

ANNEXES

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

KENYA OFF GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (K-OSAP)

MARCH2017

Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening Form

Introduction

This form is a tool to standardize the environmental and social screening process of KOSAP sub-projects .

The main objective of the screening process is to identify and highlight environmental and social issues that need to be taken into account in further decisions, planning, and design of a project. The aim is to support the sustainable implementation of the planned investments under the above project.

The screening must be carried out at an early stage of the sub-project (i.e., prefeasibility), in accordance with the requirement for donor financed projects. The proponent must complete each section of this form, as outlined below.

GENERAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

	General Aspects/Questions	Provision of answers to project
1	Name and/or Title	
2	Project Type	
3	Expected start and end date (month/year) & project duration (in months) of the construction phase:	
4	List the technology and machinery to be used in the construction and operation phases	
5	List the materials to be used during the construction and operation phases (e.g., infrastructure, creosote treated poles, fuels and oils):	
6	Expected number of workers during construction& operation:	
7	Provide a map with the geographical location of the project;	
8	Provide an appropriately-scaled map clearly showing: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The project area with existing buildings, infrastructure, vegetation, and land use if Possible;• The project area with any planned construction, plants, lines, or access roads if Possible	
9	Is the project area or its immediate surroundings subject to pollution or environmental damage caused by other (existing) activities?	
10	Is there any other infrastructure in or close to the project area?	
	SOCIAL ASPECTS	
	Social issues around the project area	Describe potential issues/ impacts

11	Existing land uses on and around the (existing transformer)/project area	
12	Land uses on or near the project area which will be negatively affected by project implementation?	
13	Presence of residential/sensitive areas e.g. community facilities	
14	Present owner(s)/users of the project area	
15	Population density	
16	Job opportunities (for the local people)	
17	Effects of project on people's access to land or natural resources	
18	Compensation to property damage	
19	Effects of project on incomes, value of land and other economic activities?	
20	Construction workers (number and how long they will spend in project area)	
21	Exposure of community/public to diseases	
22	Safety of workers (e.g. occupational health and safety issues)?	
23	Public engagement (role of the project beneficiaries across all phases of the project)	
24	Public risk to shocks and electrocution	
25	Public awareness on use of the service (electricity)	
26	Population density	
Conclusion from the screening process		
ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS		
	Existing environment	Description- describe features and indicate sensitivity to disturbance
	Physical features	
27	Topography/terrain	
28	Soil (type & quality)	
29	Surface water (presence & quality)	
30	Sediments/substance (Type and quality)	
31	Ground water (local use & quality)	
32	Air quality (any pollution issues)	
	Biological features	
33	Vegetation (trees, ground cover, aquatic vegetation)	
34	Wetlands (e.g. bogs, fens and marshes)	
35	Fish and fish habitat	
36	Birds (water fowl, migratory birds and others)	
37	Mammals	
38	Special habitat areas (special designations or identifies sensitive zones)	
39	Archaeological resources (recorded or potential for them to exist)	
40	Special designations (parks, protected areas)	

41	Traditional economic/cultural activities (trapping, fishing, collection of medicinal plants)	
	Conclusion of the screening process	

Screening Form was completed by:

Name: _____

Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date

Screening Results were reviewed and approved by:

Name: _____

Position: _____

Signature _____

Date:

Annex 2: Environmental and Social Checklist Form

Please note that this checklist does not concern itself with screening which was done through

Potential Environmental & Social Impacts of KOSAP Project components	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Creation of social conflict or inequity	Community participation & buy-in
Erosion of economic land value	Plan land use change Compensation, relocation
Damage to historical/cultural monuments or artefacts	Repair/replacement be considered in consultation with and participation of the affected persons
Increased Deforestation	Afforestation
Nuisance – dust, smell or noise	Planning and siting
Water and soil pollution	Control of water and soil pollution
Soil Erosion	Provide and use approved storm water drainage
Health hazards to workers and communities	Sensitize workers and community on safety and health measures
Increasing incidence of communicable diseases	Communication and awareness and the possibility of having community level champions to spearhead the campaigns
Impacts of creosote-treated poles	Proper disposal of waste creosote treated poles
Impacts of PCB at sub-stations	Contractor, workers and community awareness
Impacts on aquatic flora and fauna	Minimize clearing of the natural habitat
Strain on vegetation cover	Minimize clearing of the natural habitat
Changes in migration patterns of humans and animals	Integrate with rural planning
Inundation of cultural or archaeological resources or artefacts	Consider alternative siting Remove resources;
Water logging of soil	Micro-engineering solutions
Loss of scenic value	Re-vegetate
Disruption of land tenure, ownership rights	Community participation & buy-in; implementation of RPF & RAP
Population migration to the area	Integrate with rural planning
Relocation of people	Community participation & buy-in; implementation of RPF
Indigenous Peoples/VMGs	To be involved
Community participation & support, implementation of IPPF	Cooperation among all stakeholders
Sub-project specific recommendations	
Sub-project	Recommendations
Substation (Transformers)	
Power Lines (distribution and transmission, medium voltage, low voltage, high voltage)	
Way leaves/Access roads	
Electrification through mini-grids	
Electrification of households through standalone solar system	
Solar pumping drinking water and irrigation	

Annex 3: Environmental Guidelines for Contractors

General Environmental Management Conditions

General

In addition to these general conditions, the Contractor shall comply with any specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the works he is responsible for. The Contractor shall inform himself about such an ESMP, and prepare his work strategy and plan to fully take into account relevant provisions of that ESMP. If the Contractor fails to implement the approved ESMP after written instruction by the Supervising Engineer to fulfill his obligation within the requested time, the Owner reserves the right to arrange through the SE for execution of the missing action by a third party on account of the Contractor.

Notwithstanding the Contractor's obligation under the above clause, the Contractor shall implement all measures necessary to avoid undesirable adverse environmental and social impacts wherever possible, restore work sites to acceptable standards, and abide by any environmental and social performance requirements specified in an ESMP. In general these measures shall include but not be limited to:

- Ensure that noise levels emanating from machinery, vehicles and noisy construction activities (e.g. excavation, blasting) are kept at a minimum for the safety, health and protection of workers within the vicinity of high noise levels and nearby communities.
- Ensure that existing water flow regimes in rivers, streams and other natural or irrigation channels is maintained and/or re-established where they are disrupted due to works being carried out.
- Upon discovery of ancient heritage, relics or anything that might or believed to be of archaeological or historical importance during the execution of works, immediately report such findings to the Supervising Engineer so that the appropriate authorities may be expeditiously contacted for fulfillment of the measures aimed at protecting such historical or archaeological resources.
- Discourage construction workers from engaging in the exploitation of natural resources such as hunting, fishing, and collection of forest products or any other activity that might have a negative impact on the social and economic welfare of the local communities.
- Implement soil erosion control measures in order to avoid surface run off and prevents siltation, etc.
- Ensure that garbage, sanitation and drinking water facilities are provided in construction workers camps.
- Ensure that, in as much as possible, local materials are used to avoid importation of foreign material and long distance transportation.
- Ensure public safety, and meet traffic safety requirements for the operation of work to avoid accidents.

The Contractor shall adhere to the proposed activity implementation schedule and the monitoring plan /strategy to ensure effective feedback of monitoring information to project management so that Impact management can be implemented properly, and if necessary, adapt to changing and unforeseen conditions.

Besides the regular inspection of the sites by the Supervising Engineer for adherence to the Contract conditions and specifications, the Owner may appoint an Inspector to oversee the compliance with these environmental conditions and any proposed mitigation measures. State environmental Authorities may carry out similar inspection duties. In all cases, as directed by the Supervising Engineer, the Contractor shall comply with directives from such inspectors to implement measures. Required to ensure the adequacy rehabilitation measures carried out on the bio-physical environment and compensation for socio-economic disruption resulting from implementation of any works.

Work site/Campsite Waste Management

1. All vessels (drums, containers, bags, etc.) containing oil/fuel/surfacing materials and other hazardous Chemicals shall be bonded in order to contain spillage. All waste containers, litter and any other waste generated during the construction shall be collected and disposed at designated disposal sites in Line with applicable government waste management regulations.
2. Used oil from maintenance shall be collected and disposed of appropriately at designated sites or be re-used or sold for re-use locally.
3. Entry of runoff to the site shall be restricted by constructing diversion channels or holding structures Such as banks, drains, dams, etc. to reduce the potential of soil erosion and water pollution.

New extraction sites:

1. Vegetation clearing shall be restricted to the area required for safe operation of construction work. Vegetation clearing shall not be done more than two months in advance of operations.
2. Stockpile areas shall be located in areas where trees can act as buffers to prevent dust pollution. Perimeter drains shall be built around stockpile areas. Sediment and other pollutant traps shall be located at drainage exits from workings.
3. The Contractor shall deposit any excess material in accordance with the principles of these general conditions, and any applicable ESMP, in areas approved by local authorities and/or the Supervising Engineer.
4. Areas for depositing hazardous materials such as contaminated liquid and solid materials shall be approved by the Supervising Engineer and appropriate local and/or national authorities before the commencement of work. Use of existing, approved sites shall be preferred over the establishment of new sites.

Soil Erosion Prevention

1. To the extent practicable, the Contractor shall rehabilitate the site progressively so that the rate of rehabilitation is similar to the rate of construction.
2. Always remove and retain topsoil for subsequent rehabilitation. Soils shall be stripped when they are wet as this can lead to soil compaction and loss of structure.
3. Re-vegetate stockpiles to protect the soil from erosion, discourage weeds and maintain an active population of beneficial soil microbes.
4. To the extent practicable, reinstate natural drainage patterns where they have been altered or impaired.
5. Identify potentially toxic overburden and screen with suitable material to prevent mobilization of toxins.
6. Ensure reshaped land is formed so as to be inherently stable, adequately drained and suitable for the desired long-term land use, and allow natural regeneration of vegetation.
7. Minimize the long-term visual impact by creating landforms that are compatible with the adjacent landscape.
8. Minimize erosion by wind and water both during and after the process of reinstatement.
9. Re-vegetate with plant species that will control erosion, provide vegetative diversity and, through succession, contribute to a resilient ecosystem. The choice of plant species for rehabilitation shall be done in consultation with local research institutions, forest department and the local people.

Water Resources Management

10. The Contractor shall at all costs avoid conflicting with water demands of local communities.
11. Abstraction of both surface and underground water shall only be done with the consultation of the local community and after obtaining a permit from the relevant Water Authority.
12. Abstraction of water from wetlands shall be avoided. Where necessary, authority has to be obtained from relevant authorities.
13. No construction water containing spoils or site effluent, especially cement and oil, shall be allowed to flow into natural water drainage courses.
14. Wash water from washing out of equipment shall not be discharged into water courses or road drains.
15. Site spoils and temporary stockpiles shall be located away from the drainage system, and surface run off shall be directed away from stockpiles to prevent erosion.

Traffic Management

16. Location of access roads/detours shall be done in consultation with the local community especially in important or sensitive environments. Access roads shall not traverse wetland areas.
17. Upon the completion of civil works, all access roads shall be ripped and rehabilitated.
18. Access roads shall be sprinkled with water at least five times a day in settled areas, and three times in unsettled areas, to suppress dust emissions.

Disposal of Unusable Elements

19. Unusable materials and construction elements such as electro-mechanical equipment, cables, accessories and demolished structures will be disposed of in a manner approved by the Supervising Energy Expert (SE). The Contractor has to agree with the SE which elements are to be surrendered to the Client's premises, which will be recycled or reused, and which will be disposed of at approved landfill sites.

Health and Safety

20. In advance of the construction work, the Contractor shall mount an awareness and hygiene campaign. Workers and local residents shall be sensitized on health risks particularly of AIDS.
21. Adequate road signs to warn pedestrians and motorists of construction activities, diversions, etc. shall be provided at appropriate points.
22. Construction vehicles shall not exceed maximum speed limit of 40km per hour.

Repair of Private Property

23. Should the Contractor, deliberately or accidentally, damage private property, he shall repair the property to the owner's satisfaction and at his own cost. For each repair, the Contractor shall obtain from the owner a certificate that the damage has been made good satisfactorily in order to indemnify the Client from subsequent claims.
24. In cases where compensation for inconveniences, damage of crops etc. are claimed by the owner, the Client has to be informed by the Contractor through the Supervising Engineer.
25. This compensation is in general settled under the responsibility of the Client before signing the Contract. In unforeseeable cases, the respective administrative entities of the Client will take care of compensation.

Contractor's Environment, Health and Safety Management Plan (EHS-MP&ESMP)

26. Within 6 weeks of signing the Contract, the Contractor shall prepare an EHS-MP to ensure the adequate management of the health, safety, environmental and social aspects of the works, including implementation of the requirements of these general conditions and any specific requirements of an ESMP for the works. The Contractor's EHS-MP will serve two main purposes:
27. For the Contractor, for internal purposes, to ensure that all measures are in place for adequate EHS management, and as an operational manual for his staff.
28. For the Client, supported where necessary by a Supervising Engineer, to ensure that the Contractor is fully prepared for the adequate management of the EHS aspects of the project, and as a basis for monitoring of the Contractor's EHS performance.
29. The Contractor's EHS-MP shall provide at least: a description of procedures and methods for complying with these general environmental management conditions, and any specific conditions specified in an ESMP; a description of specific mitigation measures that will be implemented in order to minimize adverse impacts; a description of all planned monitoring activities (e.g. sediment discharges from borrow areas) and the reporting thereof; and the internal organizational, management and reporting mechanisms put in

place for such.

30. The Contractor's EHS-MP will be reviewed and approved by the Client before start of the works. This review should demonstrate if the Contractor's EHS-MP covers all of the identified impacts as spell out in the ESMF, and has defined appropriate measures to counteract any potential impacts.

EHS Reporting

31. The Contractor shall prepare bi-weekly progress reports to the Supervising Engineer on compliance with these general conditions, the project ESMP if any, and his own LOT specific EHS-MP. An example format for a Contractor EHS report is given below. It is expected that the Contractor's reports will include information on:
 - EHS management actions/measures taken, including approvals sought from local or national authorities;
 - Problems encountered in relation to EHS aspects (incidents, including delays, cost consequences, etc. as a result thereof);
 - Lack of compliance with contract requirements on the part of the Contractor;
 - Changes of assumptions, conditions, measures, designs and actual works in relation to EHS aspects; and
 - Observations, concerns raised and/or decisions taken with regard to EHS management during site meetings.
32. It is advisable that reporting of significant EHS incidents be done "as soon as practicable". Such incident reporting shall therefore be done individually. Also, it is advisable that the Contractor keeps his own records on health, safety and welfare of persons, and damage to property.
33. It is advisable to include such records, as well as copies of incident reports, as appendixes to the bi- weekly reports. Example formats for an incident notification and detailed report are given below.
34. Details of EHS performance will be reported to the Client through the Supervising Engineer reports to the Client.

Training of Contractor's Personnel

35. The Contractor shall provide sufficient training to his own personnel to ensure that they are all aware of the relevant aspects of these general conditions, any project ESMP, and his own EHS-MP, and are able to fulfill their expected roles and functions. Specific training should be provided to those employees that have particular responsibilities associated with the implementation of the EHS-MP. General topics should be:
 - EHS in general (working procedures);
 - Emergency procedures; and social and cultural aspects (awareness raising on social issues).

Cost of Compliance

36. It is expected that compliance with these conditions is already part of standard good

workmanship and state of art as generally required under this Contract. The item “Compliance with Environmental and Social Management Conditions” in the Bill of Quantities covers these costs. No other payments will be made to the Contractor for compliance with any request to avoid and/or mitigate an avoidable EHS impact.

Annex 4: Example Format: EHS Report

Contract: _____ **Period of reporting:** _____

EHS management actions/measures:

Summarize EHS management actions/measures taken during period of reporting, including planning and management activities (e.g. risk and impact assessments), EHS training, specific design and work measures taken, etc.

EHS incidents:

Report on any problems encountered in relation to EHS aspects, including its consequences (delays, costs) and corrective measures taken. Include relevant incident reports.

EHS compliance:

Report on compliance with Contract EHS conditions, including any cases of on-compliance.

Changes:

Report on any changes of assumptions, conditions, measures, designs and actual works in relation to EHS aspects.

Concerns and observations:

Report on any observations, concerns raised and/or decisions taken with regard to EHS management during site meetings and visits.

Signature (Name, Title Date):

Contractor Representative

Example Format: EHS Incident Notification

Provide within 24 hours to the Supervising Engineer

Originators Reference No:

Date of Incident:
Time: Location of incident:

**Name of Person(s)
involved: Employing
Company:**

**Type of Incident:
Description of
Incident:**

Where, when, what, how, who, operation in progress at the time (only factual)

Immediate Action:

Immediate remedial action and actions taken to prevent reoccurrence or escalation

Signature (Name, Title, Date):

Contractor Representative

Example Format: Detailed EHS Incident Report

The Incident Notification should be followed up by a Detailed EHS Incident Report Containing the following information where applicable

1. Incident Summary

2. Specific Details

Date Time Place

Weather/Visibility

Road conditions

3. Persons Involved

Name/s Age/s

Experience

Date joined Company

Last Medical Check

Current Medical Treatment

Evidence of Drugs/Alcohol

Last Safety Meeting attended

Infringements/Incidents record

4. Equipment Involved

5. Description of Incident

6. Findings of Investigation Team Interim/Final

Investigation Team Members

Persons Interviewed

Recommendations & Remedial

Actions Investigation Methodology

7. Signature (Name, Title, Date):

8. Attachments

Photographs

Witness Statements and Incident Notification Report

Annex 5: Generic E&SA Terms of Reference

(i) Introduction and context

This section will be completed at the appropriate time, and will provide the necessary information with respect to the context and methodological approaches to be undertaken.

(ii) Objectives of the study

This section will (i) outline the objectives and particular activities of the planned activity; and (ii) indicate which activities are likely to have environmental and social impacts that will require appropriate mitigation. (Adapted to specific activities)

(iii) Terms of Reference

The consultant will perform the following tasks:

- a) Carry out a description of the biophysical characteristics of the environment in which the planned activity will take place, and highlight the major constraints that need to be taken into account during construction as well as during operation of the facility;
- b) Carry out a description of the socio-economic environment of the planned investment, and highlight the major constraints that need to be taken into account during construction as well as during operation of the facility;
- c) Assess the potential environmental and social impacts due to construction or rehabilitation activities, and recommend mitigation measures as appropriate, including cost estimates;
- d) Assess the potential environmental and social impacts due to the provision of water supply and sanitation facilities that might be needed for the planned facility and make appropriate recommendations;
- e) Assess the need for liquid and solid waste collection, disposal and management in the facility, and make recommendations accordingly;
- f) Discuss alternative project designs and make recommendations;
- g) Assess alternative project designs and make recommendations;
- h) Carry out a review of the respective national environmental policies, legislation, regulatory and administrative frameworks in conjunction with the donors' safeguard policies, indicate which of these policies is triggered by the planned activity, identify any gaps that might exist, and make recommendations as to how potential gaps should be bridged in the context of the planned activity;
- i) Review the Conventions and Protocols to which the country is a signatory;
- j) Assess the country's environmental assessment and management capacity, as well as the capacity to implement the proposed mitigation measures, and make appropriate recommendations, including potential capacity building and training needs, and their costs;
- k) Prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the planned activity.

The ESMP should outline (a) potential environmental and social impacts resulting from the activity; (b) proposed mitigation measures; (c) institutional responsibilities for implementation of the mitigation measures; (d) monitoring indicators; (e) institutional responsibilities for monitoring the implementation of the mitigation measures; (f) cost estimates for these activities; and (g) time horizons for implementing the ESMP.

- 1) Public consultations: EIA results and proposed mitigating measures will then be shared with the potentially affected population, NGOs, local authorities and the private sector working in the area where the activity will take place. Minutes of this consultation will form an integral part of the report.

(iv) Report Plan

- Cover page
- Table of Contents
- List of acronyms
- Executive summary (as necessary, in English and French)
- Introduction
- Description of the proposed activity
- Description of the environment of the area where the activity will take place
- Description of the policy, institutional and regulatory framework.
- Methods and techniques used during evaluation and impact analysis of the proposed activity.
- Description of potential alternatives to the proposed project design.
- Description of environmental and social impacts of the proposed activity.
- Discussion of consultations with relevant stakeholders, including potentially affected persons.
- Environmental Management Plan for the proposed activity.
- Monitoring indicators for the proposed activity.
- Recommendations
- References.
- List of individuals/ institutions contacted.
- Summary table of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

Annex 6: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Guidelines for the preparation of ESMP

The preparation of an ESMP should include the following key sections:

1. **Summary of Impacts:** Anticipated adverse environmental impacts should be identified and summarized as well as their relationship to social impacts and the appropriate mitigation measures.
2. **Description of Mitigation measures:** The mitigation measures proposed for the various impacts should be described in relation to the corresponding impacts while stating the conditions under which they are required. Adequate description of the consultations should be done and justified.
3. **Description of monitoring program:** A detailed monitoring program should be described in the ESMP, listing environmental performance indicators and their link with impacts and mitigation measures. The ESMP should also describe the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling location and frequency of measurements, detection limits and a clear definition of thresholds that indicate the need for corrective measures. Monitoring and supervision schedules should be clearly stated and agreed with the Bank to ensure timely detection of needs for remedial action and also provide information on the level of compliance with ESMP in accordance with Bank safeguards. These arrangements must be clearly stated in the project implementation/operations manual to reinforce project supervision.
4. **Legal requirements and bidding/contract documents:** The ESMP should be incorporated in all legal documents to enforce compliance by all contractors participating in the project. The ESMP should be summarized and incorporated in the bidding and contract documents.
5. **Institutional arrangements:** The ESMP should clearly state who is responsible for monitoring, execution of remedial action and the reporting order and format to allow for a defined channel of information flow. It should also recommend institutional strengthening for relevant agencies and the funding authorities for the various activities.
6. **Capacity Development and Training:** To support timely and effective implementation of environmental project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the EA's assessment of the existence, role, and capability of environmental units on site or at the ministry level. If necessary, the ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of such units, and the training of staff, to allow implementation of EA recommendations. Specifically, the ESMP provides a specific description of institutional arrangements i.e. who is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g., for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training). To strengthen environmental management capability in the agencies responsible for implementation, most ESMPs cover one or more of the following additional topics: (a) technical assistance programs, (b) procurement of equipment and supplies, and (c) organizational changes.

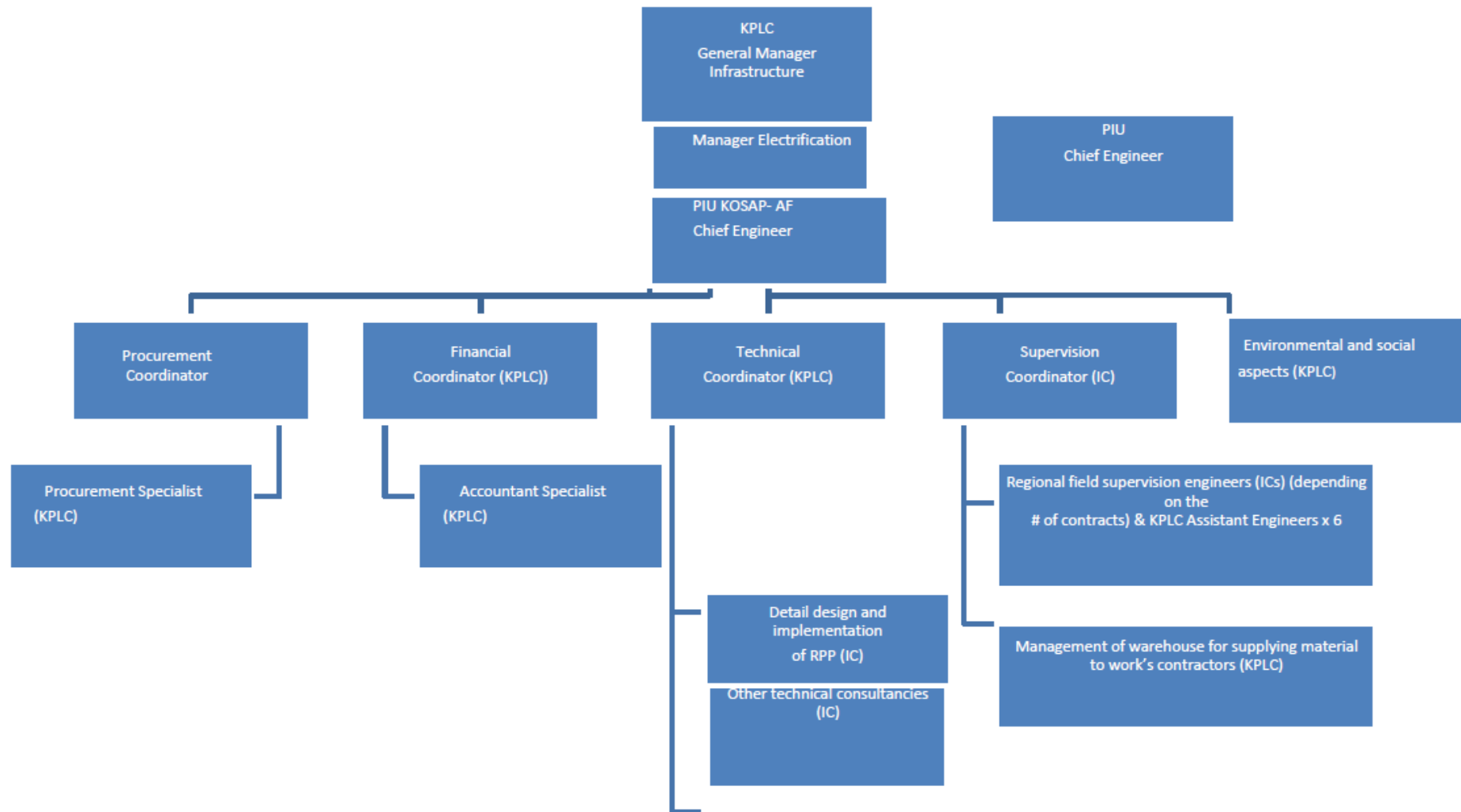
7. **Implementation Schedule:** The frequency, timing and duration of mitigation measures and monitoring should be stated in the implementation schedule. Links between mitigation measures and development of relevant institutions and legal requirements of the project should be stated.
8. **Reporting:** The order of information flow as it concerns monitoring reports should be clearly defined. The relevant officers to receive these reports should be those who have authorities to facilitate implementation of the results of the monitoring. These reports should also be communicated to the Bank via media to be agreed and specified in the ESMP. Adequate arrangements should be made by the Bank to facilitate the circulation of the ESMP through the selected means.
9. **Cost estimate:** The cost of carrying out monitoring and implementation of the mitigation measures at the various stages of the project should be integrated into the total cost of the project and factored into financial negotiations. These costs should include administrative, design and consultancy, operational and maintenance costs – resulting with meeting required standards and project design.

Annex 7: Sample ESMP

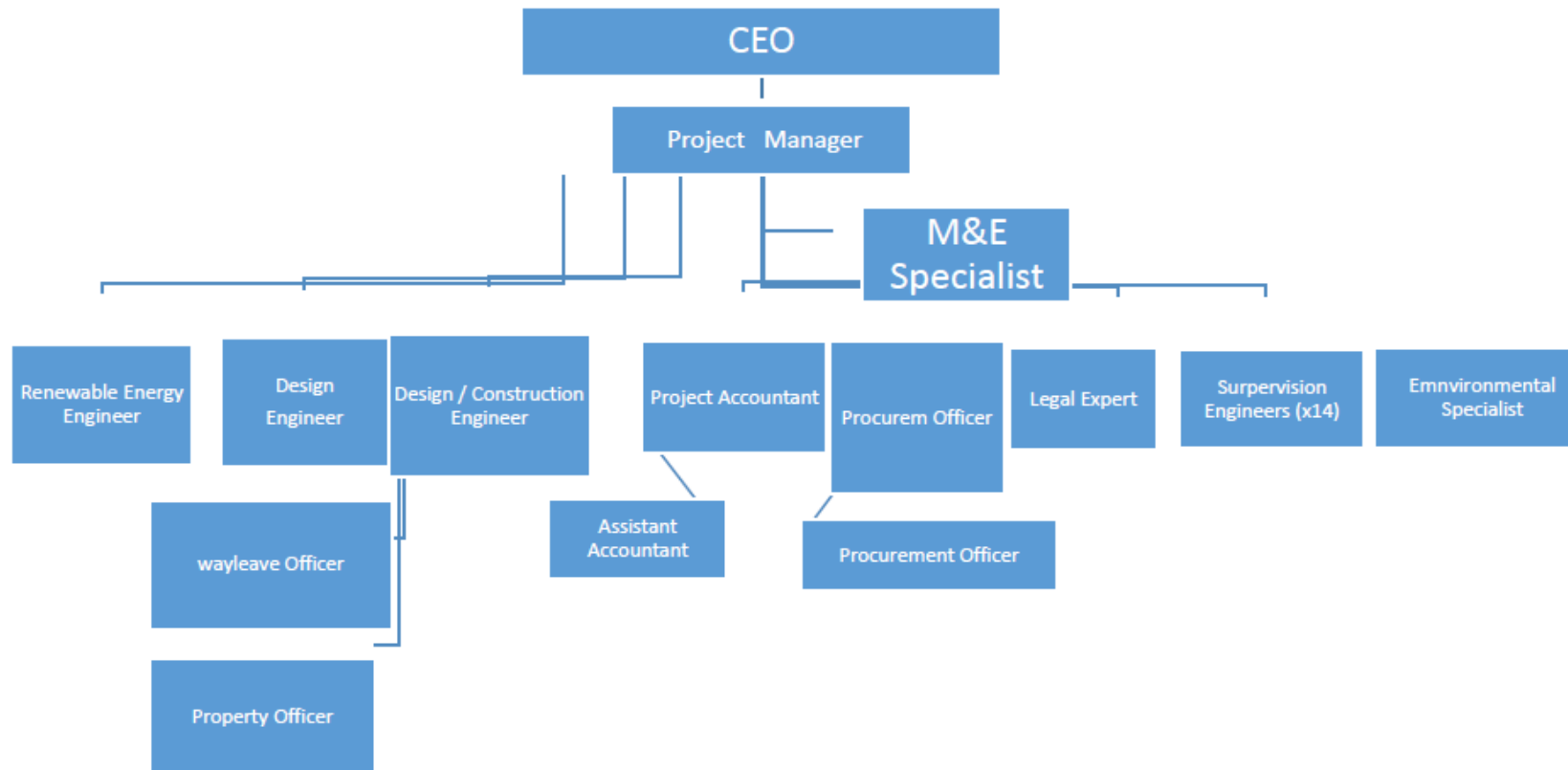
Project Activities	Potential Environmental and Social Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementing mitigation measures	Responsibility for Project Implementation and Monitoring	Time Horizon	Cost Estimates (US\$)
Construction of minigrids and stand-alone solar systems; Construction of new access roads; Establishment of camp sites	Loss of vegetation, noise, dust, soil erosion, Construction waste, Generation of wastewater, Increase of water use; Loss of livelihoods; Spoil materials due to construction material excavation	Apply Environmental Guidelines for Contractors Implement RPF Implement EA and/or screening recommendations through contract requirements Use of separators Contractors.	Contractor MoEP, KPLC-PIU and REA PIU	MoEP, KPLC and REA PIU, Environment and Social units and Regional staff	Throughout construction period Prior to civil works	Incl. in Contract
Civil works for the mini grids	Loss of livelihoods and/or land for the projects	Loss of livelihoods and/or land for the projects	MoEP, KPLC – PIU and REA PIU	REA PIU and KPLC-PIU and Environment unit and Regional staff	Throughout construction period	None
	Implement RPF	MoEP, KPLC – PIU REA-PIU	MoEP, KPLC-PIU and REA PIU -Environment unit and Regional staff	Throughout construction period of the sub project components	Incl. in Contract	Implement RPF
	Increase of noise, dust, soil erosion, Construction waste, Generation of wastewater, Increase of water use	Apply Environmental Guidelines for Contractors; Implement EA and/or screening recommendations	Contractor REA and KPLC-PIU	MoEP, REA and KPLC-PIU and Environment and Social unit and Regional staff	Throughout construction period	Incl. in Contract

	Soil and water pollution due to PCB	<p>through contract requirements</p> <p>Contamination sites should be covered with a barrier or coating to avoid contacts. Laboratory screening tests</p> <p>PCB waste management</p>	Contractor and REA and KPLC-PIU			
Construction of distribution lines	<p>Loss of vegetation, noise, dust, soil erosion, Construction waste Use and disposal of Creosote treated poles</p> <p>Loss of livelihoods</p>	Apply Environmental Guidelines for Contractors	REA and KPLC-PIU	KPLC-PIU and Environment unit and Regional staff	Throughout construction period	Incl. in Contract

Annex 8: Implementation Structure for K-OSAP (KPLC)



Annex 9: Implementation Structure for K-OSAP REA



Annex 10: Analysis for the response/comments and remarks

	Comment/Question	Response / Remarks from REA and Kenya Power
No.	ANALYSIS FOR THE QUESTIONS /RESPONSE / REMARKS FOR THE MEETING HELD AT THE HEADQUARTER- NAIROBI	
	Question	Response
1	Is there a plan to deal with loss of crops and trees in addition to the compensation for land and the resettlement strategies?	While the RPF applies itself to the issue of resettlement, the ESMF addresses issues of crops and trees and that such would be taken into account in project implementation. REA/ KPLC has a structured way of wayleave acquisition and/or compensation.
2	Is there an option for cash compensation?	Both options of land and cash will be weighed and the best option taken. Where the process of acquiring land may take longer, the project GOK may opt for cash compensation, provided it is prompt and in full, and is in the best interest of, and agreed upon with the concerned. The Project will restore livelihoods should persons be affected by the same project.
3	How will quality of compensation and resettlement be safeguarded? – will quality of resource being compensated be retained?	Quality of compensation is well explained in RFP document and chapter on valuation and compensation
	ANALYSIS FOR THE QUESTIONS /RESPONSE / REMARKS FOR THE MEETING HELD AT NAROK COUNTY	
1.	On gender and vulnerability considerations. In case of the compensation will gender and vulnerability issues be a factor to consider?	Gender and vulnerability considerations will be addressed especially during consultations in identifying impacts to allow all parties affected, including women, the poor and the vulnerable PAPs to understand the compensation and voice their concerns. Issues of payment that involves family property disputes will be handled as they arise. The county administrators from the 14 counties and national government will be engaged in dealing with such disputes through grievances address mechanism
2.	The community members who reside in the interior parts of the county will they benefit from this project?	The community will benefit; this will be possible through electrification through standalone household solar systems. This will depend if their location will be included for this project implementation

3	Daniel Ole Kopiu Community Elder –Narok County Once the project is implemented, could the community use the electricity generated through solar to put electric fences to fend off animals	Concerning the project implementation and its uses, members are advice not to use electricity in fencing. The electric fence could be dangerous to children playing around and also to the community. Also some formalities had to be done with county administration to be allowed to put up such a structure. Thus it was not recommended for the community to
4	Pst . zakayo molo ,Church Representative – Narok County Many churches in the community did not have electricity, could they benefit from the project	Yes they can through the component of providing electricity to public and community facilities through solar standalone systems.
5	Will the community pay for the consumption of this electricity regularly like that of the national grid? Once the solar systems are fixed in the homestead, will there be a card or contact person who one can call for maintenance incase the system fails.	The project is still in the planning stages and some of such logistics are yet to be finalized.
6	The community had three boreholes, would solar assist in pumping the water	Yes, this could be implementation through component of solar water pumping for drinking or irrigation.
7	What is the allocation intended for Narok County, and specifically Trans Mara East and West? This will guide them in the choosing of relevant sites.	We are in the preliminary stages of the project. The allocation for the county will be communicated at a later stage.
8	The power supply to the market is interrupted every market day, meaning loss of business for garage people welders and others who are dependent on its supply. Can the KPLC office choose a different day to interrupt power than when the residents need it most?	Complain well taken up with the Narok KPLC County Business Manager for consideration
ANALYSIS FOR THE QUESTIONS /RESPONSE / REMARKS FOR THE MEETING HELD AT - TAITA TAVETA COUNTY		
1	The Community Chairman - Mr. Peter Musyki Urged the Ngambeni Community support the initiative to uplift their living standards, engage in economic matters, and improve security and education.	Comment well taken
2	Resident Ngambeni Community – Taiva taveta County – MRS Elizabeth Muli; What REA/ KPLC doing on the mitigation issue barring people on encroaching on way leaves since the same is issued by county Government through issuance of temporary occupation license to people? And how such conflicts will be resolved? Considering that parks and planned livestock abattoirs.	REA and Kenya Power will work with the county government to ensure way leaves are respected and encroachment is not allowed.

	Resident Ngambeni Community – Taiva taveta County- Mr John Kimeu We would like to partner with REA/KPLC/ WB in selection of the sites within the county. Let's us know whether we can be considered as partners in this K-OSAP	It was agreeable but this will involve the implementing agencies and county official in consultation with the locals.
ANALYSIS FOR THE QUESTIONS /RESPONSE / REMARKS FOR THE MEETING HELD AT KWALE COUNTY 16-21 January 2017		
1.	Where would this project be best located for security reasons?	It will be located in the most central part of the village and will be secured. However, the participation of the community in securing the project material is essential e.g. through their already established 'nyumba kumi' structure and other community policing
2.	Will extending the power from the mini-grid to their homes bear a cost to the beneficiaries and if so how much?	The financier (World Bank) wishes to improve livelihoods of people in underserved areas. It understands their financial constraints, and will try as much as possible not to pass costs to the people. However, at this point, we will communicate your concerns to the project officials and you will be given further guidelines in subsequent meetings or communication
3	Will there be monthly charges for consumption?	Discussions are ongoing clear guidelines will be provided in the later dates in regard to the monthly payments
4	Does solar power have any adverse effects on humans or livestock?	Solar is green energy and is clean energy. However, caution must be taken in the use of electricity irrespective of the source of generation.
5	Being a solar project, will it be affected by rain? Will it still generate power during the rainy season or will they revert to darkness?	There are different solar appliances but the ones used will still generate power even during the rainy season. An elders interjected and said it is rare that they ever have a day
6	Will they be issued with meters or will consumption be free?	The comment has been noted and forwarded for detailed guidelines.
7	Will powerlines run overhead or underground	Overhead, and hence the need to grant wayleaves consent.
8.	Will residents get employment from the project?	For non-skilled work, the contractors are encouraged to employ people from the community.
ANALYSIS FOR THE QUESTIONS /RESPONSE / REMARKS FOR THE MEETING HELD AT GARISSA COUNTY 17 January 2017		
1.	Will the community pay for the consumption of this electricity regularly like that of the grid?	The project is still in the planning stages and some of such logistics are yet to be finalized.

2.	When will the project be implemented and will their youth be employed in helping with implementation, if possible the project is implemented with haste after the public consultation.	The exact start date could not be said for sure but as for employment the youth could be trained to assist in the maintenance of the systems.
ANALYSIS FOR THE QUESTIONS /RESPONSE / REMARKS FOR THE MEETING HELD AT TANA RIVER COUNTY 18 January 2017		
1	How much will the community pay for consumption of the electricity?	The project is still in the planning stages and some of such logistics are yet to be finalized.
2	When will the project be implemented?	The exact start date could not be said yet
3	Will there be employment opportunities for the youth?	The youth could be trained to assist in the maintenance of the systems.
ANALYSIS FOR THE QUESTIONS /RESPONSE / REMARKS FOR THE MEETING HELD AT KILIFI COUNTY 17 January 2017		
1	How much will the community pay for consumption of the electricity?	The project is still in the planning stages and some of such logistics are yet to be finalized.
2	If one is 3km away will he be able to benefit from the project?	This could be possible if the component of standalone solar systems for homes is implemented
3	Will there be employment opportunities for the youth?	The youth could be trained to assist in the maintenance of the systems.

Annex 11: REA and Kenya Power's Grievance Redress Mechanism

1. Introduction

A resettlement plan is triggered when a project is expected to cause displacement of people, property and livelihoods. In the process of RAP implementation complains and issues may arise which needs to be resolved for successful implementation of the project. Therefore, the grievance redress mechanism comes later in the RAP implementation.

To address such arising issues the proponent shall form a Grievance Redress Committee

2. The constitutions of the grievance redress committee

The basic idea in the formation of the committee is to have all the stakeholders represented. Therefore the proponent, the government and the affected community shall have representatives in the committee.

The committee therefore shall comprise of;

- The proponent's representatives (Valuer, Socio –economist, Surveyor, Environmentalist and Wayleave Officer.
- The local community representatives/PAPs representatives
- Local Administration Officers
- Any other relevant stakeholders

The roles of the committee include;

- Resettlements and compensations of on the ground,
- Ensuring that grievances are promptly addressed
- Linking PAPs to the other stakeholders

3. The grievance redress process

- ***Publicizing the grievance management procedures:*** The grievance mechanism will be introduced to the project stakeholders as a part of the project stakeholder engagement program stating the purpose of the projects grievance mechanism and the type of responses

complainants can expect from the GRC. The uptake channels should be publicized and advertised via local media, the implementing agency and—where relevant—contractors.

- ***Receiving and registering the grievance:*** Any member of the grievance redress committee can receive the complaints from the public either through direct face-face meetings or in writing. The members who receive complaints verbally should put them in writing for them to be considered. Recognizing that many complaints may be resolved ‘on the spot’ and informally by committee, there are opportunities to encourage these informal resolutions to be registered to (i) Encourage responsiveness; and (ii) Ensure that repeated or low-level grievances are being noted in the system. The GRM should have the ability to handle anonymous complaints.
- ***Documenting the grievance:*** All grievances received will be documented and records kept. The records should indicate the grievances received, grievances resolved and grievances not resolved. Complainants should be handed a receipt and a flyer that describes the GRM procedures and timeline (staff should be trained to read this orally for illiterate complainants). Where possible, the grievance log should capture complaints being made via informal or traditional systems, such as village councils or elders.
- ***Reviewing and investigating grievances:*** The grievances shall be screened to determine whether they are eligible for the grievance mechanism. Ineligible complaints include those that are not project related or those that the community procedures are more appropriate to address. Eligibility should be a procedural step to ensure that the issue being raised is relevant to the project. It is often better to ensure a relatively low barrier to entry with quick turnaround rather than to prevent users having their issues considered. Complaints that cannot be resolved on the spot should be directed to the grievance focal point who will have a set number of days to assess the issue and provide a written response to the complainant, acknowledging receipt and detailing the next steps it will take (one week or less is recommended).

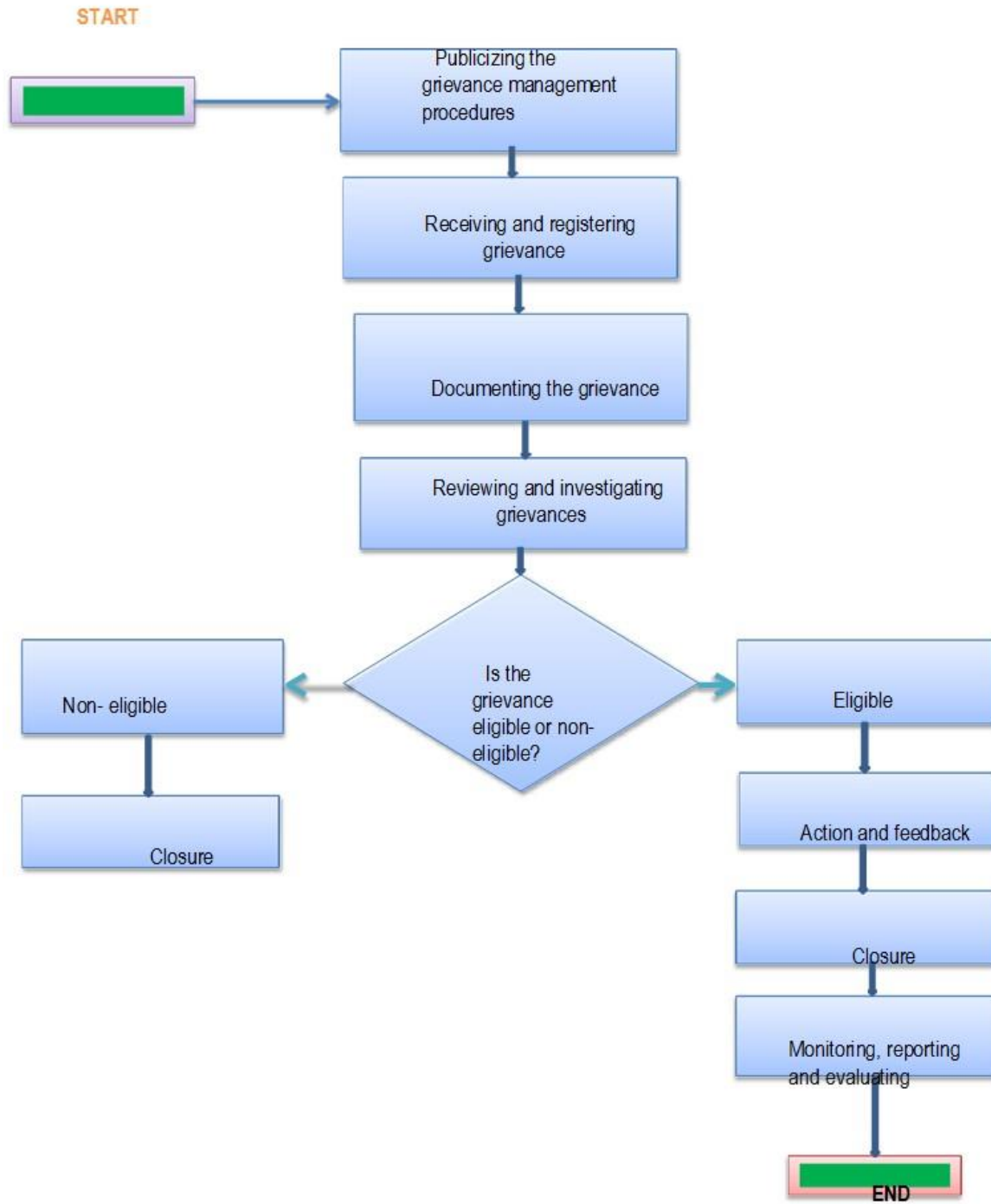
The grievances are categorized in three categories (A, B or C)

- Category A: Immediate action*-these issues require immediate actions are typically issues which threaten the short term safety or the community member’s e.g. chemical spills or accidents near community water supply or sensitive environments.
- Category B: Urgent action*-these are issues which cause a nuisance or a long term safety to the community members, employees and the environment. They should be communicated to the M (SHE) within 12 hours after receiving and be responded to within 72 hours.
- Category C: action* – these are issues requiring action which is not of urgent nature are typically procedural or dispute type issues.

- **Action and Feedback:** This is the development of resolution options taking into consideration the community preferences, project policy, past experience, current issues and potential outcomes
- **Closure:** All grievance records and supporting documents will be filled and recorded in the database. Upon completion of the agreed upon corrective actions ,collect proof that these actions have taken place this includes photos, documentary evidence record of resolution which is signed and dated by the responsible staff member and if the resolution have been to the satisfaction of the complainant confirmation of this for the record. These are all included and recorded in the case documentation. If complainants remain unsatisfied with the grievance process, they have the right of recourse to the courts.

Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluating: Monitoring and reporting are the tools for measuring the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism, efficient use of project resources and for determining trends and recurring problems to facilitate proactive resolution.

THE GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM PROCESS



Annex 12: ESMP for K-OSAP



**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
MANAGEMENT
PLAN (ESMP)**

FOR

K-OSAP PROJECT

PREPARED BY

**SAFETY, HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT
DEPARTMENT (SHE)-REA, WSTF and KPLC**

2017

The Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared by Environment & Social Unit, Safety, Health & Environment (SHE) Department of Kenya Power and REA .

The ESMF has been prepared based on an overall Environmental & Social Assessment, which includes:

- The general baseline at project areas.
- Evaluation of potential Environmental & Social impacts of project and
- Assessment of environmental practices in different ongoing and completed projects.

The ESMF provides the guidelines for the preparation of all mitigation plans (Environmental & Social Management Plans and Construction Management Plan) to respond to the anticipated project impacts, once the project locations are finalized.

GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR K-OSAP PROJECT 2017

1. Project Information

The proposed project aims to support GoK's announced objective of reaching all Kenyan consumers with energy services. Guided by the NES and geospatial plan, this project emphasizes off-grid solutions, in the form of mini-grids and standalone systems, for a selected group of 14 underserved counties where grid penetration is minimal. About 700,000 households and 27.5 thousand community facilities remain unelectrified and unlikely to be reached by grid in the immediate future. The project proposes a comprehensive suite of investments to provide electricity services to households, enterprises, community facilities, boreholes, with pragmatic business models to attract private sector investment and efficiencies. A substantial technical assistance component is proposed to support a widespread consumer awareness campaign; create a new strategic planning and program management unit to coalesce sector planning and NES implementation efforts; launch an inclusive county capacity building program driven by their needs across various dimensions identified through a needs assessment; and a pilot for the provision of cooking solutions in host populations around refugee camps. The Ci-Dev Carbon Fund supports low-carbon investments in least developed countries, using carbon-linked performance payments, primarily on projects that increase access to energy. The proposed KOSAP, by deploying a renewable energy technology to enhance access in off-grid areas, qualifies for grant payments against such emissions reductions. The implementing agencies are MoEP, KPLC and REA, , as well as a debt and grant facilities. The debt facility will qualify as financial intermediary (FI).

The project's beneficiaries will include mainly include individuals at household level who mainly live in slum areas. These connections will only require very minimal materials including 6mm drop cable, poles for extensions and transformers where the population have outstripped the capacity of existing transformer, ready boards with socket, switch and bulb and meters which will mainly be mounted on poles. Due to the fact that negative impacts are minimal a generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been prepared to guide project implementation.

2. Environmental And Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for development projects provides a logical framework within which identified negative environmental and socio-economic impacts can be mitigated and monitored. In addition, the ESMP assigns responsibilities of actions to various actors and provides a timeframe within which mitigation measures and monitoring can be done. This section presents a generic environmental and social management plan (ESMP) for the proposed K-OSAP project. The ESMP covers information on the management and/or mitigation measures that will be taken into consideration to address impacts in respect of the following project phases: design, construction, operation and decommissioning.

This is a generic (ESMP) for K-OSAP project to guide implementation as the project is tentatively planned to cover 14 counties which are categorized as underserved. This ESMP addresses the potential impacts associated with the proposed K-OSAP project. The ESMP specifies the mitigation and management measures which the proponent will undertake and shows how the project will mobilize organizational capacity and resources to implement these measures.

3. Objectives of the ESMP

The main aim of the ESMP is to ensure that the project complies with applicable national environmental and social legal requirements and the donors (WB) environmental and social policies. Further, the ESMP aims at identifying the program's environmental and socio economic benefits of the project as well as identify the potential negative environmental and socio economic impacts. To mitigate the negative impacts and enhance projects benefits the ESMP describes measures that will be taken to prevent, minimize, mitigate and or compensate for adverse environmental and social impacts.

4. Coordination of Environmental and Social Aspects of the project at REA and KPLC

It will be of critical importance during the implementation of program whose funding is expected from development partners to maintain the highest level of coordination from the different departments concerned spearheaded by the Infrastructure Development Division. The Safety Health and Environment department will ensure that ESMPs are implemented and monitored in order to ensure compliance with relevant legal framework in Kenya.

5. Beneficial Impacts of the Project

The proposed K-OSAP project will provide a milestone in spurring social and economic development in the country and will greatly help in achieving Vision 2030. Some of the socio-economic benefits expected to accrue from the program includes but not limited to:-

- (a) ***Employment opportunities:*** During implementation of the program various employment opportunities will be available. These include civil works building of the service lines and wiring of individual houses. This program will create a considerable number of job opportunities across the country. This will go a long way in easing unemployment in the nation while the new income revenues received will create demand for other goods and services causing a trickledown effect to the entire economy.
- (b) ***Education:*** Access to electricity at the household level and schools will lead to betterment of education services. Children will have opportunity to extend their study time because of better lighting system at home.
- (c) ***Reduction of pollution associated with use of thermal power, kerosene and wood fuel:*** Electricity from the installed minigrids would ensure less or no people use diesel generator

sets for domestic power needs like pumping water, reduced reliance on kerosene both for lighting and cooking and will be an alternative to wood fuel and charcoal because of better and effective use of electrical appliances like cookers and electric irons. Consequently, this results in less carbon dioxide being released to the environment while less use of charcoal means reduced destruction of forests which will go a long way in conserving the environment.

- (d) ***Improved standard of living:*** The Access to electricity will change the standard of living of the people as they can use domestic appliances like iron boxes, fridges, television sets, washing machines to mention but a few. Use of electricity for lighting implies that the people will not be exposed to smoke arising from use of tin lamps which predisposes people to respiratory diseases.
- (e) ***Opportunity for business development:*** Availability of power for more customers provides opportunities to establish small micro enterprises such as salons, barber shops, charging of phones, welding, baking, use of electric sewing machines, agribusiness like poultry farming amongst others. The incomes earned by these people will create demand for other goods and services hence promoting accelerated growth in the economy.
- (f) ***Increase in Revenues:*** The implementation of the project will boost income streams accrued from increased sales of electricity to KPLC. These revenues will go to system reinforcement to ensure reliable quality supply while some of it goes to the government as taxes which results to improvement in service provision by the government to its citizens.
- (g) ***Security:*** There will be enhanced security in the country arising from well-lit social and individual premises. With the implementation of the program, the level of security will increase across the country. This is as a result of more security lights which helps keep off opportunistic crimes while other people are able to use electric fences.
- (h) ***Communications:*** Improved communication amongst the communities and connectivity to global facilities through internet, mobile technology etc. all powered by electricity.
- (i) ***Improved gender relations at homes and communities:*** Most tensions within families and communities revolve around resources, overwhelming tasks, time burdens and low quality of lives. With electricity, significant improvement of life will be evident – mechanized tasks and efficiency; time burdens will be significantly reduced – leading to investments in more income productive activities; leisure activities will be more readily available, e.g. television and radio. Women’s access to information will be greatly enhanced and empowerment facilitated through increased media access.

6. Potential Negative Environmental and Social Impacts

Despite the various socio economic and environmental benefits outlined, the project will also have some negative impacts. As regards the proposed REA and KPLC Projects, potential adverse environmental and social impacts on the natural and human environment are likely to arise from

inputs as well as project processes at the construction and operation and maintenance phases. The following are the potential negative impacts and suggested mitigation measures.

- (a) ***Impact on Natural Vegetation and Biodiversity:*** The project will involve short service lines within the 600m radius mainly along the road reserve. No tall growing trees will be allowed below the lines or along the way leave trace. Grass and short vegetation will be cleared to pave way for erection of poles.
- (b) ***Impacts on air quality from vehicle exhaust emissions:*** Exhaust emissions are likely to be generated by the construction vehicles and equipment. Motor vehicles that will be used to ferry construction materials would cause air quality impact by emitting pollutants through exhaust emissions.
- (c) ***Risk of sparks/fire from live conductors:*** Potential adverse impacts related to fire hazards can result from the project. The live conductors can cause short circuiting in case conductors touch one another due to strong winds, falling tree branches or trees. In case of big sparks falling on dry grass there can be a likelihood of fire.
- (d) ***Solid waste:*** Little if any solid waste will be generated which includes conductor cuttings and tree cuttings.
- (e) ***Electric shocks and electrocution of people:*** Electricity, though a good master and a bad servant, is a hazard and safety precautions must be adhered to and properly used. Within the households electric shocks are likely in case of poor handling of electricity such as using wet hands, poor wiring and overloading of sockets.
- (f) ***Occupation safety and health hazards:*** During construction many people will be engaged in activities such as pole and conductor wiring and working at heights. Workers can be exposed to occupational risks like falling from heights, being pressed by poles etc.
- (g) ***Public health risk:*** At project implementation many new workers will be involved and new interactions between people are likely to take place. These interactions are likely to pose risks to the social fabric of the society. Such risks include public health related issues such as (HIV/AIDS, communicable and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)).
- (h) ***Construction material sourcing-wooden poles:*** Majority of these service lines are constructed using wooden poles. This would impact on the environment because many poles will be used during construction.
- (i) ***Noise during construction:*** Noise pollution from the proposed development during construction noise will be generated from the construction machines and construction workers

- (j) ***Contamination from creosote-treated poles:*** Soil and water pollution due to unsafe disposal of creosote-treated poles may occur if proper care and management procedures are not put in place.

7. Enhancement and Mitigation Program

No	Potential negative impacts	Mitigation measures	Monitoring activities and surveillance	Responsibility for Monitoring	Performance Indicator	Timing	Estimated Cost (Ksh)
1	Electric shocks and electrocution of people. Electricity, though a good master and a bad servant, is a hazard and safety precautions must be adhered to and properly used.	<p>Proper public education to the people on safe use of electricity</p> <p>Proper wiring in the customers' premises by qualified technicians</p> <p>Use of danger/hatari signs on the poles</p>	Inspection	Supervising Engineer Contractor	<p>No of Public safety awareness sessions held</p> <p>No of accidents recorded</p> <p>No of deaths</p> <p>Medical Records</p> <p>Presence of Hazard communication signs</p> <p>Proper wiring /certificate</p>	operation	2,350,000
2	Occupation safety and health hazards. During construction many people will be engaged in working. Such people are exposed to occupational risks like falling from heights, being pressed by poles or manual handling of materials etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor must observe all the safety precautions to ensure workers work safely Safety awareness creation to the workers Use of personal protective equipment like gloves, helmet, climbing shoes etc. Staff Training and regular equipment service and testing Only trained & certified workers to install, maintain or repair electrical equipment; Use of signs, barriers and education/ public outreach to prevent public contact with potentially dangerous equipment; Community policing to be encouraged 	Inspection	Safety Engineer; contractor; Technical Engineer	<p>Workers in PPE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of safety awareness sessions held with workers Fully stacked First Aid Kit Competency records 	Construction Operation & decommissioning	235,000

		<p>to reduce vandalism of transformers and distribution cables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow safe work procedures • Maintain a fully stocked and accessible first aid kit and arrangement for emergency evacuation • Observe OSHA 2007 regulations 					
3	<p>Public health risk</p> <p>At implementation many new workers will be involved and new interactions between people are likely to take place. These interactions are likely to pose risks to the social fabric of the society. Such risks include public health related issues such as (HIV/AIDS, communicable and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public awareness of the public health issues identified. 	Inspection	Safety Engineer/ Project Engineer	No of public health awareness sessions with workers	Construction	150,000
4	<p>Public Safety Falling in holes Electrocution Fires Impact on Natural Vegetation.</p> <p>The program will involve short extension service lines mainly along the road reserve.</p> <p>No tall growing trees will be allowed below the lines or along the way leave trace.</p> <p>Grass and short vegetation will be cleared to pave way for erection of poles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization and awareness creation of the public; • Adequate site safety supervision; • Use of warning signage/tapes; • Design to best safety standards; • Clear limited areas only where the pole will be erected 	Inspections	<p>Safety Engineer/ Project Engineer</p> <p>Wayleave officer/engineer</p>	Records of safety awareness sessions held with the public Availability of signage; No of trees cut	Construction & operation	100,000

5	Construction material sourcing- wooden poles. Majority of these service lines are constructed using wooden poles. This would impact on the environment as close to a million poles will be needed according to the preliminary estimates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider use of concrete poles to avoid deforestation Plant more trees to compensate for the poles used Ensure accurate budgeting to ensure only necessary material is ordered Proper storage to ensure minimal loss 	Inspection	Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of concrete poles used No of trees planted 	Construction period	1,500,000
6	Impacts on air quality from vehicle exhaust emissions Exhaust emissions are likely to be generated by the vehicles used to ferry materials during construction. These exhaust emissions can impact on the quality of air.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drivers shall not leave vehicles idling so that exhaust emissions are lowered. Maintain all machinery and equipment in good working order to ensure minimum emissions are produced. 	Inspection	Project engineer	No vehicle idling onsite Vehicle maintenance Records	Construction	Nil
7	Solid waste Little if any solid waste will be generated which includes conductor and tree cuttings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All left over conductor cuttings to be disposed appropriately or be returned to the store for proper disposal Proper budgeting of materials to reduce wastage Reuse of materials 	Inspection	Project Engineer	No waste on site Records of material return to store if any	Construction & Decommissioning	
8	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper servicing of vehicles Not necessary for power lines of such low voltage. However contractor should ensure minimal noise generation during construction and decommissioning phases 	Inspection	Project Engineer / Safety Engineer	Vehicle maintenance Records	Construction & decommissioning	Nil

9	Risk of Fire from live conductors and Transformers- Potential adverse impacts related to fire hazards remain a main feature of this project. The Transformers will have combustible products like the transformer oil and the risks associated with fire hazards form a significant adverse impact on the human health and environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No burning of vegetation along the distribution lines rights-of-way Timely maintenance of the right of way Time maintenance of transformers 	Routine maintenance	Operation and Maintenance Engineer	Way leave and Transformer maintenance Records	Operation	1,000,000
10	Damage to crops and trees-	Compensation for loss of crops and trees to the owners	Verification with owners of crops	Way leave officer	Records of payments made	Construction and operation	Nil
11	Oil Leaks - The refilling and emptying of the transformer oil can lead to accidental oil spills. There is a possibility of oil leaking from the transformers can lead to oil spills. This may lead to potential contamination of surface and groundwater as well as soil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to design appropriate protection devices against accidental discharge of transformer oil substances. Frequent inspection and maintenance of the transformers should be done to minimize spilling. All waste oils from maintenance of transformers and other associated equipment should be segregated and disposed properly by a reputable/ registered waste handler in accordance with the waste disposal plan. 				Operation and decommissioning	200,000

8. Public Consultations/campaigns

Public participation/consultation is one of the ways to solicit project acceptability by the community and a means of decreasing grievances that could arise from a project. The process of consultation will provide an opportunity to explain the project to the people in terms of its benefits, negative impacts, mitigation measures of the negative impacts and creating awareness on safety of using electricity.

The target groups of people to be consulted by REA and Kenya Power include the customers/beneficiaries and administrators.

The consultation will take the form of; focused groups meetings, *barazas* and individual interactions with key stakeholders. The expected goal of the process includes:

- Project acceptability
- Dissemination of safety messages
- Taking up of roles by different stakeholders in the project.
- Public support for the project
- Avoidance of protracted conflicts and costly delays;
- Spirit of cooperation and trust between the agency and the public.

9. Responsibility and Institutional Arrangements

The responsibility of implementing the ESMP falls directly on the implementing agencies which are REA and Kenya Power. The main departments involved include Projects Development department, way leaves and Safety Health and Environment department. Other external stakeholders that may be involved include National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) and financiers.

10. Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost of implementing the ESMP is **Ksh 5,535,000.00**.

11. Implementation Schedule and Reporting

The implementation of the ESMP will take place once construction activities begin. Once monitoring of ESMP begins the officers responsible will report all issues identified for appropriate actions within one week of site visit.

ANNEX 13: Minutes of 1st KOSAP Stakeholder Consultation Forum held on 31st October 2016 at Kenya College of Insurance, Nairobi

Stakeholders Consultative Forum on Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project (K-OSAP)

Date: Monday, 31st October, 2016

Location: Kenya College of Insurance, Bellevue, South C

Time: 9.00AM – 1.00PM

Agenda:

Consultation with the 14 Counties working group/ representative on Kenya Off-grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP) safeguard documents: - Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Min 01/2016 –Preliminary Remarks & Introduction of Participants

Peninah Karomoh of Rural Electrification Authority called the meeting to attention. She welcomed guests and thanked them for coming. She requested the members to introduce themselves.

Peninah Karomoh then invited Eng. James Muriithi, Chief Manager - Renewable Energy, REA

Min 02/2016 – Welcoming Speech

Eng. James Muriithi made opening remarks noting that the country had attained national electricity access rate of 57% while access in rural areas was still at 38%. He also noted that the government had, in 2014, embarked on specific interventionist strategies as captured in the national electrification strategy to move the country to universal access by 2020, namely:

- Last Mile Connectivity Project whose target was the grid connected areas
- Transitory Options (Off grid Areas) –K-OSAP whose focus is on 14 underserved counties in the country as captured by Commission for Revenue Allocation. Such off grid stations had grown to 34 by 2016 from 14 in 2007 when REA was formed and discussions were ongoing with the World Bank to operationalized the KOSAP and connect an additional 2.7 million household and 27,500 facilities.

The workshop was told that there was need to take into account the anthropogenic factors in the KOSAP design and that two documents had been prepared for preliminary discussion to that end:

The Environmental & Social Management Framework

The Resettlement Policy Framework

Mr. Gakunju urged the participants to contribute in the development of the documents as prerequisites for project approval from the World Bank. He observed that the MoEP would be the coordinating team for the project while REA and KPLC would be the implementing agencies.

The workshop was informed that the World Bank project appraisal document was to be approved in March 2017 after the publication of the ESMF and RPF. There would also be visits to the counties to sample the views of locals in November 2016 before a national stakeholders' workshop in January 2017.

Min 03/2016 –Presentations of the ESMF and RPF Documents

Peninah Karomo who is the Environmental scientist in REA was the moderator for the consultations. She informed the participants the forum is an interactive discussion hence the document is still a draft and there was a need of their inputs which will be incorporated in the documents.

The ESMF document was presented by Samuel Abaya, SHE department, KPLC while the RPF document was presented by Roseline Njeru, SHE department, KPLC.

Min 04/2016 –Discussion on ESMF Presentation

Samuel Abaya of Kenya Power took the participants through the Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF). He informed that the site locations of the proposed KOSAP project is not yet known, and when they will identify Environmental Impact Assessments and/or Environmental Management Frameworks (EMPs) will be prepared as needed in accordance with Environmental Management Authority and World Bank guidelines.

The presentation included the background information of the KOSAP project and the objectives; the purpose of the ESMF; the methodology used in preparing the instrument; policy and regulatory frameworks; World Bank Operational Safeguard Policies that would be triggered by each component respectively; public consultation; the potential beneficial and adverse of each of the KOSAP Component respectively and subsequent mitigation measures.

Question 1: What triggers the World Bank Policy on Indigenous Peoples and what are the indigenous peoples?

Response (Samuel Abaya): The indigenous peoples are the vulnerable communities in the country and the EIA should address some of the issues relating to them. There are specific communities considered as indigenous in line with the WB's definition of indigenous peoples and the presenter undertook to share data in this respect with the forum.

Question 2: Would the minigrids be strictly solar projects or hybrid? What would be the technology to be deployed in the projects?

Response (Edward Gakunju): Whereas the focus would be on clean energy (i.e solar), back up or hybrid systems would be considered where necessary

Question 3: What would be the procedures for land acquisition where most land is community land?

Response (Samuel Abaya, Caroline Ochich & Edward Gakunju): Primarily, the county governments would be asked to allocate land for the projects but where land may have to be involuntarily acquired, the World Bank's policies on compensation and resettlement would be triggered. An assessment would be done and adequate compensation given.

Question 4: What number of minigrids would be implemented per county, what would be the selection and location criteria?

Response (Edward Gakunju): The ministry was carrying out geospatial mapping to identify location of specific projects but the county governments would be invited to participate in the process. As of the time of the meeting, the specific sites had not been identified except in the general sense of knowing the project footprint.

Question 5: Who would implement the project?

Response (Edward Gakunju): The coordinating agency would be the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP) while the implanting agencies would be REA and Kenya Power. Once the project sites have been identified, REA and KPLC would be assigned specific projects in consultation with the county governments taking into account the specific demands of each project.

Comment 1: The local consultants would handle the environmental aspects of the projects but at the advanced stages, the World Bank's Consultants would assess the Social impacts and issue comprehensive reports. There would also be public barazas on the ground to sensitize target communities.

Comment 2: The need for proper consultation was emphasized by the participants.

Comment 3: Project design would consider how best to implement/operate each project.

Comment 4: World Bank would sponsor the implementation of the projects but sustainability would be the responsibility of each county and there would be need to properly educate the community in this regard.

Comment 5: It was also noted that representatives on the ground had been in consultation with the experts and that it would be better for the implementing agencies and the donors to consult with county governments on who has the legal status of lands within their jurisdictions rather than relying exclusively on land titles

Min 04/2016 –Discussion on RPF Presentation

Roseline Njeru of Kenya Power took the participants through Resettlement Framework (RPF). This instrument are very necessary to ensure that KOSAP takes care of the social impacts of the projects.

The RPF is concerned with social impacts that require resettlement. The RPF is a form of commitment by REA and KPLC indicating how they shall handle resettlement in the event it is found necessary. The framework set out principles of how resettlement will be done. However it was noted that there was no major anticipation of movements of people, however the RPF would cater for resettlement if it were to occur, keeping in line with World Banks Operational Policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement.

The presentation on the RPF included its objectives; methodology used in preparing the RPF, potential impacts and mitigations measures; compensations; public participation and consultation; RPF monitoring during implementation and the grievance redress mechanisms.

Question 1: Is there a plan to deal with loss of crops and trees in addition to the compensation for land and the resettlement strategies?

Response 1(Roseline, Caroline) : While the RPF applies itself to the issue of resettlement, the ESMF addresses issues of crops and trees and that such would be taken into account in project implementation. REA has a structured way of wayleave acquisition and/or compensation

Question 2. How will quality of compensation and resettlement be safeguarded? – will quality of resource being compensated be retained

Response 1: Quality of compensation is well explained in RFP document pages 32, 33 and chapter on valuation and compensational

Question 2: Is there an option for cash compensation?

Response 1(Roseline, Caroline): Both options of land and cash will be weighed and the best option taken. Where the process of acquiring land may take longer, the project sponsors may opt for cash compensation. The desire of the project would be to restore livelihoods should persons be affected by the same project.

Question 3: Has the project cost factored in fees payable to counties by the contractors in the course of the project implementation?

Response 1(Edward Gakunju): The practice is to use counterpart funds to supplement donor funds which are meant exclusively for project implementation. Any other levies mean that the

stakeholders/partners must cooperate on a case by case basis to ensure the project time plan is not affected.

Action Point: The documents presented at the workshop would be shared out with participants to enable them review and also brief their respective counties.

Min 05/2016 –Concluding Remarks

Eng. Kasanga stressed the need for consultation and utmost good faith so that all stakeholders own the projects and ensure their success.

The moderator then assured the participants that the documents would be made available to all who attended the meeting as well as those whose contacts had been captured by the secretariat but who had sent apologies.



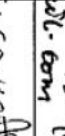





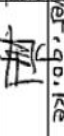








There being no any other business, the meeting adjourned at 1.00 pm.



ATTENDANCE LIST

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION FORUM ON KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (K-OSAP)



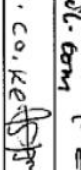



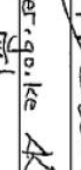










HELD ON 31ST OCTOBER 2016.

S/NO	NAME	ORGANISATION	CONTACT	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1	Eng. Samson Kang'ara	MOEF	0722775913	msamsonkang'ara@yahoo.com	
2	Abel Kibet Taita	Mandera County	0722110169	Abelkibet@gmail.com	
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6	Samuel ABAYA	KPLC	0723492692	sabaya@kplc.co.ke	
7	Onesmus NTHA	KPLC	0721-281711	Onesmus@kplc.co.ke	
8	JEREMAH APALA	Turkana County	0718930339	jeremahapala@gmail.com	
9	MICHA AKELU	Rift Valley	0722764040	micahakelu@gmail.com	
10	LINDA KHAKALI	COUNTY GOVT OF TANA RIVER	0713816105	linda.khakali@tanariver.go.ke	
11	EMMANUEL MURITHI	REA	0725607728	emurithi@rea.co.ke	
12	Reuben KAPORETHI	REA	071622521	Reuben@rea.co.ke	
13	Maxwell Ngala	REA	0120306675	maxwell@rea.co.ke	
14	Mohamed Eshwar	REA	072209099	Mohamed@rea.co.ke	
15	Yasmin Abdulkadir	Mandera County	0719272990	yasmin@mandera.go.ke	
16	Musiea Abdurrahman	Wajir	0710444175	Musiea@wajir.go.ke	
17	Chachacha OCHICH	Wajir	0722163495	ochich@wajir.go.ke	

ATTENDANCE LIST

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION FORUM ON KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (K-OSAP)

HELD ON 31ST OCTOBER 2016.

S/NO	NAME	ORGANISATION	CONTACT	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1	Eng. Samson Kasanga	MOEF	0722775913	malcauleja@yahoo	
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5	DOSGUNDI NGENDU	KPLC	0720571017	ngendu@kplc.co.ke	
6	Samuel ASAYA	KPLC	0723492692	sasaya@kplc.co.ke	
7	Onesmus MATA	KPLC	0721-281711	OMMata@kplc.co.ke	
8	JEREMAH APATA	Turkana County	0718930339	apata07@yahoo.com	
9	MICHAEL KAGU	RIEA / WFP	0722264040	michaelkagu@wfp.org	
10	LINDA KHAKALI	COUNTY GOVT OF TANJA RIVER	0713816105	linda.khakali@tanriver.go.ke	
11	EMUSI ABUS MURITHI	REA	0725607728	emurithi@rea.co.ke	
12	Reinard KAPOMOTI	REA	071622521	Reinard@rea.co.ke	
13	Maxwell Ngala	REA	0120306675	mgalad@rea.co.ke	
14	Mathew Edith	REA	072209099	MathewEdith@gmail.com	
15	Yasmin Abdurakarim	Haridhi Foundation	0719272990	yasmin@haridhi.org	
16	Muska Abdurakarim	Wajir	0710444177	muska@wajir.go.ke	
17	Chelanie Odhich	REA	0722163495	chelanie@rea.co.ke	

Annex 14: Minutes of Public Consultation for Narok County

KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZAS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

IN NAROK COUNTY

28TH NOVEMBER – 2ND DECEMBER 2016

MEMBERS PRESENT

NO	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1	Peninah Karomoh	REA
2	Samuel Abaya	KPLC
3	Caroline Kwambo	REA
4	Roseline Njeru	KPLC
5	Simon Mwangangi	KPLC
6	Mercy Towett	KPLC
7	Purity Kimotho	REA

Min 01/11/16 - Courtesy call to Sub-county Offices.

Narok County is divided into six (6) sub-counties whose headquarters are in six different constituencies as follows;

NO	SUBCOUNTY	HEAD QUARTER
1	Narok North	Narok Town
2	Narok West	Lemek
3	Narok East	Nairage Enkare
4	Narok South	Ololulunga
5	Transmara East	Emurua Dikirr
6	Transmara West	Kilgoris

The first courtesy call was made to Narok North sub-county in Narok town. The team met with the Deputy County Commissioner Mr Ronald Mwiwawi.

A brief introduction was done and the team went ahead to introduce the KOSAP project and their intention to hold public consultations (barazas) within the county. Mr Ronald Mwiwawi gave a date for a meeting with the Heads of Departments on Friday 3rd December. He also gave us a go ahead to hold the barazas.

Mr Ronald Mwiwawi also gave us some recommendation in that prior to the visitations we should do an official letter of our intention to hold the consultative meetings so that he could also inform the head of departments in advance and involve them in the project.

The team went ahead and visited the other five sub county headquarters and these are the government administrative officers they interacted with and assisted them in identifying the areas which have no access to the grid and also the chiefs in charge of the locations

Headquarters	Name	Position
Lemek	Roseline Mugambi	Assistant County Commissioner 1
Nairage Enkare		Deputy County Commissioner
Ololulunga	Justus M Musau	Deputy County Commissioner
Emurua Dikirr	Gathungu Machira	Deputy County Commissioner
Kilgoris	Flora Musundi Jesse Ng'ang'a	Assistant County Commissioner 1 Assistant County Commissioner – Pirarr Division

Min 02/11/16 – Public Consultations

Once the courtesy calls were finished the team divided into two groups for easy facilitation of the public consultations. The team planned to do public consultations in the five constituencies, but due to time constraints and also the distance being too long and interior, we only secured four public consultations in the following locations;

Constituency	Location	Facilitator
Ololulunga	Ntuka sublocation	Chief Moses karkar
Lemek	Aitong sublocation,	Chief Joseph Nabaala
Kilgoris	Kapune	Chief Moses Ngiroin
Narok	Narok town	

Min 03/11/16 – Public Consultation in Ntuka Boarding Primary School

Ntuka is a sub location in Ololulunga Constituency (Narok South). The team which headed out for this consultation was Purity Kimotho (REA) and Roseline Njeru (KPLC).

The meeting started with the chief (Moses Karkar) introducing his assistant chief (Moses Muntet), the members of the community present then went ahead to welcome the KOSAP team to the

meeting. For efficient communication, the chief assisted in translating to the local dialect during the sensitization.

After introductions, the community was introduced to the KOSAP project and that it was a solar project to enhance access to electricity in underserved areas in Kenya. The team introduced the project and that it was from the government in collaboration with World Bank. The team also explained how the project was still in the planning stages and sites for implementation were yet to be located.

The community was informed of the five components of the project and how they would gain from the project once the project was implemented. We gave information on the background of the project, and aim to provide interventions to increase access to electricity services, stimulate growth and reduce poverty in the target areas, while promoting the use of green energy.

Once the ESMF and RPF components were discussed to the community, they had several questions as follows;

Question 1: once the project is implemented, could the community use the electricity generated to put electric fences to fend off animals

Response: The electric fence could be dangerous to children playing around and also to the community. Also some formalities had to be done with county administration to be allowed to put up such a structure. Thus it was not recommended for the community to do so

Question 2: Many churches in the community did not have electricity, could they benefit from the project

Response: Yes they can through the component of providing electricity to public and community facilities through solar standalone systems.

Question 3: The community was being resettled into individual lands which are quite far off, would solar reach their homes (manyatta)

Response: Yes, this will be possible by electrification through standalone solar systems

Question 4: Will the community pay for the consumption of this electricity regularly like that of the grid

Response: The project is still in the planning stages and some of such logistics are yet to be finalized.

Question 5: Once the solar systems are fixed in the homestead, will there be a card or contact person who one can call for maintenance incase the system fails.

Response: That is also another logistics which is yet to be finalized but the contact of the supplier of the system could be used to assist.

Question 6: the community had three boreholes, would solar assist in pumping the water

Response: Yes, this could be implementation through component of solar water pumping for drinking or irrigation.

Question 7: How will the community follow up on implementation of the KOSAP project.

Response: The county offices will be aware of the proceedings since the team will be in communication with them from time to time.

ATTENDANCE LIST

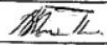
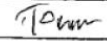


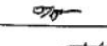
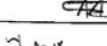
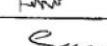
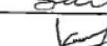
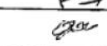
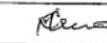

EVENT: PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZA


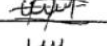

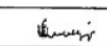
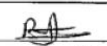
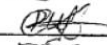
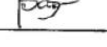

PROJECT: KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP)

(RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK)

VENUE: NAROK COUNTY NAROK SOUTH SUB COUNTY (NTUKA BOARDING
PRIMARY SCHOOL

DATE: 1st DECEMBER 2016

No.	NAME	CONTACTS	POSITION/Village	SIGNATURE
1.	MOSES KAKAR	0723385683	Full chief	
2.	MOSES MUNTET PST	0728803288	Ass. chief	
3.	PST FRANCIS NAKOLA	0729680981	Ntuka	
4.	MARGARET NAKOLA	0707112096	Secretary	
5.	NASIEKU NCHOE	0701726273	Chairlady	
6.	PST ZAKAYO MOLO	0726924316	Olonkulo	
7.	JULIUS LEMUNYO	0725823472	Kasole	
8.	SALATON LUKEINE	—	Nkimpa	
9.	MOSES BINKA	0724889439	Nkimpa	
10.	NEUWASO HARIOYO	072432346	Ntuka	
11.	NOOSOKON LOONKUSHU	0703941272	Ntuka	

12.	FRANCIS NIAURUMWA	0729905947	Ntuka	
13.	CHRIS PARKESU	0712001017	Olonkooj	
14.	SAINKA PIRIWA	070342274	Olonkooj	
15.	FRANCIS KUYIONI	0725799257	Morloo	
16.	LUKA KUYIONI	0713441149	Morloo	
17.	ROSEUNE NJEEN	0720571017	KPLC	
18.	PURITY KIMOTHO	0725211359	RFA	
19.	JACOB SAPIRI	0700713436	Olonkooj-chairman	

Kapune is a sub-location in Trans Mara West Constituency in Narok. The team which headed out for this consultation was Caroline Kwambo (REA) and Mercy Towett (KPC), Mr. Jessee Ng'anga, Asst County Commissioner, Pirarr, and Mr. Langat Julius, (AP in charge of security) .

The meeting started with a brief introduction to the purpose of the meeting by area administrator, Chief Moses Ngiroin. He first introduced the Asst. County Commissioner who was on his maiden trip to Kapune, then corporate institutions represented in our visiting joint team, REA & KLPC. He also introduced participants from his area including the Assistant Chief, (Sirua-aulo), Mr. Emmanuel Nakuso, village elders, and those within the education sector.

The main agenda for the meeting was introduced by A.C.C., among other pressing issues such as insecurity, cattle rustling, education of the girl child, and need to embrace development. He then introduced both KPLC and REA representatives and invited us to make our presentation.

The meeting started with sensitization on the mandates of both institutions, to give participants a clear understanding of our co-relation in the energy sector. Followed by an introduction of the KOSAP Project for Underserved Counties. It was agreed that an open question and answer session would follow. Some participants were not proficient in Kiswahili, so the chief decided to translate into the local dialect.

We gave information on the background of the project, and aim to provide interventions to increase access to electricity services, stimulate growth and reduce poverty in the target areas, while promoting the use of green energy. We informed them that their area was identified for this baraza by their public administration. We also informed them of the benefits of solar in the environment, and the reliability of using it even when other have interruptions.

Question & Answer Session;

Questions brought forward during the initial courtesy call to the administrative offices in Kilgoris were:

Q: What is the allocation intended for Narok County, and specifically Trans Mara East and West? This guide them in the choosing of relevant sites.

A: We are in the preliminary stages of the project. The allocation for the county will be communicated at a later stage.

*It was agreed that only one pilot baraza be held at Kapune.

Questions brought forward during the public baraza in Kapune were:

What is the size of each project, and how many beneficiaries will each target? E.g. If a village has 50 homes, will they all be electrified no matter what, or will the project omit some?

Will the project generate enough electricity for lighting and other economic activities that require a heavier load?.

Will they be required to provide security for the panels, as insecurity is still high in the area. (it is located on a cross-cultural border and livestock raids cause conflict)

How long will it take to actualize the project?

Will there be cost implications to them, in the short and long term?

Why can't they be put on the national grid like other Kenyan's.

Who will provide the funds for maintaining the project?

Will the project provide direct employment to them?

What will the setup of the solar panels be like? Will they be hoisted up out of reach of vandals, or put in an enclosure?

If they give communal land for the project, will they get assurances that each of their homes will be energized?

Complaints Raised:

- 1) The dispensary and primary school in Kapune were electrified using solar, and they thought they would benefit. They did not. They were promised electricity years ago, and have been to three different consultative meetings, filled KPC application forms and attached details. The proposed projects have never been implemented. They wondered if could just be another futile exercise.
- 2) The nearest **line** to Kapune passes more than 4 kms away, and has remained un-finished for more than two years. Basic services are therefore sourced sometimes as far as Kilgoris.

Meeting Summary:

After more consultations with the A.C.C, the participants agreed to the following:

- They would welcome the project.
- They would hold a subsequent meeting with other villagers and stakeholders who were not present to discuss where it would be located among other concerns.
- The administrators should follow up and give them details of when the project is intended to start.

.....
A session started to discuss their other social issues between the administrators and residents
.....

The baraza was closed with a word of prayer.

Below is the list of participants for your reference;












EVENT : PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZA

PROJECT : KENYA OFF GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT

RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

VENUE : ^{TRANS MARCH}
KAPUNE (~~NAROK~~ WEST SUB COUNTY)

DATE : 02 / 12 / 2016

No.	NAME	CONTACTS	POSITION	SIGNATURE
	JESSE HUGHSON	0723598993	ACC	
1	NKUYIA LERISTON	0711911687	TEACHER	
2	DAVID KORIO	0726500553	FARMER	
3	JOHN MOPES OLE KAILA	0712914085	FARMER	
4	MURHATI LEMISO MOPES	0723404231	FARMER	
5	SAMSON LEMISHEN NKALU	0701487681	FARMER	
6	SAMSON KILBARI	0726506161	FARMER	
7	OLESONMERI JOSEPH		FARMER	
8	MORINTAT DOUGLAS	0713004807	TEACHER	
9	ANDREW KIPKESI	0713958630	FARMER	
10	DAN PERE	0703267015	FARMER	

11	KEVIN MEMO	0718315860	FARMER	MEMO
12	MICHAEL KOKIO	0710381230	FARMER	ME
13	LEONARD NCHOE	0706615919	FARMER	ME
14	PETER MILET	0703267034	FARMER	ME
15	OLEMUNKE NCHOE		FARMER	ME
16	OLTIYOGOI KISOKON		FARMER	ME
17	DANIEL NGELESH	0712909635	FARMER	ME
18	OLETIEMASI		FARMER	ME
19	JOSHUA NKILASI	0712139223	FARMER	ME
20	ANDREW SANINGO	0713202628	FARMER	ME
21	SOLMON KOKIO	0707372185	FARMER	ME
22	OLE NIAME		FARMER	ME
23	Simon KUKUTIA	0714250543	FARMER	ME
24	ANTHONY KOKIO	0729662517	FARMER	ME
25	GABRIEL KUKUTIA	0718656646	FARMER	ME
26	LEONARD NCHOE	0715811423	FARMER	ME
27	JOSHUA NANKUETA	0704379163	FARMER	ME
28	DANIEL OLB KOPIO	0721420319	FARMER	ME
29	MATTHEW N. NCHOE	0723538596	CHURCHMAN	ME
30	JOSEPH A. KOKIO	0719504124	FARMER	ME
31	JOHN L. SOKOYO	0729390802	BORDER COMM.	ME

Aitong Market is located in Aitong sub-location in Narok West Sub County. The team which headed out for this consultation was Simon Mwangangi (KPLC) and Mercy Towett (KPLC), Caroline Kwambo (REA).

Consultations were made between the team and Chief Joseph Nabaala as to the location of the public Baraza. He chose a market day when people from far flung areas would congregate in Aitong.

Two meetings were held outside the chief's office, and another at the market place as it was a market day. The meeting started with a brief by KPLC and REA the project aims and objectives to the area administrator, Chief Joseph Nabaala, and three village elders. He then proceeded to summon residents for a meeting outside his office.

The main agenda for the meeting was introduced by the chief , and Simon Mwangangi introduced the team, and made the presentation. Due to the shortage of time, the second meeting was held at the market place. Introductions and the project presentation was repeated for the benefit of those who were not in the first meeting. To disseminate the message easier to the community, the chief offered to translate the message.

The meeting sensitized on the mandates of both institutions, to give participants a clear understanding of our co-relation in the energy sector. Followed by an introduction of the KOSAP Project for Underserved Counties.

We gave information on the background of the project, and aim to provide interventions to increase access to electricity services, stimulate growth and reduce poverty in the target areas, while promoting the use of green energy. We informed them that their area was identified for this baraza by their public administration. We also informed them of the benefits of solar in the environment, and the reliability of using it even when others have power supply interruptions.

Chief Nabaala gave us a list of remote, underserved areas that would benefit from this project.

Complaints Received:The power supply to the market is interrupted every market day, meaning loss of business for garage people welders and others who are dependent on its availability. Can the KPC office choose a different day to interrupt power than when the residents need it most. There are other areas in the sub-county in need of electrification. They are;

1. Olemojok
2. Oloosokou

3. Rehero
4. Endoinyo – erinka
5. Imbitin
6. Olesere
7. Olkuroto
8. Enkeju – enkorien
9. Olare - orok

Below is a list of participants for your reference;

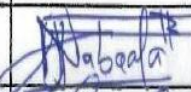
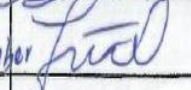
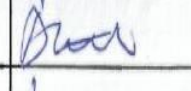
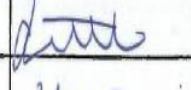
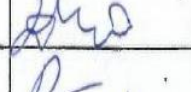
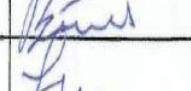
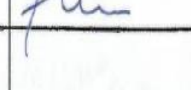

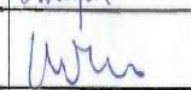
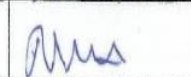

EVENT: PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZA

PROJECT: KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP)

(RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK)

VENUE: NAROK COUNTY NAROK WEST SUB-COUNTY

DATE: 01 / 12 / 2016

No.	NAME	CONTACTS	POSITION	SIGNATURE
1.	Joseph Nabaala	0702129111	chief-Aitong	
2.	JOHNSTONE GOLISHO	0706332270	Committee member	
3.	DICKSON Kapele	0776328842	Member	
4.	Dominic Muli	0797300002	Member	
5.	Leonardo Sankuya	0774865215	Member	
6.	Brian Sankuya	0770960886	Member	
7.	Dickson Tinka	0772442899	Member	
8.	Daudi Sankuya	0791867515	Member	
9.	Joseph Kipeon	0719864866	Member	
10.	Wilson Kilimoli	0728380075	Member	
11.	Wilson Nkotoi	071403362	Member	

12.	Daniel Nkato	0703249323	Member	Unid
13.	Dickson Njapit	0770868032	Member	Zuk
14.	Francis Nkato	0726628879	Member	Fun
15.	Julius Nkato	0707213871	Member	Fun
16.	Joseph Koria	0775286149	Member	Kura
17.	Wilson Pesi	0775240817	Member	TA
18.	Simon Tompoi	0776513473	Member	Snw
19.	Joshua Miron	0726703076	Member	Musa
20.	Jackson Nkato	0714190987	Member	Ric
21.	Tonkome Nkato	0727111355	Member	Tyri
22.	Simon Pesi	0773076689	Member	Pes
23.	Dan Kaapen	077793944	Member	Woo
24.	Taiwa Kaape	0724022607	Member	Kura
25.	Mike Nkongoni	0716278140	Member	Over
26.	Olmitina Sophia	0775733108	Member	Allo
27.	John Koria	0703294622	Member	Kura
28.	Bernad Komeu	0706431936	Member	Kura
29.	Mike Koria	0707278792	Member	Kura
30.	John Nkamum	0771802274	Member	Kura
31.	Mzee Kijiji	0717592486	Member	Kura
32.	Kem Malco	0775490864	Member	Kura
33.	James Sanyuwa	0724858480	Member	Kura

Min 06/11/16 - Public Consultation in Narok Town

The meeting was to be held in the Youth Empowerment Centre Hall in Narok town at 9.00 am. The team which headed out for the meeting was Peninah Karomoh and Purty Kimotho (REA). Roseline Njeru, Simon Mwangangi and Samuel Abaya (KPLC),

The attendance was quite low thus the team decided not to have the meeting after waiting for some hours. The low lack of attendance could have been due to the short notice on the meeting.

Min 07/11/16 - Conclusion.

The public consultation forum ended on 3rd December. The mandate for the Kenya Off grid Solar Access Project was well sensitized to Narok County community.

For the forums which were not able to be done in the local levels, they were done in the sub county levels and the government officers requested to inform their communities about KOSAP.

A recommendation was made that training of local youths on solar Technology be done so that they could be on the ground on assisting in maintenance of the Solar Systems once they were implemented.

Annex 15: Minutes of Public Consultation for Taita Taveta County

KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZAS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK IN TAITA TAVETA COUNTY

22Nd DECEMBER 2016

Min 01/12/16 – A brief about the area of visit (Ngambeni Village)

Ngambeni Village was identified with the help of the coast regional coordinator Mr. Mwamugunda.

This village is approximately 65KMS from the Maungu along Voi-Mombasa Highway.

It is in Taita Taveta County, Voi Sub County, Kasigau Location, Rukanga Sublocation.

The chief in his absence authorized the meeting to be held in Ngambeni Primary school.

The village, sitting in a rocky terrain is a home to approximately 1000 members, with the nearest dispensary being 5KMS away.

The school has a public borehole which is currently not functional since it was drilled.

Min 02/12/16 – Public Consultations

The meeting was opened with a word of prayer from a local elder and pastor after which the chairman of the community development committee took over.

He, Mr. Peter Musyoki began by passing the regrets from the area Chief who was attending administrative meetings at the DO's office in Buguta. He however, on behalf of the chief, welcomed the REA team and expressed his joy for the visit by REA officers.

Mr. Musyoki welcomed and introduced the members of the community leadership community after which he invited Mr. Owen Chiaji from REA, to explain to the people the purpose of the meeting.

Members of the REA team were introduced.

We then thanked the local leadership, the people for their cordial and warm welcome despite the short notice.

The community was introduced to the KOSAP project and that it was a solar project to enhance access to electricity in underserved areas in Kenya. The team introduced the project and that it was

from the government in collaboration with world bank. The team also explained how the project was still in the planning stages and sites for implementation were yet to be located.

We informed the community about the five components of the project and how they would gain from the project once the project was implemented. We gave information on the background of the project, and aim to provide interventions to increase access to electricity services, stimulate growth and reduce poverty in the target areas, while promoting the use of green energy.

The community was positive about the project and wanted to know if they could be able to use the eventual power for electric fence to ward off wild life that occasionally roamed and strayed in the school, scaring away the children.

They also wanted to know if the same project would help in pumping of the water from the dormant borehole in the school to assist the members cope with the water problems in the area.

They further wanted to know how much it would cost to have the power, and if this project, when implemented would bar them from accessing electricity grid in the long run.

They further wanted to know the implications of the project on the environment and the livelihood of the people.

We assured them of the community participation.

The community was reminded that the project implementation would be done in a humane way, no forcible displacement of individuals if the need for space arises.

Additionally, we informed them that the implementation cost will be met by the agencies involved and as such, the community will not be asked to pay.

We however urged members of the community to try and ensure they set up small scale business enterprises to ensure maximum benefit from the project. They were urged to build “kioks”, which would spur economic activities for the youth and women and also assist in poverty alleviation.

Further, we assured them the borehole, being a public facility would be among the beneficiaries of this initiative.

We assured them that all the public facilities in the locality would benefit from this venture and that people needed to seize the moment to make their homes and premises ready for electrification.

However, the utility bills would be met by individual users.

We urged the community to support the initiative to uplift their living standards, engage in economic matters, and improve security and education.

The chairman and the members assured that should REA need space for this project, the community is willing to sit down and discuss suitability and availability without problems.

He assured that there's sufficient land for development and that once REA was ready, they would sit down, consult and agree without any difficulty.

We promised that REA would constantly engage with members of the Ngambeni Community throughout the processes.

Additionally, we highlighted the available complaints resolution mechanisms to ensure the public is fully and efficiently served by REA, giving the available contacts and ways of reaching REA in case of any difficulties.

We also warned against possible fraudsters who take advantage of REA projects to swindle money

Section of the community listening to REA brief	The community leadership, led by charman, Mr. Musyoki pause for a group photo at the school grounds.
	

There being no any other issue, the meeting adjourned at 11.13AM with a word of prayer.

Min 03/12/16 – Closing

The chairman gave a vote of thanks and once again assured REA of the support from all the community members. He urged REA to speed up its plans and said they were all ready for the project if and when REA begins the implementation.

Attendance List.



EVENT: PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

PROJECT: KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP)

VENUE: NGAMKENI REL. SCHOOLS

DATE: 22/12/2016

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	Milton Mwakikunga	Tor	0710534464	
2	Peter Hanyoke	Ngambeni	0715723619	
3	Elizabeth Kariuki	Ngambeni	0716183512	
4	John Limu	Ngambeni	0716118047	
5	Jackson Muriu	Ngambeni	0716687289	
6	Ignacio Muriu	Ngambeni	0708164153	
7	Fred Kuo	Ngambeni	0705090438	
8	Mutua Weso	Ngambeni	0716183609	
9	Onesmus Weso	Ngambeni	0717485964	
10	James Muriu	Ngambeni	0707172421	
11	Josephine Chale	Ngambeni	0716909758	

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KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP) - RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (PPF) AND ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Annex 16: Minutes of Public Consultation for Garissa County

KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZAS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK IN GARISSA COUNTY

Garsweino Village, Fafi Constituency

Min 01/1/17 -Courtesy call to Sub county Offices.

Garissa county is divided into six (6) constituencies as follows; Fafi, Garissa township, Dadaab, Ijara, Balambala, and Lagdera.

We made a courtesy call to Fafi constituency in Bura town. The team met with the Assistant County Commissioner, Mr William Njathi.

A brief introduction was done and the team went ahead to introduce the KOSAP project and their intention to hold public consultations (barazas) within the county. Mr William Njathi told us of some insecurity issues which were in some parts of the county and advised us against holding barazas in those areas (Liboi, Sangailu, Eldera).

Once we got a suitable area (Garsweino), he advised we go with police officers just as a precautionary measure though that area was now safe. He also was glad that such a project was underway and promised to accompany us for the baraza.

The team went ahead and visited the Garsweino village in Bura East Sub county, Fafi Constituency and these are the Local Authority officers they interacted with and assisted in mobilizing the community for the Baraza

Min 02/1/17 – Public Consultation in Garsweino

The baraza (Public Consultation) for Garissa County was held in a center called Garsweino, which is about 80 km from the grid network.

This village is made mostly of people of Somali ethnic background who are mostly livestock keepers. There are also Pokomos who are farmers.

Garsweino village is quite far from the grid network and is comprised of about 600 people. The community has various public facilities;

- Primary School – Garsweino Primary School
- Dispensary

- Mosque

The KOSAP team proceeded to the meeting accompanied by the Assistant County Commissioner and Police Officers.

The meeting started with a prayer then the Assistant Chief (Muse Dahir) introducing his Senior chief (Aden Shidow) who then took to introducing the Assistant County Commissioner (Mr. William Njathi) then finally welcomed the KOSAP team to the meeting.

The KOSAP team was warmly welcomed by the community. For efficient communication, the chief assisted in translating to the local dialect during the sensitization.

After introductions, the community was introduced to the KOSAP project and that it was a solar project to enhance access to electricity in underserved areas in Kenya. The team introduced the project and that it was from the government in collaboration with World Bank. The team also explained how the project was still in the planning stages and sites for implementation were yet to be located.

The community was informed of the five components of the project and how they would gain from the project once the project was implemented. We gave information on the background of the project, and aim to provide interventions to increase access to electricity services stimulate growth and reduce poverty in the target areas, while promoting the use of green energy.

Once the ESMF and RPF components were discussed to the community, they had several questions as follows;

Question 1: Will the community pay for the consumption of this electricity regularly like that of the grid?

Response: The project is still in the planning stages and some of such logistics are yet to be finalized.

Question 2: When will the project be implemented and will their youth be employed in helping with implementation, if possible the project is implemented with haste after the public consultation.

Response: The exact start date could not be said for sure but as for employment the youth could be trained to assist in the maintenance of the systems.

Min 03/1/17 – Matters Arising from the Public Consultation

The Assistant County Commissioner talked to the community on some of the issues affecting the community;

- He encouraged the community to be vigilant in maintaining security and that if a stranger is seen in the locality they should go ahead to enquire of his intentions and who he is.
- He encouraged the parents to ensure their children go to school for them to have a bright future.

- The parents should not hesitate to take their children to school due to lack of food, since there is a government project being rolled out to provide food to schools.
- Chief garsweino welcoming KOSAP team



Min 04/1/17 – Closing of the Public Consultation.

There being no other issues, the meeting came to a close by a word of prayer

Attached are copies of attendance list for reference.

EVENT: PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

PROJECT: KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP)

VENUE: GARSIINDO → GARISSA

DATE: 24/1/17

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	OSMAN ADEN	ECDE Teacher	0714178939	Osman
02	MUSE Dahir	Assl Chief	0726989792	Muse
03	ADEN S. Dama	Chief Loc	0708730800	Aden
04	JIBRIL IBRAHIM	Peace Committee		Jibril
05	ADEN BULUHO	Peace Committee	0723080746	Aden
06	ABDI Dahir	Elder	0713306260	Abdi
07	SULEIMAN ABDI	Youth	0723459255	Suleiman
08	ELMOGE ALI	Elder	0710824991	Elmoge
08	ALI BUNDIT	Elder		Ali
09	ABDI BUNDIT	Youth	0715523445	Abdi
10	BARKATLE SONGE	Elder		Barkatle

EVENT: PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

PROJECT: KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP)

VENUE: GARSIINDO VILLAGE → GARISSA

DATE: 24/1/2017

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
	JAMILA Dahir	Mother	0705856513	Jamil
	DAHABZ WUR	Mother	N/A	
	HARBITO WIRE	Mother	N/A	
	HALIMA ADAN	Mother	N/A	
	MAKO GARAT	Mother	N/A	
	HALIMA HAJIR	Mother	0724891496	
	SHAFIA YORAW	Mother		
	MUMINA KHALIF	Mother	0705926923	
	FATUMA ALI	Mother		
	MARIYAN ABDI	Mother	0714433726	
	BOWEI YUSSUF	Mother	0704807561	

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KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP) – RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF) AND ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
	MUHAMMAD JAFAR WARE		0714007706	
	HUMES BORN		0704771248	
	MUHAMMAD GODHANA		0725910852	
	ABASI MALAWO		0713565421	
	ABDI FATAH		0706653150	
	MUHAMMAD BAKIRO			
	ALIYED ISMAIL		0710448177	
	JUMA AL-BULHA			
	HESU ACWACE		0708437371	
	ADAMU ABDI			
	ABDI CALOLE			
	HUSSE YAKUB			
	ALIYED HASSAN		0700502866	
	MUHAMMAD BASHIR		0713485033	
	YUSUF AHADI	CHIEF WARDEN	0711409352	<i>[Signature]</i>
	MARTIN KORIR		0717047710	
	GUWU BORN		0704045225	

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KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP) – RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF) AND ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Annex 17: Minutes of Public Consultation for Tana River County

KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT

PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZAS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK IN TANA RIVER COUNTY

Waldena Village, Galole Constituency.

Min 01/1/17–Overview of Tana River County

Tana River county is divided into three (3) constituencies as follows; Galole, Garsen, and Bura

Tana River County is found in the former coast province. It is a dry county and is prone to drought. Heavy rain falls tend to cause floods regularly.

The ethnic groups are the Pokomo who are farmers and the Orma and Wardey who are predominantly nomadic.

Min 02/1/17 - Courtesy call to Sub county Offices.

The county headquarters of Tana River County are in Hola. The team made a courtesy call to the county offices in Hola town. The team met with the Deputy County Commissioner, (Mr Michael Kioni).

A brief introduction was done and the team went ahead to introduce the KOSAP project and their intention to hold public consultations (barazas) within the county. Mr Kioni welcomed us to the county and led us to the County Commissioner office (Mr Isaiah Nakoru).

Mr Isaiah Nakoru was pleased that Tana River was among the counties being considered. He also had some questions;

- When would the project would be implemented?
- Which specific villages were to benefit from the project?

The commissioner; Mr Nakoru, informed us that he was holding a meeting with all the chiefs in the county. We requested him to pass the information about KOSAP project so as to assist us in reaching the off grid villages in the county. He agreed and gave us the go ahead to hold our baraza.

The team went ahead and visited Waldena village in Galole Constituency and these are the Local Authority officers they interacted with and assisted them in mobilizing the community for the Baraza.

Min 03/1/17 – Public Consultation in Waldena

The baraza (Public Consultation) for Tana River County was held in a village called Waldena.

Waldena village is quite far from the grid network (130 Km) and is comprised of about 1000 people. The community has various public facilities;

- Primary School – Waldena Primary School
- Health centre
- Administration Police post
- Secondary school
- Market for sale of animals
- Mosque
- Guest rooms for visitors

The KOSAP team proceeded to the meeting which started with the Assistant Chief (Hassan bosharo) introducing his senior chief (Yusuf Hanti) who then welcomed the KOSAP team to the meeting.

After introductions, the community was introduced to the KOSAP project and that it was a solar project to enhance access to electricity in underserved areas in Kenya. The team introduced the project and that it was from the government in collaboration with World Bank. The team also explained how the project was still in the planning stages and sites for implementation were yet to be located.

The community was informed of the five components of the project and how they would gain from the project once the project was implemented. We gave information on the background of the project, and aim to provide interventions to increase access to electricity services stimulate growth and reduce poverty in the target areas, while promoting the use of green energy.

Once the ESMF and RPF components were discussed to the community, they had several questions as follows;

Question 1: How much will the community pay for consumption of the electricity?

Response: The project is still in the planning stages and some of such logistics are yet to be finalized.

Question 2: When will the project be implemented?

Response: The exact start date could not be said yet

Question 3: Will there be employment opportunities for the youth?

Response: The youth could be trained to assist in the maintenance of the systems.

Min 04/1/17 – Closing

1. Community agreed they would welcome the project

The baraza was closed with a word of prayer from one of the community member.

Below, find copies of the attendance list for reference.



Waldena chief welcoming KOSAP team



REA team addressing waldena community



EVENT: PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

PROJECT: KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP)

VENUE: WALDEMA - TANA RIVER

DATE:

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	Mphim BOSHARA	Mother	0703353661	Mphim
2	HALIMA K. ISACK	Mother	0796631049	Halima
3	JIBO KONE	Mother	0725700054	
4	Hadija Hussein	Mother		
5	Hasna Samoo	Mother		
6	Hadija Hashaka	Mother		
7	Rukia Bakari	Mother	0708913483	
8	Nasira Hussein	Mother		
9	Mumina Yakub	Mother		
10				



EVENT: PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

PROJECT: KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP)

VENUE: WALDEMA VILLAGE - TANA RIVER

DATE:

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	Hassan Boche		0713846300	Hassan
2	Simone Abey		0726363354	Simone
3	Isack Boru		0723783248	Isack
4	Mahmud Boru		0719363952	Mahmud
5	Mohamed Konard		0795965069	Mohamed
6	Malakia Boba		0701607102	Malakia
7	Abraham H. Wato		0798119759	Abraham
8	Boru Ahmed Farisa		0795497693	Boru
9	David UREN BUNDU		0711663038	David
10	Tama Abdi		0713863731	Tama
11	Musuf B. GAROKE		0708075775	Musuf

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
12	HUSSEIN G. GARGAL		0715831686	HG
13	ABDI DARA			ABD
14	KASSIM SALADO		0717563361	KASSIM
15	ALII H. BASHAR		0714430900	ABH
16	ISSAK QUDANA		0792859155	ISSAK
17	ABDULA BARISA		0701725898	ABF
18	JAFAR HUKA QUDHANA		0711706038	JAFAR
19	OMAR KOLOMPO		0499040075	OMAR
20	ABDI ISMAIL ISHAQ		0704908530	ABDI
21	ADHAN GUYO		0716198368	ADHAN
22	MOHAMMED GOBOL			
23	OMAR ELEMAN		0719837977	OMAR
24	MULA SALADO			
25	ABDI BAKERO			
26	SAVARE SOMAN			
27	MOHAMMED KARAFI		0226745451	KARAFI
28	OSMAN ADHAN		0714449151	OSMAN
29	ADHAN QUDHANA		0724171146	ADHAN
30	TIBRIC JAMA		0798397593	TIBRIC

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
	DEHABO RAGO	mother	0729817222	
	SABAO KUNO	mother	N/A	
	JAFIA FARAH	mother	N/A	
	DAHA KUNIL	mother	N/A	
	HARETHA BARE	mother	??	
	DEHABO YUSUF	mother	??	
	FATUMA S. ALI	mother	??	
	RUKIA BARE	mother	??	
	SABRA IBRAHIM	mother	??	
	KALHA ABAN	mother	??	
	FATUMA SIYOT	mother	??	
	EBLA ALI	mother	070671157	
	FATUMA ELMOGE	mother		
	KUSANA GARAT	mother		
	SABIA BELKAW	mother		
	ILAN BARI	mother		
	FATUMA BONKII	mother		
	FATUMA BAHOR	mother		

ISO 9001:2008 CERTIFIED

MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS CERTIFICATION (MSC) - REGISTRATION NO. 174 FRAMEWORK (FMS) AND ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Annex 18: Minutes of Public Consultation for Kilifi County

KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZAS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK IN KILIFI COUNTY

Bombi, Magarini Constituency

Min 01/1/17–Overview of Kilifi County

Kilifi County is divided into seven (7) constituencies as follows; Kilifi North, Kilifi South, Ganze, Magarini, Rabai, Kaloleni and Malindi

Kilifi County was formed by the merging of Kilifi and Malindi districts formerly in Coast province. It is located north and north eastern of Mombasa.

The county has good weather patterns and fertile soil which create great opportunities for agriculture particularly dairy and crop farming.

The ethnic groups are the Orma who are predominantly nomadic and the Giriama who are farmers.

Min 02/1/17 - Public Consultation in Bombi.

The team was able to secure a meeting in a village called Bombi, which is in lango Baya Division, Chakama location, Magarini Constituency.

The public consultation was held in Bombi primary School Compound. The Local Authority officers we interacted with and assisted us in mobilizing the community for the Baraza are;

Bombi village, though being quite far from the grid network (60 Km) has an averagely large number of residents. It also has various public facilities;

2. Primary School – Bombi Primary School
3. Dispensary
4. church

The KOSAP team proceeded to the meeting which started with the Assistant Chief (Raymond Fondo) introducing his senior chief (Solomon Kitsao) who then introduced the Head teacher of Bombi Primary (Dickson Masha) and finally welcomed the KOSAP team to the meeting.

After introductions, the community was introduced to the KOSAP project and that it was a solar project to enhance access to electricity in underserved areas in Kenya. The team introduced the project and that it was from the government in collaboration with World Bank. The team also explained how the project was still in the planning stages and sites for implementation were yet to be located.

The community was informed of the five components of the project and how they would gain from the project once the project was implemented. We gave information on the background of the project, and aim to provide interventions to increase access to electricity services stimulate growth and reduce poverty in the target areas, while promoting the use of green energy.

Once the ESMF and RPF components were discussed to the community, they had several questions as follows;

Question 1: How much will the community pay for consumption of the electricity?

Response: The project is still in the planning stages and some of such logistics are yet to be finalized.

Question 2: If one is 3km away will he be able to benefit from the project?

Response: This could be possible if the component of standalone solar systems for homes is implemented

Question 3: Will there be employment opportunities for the youth?

Response: The youth could be trained to assist in the maintenance of the systems.

Min 03/1/17 – Matters arising from the Public Consultation

The Assistant Chief welcomed and IEBC official who urged the community to register for voting.

The Chief then talked to the community on some of the issues affecting the community;

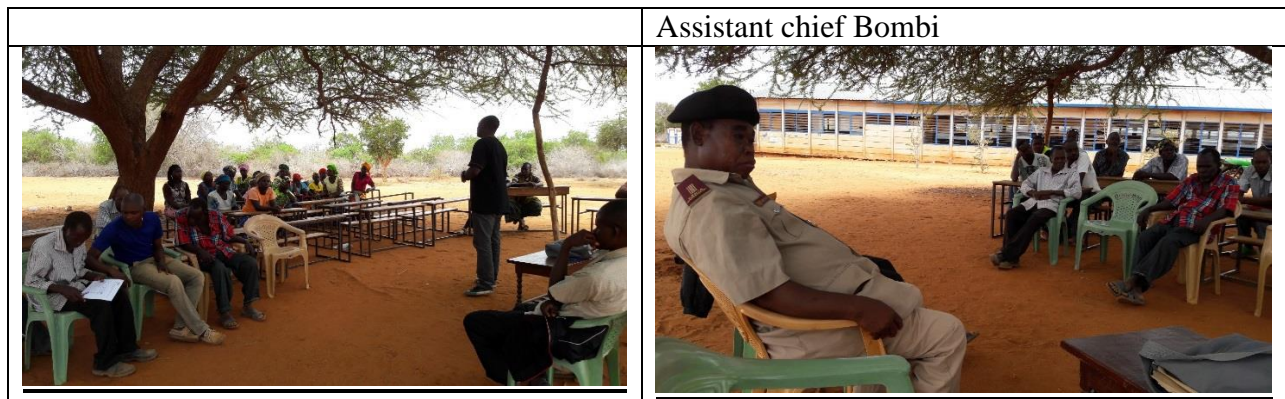
5. Parents were urged to take their children to school when they reach the right age instead of staying home with them.
6. Parents were also requested to get the birth certificates of their children early enough so as to ease registration of class eight candidates.
7. So as to ensure all children go to school, the heads of “nyumba kumi” were to register names of all children and give to village elders for follow up and for enrollment of more pupils to the school.

Min 04/1/17 – Closing

8. The chief made a special request that if the village was to benefit from the project they would like the component of solar water pumping for irrigation to be given the first priority.
9. Community was eager to have the project.

The Public Consultation was closed with a word of prayer from one of the community member.

Below, find copies of the attendance list for reference.



Attendance list

EVENT: PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK












PROJECT: KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP)

VENUE: Bombi Primary School - KIMEI

DATE:

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	Raymond K. Fosso	Asst. Chief	0706277274	
2	Jackson K. Kadenge	elder Kadenge	071347436	
3	Dickson MASHA	H/Teacher	0728526331	
4	Sakuma Mitsuo MUBASHIRY	SNR. CHIEF	0714001958	
5	FREDRICK M. PETER	DRIVER	0723269256	
6	Imahind Wario Bading	Seller Bombi	0711758635	
7	Museuni Suleiman	farming	0706061238	
8	Suleiman OMAR	farming	0718675976	
9	Mbarika Pius Kari	teacher	07	
10	Kenya Chamo Mwangi	farming		
11	KHAMISI CHAR. L. BO		0718-536266	

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
12	FRANCIS Ngũgũ	farmer	0708240057	
13	JOHNSON Mwangi	farmer	0701081726	
14	John Safon Mado	farmer	0708134958	
15	DAVID S. K. Juma	operator	0715184655	
16	Amel Banda	DRIVER	0724554206	
17	Bapla Hilda Baring	Driver	0952556828	
18	Kahao Chumwa Ngũgũ	farmer	-	
19	Kendrick Mwangi	farmer	-	
20	Not Maa	farmer	-	
21	Sara Mutha	farmer	-	
22	Tro Barn	farmer	-	
23	Emmanuel Kibanda	farmer	-	
24	Miriam Dabala	farmer	-	
25	Kiduka Huma	farmer	0729164203	
26	Jane Ngũgũ	farmer	-	
27	Kiduka Huma	farmer	-	
28	Gugatha Gulya	farmer	-	
29	Kira Baring	farmer	-	
30	Halek Guma	farmer	-	

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
31	Amimo Goro	farmer	0795 45 70 40	
32	Jane Okato	farmer	—	
33	Kidga Wario	farmer	0701 85 66 45	
34	Kiriet Guto	farmer	—	
35	William Badiis	farmer	—	
36	Hassan Kuthu	farmer	0708 04 62 88	HAR
37	Ka Zengha	TOCHMEN, CHATO	07148 77699	
38	ELIAC BAKATHU	farmer	—	
39	OMAR	ISMAIL	0702 43 14 74	
40	Jumic Kambe	farmer	—	
41	KITSAO NGUMBAL	farmer	0702 56 28 29	
42	PRITY KINETHU	REA	0725 211559	
43	JEREMIAH GOR	REA	0722 670 539	

ISO 9001:2008 CERTIFIED

KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP) - RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF) AND ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Annex 19: Minutes of Public Consultation for Kwale County

KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZAS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORKS IN KWALE COUNTY

16TH – 21ST JANUARY 2017

Min 1: 17/01/17 - Courtesy call to County Commissioners Office, Kwale.

We first made a courtesy call to the Kwale County commissioner Mr. Kutswa Olaka. He was away from office and we were received by his deputy Mr. Mwangi Kahiro. We informed him on the KOSAP project, and the benefits it will bring to residents who are in areas that will be identified for implementation. We also told him of our expectation for positive participation from the community such as giving wayleaves consent, and any other support that will be requested in the course of implementation. He assured us of their support.

Min 2: 17/01/17 - Courtesy call to Minister for Lands and Energy, Kwale.

We made a courtesy call to Hon. Majimbo, Minister for Lands and Energy, Kwale County to discuss the intent of the KOSAP project, and get guidance in identifying the most under-served areas. He said there are many areas that would meet the threshold of the Kosap Project, but singled out Nyango in Kinango, and Majongani- Mtsunga in Lunga Lunga. The REA supervisor had earlier contacted an MCA in Lunga Lunga who had identified Chindi, and went on to call for a baraza.

Public barazas were agreed upon with the minister and he informed the sub-county administrators for these areas to accompany us. We decided to have all three barazas and report back on them. Hon Majimbo promised to hold meetings with his officers to confirm exact location of the projects, which will not be in conflict with the communities or compromise the future of the project.

He informed us that Mtsunga is located on community land (Mwereni Group Ranch) under the County Govt. but Chindi is on Lunga Lunga Ranch Co. which is private land under lease and has 6 years to go before expiry.

Min 3: 19/01/17 – Public Baraza – Mtsunga, Lunga Lunga

Mtsunga is a dusty village in Lunga Lunga, which residents have divided into 3 sections under the Numba Kumi Initiative, Mtsunga(A) Majongani(B) and Kwa Ndoro(C).

Mtsunga has about approx. 350 households, Majongani 137, and Kwa Ndoro 75.

Economic activities are maize farming, charcoal burning and livestock rearing.

Public Facilities available are a few water pans. They sank a borehole but the water was saline. Nearest health facility is at Kilimangodo 35km away. Mwagulu 42km away in the other direction. The primary school is electrified. Nearest powerline is 56km away.

The meeting was started with prayers and followed with a welcome to the meeting by a village elder. The village administrator Chaniro Ngome addressed the crowd on development issues in the region such as recently constructed roads.

We had briefed the Deputy county commissioner Edward Chibu on the project during a courtesy call to his office. He addressed the group and introduced the project to them, talked about the benefits that would come to the community. He talked about our expectations of wayleaves acquisition and the need for the community to avail land for the project. He also talked about other issues that are not relevant to this kosap such as voter registration. He then invited the REA supervisor in Kwale, Henry Nyapara to address the people.

Henry introduced the REA and asked if anyone had heard about us. No-one had. He introduced our mandate, our working arrangement with KPC so that residents can understand what we do. He also told them of the actual projects we have undertaken in Lunga Lunga, especially schools and informed them that our projects were critical to the implementation of the govt funded school digitisation project. He explained about power usage requirements for boreholes, domestic use, and how they will be able to benefit if the project is located there.

Then REA's Caroline Kwambo then introduced the KOSAP project, and the reason why we had requested for a consultative baraza with the community. She also informed them that we had the blessings of the county government through the Min for lands and energy. She also made it clear that this was an initial stage and the decision to locate the project will be in the hands of the financiers. This was a preliminary meeting to collect facts and the needs of the people. She told them that they

could change their incomes by having activities using solar power such as preservation of produce, water pumping for irrigation. Power in any location also attracts investments, and the existence of other public facilities such as dispensaries, and micro enterprises such as welding, garages, posho mills, salons, and all these contribute to the existence of a more vibrant infrastructure such as transport. She then sought to know if the residents were receptive to the KOSAP project if it were to be located there, if there was availability of land and where it would be best located.

She told them how to make any further queries, complaints and concerns that may arise through the village elders or county administrators who will know how to contact us.

An open Question and Answer session then followed.

Question 1: Where would this land be best located for security reasons?

Response: It will be located in the most central part of the village and will be secured. However, the participation of the community in securing the project material is essential e.g. through their already established 'nyumba kumi' structure and other community policing initiatives.

Question 2: Will extending the power from the mini-grid to their homes bear a cost to the beneficiaries and if so how much?

Response: The financier (World Bank) wishes to improve livelihoods of people in underserved areas. It understands their financial constraints, and will try as much as possible not to pass costs to the people. However at this point, we will communicate your concerns to the project officials and you will be given further guidelines in subsequent meetings or communication.

Question 3: Will there be monthly charges for consumption?

Response: As said earlier, we will forward your queries to those charged with implementation, and you will be advised during subsequent meetings on charges.

Question 4: Does solar power have any adverse effects on humans or livestock?

Response: No : Solar is green energy and is clean energy. However, caution must be taken in the use of electricity irrespective of the source of generation.

Question 5: Being a solar project, will it be affected by rain? Will it still generate power during the rainy season or will they revert to darkness?

Response: There are different solar appliances but the ones used will still generate power even during the rainy season.

An elders interjected and said it is rare that they ever have a day without sun.

Question 6: Will they be issued with meters or will consumption be free?

Response: The comment has been noted and forwarded for advice.

Question 7: Will powerlines run overhead or underground

Response: Overhead, and hence the need to grant wayleaves consent.

Question 8: Will residents get employment from the project?

Response: For non-skilled work, the contractors are encouraged to employ people from the community.

The sub-county administrator then took over to get those answers from the community, sometimes using the local dialect.

Their Resolution;

10. The community present said they would support the project

11. They pledged to donate community land for the project.

- They requested that all residents from the three sections should benefit from the project. For those on the fringes of the community, single solar units to be considered



Caroline Kwambo (REA) and Sub-county Commissioner Edward Chibu speaking during KOSAP baraza in Mutsunga Majongani, Lunga Lunga

ATTENDANCE LIST

PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY IN NAROK





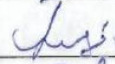





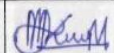


DATE...19/01/2017 MTSUNGA - LUNGA LUNGA.

NO	NAME	POSITION	S/N NO	ID NUMBER	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
	Charito Ngome	IS/Admin	20130044870	22731832	0710873146	Charito Ngome
	SALIM NYALE	V/ADM		25934842	0719850500	Salim Nyale
	Edmond Chubu	SCA		22602807	0721921228	Edmond Chubu
	Henry Nyapera	REA		23945120	0723327392	Henry Nyapera
	Caroline Kwamba	REA		8061969	0720147270	Caroline Kwamba

EVENT: PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZA - RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

VENUE: MAJONGANI - MTSUNGA - LUNGA LUNGA

DATE: 19/01/2017 /2016

No.	NAME	CONTACTS	POSITION	SIGNATURE
1	NYAMWI MWATELA	0724997358	RESIDENT	
2	KALU NZOLE	0719850500	RESIDENT	
3	OMARA MOHAMED	0708461455	RESIDENT	
4	CHENGO MATA	0705451392	VILLAGE ELDER	
5	GODFREY N. KILEWE	0719300867	VILLAGE ELDER	
6	MUMBA N NYANA	074590969	VILLAGE ELDER	
7	MWANZIGERE KALU	0706359708	RESIDENT	
8	MNYIKA BEJA	0737844667	BUSSINESSMAN	
9	NIKENZI NZOLE	0705482101	RESIDENT	
10	CHILAGA CHICHORORO	0724097705	"	
11	JOSHUA M. KIKOLO	0700414541	"	
12	SILAS SAMMY	0744 0714929686	"	
13	CHICHORORO MWAGUBA	0724097346	"	
14	LUNA MWERO	N/A	"	

EVENT: PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZA - RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

VENUE: MISUNGA - LUNGA LUNGA



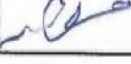


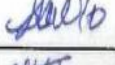









DATE: 19/01/2017 / / 2016

No.	NAME	CONTACTS	POSITION	SIGNATURE
29	CHIZI MYURYA	N/A	RESIDENT	
30	DZAME CHIDIZINGO	N/A	"	
31	MONICA CHICHORORO	N/A	"	U.
32	MWAKA LACO	N/A	"	W
33	UMAZI WATO	N/A	"	N
34	LUVUNO MBOGA	N/A	"	3
35	MWEMA MUSA	0701123690	"	W
36	KWEKWE DZUYA	N/A	"	Kwe
37	LUVUNO DZUYA	N/A	"	"
38	RANDU KARISA	0708903542	"	Rand
39	Ngambo Kachimbwa	N/A	"	Ngambo
40	Ndeswa MSAZI	0718559911	"	Ndeswa
41	BATI ABDHALLA	# N/A	"	Bati
42	MWATUZI CHICHORORO	0702830202	"	MWATUZI

ATTENDANCE LIST

PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY IN NAROK











DATE...19/01/2017... MTSUNGA - LUNGA LUNGA.

NO	NAME	POSITION	S/N NO	ID NUMBER	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
43	MADZIKO NYAMAU	FARMER FARMER		24754393	0703749291	
44	NABO NYAMAU	FARMER		20616576	0706703681	
45	LUNG'ANZI AKILI	FARMER		3167456	N/A	
46	KANGU MUWUO	FARMER		50226200	0708964018	
47	CHAKA MATA	FARMER		35297195	N/A	
48	ZUMA MUWIZA	FARMER		11600072	N/A	
49	MUWUO KOMBO	BUSINESS MAN		N/A	0726133389	
50	NG'ANDU NZARIA	FARMER		6739781	0726088788	
51	MAZERA NDURYA	FARMER		N/A	0713949352	
52	JOSEPH MUWAMU	FARMER		27106152	0728850694	
53	MUWAWASI	FARMER		8619255	N/A	
54	KOMBE MUWARANDU	FARMER		N/A	N/A	
55	MANGALU MUWANGUO	FARMER		N/A	N/A	
56	NYENYE NYANJE	FARMER		N/A	N/A	N
57	MURABU NYAWA	FARMER		12896811	0704107647	
58	NASIME NZAUME	FARMER			0724098110	
59	MBETSA NYAWA	BUSINESS			0726133389	MBETSA

EVENT: PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZA - RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

VENUE:

DATE:/...../2016

No.	NAME	CONTACTS	POSITION	SIGNATURE
	MWAVADU CHIGODI	0716226055	RESIDENT	
	GUNI MWATEMBO	070072265	"	
	NDORO MRIBA	N/A	BUSINESSMAN	
	SULEIMAN MICALA	0725551082	BALAZI	
	KADONGO MTSUNGA	0701117352	BUSINESSMAN	
	CHIBARUNA CHIROTO	N/A	"	
	SAMU NYONG	0701507157	RESIDENT	
	DZUKU LAHO	0716416918	BALAZI	
	CHAKA NDORO	0710607754	BUSINESSMAN	
	NZOLE MWACHIDI	0705995188	"	
	MAZERA MNYIKA	07 N/A	RESIDENT	MAZERA
	HAMIS MWERO	0705627868	BUSINESSMAN	H.

Min 04: 19/01/17 – Public Baraza – Chindi, Lunga Lunga

Chindi is a settlement in Lunga Lunga with a multi-cultural composition of Duruma, Samburu, Kamba communities. It is located on Lunga Lunga Ranch Co.

******The minister for lands and energy informed us it is private land under lease and has approx. 6 years to before expiry. But the area MCA had already called for a baraza, and we decided to attend out of courtesy.

Being an election year, the leaders spent some time addressing issues such as voter registration, and introduction of a polling station nearer to chindi.

Chaniro Ngome acted as the master of ceremony. He first introduced issues affecting the community such as roads, health, electricity and water. He said a dispensary was to be built for them.

Edward chibu, introduced rea, our mandate and the agenda for our visit. He invited the MCA Mr. Pojo to address the crowd.

Pojo expressed their appreciation to REA for electrifying schools in the area, but complained that the solar at Chindi primary goes off after one to two hours of use in the evening. That was not sufficient for evening preps.

He said his home is electrified and he knows the immense benefits of power in the house, from phone charging to using technology, and wished the people of chindi would benefit in the same way. He said the project will likewise help those who do not have such access. They have a large tract of land and is sparsely populated, and therefore will provide land for the [project. They urged us to move swiftly to start implementation. He said a hospital will be constructed soon.

Mr chibu then gave REA chance to address the crowd, and we presented as in the earlier baraza.

Henri of REA in addition promised to sort the problem of the solar at Chindi primary and explained why. Initially, they would put many sockets in the classroom which is where the stored power energises. Few batteries were left for lighting purposes. He will ensure a reversal of the situation so the project can sustain even preps.

We also sensitised them on where and how to lodge any complaints or queries including malfunctions of REA project equipment and informed them of the existence of a coast office. We asked them to forward any concern or queries through the village elders, who will contact their leaders who can reach us easily.

The following was the question and answer session;

Question 1: Where will the project be located?

Response: We are collecting basic information. Decision on location of projects will be made by the financiers after other surveys and considerations.

Question 2: If they get the project, they hope to buy electrical appliances e.g. Fridges,. During the rainy season, will they have to buy standby generators to continue using them

Response: No. the project should be able to generate power even during such seasons as Lunga Lunga experiences sunny spells most of the year.

Question 3: How will the costs of electrification be distributed?

Response: The financier will fund the project cost but any costs to the beneficiary will be communicated in due course. We will forward your queries for further advice.

Question 4: Who will foot the cost of wiring in houses?

Response: Wiring of premises is undertaken by you the beneficiary.

Question 5: How much space do you need for this project?

Response: The project managers/engineers will determine the size of the KOSAP project and the size of area required. They will then advice through your county administration and will inform you in subsequent meetings

Question 6: Will REA the land for the project or will the community have to donate it?

Response: The MCA decided to answer. He asked him “someone is coming from so far and using their resources to make our lives better. Do you still expect them to buy the land?” Other residents said no.

Question 7: Jane Musyoka, a resident asked what was the size of the project and how many homes would benefit.

Response:. This is an initial meeting to collect basic information for onward transmission to the project managers. The size will be determined later from information gathered.

Question 8: Ruba Mavoo. When will the project start?

Response: This is an initial meeting to identify underserved areas and consult with residents. The location and implementation of the project still has more surveys to be done so we will not give a timeline on behalf of the World Bank.

Their Resolution;

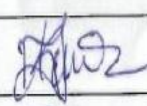












- The community supported the project
- They pledged to donate land for the project.
- They pledged to give wayleaves consent in order to benefit.

The meeting closed with a word of prayer from a Muslim resident.

EVENT: PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZA - RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

VENUE:

DATE:/...../2016

No.	NAME	CONTACTS	POSITION	SIGNATURE
1	KASSIM M. BOJO	0728911059	AREA MCA	
2	IZUMA - Kombo	0700608581		
3	LUCAS KUSONGA	055742122978	Pastor	
4	EMMAHUEL GONZ	0710740198		
5	LEWA BEJA	0788551700		
6	NOH KISAU	0705285079		
7	NGALAA BAKARI			
8	CHAKA MUDUNE			
9	ISUMA KAKALA	0791320584		
10	MWAKU LEWA	07109837611		
11	KAMA MWERO	0710634167		
12	MWAKAJO LEWA	0713858392		
13	LOLI NGOO	0711861328		
14	NBOLA NDESI	0705592191		


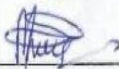




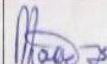

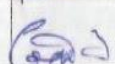





EVENT:

PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZA - RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

VENUE:

DATE:



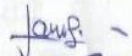









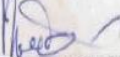

...../...../2016

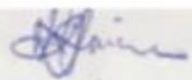

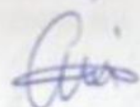
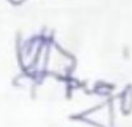

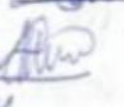


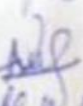

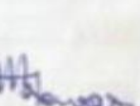
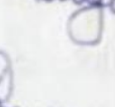
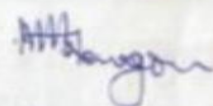
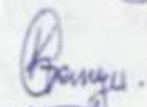

No.	NAME	CONTACTS	POSITION	SIGNATURE
15	Murabu Muelo			
16	Mwakheya Kombe	0792533362		
17	Bakari Mthuman	0700251819		
18	Kiharusi Jeffa	0736432350		
19	Beja Lewa	0737034462		
20	Mwandogo Mubue	0790019086		
21	Mwanzegele Kombe			
22	Mdoe Lubendo	0795266897		
23	Chingodi	0736151705		
24	Mwakhe Lewa	0791538459		
25	Mwanita Lewa	0718912257		
26	Nzaki Nzinga	0718227760		
27	Ndeewa Ndiniro			
28	Nyota Beja	0720320098		

EVENT: PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZA - RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

VENUE:

DATE:/...../2016















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29	Mlowo Ngoma	0708071354		
30	MSAFARI MAKED	0790833356		
31	Jamali Munguti	0736399649		
32	Anderson K. Ochiu	070051242	Lab Tech	
34	Lauleti Katunga			
35	Mulagwa Wangoni	0703818172		
36	Salim Hassan	0721147858		
37	Beja Lewa	0705757072		
38	Sela Mwanuo	0733521946		
39	Musa bongu	07		
40	Ndoro Mwangbo	0797510695		
41	KAZUNGU CHARO	0720627063		
42	Mwambwa Beja	0716627591		
43	Kitsao Jaa	0792976181		














44	Nyene	Vithome	0732651887	
45	ABUBAKAR	NGALAA	0739765515	
46	NGALAA	LEWA	0712594867	
47	CHRI	LUNG'AUZI	0723228540	
48	MARDIGA	MWAVUO	0787320412	
49	Said MUSA	Tsuma	0718543075	
50	JASIS	MUMO	0718357539	
51	MBWANA	LEWA	0750128605	
52	YANI	RAPHIEL	0714560936	
53	CHONDO	TOMBO	0722203226	
54	GAMBARI	NDEGWA	0710276829	
55	KIMEU	Naku	0717984034	
56	KEMOGA	NDEGWA		
57	MBWANA	LEWA		
57	Mwatumbi	Mwagana	0713236640	
58	KASSIMU	SALIMU	0719282839	
	MTUNDO	NDIMIRO	0712098497	

EVENT: PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZA -RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

VENUE:

DATE: 10 / 1 / 2016

No.	NAME	CONTACTS	POSITION	SIGNATURE
44	Mibodze Jibura	0202913660	Chandi	
45	Mwambao, Mwangi Jyo		Chandi	
46	Mwedzugu, Mdati Mwandu		Chandi	
47	Mwedzugu, Mdati Mwandu		Chandi	
48	Luwano Mwakwa Gweteza		Chandi	
49	Chizi Lewa Beja		Chandi	
50	Mwanga Duka Benura		Mwenje	
51	Sando, Tego Ngue		Chandi	
52	Mwanga, Mwakwa, Pweteza		Mwenje	
53	Luwano, Lewa Beja		Mwenje	
54	GGA Mwakwa Lewa		Chandi	
55	Mwanga, Mwakwa, Pweteza		Mwenje	
56	Heleni Mwakwa Kisea		Mwenje	
57	Luwano Mwakwa Lewa		Chandi	

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>
Ndauambi mdaka muamambo		Chimbi	
Anah Bidheka		Chimbi	
Maringa Gierero muamambo		Chimbi	
Durekwe Ntore m'Isirito		Chimbi	
Mwanasiki Asani Nasoro		Chimbi	
Chenge murmed Rajab		Chimbi	
Petema Ubah Ki'Isau		Chimbi	
Magrebi Pita Paulo		Chimbi	
John Mkuu Bawendi		Petoni	
Magrebi Bawendi Kaka		masinyo	
Ima Sora Deke		menje	
Almasiki Bitema Kikau	0718911718	Chimbi	
Chizi Lwa Beja		Chimbi	




EVENT:

PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZA - RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

VENUE: _____

DATE: _____/_____/2016

No.	NAME	CONTACTS	POSITION	SIGNATURE
58	Gusli North Kisumu		Mwenye	Eso
59	Mwambao Mwangi Mwangi		Chini	De
60	Mwangi Mwangi Mwangi		Chini	De
61	Mwangi Mwangi Mwangi	0790833356	Mwangi	De
62	Peterson Mwangi Mwangi	0701111111	Chini	De
63	Mwangi Mwangi Mwangi		Chini	Mwangi
64	Sarah Jeph Mwangi		Chini	De
65	Luna Mwangi Mwangi		Chini	Mwangi
66	Peterson Mwangi Mwangi		Chini	De
67	Mwangi Mwangi Mwangi	0702915660	Chini	De
68	Mwangi Mwangi Mwangi	0704132022	Chini	De
69	Mwangi Mwangi Mwangi	0746324070	Chini	De
70	Mwangi Mwangi Mwangi		Chini	De
71	Mwangi Mwangi Mwangi	0718902000	Chini	De

<u>Name</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>
Emily Makadi	0706826035	Chindi	
ANGUS MWANGANGI	0711598415	Chindi	ANGUS
MARTIN NDUKU	0706801722	Chindi	MARTIN
GAO BEJA LEM	0732669899	Chindi	Gao
Uchi Mwendu	0706826013	Chindi	Uchi
76 Mungai Tsungu	0705030946	Chindi	
77 Njingo Mwingo		Chindi	
78 JANE MUYOKA	0702355272	PEHANE	JANE



MCA Kassim Pojo addressing the crowd at Chindi

Min 5 : 20/01/17 – Public Baraza, Nyango , Kinango

Nyango is a village in Kinango Constituency in Lunga Lunga. The team which headed out for this consultation was (REA) Henry Nyapara Kwale County supervisor and Caroline Kwambo.

It is accessible by turning off the Nairobi Mombasa highway at Samburu trading centre, and is a distance of approx. 101km from the tarmac. The nearest point to connect to the national grid is approx. 50km called Vingurungani.

The dominant community here are Samburu, Duruma and Kamba people. The community has approx. 3,000 inhabitants. One homestead may have a head of the household, with multiple wives average (6) and children.

Their economy is largely livestock rearing and currently ravaged by drought.

Attendance;

Sub-county	Name	Position
Kinango	James Dawa Ngome	MCA - Puma
	Sammy N. Ruwa	Speaker – Kwale County Govt.
	Benjamin Dalu Tayari	Parliamentary Aspirant Kinango
	Rose Mueni Isaac	Village Admin - Busa
	Richard Itambo	Aspiring MCA Kiwangu
	About 300 residents	Please refer to the attendance register

Meeting Summary:

The participants in all three meetings resolved to welcome and support the project, by not only offering land, but also granting wayleaves consent.

The Minister for Lands and Energy will assist in securing the necessary land and confirm ownership status. To hold a subsequent meeting with other officials to update them on KOSAP.

Min 06/01/17 - Conclusion.

The public consultation forum ended on 20th January 2017. The mandate for the Kenya Off grid Solar Access Project was well sensitized to Kwale County Government, County Administration, and communities identified in the preliminary areas.

Their main request is that KOSAP can consider all areas identified to help change their lives and get an alternate source of income.



Henry Nyapara addressing Nyango residents



Nyango MCA Mr. Dawa Ngome addresses crowd



Rural
Electrification Authority



Kenya Power

KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP)




Public consultation meeting on Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

Attendance list

Date 20/11/2017

Venue NYANGO

S/ No	Name	Location/organization	Id/mobile no.	Sign
1.	CHIKOPHE MWANZA	Nyungu	0726998479	
2.	PETER O- KANUNGA	Nyungu	0717187022	
3.	SAMWEUL LEMLE	"	0704063378	
4.	REJINA DAUDI	"	0705255172	REJINA
5.	PETINA MENS'ORU	"	0702826988	PETINA
6.	REHEMA JEREMIA	"	0790446967	
7.	MART PETER	"	0715590228	MART
8.	SIRINA MATERI	"	—	SIRINA
9.	NAMNYA LEMNA	"	—	NAMNYA
10.	NAISHOOKI PETER	"	—	NAISHOOKI
11.	NAMNYAK KIHAYEN	"	—	NAMNYAK
12.	ELIZABETH PARIKORE	"	—	ELIZABETH
13.	SINYATI DAUDI	"	—	
14.	LEAH ALBERT	"	—	
15.	REJINA CHILABU	"	—	REJINA

S/ No	Name	Area	Id/mobile no.	Sign
42	NAMAYANI MEPUKORI	NYANGO.	—	
43	UPENDO NASHONI	''	—	
44	ELI CHANGAMWE	''	—	
45				
46				



Rural
Electrification Authority



Kenya Power

KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP)


Public consultation meeting on Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

Attendance list

Date 20/01/2017

Venue NYANGO/LEKEU

S/ No	Name	Location/organization	Id/mobile no.	Sign
1.	LEMOSTI NDINGI	VIGURUNGANI		
2.	TEME LOTO	VIGURUNGANI		
3.	BORU BARISA BORU	VIGURUNGANI		
4.	ZAKATO MENG'ORU	VIGURUNGANI		
5.	TAUTA LUKA	VIGURUNGANI		
6.	ELISHA KONDO	VIGURUNGANI		
7.	CHARLES MENG'ORIKI	VIGURUNGANI	29685233	
8.	ISAYA SAMUEL	VIGURUNGANI	0719152721	
9.	BEJA KATULI	VIGURUNGANI		
10.	MWERO NWACHUPA	VIGURUNGANI		
11.	NGALUMA LENO TI	VIGURUNGANI		
12.	LONYOKIE KATEI	VIGURUNGANI		
13.	NABEL MENG'ORIKI	VIGURUNGANI	30087784 0718809768	
14.	KIPONDO MAPI	VIGURUNGANI		
15.	SOKONE KIHILI	VIGURUNGANI		

S/ No	Name	Area	Id/mobile no.	Sign
42	ROSA SAMUEL	VIGURUNGANI		
43	SABINA MENG'ORU	VIGURUNGANI		
44	NAIRUKOKI LAIPUTA	VIGURUNGANI		
45	SABINA KANUNGA	VIGURUNGANI		
46	SABINA MENG'ORU	VIGURUNGANI		
47	SABINA KANUNGA	VIGURUNGANI		
48	XADONIAN LEPAKAS	VIGURUNGANI		
49	HELLENA NANGWYI	VIGURUNGANI		
50	KAMBUA MUTHU	VIGURUNGANI		
51	MARTHA PARSHET	VIGURUNGANI		
52	DORICAS TIKWA	VIGURUNGANI		
53	MAGDALEN LEMOSH	VIGURUNGANI		
54	PAULINA KIMANI	VIGURUNGANI		
55	SABINA SOLOMON	VIGURUNGANI		
56	REGINA SOLOMON	VIGURUNGANI		
57	TERESIA JUMA	VIGURUNGANI		
58	JAMES PAUL	VIGURUNGANI		
59				



Rural
Electrification Authority



KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP)

Public consultation meeting on Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

Attendance list

Date 26/07/2017

Venue NYANDU/LEKUNGE

S/ No	Name	Location/organization	Id/mobile no.	Sign
1.	MENGIORIKI MAPI LANDARE	VIGURUNGANI	0706919199 8417328	
2.	METRO MAIKA LANDARE	VIGURUNGANI	12490957	
3.	EMMANUEL MENDLIK MENDLIK	VIGURUNGANI	0706536600 38162290	
4.	LESEBINA MARIPE LEMLE	VIGURUNGANI	0795712999	
5.	MWARUA DUDU	VIGURUNGANI	0726522392	
6.	SEMBETA MAPI	VIGURUNGANI	0702512104	
7.	MWEKA LEMLE NGUSU	VIGURUNGANI		
8.	MAHAMU LEMLE NGUSU	VIGURUNGANI		
9.	JAMES MBARIO	VIGURUNGANI		
10.	WILLIAM SEKINE	VIGURUNGANI		
11.	KANUNZA MAPI LANDARE	VIGURUNGANI		
12.	ANTHONY WAIGWA	VIGURUNGANI		
13.	PETER TAREK	VIGURUNGANI		
14.	OLESIKARE KALEA	VIGURUNGANI		
15.	DANIEL LEMBAYAI	VIGURUNGANI		

Annex 20: Minutes of Public Consultation for Turkana County

KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT
PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZAS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL
MANAGEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK
IN
TURKANA COUNTY
KANGAKIPUR

MEMBERS PRESENT

NO	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1	Owen Chiaji	REA
2	Moses Nyabera	REA
3	Stephen Magembe	REA
4.	Emanuel	Kenya Power
5.	Kosgei	REA-Turkana County Rep

Min 01/21/17 – A brief about the area of visit (Kangakipur)

Kangakipur Village was identified with the help of the Turkana regional coordinator Mr. Kosgei.

This village is approximately 54KMS from Lokichar town.

It is within Turkana County, Kalapata Ward, Turkana South Sub County.

Among the facilities in the village include:

- 12. Kangangipur Primary School
- 13. Ward Admin Office
- 14. Kanagangipur ECD
- 15. Two Boreholes

The village is a home to approximately one thousand households.

Min 02/21/17 – Public Consultations

The meeting began with a word of prayer after which the church leader welcomed both the members of the community, REA and Kenya Power Staff.

A brief introduction was conducted after which REA staff were invited to take over the proceedings.

We then thanked the local leadership, the people for their cordial and warm welcome despite the short notice.

The community was introduced to the KOSAP project and that it was a solar project to enhance access to electricity in underserved areas in Kenya. The team introduced the project and that it was from the government in collaboration with World Bank. The team also explained how the project was still in the planning stages and sites for implementation were yet to be located.

We informed the community about the five components of the project and how they would gain from the project once the project was implemented. We gave information on the background of the project, and aim to provide interventions to increase access to electricity services, stimulate growth and reduce poverty in the target areas, while promoting the use of green energy.

Given the arid nature of the region, we highlighted the robust potential of the area for economic purposes and explained the related development that would come with the electrification of Kangakipur.

This project after implementation, we noted would not only expand the capacity of the region economically but also help improve the security situation.

Members of the community expressed their excitement about the project and reiterated their willingness to support its implementation.

The community stated that there would be no shortage of land to assist in the realization of the project.

We sought to assure the members that the implementation of the project would not interfere with their way of life and environment.

We assured them of the community participation and consultation once the project commences.

The community was reminded that the project implementation would be done in a humane way, no forcible displacement of individuals if the need for space arises.

Additionally, we informed them that the implementation cost will be met by the agencies involved and as such, the community will not be asked to pay.

A lot of emphasis was put on the community to try and set up small scale businesses such as food cafes, shops, barber shops among other economically viable enterprises with the youth at the forefront.

We assured them that all the public facilities in the locality would benefit from this venture and that people needed to seize the moment to make their homes and premises ready for electrification.

We urged the community to support the initiative to uplift their living standards, engage in economic matters, and improve security and education.

Additionally, we highlighted the available complaints resolution mechanisms to ensure the public is fully and efficiently served by REA, giving the available contacts and ways of reaching REA in case of any difficulties.

We also warned against possible fraudsters who take advantage of REA projects to swindle money from unsuspecting villagers.

Section of the community listening to REA brief at Kangakipur Catholic Church

Min 03/21/17 – Public Consultations

There being no any other issue, the meeting adjourned at 12.20 PM with a word of prayer.

Attached:

Attendance List.

REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS

EVENT: KUAP BARAZA

DATE: 22/1/19

VENUE: LOPEDUKU - TURKANA EAST

	NAME OF PARTICIPANT INCLUDING R.E.A STAFF		EMAIL / MOBILE	SIGNATURE
28	Lucy	Gregor	079952256	[Signature]
29	Anna	Wagner	-	[Signature]
29	Keno	Lochiel	-	[Signature]
28	James	Kony	0799168211	[Signature]
29	James	Longel	0726394020	[Signature]
30	Philip	Kopye	0703211927	[Signature]
31	Peter	Longel	-	[Signature]
31	Francis	Aradu	0704135563	[Signature]
32	Korot	Ngoska	-	[Signature]
32	Jordan	Ata	-	[Signature]
33	Salomon	GRUNTER	-	[Signature]
34	Kwaku	Ankuku	-	[Signature]
35	Quana	Kopye	0712883002	[Signature]
35	James	Elina	-	[Signature]
36	Alex	Lorok	0711685111	[Signature]
37	Esken	Eliga	0799695894	[Signature]
38	Charles	Wabun	-	[Signature]
39	Jackson	Eliga	-	[Signature]
40	Kopye	Quana	-	[Signature]
41	Eligah	GRUNTER	-	[Signature]
42	Quana	Lokor	-	[Signature]
43	Jordan	Kopye	-	[Signature]
44	Kony	Lokor	-	[Signature]

Adopted: 22/01/2019

REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS

EVENT: KUAP BARAZA

DATE: 22/1/19

VENUE: LOPEDUKU - TURKANA EAST

	NAME OF PARTICIPANT INCLUDING R.E.A STAFF		EMAIL / MOBILE	SIGNATURE
28	Lucy	Gregor	079952256	[Signature]
29	Anna	Wagner	-	[Signature]
29	Keno	Lochiel	-	[Signature]
28	James	Kony	0799168211	[Signature]
29	James	Longel	0726394020	[Signature]
30	Philip	Kopye	0703211927	[Signature]
31	Peter	Longel	-	[Signature]
31	Francis	Aradu	0704135563	[Signature]
32	Korot	Ngoska	-	[Signature]
32	Jordan	Ata	-	[Signature]
33	Salomon	GRUNTER	-	[Signature]
34	Kwaku	Ankuku	-	[Signature]
35	Quana	Kopye	0712883002	[Signature]
35	James	Elina	-	[Signature]
36	Alex	Lorok	0711685111	[Signature]
37	Esken	Eliga	0799695894	[Signature]
38	Charles	Wabun	-	[Signature]
39	Jackson	Eliga	-	[Signature]
40	Kopye	Quana	-	[Signature]
41	Eligah	GRUNTER	-	[Signature]
42	Quana	Lokor	-	[Signature]
43	Jordan	Kopye	-	[Signature]
44	Kony	Lokor	-	[Signature]

Adopted: 22/01/2019

REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS

EVENT: KUJAP BARATA

DATE: 22/1/19

VENUE: ESIPEDUEN - TURKANA EAST

	NAME OF PARTICIPANT INCLUDING R.E.A STAFF		EMAIL / MOBILE	SIGNATURE
25	Lucy	Eragac	079052254	[Signature]
26	Anne	Adape	-	[Signature]
27	Kene	Ischuch	-	[Signature]
28	James	Konyo	0792108211	[Signature]
29	Samuel	Jongel	0721344080	[Signature]
30	Philip	Kope	0722408937	[Signature]
31	Pat	Jongel	-	[Signature]
32	Frank	Anala	0704136863	[Signature]
33	Robert	Ngasaka	-	[Signature]
34	Joseph	Ata	-	[Signature]
35	Solomon	Ekunton	-	[Signature]
36	Koselina	Ayukulu	-	[Signature]
37	Simon	Kope	0711193002	[Signature]
38	James	Elina	-	[Signature]
39	Mike	Lapok	0711558111	[Signature]
40	Esther	Elina	0742645874	[Signature]
41	Charles	Ekunton	-	[Signature]
42	Jackson	Elina	-	[Signature]
43	Lapok	Ekunton	-	[Signature]
44	Elijah	Esther	-	[Signature]
45	Esther	Lapok	-	[Signature]
46	Joseph	Kope	-	[Signature]
47	Konyo	Lapok	-	[Signature]

REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS

EVENT: KUAF SARAZA

DATE: 23/1/2

VENUE: LOPERO - ENKAYA EAST



	NAME OF PARTICIPANT INCLUDING REGA VIAT		PHONE / SKILL	SIGNATURE
1	Chacha	Amakuta	0746110000	
2	Ndlovu	Amakuta	07333347340	
3	Silwani	Amakuta	0716715873	
4	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
5	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
6	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
7	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
8	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
9	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
10	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
11	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
12	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
13	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
14	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
15	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
16	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
17	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
18	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
19	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
20	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
21	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
22	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
23	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	
24	Ngwenya	Amakuta	-	

REGA VIAT CERTIFIED

NAME: NGwenya

REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS

EVENT: KOCH/GRUPTA

DATE: 21/01/13

VENUE: KOCH/GRUPTA

NAME OF PARTICIPANT INCLUDING R.E.A STAFF	EMAIL/ MOBILE	SIGNATURE
SUSAN ACHUMAN	0706932003	[Signature]
ICHHEMI SAMUEL	0706294666	[Signature]
LUCY ALO	0707599456	[Signature]
TUYLA NAWIKWA	0716961771	[Signature]
REGINA INGILIL	0707156600	[Signature]
JACKSON A. BAKUN	0706666594	[Signature]
JIMLOK LUKWELTA	0708700866	[Signature]
JOYAH NATEHI	0705755540	[Signature]
JOSEPHINE NAWIKWA	0706877847	[Signature]
MAMU MENDI	0711242853	[Signature]
DAVID LOKWEL	0716710579	[Signature]
AKI A. MUNDU	0708542207	[Signature]
MURIEL EGOLO	0711135746	[Signature]
ANGEL EGOLO	0706243099	[Signature]
LOLILAN LOKWEL	0703132070	[Signature]
GORDA MAMUKIYAL	0711629265	[Signature]
LOLILAN LOKWEL	0727172031	[Signature]
LOLILAN LOKWEL	0718320372	[Signature]
ANGEL EGOLO	0718245631	[Signature]
ETIMON EGOLO	0709322348	[Signature]
ETIMON EGOLO	0712531920	[Signature]
ETIMON EGOLO	0708291007	[Signature]
TUYLA KUKWEL	0716747800	[Signature]
LOLILAN LOKWEL	0704243229	[Signature]

Annex 21: Minutes of Public Consultation for West Pokot County

KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT
PUBLIC CONSULTATION BARAZAS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL
MANAGEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK
IN
WEST POKOT COUNTY
NORTH POKOT SUB COUNTY
KACHELIBA CONSTITUENCY
SUAM WARD, KOPULIO LOCATION
KANYERUS SUB LOCATION

EMBERS PRESENT

NO	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1	Peninah Karomoh	REA
2	Moses Nyabera	REA
3	Stephen Magembe	REA
4	Owen Chiaji	

Min 01/24/17 – A brief about the area of visit (Kanyerus Village)

This village was identified for KOSAP by REA West Pokot County Supervisor Mr. Pokoto as a place in dire need of power because of its proximity to the grid and the arid nature.

Kanyerus Village, is in West Pokot County, North Pokot Sub County, Suam ward in location of Kopulio.

It is approximately 67 Kms from Kapenguria town, 34 Kms from Kacheliba on the Kenya-Uganda border west of Mount Elgon.

The meeting was arranged and presided over by both the Senior Chief and the representative of area MP, Mr. Lomaruk Stephen and Thomas.

Min 02/24/17 – Public Consultations

Mr. Kassim Chemaswet, the village coordinator opened with a word of prayer.

Area Senior Chief in Charge of Kopulio Location expressed his gratitude for the visit by REA. He introduced the members of his administration and the village members before inviting the representative of the area Member of Parliament to address the community and welcome REA.

He said theirs was a prayer answered since the area has suffered neglect for many decades, originally because of its proximity to the Uganda Border but also the continued conflict that had rendered it inhabitable and unfit for settlement.

He however expressed hope following recent peace that has prevailed, allowing people to settle in the area.

He however noted that development is slow in terms of roads network and electrification in addition to water scarcity.

We thanked the Chief and his team for mobilization. We also hailed the office of the area NP for being on hand to receive and coordinate our visit.

We assured the community of the government's determination to uplift the living standards of all Ours was to introduce to them, the KOSAP project.

We explained that it was a solar project meant to enhance access to electricity in underserved areas in Kenya. We introduced the project and that it was from the government in collaboration with World Bank. We also explained how the project was still in the planning stages and sites for implementation were yet to be located.

We informed the community about the components of the project, how they would gain from the project once the project was implemented. We provided information on the background of the project, and aim to provide interventions to increase access to electricity services, stimulate growth and reduce poverty in the target areas, while promoting the use of green energy.

We assured them that once the implementation began, the people stood to benefit massively, both individual homes, businesses and public facilities.

Given the areas proximity to the Kenya-Uganda border, the development could further be given a boost by cross border trade.

We encouraged entrepreneurship among youth and women, to ensure maximum benefit when the project is rolled out.

We urged the community to support the initiative to uplift their living standards, engage in economic matters, and improve security and education.

It was equally important to explain the available complaints resolution mechanisms to ensure the public is fully and efficiently served by REA, giving the available contacts and ways of reaching REA in case of any difficulties.



Members of the Community at the Chiefs Office, Kanyerus

There being no any other issue, the meeting adjourned at 3.45 PM.

Min 03/24/17 – Closing

The chief gave a vote of thanks and once again assured REA of the support from all the community members.

He asked Mr. Kassim, chairman of Nyumba Kumi initiative, to give final remarks.

Attached:

Attendance List.

West Pokot County
Kongeral

24/1/17

Attendance for Vscap Meeting

- ① Owen Chiraji RBA Commissioner 091670961 ~~At~~
- 2 Moses Nderere RBA RBA 070720460 ~~At~~
- 3 Stephen Mugele RBA Wanyabwera 0726221225 ~~At~~
- 4 Michael Rindia Community 0703251899 ~~At~~
- 5 Vincent Komangole " 0706915928 ~~At~~
- 6 James Lokmatpet " 0707534871 ~~At~~
- 7 Kamau L. Samwel " 0712 44 3337 ~~At~~
- 8 Choriangole Komangole " " " "
- 9 Karako Nyansa " " " "
- 10 Kassim Chemasnet " 0719849271 ~~At~~
- 11 Alfred K. Kramale HHA 0704954320 ~~At~~
- 12 Juma Kallimani " 071173246 ~~At~~
- 13 Cheptapillet Wanyabwera community " " " "
- 14 Lomaxure Stephens Area Chief 0707464670 ~~At~~
- 15 Choriangole Community " " " "
- 16 Juma Lokat " " " "
- 17 Kapte Citua " 0776266455 ~~At~~
- 18 James Longomua " " " "
- 19 Boko Paul " " " "
- 20 Lokomoi " " " "
- 21 Cheptapillet Wanyabwera " " " "
- 22 Kamau " " " "

