
LEGAL NOTICE NO. 105

THE WATER ACT

(No. 43 of 2016)

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 22 (1) of the Water Act, 2016, the Water Resources Authority makes the following Order—

THE KAJULU HILLS CATCHMENT PROTECTION AREA
ORDER, 2023

1. This Order may be cited as the Kajulu Hills Catchment Protection Area Order, 2023. Citation.

2. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires— Interpretation.

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- “Act” means the Water Act, 2016; No. 43 of 2016.
- “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 (1) of the Act;
- “feeder rivers” means the rivers Awach Kajulu (Nyang’ori) and Awach Kibos which feed into Nyamasaria River flowing into Lake Victoria;
- “Kajulu Hills Catchment Protection Area” means the water catchment area located within the northern shoreline of Lake Victoria North Basin Area from which the feeder rivers originate and demarcated as hydrological system 1G and 1H;
- “protected area” means the area declared to be a catchment protected area under paragraph 4 of this Order and is demarcated for protection and conservation within the Kajulu Hills Catchment Management Plan;
- “Plan” means the Kajulu Hills Catchment Management Plan set out in the Second Schedule;
- “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 and the feeder rivers;
- “soil and water conservation plan” means soil and water conservation plan as defined in regulation 2 of the Water Resources Regulations, 2021; and LN. 170 of 2021.
- “sub-basin area” means the area designated by the Authority as a basin area under section 24(2) of the Act.
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 and feeder rivers. Application of this Order.
4. (1) The Kajulu Hills Catchment Area is declared to be a protected area for purposes of the Act. Declaration of protected area.
- (2) The area declared in sub paragraph (1) shall be as per the extent and description set out in the First Schedule and is demarcated for protection and conservation within the Kajulu Hills Catchment Protection Plan.
5. (1) The Plan set out in the Second 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. Kajulu Hills Catchment Management Plan.

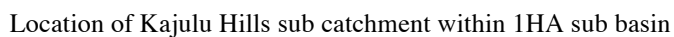
(2) The Authority shall place signboards and beacons in or near the Kajulu Hills Catchment Protected Area or in appropriate public places frequented by land and water users and at the Authority's offices to display up-to-date information about the condition of the water resources of the protected area.

(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.

6. A person who contravenes this Order commits an offence and shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine of twenty thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment. Offence.

7. The Kajulu Hills Catchment Protection Area Order, 2022 is revoked. Revocation.
L.N. 223 of 2022.

$(p. 2, 4)$



Location of Kajulu Hills sub catchment within 1HA sub basin

- NOTE:
1. The Protected Area is spread within Wathorego and Kadero Sub-locations of West Kajulu and East Kajulu locations of Kisumu County. It is located 9 km to the east of Kisumu City. The sub catchment covers an area of 5.5km² and is within the 1HA-sub basin of Lake Victoria South Basin Area.
 2. The area of the hills that contributes surface run-off into the rivers was delineated using a GIS software. The area measures 5.5 km² out of the 858 km² catchment area of the whole 1HA sub basin as shown in the map.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(p.2, 4, 5)

KAJULU HILLS CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

PART I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Citation

This Plan may be cited as the Kajulu Hills Catchment Management Plan.

1.2 Acronyms

The following acronyms shall have the meanings as assigned below:

CGK	County Government of Kisumu
GIS	Geographical Information System
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
Km ²	Square Kilometer
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
L. N.	Legal Notice
LVSBA	Lake Victoria South Basin Area
m.a.s.l.	meters above sea level
M ³ /d	Cubic meters per day
M ³ /s	Cubic meters per second
MAM	March-April-May
Mm ³	million cubic meters
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoL	Ministry of Lands
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGAO	National Government Administration Officer
NLC	National Land Commission
°C	Degrees Celsius
OND	October- November-December
Q50	Flow that is equaled or exceeded 50%of the time
Q80	Flow that is equaled or exceeded 80%of the time
Q95	Flow that is equaled or exceeded 95%of the time
RGS	Regular Gauging Station
RQOs	Resource Quality Objectives
ToR	Terms of Reference
WDC	WRUA Development Cycle

WRA	Water Resources Authority
WRUA	Water Resources Users Association
WRM	Water Resources Management

1.3 Application of the Plan

This Plan shall apply in respect to the management and use of the Kajulu Hills Catchment Protected Area.

1.4 Goals

The overall goals of the management Plan are to:

- (a) ensure sustainable management and use of water resources within the sub catchment while promoting equitable sharing of water resources; and
- (b) ensure the conservation of the catchment areas to improve on the water quantity and quality.

1.5 Objectives

The objectives of this Plan are—

- (i) to enhance implementation of existing regulations to protect the rights of all users;
- (ii) to promote water, use efficiency that is hydrologically and economically beneficial to domestic, agricultural, and industrial water users and the environment;
- (iii) to identify funding sources to implement water conservation programs that help to enhance water resources.

1.6 Background information

A catchment area is defined as the land from which water naturally flows into a water course. The status and conditions of a catchment determines the reliability, quantity and quality of its water yields. A catchment area acts like a water storage facility where during the rains, the vegetation cover allows the water ample time to percolate deep down and move as a sub-surface flow to recharge the rivers, springs and ground water storage in both shallow and deep aquifers. This sub-surface flow is slow resulting in rivers from a well-maintained catchment having higher base flows even during the dry season as well as good water yield from boreholes in the vicinity. In poorly maintained and degraded catchment, the rainfall results in the rapid surface run-off which is channelled into the river courses, resulting in flash-floods and high volumes of suspended solids. Since there is little storage in such a catchment, the rivers originating from such catchment will not be able to sustain their base flows during the dry season.

Catchment areas are thus a vital component in water resource management and they should be formally delineated, declared as protected areas by being gazetted as such, protected from encroachment and pollution and managed sustainably to maintain their ecological integrity.

1.7 Background information on Kajulu Hills catchment

Kajulu Hills is a significant water catchment within the Northern Shoreline of Lake Victoria Basin Area. Two major rivers, namely, Awach Kajulu (Nyangori) and

Awach Kibos emanate from the hills. The two rivers confluence to form Nyamasaria river which flows into Lake Victoria through Kisumu City.

Nyamasaria River drains into Lake Victoria at the Winam Gulf and is also a source of water for Kisumu Town.

1.8 Location and size of the Protected Area

The Protected Area is spread within Wathorego and Kadero sub locations of West Kajulu and East Kajulu locations of Kisumu County.

The area is located 9 km to the east of Kisumu City. The sub catchment covers an area of 5.5 km² and is within the 1HA-sub basin of Lake Victoria South Basin Area.

1.9 Watershed area

Kajulu Hills is partly fed by rainfall, sub-surface flow and occasionally receives water from Lake Victoria South River during flood flows. The area of the hills that contributes surface run-off into the rivers has been delineated through the use of a GIS software. The area measures 5.5 square kilometres out of the 858 km² catchment area of the whole 1HA sub basin as contained in Figure 1 set out in the Annexure to this Schedule.

1.10 Criteria Adopted in Identifying Kajulu Hills for Protection (*L.N. 170 of 2021*)

WRA has taken into account the considerations provided under the Seventh Schedule of the Water Resources Regulations, 2021.

PART II: PROCEDURES TO BE APPLIED FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE KAJULU HILLS CATCHMENT PROTECTED AREA

2.1 Physiography

Kajulu Hills constitutes the raised area to the east of Kisumu City, rising approximately 1431 m.a.s.l from the elevation of 1156 m.a.s.l around Kisumu City, a distance of 9 kilometres from the city. the slope ranges from a low of 0.2% near the City but increasing to 5.7% near the hills, and giving an average slope of 1.7% between the City and the top of the hill.

2.2 Climate

The climate around Kajulu hills area is tropical with significant amount of rainfall during the year. This climate is classified according to the Köppen-Geiger climate classification. The average temperature around Kajulu Hills is 22.2 °C with February having the highest mean temperature of 23.9°C and June having the lowest mean temperature of 21.2°C.

Table 1 and the Figure below it set out in the Annexure to this Schedule shows the monthly average temperatures around Kajulu Hills.

2.3 Rainfall

The presence of the elevated land mass and the Lake Victoria water body results in high rainfall. The rainfall pattern in the area is bi-modal with 2 major peaks in April and November with continental rains in between the peaks and with no absolute dry period in between. MAM rainfall accounts for 37% of the annual precipitation with rainfall accounting for 33% of the annual precipitation of 1724 mm. The balance is accounted for by the continental rains in between the 2 major rainy seasons.

The driest month is February with a mean precipitation of 75 mm while the wettest is April with a precipitation of 272 mm.

The month with the highest relative humidity is May (73%). The month with the lowest relative humidity is February (48%). This is consistent with moisture availability with February, being the driest, having the lowest moisture availability while due to the rains in April/May, the moisture availability is highest in May.

Table 2 and the Figure below it set out in the Annexure to this Schedule shows the mean monthly rainfall and humidity around Kajulu Hills.

2.4 vulnerability of the water resource

The encroachment and human activities within the Kajulu Hills catchment land through cultivation, clearing of indigenous vegetation and the planting of exotic tree species has resulted into reduced recharge into the ground, lowering of the water table and a decrease in the discharge of the rivers.

In order to have a clear understanding of the surface water resources availability in the Kajulu Hills catchment, the available data has been used and collated with the existing daily discharge data. Nyamasaria River is gauged at RGS 1HA15 located at the confluence of Awach Kajulu (Nyangori) and Awach Kibos rivers (coordinates N00.047, E034.804) while Awach Kajulu (Nyangori) is gauged at RGS 1HA14 located at coordinates (N00.067, E034.814) 2.6 kilometres upstream of RGS 1HA15. The catchment area upstream of the 1HA14 station is 104 Km² and the station has been used to develop surface water availability scenario for the Nyamasaria river.

Table 3 set out in the Annexure to this Schedule shows the flow duration analysis for Awach Kajulu (Nyang'ori) River at RGS 1HA14.

2.5 The water resource quality objectives and the current status of the water resource

Section 20 of the 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.

The Resource Quality Objectives represent the desired status of the resource, covering all aspects of quantity, quality, timing and aquatic biota. The RQO's 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 natural state. Conceptually the RQO's provide a "target" condition of the resources. Management decisions should be made such that the condition of the resource is progressively trending towards the RQO. The status of the resource is a measure of how far the condition of the resource is from the RQO. Initially, RQOs shall be determined at the nodes where the Reserve flows are being determined.

2.6 The class of the water resource

The present aquifer classification system in Kenya is partly demand-oriented and partly geo-political and entails five classes:

2.6.1 STRATEGIC aquifers: aquifers used to supply significant amounts/proportions of water to an area where there are no alternatives, or where alternatives would take time and money to develop.

2.6.2 MAJOR aquifers: high-yielding aquifers with good quality water.

2.6.3 MINOR aquifers: moderate-yielding aquifers with variable water quality.

2.6.4 POOR aquifers: low-yielding aquifers with poor to reasonable quality water.

2.6.5 SPECIAL aquifers: aquifers or parts of aquifers designated 'special aquifers' by the WRA.

2.7 Each is further defined in terms of its status, i.e.:

2.7.1 Satisfactory: no immediate stress, pressure or threat.

2.7.2 Alert: stress, pressure or threat identified or anticipated.

2.7.3 Alarm: water levels declining, water quality declining (stress, pressure or threat identified).

2.8 The Kajulu Hills sub-catchment can be classified as "Alert" as the available water is at not of adequate quality to meet the demand. The Kajulu Hills aquifer is at the risk of pollution due encroachment of the catchment area for anthropogenic activities.

2.9 Land uses and their potential impact on the water resources

The area around Kajulu Hills is predominantly rural settlement with the main land use being cultivation and rearing of livestock.

The potential impacts on the water resources as a result of human acts includes:

2.9.1 Encroachment: People have encroached water catchment areas in the upper parts of the catchment.

2.9.2 Overexploitation of available resources: The population in the area has been rapidly growing over the years. This leads to excessive pressure on available natural resources that includes water resources leading to potential water use conflicts.

2.9.3 Soil Erosion: Following uncontrolled farming and other human activities, soil erosion leads to siltation and loss of top soil cover.

2.9.4 Deforestation: The forest cover around the lake, 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.

2.9.5 Water Pollution: Due to excessive economic activities around the lake, the water has been polluted. Fishermen do not have sanitation facilities within the lake leading to open defecation. The farms in the surrounding area use agro-chemicals which eventually find their way into the Lake and leading to pollution. Other pollutants include solid waste that is washed into the rivers by runoff water during rains.

PART III: MEASURES FOR PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION OF THE KAJULU HILLS CATCHMENT PROTECTED AREA

3.1 Authorised and prohibited Activities

The activities to be undertaken within the protected area are those with zero impact on its ecological status and integrity.

The following activities are hereby specifically prohibited 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;
- (g) land reclamation.

3.2 Catchment Protection Plan

In order to ensure the protection and conservation of Kajulu Hills is achieved and sustained, several measures and strategies will be applied. These include the following:

- 3.2.1 Sensitization on catchment management.
- 3.2.2 Revegetation of the catchment area through—
 - (a) indigenous and water friendly Plant Propagation.
 - (b) exotic species control.
- 3.2.3 Water storage enhancement, to ease pressure on use of rivers, such as—
 - (a) rainwater harvesting tanks; and
 - (b) water pans.
- 3.2.4 Regulating activities that may lead to pollution and destruction of the eco-system (Charcoal burning, grazing, cultivation).
- 3.2.5 Controlling abstraction limits and observing of safe yields.
- 3.2.6 Controlling encroachment and liaising with other relevant government agencies to facilitate cancellation of illegally acquired land title deeds.

The catchment protection activities planned to be undertaken shall include those set out in Table 4 in the Annexure to this Schedule.

3.3 Conservation Plan

The objective of the conservation plan is to protect the long-term environmental sustainability of the catchment 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 under Plan contained under Table 5 in the Annexure to this Schedule.

3.4 Catchment Monitoring Plan

The objective of the monitoring plan is to collect water resources data and maintain a comprehensive database on the Kajulu Hills springs that provides information on water levels and quality of the spring's water.

Actions

- (i) Establish a water quality and pollution control plan.
- (ii) Water sampling and analysis
- (iii) Establish a water resources database

The Catchment Monitoring Plan is set out in Table 6 in the Annexure to this Schedule.

3.3 Establishment and operationalization of management structure

The objective of the management structure is to ensure that the protected area is managed in a sustainable manner with the involvement of all stakeholders under the leadership and coordination of WRA. This will be achieved through:

- (i) setting up the management structure with defined ToRs and mandates;
- (ii) development of resources mobilization strategies to raise funds for operations, maintenance and conservation of the protected areas.

Operationalization of the management structure shall be as set out in Table 7 in the Annexure to this Schedule.

3.4 Catchment and Water Resources Monitoring

The objective of the monitoring plan is to collect and analyse Kajulu Hills catchment and water resources data to provide information on water discharge, water quality and catchment health as a response to human activities within the neighbourhood. This will be achieved through:

The linkages between various stakeholders are set out under Figure 2 in the Annexure to this Schedule.

3.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

The matrix set out under Table 8 in the Annexure to this Schedule shall be adopted for Monitoring and Evaluation to capture detail of the progress of implementation of the planned activities.

1. FIGURE 1: WATERSHED AREA

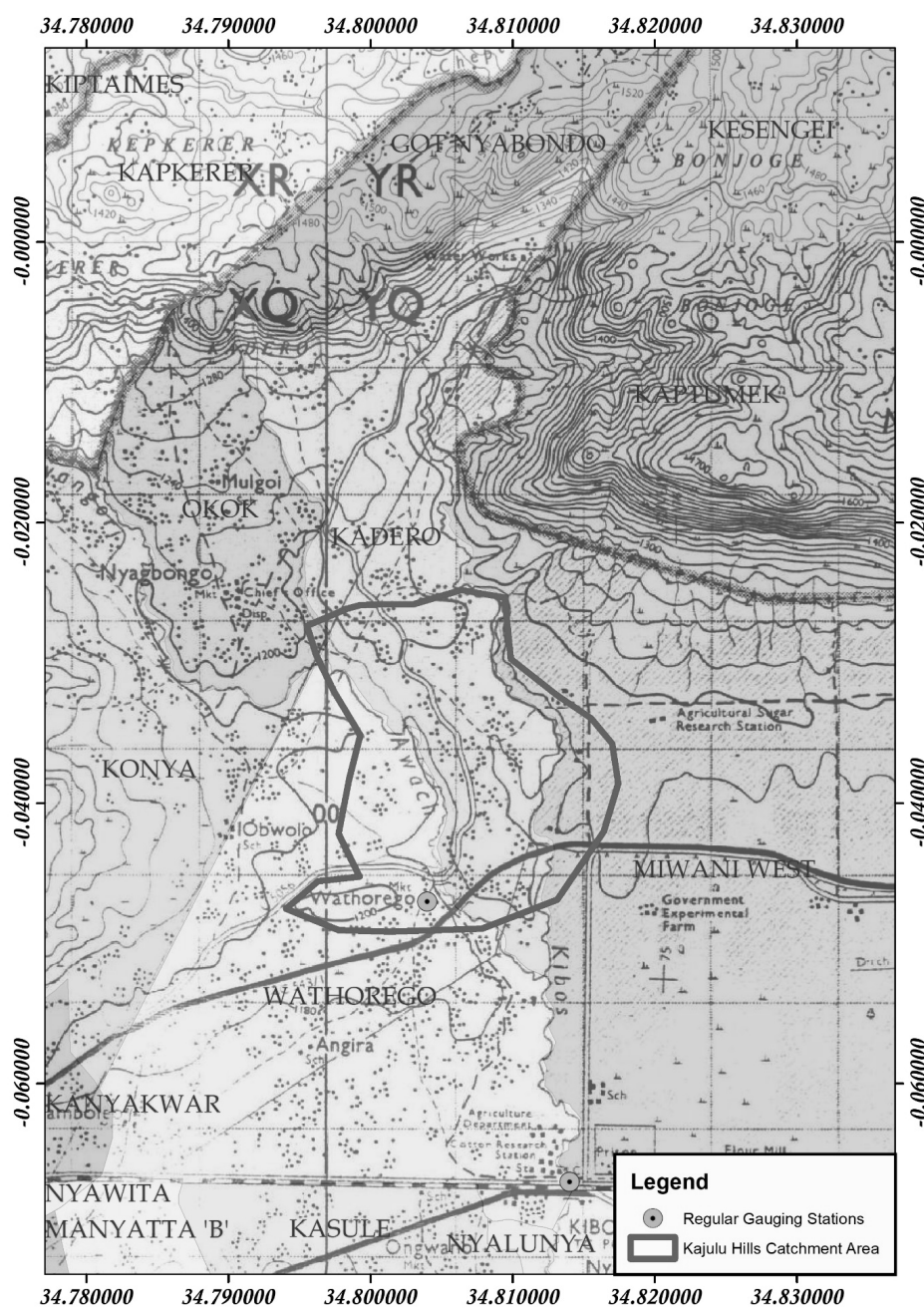
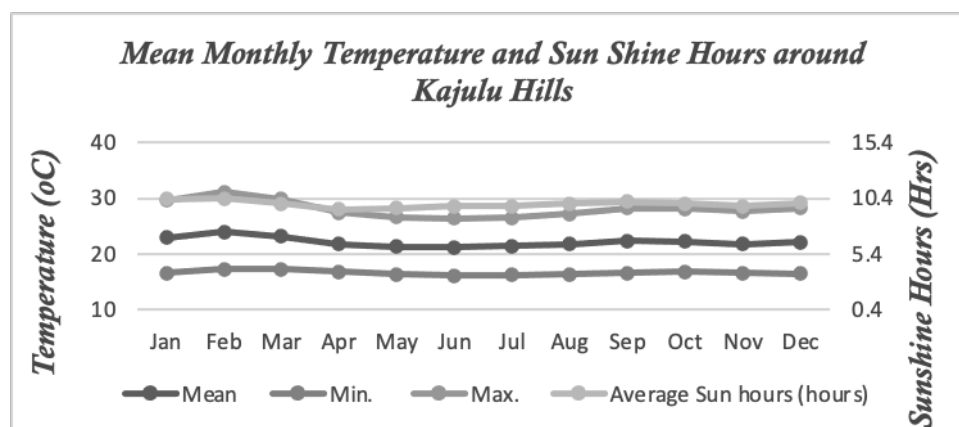


TABLE I: MEAN TEMPERATURES AND SUNSHINE HOURS AROUND KAJULU HILLS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mean	22.9	23.9	23.2	21.8	21.3	21.2	21.4	21.7	22.3	22.2	21.8	22.1
Min.	16.6	17.3	17.2	16.8	16.3	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.8	16.5	16.4
Max.	29.6	31.1	29.8	27.4	26.6	26.4	26.5	27.2	28.2	28.1	27.7	28.2
Av Sun hours	10.3	10.4	9.9	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.9	9.7	10



Mean Temperatures and Sunshine Hours around Kajulu Hills

TABLE 2: MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY AROUND KAJULU HILLS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Rainfall	96	75	165	272	198	91	80	86	96	176	228	161	1724
Humidity	55%	48%	58%	72%	73%	68%	63%	62%	60%	64%	66%	61%	63%

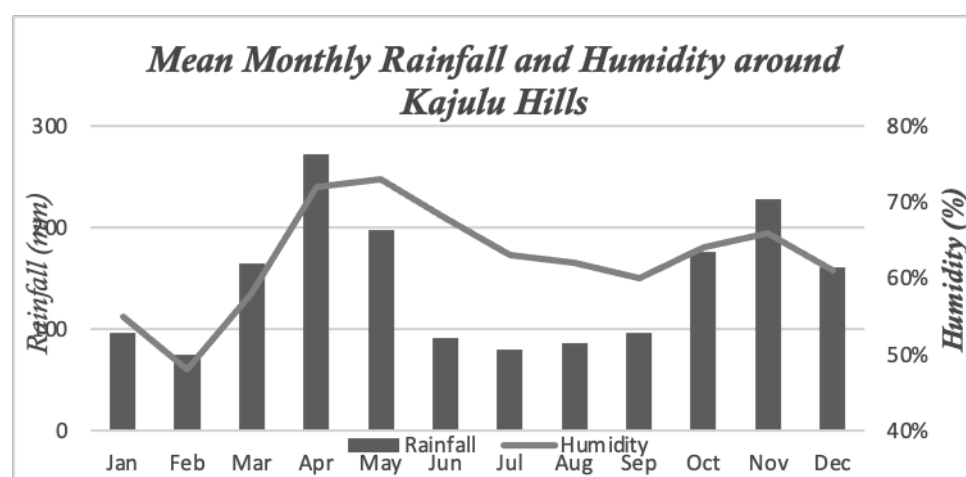


TABLE 3: SURFACE WATER AVAILABILITY FOR NYAMASARIA RIVER

		<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Allocated</i>	<i>Balance</i>
Q95	Reserve	13,738	0	13,738
Q80	Normal Flow	21,946		21,946
Q50	Flood Flow	38,794		38,794

Mean	6.265
Standard Deviation	14.215

<i>Probability of non-exceedance</i>	<i>Probability of exceedance</i>	<i>Flow</i>	<i>Flow</i>	<i>Available for allocation</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Total volume</i>	<i>Volume per year</i>
%	%	m ³ /s	m ³ /day	m ³ /s	nos	Million m ³	Million m ³
99%	1%	8.187	707,322		3.65	2.58	218.1
95%	5%	4.243	366,595		18.25	6.69	215.5
90%	10%	2.958	255,571		36.50	9.33	208.8
85%	15%	2.241	193,622		54.75	10.60	199.5
80%	20%	1.841	159,062		73.00	11.61	188.9
75%	25%	1.610	139,104		91.25	12.69	177.3
70%	30%	1.395	120,528		109.50	13.20	164.6
65%	35%	1.230	106,229		127.75	13.57	151.4
60%	40%	1.086	93,830		146.00	13.70	137.8
55%	45%	0.971	83,894		164.25	13.78	124.1
50%	50%	0.862	74,477	38,794	182.50	13.59	110.3
45%	55%	0.759	65,578		200.75	13.16	96.8
40%	60%	0.710	61,344		219.00	13.43	83.6
35%	65%	0.617	53,309		237.25	12.65	70.2
30%	70%	0.571	49,334		255.50	12.60	57.5
25%	75%	0.490	42,336		273.75	11.59	44.9
20%	80%	0.413	35,683	21,946	292.00	10.42	33.3
15%	85%	0.332	28,685		310.25	8.90	22.9
10%	90%	0.247	21,341		328.50	7.01	14.0
5%	95%	0.159	13,738	0.000	346.75	4.76	7.0
1%	99%	0.071	6,134		361.35	2.22	2.2

TABLE 4: CATCHMENT PROTECTION ACTIVITIES PLANNED TO BE UNDERTAKEN

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Sub-activity</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Cost (Ksh.)</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
Gazettement of Kajulu Hills Catchment as a protected area.	Delineate and survey the lake's catchment area.	2022	800,000	WRA, WRUA, Kisumu County Lands & Survey Team.
	Develop the Part of Development Plan for the lake catchment.	2022	500,000	WRA, Physical Planning Dept., CGK.
	Create awareness on the status of the hill's catchment area.	Continuous	500,000	WRA, WRUA, NEMA, CGK.
	Develop guidelines and conservation/protection plan through stakeholders' engagement.	2021	5,000,000	WRA with all stakeholders.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Sub-activity</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Cost (Ksh.)</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
	Submit the instrument to the AG for gazettelement.	2022	100,000	WRA
Enforcement of Kajulu Hills catchment management Plan and other legislations.	Enforcement of Kajulu Hills catchment guidelines, management plan and relevant legislations.	Continuous	2,000,000	WRA, County Govt, NEMA, KWS, KFS, NLC
Re-vegetation of the catchment area.	Establish indigenous vegetation Propagation	Continuous	1,000,000	WRUA, WRA, KFS
	Grow live fence on the boundary of the catchment.	Continuous	2,000,000	WRA, KFS, WRUA
	Planting and growing of propagated seedlings (Watering and tending)	Continuous	2,000,000	WRUA, CFA, KIWASO
	Exotic species control	Continuous	500,000	WRUA
Restricting activities that may lead to pollution and destruction of the catchment.	Public awareness creation	Annually	1,000,000	WRA, CGK, KFS, WRUA.
	Controls/restrictions on charcoal burning, grazing, bathing and farming near sensitive areas.	Continuous	300,000	WRA, CGK, KFS, WRUA, NGAO
	Enforcement	Quarterly	500,000	NGAO, WRA, KFS, NEMA, WRUA.
Alternative livelihood activities.	Promote bee keeping, poultry farming and butterfly keeping, eco-tourism.	Continuous	7,500,000	WRA, WRUA, Agriculture and Livestock
TOTAL			23,700,000	

TABLE 5: CONSERVATION PLAN

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Sub-activity</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
Establish the water balance (Technical).	Assess demand and availability.	2022	2,000,000	WRA, County Government, WRUA, KWS
Develop water allocation plan for the Kajulu Hills.	Develop water allocation plan.	2022	1,500,000	WRUA, WRA, KWS, County Government,
	Implement water allocation plan.	continuous	2,000,000	WRA, WRUA, NEMA, County Government

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Sub-activity</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
	Enforce permit conditions.	continuous	3,000,000	WRA, WRUA,
Enhance Water use efficiency (introduction of technologies).	Sensitization and model water use units – irrigation, domestic; Demonstration on efficient water use technology.	Continuous	2,500,000	WRA, WRUA, County Government
Total			11,000,000	

TABLE 6: CATCHMENT MONITORING PLAN

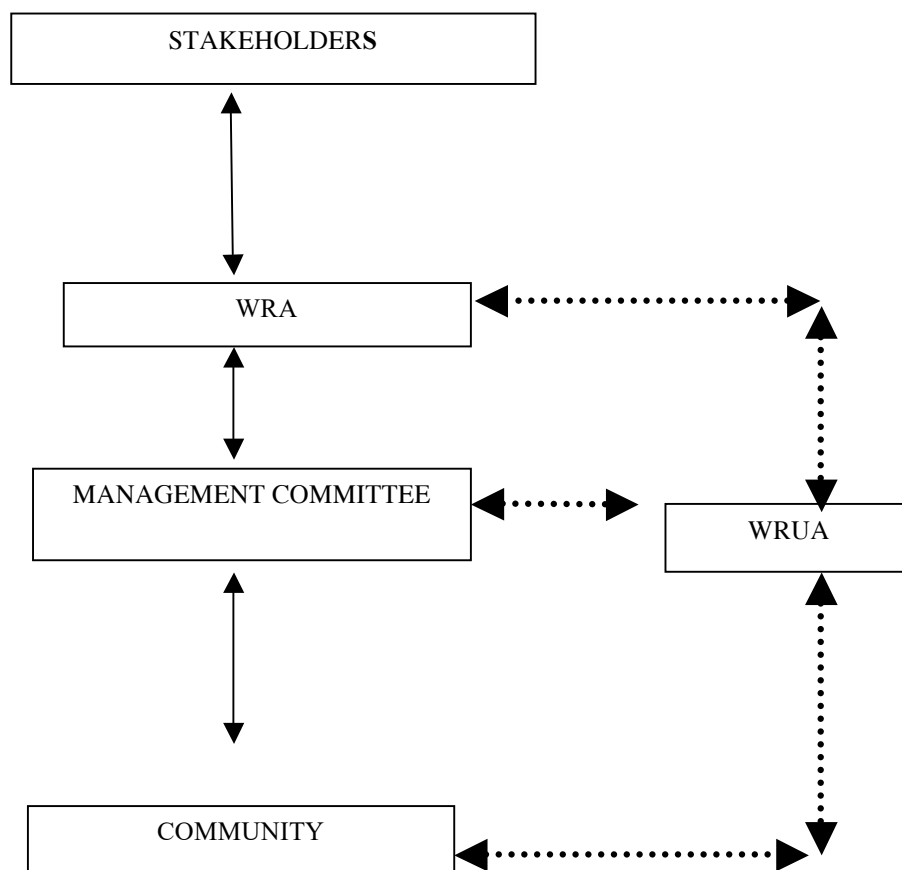
<i>Action</i>	<i>Sub Activities</i>	<i>Time frame</i>	<i>Costs</i>	<i>Responsible</i>
Water sampling and analysis.	Collect water resources samples and conduct analysis for biological and physico-chemical parameters.	Quarterly	500,000	WRA
Capacity Building.	Capacity building on data collection and monitoring	Continuous	500,000	Stakeholders and WRA
Water resources monitoring	Install water level gauges	1 year	2,500,000	WRA, WRUA
Total			3,500,000	

TABLE 7: MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Sub-activity</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
Setting up the management structure.	Appoint one Member from each of the following stakeholders: 1. Kenya Forest Service; 2. National Environment Mgt Authority; 3. National Government Administration in Kisumu County; 4. Kenya Wildlife Service; 5. Ministry of Agriculture; 6. Kajulu Hills WRUA;	3 months	50,000	WRA

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Sub-activity</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
	Terms of References (ToR) will include but not limited to: (i) manage the catchment prudently on behalf of other stakeholders; (ii) submit quarterly reports to WRA and LVS on all planned and implemented activities; (iii) develop by - laws and submit a copy to WRA and LVS for approval before implementation.	Continuous	100,000	WRA, WRUA
Develop and implement resources mobilization strategies.	Mandate and responsibilities: ▪ Promote the conservation and protection of the catchment. ▪ Promote equitable distribution of the resources within the catchment. ▪ Promote socio-economic and environmental sustainability of the catchment.	Continuous	50,000	Management Committee
	The sources of funds for the committee may include: ▪ Bee keeping; ▪ Tree Nursery; ▪ Eco-tourism; ▪ Well-wishers/Donors; ▪ WRA/WRUA - (WDC).	Continuous	500,000	WRA
	Sub-Total		700,000	

FIGURE 2: REPORTING LINKAGES FOR THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Note:

- (iii) The arrows indicate the direction of flow of information. The dotted lines indicate WRUA can also communicate directly to communities and vice versa;
- (iv) WRA as the agent of the National Government in the regulation of use and management of water resources, will be the coordinator of the 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 solicit for funding from well-wishers and other sources to supplement the income that may be derived from activities permitted in a protected area.

TABLE 8: MONITORING AND EVALUATION TEMPLATE

Activities	Implementation Schedule		Status (% completion)	Planned Cost Ksh.	Total expenditure to date	Source of funds	Output	Comments
	Start date	End date						

Made on the 14th June, 2023.

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