



EWANDA MATIONAL -INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (IWRM CONFERENCE) MARRIOT HOTEL KIGALI

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NATURE KENYA

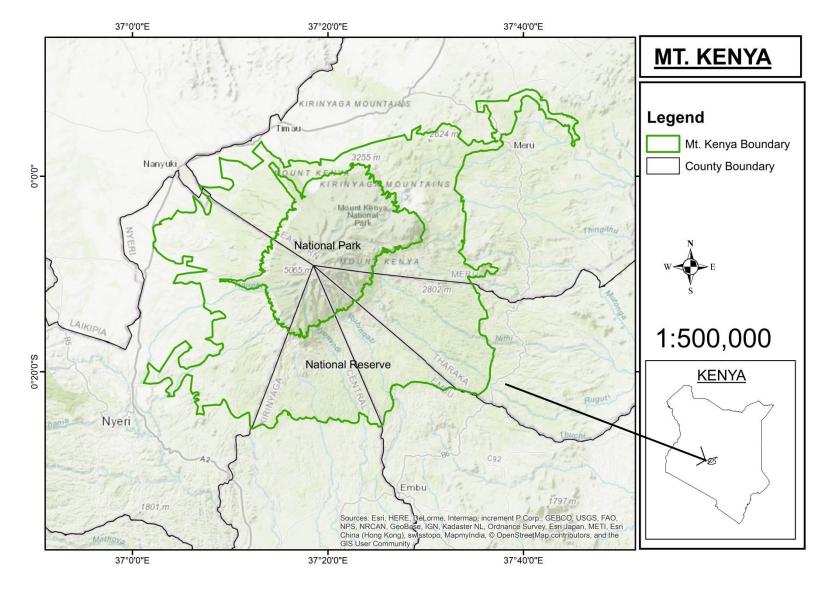
21ST MARCH 2019



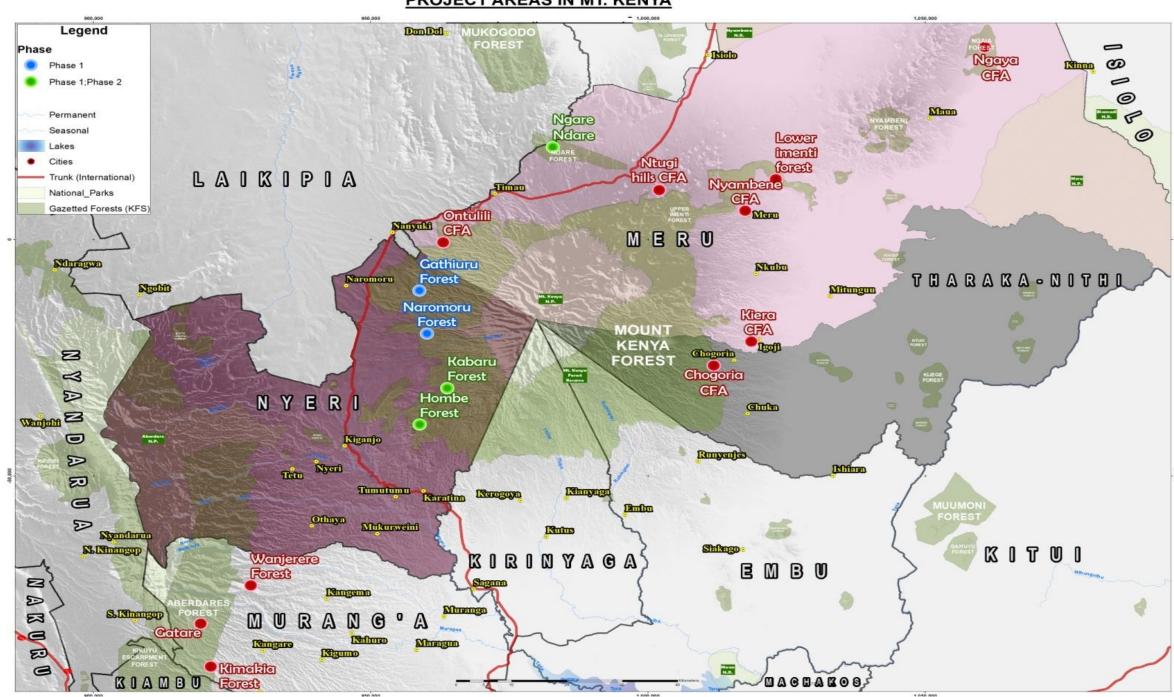


INTRODUCTION

- •Mt Kenya is one of the 5 major water towers in Kenya. Biggest water shed supporting the Tana River basin.
- •Mount Kenya is a formally protected area managed by Kenya Wildlife Service and Kenya Forest Service. This protected area measured 282,872ha, 70,472ha of which comprise a national park.



PROJECT AREAS IN MT. KENYA



WHY MT KENYA FOREST ECOSYSTEM

1. HYDROPOWER GENERATION

• 70% of Kenya's electricity is from 10 hydropower stations in the Seven Forks Hydro Stations comprises of Gitaru, Kamburu, Kindaruma, Masinga and Kiambere dams. Mutonga and Grand Falls yet to be developed





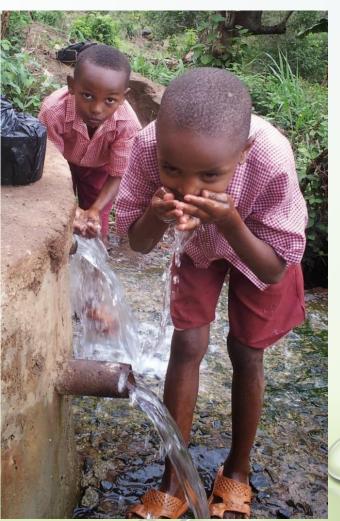


PARTNERSHIP FOR MT. KENYA RESTORATION

2. CONTRIBUTION TO WATER SERVICES

 Provides drinking water to over 2 million people (including 95% of Nairobi)





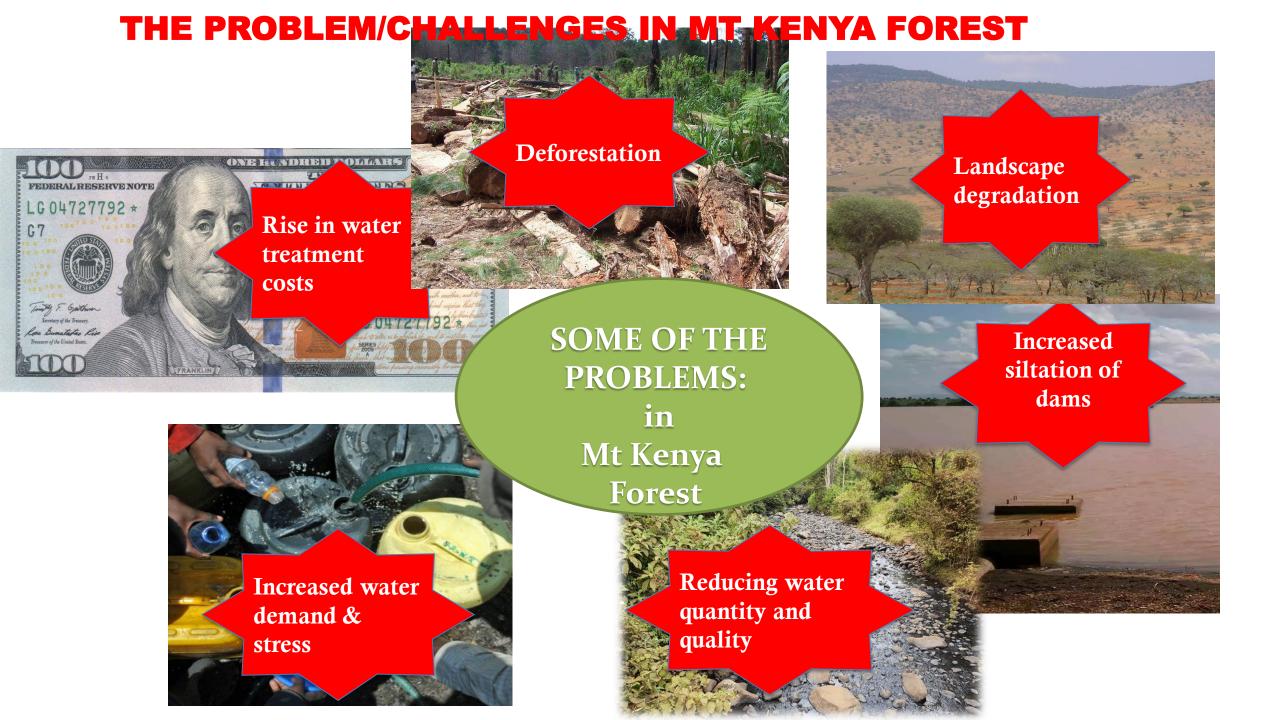
3. FOOD PRODUCTION

- The total cropping area in the Tana watershed in 2011 was about 1.0 million ha*
- The irrigation potential is estimated to be around 132,000
 ha, of which 64,425 ha is irrigated already*

*Republic of Kenya [2011a]: High Grand Falls Multipurpose Development Project on River Tana Feasibility Study. Ministry of Regional Development Authorities









THE INTERVENTION

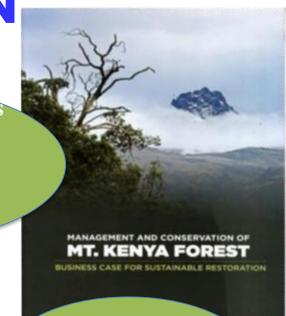
Restore degraded areas

A business case was developed for the restoration of the Mount Kenya Forest

INTERVENTION



Capacity of 20 CFAs and 2 CBOs on negotiation skills, resource mobilization, developed action plans & group business cases





RESULTS

Private Public Partnership strengthened where Kenya Breweries Limited, Serena group of hotels, Privatisation Commission of Kenya and 5 CFAs with Nature Kenya as an intermediary rehabilitated 150ha of forest.







RESULTS

• Establishment and enhancement of 5 community Tree nurseries with to capacity of 350,000 tree seedlings.



RESULTS CONT....

- Held meeting with 20 CFAs, water users ("buyer") and small businesses to make them understand why they have to get engaged in forest restoration
- 20 CFAs met with water users ("buyer") at their sites of operation





RESULTS CONT....

- 15 CFAs have developed and submitted proposals of total KSh.150 million to Upper Tana Water Services Trust Fund for forest rehabilitation and livelihood improvement.
- Platform provided for CFAs to lobby national and county governments to mainstream biodiversity conservation in sectors of economy to catalyze implementation National Forest Program
- Increased commitment from local stakeholders to increase surveillance and information sharing to mitigate threat to forest i.e. wildfires during the dry season, and stopping illegal water abstraction.







LESSONS LEARNED

- Private sector players are able to connect business success with sustainable water flow and are willing to contribute to forest restoration.
- Businesses (Water Users) are willing to engage with "sellers" as longer as they can quantify the benefits they get from the ES
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for many Businesses is not in environment but in social fields including livelihoods and emergency response.
- Private sector has stringent financial procedures that require credible institutions who get pre-qualified as service providers/facilitator of the process.
- Need regular consultative meetings between businesses & CFAs/CBOs
- Private sector also wants publicity around their good work

LESSONS LEARNED CONT....

- Need credible partners who should also help them grow their business through marketing and communications.
- CFAs and CBOs need support to reach the business sector far away from their immediate locality
- Businesses are willing to fund CFAs and CBOs that demonstrate financial management capability and delivery of planned targets
- CFAs and CBOs are an asset for forest restoration as they have enough manpower to do the work

CHALLENGES LINK TO PARTNERING WITH BUSINESSES

Communities are still weak in profile.
Accessing senior level business owners and managers is not easy

Downstream water users do not recognize that their businesses are depended on sustainable water flows from upstream.

Water PES is a new concept therefore there are knowledge barriers both to the "sellers" & "buyers"

Challenges link to businesses

Lack of sufficiently robust partnerships between upstream "sellers" and downstream "buyers."

Nature Kenya is civil society. There are risks of being trivialised as just looking for own funding

There is no legal provision for down-stream users to contribute to catchment restoration. Contributions are voluntary

FUNDING & SUPPORT

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