

**Linking Science and Community Development:
*The Community Driven Development Approach***

Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute

Kenya Coastal Development Project

Hazina Ya Maendeleo Ya Pwani

A presentation during
the VLIR - UOS International Conference
October, 2014

Structure of Presentation

- Conceptual framework
- Achievements to date
- Our experience
 - Lessons learnt
 - Challenges
 - Difficulties

Conceptual Framework

- Coastal region is rich in natural resources that communities rely for livelihood.
- Various Government agencies and other interested stakeholders have done a lot of research work addressing management of natural resources in areas such as:
 - Coral Reefs
 - Mangroves
 - Fisheries
 - Aquaculture
 - Sea Grasses, sea weeds etc
- However, gaps still exist between research findings and adoption for improved management of natural resources and community development

Conceptual Framework

- Consequently, insufficient skills, knowledge, and institutions for sustainable use and management undermine the potential of these resources to support the coastal communities.
- KCDP through **Hazina Ya Maendeleo Ya Pwani (HMP)** seeks to address this challenge by adopting a **comprehensive approach** of engaging coastal communities in the sustainable management of natural resources and community development.
- The approach is known as the **Community Driven Development** where **control of the development process, investment resources and planning decisions** are directly handed over to community.

Through HMP communities are provided with grants for:

Window	Small Size Grant (6 months - 3yrs)	Middle Size Grant (3 - 5 yrs)	Large Size Grant (more than 5 yrs)
1. Natural Res. Mgt	KShs 0.5M	KShs 1.0M	KShs 1.5M
2. Comm. Service	KShs 1.0M	KShs 1.5M	KShs. 2.0M

Features of Window 1 & 2:

- Projects of public good and not for profit
- Grant size - 90% of project cost, subject to set ceilings
- Community contribution - 10% (5% cash & 5% in kind)

HMP Target: 200 Projects completed/operational by Oct, 2016

Conceptual Framework

Additional support provided include:

- Proposal development
- Capacity on financial management
[7_Farida_HMP_CBO_Training_Video.mp4](#)
- Technical support for project implementation
- Enhancement of leadership capacity
- Conflict resolution and social cohesion
- Network and linkages development

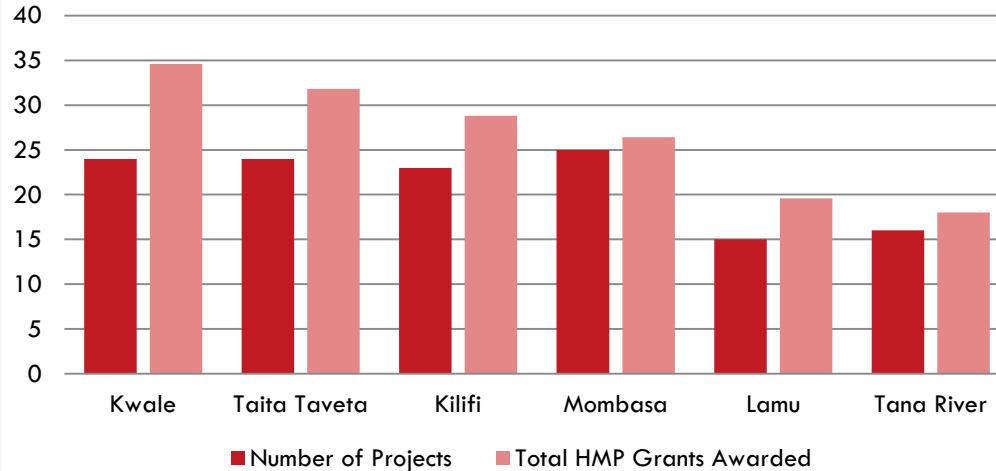
Achievements

Category	Number
Community members within the region sensitised on HMP	2,225
Community proposals appraised to date	183
Community proposals vetted	155
Community projects approved	127

- ❑ The 127 community projects are worth approximately KShs. 160 Million
- ❑ KCDP is working directly with approximately 5,912 community members of which over 55% are women

Achievements Continued

Number of Approved Community Projects and Total HMP Grants Awarded Per County



Types of NRM Projects

- Conservation of mangroves
- Community solid waste mgt
- Conservation of watersheds
- Controlling soil erosion

Types of CS Projects

- Improving access to water
- Enhancing access to sanitation services
- Improvement of health/educational facilities
- Improving community banking facility

Photo Gallery



KENYA COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

MIZI YA MAENDELEO
YA PWANI

TUNAWENA

ndeleo ya
miradi ya
amizi ya
kubwa ya
jamii

Standard Chartered

TREASURY SQUARE BRANCH
PO BOX 90170-80100, MOMBASA

Date: 23-01-2014

02-004

Pay: MIBUNGONI RESIDENTS DEVT. COMM.

KSH 899,800/-

Kenya Shillings: EIGHT NINETY NINE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED

MOMBASA KENYA COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

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0020 1 020042 1 60 6 88402

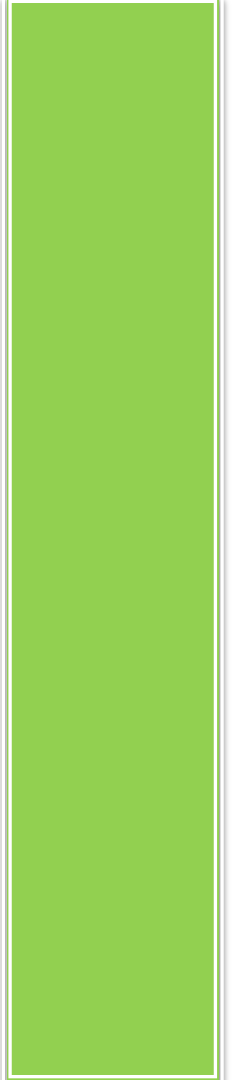
Majaoni Boardwalk, Mombasa County



Societal Benefits

- ❑ Provide employment opportunities for 5 youths,
- ❑ Raise revenue from the charges:
 - ❑ 6.0\$ for food
 - ❑ 1.5\$ for school children
 - ❑ 3.0\$ for local community
 - ❑ 6.0\$ for international tourists
- ❑ Quarterly revenue raised ranges between US\$125 - 375
- ❑ Provide a place for community members to exhibit and sale their artefacts
- ❑ Increased understanding of non abstractive uses of mangrove resource
- ❑ Increased understanding of mangrove resource (species, uses, regeneration rate, role of mangrove in marine ecosystem)

Monitoring Progress: Fountain of Hope, T/Taveta County



Societal Benefits

- ❑ Increased tree cover which potentially reduces soil erosion and further degradation of the spring
- ❑ From the reduced human disturbance, the springs are expected to regenerate thus sustaining access to water
- ❑ Increased water levels are expected in the long run which will ensure availability of water for the nearby communities and reduced conflicts between the farmers and the livestock keepers.
- ❑ Increased community awareness on importance of conserving water resources.

Our Experience - Lessons Learnt

- ❑ A high number of proposals being submitted is an indication that Coastal communities if well supported, they can take part in NRM and community development
- ❑ CDD seems to work in the region - after a series of engagement in proposal development, the previously shy and withdrawn community members are now more confident and are becoming trainers of others
- ❑ Approximately 80% of the CBOs request for support for CS than NRM projects
- ❑ There is some correlation between projects submitted and the social challenges faced in particular counties e.g. water, sanitation, desertification, education, health etc (2009 census)

Our Experience - Challenges

- ❑ High illiteracy levels in some counties such as Tana River impede proposal development and project implementation
- ❑ Most CBOs are ill experienced in financial management therefore a lot of effort has to be made to enhance their capacity
- ❑ CBOs are challenged in developing technical projects (hydrogeological surveys, designs and Bills of Quantity). Technical support for the above is not freely available at county level
- ❑ Over dependency on the Government and Donors for delivery of development projects is a barrier to community's utilisation of their Self Help Potential.

Our Experience - Difficulties in Supporting CBOs

- ❑ Ethnic tension in some parts of Tana River & the insecurity situation in Lamu county indirectly affect HMP outputs in these areas
- ❑ Non clarity about CDD approach amongst KCDP staff (increases costs, deviation from CDD, limited support from staff)
- ❑ Proof of land ownership for implementation of HMP projects is a barrier to financing of community projects
- ❑ HMP is embedded in a framework that is lengthy and slow hence impeding programme implementation
- ❑ Exclusion of administrative costs in the budgeting of HMP projects acts as a disincentive for communities working in HMP project

Your Feedback.....

What do you think of the CDD approach in enhancing linkage between Science and Community Development????