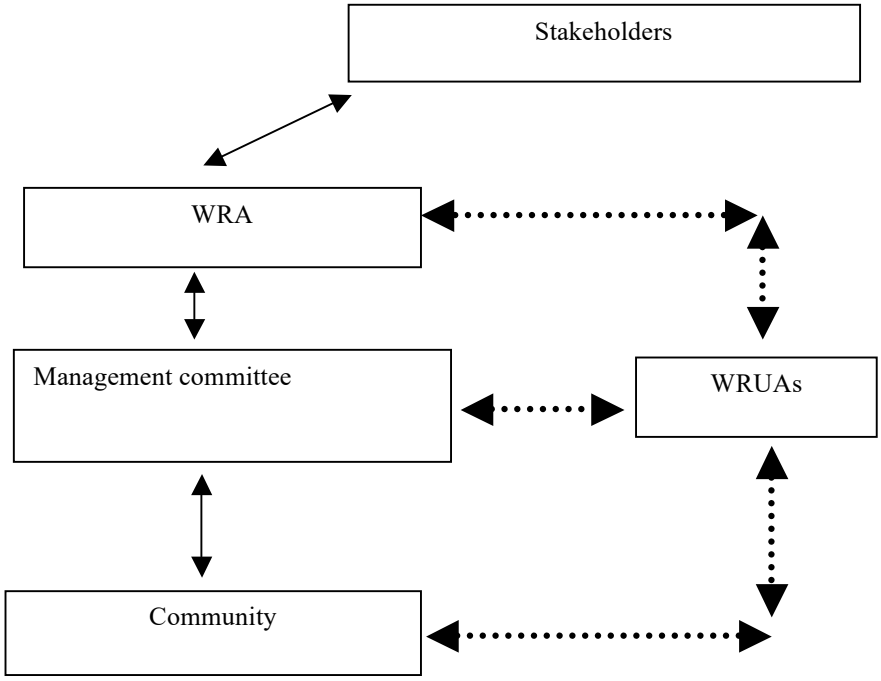
Figure 1 shows the proposed linkages between various stakeholders. The arrows indicate the direction of flow of information. The dotted lines indicate WRUA can also communicate directly to communities and vice versa.

Table 3: Activities related to establishment and operationalization of management structure

Activity	*Sub-activity*	*Timeframe*	*Cost (KShs)*	*Responsibility*
Setting up the management structure	Appoint 1No. member from each of the following stakeholders: 1. Kenya Forest Service 2. National Environment Mgt Authority 3. National Government Administration in Nandi County; 4. Kenya Wildlife Service; 5. County Government of Nandi (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Environment and Natural Resources); 6. Chesumei - Yala WRUA.	3 months	80,000	WRA
	Terms of References will include but not limited to:	Continuous	180,000	WRA,

Activity	*Sub-activity*	*Timeframe*	*Cost (KShs)*	*Responsibility*
	i. To develop by - laws and submit a copy to WRA – LVNBA for approval before implementation; ii. To manage the wetland prudently on behalf of other stakeholders; iii. To develop the reporting plan based on the approved matrix; iv. To submit quarterly reports to WRA - LVNBA on all planned and implemented activities;			WRUA
Develop and implement resources mobilization strategies.	Mandate and responsibilities to include: i. Promote the conservation and protection of the wetland; ii. Promote equitable distribution of the resources within the wetland catchment area; iii. Promote socio-economic and environmental sustainability of the wetland.	Continuous	70,000	Management Committee
	The sources of funds for the committee may include: i. Bee keeping ii. Tree Nursery; iii. Eco-tourism; iv. Well-wishers/Development partners v. WRA/WRUA - (WDC) vi. CGN vii. Wetland service buyers	Continuous	800,000	WRA
Total			1,335,000	

Figure 1: Reporting Linkages for the Management Committee to stakeholders



4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

In order to monitor the impact of the interventions, inform approaches, the following matrix will be used for Monitoring and Evaluation to capture detail of the progress of implementation of the planned activities. The matrix will greatly inform the lesson learnt, challenges, guide reviews and further catchment management practices.

Table 4: Monitoring and Evaluation matrix template

Activities	*Implementation Schedule*		*Status (% completion)*	*Planned Cost KShs.*	*Total expenditure to date*	*Source of funds*	*Output*	*Comments (lessons learnt, challenges, recommendations)*
	Start date	End date						

Made on the 12th August, 2024.

MOHAMED M. SHURIE,
Chief Executive Officer, Water Resources Authority.