

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



MINISTRY OF WATER & IRRIGATION

COAST WATER SERVICES BOARD (CWSB)



RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN REPORT

FOR

**THE REHABILITATION AND EXPANSION OF THE MOMBASA LOT 2B
PIPELINES**

FEBRUARY 2017

RAP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Coast Water Services Board (CWSB) is a Parastatal (Government Owned and Autonomous) created under Water Act, 2002 and established through a Gazette Notice No. 1328 of 27 February 2004.

CWSB (or the Board) is the agency charged with the responsibility for the effective and efficient provision of water and sanitation services within the Coast Province. The Board undertakes this by contracting Water Service Providers.

CWSB as part of its mandate intends to improve water distribution to Mombasa County by rehabilitating and expanding the Mombasa lot 2B water pipelines under the jurisdiction of MOWASCO. The project intends to increase the water supply to Mombasa County via the expansion and rehabilitation of water pipelines within Mombasa West Mainland, Mombasa South Mainland, Mombasa North Mainland and Mombasa Island within Mombasa County.

Zamconsult Consulting Engineers has been contracted to undertake the ESIA and RAP for the proposed pipelines as part of the KWSDP projects with funding from the World Bank.

A previous RAP had been carried out, however the RAP implementation period has lapsed as which necessitated a new RAP, presented in this report.

Study Methods

The methodology for carrying out the RAP included data collection and analysis of data from various sources. These Included:

- ❖ Primary Data Sources including household questionnaires, key informant interviews, site visits and observations.
- ❖ Secondary Data Sources including design report, World Bank Policies and Kenyan Policies on Resettlement.

The data collected in the field was analysed to obtain the socio-economic background of the PAPs, inventory of affected assets and cost the RAP implementation.

Legislative Framework for this Study

The main laws in the Country governing resettlement are the Land Act, No 6 of 2012 which identifies steps required for land acquisition, establishment of way leaves and land registration. The Constitution of Kenya also highlights matters of resettlement and land ownership.

In addition to the local legislation, the Consultant also reviewed the relevant World Bank Operational Policies on Resettlement, Indigenous people, physical and cultural resources and access to information, which would cover the gaps in the local laws concerning resettlement.

Expected impacts

The proposed water supply system will cause several resettlement impacts. These will include:

- ❖ Impacts on Structures (permanent, semi-permanent, temporary, verandas and cabro driveways)
- ❖ Impacts on trees
- ❖ Impacts on fences and gates

❖ Impacts on businesses/livelihood

Eligibility Criteria and Entitlement Employed for the RAP

The main criteria employed for establishing the Eligibility of PAPs included:

- ❖ A PAP was defined as one whose assets may be lost and/or affected, including land, property, other assets, livelihoods, and/or access to natural and/or economic resources as a result of activities related to the project way leave.
- ❖ Setting of the Cutoff date: the PAPs identified during the data collection exercise were eligible for compensation for the aforementioned assets. The cutoff date was established as 19th December 2016. Any developments after this date are not eligible for compensation.

The Entitlement for the project is summarised in the table below:

Affected Asset	Eligibility Conditions	Entitlements
Structures on the way leave within the road reserve	If them and a witness can prove ownership of the structure.	Replacement Cost of Structure
Trees on the way leave within the road reserve	If them and a witness can prove ownership of the trees and crops.	Replacement cost of mature tree (fruit, commercial, indigenous and medicinal) and assistance in establishing a new tree.
Fences along the proposed way leave within the road reserve	If them and a witness can prove ownership of the fence	Replacement Cost of fence and an allowance to move the gate
Businesses on the way leave and within the road reserve	If them and a witness can prove ownership of the business	Livelihood compensation comprising of 3 months' business income

In addition to the entitlements mentioned in the table, each of the PAHs was entitled to a 15% disturbance allowance.

Valuation Methods and Cost of Entitlements

All affected assets were valued based on the full replacement cost method for all the affected assets. The following assets were valued:

- i. Structures
- ii. Trees and crops
- iii. Fences
- iv. Businesses/Livelihoods

In addition, each PAH was allocated a 15% disturbance allowance.

The following tables present the various entitlements for assets for the proposed works.

Entitlement for loss of Structures

No	Pipeline	PAHs with Structures	Entitlement for Structures (K.Shs.)
1	WMW 02 &04	5	694,480.00
2	WMW 03	5	381,120.00
3	WMW 05	0	375,480.00
4	WMW 08	4	201,290.00
5	WMW 12	9	278,100.00
6	WMW 16	1	42,876.00
7	WMW 17	4	1,009,500.00
8	WMW 18	23	992,320.00
9	SMW 01	1	3,150.00
10	SMW 04	3	2,040,000.00
11	SMW 07	3	175,010.49
12	SMW 10	3	169,870.00
13	NMW 04	9	1,124,900.00
14	NMW 07	17	840,000.00
15	ISW 02	6	545,700.00
TOTAL		93	8,873,796.49

Entitlement for Trees

No	Pipeline	PAHs with Trees	Entitlement for Trees (K.Shs.)
1	WMW 02 &04	0	-
2	WMW 03	0	-
3	WMW 05	1	9,000.00
4	WMW 08	0	-
5	WMW 12	0	-
6	WMW 16	0	-
7	WMW 17	1	9,000.00
8	WMW 18	1	3,000.00
9	SMW 01	0	-
10	SMW 04	6	147,000.00
11	SMW 07	0	-
12	SMW 10	0	-
13	NMW 04	0	-
14	NMW 07	0	-
15	ISW 02	0	-
TOTAL		9	168,000.00

Entitlements for Fences

No	Pipeline	PAHs with Fences	Entitlement for Fence (K.Shs.)
1	WMW 02 &04	0	-
2	WMW 03	0	-
3	WMW 05	2	105,100.00
4	WMW 08	0	-
5	WMW 12	0	-
6	WMW 16	0	-
7	WMW 17	1	80,000.00
8	WMW 18	3	71,242.50
9	SMW 01	1	30,000.00
10	SMW 04	2	6,675.00
11	SMW 07	0	-
12	SMW 10	0	-
13	NMW 04	3	-
14	NMW 07	2	376,500.00
15	ISW 02	0	-
TOTAL		14	669,517.50

Entitlements for Businesses (Loss of Livelihood)

No	Pipeline	PAHs with Businesses	Entitlement for Business (K.Shs.)
1	WMW 02 &04	3	192,000.00
2	WMW 03	4	255,000.00
3	WMW 05	7	465,000.00
4	WMW 08	4	138,000.00
5	WMW 12	10	735,000.00
6	WMW 16	0	-
7	WMW 17	0	-
8	WMW 18	15	645,000.00
9	SMW 01	0	-
10	SMW 04	4	132,000.00
11	SMW 07	1	15,000.00
12	SMW 10	2	120,000.00
13	NMW 04	2	210,000.00
14	NMW 07	13	735,000.00
15	ISW 02	2	172,500.00
Total		67	3,814,500.00

Entitlement for Disturbance

No	Pipeline	PAHs Entitled to Disturbance Allowance	Disturbance Allowance 15% (K.Shs.)
1	WMW 02 &04	5	132,972.00
2	WMW 03	6	95,418.00
3	WMW 05	14	143,187.00
4	WMW 08	5	50,893.50
5	WMW 12	10	151,965.00
6	WMW 16	1	6,431.40
7	WMW 17	4	164,775.00
8	WMW 18	28	256,734.38
9	SMW 01	1	4,972.50
10	SMW 04	10	348,851.25
11	SMW 07	3	28,501.57
12	SMW 10	4	43,480.50
13	NMW 04	10	220,635.00
14	NMW 07	23	292,725.00
15	ISW 02	6	107,730.00
TOTAL		130	2,049,272.10

Thus, the total entitlement for the project is as indicated in the table below:

Total Entitlement for each of the Pipelines

No	Pipeline	PAHs	Entitlement (K.Shs.)
1	WMW 02 &04	5	1,019,452.00
2	WMW 03	6	731,538.00
3	WMW 05	14	1,097,767.00
4	WMW 08	5	390,183.50
5	WMW 12	10	1,165,065.00
6	WMW 16	1	49,307.40
7	WMW 17	4	1,263,275.00
8	WMW 18	28	1,968,296.88
9	SMW 01	1	38,122.50
10	SMW 04	10	2,674,526.25
11	SMW 07	3	218,512.06
12	SMW 10	4	333,350.50
13	NMW 04	10	1,555,535.00
14	NMW 07	23	2,244,225.00
15	ISW 02	6	825,930.00
TOTAL		130	15,575,086.08

RAP Implementation Cost

The RAP implementation cost was also computed taking into account administration costs and an allowance for inflation and contingencies. Bringing the total cost of the RAP to **K.Shs. 18,845,854.16 (eighteen million eight hundred and forty-five thousand, eight hundred and fifty-four and sixteen cents only)** broken down in the table below.

No.	RAP Item	Cost (K.Shs.)
1	Total Entitlement Costs (including 15% Disturbance)	15,575,086.08
2	RAP Administration Cost (10)% of Entitlement Cost)	1,557,508.61
3	Allowance for Inflation and Contingencies	1,713,259.47
TOTAL RAP IMPLEMENTATION COST		18,845,854.16

Conclusion

The proposed project will affect approximately 130 Households made up of 341 PAPs who will lose their assets. In order to mitigate the negative impacts of resettlement, the following recommendations are made:

- ❖ Any planned displacement of the project affected persons be undertaken after compensation payments have been made before any construction activities are done and in accordance with the prevailing law.
- ❖ Compensation should not only follow the replacement cost of the affected asset, but should also be associated with comprehensive consultations and negotiations with PAHs so as to minimize grievances
- ❖ The project affected persons to be given adequate notice to relocate their assets.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CBO	Community Based Organization
EMCA	Environment Management Coordination Act
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAH	Project Affected Household
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GoK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ID No.	Identity Card Number
K.Shs.	Kenya Shillings
KWSDP	Kenya Water and Sanitation Development Project
LRCC	Locational Resettlement and Compensation Committees
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
CWSB	Coast Water Services Board
MWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NLC	National Land Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMK	National Museums of Kenya
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
NWSB	Northern Water Services Board
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
SCRCC	Sub-County Resettlement and Compensation Committee
WaSSIP	Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Program
WSB	Water Services Board
WSP	Water Services Provider
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation Services
m ³	cubic metres

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 COAST WATER SERVICES BOARD

Coast Water Services Board (CWSB) is an independent parastatal (Government Owned and Autonomous) created under the Water Act, 2002 but established through separate Gazette Notices. It operates under the Parent Ministry of Water and Irrigation and in accordance with:

- i. The provisions and regulations of the Water Act, 2002;
- ii. The State Corporation Act Cap 446;
- iii. Other Relevant Provisions of the Laws of Kenya and
- iv. Rules and Regulations given in form of circulars by the Parent Ministry and Ministry of Finance.

The CWSB area of jurisdiction covers a total of 83,040 km² out of which 28,450 km² is occupied by rivers, Sea, lakes and national parks, while the rest is used for agriculture, settlement and other human activities. CWSB's jurisdiction covers the counties of Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi, Taita-Taveta, Lamu and Tana River. Within the six counties, CWSB has contracted seven (7) Water Services Providers (WSPs) as listed in Table below:

Figure 1-1: List of WSPs under Coast Water Services Board and their Jurisdiction

S/No	County	Main Areas Served/WSPs
1	Mombasa County	Mombasa (Island, West Mainland, South Mainland, North Mainland) served by Mombasa Water & Sewerage Co.
2	Kilifi County	Malindi Town, Watamu and environs served by Malindi Water & Sewerage Co Kilifi, Mariakani, Mtwapa and environs served by Kilifi-Mariakani Water & Sewerage
3	Kwale County	Kwale, Ukunda, Diani, Kinango and environs served by Kwale Water and Sewerage Company
4	Taita Taveta County	Voi, Taveta, Wundanyi and environs served by TAVEVO Water and Sewerage Company
5	Lamu County	Lamu Island, mainland and environs served by Lamu Water and Sewerage Company
6	Tana River County	Hola, Bura, Garsen and environs served by tana River Water and Sewerage Company

In addition, there is the Coast Bulk Water Supply Unit (CBWSU) which supplies water in bulk to Mombasa, Malindi, Kilifi/Mariakani, Kwale and TAVEVO WSPs. CBWSU is still not legally operational but it is operating under CWSB on an interim basis.

Within the Coast region, the Coast Water Services Board (CWSB) is mandated with the responsibility of ensuring efficient and economical provision of water and sanitation services.

1.2 KENYA WATER AND SANITATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KWSDP)

Based on the progress made in the implementation of WaSSIP 1 and the need for additional investments the Government has requested the World Bank for financing for KWSDP. The KWSDP is targeted at investments on rehabilitation and expansion of existing water supply schemes, design and development of bulk water supply systems, drought mitigation measures, planning and development of sanitation infrastructure and institutional strengthening.

Further support would consolidate the gains in sector institutional arrangements and help these institutions to improve and expand actual WSS delivery to Kenyans through sustainable infrastructure investments.

The proposed KWSDP will complement and build on the gains and achievements already made through the implementation of WaSSIP 1. The development objectives of the project are therefore to:

- i. Increase access to reliable, affordable and sustainable water supply and sanitation services; and
- ii. To improve the water and wastewater services in the areas served by NWSB and CWSB.
- iii. Mitigate the effects of drought through response measures

This will be achieved by:

- Rehabilitating selected existing water production, transmission, storage and distribution facilities and wastewater collection, treatment and disposal facilities,
- expanding piped water supply services to under-served areas through a balanced program including the involvement of communities in decision making and extension of primary and secondary distribution pipes where required, and
- Refining and strengthening the institutional structure, emphasizing on increasing accountability and transparency of the institutional and governance and management framework for CWSB, NWSB.

1.2.1 *The Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Mombasa Lot 2B Pipelines under KWSDP*

One of the projects under KWSDP will be the rehabilitation and expansion of the Mombasa lot 2B pipelines under the jurisdiction of CWSB. The project intends to increase the water supply to Mombasa County via the expansion and rehabilitation of water pipelines within Mombasa West Mainland, Mombasa South Mainland, Mombasa North Mainland and Mombasa Island within Mombasa County. The project is further described in chapter 2 of this report.

1.3 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE RAP

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan had been carried out in 2014, however the RAP had not been implemented, as such, the cut off dates and RAP in general have become obsolete, hence the need for an update. All of the proposed pipelines will be located within road reserves and as such land acquisition for the wayleaves will not occur, however some of the pipelines will affect several businesses and in some cases fences along the roads. Hence the need for a RAP.

The Resettlement Action Plan helps to define the resettlement and compensation necessary as a result of implementing the water supply project. This will be in accordance with the Laws of Kenya, taking into account the World Bank Policies.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE RAP

The overall objective of the RAP is to ensure that affected individuals, households are meaningfully consulted, have actively participated in the planning process and, are adequately compensated to the extent that at least their pre-displacement incomes or livelihoods have been restored or improved and, that the process is considered fair and transparent. The objective of the RAP is achieved through collections of key indicative information on the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) pre-impact status so as to enable develop an entitlement matrix geared at restoring the livelihoods to the pre-impact status or making their livelihoods better.

The Specific Objectives and activities of the RAP include:

- ❖ Conduct public consultation with PAPs, county governments, and other stakeholders not only to ensure that their concerns and suggestions are taken in to account, but also to promote the participation of the stakeholders in the planning, implementation and evaluation of the RAP;
- ❖ Conducting census and socio-economic surveys of project affected areas and populations as a basis for identifying and measuring the types and magnitude of impact of the project, and the associated displacement and loss of household and community assets, in order to determine the required amounts of compensation and other resettlement measures and assistances for the restoration of income and livelihoods;
- ❖ Design mechanisms and procedures for the resolution of conflict and redress of grievances arising from the implementation of the RAP and the project;
- ❖ Design the organizational and institutional arrangements necessary for the implementation of the RAP, including detailed allocation of responsibilities and coordination issues;
- ❖ Formulate a system for the monitoring, review and evaluation of the process and outcome of the implementation of the RAP;
- ❖ Formulate criteria for eligibility and entitlement as well as methods and mechanisms for the valuation of various categories of household and community assets for compensation, design appropriate strategies for restoration of the income and livelihood of PAPs, special support measures for vulnerable groups, and social and community development projects;
- ❖ Identify and assess the impacts of the project on PAPs and communities in the project area, identify different options and alternatives to avoid or reduce displacement, of population and dislocation of livelihoods;
- ❖ Prepare a timetable for the implementation of the RAP with detailed time-bound schedules for its various components and activities.
- ❖ Prepare cost estimates and budget for the implementation of the RAP and its various components and activities;
- ❖ Undertaking a review of the relevant national and international policy, legal, and institutional frameworks and guidelines pertaining to involuntary resettlement, eminent domain and land tenure, expropriation and compensation, restoration and improvement of the income and livelihood of PAPs, etc.

1.5 METHODOLOGY FOR CARRYING OUT THE RAP

The methodology for carrying out the RAP included data collection and analysis and is presented in the chapters of this report. The key steps are outlined below.

1.5.1 Primary Data Collection

1) Household Survey and Enumeration

This was used to identify the affected households and to take an inventory of their assets and livelihood as well as their socio-economic characteristics. A structured questionnaire was administered to the identified households by trained enumerators recruited from the local community. A copy of the questionnaire is provided in the appendices.

2) Site Visits and Observations

A number of site visits were conducted to locate the pipelines. These visits were also used to identify the people affected by the design to who were enumerated for the survey. In addition, the Consultant carried out a physical mapping of all PAPs within the project areas, with all affected developments. Due to the fact that the existing roads will be used to access the sites a wayleave of 3m was taken for all the pipelines.

1.5.2 Secondary Data Collection

This involved conducting a review of existing documents, reports, laws and policies relating to resettlement and other issues of the project and the project area. The main document looked at was the previously carried out RAP and ESIA reports. Other key documents reviewed include but were not limited to:

- The Previously carried out ESIA and RAP
- Kenyan Policies and Laws on Land and resettlement
- World Bank Policies Land and Resettlement
- The Design Report

1.5.3 Public Consultation

This was done at three levels:

- Interviews with individual affected persons
- Key informant interviews with selected community leaders
- Public Consultation meetings

1.5.4 Data Analysis and Processing

The collected information was analyzed thematically to reflect the components included in this RAP report.

2 PROPOSED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 LOCATION

The proposed project area is located in Mombasa West Mainland, Mombasa South Mainland, Mombasa North Mainland and Mombasa Island within Mombasa County as shown on the map below:

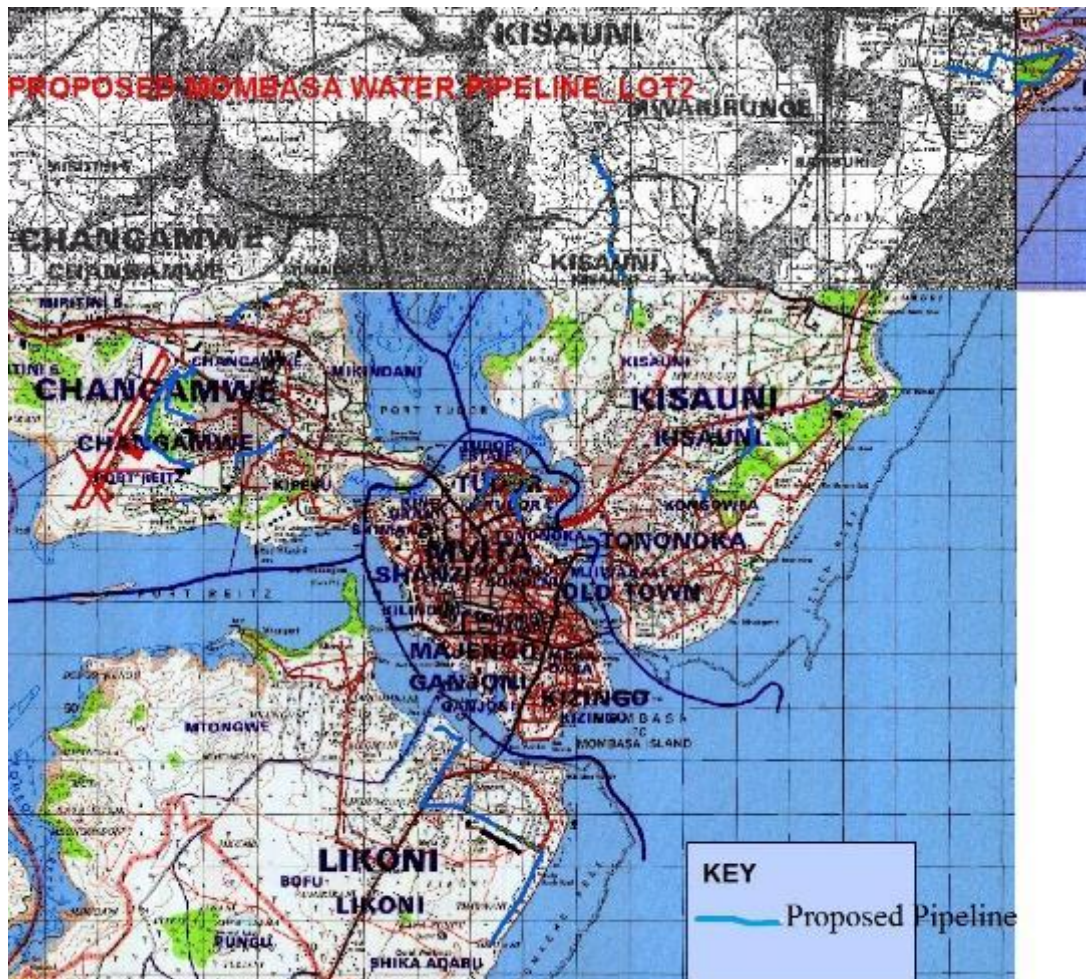


Figure 2-1: Map Showing the Location of the Project Area

The GPS co-ordinates for the pipelines are shown in the maps presented in the appendices.

2.2 THE BACKGROUND OF PROPOSED PROJECT

The lot 2B water pipelines were part of the Mombasa lot 2 pipelines which were carried out under WaSSIP-AF, however some projects could not be carried out under WaSSIP-AF. These projects make up the Mombasa Lot 2B pipelines which will be carried out under KWSDP.

Mombasa County is currently experiencing water shortage due to poor and damaged piping in some areas, thus leading to leakages and constant pipe bursts. Some rehabilitation and extension is ongoing under WaSSIP, however not all areas could be served. KWSDP will fund the lot 2B pipelines.

The proposed project involves extension of pipe works and rehabilitation of vulnerable pipe works which experience low pressures and leakages. The rehabilitation will be for the vulnerable sections while the extension will comprise new sections.

2.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The proposed projects will increase the water supply in Mombasa County by the replacement of existing dilapidated pipelines, augmentation of existing pipelines and laying of new pipelines within Mombasa West Mainland, Mombasa South Mainland, Mombasa North Mainland and Mombasa Island. With the additional water supply from the rehabilitation of Pemba Dam in Kwale County, increase of the wells at Baricho wellfields in Kilifi County and future construction of Mwache Dam, Mombasa County will need a fully working distribution network to supply water.

2.4 DESIGN COMPONENTS

The proposed pipelines under lot 2B are summarized in the table below:

Table 2-1: Lot 2B pipelines

No.	Pipeline Name	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Material
Mombasa West Mainland				
1	WMW 02	150	1260	Ferrous
2	WMW 03	160	875	Ferrous
3	WMW 04	350	1020	Ferrous
4	WMW 05	250	455	Ferrous
5	WMW 08	150	1815	Ferrous
6	WMW 10	200	580	Ferrous
7	WMW 11	150	570	Ferrous
8	WMW 12	200	2090	Ferrous
9	WMW 13	250	900	Ferrous
10	WMW 16	250	800	Ferrous
11	WMW 17	150	6920	Ferrous
12	WMW 18	250/150	1845	Ferrous
13	WMW 19	250/150/100	2990	Ferrous
Mombasa South Mainland				
14	SMW 01	200	3110	uPVC
15	SMW 04	300	3875	Ferrous
16	SMW 07	160	1810	uPVC
17	SMW 09	200	1605	uPVC
18	SMW 10	160	1600	uPVC

No.	Pipeline Name	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Material
Mombasa North Mainland				
19	NMW 04	300	2940	Ferrous
20	NMW 06	500	1985	Ferrous
21	NMW 07	400/200	4535	Ferrous
22	NMW 10	160	2750	uPVC
23	NMW 11	110	1645	uPVC
24	NMW 24	110	1180	uPVC
25	NMW 25	160	1950	uPVC
Mombasa Island				
26	ISW 02	400	1130	Ferrous
27	ISW 03	250	1200	Ferrous
28	ISW 08	200	1430	Ferrous
29	ISW 09	300	470	Ferrous

The pipelines are shown in the maps below:

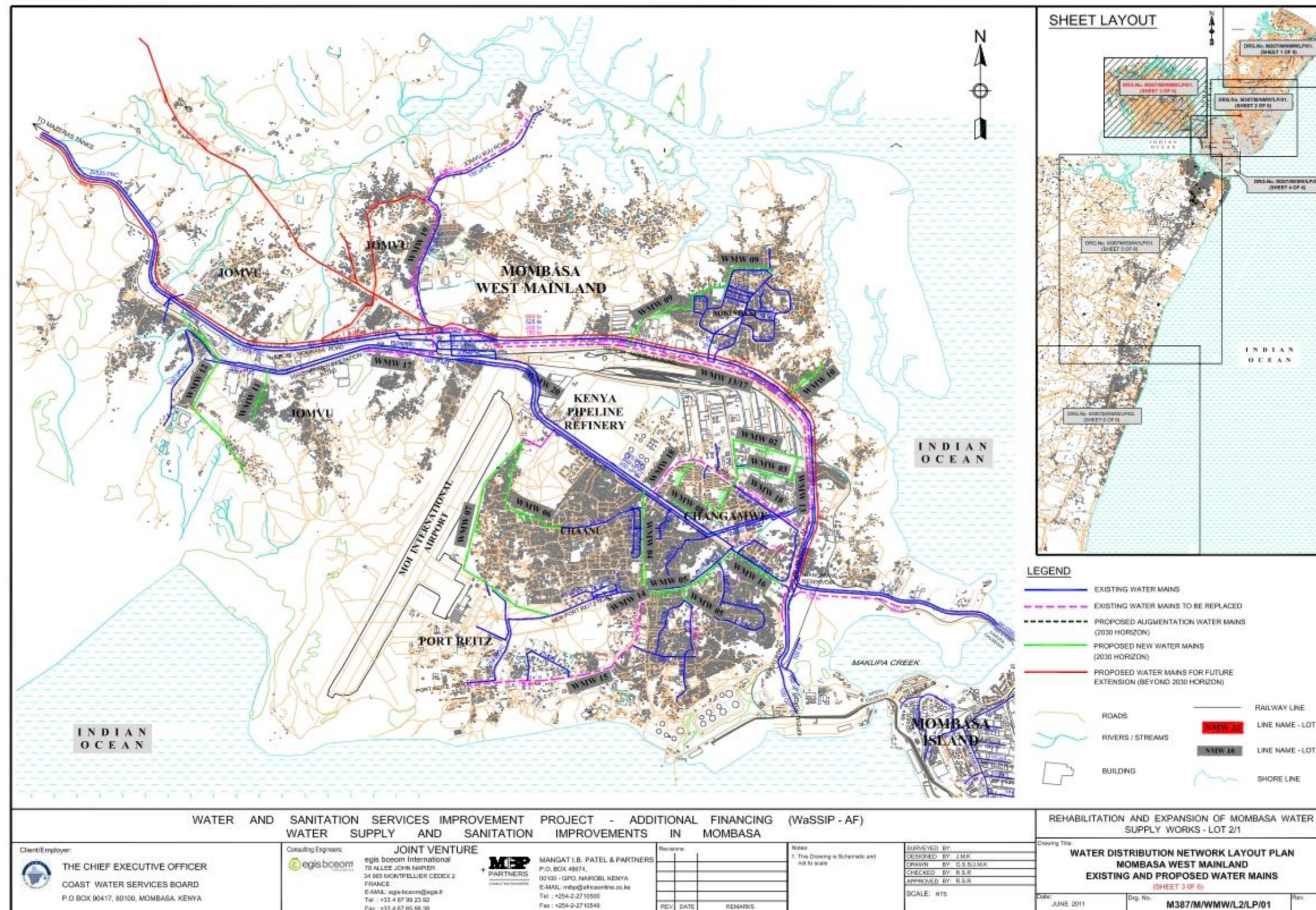


Figure 2-2: Map of Mombasa West Mainland Pipelines

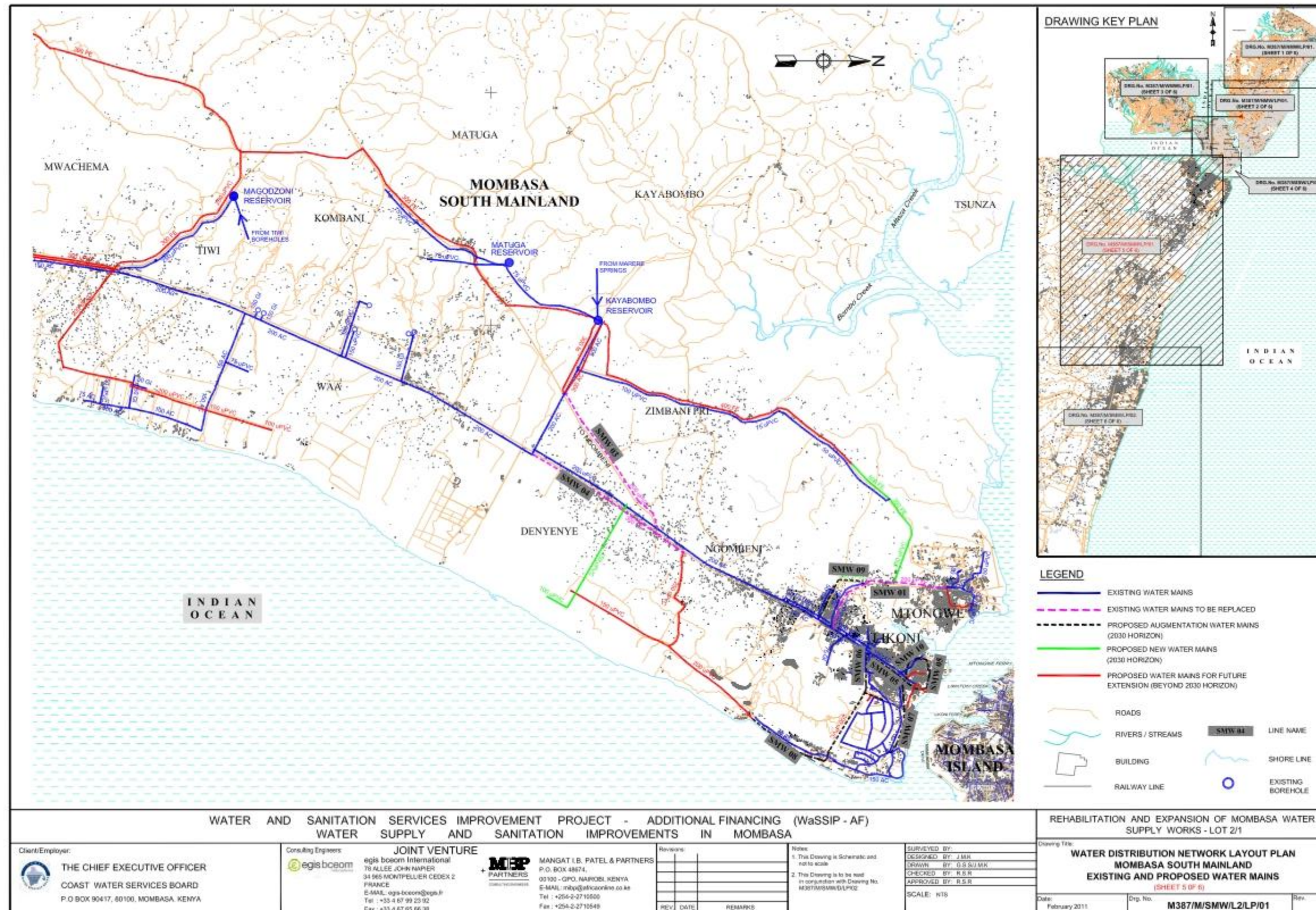


Figure 2-3: Mombasa South Mainland Pipelines

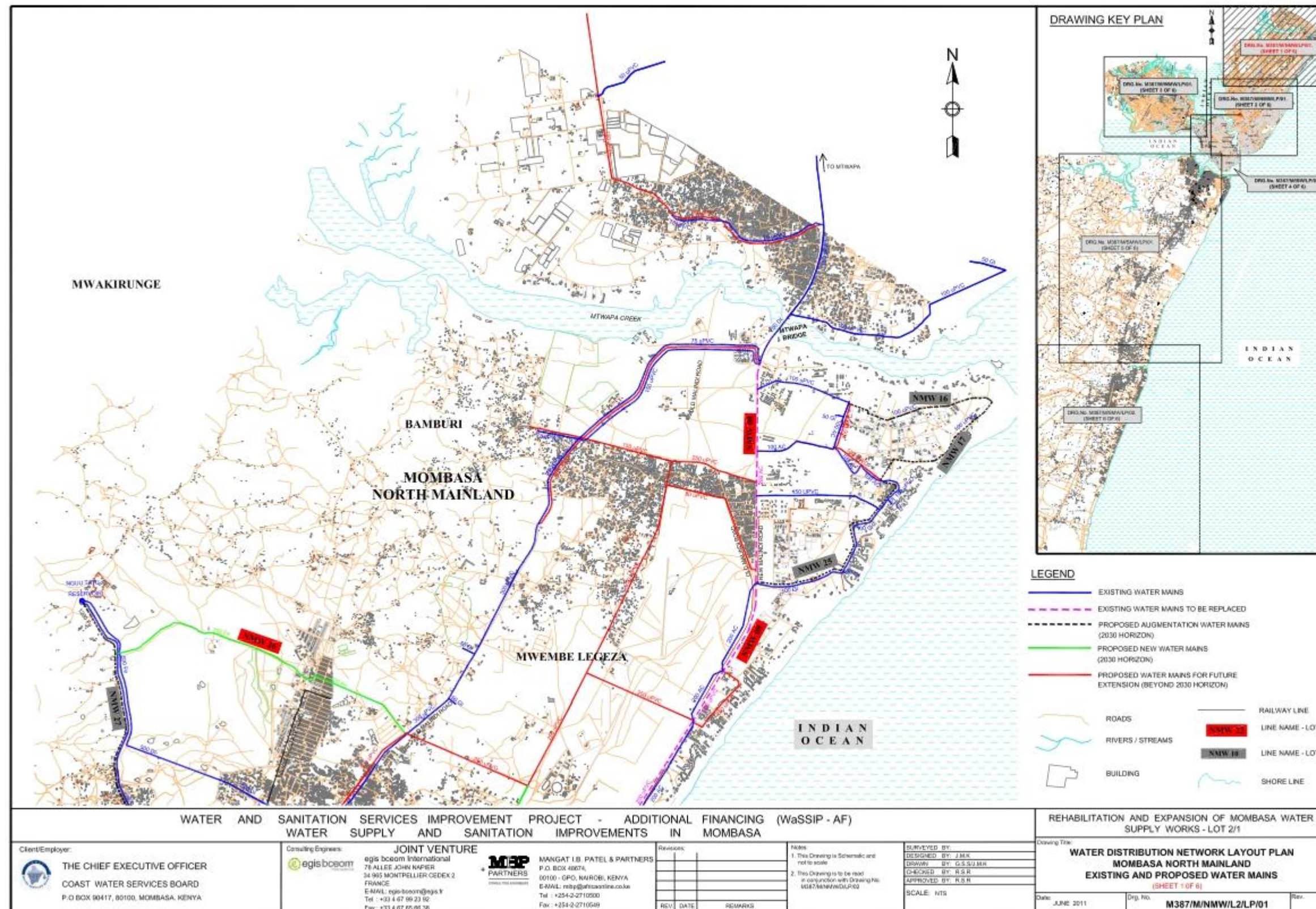


Figure 2-4: Map of North Mainland Pipelines 1

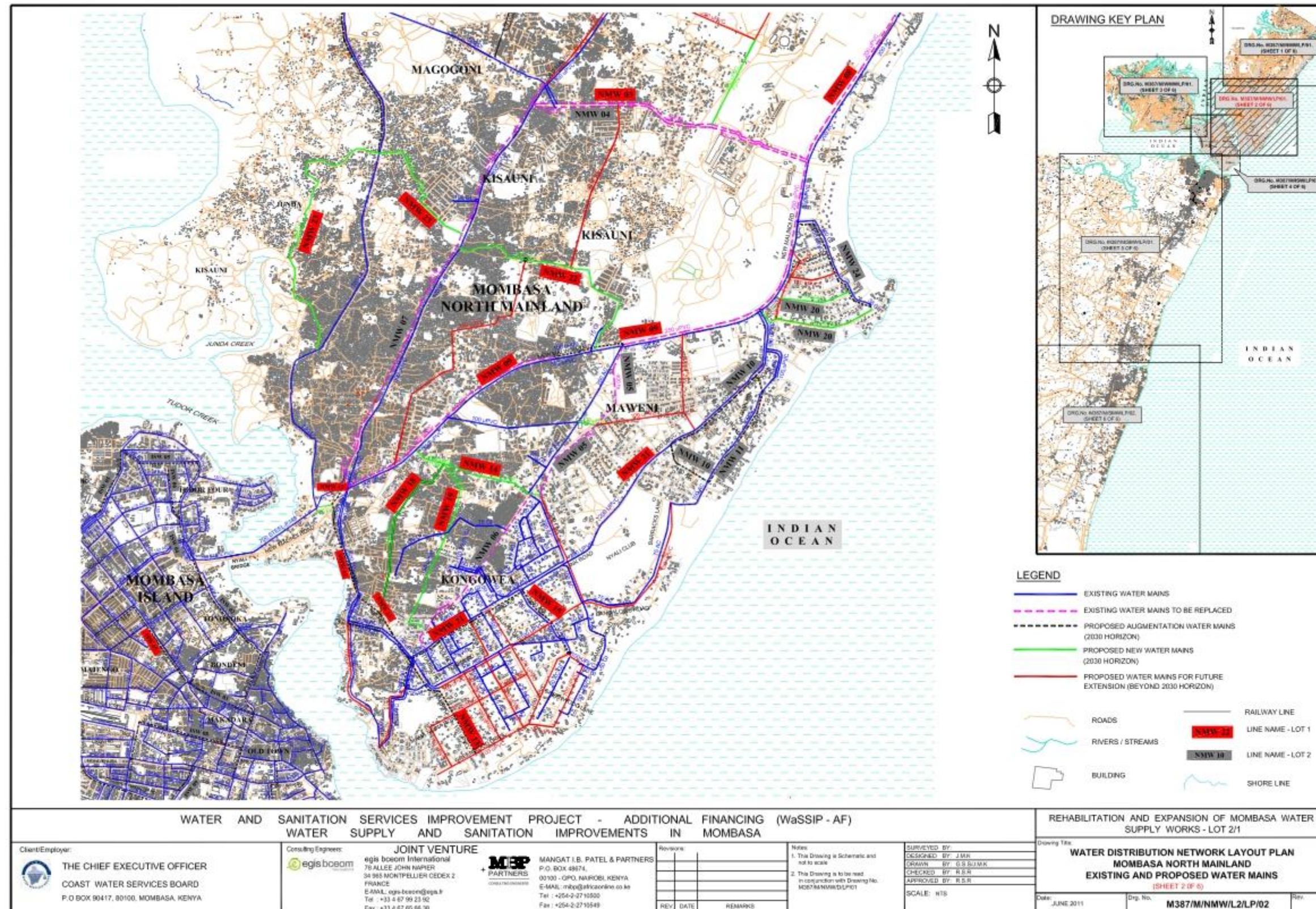


Figure 2-5: Map of North Mainland Pipelines (2)

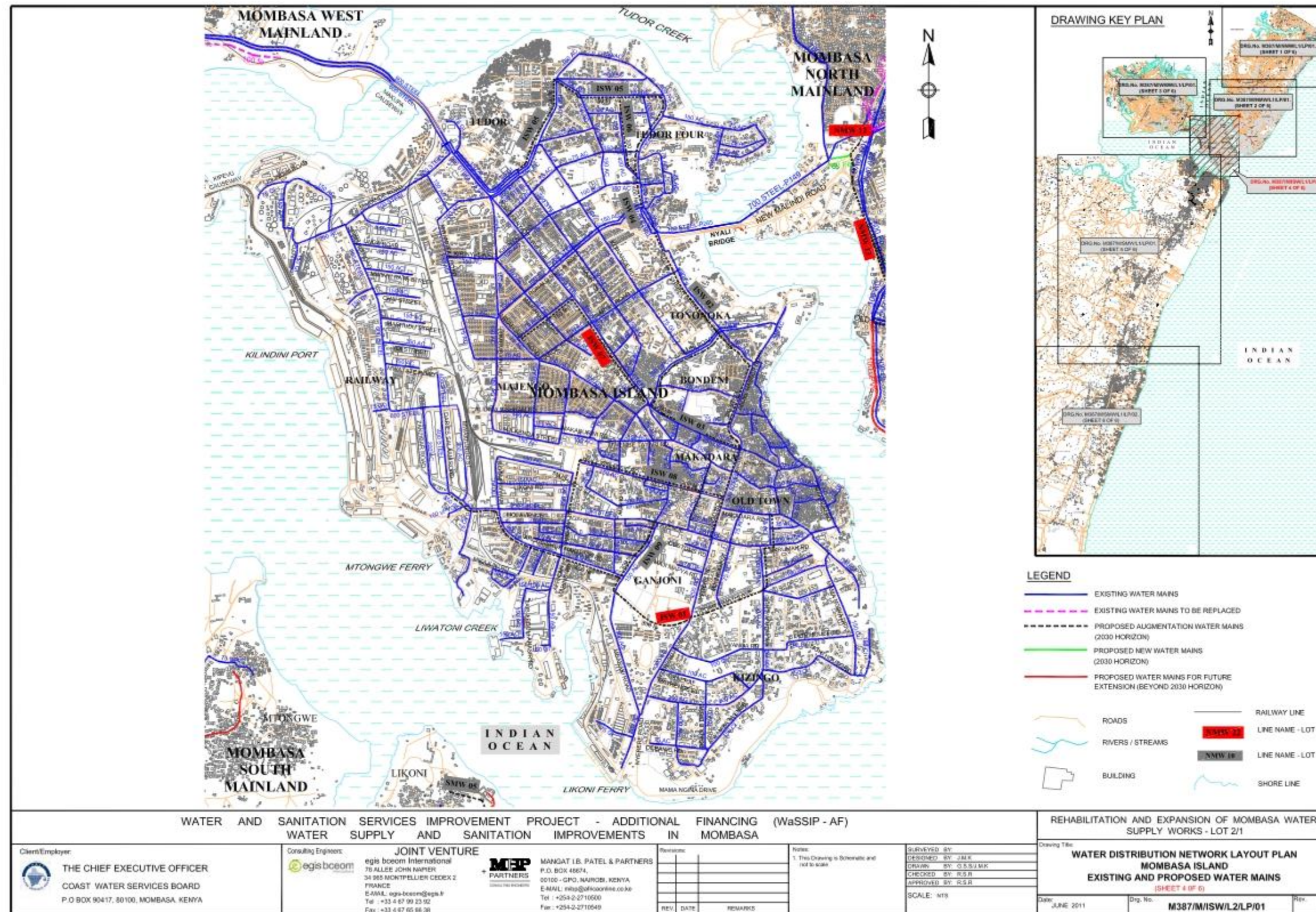


Figure 2-6: Map Showing Mombasa Island Pipelines

2.5 PROJECT COST

The lot 2B pipelines are expected to cost K.Shs. 756,500,000.00 (Seven Hundred and Fifty-Six Million and Five Hundred Thousand Only) in accordance to the Engineer's Estimate.

2.6 METHODS OF MINIMISING RESETTLEMENT

In order to avoid excessive displacement and land acquisition along the various pipelines, the proposed pipeline routes will be located along existing road reserves.

3 RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE/ REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This Chapter highlights the various laws, both national and international, that handle the issue of land, development of water systems and valuation of assets for the purpose of compensation. They are as follows:

3.1 KENYA POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

3.1.1 The Constitution of Kenya

The Constitution, the supreme law, in Kenya enshrines the right for every Kenyan, either individually or in association with others, to acquire and own property of any description in any part of Kenya, and outlaws enactment of any law that would permit the State or any person to arbitrarily deprive a person of any form of property.

- The Constitution, however, conditionally allows deprivation of a person's property or of any interest therein, where:
- Deprivation is for a public purpose or where land is needed for a public interest;
- The acquisition is carried out in accordance with the provisions under the Constitution and any Act of Parliament; and provided;
- The persons affected receive "prompt payment in full, of just compensation" for deprivation of their interests in the property acquired; and
- The persons affected by the loss of their property have unhindered right of access to a court of law [Article 40 Clause (3)]

The Constitution extends a discretionary right to "prompt payment in full, of just compensation" to "occupants in good faith of land compulsorily acquired under clause (3) of Article 40" who hold no title to the land. Clause (6) of Article 40, however, expressly curtails payment of compensation for any property that has been found to have been unlawfully acquired.

3.1.2 The Water Act 2016

This Act is an update of the Water Act of 2002. It makes provision for the provision of clean and safe water in adequate quantities and to reasonable standards of sanitation for all citizens.

The Act gives power to Water Works Development Agencies which are charged with:

- a) Undertaking the development, maintenance and management of the national public water works within its area of jurisdiction.
- b) Operating the waterworks and providing water services as a water service provider, until such time as responsibility for the operation and management of the waterworks are handed over to a county government, joint committee, authority of county governments or water services provider within whose area of jurisdiction or supply the waterworks is located.
- c) Providing a reserve capacity for purposes of providing water services where pursuant to section 103, the Regulatory Board orders the transfer of water services functions from a defaulting water services provider to another licensee.
- d) Providing technical services and capacity building to such county governments and water services providers within its area as may be requested; and

- e) Providing to the cabinet secretary technical support in the discharge of his/her functions under the constitution of this Act.

In accordance to Article 152 of the Act, CWSB under whose jurisdiction the project falls, will transition into a Water Works Development Agency. However this transition has not yet occurred, as such the Consultant will still report to the CWSB and one of its service providers MOWASCO under whose jurisdiction the project falls.

3.1.3 The Land Act (2012)

This Act applies to all land declared as public land in Article 62 of the Constitution and all private land as declared by Article 64 of the Constitution.

The Act identifies all public land, of importance to this project will be road reserves which are categorized as public land.

The portion of the Act touching on Involuntary Resettlement is Part (viii) that spells out the process required to involuntarily acquire private land. As of now no rules have been promulgated to spell-out the safeguards to the affected persons' interests that are injured where involuntary resettlement cannot be avoided. To fill this vacuum, transitory provisions under the Schedule to the deleted Land Acquisition Act (Cap295) apply.

The Act permits involuntary land purchases to be resorted to where "the possession of the land is necessary in the interests of defense, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, urban and planning, or the development or utilization of any property in such manner as to promote the public benefit" and where "the necessity therefore is such as to afford reasonable justification for the causing of any hardship that may result to any person having an interest in or right over the property". The Act also provides the procedures for sensitizing the affected population to the project and for consultation on implications and grievance procedures.

Kenya's definition of purposes for which involuntary settlement can be resorted to is open ended, providing much greater space for the exercise of discretion and interpretation. The involuntary purchase' powers do not, however, extend to settlement of squatters, the poor and landless, persons displaced by infrastructure developments and the internally displaced persons. Section 134 (4) of the Land Act specifically provide that land purchases for such purposes be subject to the Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2005 (No. 3 of 2005).

The enactment of the Land Act, Sec 157(2), criminalized encroachments on public land as follows:

- i. Unlawful occupation of public land is an offence which attracts fines of up to KES 500,000 and if a continuous offence, a sum not exceeding KES 10,000 for every day the offence is continued;
- ii. Wrongful obstruction of a public right of way is an offence and attracts a fine of up to KES 10,000,000 and if a continuous offence, a sum of up to KES 100,000 for every day the offence is continued; and
- iii. In addition to these criminal sanctions, any rights over land that were obtained by virtue or on account of an offence may be cancelled or revoked.

3.1.4 National Land Commission (NLC) Act (2012)

The National Land Commission was created in pursuance of Article 67 of the Constitution and is mandated to, among others, to manage public land for the national and county governments,

in this case the various road reserves. The commission can also recommend a national land policy to the national government, advise the national government on a comprehensive programme for the registration of title in land throughout Kenya and assess tax on land and premiums on immovable property;

Under Article 67 (3) of the Constitution the National Land Commission may perform any other functions prescribed by national legislation. Among those other functions prescribed by a national legislation is the compulsory land purchase and its consequential Involuntary resettlement. [Section 107 (1) of the Land Act]

The Commission is responsible for assessment and payment of the compensation to the affected persons. The Commission handles the publication of the intention to compulsorily acquire land, inspections of affected properties, consulting the affected persons on intended resettlement, issuing of awards, payment of the awards to the affected persons and taking possession of the land acquired and handing over the land to the project's implementer.

3.1.5 Environment and Land Court Act (2011)

The Act gives effect to Article 162(2) (b) of the Constitution by establishing the Environment and Land Court that has original and appellate jurisdiction. According to Section 4 (2) and (3), it is a court with the status of the High Court. It exercises jurisdiction throughout Kenya and pursuant to section 26, is expected to ensure reasonable and equitable access to its services in every county.

The principal objective of this Act is to enable the Court to facilitate a just, expeditious, proportionate and accessible resolution of disputes governed by the Act. The Court exercises its jurisdiction under Section 162 (2) (b) of the Constitution and has power to hear and determine disputes relating to —

- (a) Environmental planning and protection, climate issues, land use planning, title, tenure, boundaries, rates, rents, valuations, mining, minerals and other natural resources;
- (b) Compulsory acquisition of land;
- (c) Land administration and management;
- (d) Public, private and community land and contracts, choses in action or other instruments granting any enforceable interests in land; and
- (e) Any other dispute relating to environment and land.

Nothing in the Act precludes the Court from hearing and determining applications for redress of a denial, violation or infringement of, or threat to, rights or fundamental freedom relating to land and to a clean and healthy environment under Sections 42, 69 and 70 of the Constitution.

3.1.6 The Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act, 2012

The provisions of this Act are guided by the Bill of Rights under the Constitution of Kenya. (2010).

Section 5 of the Act lists development projects among the displacing factors and outlines involvement of the affected persons through awareness, sensitization, training and education on causes, impact, consequences and prevention measures.

Section 6 of the Act provides that displacements and relocation from land required for a development project will only be justified by a compelling and overriding public interest.

The procedures to follow are listed under section 22 and include: -

- Justification as to why the displacement is unavoidable and that there is no other feasible alternative;
- Seeking free and informed consent from the affected persons;
- Holding public hearing on project planning;
- Giving reasonable notice to allow the affected persons review and react to the displacement conditions; and that
- Displacement process should reflect respect to human rights.

Relocation of the affected persons should, according to section 22 of the Act, be guided by the following factors: -

- i. Full information on the affected persons and ensuring their participation;
- ii. Identification of safe, adequate and habitable alternatives;
- iii. Availability of safety, nutrition, health, and hygiene as well as protection at the new location; and
- iv. Acceptability by the host communities in the new location where re-location is implemented.

3.1.7 The County Governments Act, 2012

This is an act of Parliament to give effect to Chapter Eleven of the Constitution; to provide for county governments powers, functions and responsibilities to deliver services and for connected purposes

According to section 103 the objectives of county planning shall be to;

- (g) Protect the historical and cultural heritage, artefacts and sites within the county; and
- (h) Make reservations for public security and other critical national infrastructure and other utilities and services;
- (i) work towards the achievement and maintenance of a tree cover of at least ten per cent of the land area of Kenya as provided in Article 69 of the Constitution; and
- (j) Develop the human resource capacity of the county.

Under section 104, (1) A county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly.

(2) The county planning framework shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning.

(3) The county government shall designate county departments, cities and urban areas, sub-counties and Wards as planning authorities of the county.

(4) To promote public participation, non-state actors shall be incorporated in the planning processes by all authorities.

Under section 111, (1) For each city and municipality there shall be; the

- (a) City or municipal land use plans;
- (b) City or municipal building and zoning plans;

- (c) City or urban area building and zoning plans;
 - (d) Location of recreational areas and public facilities.
 - (2) A city or municipal plans shall be the instrument for development facilitation and development control within the respective city or municipality.
 - (3) A city or municipal plan shall, within a particular city or municipality, provide for;
 - (a) Functions and principles of land use and building plans;
 - (b) Location of various types of infrastructure within the city or municipality;
 - (c) Development control in the city or municipality within the national housing and building code framework.
 - (4) City or municipal land use and building plans shall be binding on all public entities and private citizens operating within the particular city or municipality.
 - (5) City or municipal land use and building plans shall be the regulatory instruments for guiding and facilitating development within the particular city or municipality.
 - (6) Each city or municipal land use and building plan shall be reviewed every five years and the revisions approved by the respective county assemblies.
- Under section 115, (1) Public participation in the county planning processes shall be mandatory and be facilitated through;
- (b) Provision to the public of clear and unambiguous information on any matter under consideration in the planning process, including;
 - (i) clear strategic environmental assessments;
 - (ii) Clear environmental impact assessment reports;
 - (iii) Expected development outcomes; and
 - (iv) Development options and their cost implications.
 - (2) Each county assembly shall develop laws and regulations giving effect to the requirement for effective citizen participation in development planning and performance management within the county and such laws and guidelines shall adhere to minimum national requirements.

3.1.8 Cities and Urban Areas Act 2011

This act identifies Mombasa as a city due to its integrated urban area. The city is under the jurisdiction of boards which carry out the duties of the County Government. The various boards within the city are charged with:

- a) exercise executive authority as delegated by the county executive;
- b) ensure provision of services to its residents;
- c) impose such fees, levies and charges as may be authorised by the county government for delivery of services by the municipality or the city;
- d) promote constitutional values and principles;
- e) ensure the implementation and compliance with policies formulated by both the national and county government;
- f) make bye-laws or make recommendations for issues to be included in bye-laws;
- g) ensure participation of the residents in decision making, its activities and programmes in accordance with the Schedule to the Act; and
- h) exercise such other powers as may be delegated by the county executive committee.

This Act identifies the importance of consulting with the county council and its departments for the proposed project in order to get opinions and recommendations for the successful implementation of the project. In addition, the County Council will be part of the operation of the proposed project.

3.1.9 The Physical Planning Act (CAP 286) 2010

Under the Physical Planning Act, physical development activities are supposed to be carried out according to the physical plans. The Act provides for the preparation and implementation of physical development plans and for related purposes. It gives provisions for the development of local physical development plan for guiding and coordinating development of infrastructure facilities and services within the area of authority of County, municipal and town council and for specific control of the use and development of land.

Accordingly, the processes of physical planning involve two stages; the plan making stage and the development control stage. The former involves drawing up the actual plan to indicate the various activities and zones whereas the latter involves the process of determining applications by developers to carry out specific development activities. Section 36 states “if in connection with a development application a local authority is of the opinion that proposals for industrial location, quarries, trenching and excavation or any other development activity will have injurious impact on the environment, the applicant shall be required to submit together with the application an environment impact assessment report”.

The site layout plans appended to this report show the project area locations. The proponent shall secure all mandatory approvals and permits as required by the law.

3.1.10 The Wayleaves Act Cap 292

Way Leaves Act (Cap. 292) Section 3 of the Act states that the Government may carry any works through, over or under any land whatsoever provided it shall not interfere with any existing building or structures of an ongoing activity. Notice, however, will be given one month before carrying out any such works (section 4) with full description of the intended works and targeted place for inspection. Any damages caused by the works would then be compensated to the owner as per section. Finally, section 8 states that any person without consent causes any building to be newly erected on a way leave, or cause hindrance along the way leave shall be guilty of an offence and any alternations will be done at his/her costs.

The proposed pipelines will pass through existing road reserves which in essence is a wayleave on its own. The road reserve has an allowance for services including water pipelines.

3.1.11 Public Roads and Roads of Access Act Cap 399

This is an act of parliament that gives power to the various roads boards that control the activities within the roads and road reserves. However, there is a new bill known as the Kenya Roads Bill of 2015 will replace this law.

3.1.12 Valuers Act Cap 532

The valuation practice in Kenya is governed by the Valuers Act Cap 532, which provides for a Valuers Registration Board that regulates the activities and conduct of registered valuers. Valuers in Kenya are registered upon application to the Board and are required to be full members of the Institution of Surveyors of Kenya (ISK). The Act governs the formation and

composition of valuation practices including the qualification of partners and directors in charge of valuation. The Board also deals with discipline and complaints in respect to valuation practice.

Other statutes that govern valuation are the Government Lands Act Cap 280 that regulates the valuation for land rent while valuation for rating is governed by the Rating Act Cap 267. Land Acquisition Act Cap 295 governs valuations for compulsory acquisition purposes.

3.2 WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICIES

3.2.1 The Bank's Operational Policy 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement

This is triggered in situations involving involuntary taking of land and involuntary restrictions of access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The policy aims to avoid involuntary resettlement to the extent feasible, or to minimize and mitigate its adverse social and economic impacts.

It promotes participation of displaced people in resettlement planning and implementation, and its key economic objective is to assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve or at least restore their incomes and standards of living after displacement.

The policy prescribes compensation and other resettlement measures to achieve its objectives and requires that borrowers prepare adequate resettlement planning instruments prior to Bank appraisal of proposed projects.

3.2.2 Operational Policy (OP/BP) 4.11: Physical Cultural Resources

The objective of this policy is to assist countries in preserving physical cultural resources and avoiding their destruction or damage. PCR are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious (including graveyards and burial sites), aesthetic, or other cultural significance. PCR may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above ground, underground, or under water. The cultural interest may be at the local, provincial or national level, or within the international community. This policy applies to all projects requiring a category A or B environmental assessment, project located in, or in the vicinity of recognized cultural heritage sites. Physical cultural resources are important as sources of valuable scientific and historical information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts of a people's cultural identity and practices

3.2.3 World Bank Policy on Access to Information, 2010

The World Bank policy on access to information sets out the policy of the World Bank on public access to information in its possession. This Policy supersedes the World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information, and took effect on July 1, 2010.

This Policy is based on five principles:

- ❖ Maximizing access to information.
- ❖ Setting out a clear list of exceptions.
- ❖ Safeguarding the deliberative process.
- ❖ Providing clear procedures for making information available.
- ❖ Recognizing requesters' right to an appeals process.

In disclosing information related to member countries/borrower in the case of documents prepared or commissioned by a member country/borrower (in this instance, safeguards assessments and plans related to environment, resettlement, and indigenous peoples, OP/BP 4.01, Environmental Assessments, OP/BP 4.10, Indigenous Peoples, and OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement); the bank takes the approach that the country/borrower provides such documents to the Bank with the understanding that the Bank will make them available to the public.

3.3 GAPS BETWEEN KENYAN POLICIES AND WORLD BANK POLICIES ON RESETTLEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Both the Kenyan and World Bank Policies on land acquisition related impacts allow for land acquisition. However, operational differences exist between both documents as follows: -

- While the GoK Policy legally allows for land acquisition and thus causes displacement, the World Bank Safeguards favour a policy of avoidance or minimization of involuntary resettlement and design appropriate mitigation provision in case avoidance or minimization is not possible.
- While the Kenyan system has no provision for resettlement and actually allows for compensation for land at market rates, the World Bank's Operational Policy- OP 4.12 emphasizes that affected people be provided with compensation at replacement cost and supported during the transitional period to improve or at least restore their living standards to pre-displacement levels.
- The Kenya system recognizes only title holders as bonafide property owners while under OP 4.12, lack of legal title is no bar in extending assistance and support to those affected by the investments.

This is summarised in the table below, with recommendations given for bridging the gaps

Table 3-1: Summary of Gaps between Kenyan and World Bank Policies giving recommendations on how to bridge the Gaps

General Requirements			
World Bank OP 4.12	Kenyan Policy	Comparison	Recommendation
Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible, or minimized, exploring all alternatives.	Involuntary resettlement may occur as a result of projects implemented in public interest.	The Kenyan Policy does not stipulate that resettlement should be avoided wherever possible; on the contrary, as long as a project is for public interest, involuntary resettlement is considered to be inevitable.	Resettlement issues considered at the design stage of the project in order to avoid/ minimize resettlement.
Resettlement programs should be sustainable, include meaningful consultation with affected parties, and provide benefits to the affected parties.	The Land Act, 2012 Act outlines procedures for sensitizing the affected population to the project and for consultation on implications and grievance procedures.	Both policies are similar	
Displaced persons should be assisted in improving livelihoods etc., or at least restoring them to previous levels.	The Land Act 2012 guarantees the right to fair and just compensation in case of relocation.	Just and fair compensation as outlined in the Land Act 2012 is not clear and can only be determined by the National Land Commission which can be subjective. It does not talk about improving livelihood or restoring them to pre-project status.	Implement World Bank OP 4.12 policy - displaced should be assisted in improving their livelihood to pre-project status.
Consultation			
World Bank OP 4.12	Kenyan Policies	Comparison	Comparison and Recommendation
Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and	The Land Act outlines procedures for consultation with affected	Both Policies are similar	

should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs	population by the National Land Commission and grievance management procedures.		
Grievance			
World Bank OP 4.12	Kenyan Policies	Comparison	Comparison and Recommendation
For physical resettlement, appropriate and accessible grievance mechanism will be established.	Land Act 2012 clearly outline the steps and process for grievance redress that includes alternative dispute resolution, re-negotiation with NLC and is backed by the judicial system through Environmental and Land Court	Kenyan legislation meets OP4.12 requirements.	
Eligibility Criteria			
World Bank OP 4.12	Kenyan Policies	Comparison	Comparison and Recommendation
the policy determine eligibility as: a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country); b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets—	The Land Act 2012 provides that written and unwritten official or customary land right are recognized as valid land right. The Law provides that people eligible for compensation are those holding land tenure rights Land Act also recognizes those who have interest or some claim in the land such pastoralist or who use the land for their livelihood.	Kenya's Land Law defines eligibility as both formal (legal) and informal (customary) owners of expropriated land. However, it does not specifically recognize all users of the land to be compensated. The constitution of Kenya on the other hand recognizes 'occupants of land' who do not have title and who the state has an obligation to	Ensure ALL users (including illegal squatters, labourers, rights of access) of affected lands are included in the census survey and are paid

provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan (see Annex 10 A, para. 7(f)); and ¹⁹ c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying	The constitution recognizes ‘occupants of land even if they do not have titles’ and payment made in good faith to those occupants of land. However, this does not include those who illegally acquired land	pay in good faith when compulsory acquisition is made.	
The procedure for determining eligibility	Land Act 2012 provides for census through NLC inspection and valuation process	Both policies are similar	
Measures			
World Bank OP 4.12	Kenyan Policies	Comparison	Comparison and Recommendation
Preference should be given to land based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	Legislation provides for land for land compensation but the Land Act 2012 does not state whether preference should be granted to land to land compensation.	Land for Land provided for in the Land Act but act not specific on when it should be applied except when the affected person chooses to receive land to land award.	Ensure that all alternative options are considered in preference to providing cash compensation.
Cash based compensation should only be made where (a) land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable; (b) active markets for lost assets exist and	Land Act 2012 appears to prefer mode of compensation by the Government to the affected population.	Cash based compensation seems to be the preferred mode of awarding compensation to the affected population by Government of Kenya	Use World Bank OP4.12 procedures in determining form of compensation

there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) livelihoods are not land-based.			
World Bank OP4.12 Article 6(a) requires that displaced persons are provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project. If physical relocation is an impact, displaced persons must be provided with assistance during relocation and residential housing, housing sites and/or agricultural sites to at least equivalent standards as the previous site. Replacement cost does not take depreciation into account. In terms of valuing assets, if the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and assistance must be provided as if the entire asset had been taken.	<p>The Land Act talks of prompt, just and full compensation before the acquisition of land. However, interpretation of just compensation is yet to be clearly outlined through a specific schedule defining just and fair compensation have not been put in place.</p> <p>Attorney's fees, cost of obtaining advice or cost incurred in preparing and making written claim not included in just compensation</p>	<p>Just compensation as stipulated in the Land Act not yet specifically defined.</p> <p>Land Act very clear on attorney fees that it is not included. OP 4.12 includes those cost as part of full replacement</p>	<p>Implement prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for the losses of the assets.</p> <p>Implement World Bank policy on Attorney's fees.</p>
Compensation and other assistance required for relocation should be determined prior to	The Act is does not out rightly stipulate assistance for relocation but can be interpreted that	OP4.12 requires that displacement must not occur before all necessary measures for resettlement are in place, i.e.,	Ensure that ALL resettlement options are agreed on with PAPs and put in place BEFORE displacement of affected persons.

displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required	relocation cost will be included in the compensation.	measures over and above simple compensation	
Valuation			
World Bank OP 4.12	Kenyan Policies	Comparison	Comparison and Recommendation
With regard to land and structures, “replacement cost” is defined as follows:	Valuation is covered by the Land Act 2012 and stipulates, as already mentioned, that the affected person receive fair and just compensation from NLC, as determined by National Land Commission. Valuers Act stipulates that a residual amount of 0.5% of the total valuation of an asset is expected to pay the valuer.	Though one could argue that there is some form of consistency between the Kenyan Law and World Bank OP.4.12, interpretation of ‘just and fair compensation has not be defined.	Apply the World Bank OP4.12 valuation measures, as outlined in Section 6, in order to fully value all affected assets in a consistent manner.
For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.	Land Act 2012 talks of fair and just compensation for the lost assets but it is not specific of the exact amount or procedures on the same.	Interpretation of just and fair compensation not clear	Apply World Bank OP4.12 on valuation and compensation measures.

For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.	The Land Act 2012 stipulates just and fair compensation.	Interpretation of just and fair compensation not clear.	Apply World Bank OP4.12 on valuation and compensation procedures.
Monitoring			
World Bank OP 4.12	Kenyan Policies	Comparison	Comparison and Recommendation
Adequate monitoring and evaluation of activities to be undertaken.	According to Land Act can be undertaken County Land Boards.	Both Kenyan Law and World Bank policy advocates for Monitoring and Evaluation	Implement as prescribed in the World Bank OP4.12 and Kenyan Law.

4 CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS

A socio-economic survey and census was conducted in the project area. The primary objectives of the surveys are, among others, to understand the scale and nature of project impacts on local communities, identify Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and map out their social and economic characteristics, obtain information necessary for the preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), establish indicators for the implementation of the RAP, and provide baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of livelihoods and income restoration and other sustainable development components of the RAP. In order to obtain information needed for entitlement and compensation payments for lost assets, a detailed inventory of all assets affected by the project was undertaken. In this Chapter, findings of the census and socioeconomic sample surveys are presented.

4.1 POPULATION DYNAMICS AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF PAPs

4.1.1 Sex of Household Heads

The PAP population is made up of predominantly male headed households accounting for 31% of the total population. The distribution is shown in the figure below:

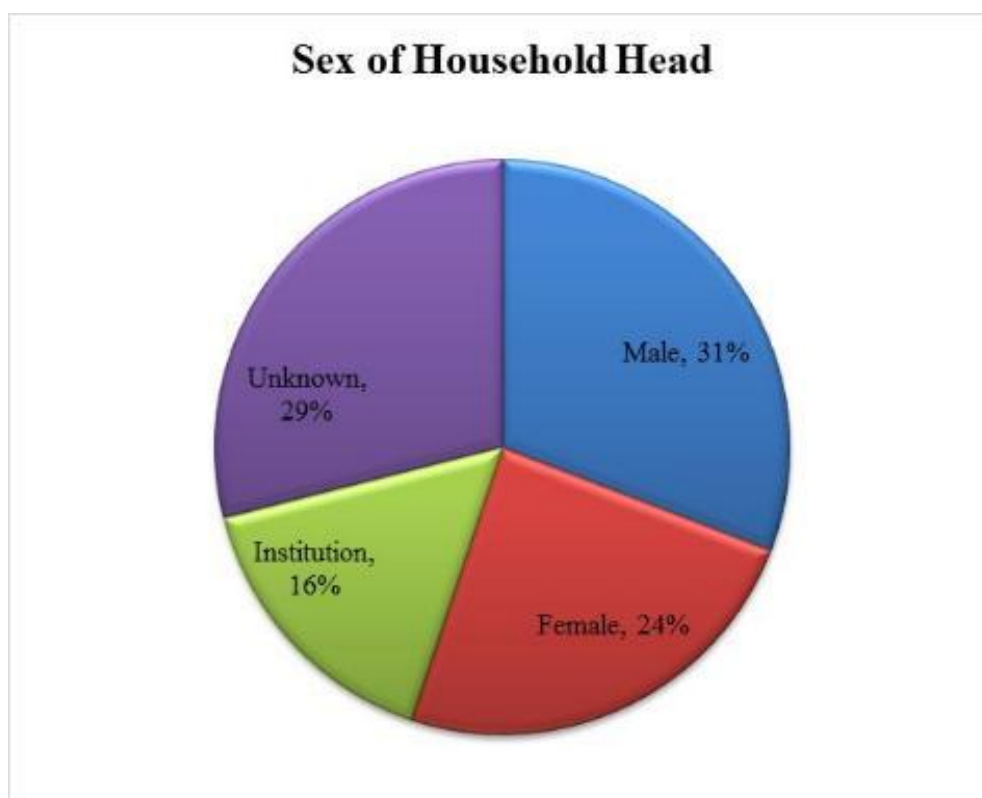


Figure 4-1: Sex of PAP Household Heads

4.1.2 Marital Status of the Household Head

Half of the PAP population's marital status is unknown due to the unavailability of some PAPs and the fact that some PAPs were identified as institutions. However, rest of the population's marital status is shown figuratively below:

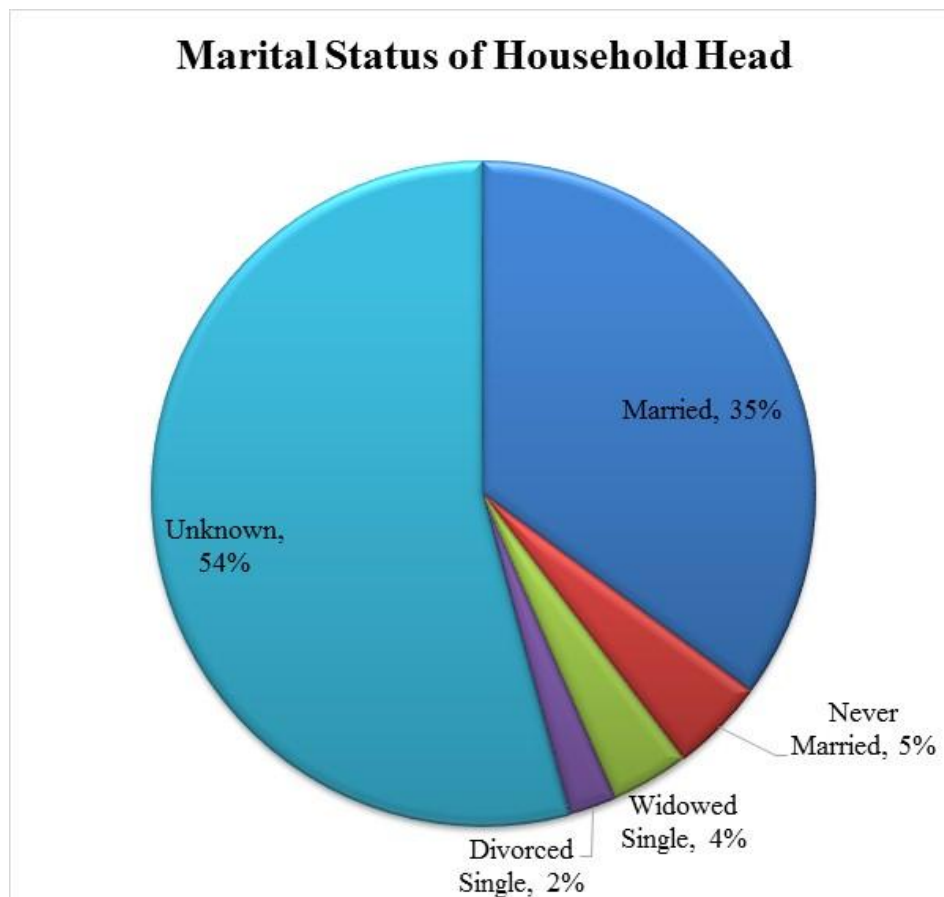


Figure 4-2: PAPs Marital Status

4.1.3 PAP Gender Ratio

The PAPs in the project area are generally evenly split between males and females. These results are shown in the chart below:

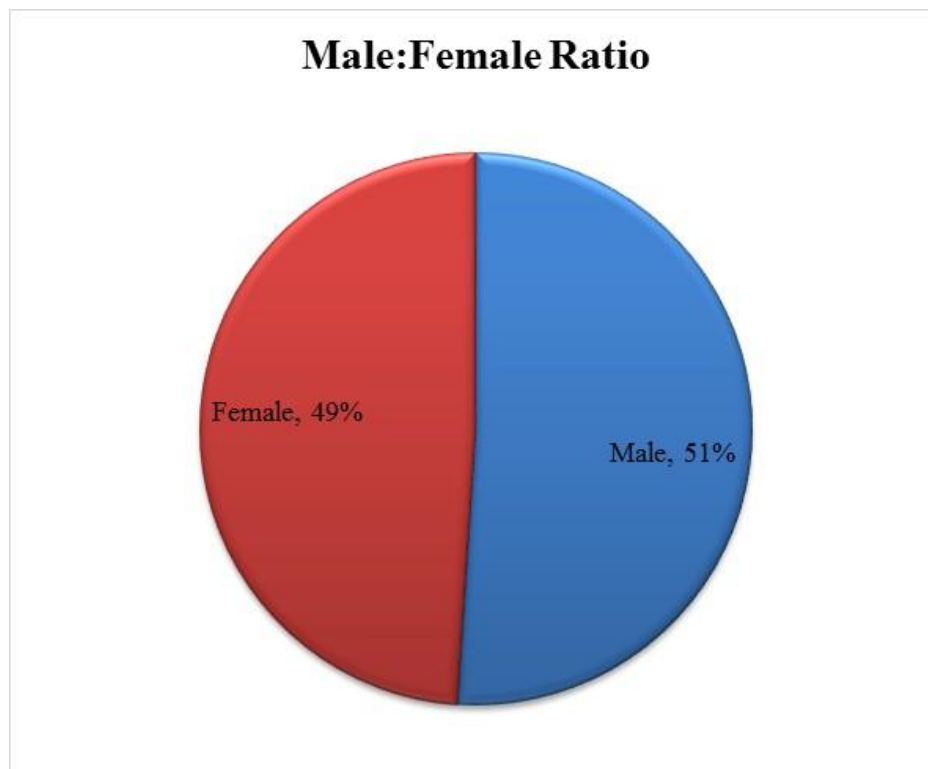


Figure 4-3: Male: Female ratio of PAPs in the project area

4.1.4 PAP Literacy Levels

Majority of the PAP population is literate with only about 8% having not received any education, indicative of an urban setting. The literacy levels of the project PAPs are shown in the charts below:

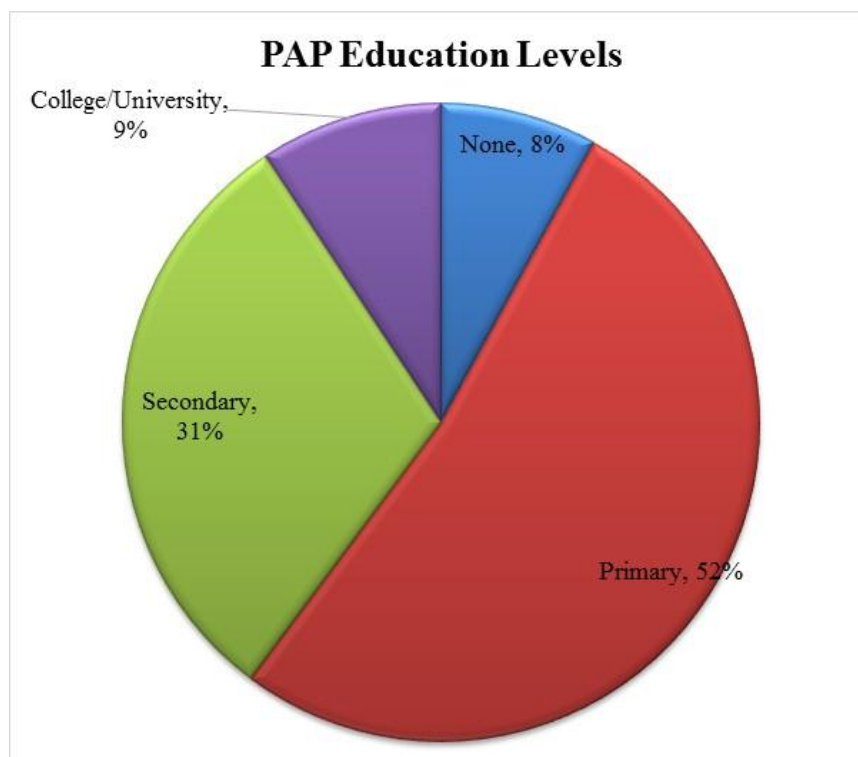


Figure 4-4: PAP literacy levels

4.1.5 Economic Activity of the Household Head

Being that all of the pipelines are located within an urban area, the major economic activities include business and formal employment. Other economic activities in the project area are indicated in the chart below:

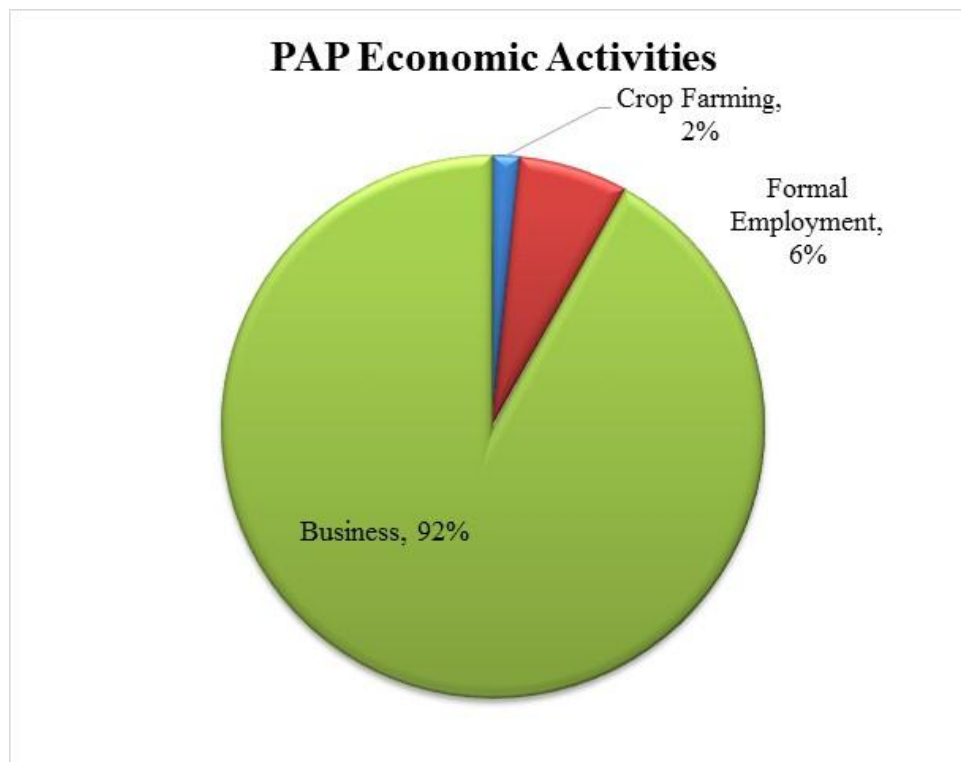


Figure 4-5: Economic Activity of the Household Head

The economic activities among gender is summarized in the chart below:

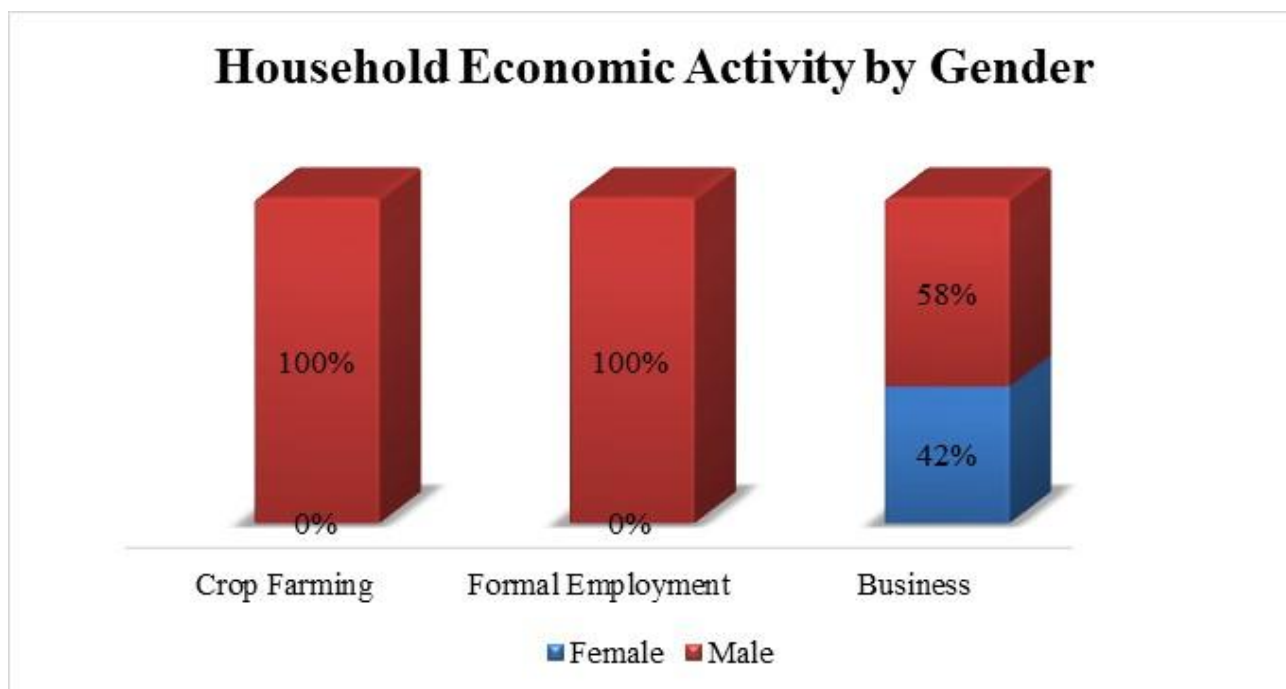


Figure 4-6: Household Economic Activity by Gender

The above chart shows that males dominate the formal employment and crop farming fields. However being that the pipelines pass through the road reserves, majority of the PAPs identified were business owners, the male business owners were 58% and the female business owners were 42% of the population.

Based on the above economic activities, the income levels of the households are as follows:

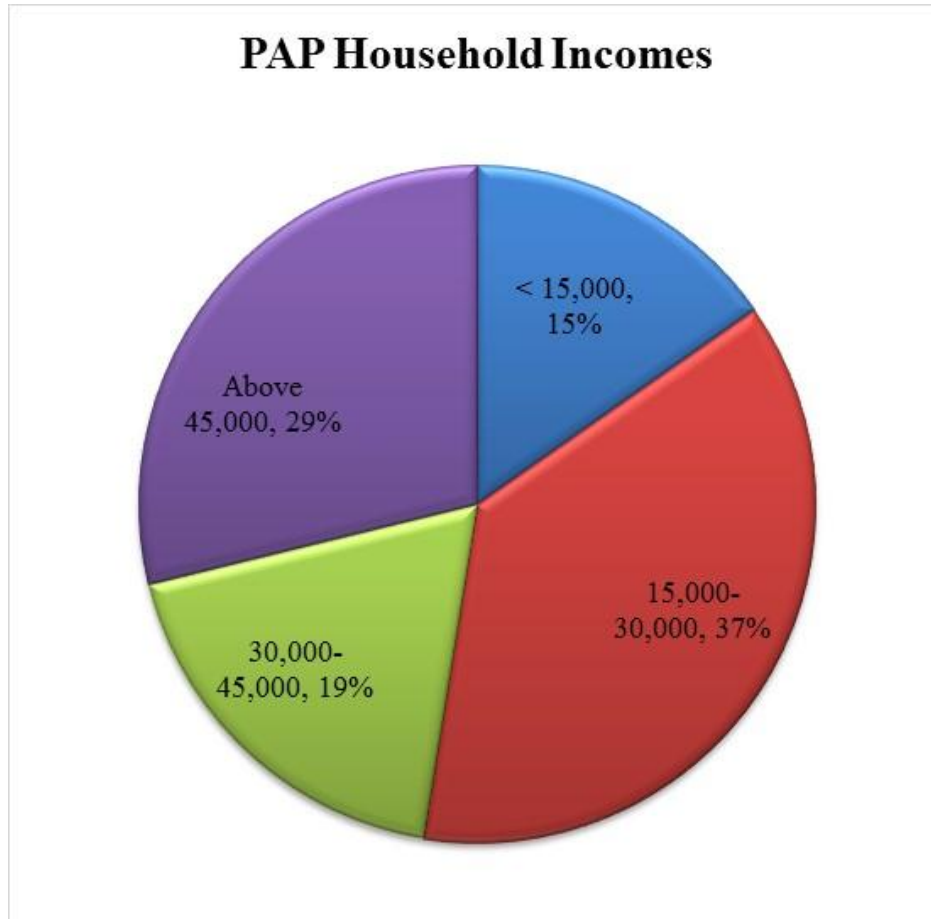


Figure 4-7: PAP Income Levels

The earning patterns distributed among male and female headed households are shown in the chart below:

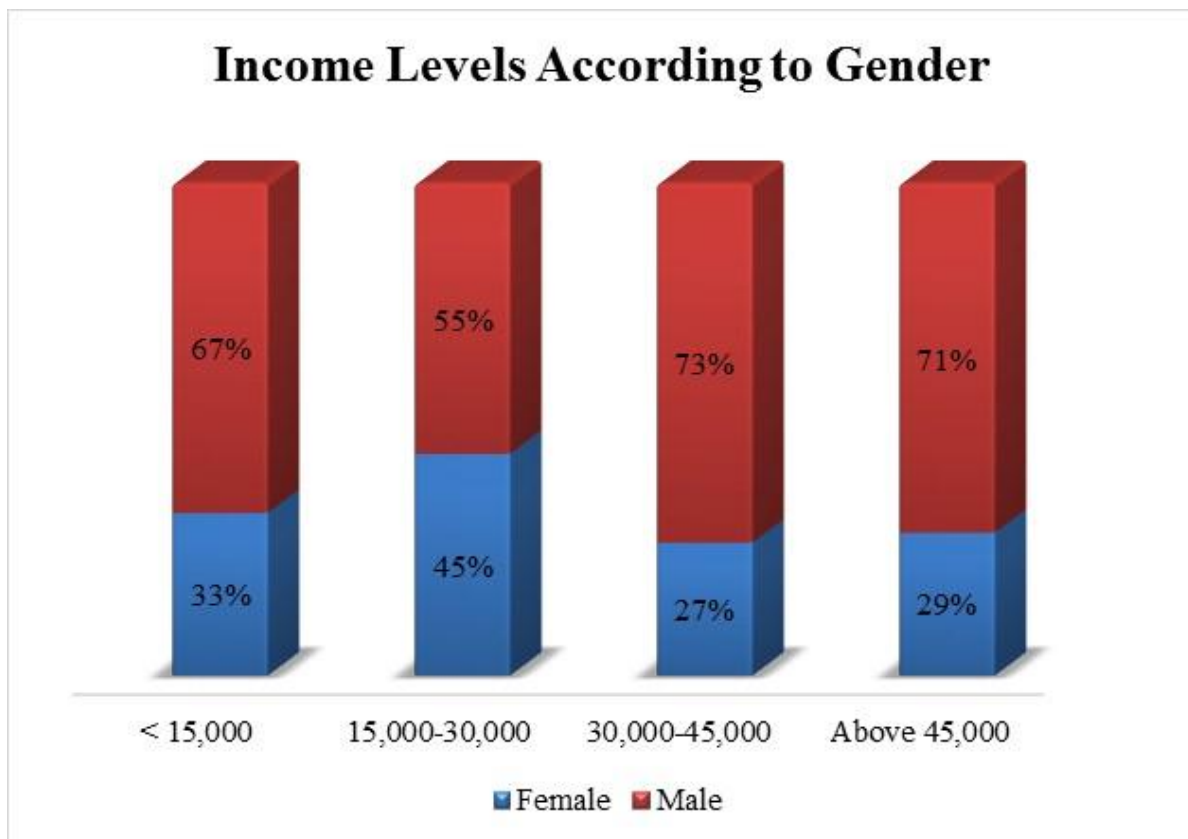


Figure 4-8: Household Incomes according to Gender

4.1.6 Religion

The known PAPs in the project area are predominantly Christian. The other religions are Islam as shown in the chart below:

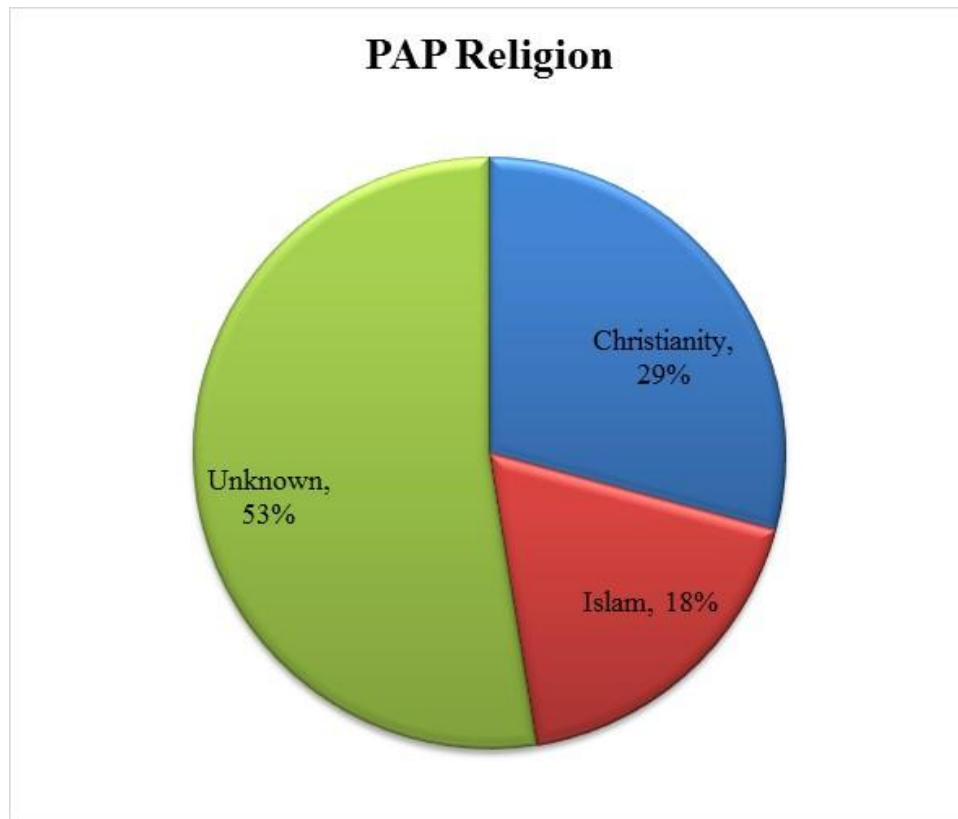


Figure 4-9: PAP Religion

5 IMPACTS ON PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

The impacts of the project particularly on the PAPs/PAHs of the project are highlighted in this chapter. Apart from showing the nature, magnitude and types of impact, the description and analysis presented in this chapter serve other purposes: first it serves as the basis on which the valuation and compensation of assets lost by the PAHs is undertaken. Second, various income restoration and improvement strategies formulated in this RAP are partly based on the assessment of the severity of the impact and loss of assets by different categories of PAPs. In addition to individual households, the project also affects the assets of few public institutions and community-group assets. These are summarized in the table below:

Table 5-1: Summary of Affected PAPs and PAHs

No	Pipeline	Identified Household PAHs	Identified Institutional PAHs	Unknown PAHs	Total PAHs	Total PAPs
1	WMW 02 & 04	3	0	2	5	14
2	WMW 03	5	1	0	6	26
3	WMW 05	6	3	5	14	30
4	WMW 08	3	0	2	5	17
5	WMW 12	9	1	0	10	52
6	WMW 16	0	1	0	1	1
7	WMW 17	0	4	0	4	4
8	WMW 18	15	0	13	28	65
9	SMW 01	0	0	1	1	1
10	SMW 04	10	0	0	10	63
11	SMW 07	1	0	2	3	4
12	SMW 10	1	0	3	4	4
13	NMW 04	2	5	3	10	10
14	NMW 07	13	4	7	24	35
15	ISW 02	4	2	0	6	15
TOTAL		72	21	38	131	341

Out of the 131 households identified, 38 had their owners' unknown. The Consultant attempted to establish names of the affected, by "triangulation" i.e., asking other affected persons; community leaders and representatives; and independent agents. The Consultant was able to identify some of the affected persons using the above method, however the 38 owners could not be identified. The assets of the 38 were identified and recorded in the RAP, and word left for the owners to attend the public consultation meetings held in December. In addition, the affected households will be identified and verified during the RAP verification exercise with the assistance of the LRCC and SCRCC established in accordance to chapter 10 of this report.

The number of households and the types and amount of household assets affected: structures, businesses, fences and trees is as follows;

5.1 IMPACT ON LAND

The proposed pipelines will be located within the road reserves of various roads as such there will be no land acquisition for this project.

5.2 IMPACT ON STRUCTURES

Being located within the road reserves of roads within an urban setting, majority of the structures were business premises and accesses to these premises:

A summary of the PAHs with structures is shown below:

Table 5-2: Affected Households with Structures

No	Pipeline	PAHs with Temporary Structures	PAHs with Semi-Permanent Structures	PAHs with Permanent Structures	PAHs with Other Structures	Total PAHs Structures
1	WMW 02 & 04	2	0	3	0	5
2	WMW 03	4	0	0	1	5
3	WMW 05	0	0	0	0	0
4	WMW 08	3	1	0	0	4
5	WMW 12	9	0	0	0	9
6	WMW 16	0	0	0	1	1
7	WMW 17	0	0	0	4	4
8	WMW 18	12	9	0	2	23
9	SMW 01	0	0	0	1	1
10	SMW 04	0	1	2	0	3
11	SMW 07	0	0	0	3	3
12	SMW 10	0	0	0	3	3
13	NMW 04	0	0	0	9	9
14	NMW 07	1	1	0	15	17
15	ISW 02	2	1	0	3	6
TOTAL		33	13	5	42	93

5.3 IMPACT ON TREES AND CROPS

Some of the pipelines will affect a few trees belonging to individuals along the road reserves. The tree owners are summarized in the table below.

Table 5-3: Affected Households with Trees

No	Pipeline	PAHs with Trees
1	WMW 02 & 04	0
2	WMW 03	0

No	Pipeline	PAHs with Trees
3	WMW 05	1
4	WMW 08	0
5	WMW 12	0
6	WMW 16	0
7	WMW 17	1
8	WMW 18	1
9	SMW 01	0
10	SMW 04	6
11	SMW 07	0
12	SMW 10	0
13	NMW 04	0
14	NMW 07	0
15	ISW 02	0
TOTAL		9

5.4 IMPACT ON FENCES AND GATES

Some PAHs' fences have encroached to the road reserve, since the pipelines will pass through the road reserves, as such there will be interference with some of these fences. The PAHs identified are summarized in the table below:

Table 5-4: Households identified with Fences and Gates

No	Pipeline	PAHs with Fences and Gates
1	WMW 02 & 04	0
2	WMW 03	0
3	WMW 05	2
4	WMW 08	0
5	WMW 12	0
6	WMW 16	0
7	WMW 17	1
8	WMW 18	3
9	SMW 01	1
10	SMW 04	2
11	SMW 07	0
12	SMW 10	0
13	NMW 04	3
14	NMW 07	2
15	ISW 02	0
TOTAL		14

5.5 IMPACT ON BUSINESS AND LIVELIHOOD

Majority of the PAHs identified by this RAP were business owners, common to the urban settings in the Country. The PAHs identified are summarized in the table below:

No	Pipeline	PAHs with Businesses
1	WMW 02 &04	3
2	WMW 03	4
3	WMW 05	7
4	WMW 08	4
5	WMW 12	10
6	WMW 16	0
7	WMW 17	0
8	WMW 18	15
9	SMW 01	0
10	SMW 04	4
11	SMW 07	1
12	SMW 10	2
13	NMW 04	2
14	NMW 07	13
15	ISW 02	2
TOTAL		67

5.6 IMPACTS ON PUBLIC ASSETS AND COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

the pipelines will affect a few institutions including 2 mosques, 3 churches, 10 petrol stations, 1 government workshop, 1 Contractor's camp and 2 hotels within the respective areas.

6 CONSULTATIONS – PERSONS, AGENCIES & PUBLIC

6.1 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

6.1.1 Policy on Public Consultation

Both Kenyan and World Bank Policies emphasize the importance of public consultation, both within the PAPs and stakeholders. The Consultant conducted both key informant interviews and public consultation to sensitize all stakeholders and get feedback on the proposed project.

6.2 PERSONS OR AGENCIES CONSULTED

The key issues associated with the establishment of a treatment works, pump houses, water tanks and placement of pipelines will often relate to land-take, biodiversity, pollution, disruption of livelihoods, community safety, traffic management, communicable diseases and employment and trade opportunities.

Effort was not spared to contact all with information on the following issues:

- Assessment of the baseline conditions
- Consideration of feasible alternatives
- Requirements under Kenya country laws and regulations, applicable international treaties and agreements
- Protection of human rights and community health, safety and security (including risks, impacts and management of project's use of security personnel)
- Land Ownership issues within the project site
- Settlement patterns within the project area
- Sustainable development options with regard to resettlement
- Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement
- Impacts on affected communities, and disadvantaged or vulnerable groups
- Cumulative impacts of existing projects, the proposed project, and anticipated future projects
- Consultation and participation of affected parties in the design, review and implementation of the project
- Efficient production, delivery and use of energy
- Pollution prevention and waste minimization, pollution controls (liquid effluents and air emissions) and solid and chemical waste management.

As such a cross-section of persons were consulted in Mombasa and Kwale Counties as indicated by the following consultation registers in tables 5-1.

Table 6-1: Persons met during the RAP study in planning the Proposed Water Supply Project

No.	Name	Office	Designation	Contacts
1	Mr. Francis Kombe	Mombasa County Water, Environment, and Natural Resources Office	Officer	+254721820335
2	Abdi Ibrahim Abdi	Mombasa County Lands, Planning,	County Executive Member	+2547250190

		and Housing Department		
3	Mr William Opiyo	Mombasa County NEMA offices	EIA officer	+254726537061
4	Chief Said Shume	Ministry of Interior and Co-ordination	Chief Kisauni	+254726681135

6.2.1 Overview from the Officer - Mombasa County Government Water, Environment and Natural resources Office.

The Consultant briefed the Environmental officer on the project to bring the county government up to speed on the project. The Environmental officer made recommendations for consultations with key stakeholders within the County, to ensure that all stakeholders were aware and had accepted the project. He added that projects that would displace people would have to be treated following the correct procedures to ensure seamless transitions and resettlement. The Consultant noted their recommendations and would include them in the report.

6.2.2 Overview from the County Executive Member Mombasa County Lands, Planning and Housing Department.

The County Executive Member welcomed the team to Mombasa, stating that Mombasa is one of the few counties to have prepared a financial plan for all development projects within the County. He presented copies of these to the Consultant, stating that all the development projects were summarized in the plan, including improvements to the water supply within the County including reverse osmosis to ensure Mombasa's reliance on its own sources of water instead of getting it from other counties.

6.2.3 Overview from the EIA Officer NEMA.

The EIA officer welcomed the Consultant to Mombasa, appreciating the need for the project, stating that Mombasa was having water shortages throughout the County. The EIA officer acknowledged that an ESIA and license had been given for the project as such a new ESIA was not necessary.

6.2.4 Overview from the Chief Kisauni.

The Chief welcomed that Consultant to Kisauni stating that the area was experiencing a major water shortage and was happy that there was hope of remedying this. He however made the following recommendations in order to completely eradicate the water shortage problem in Mombasa:

- i. Removal of the existing asbestos pipe along the old Malindi Road (the Consultant explained that the pipeline was actually being replaced within this project as line 04)
- ii. Increase in the storage capacity at Nguu Tatu Reservoir by the construction of new water tanks, and
- iii. Provision of a dedicated water mains from Baricho instead of the pipeline that serves Kilifi as well.

6.3 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The Consultant carried out public consultation in the form of a consultative meeting where, the Consultant presented the project to the local community, comprised of stakeholders, including representatives of the current residents of the project areas, project affected persons among others. The Consultant held meetings in Mombasa West Mainland, Mombasa South Mainland, Mombasa North Mainland and Mombasa Island on the 15th and 16th of December 2016, minutes, photos and an attendance sheet of the meeting are presented in appendix 16.2. During this meeting, the Consultant highlighted the project, its features, its impacts on PAPs, the eligibility criteria, the valuation methods used for affected assets, grievance redress procedures and monitoring and evaluation procedures and a verbal notification of the cut-off date given. In addition, feedback from the attendees and input for inclusion in the report and RAP process.

6.3.1 Findings of the meetings

The meetings included a presentation by the Consultant on the proposed works, the various environmental and social impacts that may arise from the project including resettlement along the pipelines. The consultant however pointed out that the Designers had tried their very best to minimize resettlement and that the proposed pipelines would be located within road reserves. She highlighted the mitigation measures for all the impacts in accordance to the RAP. She also disclosed the features of the RAP..

Being a public consultation meeting, feedback from the stakeholders was obtained with majority of the stakeholders approving of the project stating that it was long overdue. However, majority of the participants highlighted the importance of having a proper working delivery, maintenance and billing system at MOWASCO to ensure that all residents receive adequate water at reasonable prices.

6.4 COMMUNICATION AND DISCLOSURE

The proponent will publicly disclose this RAP, in English and in Kiswahili which is the local language, where need be and make copies available and distribute with a letter accompanied to local government authorities concerned. This could be done by:

- a) publishing it on proponent's website;
- b) depositing/posting it in a range of publicly accessible places such as, village elders' offices and community squares where they could be protected and not abused. In addition, the proponent will ensure that the affected public is adequately sensitized through public meetings, notices, and handbills/information booklets.

Once this RAP is disclosed, the public have to be notified both through administrative structures and informal structures about the availability of the RAP documents and also be requested to make their suggestions and comments. The final approved RAP will be made available in easily accessible locations in or near the affected project areas. Once disclosed in country, the proponent will authorize the World Bank to disclose at its Info-shop in Washington DC.

7 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

This section of the report identifies the categories of the PAPs eligible for compensation for losses that will be incurred during the project construction and implementation.

7.1 CONDITIONS OF ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

7.1.1 Cutoff Date

The practical Cut-off Date for implementation of the RAP which is the date the census or the socioeconomic survey was initiated, that is 19th of December 2016. No structure established, fence, trees and businesses established in the Project-Affected Area after 19th of December 2016 shall be eligible for compensation.

7.1.2 Eligibility

Assets, including structures, fences, trees and businesses, which were surveyed in the Project-Affected Area by the Cut-Off Date are eligible for compensation. People residing in the Project-Affected Area by the Cut-Off Date are eligible for compensation even if they have no legal tenure (encroachers).

7.1.3 Entitlements Matrix

The table below highlights the different entitlements of the PAPs

Figure 7-1: Eligibility Criteria

Affected Asset	Eligibility Conditions	Entitlements
Structures on the way leave within the road reserve	If them and a witness can prove ownership of the structure.	Replacement Cost of Structure
Trees on the way leave within the road reserve	If them and a witness can prove ownership of the trees and crops.	Replacement cost of mature tree (fruit, commercial, indigenous and medicinal) and assistance in establishing a new tree.
Fences along the proposed way leave within the road reserve	If them and a witness can prove ownership of the fence	Replacement Cost of fence and an allowance to move the gate
Businesses on the way leave and within the road reserve	If them and a witness can prove ownership of the business	Livelihood compensation comprising of 3 months' business income

The witness that can be used include the area Chief, Area Assistant Chief and Village Elders

7.2 VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

The valuation technique used was the replacement cost in order to ensure that various businesses, structures and buildings, trees fences were appropriately valued where necessary. This was done to help establish the compensation packages for PAHs. Valuation can simply be defined as the art or science of establishing the value (worth) of a particular interest in property for a specific purpose and at a particular moment in time; taking into considerations all the features of the property also considering all the underlying factors of the market.

The following is therefore the valuation methods used on the different affected items.

7.2.1 Valuation for loss of Structures

The main structures identified include permanent, semi-permanent, temporary and other structures (which include cabro driveways, signboards and verandas). All of these were valued at the full replacement cost. The areas of the various structures, number of floors and materials used were all employed in obtaining the values of structures. The total number of PAHs with structures are 93 with valued assets worth K.Shs. 8,873,796.49

7.2.2 Valuation for Loss of trees and crops

All the pipelines will be located within the road reserve as such it is recommended that tree owners be issued with notices to cut them. the trees will be valued at the replacement cost of harvesting a mature tree, as well as a provision for replanting the tree. The crops and trees were valued based on the aforementioned allowance. For trees the type of tree and its age was considered during the valuation process. The trees were valued based on a mature tree.

The total number of PAHs with trees for the pipelines is 9 with a value of K. Shs. 168,000.00.

7.2.3 Valuation of Fences

The project will affect some of the boundary fences and gates along the road reserve. These fences were classified as: Live Fence (fence comprised fully or partly of some vegetation); permanent fence (including wall fences and barbed wire fence); corrugated iron sheet fences; barbed wire and electric fences. The value of compensation was computed per unit area of fences based on possible cost of replacement of the fences. Gates were valued based on the cost of moving the gates and reinstallation away from the project area.

The RAP identified 14 PAHs with fences and gates valued at K.Shs. 669,517.50.

7.2.4 Valuation for Loss of Business/Livelihood

The project will affect several businesses along the pipeline routes along the roads. The compensation for businesses was valued based on the income from the business, the monthly incomes were multiplied by 3 months to facilitate compensation. The business owners identified were 67 with a compensation value of K.Shs. 3,814,500.00.

7.2.5 Valuation for Disturbance

The entitlement for disturbance was valued as percentage of the total entitlement for the different aspects of the project. The percentage employed in this RAP is 15% of the entitlement costs.

7.3 MODE OF PAYMENT OF PAPs

After the ownership and valuation of affected assets are determined, compensation of the PAHs will occur. The compensation should be done so as to ensure all members of the households (including wives and adult children) are aware of the compensation. This will be done so as to ensure that all PAPs benefit from the compensation. Local administration i.e. chiefs and village elders will be used to ensure that all PAPs benefit from the compensation. The administration knows each of the affected PAPs and will be able to ensure that all decision-making household members are aware and present during any payments.

8 INCOME RESTORATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

This chapter highlights the various measures in place in order to ensure livelihoods are restored for all affected parties.

The project will not permanently displace any households; however, businesses, trees and fences will be affected, which will be compensated to the valuation standards described in chapter 7.2.

8.1 VULNERABLE GROUPS

These are made up of distinct groups of socially distressed people who might suffer disproportionately from the effects of resettlement. These were, women headed households, the poorest (based on the poverty line), the disabled and elderly. The Consultant encountered only 7 households with vulnerable members, who will have their assets affected by the project. These vulnerable group was identified as 4 female headed households headed by elderly widows and three households having members living with a disability. Fortunately, the displacement won't be permanent as the affected wayleave can be used for establishment of small businesses, using temporary structures that can easily be moved in case of maintenance activities once the pipelines have been placed with the condition that residences will have to allow for the maintenance of the lines when the need arises.















This group of people will be eligible for special assistance for example assistance by the Contractor in removing the structure or fence in a manner that salvages the material and possible rebuild of the assets. The LRCC will assist in this exercise by procuring the labour to carry out the works, and this activity being overseen by the Resident Engineer and CWSB. In addition to the harvesting, the Consultant also proposes that the vulnerable group have access to water via a connection from MOWASCO, after the laying of the pipelines.


9 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE


The proposed time frame for the resettlement process is estimated to begin immediately after the completion of the design and last the duration of the project. This takes into account important variables such as creation of awareness on of the potential impacts and resolution of conflicts/grievance and cash flow from the financier. Time schedule and summary of activities is presented in the Table 9.1.

9.1 RAP IMPLEMENTATION DURATION

The Consultant has proposed that the RAP be implemented before the Construction process begins. However, proposes that grievance redress and monitoring of the resettlement activities be continuous throughout the construction process.

No.	ACTIVITY	MONTH 1 (December 2016)	MONTH 2	MONTH 3	MONTH 4	MONTH 5	MONTH 6	MONTH 7	MONTH 8
D-1	Preparation of Draft and Final RAP Report				 				
1	Field Data Collection and Analysis								
2	Disclosure of RAP Report								
3	Audit of the RAP report to verify PAP and compensation details								
4	Signing of compensation and relocation assistance agreements								
5	Resolution of conflicts and Grievances								
6	Payment of compensation to PAPs and facilitation of relocation								
7	Issuance of notices for relocation								
8	Monitoring of the resettlement activities								
9	Site Confirmation Survey								

 Consultant's Report

 Client's Approval and comments of preceeding report


 Duration for Review or Production of the Report

Figure 9-1: Proposed Activity for RAP Implementation for the Project

10 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

10.1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed project will slightly infringe on peoples' right to property and/or livelihood and readjustment to new life conditions as such the resettlement process is bound to elicit grievances from the PAPs or from other interested parties. It is therefore imperative to have a workable grievance redress mechanism to take care of any such disputes arising from the resettlement so that they do not have an adverse effect on the project. This chapter briefly outlines a mechanism for settling the anticipated disputes. This procedure will not replace the existing legal system for dealing with grievances, however the PAPs will be persuaded to use the proposed mechanism, and make use of the legal redress as a last resort at their own cost.

10.2 POSSIBLE SOURCES OF GRIEVANCES

Some of the issues that may elicit disputes in the resettlement process include:

- Failure to understand the essence of the project and the need for the proposed resettlement
- Clerical errors in data entry that leads to delays in processing of compensation for the PAPs
- Emerging issues such as change in estate administration of affected properties causing delays to payment of compensation
- Disputed ownership of an affected asset particularly where documentation is not reliable
- Unavailable PAPs during the census, who have been identified wanting to have a say in the compensation
- Rejection of a compensation award considered not adequate and representative of market value
- Handling of cultural issues where there are no clearly agreed precedents such as relocation of graves or payment for compensation in a polygamous marriage

10.3 COMMITTEES INVOLVED IN THE GRIEVANCE REDRESS PROCESS AND THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

10.3.1 Sub-County Resettlement and Compensation Committee (SCRCC)

The SCRCC will be in charge of administration of the grievance procedure at the project level. The SCRCC will be established at the Sub-County level for each sub-county for each of the pipeline sections i.e. Mombasa North Mainland, Mombasa West Mainland, Mombasa South Mainland and Mombasa Island, which involves impact on assets. The SCRCC will be made up of:

- Representative of NLC, as the chair of SCRCC to grant legitimacy to the acquisition and resettlement process and ensure that legal procedures as outlined in Land Act 2012 and World Bank policies are adhered to.
- Representatives of CWSB and MOWASCO as the acquiring institution interested in the ‘settled’ land and benefiting from the acquisition and resettlement process.
- The County administration representative, which will provide the much needed community mobilization, and political support to the project and to the process of resettlement
- Sub-County Land Survey Officer to help with survey works and demarcation of way leave to be acquired.
- The Sub-County Gender and Social Development Officer which will be responsible for livelihood restoration programs.
- The Sub-County Lands Registrar Office will help with validation and verification of the documentation provided by the affected persons.
- Two PAP representative from Location Resettlement Committee – act as voice for the PAPs
- NGOs and CBOs locally active in relevant fields to ensure effectiveness, fairness, just compensation, and transparent process in the whole acquisition process.

10.3.2 Locational Resettlement and Compensation Committees (LRCCs)

These committees will be based in each administrative location. It will be established by SCRCC through PAPs consultative meetings chaired by a representative of implementing agency (CWSB). S/he will be assisted by the locational chief, who is the government local representative at the location. The LRCC will act as the voice of the PAPs and will work under guidance and coordination of SCRCC in handling PAPs’ grievances. The LRCC will be meeting in the local chief’s office and will be made up of:

- The locational Chief, who is the Government administrative representative at the locational unit and who deals with community disputes will represent the Government in LRCC
- Assistant Chiefs, who support the locational Chief and Government in managing local community disputes in village units will form membership of the team.
- Female PAP, elected by women PAPs, will represent women and children related issues as regards resettlement and compensations
- Youth representative, elected by youths, will represent youth related concerns in the LRCCs
- Vulnerable persons representative, will deal and represent vulnerable persons issues in the LRCC.
- Business representative, will represent business people concerns in LRCC
- CBO representatives

10.3.3 The Grievance Management Process

The overall process of grievance management will be as follows:-

- i. During the initial stages of the valuation process, the affected persons will be given copies of grievance procedures as a guide on how to handle the grievances. This will include who to contact (a phone number, address and location, time) as well as type of grievances they can refer to this committee. These procedures will be made available at the Chief’s office where they can be distributed to the PAPs.

- ii. The process of grievance redress will start with registration of the grievances to be addressed for reference at the locational level through LRCC. In all instances, records will be kept to enable progress updates of the cases.
- iii. Traditional local mechanisms will be used and will include local leaders and the affected persons trying to find a solution with the concerned parties.
- iv. In cases where a solution cannot be found at the locational or LRCC level reference will be made to the SCRCC.
- v. These will ensure transparency, fairness, consensus building across cases, eliminate nuisance claims and satisfy legitimate claimants at low cost.
- vi. The response time will depend on the issue to be addressed but all measures will be put in place to ensure efficiency,
- vii. Once the grievance is addressed and agreement reached, the compensation will be paid to the PAPs.

10.4 GRIEVANCE REDRESS PROCEDURE

The Grievance redress will be the functions of the LRCC and SCRCC committees. All the grievances will be channeled to the Locational Resettlement and Compensation Committee. A grievance log will be established by SCRCC and copies of the records kept by both LRCC and SCRCC to be used for monitoring of complaints.

The grievance redress mechanisms are designed with the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time which will be in the interest of all parties concerned and therefore implicitly discourages referring such matters to the law courts for resolution which would otherwise take a considerably longer time. If LRCC cannot adequately address the grievance, then reference will be made to SCRCC who shall strive to address the grievances raised.

If a complaint pattern emerges, the implementing agencies which are CWSB and MOWASCO, SCRCC, and LRCC will discuss possible remedial measures. The above institutions will be required to give advice concerning the need for revisions of procedures. Once they agree on necessary and appropriate changes, then a written description of the changed process will be made. CWSB, MOWASCO, SCRCCs, LRCCs and the local leaders will be responsible for communicating any changes to future potential PAPs when the consultation process with them begins.

The procedure for managing grievances under will be as follows:

- 1) The affected person will file his/ her grievance, relating to any issue associated with the resettlement process or compensation, in writing to the LRCC, through a complaints box placed at the local chief's office or physically to a member of the LRCC. The grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. A selected member of the Committee will act as the Project Liaison Officer (PLO) who will be the direct liaison with PAPs.
- 2) The PLO will be working in collaboration with the other LRCCs and SCRCC, and will be a member an independent NGO in the locality to ensure transparency and fairness in the process grievance address. Where the affected person is unable to write, the PLO will write the note on the aggrieved person's behalf. Any informal grievances will also be documented by the Project Liaison officer. The note should be embossed with aggrieved person's signature or thumbprint. A sample grievance form is provided in table 10-1 below. A copy of this completed form should be submitted by the Project Liaison Officer to SCRCC.

Table 10-1: Table Showing a Sample Grievance Form

RAP Reference No.	
Contact Information Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail)	Address: Telephone: - Email: -
Preferred Language for Communication (Please mark how you wish to be contacted)	English Kiswahili
National Identity Number	
Description of Incident or Grievance: What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem 	
Date of Incident/ Grievance	
	One time incident/ grievance (date-----) Happened more than once (How many times-----) Ongoing (Currently experiencing problem.....)
What would you like see happen to resolve the problem? 	

Signature: Date:

Please return this form to: RAP COMMITTEE

- 3) The Project Liaison Officer and the LRCC will consult to determine the validity of claims. If valid, the Committee will notify the complainant that s/he will be assisted and a response will be given in the due time.
- 4) The LRCC will meet and respond within 14 days during which time any meetings and discussions to be held with the aggrieved person will be conducted. If the grievance relates to valuation of assets, a second or even a third valuation will be undertaken, at the approval of SCRCC until it is accepted by both parties. These should be undertaken by separate independent valuers than the person who carried out the initial valuation. The more valuations that are required to achieve an agreement by both parties, the longer the process will take. In this case, the aggrieved person must be notified by the Project Liaison Officer that his/her complaint is being considered.
- 5) If the complainant's claim is rejected by the Committees, the Project Liaison Officer will assist the aggrieved person to take the matter to the SCRCC. The SCRCC will look at the complaint raised by the PAPs and provide direction, explanation and a response. Sometimes, it will necessitate the aggrieved person to present him or herself to SCRCC to explain him/herself. All efforts will be made to try and reach some consensus with the complainant.
- 6) If the aggrieved person does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome by SCRCC within the agreed time, s/he may lodge his/her grievance to the Sub-County Land Office, also mandated to help resolve such matters). If requested, or deemed necessary by the project Committee, the Project Liaison Officer will assist the aggrieved person in this matter.
- 7) Where the matters cannot be resolved through local routes, the grievance will be referred to courts. The SCRCC will provide assistance at all stages to the aggrieved person to facilitate resolution of their complaint and ensure that the matter is addressed in the optimal way possible.

After the process, a grievance resolution form will be filled in order to document the resolution made. A sample of the form is provided below:

Table 10-2: Sample of a Grievance Resolution Form

Sample Grievance and Resolution Form

Name (Filer of Complaint): _____

ID Number: _____ (PAPs ID number)

Contact Information: _____ (Village; mobile phone)

Nature of Grievance or Complaint:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Individuals Contacted</u>	<u>Summary of Discussion</u>
-------------	------------------------------	------------------------------

_____	_____	_____
-------	-------	-------

Signature _____ Date: _____

Signed (Filer of Complaint): _____

Name of Person Filing Complaint : _____ (if different from Filer)

Position or Relationship to Filer: _____

Review/Resolution

Date of Conciliation Session: _____

Was Filer Present? : Yes No

Was field verification of complaint conducted? Yes No

Findings of field investigation:

Summary of Conciliation Session

Discussion: _____

Issues _____ -

Was agreement reached on the issues? Yes No

If agreement was reached, detail the agreement below:

If agreement was not reached, specify the points of disagreement below:

Signed (Conciliator): _____ Signed (Filer): _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

The Project Liaison officer will ensure that each complaint has an individual reference number, and is appropriately tracked and recorded actions are completed. This will be done via a grievance log which will also contain a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and records dates for the following events:

- ⊕ Date the complaint was reported;
- ⊕ Date the grievance log was uploaded onto the project database;
- ⊕ Date information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate);
- ⊕ The date the complaint was closed out; and
- ⊕ Date response was sent to complainant.
- ⊕ Nature and type of grievances being raised

The entire grievance redress procedure can be summarised in the figure below

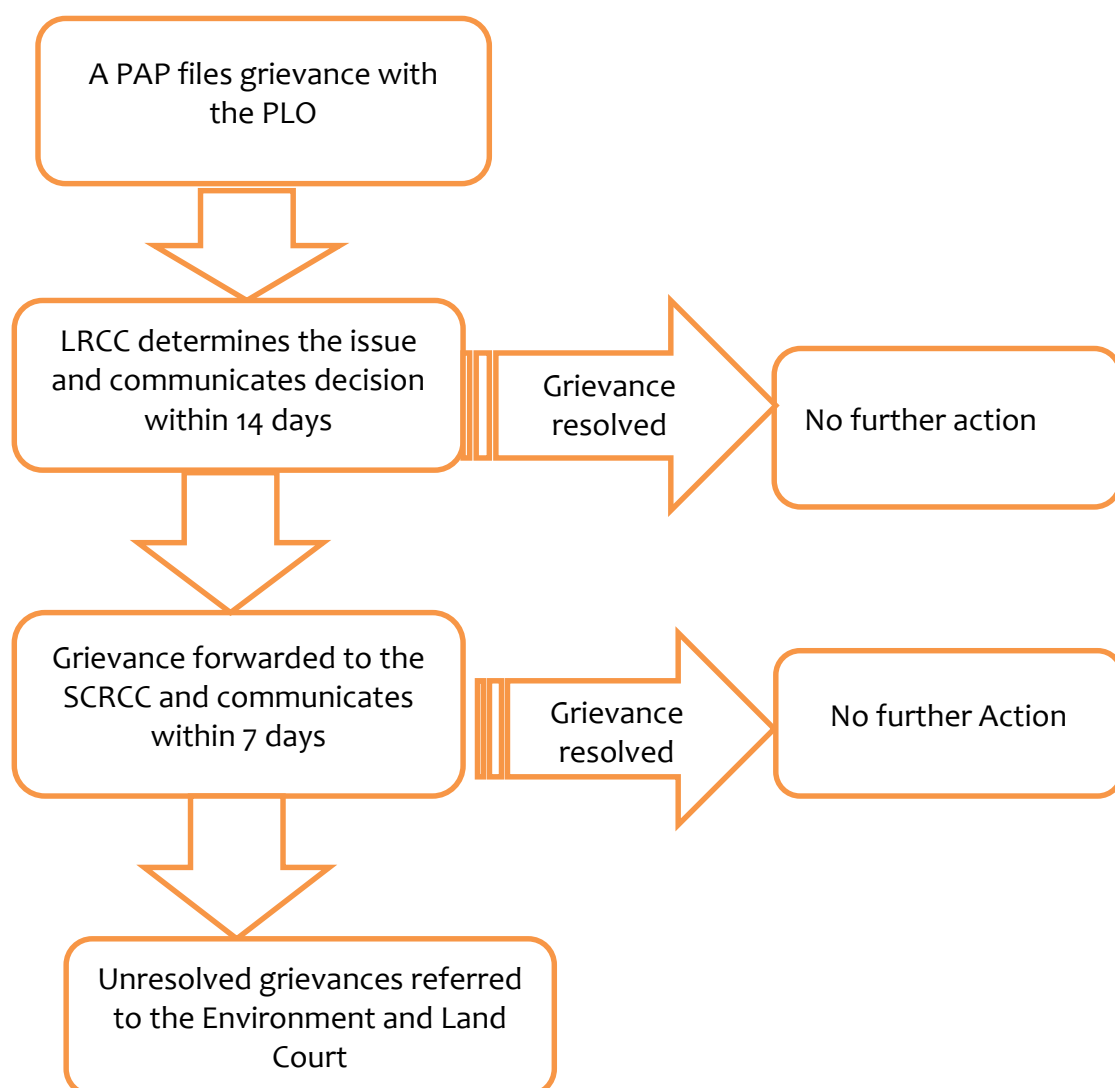


Figure 10-1: Figure Showing the Dispute Resolution Procedure

11 ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The organizational structure elaborates on the role of various stakeholders in administering the RAP. It further clarifies the role of PAPs and their responsibility in the exercise in relation to the stakeholders. Table 11.1 shows the various institutions and their role in the implementation of the RAP.

Table 11-1: Institutional Roles in RAP Implementation

Name of Institution	Role of Institution
Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MOWI)	<p>Will be an overall implementing agency.</p> <p>Central agency responsible for holding all information on the RAP.</p> <p>Mobilization of financial resources from Government/ County Governments for resettlement and compensation purposes of the approved RAP.</p>
CWSB & MOWASCO	<p>Responsible for day to day coordination and implementation of the RAP</p> <p>Oversee the RAP consultant's work</p> <p>Seek approval from NLC for the acquisition of way leave.</p> <p>Work with the NLC to establish the SCRCC and LRCCs.</p> <p>Provide budget to NLC for compensation</p> <p>Establish the SCRCC and LRCCs operations.</p> <p>Make funding request from MOWI for RAP implementation and compensation through NLC.</p> <p>Ensure the grievance committees are established and working.</p> <p>Collect all the needed documentation for compensation as well as grievances and compiling them</p> <p>Monitor the RAP implementation.</p>
National Land Commission	<p>Provide approval to request made by CWSB and MOWASCO to acquire wayleave.</p> <p>Notify landholders in writing of the intention to acquire way leave.</p> <p>Assist in resolving disputes related to compensation</p> <p>Undertake public consultation on intended acquisition with the help of SCRCC.</p> <p>Receive money from MOWI for actual payment of entitlement awards to PAPs.</p>

<p>Sub-County Resettlement and Compensation Committees (SCRCC)</p>	<p>Ensure effective flow of information between NLC and PAPs</p> <p>Coordinate Locational Resettlement and Compensation Committees (LRCCs), validate inventories of PAPs and affected assets; monitor the disbursement of compensation funds; guide and monitor the implementation of relocation</p> <p>Coordinate activities between the various organizations involved in relocation; facilitate grievance and conflict resolution; and provide support and assistance to vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Conducting extensive public awareness and consultations with the affected people so that they can air their concerns, interests and grievances.</p> <p>Resolve disputes that may arise relating to resettlement process. If it is unable to resolve any such problems, will channel them through the appropriate formal grievance procedures laid out in this RAP.</p> <p>Assist with the livelihood restoration</p>
<p>Locational Resettlement and Compensation Committee (LRCC)</p>	<p>Conduct extensive public awareness and consultations with the affected people.</p> <p>Help ensure that local concerns raised by PAPs as regards resettlement and compensation among others are promptly addressed by relevant authorities.</p> <p>Assist the effective working of RAP consultants in preparation and validation of the RAP</p> <p>Resolve manageable disputes that may arise relating to resettlement and compensation process. If it is unable to resolve, help refer such grievances to the SCRCC.</p> <p>Ensure that the concerns of vulnerable persons such as the disabled, widowed women, orphaned children affected by the project are addressed and included in the RAP.</p>
<p>KeNHA, KURA KeRRA, County Roads Office</p>	<p>Provision of technical support in resettlement, including road reserve issues</p>

12 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) program is required to be developed to provide feedback to project management which will help keep the programs on schedule and successful. Monitoring provides both a working system for effective implementation of the RAP by the project managers, and an information channel for the PAPs to assess how their needs are being met.

In reference to the monitoring of this particular RAP, the SCRCC will assist in compiling basic information related to compensation and send them to the CWSB as part of the monthly monitoring. Some of the information which will be collected at the SCRCC level will include: time to gauge the performance of the:-

- Length of time from project identification to payment of compensation to PAPs;
- Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works;
- Amount of compensation paid to each PAP household (if in cash), or the nature of compensation (if in kind);
- Number of people raising grievances in relation to each project investment;
- Number of unresolved grievances.
- Number of vulnerable people assisted.
- Number of livelihoods restored and types of the livelihood restoration

CWSB will make this information available all stakeholders including the World Bank. The implementing agencies will directly monitor compensation as undertaken by NLC.

In addition there will be external monitoring and evaluation, which will be carried out for all other RAPs carried out under KWSDP. This will be done by an independent consultancy/agency. Information will be collected via survey, interviews and focus group discussions with the affected communities. The data for these indicators will be collected every six months during the RAP implementation by the implementing agency which is CWSB, SCRCC and an independent NGO working in the area to ensure triangulation of data. LRCCs will also assist with collection of monitoring data of the RAPs implementation.

Financial records will be maintained by NLC and CWSB to permit calculation of the final cost of resettlement and compensation per individual or household and they will be included in the monitoring report. The statistics will also be provided to the external independent consultant/agency that will be contracted on an annual basis to monitor the implementation of the RAPs.

13 RAP COSTS AND BUDGETS

This chapter highlights the various costs of entitlements for the various pipelines as well as the costs for monitoring and evaluation.

13.1 COST OF ENTITLEMENTS

13.1.1 Entitlement for Structures

The Total Entitlement for structures for all the pipelines is K.Shs. 8,873,796.49 and is distributed among the pipelines as follows.

Table 13-1: Summary of Structure Owners' Entitlement

No	Pipeline	PAHs with Structures	Entitlement for Structures (K.Shs.)
1	WMW 02 &04	5	694,480.00
2	WMW 03	5	381,120.00
3	WMW 05	0	375,480.00
4	WMW 08	4	201,290.00
5	WMW 12	9	278,100.00
6	WMW 16	1	42,876.00
7	WMW 17	4	1,009,500.00
8	WMW 18	23	992,320.00
9	SMW 01	1	3,150.00
10	SMW 04	3	2,040,000.00
11	SMW 07	3	175,010.49
12	SMW 10	3	169,870.00
13	NMW 04	9	1,124,900.00
14	NMW 07	17	840,000.00
15	ISW 02	6	545,700.00
TOTAL		93	8,873,796.49

13.1.2 Entitlement for Trees

The total entitlement for tree owners is K. Shs. 168,000.00 which is distributed in the pipelines as shown below:

Table 13-2: Summary of Tree Owners' Entitlement

No	Pipeline	PAHs with Trees	Entitlement for Trees (K.Shs.)
1	WMW 02 &04	0	-
2	WMW 03	0	-
3	WMW 05	1	9,000.00
4	WMW 08	0	-
5	WMW 12	0	-
6	WMW 16	0	-

No	Pipeline	PAHs with Trees	Entitlement for Trees (K.Shs.)
7	WMW 17	1	9,000.00
8	WMW 18	1	3,000.00
9	SMW 01	0	-
10	SMW 04	6	147,000.00
11	SMW 07	0	-
12	SMW 10	0	-
13	NMW 04	0	-
14	NMW 07	0	-
15	ISW 02	0	-
TOTAL		9	168,000.00

13.1.3 Entitlements for Fences

The total entitlement for fences is K.Shs. 669,517.50 which is distributed in the pipelines as shown below:

Table 13-3: Summary of Fence Owners' Entitlement

No	Pipeline	PAHs with Fences	Entitlement for Fence (K.Shs.)
1	WMW 02 & 04	0	-
2	WMW 03	0	-
3	WMW 05	2	105,100.00
4	WMW 08	0	-
5	WMW 12	0	-
6	WMW 16	0	-
7	WMW 17	1	80,000.00
8	WMW 18	3	71,242.50
9	SMW 01	1	30,000.00
10	SMW 04	2	6,675.00
11	SMW 07	0	-
12	SMW 10	0	-
13	NMW 04	3	-
14	NMW 07	2	376,500.00
15	ISW 02	0	-
TOTAL		14	669,517.50

13.1.4 Entitlements for Businesses (Loss of Livelihood)

The total entitlement for business owners is K.Shs. 3,814,500.00 which is distributed in the pipelines as follows:

Table 13-4: Summary of Business Owners' Entitlement

No	Pipeline	PAHs with Businesses	Entitlement for Business (K.Shs.)
1	WMW 02 &04	3	192,000.00
2	WMW 03	4	255,000.00
3	WMW 05	7	465,000.00
4	WMW 08	4	138,000.00
5	WMW 12	10	735,000.00
6	WMW 16	0	-
7	WMW 17	0	-
8	WMW 18	15	645,000.00
9	SMW 01	0	-
10	SMW 04	4	132,000.00
11	SMW 07	1	15,000.00
12	SMW 10	2	120,000.00
13	NMW 04	2	210,000.00
14	NMW 07	13	735,000.00
15	ISW 02	2	172,500.00
Total		67	3,814,500.00

13.1.5 Entitlement for Disturbance

15% of the entitlement for each household is provided for the disturbance that will be as a result of the pipelines. The total cost for disturbance is K.Shs. 2,049,272.10 and is distributed in the pipelines as follows.

Table 13-5: Summary of Disturbance Entitlement

No	Pipeline	PAHs Entitled to Disturbance Allowance	Disturbance Allowance 15% (K.Shs.)
1	WMW 02 &04	5	132,972.00
2	WMW 03	6	95,418.00
3	WMW 05	14	143,187.00
4	WMW 08	5	50,893.50
5	WMW 12	10	151,965.00
6	WMW 16	1	6,431.40
7	WMW 17	4	164,775.00
8	WMW 18	28	256,734.38
9	SMW 01	1	4,972.50
10	SMW 04	10	348,851.25
11	SMW 07	3	28,501.57
12	SMW 10	4	43,480.50
13	NMW 04	10	220,635.00
14	NMW 07	23	292,725.00

No	Pipeline	PAHs Entitled to Disturbance Allowance	Disturbance Allowance 15% (K.Shs.)
15	ISW 02	6	107,730.00
TOTAL		130	2,049,272.10

13.1.6 Total Entitlements

The total entitlement for the project is K. Shs. 15,575,086.08, which is illustrated in the table below for each of the pipelines:

Table 13-6: Summary of Entitlement for each pipeline

No	Pipeline	PAHs	Entitlement (K.Shs.)
1	WMW 02 &04	5	1,019,452.00
2	WMW 03	6	731,538.00
3	WMW 05	14	1,097,767.00
4	WMW 08	5	390,183.50
5	WMW 12	10	1,165,065.00
6	WMW 16	1	49,307.40
7	WMW 17	4	1,263,275.00
8	WMW 18	28	1,968,296.88
9	SMW 01	1	38,122.50
10	SMW 04	10	2,674,526.25
11	SMW 07	3	218,512.06
12	SMW 10	4	333,350.50
13	NMW 04	10	1,555,535.00
14	NMW 07	23	2,244,225.00
15	ISW 02	6	825,930.00
TOTAL		130	15,575,086.08

In addition, the entitlement per type of asset is also summarized as shown below:

Table 13-7: Summary of Entitlements per Asset Category

No	Asset Type	Total Entitlement (K.Shs.)
1	Business/Livelihood	3,814,500.00
2	Structures	8,873,796.49
3	Fences and Gates	669,517.50
4	Trees	168,000.00
5	Disturbance Allowance	2,049,272.10
TOTAL		15,575,086.08

In addition the summary of the PAPs and their contact Numbers are provided in the table below:

Table 13-8: Table showing PAP names and contact numbers

Pipeline No.	No.	Name	Telephone No. of HH Head
WMW 02&04	1	Nicolas Kyalo	0716360638
	2	Baraka Shop	0
	4	Mulwa Mwaniki	0711842533
	5	Muthuri	0702805239
	6	Mwenda	0726546813
WMW 03	1	Eunice Mwauda	0701387981
	2	Helen Ndani	0717774577
	3	David Otieno	0721549687
	4	Katunga Kialo	0725596246
	5	Getrude A Sulwe	0
	6	Changamwe Workshop	0
WMW 05	1	George Okombo	0723936832
	2	Holy Cross Catholic Church	0
	3	Pub Gruford	0
	4	Nashon Mureithi	0711439937
	5	0	0
	6	Agape Worship Church	0
	7	0	0
	8	Cool Pub	0
	9	Isaiya Gura	0711650114
	10	Damaris Muthio Mutunga	0727160419
	11	Pascaline Nthoka	0711405376
	12	Benjamin Mwololo	0720306016
	13	Elizabeth Munyiva	0717307395
	15	Blessed Living Home Church	0
WMW 08	1	0	0
	2	Ruth Ndunge Kasina	0
	3	Raso Lazarus	0706169453
	4	Mama Mbotela	0721600399

Pipeline No.	No.	Name	Telephone No. of HH Head
	5	Judy Mwango	0727533910
WMW 12	1	Mwendee Peter	0725566034
	2	Beatrice Mala	0726175619
	3	Joseph Oweso Kasimba	0734754817
	4	Thomas Musumba	0727889698
	5	Leah Matano	0708898562
	6	Florence Mwikali	0728096286
	7	Sailas Ingosi	0725640193
	8	Ruben Kimwela	0708076584
	9	Gateway in Filling Station	0739514612
	10	Joy Makenda	0712881700
WMW 16	1	Shell Filling Station	0715638239
WMW 17	1	Pentum Gas Station	0
	2	Total Changanwe	0726701162
	3	Kenol	0
	4	Petrocity	0
WMW 18	1	Maureen Mtindi Wambua	0722478226
	2	Anold Oliver	0722384916
	3	Alice Marura	0726860157
	4	Diana Dasowa	0
	5	Benta Mutua	0720246669
	6	Nancy Mweni	0
	7	Ismail Msunye	0725481130
	9	George Olado	0
	10	0	0
	11	0	0
	12	Abiba Mohammed Bakari	0720849643
	13	Muthoni	0712447997
	14	Charles K. Rono	0702855234

Pipeline No.	No.	Name	Telephone No. of HH Head
	15	James Karisa Charo	0714465750
	16	Jumaa Mwinyi	0792694116
	17	Julius Mutie	725225581
	18	0	0
	19	Jonathan Mutie	0712951048
	20	Josephat Kamau	0716931780
	21	0	0
	22	0	0
	23	Berita	0
	24	0	0
	25	0	0
	26	0	0
	27	0	0
	28	0	0
	29	0	0
SMW 01	1	0	0
SMW 04	1	Rama Salim Mwakosa	0728244480
	2	Mwanahamisi Mwinyihaji	0790741793
	3	Mohamed Hassan Mnyetto	0733461080
	4	Masoud Ali Mwakileo	0722742417
	5	Ali Mwangomba	0796136059
	6	Juma Mwalimu Gute	0704137240
	7	Fatuma Suleiman Tsala	0722901637
	8	Mohamed Suleiman Salim	0704679171
	9	Rama Abdallah Raisi	0728627012
	10	Rashid Kibwana Mwatsuluka	0728580417
SMW 07	1	Nasra Abdi	0729598817
	3	0	0

Pipeline No.	No.	Name	Telephone No. of HH Head
	4	0	0
SMW 10	1	Nasra Abdi	0729598817
	2	0	0
	3	0	0
	4	0	0
NMW 04	1	Alitimami	0722893416
	2	Mercella Miyumo	0733906455
	3	Gapco Petrol Station	0
	4	Rahma	0722277824
	5	Sky Lounge	0
	6	0	0
	7	Safari Petrol Station	0
	8	Royal Pub	0
	9	Serena Beach Hotel	0
	10	Mombasa Continental Resort	0
NMW 07	1	Westcon Contractors	0
	2	Imu Juma Mohamed	716701949
	3	Beatrice	720518302
	4	Evan Mwangi	724410656
	5	0	0
	6	Maimuna Askul	791014764
	7	Nuru Said	712740134
	8	Masjid Hudaa Madrasa amburi	0
	9	Alamin Salim	722486376
	10	Eslimil Mugo	727271340
	11	Mama Grace	723538625
	12	John Odhiambo	718126895
	13	Susan Njeri	726056957
	14	Severino Mwithi	721617916
	15	Ahmed	0

Pipeline No.	No.	Name	Telephone No. of HH Head
	16	Frankline Mutua	723031046
	17	Nuru Mubaredi	0
	18	Nicolus Michubu	722635247
	19	0	0
	20	Masjid Rahma Mosque	0
	21	0	0
	22	Ahmed Rashid	722789789
	23	Muhamad Abdalla	723602928
	24	Bassawad Filling Station	0
ISW 02	1	Petro Filling Station	0726855194/0730300064
	2	Masjid Memon Villa Mosque	0
	3	John Manzi	0721221941
	4	Faris Ahmed	0722232877
	5	Abubakar Ahmed	726564620
	6	Ahmed Al-Amoddy	0

13.2 RAP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

The RAP implementation budget is a function of the total entitlement cost and requisite administrative costs required to implement the plan. These were estimated at 10% of the entitlement cost. A further 10% of the resulting amount was considered for contingencies in the budget and other factors such as inflation. This brings the total budget of this RAP to K.Shs. 18,845,854.16 as shown in Table 13.8 below:

Table 13-9: Summary of RAP Implementation Budget

No.	RAP Item	Cost (K.Shs.)
1	Total Entitlement Costs (including 15% Disturbance)	15,575,086.08
2	RAP Administration Cost (10)% of Entitlement Cost)	1,557,508.61
3	Allowance for Inflation and Contingencies	1,713,259.47
TOTAL RAP IMPLEMENTATION COST		18,845,854.16

14 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed project will affect approximately 130 Households made up of 341 PAPs who will lose their assets. In order to mitigate the negative impacts of resettlement, the following recommendations are made:

- ❖ Any planned displacement of the project affected persons be undertaken after compensation payments have been made before any construction activities are done and in accordance with the prevailing law.
- ❖ Compensation should not only follow the replacement cost, but should also be associated with comprehensive consultations and negotiations with PAPs so as to minimize grievances
- ❖ The project affected persons to be given adequate notice to relocate their assets.

15 REFERENCES

Republic of Kenya, Water Act (2002), Government Printer, Nairobi

The Constitution of Kenya 2010

The Land Act, No. 6 of 2012

National Land Commission (NLC) Act (2012)

Environment and Land Court Act (2011)

The Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act, 2012

The County Governments Act, 2012

The Physical Planning Act (CAP 286) 2010

Valuers Act Cap 532

The Wayleaves Act Cap 292

Public Roads and Roads of Access Act Cap 399

World Bank Operational Policies

16 APPENDICES

16.1 RAP HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Zamconsult Consulting Engineers Ltd

RAP FOR PROPOSED WORKS CONTRACTS UNDER COAST WATER SERVICES BOARD

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

A Resettlement Action Plan triggered by the proposed **Mombasa Lot 2B Pipelines** under Coast Water Services Board is being carried out by Zamconsult Consulting Engineers. The aim of this exercise is to identify the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) by type of loss. We need your honest and accurate information during this discussion. Your inputs will assist in the understanding of your needs for improvement. The answers you provide will be kept confidential.

1 SECTION 1 DETAILS

- 1.1 Name of the Enumerator: Sign
- 1.2 Name of the respondent ID NO. Tel No.
- 1.3 Relationship of respondent to head of house (a) The Head (b) Spouse
- (c) Offspring..... (d) Others Specify.....
- 1.4 Date of Interview: Time of Interview:
- 1.5 Respondents place of residence (a) Village..... (b) Location
- (c) Sub-County (d) County

2 SECTION 2 BASIC HOUSEHOLD CHARECTERISTICS

- 2.1 Name of the household head?
- 2.2 I.D number of household head Telephone Number of Household head
- 2.3 Sex of Household head 1) Male..... 2) Female.....
- 2.4 Marital Status of the Household Head? 1) Married..... 2) Never Married.....
- 3) Widowed (Single) 4) Widowed Remarried 5) Divorced (Single)..... 6) Divorced Remarried
- What is the number of people in this household in these categories 1) All 2) Spouse.....
- 3) Own offspring under 18..... 4) own offspring above 18..... 5) orphaned children.....
- 6) Kinsmen above 55 years..... 7) others, specify.....
- 2.5 How many members does this household have? 1) All..... 2) Males..... 3) Females.....
- 2.6 How many of your household members have attained each of the following education levels?
(1) None (2) Primary (3) Secondary (4) College/university
- 2.7 What is the occupation /economic activities of the household head (tick)
(1) Crop farming (2) Livestock farming (3) Formal employment
- (4) Business (5) Others (specify)
- 2.8 Is this business affected by the proposed project? (Tick as appropriate)
(1) Yes..... (2) No.....
- 2.9 If yes, what is the business type? (1) Shop (2) Bodaboda (bicycle/motorbike).....
(3) M-pesa (4) Jua kali (5) Others specify
- 2.10 What is the average income from this business per month? (Exact Value)
- 2.11 What is the average combined household income per month? (Tick)
(1) Less than 15,000..... (2) 15,000-30,000..... (3) 30,000-45,000..... (4) Above 45,000

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2.12 What's the religion of the Household Head? (Tick)

(1) Christian..... (2) Muslim..... (3) Hindu..... (4) Traditionalist (5) Others Specify

2.13 Do any of the household members live with any disabilities?

(1) Yes..... (2) No.....

3 SECTION 3 LAND OWNERSHIP DETAILS

3.1 Do you own the land you currently reside on? (Tick)

1) Yes..... 2) No.....

3.2 Who owns the land? Name of Registered Owner.....

3.3 Does the registered owner have any land ownership documents? (Tick) 1) Yes..... 2) No.....

3.4 If yes, what documents do you have for the land? (Tick)

(1) Title deed..... (2) Allocation letter..... (3) None..... (4) Other, specify.....

3.5 What is the L.R./plot/parcel. No. of the Land.....

3.6 What is the total size of the land?Acres/Ha/ Plot size (specify)

3.7 What is the total size of the land affected by the proposed Project?

Length..... (m)... Width..... (m)

3.8 What is the ownership nature of this land? (Tick)

(1) Owned by extended family..... (2) Owned by individual..... (3) Owned by nuclear family.....

(4) Communal land (5) Trust land..... (6) Others Specify

4 SECTION 4 ASSETS, BUILDING STRUCTURES & OTHER PROPERTY DETAILS

a) STRUCTURES measurements (In Meters)

1) Permanent buildings

Length	Width	Storeys	Sketch

2) Semi-permanent buildings

Length	Width	Storeys	Sketch

3) Temporary Buildings

Length	Width	Storeys	Sketch

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b) Other Structures Sizes In Meters

TYPE	SIZE IN METRES
Well	
Bore Hole	
Animal Sheds	
Water Tanks	
Others	

c) Fences in meters

TYPE	Length (m)	Height (m)	Strands
Live Fence			
Permanent (Masonry)			
Barbed Wire			
Corrugated Iron			
Chain-link			
Gate (iron, mabati, wooden, barbed wire)			

d) No of Trees

Type	No
Indigenous Trees	
Commercial	Indian Ashoka
	Blue gum
	Casuarina
	Sisal
Fruit trees	Coconut
	Cashew nut
	Pawpaw
	Mango
	Oranges
	Guavas
	Avocado
	Lemons
	Others
Medicinal	Muarubaine
	Aloe Vera
	others

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e) CROPS

TYPE	Length	Width
Maize		
Beans		
Vegetables		
Sugarcane		
Pineapples		
Cassava		
Sweet Potatoes		
Others		

5 SECTION 5 EXPECTED MODE OF COMPENSATION

5.1 What is your preferred mode of compensation? (Tick)

(1) In Kind..... (2) Monetary terms..... (3) Others Specify

16.2 PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY

16.2.1 Public Consultation Minutes

Minutes of the Public Consultation Meeting at Likoni Social Hall (South Mainland) on 15th Dec 2016 at 10.00 am

1) Present

- Marion Orina - Zamconsult Consulting Engineers (Consultant)
- Joyce Mutinda - CWSB representative
- Francis Moturi - Zamconsult Consulting Engineers (Consultant)
- The District Officer
- Athman - Chief Shika Adabu
- Said J Kandy - Assistant Chief Likoni
- Hassan A Salim - Assistant Chief Likoni
- General Public

2) Introductions

The meeting started at 10.00am and was chaired by the area chief, who introduced the Consultant to the attendees. He then invited the Consultant to give her presentation.

3) Presentation on Project by the Consultant

The Consultant gave a presentation of the proposed project, its scope, and the laws governing the Environmental and Social Process as well as the need to conduct public consultation meetings. She stated that this was a RAP review of the RAP previously done in 2013. She explained that the project involved replacement and augmentation of current water supply system. The project would maintain the road reserve. She further described all the project sites within the South Mainland locality.

The consultant outlined that the whole project is known as the Mombasa Lot 2B pipelines Project. She stated that CWSB intended to put up new pipelines as well as to replace some of the old lines within the Coastal region as a way to rehabilitate and improve the existing water supply system. The Consultant explained the various impacts associated with the project, throughout the project duration (planning, construction, operation and decommissioning, including possible resettlement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The Consultant explained that a Resettlement Action Plan had been carried out in order to identify all the PAPs. Fortunately, the pipelines project intended to stick within the road reserve hence very few people had been identified as PAPs since there was minimal encroachment within the road reserve area. She outlined that the cut-off date for the RAP exercise was **19th of December 2016**. As such, any further developments within the project site would not be considered for compensation.

The Consultant also explained that a RAP verification process would be done by CWSB before any negotiations/compensation can be done.

4) Questions, Answers and Feedback

The Consultant then invited the attendees to raise whatever issues they had, in order to have full knowledge on the project.

Q1. Shahib inquired if the quantity of water would increase with the increase in the bulk water lines. He also suggested that new storage facilities be installed to cater for mishaps in the source or sections of the system.

The consultant responded by stating that the existing source is from Marere. In addition, she stated that there is an ongoing Pemba dam project to augment the Marere springs in serving Mombasa. Furthermore, the leakages were being dealt with through replacement which was projected to save the water lost. Finally, she stated that the main storage was in Kayabombo, which had adequate storage to meet the increase.

Q2. Juma Boma from Timbuni inquired if the trenches that were being dug at the moment were part of this project. In addition, he stated that there were many other projects that were ongoing and inquired if they were part of this project. He finally asked who would take the responsibility of any property affected during the construction phase of the project.

The consultant responded by stating that currently, CWSB and MOWASCO were undertaking various water pipelines in the region under other projects including WaSSIP 1, adding that this was a new project known as KWSDP which would be rehabilitating and replacing other pipelines

The consultant stated that there was an existing Grievance redress mechanism to the current contractors, resident engineer's office in addition to site meetings to address any complaints during construction period.

Q3. Pastor Nicholas Ogomba from Timbuni inquired if there was a probability of a mix-up among all the responsible persons in the implementation of these projects whereby some of the contractors would claim a payment for a job that they did not do

The consultant stated that the water act from the national government had the guidelines i.e. CWSB, ministry and MOWASCO with various mandates. For instance, CWSB is for bulk water supply; MOWASCO is for distribution of water. She stated further that MOWASCO operates in conjunction with the county in implementing its duties.

Q4. Bwengo Hassan from Timbuni inquired what would happen to those who have personal lines and are affected by the trenching. He also recommended water kiosks to help those unable to pipe water to their homes. Additionally, he inquired about offices to address any complaints or opinions from the public.

The consultant stated that anything that the contractor broke had to be replaced and hence they should address such complaints immediately to the grievance redress mechanism (chief, resident engineers etc.) as long as these pipes are not illegal connections;

Furthermore, she stated that water kiosks were not part of the mandate of the CWSB hence such would be addressed by MOWASCO since that was the organisation dealing with operations. However the consultant would propose the recommendations in their report to CWSB

Q5. Pastor Melchizedek Anyumba from Mtongwe stated that the section from Kona mpya to Mtongwe has never had water for decades hence they need projects to cater for them. He also inquired for clarifications on what the Consultant also explained that a RAP verification process would be done by CWSB before any negotiations/compensation could be done was the problem despite having NYS and other organisations there.

The consultant responded by stating that the old pipe was currently being replaced as a manner to improve the water supply. Currently there are some 2 lines already being proposed to cater for the areas that lacked water.

Q6. Mariam Balozi from Timbuni inquired if the proposed pipe would not continue past corner at Shelly beach. She further asked for ways to help citizens at the central children within the project scope.

The consultant explained that the proposed line would not go past the corner at Shelly Beach, since there was an existing line at that point which was in good working condition, she added that the proposed water line was intended to increase the flow to all these lines including the one beyond the corner, by augmenting the flow. The Consultant added that she would forward the comments about assisting the central children to the Client for them to include it in their corporate social responsibility activities.

5) Conclusion

The Consultant stated that she would forward all the people's comments, feedback and recommendations to the relevant authorities. She also stated that she would include all that was discussed in the meeting in her report to the World Bank. In addition, it was concluded that the people had accepted the project and that it was long overdue. The meeting ended at 12.30pm with a word of prayer.

Minutes of the Public /Consultation Meeting at Mary's Changamwe on 15th Dec 2016 at 3pm

1) Present

- Marion Orina - Zamconsult Consulting Engineers (Consultant)
- Francis Moturi - Zamconsult Consulting Engineers (Consultant)
- Joyce Mutinda - CWSB representative
- Ryan Kithika- Chief of Kipevu Location
- Lucrencia Mbashu -Chief Port Reitz Location
- Omar Swaleh - Chief Kwa Hola Location
- General Public

2) Introductions

The meeting started at 3pm and was chaired by the area chief, who introduced the Consultant to the attendees. He then invited the Consultant to give her presentation.

3) Presentation on Project by the Consultant

The Consultant gave a presentation of the proposed project, its scope, and the laws governing the Environmental and Social Process as well as the need to conduct public consultation meetings. She stated that approximately 22 kilometres of pipelines in various sites within the west mainland locality.

The consultant outlined that the whole project is known as the Mombasa Lot 2B pipelines Project. She stated that CWSB intended to put up new pipelines as well as to replace some of the old lines within the Coastal region as a way to rehabilitate and improve the existing water supply system. The Consultant explained the various impacts associated with the project, throughout the project duration (planning, construction, operation and decommissioning, including possible resettlement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The Consultant explained that a Resettlement Action Plan had been carried out in order to identify all the PAPs.

Fortunately, the pipelines project intended to stick within the road reserve hence very few people had been identified as PAPs since there was minimal encroachment within the road reserve area. She outlined that the cut-off date for the RAP exercise was **19th of December 2016**. As such, any further developments within the project site would not be considered for compensation.

The Consultant also explained that a RAP verification process would be done by CWSB before any negotiations/compensation can be done.

4) Questions, Answers and Feedback

The Consultant then invited the attendees to raise whatever issues they had, in order to have full knowledge on the project.

Q1.Juma Moses from Changamwe stated that he supported the project. He further forwarded a grievance about the Changamwe new flats that they already had pipes and meters but they were not receiving any water. He furthered that the old flats were receiving water but new flats did not receive.

The consultant acknowledged the opinion and also stated that she would forward the grievance to the relevant authorities.

Q2.Joseph Kondo from Khamisi estate in Changamwe inquired when the project was going to kick off. He also recommended that they needed a sewerage augmentation project to handle potential increase in water supply in addition to water hydrants and other water project facilities. Furthermore, he inquired if water was treated after carrying all the rust from the source.

The consultant responded by stating that the Bank was treating the project as an urgent one hence there was a high possibility of construction beginning immediately after the successful planning phase of the project including the compensation of PAPs. She furthered that locals would be involved in the implementation of project.

Regarding the augmentation of the sewerage project, the consultant outlined that the Kipevu treatment works as well as the sewerage network are currently in the process of augmentation in addition to unblocking and maintaining it since the existing sewage pipes were already enough but poorly maintained. She also stated that she would recommend in the consultant's report to include the hydrants in the design. Finally, she stated that the billing system issues would be addressed to MOWASCO or recommendation to record the bill and take it to the water people.

The CWSB representative added that there were treatment plants in Mazeras and Changamwe as part of the sewerage system.

Q3.Athman Mohammed from Magongo began by congratulating the consultant for the public participation exercise. He asked if the chiefs and village elders were involved in the PAP verification exercise since Changamwe had many occurrences of different owners for land and structures. He also stated that there were some distribution lines going on hand in hand with the sewerage drainages hence endangering health of the public.

The Consultant stated that the chiefs and locals were involved in conducting the RAP exercise. Concerning the new structures to be constructed after the RAP, the consultant stated that there was a cut-off date for the compensation beyond which new structures would

not be considered. She furthered that there were special culverts/conduits for addressing water distribution concerns. Finally, she forwarded a recommendation to involve the chief in distribution of water.

The area chief added that the people should fill the distribution forms adequately.

Q4. Shahibu Mohammed from Matano, inquired on the manner of helping the people on the opposite side of the road since distribution of water through digging across the road was prohibited.

The consultant responded by stating that MOWASCO being in charge of the distribution lines would seek assistance from the roads department to devise ways of addressing the issue.

Q5. Samwel Bagine from Port Reitz inquired about the project for buying meter whereby people's meters were removed and yet they were not replaced. He added by asking what was the purpose of new pipes if the existing pipes did not provide enough water.

The consultant responded that the issue of meters was part of MOWASCO's mandate and should be addressed in their offices. She added that the existing sources of water for Mombasa County included Tiwi, Marere, Mzima and Baricho. She also stated that there were new wells under construction in Baricho to augment the supply. Also, Mwache dam was set for construction and would hopefully augment the supply. further, Pemba dam rehabilitation was ongoing to also augment. The CWSB representative stated that the Mzima springs improvement program had not yet found a donor.

Q6. Charles Oliver from Bokole inquired when the public would receive the water. He also inquired on how maintenance of the pipes could be done for instance the many leakages (Kambuki Academy) and no one is handling the repairs.

The consultant responded by stating that the donor funds had to be released prior to the commencement of the project hence the date was not set. She added that MOWASCO had an existing team to try and address any grievances. She furthered that the consultant would find out how far MOWASCO had gone in creating communication channels with the public such as an emergency phone number, Facebook account

Q7. Lucy Musa from Jambo stated that in 2013 water was 10/- and the water was inadequate. 2015 was characterised by high bills and no water was received. She thus asked why water in Likoni was 2/- and experienced no rationing while the Jambo side water was 5/- and there was much rationing.

The consultant recommended to put everything in writing to show a paper trail of what they have done so far in filing the complaints as well as follow-up meetings. She also recommended to have a feedback mechanism to handle all grievances.

Q8. Rajab Shaban stated that there were people using water pumps to pull water to the disadvantage of the rest and inquired what was being done about that issue.

The consultant recommended that she would forward the complaint to the concerned authorities.

5) Conclusion

The Consultant stated that she would forward all the people's comments, feedback and recommendations to the relevant authorities. She also stated that she would include all that was

discussed in the meeting in her report to the World Bank. In addition, it was concluded that the people had accepted the project. The meeting ended at 4.30pm with a word of prayer.

Minutes of the Public Consultation meeting Held at Freretown CDF Hall on 16th Dec 2016 at 9.45 am

1) Present

- Marion Orina - Zamconsult Consulting Engineers (Consultant)
- Francis Moturi - Zamconsult Consulting Engineers (Consultant)
- Joyce Mutinda - CWSB representative
- Said K. Shume- Chief of Kisauni Location
- Yasmin Omar - Chief of Kongowea Location
- Benard Omolo - Assistant Chief Kongowea
- General Public

2) Introductions

The meeting started at 9.45am and was chaired by the area chief, who introduced the Consultant to the attendees. He then invited the Consultant to give her presentation.

3) Presentation on Project by the Consultant

The Consultant gave a presentation of the proposed project, its scope, and the laws governing the Environmental and Social Process as well as the need to conduct public consultation meetings.

The consultant outlined that the whole project is known as the Mombasa Lot 2B pipelines Project. She stated that CWSB intended to put up new pipelines as well as to replace some of the old lines within the Coastal region as a way to rehabilitate and improve the existing water supply system. The Consultant explained the various impacts associated with the project, throughout the project duration (planning, construction, operation and decommissioning, including possible resettlement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The Consultant explained that a Resettlement Action Plan had been carried out in order to identify all the PAPs. Fortunately, the pipelines project intended to stick within the road reserve hence very few people had been identified as PAPs since there was minimal encroachment within the road reserve area. She outlined that the cut-off date for the RAP exercise was **19th of December 2016**. As such, any further developments within the project site would not be considered for compensation.

The Consultant also explained that a RAP verification process would be done by CWSB before any negotiations/compensation can be done.

4) Questions, Answers and Feedback

The Consultant then invited the attendees to raise whatever issues they had, in order to have full knowledge on the project.

Q1. Mohammed Rajab Kadi from Magogoni inquired on how to deal with lines that pass through people's shambas in regards to the old Malindi Road pipelines. He further inquired on how the residents would benefit due to their informal settlement. He also commented that Kisauni majorly depends on borehole water since piped water from Baricho, Marere etc. was very poor in his neighbourhood. However, he inquired why he wouldn't receive piped water yet there were Lorries always getting water from a pipe whose source is not clear.

The consultant responded by stating that the mandate of CWSB is bulk water supply hence the distribution is not part of the mandate. However, the consultant acknowledged the opinion and stated that she would forward it to the relevant authorities (MOWASCO).

The consultant also provided her suggestions by stating that one of the ways to include those living in the informal settlements is by placing water kiosks. However, she stressed on the fact that MOWASCO was the organisation in charge of water distribution hence all she could do was to forward all recommendations to MOWASCO. Furthermore, the consultant stated that she would investigate the source of the water via the help of CWSB and MOWASCO to establish the reason why those fetching that water would do so to the disadvantage of the residents.

Q2.Mwinyiatani Boko from Kisauni Soko Mjinga inquired for the guidelines/laws that CWSB would use in compensation since there are existing structures on top of existing lines as well as next to the power lines. He also recommended for the law to be followed and all illegally constructed houses to be destroyed.

The consultant responded that no land acquisition was anticipated since the project will try as much as possible to stay within the road reserve. However, a few structures and businesses as well as a small disturbance allowance will be compensated to the PAPs.

The CWSB representative added that the donors only fund the project hence the government had the mandate to compensate.

Q3.Yusuf Said Barisa from Lights Matopeni, there was an existing drainage trench that people dumped solid waste hence bringing a health risk especially when it rained

The consultant responded that she would forward the complaint to a roads officer

Q4.Osman Mukhwana from Mtopanga inquired how the distribution would be handled as there were many existing pipes that had been set in a spaghetti manner (in no particular order) since those installing them are not experts.

The consultant responded that she would recommend to MOWASCO to handle the distribution in a professional manner as well as to involve relevant stakeholders such as the village elders in implementing the new rehabilitation project.

Q5.Joseph Umbo from Shauri Yako showed concern about what would happen to those receiving water from the existing asbestos pipes that were scheduled to be replaced during the replacement period. He also asked how the compensation would be handled to prevent new PAPs from cropping up.

The consultant responded that all the replacement lines would be placed prior to the disconnection of the existing lines. She stated that the only disturbance would occur for a period of a few hours when the old lines are disconnected in order to connect the new lines. Regarding the PAPs, the consultant stated that there was a cut-off date for the compensation; there was also a RAP verification process that would involve chiefs and village elders hence it was highly unlikely for new PAPs to crop up.

Q6.Mama Mwanaisha from Bathsheba stage inquired where the line in her area would be installed.

The consultant responded by restating what she had explained in her presentation and acknowledging that the resident was covered by the project.

Q7. Isiakha Athman from Kisimani inquired who would bear the cost of the potential distribution of existing lines.

The consultant responded that it would be done majorly by MOWASCO but the rest individual connections to people's houses would be the mandate of the individual.

Q8. Solomon Ondere from Nyali recommended that Nyali hotel lacked water. He also recommended that the chiefs and the communities should be in the know about the project through smaller meetings.

The CWSB representative explained that the water problem could only be alleviated but could not be brought to an end. She furthered that Coast Water was at the moment drilling a borehole to have a dedicated line directly to Mombasa; she also stated that there was Mwache dam under construction as well as Pemba dam which would be a third source to improve water in Mombasa region

Q9. Athman Hassan from Kisimani Maweni inquired on how to handle people who were openly dumping waste. He also stated that Keromat contractors were digging trenches and affecting other people downstream with shortage of water. He also inquired how that could be handled.

The consultant responded by explaining the various channels through which to address complaints regarded to Keromat's project to include the resident engineer, the chiefs as well as MOWASCO. She furthered by suggesting that the issue on open dumping could be handled by informing the municipal council to provide readily available dumping points and encouraging the public to maintain a clean and healthy environment.

Q10. Benjamin Onsane from Kisimani stated that he had lacked water for a long time even after paying the bills.

The consultant stated that she would forward the recommendations to MOWASCO but the concerned party should also be quick to follow up the issue through the various existing communication channels.

5) Conclusion

The Consultant stated that she would forward all the people's comments, feedback and recommendations to the relevant authorities. She also stated that she would include all that was discussed in the meeting in her report to the World Bank. In addition, it was concluded that the people had accepted the project and was long overdue. The meeting ended at 11.30am with a word of prayer.

Minutes of the Public Consultation Meeting Held at Chief's Office Railway Location on 16th Dec 2016 at 2.45 pm

1) Present

- Marion Orina - Zamconsult Consulting Engineers (Consultant)
- Francis Moturi - Zamconsult Consulting Engineers (Consultant)
- Joyce Mutinda - CWSB representative
- Shaban N. Noor - Chief of Ganjoni Location
- Stephen K. Nyamu - Assistant Chief Tudor Location
- General Public

2) Introductions

The meeting started at 2.45pm and was chaired by the area chief, who introduced the Consultant to the attendees. He then invited the Consultant to give her presentation.

3) Presentation on Project by the Consultant

The Consultant gave a presentation of the proposed project, its scope, and the laws governing the Environmental and Social Process as well as the need to conduct public consultation meetings.

The consultant stated that the presentation would cover two projects being carried out, these were. the Mombasa Lot 2B pipelines and the improvements to the existing storm water outlets. She stated that CWSB intended to put up new pipelines as well as to replace some of the old lines within the Island as a way to rehabilitate and improve the existing water supply system. She further outlined the 12 outlets that are within the scope of the storm water outlets project to be at Mbaraki; Railways; Makupa; Tudor; Buxton; Nyali, Coast General, at the four existing pump stations and at the Kizingo treatment works.

The Consultant explained the various impacts associated with the project, throughout the project duration (planning, construction, operation and decommissioning, including possible resettlement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The Consultant explained that a Resettlement Action Plan had been carried out in order to identify all the PAPs. For the outlets project, the consultant stated the two critical storm water outlets would be have resettlement of households. These were Makupa and Tudor. It is within these regions that are made up of informal settlements that several households had been identified as PAPs. Fortunately, the pipelines project intended to stick within the road reserve hence very few people had been identified as PAPs since there was minimal encroachment within the road reserve area. She outlined that the cut-off date for the RAP exercise was 19th of December 2016. As such, any further developments within the project sites would not be considered for compensation.

The Consultant also explained that an ESIA activity had been carried out in the area to sensitize the public about the two proposed projects and now the meeting was being conducted so as to disseminate information on the findings of the ESIA. She further explained all the mitigation measures put in place in view of the anticipated disturbances and assured the public that in case the contractor failed to adhere with the regulations put in place, they could address their complaints to the resident engineer on the ground for relevant action to be taken.

4) Questions, Answers and Feedback

The Consultant then invited the attendees to raise whatever issues they had, in order to have full knowledge on the project.

Q1.Douglas Kitema from Ganjoni pointed out that there were several open manholes along the roads of the main line. He inquired what could be done to correct the situation.

The consultant reiterated that she would relay the concerns to the relevant authorities and added that the storm water outlets aimed at improving the overall water and sanitation situation within Mombasa.

Q2.Antomatte Ambuga from Tudor pointed out that the storm water outlets were located within informal settlements and the residents there were low income earners, she recommended that the project should look into their wellbeing, including finding alternative housing for them.

The consultant agreed with the recommendation adding that the reason for carrying out the RAP was to ensure that the wellbeing of the residents was ensured, via compensation and

resettlement. In addition she pointed out the measures of resettling the vulnerable in the community.

Q3.Rogers Mwatate from Shimanzi stated that Shimanzi area had no water pipes and should be included in the project.

The consultant outlined that this particular project was part of the broad Kenya Water and Sanitation Development Projects (KWSDP) and that CWSB had secured funds for a section of the project and that it was in the process of seeking funds for the rest of the pipelines included in the design. She however acknowledged the proposal and stated that it would be recommended in the final report.

Q4.Ahmed Athman from Tononoka asked when project was scheduled to begin.

The consultant stated that the project was still in the planning phase and that the World Bank was awaiting a successful completion of the Resettlement Action Plan before releasing the funds for the construction phase of the project.

Q5.Martin Mabinda from Tudor inquired if the water pipes intended to be installed were main pipes or distribution lines. He further stated that Tudor had been left out in the pipeline project and also inquired where the source of the water for the pipeline project would be.

The consultant pointed out that the mandate of CWSB is bulk water supply (main pipes) hence the distribution is not part of the project. She furthered that MOWASCO was the organisation in charge of the distribution. However, the consultant has acknowledged the opinion and will forward it to the relevant authorities (MOWASCO).

With regards to the intake of the pipelines, the consultant stated that the source at the moment would remain the same (Baricho wells, Mzima springs, Marere springs and Tiwi boreholes). However, she stated that there are on-going improvement works on Baricho wells (3 more boreholes to be drilled) and the rehabilitation of Pemba Dam that would increase the overall supply of water into Mombasa County.

Q6.Simon Bett from Shimanzi inquired if the intended pipelines would positively impact Railways location

The consultant responded that the rehabilitation of the pipes that are in poor condition and the placement of new lines would bring the water supply nearer to the affected Railways location hence making it easier for the public to access it.

Q7.James Oduor from Tononoka inquired if the installation of the new line would lead to those connected in the old line being disconnected.

The consultant responded by stating that in all replacements, all initial connections that were legal would be reinstated at no additional cost. She furthered that all new lines to be constructed parallel to existing lines would not affect the old lines.

Q8.Johnstone Omedi from Tudor inquired if those affected in the on-going water projects within the area were compensated accordingly. He further pointed out some water and sanitation issues of concern within the area such as the open trenches within the MOWASCO projects and some storm water holes within Burukenge at Buxtan posed great health danger to the public, asking how they could be dealt with. Also, he pointed out that the road in Tudor was flooded with storm water. He asked what could be done to correct the situation.

The CWSB representative responded by stating that the on-going projects were under a different entity, MOWASCO, and were being implemented by a contractor called Toddy. She stated that MOWASCO and CWSB operated differently since CWSB is a government parastatal while MOWASCO is under the county government.

The consultant added that any complaints regarding the on-going construction project can be addressed through the Chief, the resident engineer, the contractor's offices or MOWASCO in case the other channels do not bear fruit. In addition, she stated that she would include the grievances in the report and recommend that the issues be addressed by MOWASCO. Regarding the storm water issues in the area, the consultant stated that she would forward the recommendations to the relevant authorities.

Q9. Thomas Weke from Shimanzi inquired whether the project was based in the Coastal region or in the country as a whole. He further requested for the objectives of the project.

The consultant responded by stating that the project is part of the broad Kenya Water and Sanitation Development Projects (KWSDP) and that CWSB had secured funds for a section of the project which is based in the Coast region. She furthered that the government was in the process of improving the water supply in various regions within the country through addition of water sources, rehabilitation of de-commissioned pipelines and the installation of new pipelines.

Q10. Japhet Kubende from Railways inquired for the extent of the pipeline project.

The consultant reiterated what she had outlined in her presentation by stating all the regions that the pipeline would cover including areas that would acquire new lines and others that would need replacements.

Q11. Martin Mabinda inquired if the water sector was devolved. He further asked if the water from the ocean could be purified to meet domestic standards.

The consultant responded by outlining that the water act from the national government has all the guidelines of CWSB, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and MOWASCO with various mandates. For instance, CWSB is for bulk water supply; MOWASCO is for distribution of water. MOWASCO further operates in conjunction with the county in implementing its duties.

With regards to the purification of ocean water, the consultant stated that there are various methods that can be used to desalinize ocean water such as reverse osmosis. However, they are capital intensive and were not within the scope of the project. She however acknowledged the recommendation and stated that she would include it in the final report.

5) Conclusion

The Consultant asked if the people were in support of the project. The locals, by a show of hands approved of the project, stating that their recommendations given in the meeting should be taken into account. The meeting ended at 4.20 pm with a word of prayer.

16.2.2 List of Attendance

Public Participation Attendance List				
LIKON SOCIAL HALL 15TH DEC 2016				
Name	Designation	Contact	Village	Location
Said J Kandy	Asssitant Chief	0723995908	Likoni	Likoni
Hassan A Salim	Assistant CHIEF	0732671208	Tibwani	Likoni
Shaib I Mwakamuna	Village Elder	0729846600	Tibwani	Likoni
Samwel Sanga	pastor	0722264706	Dongo Kundu	Mtongwe
Juma Boma	Village Elder	0722488118	Tibwani	Likoni
Ali M Mwalui	Village Elder	0720282554	Timbwani	Likoni
Bwenso H Fujo	Village Elder	0786340115	Nuru	Likoni
R.S. Mwakwambirua	Village Elder	0729561670	Tonge Nyama	Likoni
Rabis Hemel	Village Elder	0724241783	Bagaani	Likoni
Salim mac	Village Elder	0722502153	Bagaani	Likoni
Manko Marade	Village Elder	0729141642	Bagaani	Likoni
Lucy Wambui Munyao	Village Elder	0725907678	Firdaus	Likoni
Yusuf Bharia	Village Elder	0723048569	Swabrina	Tibwani
Mariam S Omar	Village Elder	0710669211	Firdaus	Tibwani
Salim Baraza	Village Elder	0722745469	Tibwani	Likoni
Fatuma Nuri	Village Elder	0727682268	Tibwani	Likoni
Swaleh Hamisi Nakala	Village Elder	0721156132	Misufini	Likoni
Athumani N Tembo	Village Elder	0726693385	Madungunim	Likoni
Hamisi Bakari	Village Elder	0723671633	Mbita	Tibwani
Marsher Adhiambo	pastor	0726844859	Timbwani	Likoni
Kiago Mwaniki	pastor	0721925517	Mtongwe	Mtongwe
Nicholas Ogomba	pastor	0710811837	Timbwani	Likoni
Levy Tella	pastor	0721918862	Ujamaa	Likoni
Bakari Mwinyi	Village Elder	0721149051	Swabrina	Tibwani
Rev. Benard Mutugi	pastor	0727761439	Ujamaa	Likoni
pst. Malkizedeck	Village Elder	0724227973	Mtongwe	Mtongwe
Samwel M Kiseli	Village Elder	0710467506	Villa Peponi	Tibwani
Rev. Joseph Kamau	pastor	0721545684	Mweza	Mtongwe

Public Participation Attendance List				
LIKON SOCIAL HALL 15TH DEC 2016				
Name	Designation	Contact	Village	Location
Maurice Mweta	pastor	0728100137	Likoni	Likoni
Ali Mohamed Wisa	Village Elder	0723685287	Firdaus	Likoni
Rocha Hinzano	Village Elder	0722221527	Pentagon	Likoni
Joyce Mutinda	Environmental CWSB	0722221685	CWSB	

Public Participation Attendance List				
ST. MARY'S CHANGAMWE 15TH DEC 2016				
Name	Designation	Contact	Village	Location
David Mbogho	Village Elder	0710187579	NHC	Changamwe
Ryan Kithika	Chief	0717959085	NHC	Kipevu
Margaret Anyango	Villager	0728685930	Kisumu Ndogo	Kipevu
Lucy K Musa	Vilager	0712048945	Jambo	Chaani
Mariam Bwajuma	Village Elder	0718254651	Jambo	Chaani
Asha Shaban	Village Elder	0710559812	Bokole	Magongo
Jane Mwawughanga	C.H.V	0716047635	Wayani	Magongo
Susan Adhiambo	Village Elder	0719550168	Changamwe	Changamwe
Fatuma Ali	CHV	0725772425	Wayani	Magongo
Fransisca Atieno	Villager	0722229973	Changamwe	Changamwe
Faraji Kibwana	Assistant Elder	0734759880	Changamwe	changamwe
Amina Hamisi	Village Elder	0712436528	Kaloleni	kwahola
Mwanamjaka Kombo	Village Elder	0724958963	Kaloleni	kwahola
Christine Mwikali	Village Elder	0719289948	Kisumu Ndogo	kwahola
Samuel Aredo	Village Elder	0722222692	Kwahola	Port Reitz
Jospine Mwango	Village Elder	0728893133	Changamwe	Changamwe
Josephine Keno	village Elder	0700762400	Changamwe	Changamwe
Jane K Kiminza	Village Elder	0718042600	Railways	Changamwe
Lydia Kithera	Village Elder	0721724507	Railways	Changamwe
Monica Okumu	Village Elder	0729734967	Railways	Changamwe

Public Participation Attendance List				
ST. MARY'S CHANGAMWE 15TH DEC 2016				
Name	Designation	Contact	Village	Location
Abdirizack Ali	Ward Administrator	0722173115	NHC	Changamwe
Lucrenga Mbashu	Chief	0719851643	Port Reitz	Port Reitz
Zed Mkalla	Programs Officer-KECOSCE	0720483717	Bombolulu	Kisauni
Sabina Kaugi	TOT- KECOSCE	0708100109	Changamwe	Changamwe
Omar Swaleh	Chief	0722123112	Kwahola	kwahola
Samwel Mbagwe	Village Elder	0721694103	Port Reitz	kwahola
Juma Moses	Villager	0715763108	Changamwe	Changamwe
Joseph Kodo Oingo	Village Elder	0700483265	Changamwe	Changamwe
Mwinyifari Mwidani	Village Elder	0723938296	Kisumu Ndogo	Kipevu
Shaibu Mohamed	Village Elder	0718681909	Noor	Kipevu
Jumaa Kbwana	Village Elder	0723913887	Noor	Kipevu
Juma Omari	Youth Leader	0728076360	Port Reitz	Port Reitz
Suleiman Mohamed	Youth	0727622066	Magongo	Port Reitz
Ali Sadler	Village Elder	0728067145	Magongo	Port Reitz
Athman Mohamed	Officer Illishe Trust	0720711770	Magongo	Port Reitz
Matayo Abdala	Village Elder	0734010289	Wayani	Airport
Marian Mesi	Village Elder	0721436875	Magongo	Airport
Evalyne Kemunto	Village Elder	0723423072	Londani	Chaani
Zuma ndewa	Village Elder	0727098983	Londani	Chaani
Isaac Makau	Chief	0727040898		Changamwe
Joyce Mutinda	Environmentalist	0722221683	CWSB	
Stephen oweino	Community Ledaer	0714708896	Bomu Catholic	
Josephine Nzou	Nyumba Kumi	0723949588	Kwahola	Port Reitz
Peter Waithaka	Community Ledaer	0723706932	Baraka Bokole	Port Reitz
Eunice Odaba	Village Elder	0792227378		
Mwamgeni Nasoro	Village Elder	0727650587	Bokole	Port Reitz

Public Participation Attendance List				
Freetown CDF Hall-16th Dec 2016				
Name	Designation	Contact	Village	Location
Rashid Khamis	Villager	0722462542	Barani	Magogoni
Mwinyarini Boko	Villager	0734486260	Soko Mjinga	Magogoni
Ousman O Mukwana	Village Elder	0720709440	Mtopanga	Kadzandani
Ali Mbaruk Mjibu	Village Elder	0712862013	Bamburi Mwisho	Kadzandani
Mohamed Rajab Kadi	villager	0721442716	Barani South	Magogoni
Zuhura Salim Mwakidu	Villager	0733893637	Bamburi	Bamburi
Siti J Mwinyi	Villager	0713280307	Barsheba	Kisauni
Mwinyi M Said	Village Elder	0716119985	Sokoni	Kongowea
Yasmin Omar	Chief	0729010391	Kongowea	Kongowea
Benard Omolo	Assistant Chief	0710755571	Maweni	Kongowea
Damary Obanda	mama maendeleo	0708207335	Kongowea	Kongowea
Modesta Mwake	Villager	0728952865	Nyali	Links Road
Mwanaisha Said	Village Elder	0722855743	Nyali	Barisheba
Kennedy	youth	0706865017	Nyali	Kisimani
Daudi Ali	youth	0716612436	Nyali	Kisimani
Athmani Hassar	Village Elder	0726344919	Nyali	Kisimani
Beja Mwenzano	Village Elder	0701715651	Nyali	Kisimani
Lashika Athman	Villager	0710985496		
Solomon Ondere	Community Policing officer	0707977358	Nyali	Shauri yako
Yusuf S Baolisha	Villager	0776161044	Nyali	Matopeni
Mohamed Salim	Village Elder	0734120749	Mnazi Moja	Kongowea
Joseph M Mumbo	Village Elder	0726475977	Shauri Yako	Kongowea
Clement Wasike	Village Elder	0722351217	Kisumu Ndogo	Kongowea
Maryline Nekesa	Youth representative	0704980796	Kisumu Ndogo	Kongowea
Mohamed Daran	Village Elder	0723357367	Bamburi	Kisauni
Said K Shome	Chief	0726681135		Kisauni
John Thoya	Village Elder	0721162729	Freetown	kisauni
Dorine Wakuo	Villager	0712576401	Freetown	Kisauni

Public participation Attendance list			
Mombasa County; Railways Location on 16th December 2016			
Name	Designation	Contact	Village
Ahamed Athman	Youth Leader	72649600	Tononoka
James Oduor	Youth Leader	72544559	Tononoka
Antomatte Ambuga	Village Elder	728372904	Manyimbo Tudor
Eddah Charles	youth	720935378	Shimanzi
Munupi Japeth	Nyumba Kumi	737499115	Shimanzi
Thomas Weke	G.H.V	716328467	Shimanzi
Kifi Chisenga	Village Elder	723719470	Tononoka
Maunwa Garbell	Village Elder	725132302	Shimanzi
Otieno Walter	Youth	791007515	Shimanzi
Yvonne Otieno	Youth	791213748	Shimanzi
Benjamin Muringe	Village Elder	725897434	Shimanzi
Jonathan	Village Elder	728473410	Kiziwi
Douglas M Kitomoi	Village Elder	716265333	Tudor
Stephen Mwangi Manwa	Village Elder	721760996	Shimanzi
Simeon Magwaro	Village Elder	717226673	Shimanzi
Rodgers Mwatate	Village Elder	781215195	Shimanzi
Simon K Bett	Village Elder	723222156	Shimanzi
Scholastica Kadenge	youth	720935378	Shimanzi
Johnstone Omedi	Village Elder	71563535	Tudor
Martin Mwabinda	Village Elder	723267471	Tudor
Robert N Mwathi	Village Elder	703640265	Shimanzi
Brenda A Awiti	Youth	703962766	Shimanzi
Rashid Suleiman Bakari	Village Elder	727103416	Ganjoni
Shaban N Ngoro	Chief	721527702	Ganjoni
James Henry Omino	Chief	722318729	Ganjoni
Christoper Wagila	Chief	721320168	Ganjoni
Silas Wamalwa	Chief	712069813	Ganjoni
Joseph Musyoki	Chief		Ganjoni
Matilda Akinyi	Village Elder	723215318	Shimanzi
Stephen K Nyamu	Assistant Chief	725403375	Tudor

PUBLIC CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT:

Mombasa Lot 2B Water Pipes

LOCATION:

Likoni Social Hall

DATE:

15/12/2016

No.	Name	Designation	Village	Location	Phone No.	Signature
1	SAID J. KANDI	AG-CHIEF LHO	LIKONI	LIKONI	0723995908	[Signature]
2	HASSAN A. SAKIN	ASST-CHIEF	TIMBWANI	LIKONI	0722671205	[Signature]
3	SHAB I MWAKAMUNA	V. ELDER	TIMBWANI	LIKONI	0729846600	[Signature]
4	SAMUEL SANGA	PASTOR	DONGO KUNDA	NTONGWE	0722-264766	[Signature]
5	JUMA BOMA	V/ELDER	TIMBWANI	LIKONI	07224488118	[Signature]
6	ALI M. MWALU	V. ELDER	TIMBWANI	LIKONI	0720382554	[Signature]
7	BWENSO H. FUGO	V. ELDER	ADURU	LIKONI	0786340115	[Signature]
8	R.S. MWAKWAMIRU	V. ELDER	TONGENTAMA	LIKONI	0729561670	[Signature]
9	RABIA HENEA	V. ELDER	BACANI	BACANI	0724241783	[Signature]
10	SHIM NAR	V. ELDER	BACANI	LIKONI	0722502153	[Signature]
11	Macko Mawale	V. ELDER	BACANI	LIKONI	0729141642	[Signature]
12	LUCY WAMBUI MURTHA	BALOTI	FIRDAUS	LIKONI	0725910767	[Signature]
13	YUSUF BAHARIA	V. ELDER	SWABRINA	TIMBWANI	0726048567	[Signature]
14	NABIRU S. OMAR	BALOTI	FIRDAUS	TIMBWANI	0710609211	[Signature]
15	SALIM BARAZA	V. ELDER	TIMBWANI	LIKONI	0722745469	[Signature]
16	FATUMA NURI	V. ELDER	TIMBWANI	LIKONI	0727682868	[Signature]
17	SWABH HANIS NAKIRO	V. ELDER	MISUBANI	LIKONI	0721150132	[Signature]
18	AMUMANI N TENGO	V. ELDER	HADUNGUNIM	LIKONI	0726693385	[Signature]
19	HANIS BACORI	V. ELDER	HABITA	TIMBWANI	0723-671633	[Signature]
20	MASHER ADHAMO	PASTOR	TIMBWANI	LIKONI	0726845859	[Signature]
21	KAGO MWANIKI	PASTOR	NTONGWE	ANTONGWE	0721928517	[Signature]
22	NICHOLAS OGOMBI	PASTOR	TIMBWANI	LIKONI	071081832	[Signature]
23	Looy Taka	PASTOR	UPANCA	LIKONI	0721919862	[Signature]
24	DICKSON M. SIMI	V. ELDER	SWABRINA	TIMBWANI	0721100051	[Signature]

PUBLIC CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT:

Mombasa Lot 2B water pipes

LOCATION:

Likoni Social Hall

DATE:

15/12/2016

No.	Name	Designation	Village	Location	Phone No.	Signature
1	Rev. Bernard Mutugi		UJAMBA	LIKONI	0722261639	[Signature]
2	PS. Makizege A.	BIDINGO HEP	MTONGWE	MTONGWE	0724117973	[Signature]
3	SAMUEL M. KISEU	N. ELDER	VILLA PEPE	TIMBANI	0710467506	[Signature]
4	Rev. Joseph Kamau	C.O.M Church	MWIZA	MTONGWE	0721545684	[Signature]
5	MARILE MWETA	SANTOARY OF PRAISE	LIKONI/ADRO	LIKONI	0728100137	[Signature]
6	ALI MOHAMED WISA	V ELDER	FIRDAUS	LIKONI	0723685287	[Signature]
7	KOCHA HIRZANO	V ELDER	DENIAGON	LIKONI	0722221537	[Signature]
8	JOYCE MUTINDA	RAP/ENVIRONMENT	CWSB		0722221683	[Signature]
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PUBLIC CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT:

MOMBASA LOT 2B

LOCATION:

ST MARY'S CHANGAMWE

DATE:

15th DEC 2016.

No.	Name	Designation	Village	Location	Phone No.	Signature
1	DAVID MROGHE	VILLAGE HEAD	N.H.C	CHANGAMWE	0710187579	[Signature]
2	DIANE KOTHIKWA	CHIEF	NAC	CHANGAMWE	0728590854	[Signature]
3	MARGARET ANYANGO	Villager	Kisumu ndogo	CHANGAMWE	0728625930	[Signature]
4	LUCY K. MUSA	Villager	Jambao	CHANGAMWE	0718048418	[Signature]
5	MARIAM RWATOMA	Villager	Jambao	CHANGAMWE	0718724457	[Signature]
6	ASHA SHABAN	Villager	BO KOLE	MANANGO	0710559812	[Signature]
7	JANE MUKHUNDA	CHV	WANYANI	MANANGO	0716047035	[Signature]
8	SUSAN ASHIMBO	Villager	CHANGAMWE	CHANGAMWE	0719530168	[Signature]
9	FATUMA ALI	CHV	INA-TANI	MANANGO	0725772425	[Signature]
10	FRANCIS ATENO	Villager	CHANGAMWE	CHANGAMWE	0722229923	[Signature]
11	FADJI KIBANA	ASSISTANT CHIEF	CHANGAMWE	CHANGAMWE	0730750480	[Signature]
12	AMANDA MAMISI	Villager	KILOLENI	KINAHOLA	0712636513	[Signature]
13	MARIAM SAKA KAMBA	Villager	KILOLENI	KINAHOLA	0726958965	[Signature]
14	CHRISTINE MUKHUNDA	BALAZI	Kisumu ndogo	KINAHOLA	0719289488	[Signature]
15	STANLEY ARDO	Villager	KINAHOLA	PORT KUTZ	0722222692	[Signature]
16	Josephine Musingu	BALAZI	CHANGAMWE	CHANGAMWE	0728893133	[Signature]
17	Josephine Kama	BALAZI	CHANGAMWE	CHANGAMWE	0700962400	[Signature]
18	JANE K. KIMINZA	Villager	RAILWAYS	CHANGAMWE	0713642600	[Signature]
19	Linda Kithika	BALAZI	RAILWAYS	CHANGAMWE	0721724582	[Signature]
20	MUNICA OKUMU	BALAZI	RAILWAYS	CHANGAMWE	0729734967	[Signature]

PUBLIC CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT:

MOMBASA LOT 2B

LOCATION:

ST MARY'S CHANGAMWE

DATE:

15th DEC 2016

No.	Name	Designation	Village	Location	Phone No.	Signature
1	ABDULIZACK ALI	WARD ADMN CH	NHC	CHANGAMWE	0722178115	Ali
2	LUCRENCIA MASHU	CHIEF	PORTREITZ	PORTREITZ	0719851643	Mashu
3	ZED MKALLA	PROGRAMS OFFICE KESCOE	Bombolulu	KISAUNI	0720483717	Zed
4	SASHA KANGI	POT KESCOE	CHANGAMWE	CHANGAMWE	0708150109	Sasha
5	OWINIL SWALEH	CHIEF	KWA-HOLA	KWA-HOLA	0722123112	Swaleh
6	SAMUEL MRAHNE	V/ELDER	PORTREITZ	KWAHOLA	072169403	Mrahne
7	SUMA MUSEI	COMMUNITY	CHANGAMWE	NEBOHLE	0715763109	Musei
8	JOSEPH KONGO DINGO	V/ELDER	Kwambi St CHANGAMWE	CHANGAMWE	0700483865	Dingo
9	MUKUYIGAKI MUKIDAKI	BALOZI	KISUMU AREA	KIPERU	0723938796	Mukidaki
10	SHABU MOHAMED	V/ALDER	NOOR	KIPERU	0718681909	Mohamed
11	JUMBA KIKWAMA	BALOZI	NOOR	KIPERU	0728913287	Kikwama
12	JUMA OMARA	YOUTH LEADER	PORT-REITZ	PORT-REITZ	0728076360	Omara
13	SULEIMAN MOHAMED	BALAZI	MAGONGO	PORT REITZ	0727672066	Mohamed
14	ALI SADIQ	V/ELDER	MAGONGO/CHICAGO	PORT REITZ	0788067145	Sadiq
15	ATIMAN MOHAMED	ELITE TRUST	MAGONGO	PORTREITZ	0720711770	Mohamed
16	MATANO ABBALLA	V/ELDER	KAYANI	AIRPORT	0734010289	Abballa
17	MARIANA MESI	V/ELDER	MAGONGA/MWISHO	AIRPORT	0721436875	Mesi
18	EVAITHO KEMUNDO	V/ELDER	Hait/hondani	CHAMN	0725423572	Kemundo
19	Zuma KIDWA	V/ELDER	Hait/hondani	CHAMN	0727098923	Kidwa
20	ISADAC MAMAU	CHIEF		CHANGAMWE	0727040898	Mamau

PUBLIC CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT:



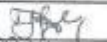
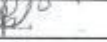


MOMBASA LOT 2B

LOCATION:

ST MARY'S CHANHAMWE

DATE:

15th DEC 2016

No.	Name	Designation	Village	Location	Phone No.	Signature
21	1 JOYCE MWINDA	ENVIRONMENTALIST / BAP	CWSB		0722221683	
	2 Stephen Ochiu	Community leader	BOMU CHANHAMWE		0714708576	
	3 Josephine Nzon	Nyumbwa kumw	Kwa Wala	Portreitz	0723949588	
	4 PETER WATHAKA	Community	BADARA BOKOLE	Portreitz	0723706732	
	5 EUNICE DEBATA	CHAGUMWE			079329378	
	6 MWANAMGENI NASORO	BALOI	BOKOLE	PORT REITZ	0727650587	
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PUBLIC CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT:

MOBASA LOT 2B

LOCATION:

FREETOWN CDF HALL

DATE:

16th DEC 2016

No.	Name	Designation	Village	Location	Phone No.	Signature
1	RASHA KHAMIS	KICAVNI	BARANI	MADODONI	0722462542	[Signature]
2	MUNYANI BOKO	MAGODORONI	SOKAMUNSA	MAGODONI	0734862600	[Signature]
3	BUSMAN O. MUKUWANA	V/ELDER	MITOPANGA	KADZANDANI	0720789440	[Signature]
4	ALI-MRACUK MIAU	V/ELDER	BAMBURI MUKO	KADZANDANI	0712862013	[Signature]
5	MUHAMMED RAJAB KADI	V/ELDER	BARANI SOUTH	MAGODONI	0721442716	[Signature]
6	ZUHURA SALIM MURAKISU	MAMA MAREDELO	BAMBURI	BAMBURI	0733893637	[Signature]
7	SITI J. MUNINI	BARSHERBA	BARSHERBA	KISIMANI	0713280387	[Signature]
8	MWINYI M. SAID	KONGOWEA	SOKANI	KONGOWEA	0716119985	[Signature]
9	YASMIN OMAR	CHIEF	KONGOWEA	KONGOWEA	0729010391	[Signature]
10	BERNARD OMALO	ATV CHIEF	MAWENI	KONGOWEA	0710755571	[Signature]
11	Damary Dganda	Mama Maredele	Kongower	Kongower	0708207335	[Signature]
12	MODESTA MWAKE	MAMA JOSUA	NYALI	KINK BONS	0728952865	[Signature]
13	MWANAISHA SAID	V/ELDER	NYALI	BARSHERBA	0722355743	[Signature]
14	KENNEDY	MWANGI	NYALI	KISIMANI	0706869017	[Signature]
15	DAVID ALI	KISIMANI	NYALI	KISIMANI	0716612436	[Signature]
16	ATHAMNI HASBA	V/ELDER	NYALI	KISIMANI	0726241411	[Signature]
17	REJO MWENZANO	V/ELDER	NYALI	KISIMANI	0701715451	[Signature]
18	ESHAHA ATHUMAN	KISIMANI	NYALI		0710985496	[Signature]
19	SOLOMON OMAR	SHAMUKO	NYALI	SHAMUKO	070927358	[Signature]
20	YUSUF SBAWISA	KONGOWEA	NYALI	Matopini	0776161044	[Signature]

PUBLIC CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT:

MOMBASA LOT 2B

LOCATION:

FRERETOWN CDF HALL

DATE:

16th DEC 2016

No.	Name	Designation	Village	Location	Phone No.	Signature
1	MAHAMED SAKIM	V. ELDER	MONAZIMUJA	KONIGOWEA	0734120749	M. H. M.
2	JOSEPH M. MUMBA	V. ELDER	SHAVRIYAKO	KONIGOWEA	0726475977	M. M.
3	CLEMENT WASIKE	V. ELDER	KISUMUNDU	KONIGOWEA	0722351217	C. W.
4	MARYLINE NEKESA	Ward Representative	KISUMUNDU	KONIGOWEA	0709980796	M. N.
5	MOHAMMED DARAN	V. ELDER	ST. G. YAPAKA	KISAUNI	0723357367	M. D.
6	SAID K. SAHME	CHIEF	CHIEF	KISAUNI	0726601135	S. K.
7	JOHN THOTA	V. ELDER	FRERETOWN	KISAUNI	0721162729	J. T.
8	DORINE WAKU	CLIPOT FRERETOWN CDF	FRERETOWN	KISAUNI	0712536401	D. W.
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CHIEF'S OFFICE
MOMBASA COUNTY
MVITA CONSTITUENCY
ISLAND WARD
RAILWAY LOCATION

MEETING ATTENDANCE LIST

NO.	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	James Athman	Tenengora	TECH LEADER	0726476020	James Athman
2	James Wendo	Tenengora	TECH LEADER	0725 447 557	James Wendo
3	Antony Ambigua	Namwamba Side	YIC 1st	0728376904	Antony Ambigua
4	Scholarship Kachige	SHIMANZI	YOUTH	0720935378	Scholarship Kachige
5	Edwin Charles	SHIMANZI	TECH	0704456709	Edwin Charles
6	Nijunji Japheth	SHIMANZI	40 NGA KUMI	0727499118	Nijunji Japheth
7	Thomas Were	SHIMANZI	CHV	0716378467	Thomas Were
8	Kipri Chibwesa	Tenengora	VELEDER	0728719470	Kipri Chibwesa
9	Migwale Gabriel	ZUKIMSHI	VELEDER	0725132203	Migwale Gabriel
10	Wendo Walter	SHIMANZI	YOUTH	071009515	Wendo Walter
11	Yvonne Allen	SHIMANZI	YOUTH	0701213748	Yvonne Allen
12	Martin Mabinda	TUDOR (Kilimo)	BALOTI	0723267671	Martin Mabinda
13	Johnstone Omed	TUDOR	VELEDER	0715563535	Johnstone Omed
14	Benedict Mwangi	SHIMANZI	BALOTI	0725597484	Benedict Mwangi
15	John Mute	Tudor	BALOTI	0726472410	John Mute
16	Rougher Mv Kitema	SHIMANZI	VELEDER	072658333	Rougher Mv Kitema
17	Stephen Mwangi Main	SHIMANZI	BALOTI	0721760946	Stephen Mwangi Main
18	Simon Mwangi V. Elder	SHIMANZI	V. Elder	0717226633	Simon Mwangi V. Elder
19	Roderic Mwangi	SHIMANZI	BALOTI	0781245195	Roderic Mwangi
20	Simon R. Best	SHIMANZI	BALOTI	0722-222150	Simon R. Best

BE PUNCTUAL ALWAYS.

CHIEF'S OFFICE
MOMBASA COUNTY
MVITA CONSTITUENCY
ISLAND WARD
RAILWAY LOCATION

MEETING ATTENDANCE LIST

NO.	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	ROBERT M. MURUTHI	SHIMANZI	LIMAN BATH SHE	0703640 265	
2	BRENDA A. DWITI	SHIMANZI	YOUTH	070396 2766	
3	RASHID SULAIMAN BARAZI	PANJANI	V/ELDER	0727103416	
4	SHARAH N. NDOGE	GANISON	CHIEF	0721527702	
5	JAMES HENRY OMINDU			0722318729	
6	Christopher Wanjiku			072132062	
7	GLAS. WAMALISA			0712069912	
8	JOSEPH MUSHOKI				
9	MATILDA AKINYI	SHIMANZI K.P.A	V/ELDER	0723215518	
10	STEPHEN K. NYAMU	TUDOR LOC	ASS CHIEF	0725403375	
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BE PUNCTUAL ALWAYS.

16.2.3 Public Consultation Meeting Photos



Figure 16-1: Public Consultation Meeting Likoni



Figure 16-2: District Officer Addressing Participants



Figure 16-3: Stakeholder Feedback during Meeting in Changamwe



Figure 16-4: Public Consultation Meeting in Changamwe



Figure 16-5: Consultant making Presentation in Mombasa Island



Figure 16-6: Feedback from one of the Participants in Mombasa Island

16.3 PAP PHOTOS

16.3.1 West Mainland Pipelines Photos

1) Line 4



Mulwa mwaniki Shop



Muthuri's Shop



Baraka Shop



Mwenda Shop

Fredrik Shop

2) Line 3



Changamwe Workshop
Ndani House



Eunice Mwaunda House



Helen



David Otieno house



Katunga Kialo House



Getrude Sulwe House

3) Line 5



George Okombo Buliding



Holy Cross Catholic Church Signpost



Pub Gruford Fence



Nashon Mureiti Structure



Unknown PAP Structure



Agape Workshop Church



Cool Pub Structure



Isaiya Gura Structure



Damaris Muthio Shop



Pascaline Nihora Shop Structure



Benjamin Mwololo Shop



Elizabeth

Muturu



Salome Stores



Blessed Living Church gate

4) Line 8



Unknwn PAP Structure
Lazaras Structure



Ruth Ndunge Structure

Roso



Mama Mbotela Structure



Judy Mwango Structure

5) Line 17



Pentium Gas Station

Kenol Petrol Station

Petrocity Petrol Station

6) Line 12



Mwende Peter Structure



Beatrice Mala Structure



Joseph Oweso Structure



Thomas Musumba Structure



Leah Matano Structure



Reuben Kimweta



Gateway Petrol Station



Joy Makenda Structure

7) Line 18



Maureen Mutindi Structure



Anold Oliver Structure



Alice Marura Structure



Benta Mutua Structure
Structure



Nancy Mweni Structure



Ismail Msunye



George Olado Structure



Abib Mohamed Structure



Muthoni Structure



Charles Rono Structure
Structure



James Karisa Structure



Juma Mwinyi



Julius Mutie Structure



Johonathan Mutie Structure



Joseph Kamau Structure



Unknown PAP structure
Structure



Berita Structure



Unknown PAP



Unknown PAP Structure
Structure



Unknown PAP Structure



Unknown PAP



Unknown PAP Structure



Unknown PAP Structure

16.3.2 Mombasa Island Pipelines

1) Line 2



Petro Filing Station
Structure



Masjid Memonvilla Mosque



John Manzi



Faris Ahamed Structure



Abubakar Ahmed Structure

16.3.3 North Mainland Pipelines

1) Line 7



Westcon Contractors Cabro



Imu Juma Structure



Beatrice Structure



Evan Mwangi Verandah Structure



Unknown PAP Structure



Maimuna Askul



Masjid Hudaa Madrasa wall Structure



Alamin Salim Structure



Esumil Mugo



Mana Grace Structure



John Odhiambo Structure



Susan Njeri Structure



Severino Mwith Structure



Ahmed Structure



Frankline Mutua Structure



Nuru Mubareke Structure



Nicholas Michubi Structure



Unkown PAP Structure



Masjid Rahma Wall



Unkown PAP structure



Ahmed Rashid Structure



Muhamed Abdalla Structure



Basswod Filling Station

16.3.4 South Mainland Pipelines

2) Line 1



Unkown PAP Structure

3) Line 7



Nasra Abdi Structure



Unkown PAP Trees



Unknow PAP Structure



Unkown PAP Structure

4)



Mwanahamisi Mwinyihaji Live fence



Masoud ali Trees



Rama Abdallah Structure



Rashid Kibwana Structure

16.4 PAP ENTITLEMENT MATRICES

Pipeline No.	No.	Village	Location	Sub - County	County	Name of HH	ID No. of HH Head	Telephone No. of HH Head	Description of Affected Business	Description of Affected Structures	Description of Other Structures	Description of Affected Fence and Gate	Description of affected trees	Entitlement for Business	Entitlement for Structures	Entitlement for Fence	Entitlement for Trees and Crops	Sub-Total	Disturbance Allowance 15%	Total Compensation	
WMW 02&04	1	MainLand	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Nicolas Kyalo	13521095	716360638	Shop	10.3x7 Temporary Buildings	0	0	0	60,000	216300	0	0	276,300	41,445.00	317,745	
	2	MainLand	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Baraka Shop	0	0	0	10x2 Permanent Buildings	0	0	0	-	200000	0	0	200,000	30,000.00	230,000	
	4	Magongo	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Mulwa Mwaniki	0	711842533	Shop	0	0	0	0	60,000	0	0	0	60,000	9,000.00	69,000	
	5	MainLand	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Muthuri	30896123	0702805239	Shop	10x2 Permanent Buildings	0	0	0	72,000	200000	0	0	272,000	40,800.00	312,800	
										3x2 Permanent Buildings;2.2x1.3;2x1.6											
	6	MainLand	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Mwenda	0	726546813	0	0	0	0	0	-	78180	0	0	78,180	11,727.00	89,907	
WMW 03	1	0	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Eunice Mwauda	24219667	0701387981	Restaurant	7.1x3.2m Temporary Buildings	0	0	0	-	68,160.00	-	-	68,160.00	10,224.00	78,384.00	
	2	Leena	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Helen Ndani	0	0717774577	Food Vendor	8.2x3.1 Temporary Buildings	0	0	0	60,000.00	76,260.00	-	-	136,260.00	20,439.00	156,699.00	
	3	Ashton	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	David Otieno	200161333	0721549687	Food Vendor	0	0	0	0	60,000.00	-	-	-	60,000.00	9,000.00	69,000.00	
	4	Hamisi	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Katunga Kialo	9192801	0725596246	Shop	8.5x3m Temporary Buildings	0	0	0	90,000.00	76,500.00	-	-	166,500.00	24,975.00	191,475.00	
	5	Sportsman	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Getrude A Sulwe	7897167	0	Jua Kali	10.2x3 Temporary Buldings	0	0	0	45,000.00	91,800.00	-	-	136,800.00	20,520.00	157,320.00	
	6	Sportsman	Port Reitz	Changamwe	Mombasa	Changamwe Workshop	0	0	0	0	15.2 x 3m Cabro	0	0	0	-	68,400.00	-	-	68,400.00	10,260.00	78,660.00
WMW 05	1	Chaani	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	George Okombo	12610362	0723936832	Jua Kali	1.4x4 Temporary Buildings	0	0	0	90,000	16800	0	0	106,800	16,020.00	122,820	
	2	0	Chaani	Changamwe	Mombasa	Holy Cross Catholic Church	0	0	0	0	1.5x3m Sign Post	0	0	-	13500	0	0	13,500	2,025.00	15,525	
												11x1 m Permanent(Masonry);1x1m Chain-Link Fence	3 Indigenous Trees	90,000	160000	82500	9000	341,500	51,225.00	392,725	
	3	Chaani	Portreitz	Changamwe	Mombasa	Pub Gruford	0	0	Pub	4x4 Permanent building	0	0	0	60,000	0	0	0	60,000	9,000.00	69,000	
	4	Chaani	Chaani	Changamwe	Mombasa	Nashon Mureithi	28865579	0711439937	Jua Kali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000	9,000.00	69,000	
	5	Chaani	Chaani	Changamwe	Mombasa	0	0	0	0	1.8x0.7m Temporary Buildings	0	0	0	0	-	3780	0	0	3,780	567.00	4,347
	6	Chaani	Chaani	Changamwe	Mombasa	Agape Worship Church	0	0	0	11.2x2 Semi-Permanent buildings	0	0	0	0	-	112000	0	0	112,000	16,800.00	128,800
	7	Chaani	Chaani	Changamwe	Mombasa	0	0	0	0	2.2x1.7 Semi Permanent buildings	0	0	0	0	-	18700	0	0	18,700	2,805.00	21,505
	8	0	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Cool Pub	0	0	0	2.2x1.7 Semi Permanent buildings	0	0	0	0	-	18700	0	0	18,700	2,805.00	21,505
	9	Chaani	Portreitz	Changamwe	Mombasa	Isaiya Gura	0	0711650114	0	0	16x2m Verandah	0	0	0	-	32000	0	0	32,000	4,800.00	36,800
	10	Chaani	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Damaris Muthio Mutunga	25438807	0727160419	Shop	0	0	0	0	45,000	0	0	0	45,000	6,750.00	51,750	
	11	Chaani	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Pascaline Nthoka	25261503	0711405376	Shop	0	0	0	0	75,000	0	0	0	75,000	11,250.00	86,250	
	12	Chaani	Chaani	Changamwe	Mombasa	Benjamin Mwololo	0	0720306016	Shop	0	0	0	0	45,000	0	0	0	45,000	6,750.00	51,750	
	13	Chaani	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Elizabeth Munyiva	25042900	0717307395	Shop	0	0	0	0	60,000	0	0	0	60,000	9,000.00	69,000	
	15	Chaani	Chaani	Changamwe	Mombasa	Blessed Living Home Church	0	0	0	0	0	18x2 Corrugated Iron;3.4x2m Gate	0	0	-	0	22600	0	22,600	3,390.00	25,990
WMW 08	1	Hamisi	Port Reitz	Changamwe	Mombasa	0	0	0	Shop	4.1x2m Temporary Buildings	0	0	0	30000	24600	0	0	54600	8190	62790	
	2	Hamisi	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Ruth Ndunge Kasina	0	0	Food Vending	0	0	0	0	45000	0	0	0	45000	6750	51750	
	3	Hamisi	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Raso Lazarus	0	0706169453	Jua Kali	1.2mx3.1 Temporary Buildings	0	0	0	0	45000	11160	0	0	56160	8424	64584
	4	Changamwe	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Mama Mbotela	0	0721600399	0	7.1x4.1 Semi-permanent Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	145550	0	0	145550	21832.5	167382.5
	5	Hamisi	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Judy Mwango	24686274	0727533910	Grocery	3.7x1.8 Temporary Buildings	0	0	0	0	18000	19980	0	0	37980	5697	43677
WMW 12	1	Miritini Madukani	Miritini	Jomvu	Mombasa	Mwendee Peter	0	0725566034	Jua Kali	5x2.5m Temporary Buildings	0	0	0	45,000	31500	0	0	76,500	11,475.00	87,975	
	2	Miritini Madukani	Miritini	Jomvu	Mombasa	Beatrice Mala	10973016	0726175619	Jua Kali	2.5x1.5 Temporary Buildings	0	0	0	45,000	11250	0	0	56,250	8,437.50	64,688	
	3	Madukabi	Miritini	Jomvu	Mombasa	Joseph Oweso Kasimba	0	0734754817	Jua Kali	4x2.3 Temporary Buildings	0	0	0	60,000	27600	0	0	87,600	13,140.00	100,740	
	4	Madukabi	Miritini	Jomvu	Mombasa	Thomas Musumba	13285820	0727889698	Jua Kali	8x4 Temporary Buidlings	0	0	0	60,000	96000	0	0	156,000	23,400.00	179,400	
	5	Madukabi	Miritini	Jomvu	Mombasa	Leah Matano	0	0708898562	Salon	3.3 x 2.1 Temporary Buildings	0	0	0	75,000	20790	0	0	95,790	14,368.50	110,159	
	6	Miritini Madukani	Miritini	Jomvu	Mombasa	Florence Mwikali	24245792	0728096286	Clothes Vendor	2.5x2.4 Temporary Buildings	0	0	0	45,000	18000	0	0	63,000	9,450.00	72,450	
	7	Miritini Madukani	Miritini	Jomvu	Mombasa	Sailas Ingosi	22577519	0725640193	Clothes Vendor	2.5x2.4 Temporary Buildings	0	0	0	45,000	18000	0	0	63,000	9,450.00	72,450	
	8	Madukabi	Miritini	Jomvu	Mombasa	Ruben Kimwela	27331041	0708076584	Jua Kali	3.4x3 Temporary buildings	0	0	0	0	60,000	30600	0	0	90,600	13,590.00	104,190
	9	Madukabi	Miritini	Jomvu	Mombasa	Gateway in Filling Station	0	0739514612	Petrol Station	0	0	0	0	270,000	0	0	0	270,000	40,500.00	310,500	
	10	Miritini	Miritini	Jomvu	Mombasa	Joy Makenda	0	0712881700	Kiosk	2.9x2.8 Temporary buildings	0	0	0	0	30,000	24360	0	0	54,360	8,154.00	62,514

Pipeline No.	No.	Village	Location	Sub - County	County	Name of HH	ID No. of HH Head	Telephone No. of HH Head	Description of Affected Business	Description of Affected Structures	Description of Other Structures	Description of Affected Fence and Gate	Description of affected trees	Entitlement for Business	Entitlement for Structures	Entitlement for Fence	Entitlement for Trees and Crops	Sub-Total	Disturbance Allowance 15%	Total Compensation	
WMW 16	1	0	Portrietz	Changamwe	Mombasa	Shell Filling Station		0715638239	0		20x1.5m Cabro 0.96x1.65m,2x6m Sign Board	0	0	0	42876	0	0	42876	6431.4	49307.4	
WMW 17	1	Changamwe	Portrietz	Changamwe	Mombasa	Pentum Gas Station	0	0	0	76m Semi-permanent Buildings	76x3 Cabbro	8x2 Permanent (Masonry)	3 Pawpaw Fruits Trees	-	342,000.00	80,000.00	9,000.00	431,000.00	64,650.00	495,650.00	
	2	Changamwe	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Total Changamwe	0	0726701162	0	0	43x3m Cabbro	0	0	-	193,500.00	-	-	193,500.00	29,025.00	222,525.00	
	3	Bahati	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Kenol	0	0	0	0	35x5m Cabbro	0	0	-	262,500.00	-	-	262,500.00	39,375.00	301,875.00	
	4	Bahati	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Petrocity	0	0	0	0	47x3m Cabbro	47x3m Cabbro	0	0	-	211,500.00	-	-	211,500.00	31,725.00	243,225.00
WMW 18	1	Hamisi	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Maureen Mtindi Wambua	16120763	0722478226	Hotel/Café	7.8x1.5 Temporary buidings	0	0	0	75,000	35100	0	0	110,100	16,515.00	126,615	
	2	Refinery	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Anold Oliver	0	0722384916	Hotel	5x Semi-permanent building	0	0	0	45,000	0	0	0	45,000	6,750.00	51,750	
	3	Refinery	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Alice Marura	24814287	0726860157	Café	6.4x4 Semi-permanent building	0	0	0	30,000	128000	0	0	158,000	23,700.00	181,700	
	4	Hamisi	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Diana Dasowa	0	0	0	M-pesa	1.6x1.6 Semi-permanent building	0	0	0	45,000	12800	0	0	57,800	8,670.00	66,470
	5	Hamisi	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Benta Mutua	0	0720246669		4.6x4.5 Semi-permanent building	0	0	0	-	103500	0	0	103,500	15,525.00	119,025	
	6	National House	Portrietz	Changamwe	Mombasa	Nancy Mweni	0	0	0	Kiosk	2.2x2 Temporary buidings	0	0	0	30,000	13200	0	0	43,200	6,480.00	49,680
	7	National House	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Ismail Msunye	26154559	0725481130	Jua Kali	2.2x2.8 Semi-permanent building	0	0	0	36,000	30800	0	0	66,800	10,020.00	76,820	
	9	Refinery	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	George Olado	0	0	0		3.5x1.8 Semi-permanent building	0	0	0	-	31500	0	0	31,500	4,725.00	36,225
	10	Refinery	Portrietz	Changamwe	Mombasa	0	0	0	0		1.8x1.8 Semi-permanent building	0	0	0	-	16200	0	0	16,200	2,430.00	18,630
	11	0	Portrietz	Changamwe	0	0	0	0	0		2.2x1.7 Temporary buidings	0	0	0	-	11220	0	0	11,220	1,683.00	12,903
	12	National House	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Abiba Mohammed Bakari	0	0720849643	Shop	2.2x1.5 Semi-permanent building	0	0	0	30,000	16500	0	0	46,500	6,975.00	53,475	
	13	Refinery	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Muthoni	0	0712447997	Shop	1.6x1 Semi-permanent building	0	0	0	36,000	8000	0	0	44,000	6,600.00	50,600	
	14	Refinery	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Charles K. Rono	23951831	0702855234	Restaurant	5.5x4 Temporary buidings	0	0	0	33,000	66000	0	0	99,000	14,850.00	113,850	
	15	National House	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	James Karisa Charo	23258887	0714465750	Shop	0	3x3 Corridor (perm)	3x3, 19x1.5 Live fence; 19x6 Barbed wire; 5.7x1.5 Corrugated iron	0	60,000	22500	46567.5	0	129,068	19,360.13	148,428	
	16	0	Portrietz	Changamwe	Mombasa	Jumaa Mwinyi	0	0792694116	Charcoal dealer	0	0	19x1.5 Corrugated iron	1 Indigenous tree	30,000	0	9975	3000	42,975	6,446.25	49,421	
	17	Malandi	Bokole	Changamwe	Mombasa	Julius Mutie	20988669	725225581	Kiosk	2.5x2.5 Temporary buidings	0	0	0	60,000	18750	0	0	78,750	11,812.50	90,563	
	18	Chaani	Chaani	Changamwe	Mombasa	0	0	0	0		1.1x1.1 Semi-permanent building	0	0	0	-	6050	0	0	6,050	907.50	6,958
	19	Refinery	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Jonathan Mutie	27021375	0712951048	Jua Kali	6x3 Temporary buidings	0	0	0	45,000	54000	0	0	99,000	14,850.00	113,850	
	20	Refinery	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	Josephat Kamau	9775950	0716931780	Shop	3.3x Temporary buidings	0	0	0	45,000	0	0	0	45,000	6,750.00	51,750	
	21	Refinery	Portrietz	Changamwe	Mombasa	0	0	0	0		3x2 Temporary buidings	0	0	0	-	18000	0	0	18,000	2,700.00	20,700
	22	Chaani	Chaani	Changamwe	Mombasa	0	0	0	0		10x5 Temporary buidings	0	0	0	-	150000	0	0	150,000	22,500.00	172,500
	23	Chaani	0	Changamwe	Mombasa	Berita	0	0	0	Jua Kali	0	0	0	45,000	0	0	0	45,000	6,750.00	51,750	
	24	Refinery	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	0	0	0	0		6x1.5 Temporary buidings	0	0	0	-	27000	0	0	27,000	4,050.00	31,050
	25	Hamisi	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	0	0	0	0		8.2x2 Temporary buidings	0	0	0	-	49200	0	0	49,200	7,380.00	56,580
	26	Changamwe	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	0	0	0	0		8x2 Temporary buidings	0	0	0	-	48000	0	0	48,000	7,200.00	55,200
	27	Hamisi	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	0	0	0	0		8.5x2 Temporary buidings	0	0	0	-	51000	0	0	51,000	7,650.00	58,650
	28	Changamwe	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	0	0	0	0		0	3x10 Car wash floor	0	0	-	75000	0	0	75,000	11,250.00	86,250
	29	Magongo	Changamwe	Changamwe	Mombasa	0	0	0	0		0	0	21x2 Corrugated iron	0	-	0	14700	0	14,700	2,205.00	16,905
	SMW 01	1	Likoni	Likoni	Likoni	Mombasa	0	0	0	0	0	7m Culvert	4x1.5m Permanent(Masonry)	0	0	3150	30000	0	33150	4972.5	38122.5
SMW 04	1	Denyenye Vijana	Ngombeni	Matuga	Kwale	Rama Salim Mwakosa	20037740	0728244480	0	0	0	0	1 Coconut,10 Mango Fruit trees	-	-	-	33,000.00	33,000.00	4,950.00	37,950.00	
	2	Denyenye	Ngombeni	Matuga	Kwale	Mwanahamisi Mwinyihaji	21939715	0790741793	0	0	0	15x1.3m Live Fence	20 Casuarina Commercial Trees;2 Mango Fruit Trees	-	-	4,875.00	66,000.00	70,875.00	10,631.25	81,506.25	
	3	Denyenye	Ngombeni	Matuga	Kwale	Mohamed Hassan Mnyetto	28325191	0733461080	Shop	0	0	0	4 Casuarina Commercial trees;1 Mango Fruit tree	30,000.00	-	-	15,000.00	45,000.00	6,750.00	51,750.00	
	4	Denyenye	Ngombeni	Matuga	Kwale	Masoud Ali Mwakileo	5418557	0722742417	Shop	0	0	0	0	60,000.00	-	-	-	60,000.00	9,000.00	69,000.00	
	5	Denyenye	Ngombeni	Matuga	Kwale	Ali Mwangomba	21538390	0796136059	0	0	0	6x1.2 Live fence	2 Mango Fruit Trees	-	-	1,800.00	6,000.00	7,800.00	1,170.00	8,970.00	
	6	Denyenye	Ngombeni	Matuga	Kwale	Juma Mwalimu Gute	20028438	0704137240	Jua Kali	0	0	0	1 Pawpaw,2 Mangoes,1 Mkwanju Fruit trees	12,000.00	-	-	12,000.00	24,000.00	3,600.00	27,600.00	

Pipeline No.	No.	Village	Location	Sub - County	County	Name of HH	ID No. of HH Head	Telephone No. of HH Head	Description of Affected Business	Description of Affected Structures	Description of Other Structures	Description of Affected Fence and Gate	Description of affected trees	Entitlement for Business	Entitlement for Structures	Entitlement for Fence	Entitlement for Trees and Crops	Sub-Total	Disturbance Allowance 15%	Total Compensation	
	7	Denyenye	Ngombeni	Matuga	Kwale	Fatuma Suleiman Tsala	3960065	0722901637		0	0	0	1 Coconut,1 Cashew nut 2 Pawpaw,1 Mango Fruit trees	-	-	-	15,000.00	15,000.00	2,250.00	17,250.00	
	8	Denyenye	Ngombeni	Matuga	Kwale	Mohamed Suleiman Salim	244642	0704679171	Hotel	10x4 Semi-permanent Buildings	0	0	0	30,000.00	200,000.00	-	-	230,000.00	34,500.00	264,500.00	
	9	Denyenye	Ngombeni	Matuga	Kwale	Rama Abdallah Raisi	0	0728627012		0	Buildings	0	0	0	-	#####	-	-	1,000,000.00	150,000.00	1,150,000.00
	10	Denyenye	Ngombeni	Matuga	Kwale	Rashid Kibwana Mwatsuluka	9880342	0728580417	Jua Kali	14x6 Permanent Buildings	0	0	0	0	-	840,000.00	-	-	840,000.00	126,000.00	966,000.00
SMW 07	1	Shelly	Likoni	Likoni	Mombasa	Nasra Abdi	27485136	0729598817	Shop	0	1.9x7.9m Verandah	0	0	15000	15010	0	0	30010	4501.5	34511.5	
	3	Shelly	Likoni	Likoni	Mombasa	0	0	0	0	0	50x2 Metres Cabro	0	0	0	150000	0	0	150000	22500	172500	
	4	Shelly	Likoni	Likoni	Mombasa	0	0	0	0	0	2.7x1.2 Permanent Staircase	0	0	0	10000	0	0	10000.486	1500.0729	11500.5589	
SMW 10	1	Shelly	Likoni	Likoni	Mombasa	Nasra Abdi	27485136	0729598817	Shop	0	1.9x7.9m Verandah	0	0	60000	15010	0	0	75010	11251.5	86261.5	
	2	Shelly	Likoni	Likoni	Mombasa	0	0	0	Shop	0	0	0	0	60000	0	0	0	60000	9000	69000	
	3	Shelly	Likoni	Likoni	Mombasa	0	0	0	0	0	50x2 Metres Cabro	0	0	0	150000	0	0	150000	22500	172500	
	4	Shelly	Likoni	Likoni	Mombasa	0	0	0	0	0	2.7x1.2 Permanent Staircase	0	0	0	4860	0	0	4860	729	5589	
NMW 04	1	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Alitimami	0	0722893416	Shop	0	40.3x3m Cabro	0	0	60000	181,350.00	0	0	241350	36202.5	277552.5	
	2	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Mercella Miyumo	0	0733906455	Supermarket	0	32.2x3 Cabro	0	0	150000	145,350.00	0	0	295350	44302.5	339652.5	
	3	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Gapco Petrol Station	0	0	0	0	50x3m Cabros	0	0	0	225,000.00	0	0	225000	33750	258750	
	4	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Rahma	0	0722277824	0	0	21.7x2m Concere Slab	0	0	0	43,400.00	0	0	43400	6510	49910	
	5	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Sky Lounge	0	0	0	0	14.1x3m Cabro	0	0	0	63,450.00	0	0	63450	9517.5	72967.5	
	6	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	0	0	0	0	0	6x1.2m Permanent (Masonry) Fence	0	0	0	181,350.00	36000	0	217350	32602.5	249952.5	
	7	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Safari Petrol Station	0	0	0	0	50x2m Cabro	0	0	0	150,000.00	0	0	150000	22500	172500	
	8	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Royal Pub	0	0	0	0	15x3m Cabro	0	0	0	67,500.00	0	0	67500	10125	77625	
	9	Shanzu	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Serena Beach Hotel	0	0	0	0	0	150x2 m Live fence	0	0	-	75000	0	75000	11250	86250	
	10	Shanzu	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Mombasa Continental Resort	0	0	0	0	15x3m Cabro	100x1m Live fence	0	0	67,500.00	25000	0	92500	13875	106375	
NMW 07	1	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Westcon Contractors	0	0	0	0	11.4x3 Cabro	0	0	-	51,300.00	-	-	51,300.00	7,695.00	58,995.00	
	2	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Imu Juma Mohamed	14491623	716701949	Mpesa	0	0	0	0	60,000.00	-	-	-	60,000.00	9,000.00	69,000.00	
	3	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Beatrice	0	720518302	Salon/pub	0	20.9x2m veranda	0	0	0	90,000.00	62,700.00	-	-	152,700.00	22,905.00	175,605.00
	4	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Evan Mwangi	22022281	724410656	Shop	0	10x2m veranda	0	0	0	45,000.00	30,000.00	-	-	75,000.00	11,250.00	86,250.00
	5	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	0	0	0	Shop	0	0	0	0	45,000.00	-	-	-	45,000.00	6,750.00	51,750.00	
	6	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Maimuna Askul	0	791014764	Shop	0	15x2m veranda	0	0	0	45,000.00	45,000.00	-	-	90,000.00	13,500.00	103,500.00
	7	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Nuru Said	1165393	712740134	Mpesa	0	0	0	0	60,000.00	-	-	-	60,000.00	9,000.00	69,000.00	
	8	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Masjid Hudaa Madrasa amburi	0	0	0	0	20x1.5 Permanent(Masonry) fence	0	0	0	-	-	150,000.00	-	150,000.00	22,500.00	172,500.00
	9	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Alamin Salim	11226219	722486376		0	15x2m veranda	0	0	0	-	45,000.00	-	-	45,000.00	6,750.00	51,750.00
	10	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Eslimil Mugo	3525943	727271340	Shop	0	10x2m veranda	0	0	0	60,000.00	30,000.00	-	-	90,000.00	13,500.00	103,500.00
	11	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Mama Grace	0	723538625		0	3x2 Semi-permanent structure	0	0	0	-	30,000.00	-	-	30,000.00	4,500.00	34,500.00
	12	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	John Odhiambo	29500371	718126895	Chemist	0	0	0	0	75,000.00	-	-	-	75,000.00	11,250.00	86,250.00	
	13	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Susan Njeri	0	726056957		0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	14	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Severino Mwithi	11487694	721617916		0	5x2 Temporary structure	0	0	0	-	30,000.00	-	-	30,000.00	4,500.00	34,500.00
	15	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Ahmed	0	0	Shop	0	10x2m veranda	0	0	0	45,000.00	30,000.00	-	-	75,000.00	11,250.00	86,250.00
	16	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Frankline Mutua	24456982	723031046	Shop	0	8x3m veranda	0	0	0	60,000.00	36,000.00	-	-	96,000.00	14,400.00	110,400.00
	17	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Nuru Mubaredi	0	0	Shop	0	5x2m veranda	0	0	0	45,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	60,000.00	9,000.00	69,000.00
	18	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Nicolus Michubu	11156902	722635247	Shop	0	10x2m veranda	0	0	0	45,000.00	30,000.00	-	-	75,000.00	11,250.00	86,250.00
	19	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	0	0	0		0	15x2m veranda	0	0	0	-	45,000.00	-	-	45,000.00	6,750.00	51,750.00
	20	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Masjid Rahma Mosque	0	0	0	0	0	3x2 m live fence;30x1.5m Permanent(Masonry) Fence	0	0	-	-	226,500.00	-	226,500.00	33,975.00	260,475.00

Pipeline No.	No.	Village	Location	Sub - County	County	Name of HH	ID No. of HH Head	Telephone No. of HH Head	Description of Affected Business	Description of Affected Structures	Description of Other Structures	Description of Affected Fence and Gate	Description of affected trees	Entitlement for Business	Entitlement for Structures	Entitlement for Fence	Entitlement for Trees and Crops	Sub-Total	Disturbance Allowance 15%	Total Compensation
	21	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	0	0	0		0	15x2m veranda	0	0	-	45,000.00	-	-	45,000.00	6,750.00	51,750.00
	22	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Ahmed Rashid	2439031	722789789	Butchery	0	15x2m veranda	0	0	60,000.00	45,000.00	-	-	105,000.00	15,750.00	120,750.00
	23	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Muhamad Abdalla	0	723602928		0	20x1.5m veranda	0	0	-	45,000.00	-	-	45,000.00	6,750.00	51,750.00
	24	Bamburi	Bamburi	Kisauni	Mombasa	Bassawad Filling Station	0	0		0	50x3m Cabro	0	0	-	225,000.00	-	-	225,000.00	33,750.00	258,750.00
ISW 02	1	Machura	Tononoka	Mvita	Mombasa	Petro Filling Station		0726855194/0730300064	0		50x3m Cabro, 1.5x5m Sign Board	0	0	-	275,000.00	-	-	275,000.00	41,250.00	316,250.00
	2	Kaloleni	Tononoka	Mvita	Mombasa	Masjid Memon Villa Mosque	0	0	0	0	21x3m Concrete Pavement	0	0	-	63,000.00	-	-	63,000.00	9,450.00	72,450.00
	3	Kaloleni	Tononoka	Mvita	Mombasa	John Manzi	21192498	0721221941	Jua Kali	4x2.5 Temporary buildings	0	0	0	82,500.00	30,000.00	-	-	112,500.00	16,875.00	129,375.00
	4	Kaloleni	Tononoka	Mvita	Mombasa	Faris Ahmed	11874943	0722232877	Workshop	12x2.2m Temporary buildings	0	0	0	90,000.00	79,200.00	-	-	169,200.00	25,380.00	194,580.00
	5	Kaloleni	Tononoka	Mvita	Mombasa	Abubakar Ahmed	8427106	726564620	0	3.5x2.2m Semi-permanent buidings	0	0	0	-	38,500.00	-	-	38,500.00	5,775.00	44,275.00
	6	Kaloleni	Tononoka	Mvita	Mombasa	Ahmed Al-Amoddy	0	0	0	0	20x3m Verandah	0	0	-	60,000.00	-	-	60,000.00	9,000.00	69,000.00