

Republic of Kenya

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES**

**RESETTLEMENT POLICY  
FRAMEWORK**

**KENYA CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE  
PROJECT (KCSAP)**

**NOVEMBER 11, 2016**

## **Disclaimer**

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

|      |   |
|------|---|
| AEZ  | Agro-ecological Zone                          |
| AIDS | Acquired immune deficiency syndrome           |
| ARAP | Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan          |
| ARP  | Abbreviated Resettlement Plan                 |
| ASAL | Arid and Semi-Arid Lands                      |
| ASAP | As soon as possible                           |
| BP   | Bank Policy                                   |
| CAP  | Community Action Plan                         |
| CBO  | Community Based Organization                  |
| CC   | Compensation Committee                        |
| CCU  | Climate Change Unit                           |
| CCU  | County Coordinating Unit                      |
| CDD  | Community Driven Development                  |
| CDDC | Community Driven Development Committees       |
| CDDO | Community Driven Development Organization     |
| CDP  | County Development Plan                       |
| CEC  | County Executive Committee member             |
| CEO  | Chief Executive Officer                       |
| CIDP | County Integrated Development Plans           |
| CIG  | Common Interest Group                         |
| CL   | Coastal Lowlands                              |
| CoGs | Council of Governors                          |
| CPC  | County Project Coordinator                    |
| CPSC | County Project Steering Committee             |
| CS   | County Secretary                              |
| CSA  | Climate Smart Agriculture                     |
| CSLA | Community Savings and Loan Associations       |
| EMPs | Environmental Management Plans                |
| EPS  | Economic Planning Secretary                   |
| ESMF | Environmental and Social Management Framework |
| FAO  | Food Agricultural Organization                |
| GA   | Gender Analysis                               |
| GCRC | Gross Current Replacement Cost                |
| GDP  | Gross Domestic Product                        |
| GFSI | Global Food Security Index                    |
| GHG  | Green House Gases                             |
| GIS  | Global Information System                     |
| GoK  | Government of Kenya                           |
| GRC  | Grievance Redress Committee                   |
| GRM  | Grievance Redress Mechanism                   |
| HH   | Household                                     |
| HIV  | Human immune deficiency virus                 |
| IA   | Implementing Agency                           |
| IA   | Involuntary Resettlement Associate            |
| ICT  | Information Communication Technology          |
| ID   | Identification number                         |
| IDA  | International Development Agency              |
| IP   | Indigenous Peoples                            |

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| IPPF   | Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework                    |
| ITWG   | Inter-Governmental Working Group                         |
| IWUA   | Irrigation Water User Association                        |
| KAPP   | Kenya Agricultural Productivity Program                  |
| KALRO  | Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization    |
| KCSAP  | Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project                  |
| KENAFF | Kenya Agricultural Federation of Farmers                 |
| KEPHIS | Kenya Plant Inspectorate Service                         |
| KWS    | Kenya Wildlife Service                                   |
| LH     | Lower Highland   |
| LM     | Lower Midland  |
| LSK    | Law Society of Kenya                                     |
| M&E    | Monitoring and Evaluation                                |
| MCA    | Member of County Assembly                                |
| MEP    | Monitoring Evaluation Plan                               |
| MET    | Monitoring Evaluation Team                               |
| MIS    | Management Information System                            |
| MoALF  | Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries          |
| MoDP   | Ministry of Planning                                     |
| MoU    | Memorandum of Understanding                              |
| NARIGP | National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project |
| NEDI   | Northeastern Development Initiative                      |
| NEMA   | National Environment Management Authority                |
| NGO    | Non-Governmental Organization                            |
| NPC    | National Project Coordinator                             |
| NPCU   | National Project Coordinating Unit                       |
| NPSC   | National Project Steering Committee                      |
| NRM    | Natural Resource Management                              |
| NT     | The National Treasury                                    |
| NTAC   | National Technical Advisory Committee                    |
| O&M    | Operations & Maintenance                                 |
| OM     | Operational Manual                                       |
| OP     | Operational Policy                                       |
| PAP    | Project Affected Persons                                 |
| PCU    | Project Coordinating Unit                                |
| PDO    | Project Development Objective                            |
| PICD   | Participatory Integrated Community Development           |
| PIM    | Project Implementation Manual                            |
| PO     | Producer Organizations                                   |
| PS     | Principal Secretary                                      |
| RAP    | Resettlement Action Plan                                 |
| RCA    | Replacement Cost Approach                                |
| RPF    | Resettlement Policy Framework                            |
| SACCOs | Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations             |
| SDA    | State Department of Agriculture                          |
| SDG    | Sustainable Development Goal                             |
| SDP    | State Department of Planning                             |
| SLM    | Sustainable Land Management                              |
| SP     | Service Provider   |
| STAK   | Seed Trade Association of Kenya                          |

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| TIMPS                | Technologies, Innovations Methods and Practices                 |
| ToR                  | Terms of Reference  |
| ToTs                 | Training of Trainers  |
| UM                   | Upper Midland   |
| VC                   | Value Chain   |
| VDL                  | Voluntarily Donated Land  |
| VMG                  | Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups                              |
| WB                   | World Bank  |
| WDP                  | Ward Development Plan   |
| WKCDD FMP<br>Project | Western Kenya Community Driven Development and Flood Mitigation |
| WRUA                 | Water Resource User Association                                 |

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Introduction**

- 1) Climate variability is already having an impact on agriculture and food security in Kenya, as a result of increased prevalence of extreme events (especially droughts) and increased unpredictability of weather patterns. For example, severe droughts that occurred in 1991/92, 1995/96, 1998/2000, 2004/2005, and 2008-11, resulted in precipitous crop losses, livestock deaths, spikes in food prices, increased food insecurity and malnutrition for the poor, and led to rural population displacement (temporary migrations).
- 2) Climate change will, therefore, exacerbate the vulnerability of Kenya's agricultural sector as projections show increases in mean annual temperature of 1°C to 1.5°C by 2030. Consequently, changes in rainfall distribution and more frequent extreme events, such as prolonged drought and floods are predicted to result in more water shortages, especially in Ardi and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) regions.
- 3) The proposed CSA project will help Kenya meet the rising demand for food; and attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of ending poverty (SDG1) and hunger (SDG2), and combating climate change and its impacts (SDG13). But this would require investing in agricultural technologies, innovations and management practices (TIMPs) that would lead into CSA's triple-win: increased agricultural productivity, enhanced resilience to climate change, and reduced GHG emissions.
- 4) In the project area, KCSAP will promote sustainable landscape management with coordinated interventions at spatial scales (communities) that attempt to optimize the interactions among a range of land cover types, institutions, and agro-pastoral and pastoral activities. This sustainable landscape management will help: (i) optimize the management of different CSA interventions depending on natural resource (agriculture, livestock, agro forestry); (ii) take into account the external environment (devolved governance structure, policies, strategic plans, regulations, markets, among others) that might alter the relationship between the stakeholders; and (iii) encourage inclusive stakeholder consultations (common interest groups, vulnerable and marginalized groups, producer organizations, savings and credit societies, service providers, input suppliers, civil society, NGOs, CBOs, and government agencies, among others).
- 5) Given the array of development TIMPs envisaged in the proposed CSA project the OP/BP 4.12 is triggered here as a precautionary measure. This policy is triggered if the Bank Financed Project is likely to cause loss of land or other assets resulting in: (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets (resulting in adverse impacts upon livelihoods); and (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected people must move to another location or not. When OP 4.12 is triggered a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) or Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared as a condition for appraisal of the subproject is done by the borrower and / or An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is prepared if less than 200 persons are affected or there is no physical displacement and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost.
- 6) In the case of the KCSAP, impacts are not known at the time of appraisal, and so, the borrower has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). Subsequently, detailed RAPs will be needed during implementation.

- 7) The development of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is a way to comply with the World Bank safeguard policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) triggered by projects that could entail physical displacement through acquisition of land for project activities; economic displacement or restricted access to natural resources and assets that lead to loss of income sources or means of livelihood under the involuntary resettlement. The RPF will provide project stakeholders with procedures to address the risks that may arise from implementation of sub projects leading to economic or physical resettlement of populations. It is expected to provide guidelines on how the project will avoid, minimize, manage or mitigate and even compensate all project related displacement risks.

### **Brief Description of Project**

- 8) The Government of Kenya has requested for a credit facility from the International Development Agency (IDA – World Bank Group) to finance the implementation of the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP). The project implementation is under the overall responsibility of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MoALF) State Department of Agriculture.
- 9) The project supports Kenya's Vision 2030 whose key element is the development of 'an innovative, commercially oriented and modern agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector' in a sustainable way. KCSAP will primarily focus on supporting interventions aimed at increasing productivity and building resilience to climate change. Being a national project it will trigger the Bank's social and environmental operation policies during the planning and implementation of its sub-projects. Therefore, there is the need to develop the respective and relevant frameworks to ensure that both social and environmental issues are fully integrated into the project.

### **Description of Project Areas**

- 10) The selection of targeted counties was guided by the following underlying principles and criteria: (i) vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events (ASAL counties are the most adversely impacted by droughts); (ii) volatility in agricultural production and presence of fragile ecosystems (ASALs natural resources are highly degraded); (iii) poverty indices (poverty incidence and poverty rates, whereby ASALs have highest poverty rates); (iv) availability of County Climate Risk Profiles; (v) excluding 21 counties that are under the National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project (NARIGP); and (vi) excluding city counties – Nairobi and Mombasa. On the basis of the set principles and criteria the 24 counties under KCSAP were selected.

The Project Development Objective of KCSAP is **“to increase agricultural productivity and build resilience to climate change risks in the targeted smallholder farming and pastoral communities in Kenya, and in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response.”**

- 11) The project will deliver on CSA's "triple outcomes" through: (i) sustainable increase in productivity and farm incomes (food security); (ii) enhanced resilience to impacts of climate change and variability (adaptation); and (iii) reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per unit of product, and increased carbon sequestration (mitigation). The utility of CSA then comes in as a way of: (i) explicitly integrating productivity; adaptation; and mitigation planning, implementation and monitoring, which are often done in isolation; and (ii)

understanding of expected outcomes of CSA investments on different beneficiaries and locations over time.

- 12) In the project area, KCSAP will promote sustainable landscape management with coordinated interventions at spatial scales (communities) that attempt to optimize the interactions among a range of land cover types, institutions, and agro-pastoral and pastoral activities. This sustainable landscape management will help: (i) optimize the management of different CSA interventions depending on natural resource (agriculture, livestock, agro forestry); (ii) take into account the external environment (devolved governance structure, policies, strategic plans, regulations, markets, among others) that might alter the relationship between the stakeholders; and (iii) encourage inclusive stakeholder consultations (common interest groups, vulnerable and marginalized groups, producer organizations, savings and credit societies, service providers, input suppliers, civil society, NGOs, CBOs, and government agencies, among others) to strengthen institutional capacity (at national, county and community levels) and enhance service delivery.
- 13) **Project Components –The project has 4 components. Component 1 is Upscaling Climate-Smart Agricultural Practices and entails (i) Building Institutional Capacity and Strengthening Service Delivery; (ii) Supporting Investments for TIMPs Implementations; and (iii) Supporting North Eastern Development Initiatives\_****Component 2 is Strengthening Climate-Smart Agriculture Research and Seed Systems** and entails (i) Supporting Climate-Smart Agricultural Research and Innovations (ii) Building Competitive and Sustainable Seed Systems. **Component 3 is Supporting Climate, Agro-weather and Market Information and Advisory Services and entails** provides (i) Improving Agro-meteorological Weather Forecasting and Monitoring; (ii) Developing Integrated Climate, Agro-weather and Market Information System; and (iii) Building Institutional and Technical Capacity. **Component 4 supports the national and county level project coordination activities.**
- 14) **Project Beneficiaries.** The primary beneficiaries of the project will be the targeted pastoral and small farming communities including women and youth and Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) and other stakeholders, organized in common interest groups (CIGs) and federated into Producer Organizations (POs), Cooperatives and User associations along the value chains (VC), and selected county governments. It is envisaged that KCSAP will be implemented in 120 wards of 24 selected counties and.
- 15) **Principles, Objectives and Processes - KCSAP** does not envisage a resettlement but OP 4.12 is triggered as a precautionary measure. The purpose of the RPF for KCSAP will be to: (i) avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative micro project designs, (ii) assist displaced persons (if any) in restoring their former living standards, income and profit capacities, and production levels to near normal, (iii) encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement (where applicable), providing procedures to assist the affected persons regardless of the legality of land tenure as a result of implementing the various micro sub-projects.
- 16) The RPF is therefore, prepared to guide the selection and implementation of sub projects that will require precautionary measures related to involuntary resettlement. The World Bank’s safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement, OP4.12 is to be complied with where involuntary resettlement, impacts on livelihoods, acquisition of land or restrictions to access to natural resources and proceeds.

- 17) This framework will target certain activities that may negatively impact on the livelihoods of the target beneficiaries thus reducing the average household yields. Examples of such activities include sustainable land and water management, infrastructure development and land acquisition for public utilities (community and/or county investments under components 1, 2 and 3).
- 18) The Bank O.P.4.12 requires that RPF report be disclosed as a separate and stand-alone report by the Government of Kenya and the World Bank. The disclosure of the document should be in both project visible locations where it can be accessed easily by general public and at the World Bank info shop.
- 19) **Potential Project Impacts.** All activities to be undertaken will on farm and for community infrastructure will be on mutually agreed upon. No activities are planned or envisaged in gazette forests and/or restricted parks. The potential impacts are captured in the table below: It should be noted that minimal resettlement is anticipated under this project and is only likely to occur for sub-projects linked to building local community and county infrastructure and assets. The kinds of sub-project activities to be undertaken are anticipated to have minimal adverse social risks and can be sited in such a way as to avoid the physical relocation of people. All CDD sub projects envisaged in this project are categorized as B projects.<sup>1</sup> Given the challenges involved in managing environmental and social issues related to Category A projects, it is recommended that CDD projects avoid any type of activities that could lead to a Category A rating. In line with the World Bank safeguard policy OP 4.12, the KCSAP will therefore minimize either physical displacement or economic displacement through a number and structured steps which are detailed in the main text of the framework.
- 20) **Resettlement Impacts** - This RPF considers project affected people as those who stand to lose, as a consequence of the project implementation,
- 21) A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be done where more than 200<sup>2</sup> individuals are displaced. An Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) will be formulated where less than 200<sup>1</sup> individuals are displaced. In some instances Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) will be required where sub projects affect more than 200 people, but with minor land acquisition (20% or less of all holdings is taken) and no physical relocation is involved save for the loss of economic gains.
- 22) **Mitigation Measures** - Detailed social assessment studies will be carried out within the communities as and when required. The framework for the compensation/resettlement will then be applied incorporating specific elements of interest. Vulnerable persons among the project affected persons (PAP) will be identified and special assistance offered during the compensation implementation process with a well-defined criteria.

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<sup>1</sup> A Category B project is expected to have site-specific, predictable, and readily manageable impacts; a Category C project is expected to have no adverse material impacts; and a Category FI project involves many components financed through Financial Intermediaries and that can be screened as A, B, or C depending on the nature of the FI portfolio.

<sup>2</sup>The actual parameters will be determined as per case specific

Table 1: Component activities that may require land acquisition

| Component   | Activities likely to require land acquisition   |
|---|---|
| <i>Component 1: Upscaling Climate-Smart Agricultural Practices</i>                          |   |
| 1.1 Building Institutional Capacity and Strengthening Service Delivery                      | Sustainable landscape management - improved rangeland management (e.g. reseeding, destocking, stock routes, holding grounds, sale yards, pitting, cattle dips, water pans, sand dams, sustainable soil and water management, drought resistant/tolerant crops, conservation agriculture, collecting shades/aggregation and market centres, slaughter house construction and upgrade, pre and post-harvest crop management etc.) |
|   | Forage production, storage and marketing, FMNR and agro-forestry interventions  |
|   | Small scale fattening operations, smallholder farmer managed irrigation   |
|   | Animal health monitoring control and surveillance, livestock integration  |
| 1.2: Supporting Investments in Smallholder Agro-pastoral Systems                            | E.g. Energy - Promoting Biogas and energy saving devices  |
| 1.3 Supporting Investments in Pastoral Production Systems                                   | Market access - Market infrastructure upgrade and market linkages   |
|   | Livelihood diversification - Poultry, small ruminants, fisheries, Bee-keeping, dairy, small scale irrigation along rivers, value addition of livestock and crop products and crop diversification   |
| <i>Component 2: Strengthening Climate-Smart Agricultural Research and Seed Systems</i>      |   |
| 2.1 Supporting Climate-Smart Agricultural Research and Innovations                          | Enhancing needed infrastructure   |
|   | Climate Smart Technologies, Innovations and Management Practices (TIMPS)  |
|   | Development of market-driven seed production and delivery systems by expanding seed production and retail networks  |
| 2.2 Building a Competitive and Sustainable Seed Systems                                     | Targeting   |
| 2.3 Strengthening Technical Capacity to Coordinate and Deliver on Research and Seed Systems | Social inclusion issues   |
| <i>Component 3: Supporting Agro-weather, Market, Climate and Advisory Services</i>          |   |
| 3.1 Improving agro-meteorological forecasting and monitoring                                | Installation of new agro-weather infrastructure.  |
|   | Modernization and upgrading of existing network of agro-meteorological forecasting and monitoring station   |
|   | Support investments in modern tools for climate data sourcing, analysis of weather risks and assessment of impacts, and formulation of advisories including early warnings, disaster preparedness and climate risks mitigation to small holder farmers.   |

- 23) **Eligibility Criteria, Entitlements and Valuation of Affected Assets** - The purpose of the valuation exercise is to assess the loss to the affected persons as part of the Assessment of Resettlement Issues under the project. The basis of this valuation is derived from the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy, OP 4.12; the Resettlement Policy Framework developed for KCSAP; and The Constitution of Kenya 2010.
- 24) **Land Acquisition and Valuation of land and other assets** - Land acquisition in Kenya, is broadly defined in the Constitution of Kenya, while the detailed procedures are explained elsewhere. Section 75 for example outlines expropriation on private land, stating it is allowed if the development and utilization of the property will promote public benefit among other things. The necessity for expropriation is justified by hardship caused to any persons, and the law that stipulates prompt payment of full compensation makes the provision justifiable.
- 25) **Structures** - The Replacement Cost Approach (RCA) will be adopted for the valuation of the structures. The RCA is based on the assumption that cost and value are related.
- 26) **Livelihood** - Losses of income and profits for businesses will be estimated from net daily/monthly profit of the business verified by an assessment of visible stocks and activities. In addition to the compensation, disturbance allowances of 10% of total compensation will be considered (where applicable).
- 27) **Economic Plants/Livestock/Aquaculture** - The enumeration approach will be adopted for the crops and livestock affected by the sub project. The enumeration Approach involves taking census of the affected crops and livestock including fish and applying flat realistic rate approved by the Land Valuation Team.
- 28) **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** - The objectives of the grievance process are to: provide affected people with avenues for making a complaint or resolving any dispute that may arise during the course of the implementation and determination of entitlements of compensation and implementation of the project; ensure that appropriate and mutually acceptable redress actions are identified and implemented to the satisfaction of complainants; and avoid the need to resort to forceful actions and/or judicial proceedings as well as providing a transparent and accountable implementation process. The general steps of the grievance process comprise: sensitization of target beneficiaries, constitution of institutional structures, capacity building, receipt of complaints; determining and implementing the redress action; verifying the redress action; amicable mediation and settlement; dissatisfaction and alternative actions; and documentation and communication.
- 29) **Institutional/Departments Responsibilities:** The overall project oversight and policy guidance will be provided by the National/Project Steering Committee (NPSC), which will be chaired by the Cabinet Secretary (CS), MoALF. The members of the NPSC will include Principal Secretaries (PSs) from the relevant State Departments (National Treasury; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Environment and Natural Resources; Water and Irrigation; Industrialization and Enterprise Development), the Chair of Agricultural Sector in the Council of Governors (CoGs), two Governors representing participating counties, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Kenya National Farmers



Federation (KENAFF), among others. The National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) to be embedded in the SDA, MoALF, will be responsible for managing day-to-day project implementation. The National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC), comprising among others, directors of relevant line ministry departments (Climate Change, Irrigation, Meteorology), director generals of the relevant government agencies (Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization, National Environmental Management Authority), Chair of Intergovernmental Technical Working Group (ITWG) responsible for Projects/Programs, Chair and Secretary of County Executive Committee (CEC) Caucus, and representatives of the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS) and Seed Trade Association of Kenya (STAK), will be chaired by the Directorate in charge of project(s), MoALF. The National Project Coordinator (NPC) will serve as the secretary to both the NPSC and NTAC. The national government will be responsible for implementing Components 2, 3 and 4 while component 1 will be implemented by county governments.

**30) Training and Awareness Creation Budget for RPF Implementation** - The estimated budget for sensitization and training of target beneficiaries, key Technical team members and ToTs responsible for implementing the RPF and logistical support is estimated at US\$607,500. The budget for the preparation of RAPs/ARAPs will be derived from the specific social assessment studies and mitigation/livelihood restoration measures to be developed. It will cover resettlement activities including compensation cost for affected assets. The cost will be derived from expenditures relating to:

- The preparation of the resettlement/compensation plan,
- Relocation and transfer,
- Income, profits and means of livelihood restoration plan, and
- Administrative costs

All these costs (if any) will be supported by the Government of Kenya.

**31) Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Plan** - To ensure that the implementation of the resettlement is carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements of this resettlement policy framework, the actions will be monitored and evaluated internally by a Monitoring and Evaluation Team (MET) to be constituted by the KCSAP Coordination Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MoALF). The Monitoring and Evaluation Team (MET) will be expected to develop and implement a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP). The main indicators that the MEP will measure include:

- Number of impacts on affected individuals, households, and communities;
- Amount of compensation done and to how many PAPs
- Percent improvement of communities affected by the Sub project; and
- Number of disputes or conflicts received, settled and referred elsewhere.

The monitoring unit will submit periodic (quarterly) reports to the KCSAP, and copied to the MoALF. The report will at least cover status of compensation disbursement, nature of complaints, redress actions and follow-ups.

**32) Stakeholder Consultation, participation and Disclosure of RPF** - The Government team carried out appropriate consultations with stakeholders during the preparation of this RPF. Stakeholders consulted included relevant Government agencies, county government officials, non-governmental organizations, non-state actors, smallholder farmer

representatives, pastoral systems livelihood representatives, vulnerable and marginalized groups' representatives, representatives of the farmer groups and producer organizations (POs), development partners and civil society groups identified in a consultative process. Comments from the national stakeholder consultative workshop formed part of the RPF (See Annexes 10 & 11). This national public and stakeholder consultation workshop was held on September 20, 2016 in Nairobi at the Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) headquarters.

- 33) Feedback from the consultations was supportive of the project and the participants were clear and owned the draft RPF. Participants were drawn from project participating counties ensuring representation from the VMG communities. The Participants commented on the project design and especially the channeling of technical assistance and resources directly to communities. The participants' comments were annexed to the framework (Annex 10).
- 34) As provided under WB policy OP 4.12, information and consultation on the KCSAP Resettlement Policy Framework was organized as follows: Circulation of the draft RPF for comments to all relevant institutions (e.g. MoALF, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya National Agricultural Federation of Farmers (KENAFF), State Department of Cooperatives and Enterprise Development; National Land Commission; County Land Valuation Officers; Meteorological Department; Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Water; and Climate Change Unit (CCU); etc.
- 35) **Public Disclosure** - Having incorporated all comments by stakeholders from the national consultative workshop in the final RPF; the document will be submitted to the World Bank for review, clearance and approval subsequently it will be ready for Public Disclosure. The borrower will disclose the framework on main local dailies and a project/e-government website and share both local media cuttings and the web-links with the World Bank who will subsequently upload the framework at the WB Info Shop prior to appraisal.
- 36) **Definition of terms used in the report.** Unless the context dictates otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings:
- **Sub projects** means any activity which is directly being implemented by project beneficiaries as a result of undergoing inclusion through a participatory process and funded by the World Bank under KCSAP.
  - **Census** means a field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP), their assets, and potential impacts; in accordance with the procedures, satisfactory to the relevant government authorities, and the World Bank Safeguard Policies. The meaning of the word shall also embrace the criteria for eligibility for compensation, resettlement and other measures, emanating from consultations with affected communities and the Local Leaders.
  - **Compensation** means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, or loss of other assets, income/profits including fixed assets thereon, in part or whole.

- **Cut-off date** is the date of commencement of the census of PAPs within the project area boundaries. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use, will not be eligible for compensation.
- **Project Affected Persons (PAPs)** means persons who, for reasons of the involuntary taking or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets under the project, result in direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the said Project affected persons physically relocates. These people may have their: (i) standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Project Affected Person must move to another location; (ii) right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently, adversely affected; (iii) access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or (iv) business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.
- **Involuntary Displacement** means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by:
  - i. Loss of benefits from use of such land;
  - ii. Relocation or loss of shelter;
  - iii. Loss of assets or access to assets; or
  - iv. Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the project affected person has moved to another location.
- **Involuntary Land Acquisition** is the taking of land by government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.
- **Land** refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land, natural resources embedded in and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the Sub-project.
- **Land acquisition** means the taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Sub-project.
- **Rehabilitation Assistance** means the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable project affected persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.
- **Replacement cost** means replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full replacement cost of lost assets and related transaction costs.
- **Replacement cost for agricultural land** means the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of: a) preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; b) any registration, transfer taxes and other associated fees;

- **Replacement cost for houses and other structures** means the prevailing cost of replacing affected structures of the quality similar to or better than that of the affected structures, in an area; and such costs shall include:
  - a) Building materials;
  - b) Transporting building materials to the construction site;
  - c) Any labour and contractors' fees; and
  - d) Any registration costs.
- **Resettlement Assistance** means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation.
- **Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)** is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when development locations requiring resettlement are identified, *i.e.* where land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons more than 200, and/or loss of shelter, and /or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. A RAP is prepared by the party impacting on the people and their livelihoods. A RAP contains specific requirements for resettling and compensating the affected parties before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.
- **Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)** is a resettlement instrument to be prepared when development locations requiring resettlement are identified, *i.e.* where land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons less than 200, and/or loss of shelter, and /or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources.
- **Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)** this is a framework prepared to guide resettlement action and in particular the preparation of resettlement Action Plans during Project implementation. The RPF will be publicly disclosed in impacted areas to set out the resettlement and compensation policy, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the project implementation. Resettlement Action Plans will be prepared consistent with the provisions of this RPF.
- **Vulnerable Groups** includes: widows, the elderly, the disabled, the sick, marginalized groups, low income households and youth; incapacitated households – those with no one fit to work, child-headed households, street children and other people or households characterised by low nutrition levels, low or no education, lack of employment or incomes; ethnic minority and/or gender bias (GoK, 2011).
- **Land expropriation**—Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise uses.
- **Project-affected household**—All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project.

- **Stakeholders**—Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 Background**

1) Agriculture is a major driver of the Kenyan economy and the dominant source of employment for roughly half of the Kenyan people. In 2013, the sector contributed almost 27 percent to the national GDP<sup>3</sup>. The sector generates most of the country's food requirements. It also generates nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of merchandise exports and roughly 60 percent of foreign exchange earnings. About 91 percent of these exports in raw or semi-processed form, the country fore go significant income by not adding value to its produce. . In addition, climate variability is already having an impact on agriculture and food security in Kenya, as a result of increased prevalence of extreme events (especially droughts) and increased unpredictability of weather patterns. For example, severe droughts that occurred in 1991/92, 1995/96, 1998/2000, 2004/2005, and 2008-11, resulted in precipitous crop losses, livestock deaths, spikes in food prices, increased food insecurity and malnutrition for the poor, and led to rural population displacement (temporary migrations). Two noteworthy extreme climate events are the 1998 El Nino and the 2009 drought, which resulted in a combined total cost of US\$2.8 billion (about 7 percent of the 2010 GDP equivalent). Frequent droughts also make Kenya significantly food insecure. In 2015, it ranked 83rd of 109 countries, on the Global Food Security Index (GFSI). Kenya is also highly vulnerable to climate change risks. The Center for Global Development ranks Kenya 13th out of 233 countries globally for "direct risks" due to "extreme weather" and 71st out of 233 for "overall vulnerability" to climate change, even when adjusted for coping ability.

2) Climate change will exacerbate the vulnerability of Kenya's agricultural sector as projections show increases in mean annual temperature of 1°C to 1.5°C by 2030. Consequently, changes in rainfall distribution and more frequent extreme events, such as prolonged drought and floods are predicted to result in more water shortages, especially in ASAL regions. While precipitation is projected to increase between 0.2 and 0.4 percent per year in Kenya, the direction and magnitude of change will vary considerably across regions, and warming-induced increases in evaporation rates are likely to offset the benefits of precipitation increases in some regions. Meeting this challenge will require both investments in building resilience to near-term shocks and in adapting to long-term climate change. In this context, climate smart agriculture (CSA) offers an appropriate strategic framework for responding to and reducing the adverse effects of climate change.

3) The proposed CSA project will help Kenya meet the rising demand for food; and attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of ending poverty (SDG1) and hunger (SDG2), and combating climate change and its impacts (SDG13). But this would require investing in agricultural technologies, innovations and management practices (TIMPs) that would lead into CSA's triple-win: increased agricultural productivity, enhanced resilience to climate change, and reduced GHG emissions.

4) In the project area, KCSAP will promote sustainable landscape management with coordinated interventions at spatial scales (communities) that attempt to optimize the interactions among a range of land cover types, institutions, and agro-pastoral and pastoral activities. This sustainable landscape management will help: (i) optimize the management of

different CSA interventions depending on natural resource (agriculture, livestock, agro forestry); (ii) take into account the external environment (devolved governance structure, policies, strategic plans, regulations, markets, among others) that might alter the relationship between the stakeholders; and (iii) encourage inclusive stakeholder consultations (common interest groups (CIGs), vulnerable and marginalized groups (VMGs), producer organizations (POs), savings and credit cooperative societies (SACCOs) service providers (SPs), input suppliers, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community based organizations (CBOs), and government agencies, among others) to strengthen institutional capacity (at national, county and community levels) and enhance service delivery.

## 1.2 Brief Description of Project

5) The Government of Kenya will receive a credit from the International Development Agency (IDA – World Bank Group) to finance the preparation of the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP). The project preparation is under the overall responsibility of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MoALF). The project will contribute to the Government's high level objective of increasing productivity and build resilience to climate change risks in the targeted smallholder farming and pastoral communities in selected counties in Kenya. To achieve the PDO it will be necessary to adopt climate smart agriculture (CSA) production practices, which maximizes the triple wins – increased productivity (e.g. using more inputs, innovations and improved practices), resilience (e.g., through efficient use and better management of soil and water resources), and reduced greenhouse gases (e.g. better management of manure, crop residues and promotion of agro-forestry).

## 1.3 Description of Project Areas

6) The selection of targeted counties was guided by the following underlying principles and criteria: (i) vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events (ASAL counties are the most adversely impacted by droughts); (ii) volatility in agricultural production and presence of fragile ecosystems (ASALs natural resources are highly degraded); (iii) poverty indices (poverty incidence and poverty rates, whereby ASALs have highest poverty rates); (iv) availability of County Climate Risk Profiles; (v) excluding 21 counties that are under the National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project (NARIGP); and (vi) excluding city counties – Nairobi and Mombasa. On the basis of these criteria the 24 selected counties under KCSAP are listed in Table 1 below.

**Table 2: Proposed KCSAP counties**

|   | <b>Arid Counties</b> |   | <b>Semi-Arid Counties</b> |   | <b>Non-ASAL Counties</b> |
|---|----------------------|---|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Marsabit             | 1 | West Pokot                | 1 | Busia                    |
| 2 | Isiolo               | 2 | Baringo                   | 2 | Siaya                    |
| 3 | Tana River           | 3 | Laikipia                  | 3 | Nyandarua                |
| 4 | Garissa              | 4 | Nyeri                     | 4 | Bomet                    |
| 5 | Wajir                | 5 | Tharaka Nithi             | 5 | Kericho                  |
| 6 | Mandera              | 6 | Lamu                      | 6 | Kakamega                 |
|   |                      | 7 | Taita Taveta              | 7 | Uasin Gishu              |
|   |                      | 8 | Kajiado                   | 8 | Elgeyo Marakwet          |
|   |                      | 9 | Machakos                  | 9 | Kisumu                   |

## **1.4 The Project Development Objective (PDO)**

7) The PDO of KCSAP *“to increase agricultural productivity and build resilience to climate change risks in the targeted smallholder farming and pastoral communities in Kenya, and in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response”*. To achieve the PDO the project will deliver on CSA’s “triple outcomes” through: (i) sustainable increase in productivity and farm incomes (food security); (ii) enhanced resilience to impacts of climate change and variability (adaptation); and (iii) reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per unit of product, and increased carbon sequestration (mitigation). The utility of CSA then comes in as a way of: (i) explicitly integrating productivity; adaptation; and mitigation planning, implementation and monitoring, which are often done in isolation; and (ii) understanding of expected outcomes of CSA investments on different beneficiaries and locations over time.

## **1.5 Project Components**

8) A key premise of the KCSAP is to achieve the triple wins- Increasing productivity, resilience to climate risks and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as a co-benefit. The project has 4 components. Component 1 is Upscaling Climate-Smart Agricultural Practices and entails (i) Building Institutional Capacity and Strengthening Service Delivery; (ii) Supporting Investments for TIMPs Implementations; and (iii) Supporting North Eastern Development Initiatives. Component 2 is Strengthening Climate-Smart Agriculture Research and Seed Systems and entails (i) Supporting Climate-Smart Agricultural Research and Innovations (ii) Building Competitive and Sustainable Seed Systems. Component 3 is Supporting Climate, Agro-weather and Market Information and Advisory Services and entails provides (i) Improving Agro-meteorological Weather Forecasting and Monitoring; (ii) Developing Integrated Climate, Agro-weather and Market Information System; and (iii) Building Institutional and Technical Capacity. Component 4 supports the national and county level project coordination activities including establishment of a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and management information system (MIS), fiduciary, human resources, communication and citizen engagement, and environmental and social safeguards compliance (WB, 2015). The first three technical components of KCSAP are interlinked.

## **1.6 Project Beneficiaries**

9) The primary beneficiaries of the project will be the targeted pastoral and small farming communities including women and youth and Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) and other stakeholders organized in common interest groups (CIGs) and federated into Producer Organizations (POs), Cooperatives and User associations along the value chains (VC), and selected county governments. It is envisaged that KCSAP will be implemented in 120 wards from the 24 selected counties.

10) Given the array of development TIMPs envisaged in the proposed CSA project the OP/BP 4.12 is triggered here as a precautionary measure. This policy is triggered if the Bank Financed Project is likely to cause loss of land or other assets resulting in: (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets (including legally protected parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts upon livelihoods); and (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected people must move to another location or not. If this OP 4.12 is triggered, preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as



a condition for appraisal is done by the borrower and / or An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is done if less than 200 persons are affected or there is no physical displacement.

**11)** In the case of the KCSAP, impacts are not known at the time of appraisal, and so, the borrower is called upon to do a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). Subsequently, detailed RAPs will be needed during implementation.

## **1.7 Purpose of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)**

**12)** The RPF will provide project stakeholders with procedures to address compensation issues as related to affected properties and livelihoods including land, assets and income generating activities during project implementation. The objectives of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) are to:

- i. Establish the KCSAP resettlement and compensation principles and implementation arrangements;
- ii. Describe the legal and institutional framework underlying Kenyan approaches for resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation;
- iii. Define the eligibility criteria for identification of project affected persons (PAPs) and entitlements;
- iv. Describe the consultation procedures and participatory approaches involving PAPs and other key stakeholders; and
- v. Provide procedures for filing grievances and resolving disputes.

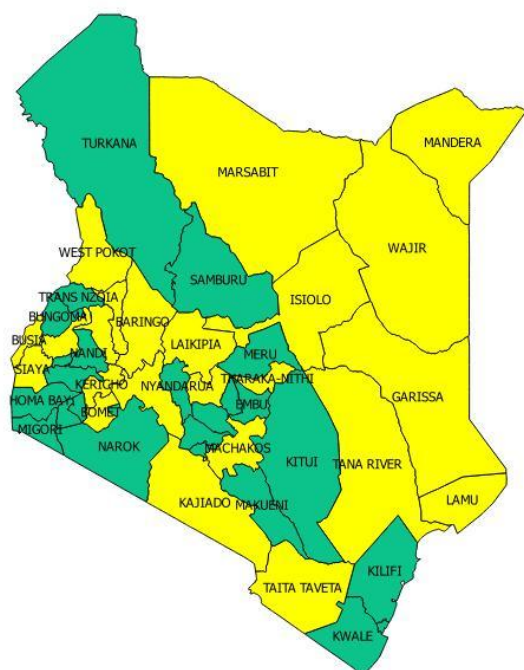
**13)** The RPF will apply to all sub-projects/ activities to be identified in a participative manner with target communities within the project target areas. The procedures will be carried out through-out preparation and implementation, and impacts of any potential resettlement will be included in monitoring and evaluation (M&E). When a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required, it will be prepared in accordance with guidance provided for in this RPF, including detailed measurement surveys, identification (census) of PAPs/displaced persons, and public consultation and disclosure procedures (PCDP) (REA, 2015). This RPF follows the guidance provided for in the WB OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. This RPF ensures that any possible adverse impacts of proposed Sub-project activities are addressed through appropriate mitigation measures, in particular, against potential impoverishment risks. These risks will thus be minimized by:

- avoiding displacement of persons without a well-designed compensation and relocation process;
- minimizing the number of PAPs to the extent possible;
- compensating for losses incurred and displaced incomes and livelihoods; and
- ensuring resettlement assistance or rehabilitation, as needed, to address impacts on PAPs livelihoods and their wellbeing.

## 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE FOR RPF

### 2.1 Justification for the Project Areas

14) The government of Kenya initially put up a proposal for 24 counties to be supported under this finance agreement. The selection of targeted counties was guided by the following underlying principles and criteria: (i) vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events (ASAL counties are the most adversely impacted by droughts); (ii) volatility in agricultural production and presence of fragile ecosystems (ASALs natural resources are highly degraded); (iii) poverty indices (poverty incidence and poverty rates, whereby ASALs have highest poverty rates); (iv) availability of County Climate Risk Profiles; (v) excluding 21 counties that are under the National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project (NARIGP); and (vi) excluding city counties – Nairobi and Mombasa. Based on these guiding principles, criteria was developed to identify the list of targeted counties to be supported by KCSAP: Vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events, Volatility in agricultural production, Share of the national agricultural GDP (crops, livestock and fisheries production), Potential for increasing crop, livestock and fisheries production, Poverty indices (poverty incidence and poverty rates), Willingness to participate and co-finance, County Climate Risk Profiles, Number of similar donor projects in the county.



*Figure 1: KCSAP Counties in yellow color –*

### 2.2 Physical Environment

15) The selected Project counties; have patterns of livelihoods clearly varying from one area to another. Local factors such as climate, soil and access to markets all influence livelihood patterns. For example people living in fertile highland areas, generally pursue an agricultural pattern of livelihood, whereas in the lowlands they grow few crops and are either

pastoralists or agro-pastoralists. Those living in a coastal or lakeside zones may follow a livelihood based upon fishing or combining fishing with other activities.

**16)** Since patterns of livelihood depend so much upon geography, it makes sense to divide Kenya into a number of livelihood zones. Kenya is classified broadly into ecological zones (Kenya soil survey, 2010). Agro-ecological Zoning (AEZ) refers to the division of an area of land into smaller units, which have similar characteristics related to land suitability, potential production and environmental impact (Joy R.A Otolu, 2013).

**17)** The ecological zones have a mix of altitude, rainfall and soil. Zoning in Kenya is divided into agro-ecological zones and this refers to the division of an area land into smaller units, which have similar characteristics related to land suitability, potential production and environmental impact. An agro-ecological zone is a land resource mapping unit defined in terms of climate, landform and soils, and/or land cover, and having a specific range of potentials and constraints for land use (FAO, 1996).

**18)** FAO's ecological zones in Kenya can be classified into Tropical Alpine, Upper Highlands - UH, Lower Highlands - LH, Midlands which include Upper Midland - UM, Lower midland - LM. There is also the Lowlands that is the low altitude - L and Coastal lowlands - CL. These zones are controlled by a mix of altitudes, rainfall and soil. The zone groups are temperate belts defined according to the maximum temperature limits within which the main crops can flourish. In introducing the various value chains the above should be taken into cognizance. (See Annex 7.)

### **2.3 Socio-cultural Environment**

**19)** In recent years, the poverty paradox in Kenya has met renewed attention among researchers, policy-makers and the common public. Yet, very little attention has been focused on the relationship between socio-economic factors and popular participation in management of constituency development funds geared towards rural poverty alleviation. According to World Bank (1995), Kenya is a low-income country, with an average per capita income of about US\$360 per annum. Smoke (1993) asserts that over the past 30 years, poverty has been on the rise in Kenya.

**20)** Vulnerable persons<sup>4</sup> among the sub projects affected persons (PAP) will be identified and special assistance offered during the compensation implementation process with a well-defined criteria which would include among others: age above 70 years, physical/mental disability, women, displaced smallholder farmers, youth, widows, orphaned children and bedridden or seriously sick persons.

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<sup>4</sup> VMGs that meet the Bank's criteria for "marginalization" and the GoK's criteria of "vulnerable/marginalized" and "minority" communities will include youth, indigenous people, elderly women and men, and widows/orphans.

## 2.4 Land, Tenure and Land use and Related Issues

Table 3: Land classification in Kenya and Respective Acts

|  | PRIVATE LAND  | PUBLIC LAND   | COMMUNITY LAND   |
|--|---|---|--|
| S APPLICABLE TO EACH CATEGORY OF LAND<br>KEY LAW | Land Act (Act No. 6 of 2012)<br><br>Land Registration Act ( Act No. 3 of 2012)<br>Land control act 1967<br><br>National land commission act (Act No. 5 of 2012)2012<br>Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA CAP 385) Revised 2015<br>Forest Act (Act No. 7 of 2005) Revised 2012: section two of the act provides that the act shall apply to all forests and woodlots on private land | Land Act (Act No. 6 of 2012)<br><br>Land Registration Act (Act No. 3 of 2012)<br>Land control Act 1967/Revised 2010<br>National land Commission Act (Act No. 5 of 2015)<br>Environmental Management and Coordination Act (Act No. 8 of 1999) Revised 2012<br>Forest Act (Act No. 7 of 2005) Revised 2012: section two of the act provides that the act shall apply to all forests and woodlots on private land<br>Wildlife (conservation and management) Act 2013 | New Community Land Act (TBC). In lieu of this new Act, existing law applies:<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Act 2012</li> <li>• Land Registration Act 2012</li> <li>• Land Control Act 1967</li> <li>• National Land Commission Act 2012</li> <li>• Trust Land Act, Chapter 288, Revised 2009</li> <li>• Land (Group Representatives) Act, Chapter 287/Revised 2012</li> <li>• Land Adjudication Act, Chapter 284/Revised 2010</li> <li>• Land Consolidation Act, Chapter 283/Revised 2012</li> <li>• Environmental Management and Coordination Act (Act No. 8 of 1999)Revised 2012</li> </ul> |
|  | <b>FOREST LAND</b><br>Forest Act (No. 7 of 2005) Revised 2012<br>Environmental Management and Coordination Act (Act No. 8 of 1999) Revised 2012<br>Wildlife (conservation and management) Act 2013  |   |  |

## 2.5 Land Acquisition and the Process of Expropriation

21) Procedure for Acquisition of Private Land in Kenya can be in two ways: purchase or issued out by a willing donor. Expropriation which refers to the taking away of private land and landed property for public purpose by the government with or without the owner's consent subject to laws of eminent domain is not applicable in the context of this project. In Kenya "setting apart" for unregistered Trust Land and "Compulsory acquisition" for all registered private lands are the terms commonly in use and again in this project it is not expected to be used.

### a) Purchase Land

22) In practice, the procedure for acquiring an interest in private land is to enter into a contract for the sale and purchase of the land with a defined completion period. The process is subject to freedom of contract but there are also guidelines from the Law Society of Kenya (LSK), set out in the *Law Society of Kenya Conditions of Sale*, to guide the legal practitioners facilitating land transactions.

23) The key stages are as follows: (i) Payment of the deposit and signing of the sale agreement; (ii) Preparation to *complete*; (iii) Completion; and (iv) Registration.

### b) Deposit

**24)** A deposit is usually ten per cent (10%) of the purchase price, and is paid by the purchaser as a commitment to the transaction. Before paying the deposit, it is imperative to carry out a search of the Register and obtain a Certificate of Official Search, to ascertain the true owner of the land, Section 29 of the Land Registration Act provides that every proprietor at the time of acquiring a land, lease, or charge shall be deemed to have had notice of every entry in the register relating to the land, lease, or charge. The deposit will often be held by the vendor's lawyer prior to completion of the transaction. Although the vendor may want the money released to them, this is not considered good practice: in the event that the transaction fails, the purchaser would be left only with the option of suing for the return of the deposit. However, if the deposit is held by a lawyer, it will be available for return to the purchaser. Once the deposit is paid, both parties sign the sale agreement. A period of time is also allowed for the transaction to complete (Yvonne, 2014).

#### **c) Preparation to Complete**

**25)** The sale *agreement* will provide for a completion period, usually of 90 days. The agreement should specify how completion will take place - whether by: exchange of title, the instrument of transfer and completion documents with the funds in respect of the balance of purchase price; or by exchange of the documents with an undertaking.

In the period between signing of the agreement and the completion date, the vendor pays the outgoings on the property, such as land rent for leaseholds and rates for properties in the county governments. The vendor also procures the clearances and consents necessary to register the title in favour of the purchaser.

#### **d) Completion**

**26)** On or before the date set for completion, the vendor's lawyer procures the transfer executed by the vendor in favour of the purchaser, and sends a copy of this to the purchaser's lawyer as an indication of the vendor's readiness to complete. The purchaser will then pay the balance of purchase price to the vendor's lawyers. *In* exchange, the vendor's lawyer sends to the purchaser's lawyers all the documents that are necessary for the purchaser to register the title in the purchaser's name. In the event that completion is by undertaking, the documents will be sent in exchange of the undertaking. Ideally, the vendor's lawyer should hold the balance of the purchase price and the balance until the Title is in the name of the Purchaser and then thereafter release it to the vendor.

#### **e) Registration**

**27)** Upon receipt of the documents from the vendor's lawyers. The purchaser's lawyer then proceeds to pay stamp duty on the transaction. This is usually assessed at 4% of the purchase price for land in municipalities and towns, and 2% for land in rural areas. Before the transfer is registered, a government valuer will assess the property to confirm that sufficient stamp duty was paid against the value of the property. After valuation, the purchaser's lawyer goes ahead to present all the documents to the Registrar of Lands, then the transfer is registered and the title issued, reflecting the changed ownership of the land.

**28)** The Certificate of Title issued by the Registrar upon registration or issued to a purchaser of land upon a transfer or transmission by the proprietor is *prima facie* evidence that the proprietor is the absolute indefeasible owner of the land subject to any encumbrances

noted on the register. Under Section 81 of the *Land Registration Act*, any person suffering damage by reason of an error in a copy of or extract from the register is entitled to indemnity from the Government.

**f) Voluntarily donated land (VDL) for community Sub-project<sup>5</sup>**

**29)** Where community Sub-projects fall under private land and the owner of this land is willing to surrender/donate it for the said community project; then the following should take precedence in acquiring such land: (i) the offer must occur in a community meeting where beneficiaries are present; (ii) the *community* Sub-project leaders together with the private land owner invite the area Chief or Ward Administrator; (iii) then an MoU is drawn and signed where copies are kept by all parties involved (community, Area Chief and the private land owner). This process would ensure that the private land owner would not in future claim the community project.

**30)** The main characteristics that be fall such VDL include: in-kind land contributions from the community for Development projects – may be donated by clans, families, individuals for the good of the community; the owner may contribute the land on a purely voluntary basis or may ask for in-kind compensation to part with the land; may involve a long history for community development; basically the VDL is popular in CDD type of projects in the following sectors: public works, water, agriculture, decentralization delivery, school and health projects just to name a few. The community VDL have notable challenges that should always be safeguarded including: ensure that land donation is “truly” a voluntary decision and not “forced voluntary”; who is donating and who is being affected? ensure that the donation of land does not cause any significant reduction in family land size and livelihood; ensure that communal land practices are not severely altered due to WB requirements; VLD decisions can divide community and cause future disputes if not well consulted and documented; legal issues i.e. taxes; is there need to subdivide and transfer land title?; the many small scale sub-projects, geographically spread and often located in remote rural communities, what challenge do they pose for implementation and monitoring of safeguards? And ensure that the project provides various options for siting sub projects.

## **2.6 Activities that may require land acquisition under KCSAP**

Component 1, 2 and 3 may have activities that may require land acquisition.

Table 4: Component activities that may require land acquisition

| <b>Component</b>   | <b>Activities likely to require land acquisition</b> |
|--|--|
| <i>Component 1: Upscaling Climate-Smart Agricultural Practices</i> |  |

<sup>5</sup> Note that the Government of KENYA is in the process of enacting a new Act on community land and this will impact on how these community land donations are made for designated community owned land.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1.1 Building Institutional Capacity and Strengthening Service Delivery                      | Sustainable landscape management - improved rangeland management (e.g. reseeding, destocking, stock routes, holding grounds, sale yards, pitting, cattle dips, water pans, sand dams, sustainable soil and water management, drought resistant/tolerant crops, conservation agriculture, collecting shades/aggregation and market centres, slaughter house construction and upgrade, pre and post-harvest crop management etc.) |
|   | Forage production, storage and marketing, FMNR and agro-forestry interventions  |
|   | Small scale fattening operations, smallholder farmer managed irrigation   |
|   | Animal health monitoring control and surveillance, livestock integration  |
| 1.2: Supporting Investments in Smallholder Agro-pastoral Systems                            | E.g. Energy - Promoting Biogas and energy saving devices  |
| 1.3 Supporting Investments in Pastoral Production Systems                                   | Market access - Market infrastructure upgrade and market linkages   |
|   | Livelihood diversification - Poultry, small ruminants, fisheries, Bee-keeping, dairy, small scale irrigation along rivers, value addition of livestock and crop products and crop diversification   |
| <i>Component 2: Strengthening Climate-Smart Agricultural Research and Seed Systems</i>      |   |
| 2.1 Supporting Climate-Smart Agricultural Research and Innovations                          | Enhancing needed infrastructure   |
|   | Climate Smart Technologies, Innovations and Management Practices (TIMPS)  |
|   | Development of market-driven seed production and delivery systems by expanding seed production and retail networks  |
| 2.2 Building a Competitive and Sustainable Seed Systems                                     | Targeting   |
| 2.3 Strengthening Technical Capacity to Coordinate and Deliver on Research and Seed Systems | Social inclusion issues   |
| <i>Component 3: Supporting Agro-weather, Market, Climate and Advisory Services</i>          |   |
| 3.1 Improving agro-meteorological forecasting and monitoring                                | Installation of new agro-weather infrastructure.  |
|   | Modernization and upgrading of existing network of agro-meteorological forecasting and monitoring station   |
|   | Support investments in modern tools for climate data sourcing, analysis of weather risks and assessment of impacts, and formulation of advisories including early warnings, disaster preparedness and climate risks mitigation to small holder farmers.   |

## 2.7 Resettlement Impacts

31) This RPF considers project affected people as those who stand to lose, as a consequence of the project, all or part of their physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive lands, resources such as forests, range lands, fishing areas,

or important cultural sites, commercial properties, tenancy, income-earning opportunities, and social and cultural networks and activities. Such impacts may be permanent or temporary. This might occur through land expropriation, using eminent domain or other regulatory measures, and include restricted or reduced access to legally designated parks and protected areas such as gazetted forests.

**32)** While there are different levels and types of sub projects, community driven development projects can be defined as “projects for which the majority of investment funding is for a large number of small and scattered subprojects. Such subprojects may be multi-sectoral or may be limited to a single sector, such as agriculture or multi-sectoral with the following characteristics relevant to safeguard issues:

- Overall size – small to medium
- Often aimed at rural development
- Numerous, scattered sub-projects
- Nature and scope of sub-projects not known at the time of appraisal
- Sub-projects selected by a community-driven mechanism
- Implementation governed by an Operational Manual (OM) or equivalent
- Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms fairly elaborate to capture the quantity and quality of project outcomes.

**33) Identified Project Social Risks:** It should be noted that minimal resettlement is anticipated under this project and is only likely to occur for sub-projects linked to building local community and county infrastructure and assets. The kinds of sub-project activities to be undertaken are anticipated to have minimal adverse social risks and can be sited in such a way as to avoid the physical relocation of people.

**34)** All CDD sub projects envisaged in this project are categorized as B projects.<sup>6</sup> Given the challenges involved in managing environmental and social issues related to Category A projects, it is recommended that CDD projects avoid any type of activities that could lead to a Category A rating. A Category A project is expected to have significant, large-scale irreversible or unpredictable impacts. However, if Category A subprojects are explicitly excluded from a CDD project, a clear technical justification should be provided to put such subprojects in the Negative list, such as the lack of capacity by communities to manage significant environment and social risks, high transaction costs to properly manage impacts, etc.

**35)** The exact sub-project sites for the project are not yet definitively identified. Therefore at this stage it is neither possible to determine the exact location, demography and impact on assets and/or livelihood of neither the PAPs nor the resettlement related impoverishment risks they might face, if any. However, as noted no resettlement is envisaged and the siting of sub-project investments will, as much as possible, take this into consideration. Moreover, the majority of adverse impacts are minimal given the nature of the investments related to CDD projects.

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<sup>6</sup> A Category B project is expected to have site-specific, predictable, and readily manageable impacts; a Category C project is expected to have no adverse material impacts; and a Category FI project involves many components financed through Financial Intermediaries and that can be screened as A, B, or C depending on the nature of the FI portfolio.



36) The types of Sub-projects will be further elaborated during implementation, however the project components that will most likely trigger OP 4.12 are:

### **Component 1: Upscaling Climate-Smart Agricultural Practices**

a) ***Subcomponent 1.2: Supporting Investments for TIMPs implementation:*** To provide appropriate financing for implementing TIMPs in targeted communities, ward and county levels. Support will be provided for i) community enterprise plans and integrated sub projects identified in the targeted wards to address CSA using a CDD type approach and (ii) linking investments in CSA interventions with commercial ventures and marketing

b) ***Subcomponent 1.3: North Eastern Development Initiative (NEDI)***

This subcomponent will support the operationalization of the Northeastern Development Initiative (NEDI) and will cover seven out of the eight NEDI counties: Marsabit, Isiolo, Tana River, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera and Lamu. NEDI is a GoK's special program that aims at supporting infrastructure (water, transport and off-grid energy) and agriculture development, especially the livestock sub-sector in the marginalized counties of northeastern, based on the recently completed needs assessment and investment plan. As part of NEDI, this subcomponent will finance physical CSA investments in the form of community-level micro-projects and county-level (as well as cross-county-level) sub-projects in the pastoral extensive livestock production systems found in these arid lands (low potential zones).

### **Component 2: Strengthening Climate-Smart Agriculture Research and Seed Systems**

a) ***Subcomponent 2.1: Supporting Climate-Smart Agricultural Research and Innovations:*** To strengthening the capacity of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) to develop, test and promote context-specific TIMPS that deliver CSA Triple Wins (i.e., increased productivity, enhanced resilience, and reduced emissions), by enhancing needed infrastructure, reinforcing information and knowledge management systems, and improving CSA policy analysis and advocacy.

b) ***Subcomponent 2.2: Building Competitive and Sustainable Seed Systems*** To support the development of market-driven seed production and delivery systems by expanding seed production and retail networks, strengthening the enabling environment for private sector investment, and promoting business development and skills training among private seed companies and community-based production units.

### **Component 3: Supporting Climate, Agro-weather and Market Information and Advisory Services**

a) ***Subcomponent 3.1: Improving Agro-meteorological Weather Forecasting and Monitoring.*** To finance installation of new agro-weather infrastructure, modernization and upgrading of existing network of agro-meteorological forecasting and monitoring stations. It will also support investments in modern tools for climate data sourcing, analysis of weather risks and assessment of impacts, and formulation of advisories including early warnings, disaster preparedness and climate risks mitigation to smallholder farmers.

37) In conclusion no physical resettlement is envisaged under this Component 1. In Component 2 and 3 every effort will be made to site infrastructure to enhance CSA (cattle holding sheds, water pans, small irrigation systems) in areas that avoid and/or minimize

physical and economic displacement. Once the sites are established and it becomes clear that there will be economic or physical impacts that require compensation mitigation actions, sub-project RAPs will be prepared as required by NEMA and World Bank guidelines. The RPF will identify the typical sub-project impacts anticipated for the proto-types of investments that are envisaged under component and develop a checklist to guide triggering the policy and guidance on actions and forms of compensation that should be provided.

**38)** The guidelines of the resettlement policy framework apply to 3 components under the project, whether or not they are directly funded in whole or in part by the World Bank. The policy framework applies to all economically and/or physically displaced persons regardless of the total number affected by the severity of impact and whether or not they have legal title to the land. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those economically and/or physically displaced especially those below the poverty line, the landless, youth, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities and other historically disadvantaged groups or other economically and/or physically displaced persons who may not be protected through Kenya's land compensation legislation.

**39) Potential Project Impacts** - The potential impacts may include but not limited to the following as shown in the table 4 below.

Table 5: Potential Social Impacts Associated with the Project

| No. | Type of impact  | Description of potential impact / issue   | Social significance | Proposed Mitigation measure   |
|-----|---|---|---------------------|---|
| 1   | Land use and utilization  | Condition and size of existing land is likely to be changed due to adoption of more cropping than livestock systems.<br>Some Pastoralists likely to lose grazing grounds for their livestock and this may lead to resource use Conflicts between pastoralists and smallholder farmers due to changes in land use. | Highly rated        | Undertake a comprehensive stakeholder as well as citizen engagement to ensure that solutions are arrived at in a participative manner               |
| 2   | Inequality on incomes, and other benefits                                   | Disruption of socio-cultural fabric may lead to inequality aspects like gender and inter-generational (youth) disparities in community micro project memberships or as a result of non-inclusivity to community sub-projects  | Highly rated        | Undertake a Social Analysis and a Social Assessment in order to guide implementation decisions.<br>Ensure inclusivity in all community sub projects |
| 3   | Community livelihoods and household farm production, profits, incomes, etc. | At project implementation land will be cleared during land preparation. Both pastoral and agro-pastoral systems will lose relatively more grazing land to cropping systems. The ASAL counties depend predominantly on livestock as a source of household income and a livelihood activity.                        | Highly rated        | Undertake simple cost benefit analysis along the proposed value chains for the respective TIMPs   |

## 2.8 KCSAP Categories of PAPs

### 2.8.1 Introduction

40) Land acquisition for Sub-projects may result in negative impacts to different categories of PAPs. Until the exact Sub-project locations are determined it is not possible to estimate the likely number of people who may be affected, because the technical details of the Sub-projects have not yet been developed. However, the likely displaced (economically or physically) persons can be categorized into these 3 groups:

- a) **Affected Individual:** Individual who risk losing assets, investments, land, property and/or access to natural and/or economical resources as a result of a KCSAP Sub-project. This could be a person, who farms on steep slopes or who gather fire wood in gazetted forests.
- b) **Affected Household:** A household is affected if one or more of its members are affected by any KCSAP Sub-project. This includes: (i) any members in the households, men, women, youth, children, dependent relatives and friends, tenants; (ii) Vulnerable individuals who may be too old or ill to farm along with the others; (iii) Members of households who cannot reside together because of **cultural** rules, but who depend on one another for their daily existence; (iv) members of households who may not eat together but provide housekeeping or other activities critical to the family's maintenance; and (v) Other vulnerable people who cannot participate, due to being physically challenged or for cultural reasons, in production, consumption, or co-residence (GoK, 2011).

Compensation will not be limited to people who live together in a co-resident group, since this might leave out people whose labour contributions are critical to the functioning of the "household". For example, in polygamous settings, there are situations where each wife has her own home.

- c) **Vulnerable Households:** Vulnerable households may have different land needs from most households, or needs unrelated to the amount of land available to them. Vulnerable households include:
  - a. Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups - are often closely tied to their traditional or customary lands and natural resources on these lands, but these lands may not be under legal ownership pursuant to national law. Due to this any form of resettlement embodies for vulnerable and marginalized groups more serious risks than for any other **populations and should consequently be avoided at all costs**. If this is not feasible, the vulnerable and marginalized groups' land use will be documented by experts in collaboration with the affected households without prejudicing any land claim, the affected vulnerable and marginalized groups will be informed of their rights with respect to these lands under national laws, including any national law recognizing customary rights or use, the project will offer affected vulnerable and marginalized groups at least compensation and due process available to those with full legal title to land in the case of commercial development of their land under national laws, together with culturally appropriate development opportunities; land-based compensation or compensation-in-kind will be offered in lieu of cash compensation where feasible

and the project will enter in good faith into a negotiation with the affected vulnerable and marginalized groups, and document their informed participation and the successful outcome of the negotiation.

- b. Single women – who may be dependent on sons, brothers, or others for support. Since an affected individual is able to name the person with whom s/he is linked in dependency as part of the household, resettlement will not sever this link.
- c. (iii) Elderly – elderly people farm or work as long as they are able. Their economic viability may depend on how much land they farm or how much they produce because, by producing even small amounts of food to “exchange” with others, they can subsist on cooked food and generous return gifts of cereal from people such as their kith and kin and neighbours. Losing land will affect their economic viability. What would damage their economic viability even more than losing land is resettlement that separates them from the person or household on whom they depend for their support. The definition of household by including dependents avoids this.
- d. (iv) **HIV/AIDS afflicted persons** – relatively high percentages of the poor and total population are living with HIV or are terminally ill with AIDS. Many are beneficiaries of numerous health programs from government (central and local), international organizations and the NGO community. (v) **Orphans and street children** – due to the impacts of the AIDS crisis that plagues Kenya today, there are a considerable number of orphaned children, whose parents have died from AIDS. These children are more vulnerable since they are often “voiceless” because they have no parents to defend or stand up for them and also because they are considered too young to be heard. Orphaned children engage in any form of economic activity to provide for themselves and their siblings, by engaging in activities such as manual work at open air markets, transporting of loads for short distances in centres scavenging for waste paper, metals and other exploitative employment, etc.
- e. (vi) **Woman-headed households** – may depend on husbands, sons, brothers, or others for support. However, in other cases too, women are the main breadwinners in their household even where the men have remained with the family. Women therefore need relatively easy access to health service facilities, as mothers and wives. For example, where the land being acquired is used by a woman with no formal rights to it or a woman who is dependent on a man other than her husband for her primary income. These women should not be resettled in a way that separates them from their households as the very survival of their households may depend on them. Their compensation must take into account all these factors.
- f. **Smallholder female farmers** - are also vulnerable because they may not have men available within the household to carry out male specific land preparation tasks such as bush clearing, digging, harrowing, ridging, holing for bananas or ploughing land.
- g. **Non-farming females** – these earn income from other sources and/or depend on relatives for “exchanges” of staple foods. Since they do not farm they will not be

affected by the Sub-projects need for agricultural land. If a building of theirs lies on land needed by a Sub-project, they will receive replacement cost compensation. If someone on whom they depend is resettled, they are protected because the resettler can name them as part of the household.

**41)** These groups could be identified as being particularly vulnerable to land acquisition activities, and as such the following considerations will be made when project sites are identified and PAPs listed:

- a) Special consideration should be paid to these groups by identifying their needs from the socio-economic and baseline studies undertaken as part of the RAP and RPF process;
- b) The groups should be individually consulted and given opportunities to participate in the resettlement decision-making process, as well as project activities;
- c) Consultation with these groups should ensure that resulting resettlement and compensation improves their pre-project livelihood;
- d) The RAPs and RPFs should be designed to ensure special attention is paid to the monitoring of the resettlement process in order to ensure that pre-project livelihoods are indeed improved upon;
- e) PAPs and RPFs should be given sufficient technical and financial assistance to make use of the grievance mechanisms of the project where required;
- f) Decisions concerning them should be made in the shortest possible time.

The RPF envisaged in the KCSAP offers numerous inherent opportunities and benefits for the intended target groups – especially women and youth who would be involved in the small-holder farmers and pastoral subsystem activities.

### **2.8.2 Eligibility Criteria for Various Categories of Affected People**

**42)** This section outlines eligibility criteria, which is necessary to determine who will be eligible for resettlement and benefits, and to discourage inflow of ineligible people.

#### **a) Principles**

**43)** In line with the World Bank safeguard policy OP 4.12, the KCSAP will therefore, minimize displacement through the following design procedures:

- i. Wherever inhabited dwellings may potentially be affected by a component of a sub-project, the sub-project shall be redesigned (facility relocated or rerouted) to avoid any impact on such dwellings and to avoid displacement/relocation accordingly;

- ii. Wherever the impact on the land holding of one particular household is such that the household may not be sustainable in the long term, even if physical displacement of such a household is not feasible, the sub-project shall be redesigned (facility relocated or rerouted) to avoid any such impact;
- iii. Minimization of land impact will be factored into site, practice and technology selection and design criteria;
- iv. Costs associated with displacement, restoration of livelihoods and resettlement (if any) will be internalized into sub-project costs to allow for fair comparison of processes and sites;
- v. To the extent possible, sub project facilities will be located on public spaces; a more participatory approach will be put in place for the communities to confirm where to site these facilities with express authority of the local county administration.
- vi. Infrastructures required by the sub project will be routed inside existing right-of-ways, easements or reservations (roads, streets, power lines, drainage canals) wherever possible.

**44)** The involuntary taking of land results in: relocation or loss of shelter; and loss of assets or access to assets or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location or not. Therefore, meaningful consultations with the affected persons (directly and through representatives), local authorities and communal leadership allows for establishment of the criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. OP4.12 suggests the following three criteria for eligibility;

- a) those who have formal rights to land (including customary/communal land, traditional and religious rights, recognized under Kenyan Law);
- 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 provided that such claims are recognized under the national and local laws of Kenya or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;
- c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from, but are recognized under the World Bank's OP 4.12.

**45)** Those covered under (a) and (b) above are to be provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with this RPF. Persons covered under c) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RPF, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the management committees in close consultation with the potential PAPs, local community leaders and the respective local Land Control Boards and the Operational Policy acceptable to the World Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the

cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (a), (b) or (c) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land. Therefore, it is clear that all project affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date. Persons who encroach the area after the socio-economic study (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance (GoK, 2003).

## **b) Eligibility Process**

**46)** PAPs may be classified in one of the three groups listed in Section 3.8. The process will involve review of tenure documents owned by occupants, interviews with households and groups in the affected area. County governments and national government's Ministry of Land concerned with land ownership and management will also hold the consultant. PAPs covered in a) and b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance ensuring that they are: Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; Consulted on, or offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement; Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project (GoK, 2014).

**47)** Land for land compensation will be applied to PAPs who might lose their land. All PAPs irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some assistance if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date. Persons who encroach on the area after the socio-economic study (census and valuation survey form refer to annex 4) are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance. There will therefore be a package of compensation and other resettlement measures to assist each category of eligible PAPs to achieve the objectives of the policy.

Eligibility criteria will also be determined by: i. Loss of property ii. Loss of wages iii. Cut-off date.

## **c) Eligibility for Community Compensation**

**48)** It is also important to note that the eligibility may be claimed collectively e.g. as a community or religious group and does not necessarily have to be individuals or families. Communities (on communal lands) that permanently lose land and/or access to assets and resources under statutory or customary rights will be eligible for compensation. Example of community compensation could be for public toilets, cattle crutches/dips, weather stations, cottage/market places, off farm research demonstrations, community water pans. The rationale for this is to ensure that the pre-project socio-economic status of communities where adversely impacted, is also restored (WB, 2008).

**49)** Eligibility criteria will also be determined by the status of development up to when the study starts and will further be determined by other development approvals as issued by both



national and county government offices. The key local authorities to be interviewed by both national and county the consultants will include County, sub county and ward government officials such as the County/ ward agricultural officer, the County officers, chiefs and sub-chiefs. Other PAPs include: identified large and small-scale farmers, businessmen and businesswomen, women leaders and other leaders of social groups.

## **2.9 KCSAP RPF Opportunity to PAPs**

**50)** The KCSAP RPF will provide the PAPs the: Opportunity to: participate equally in decision making in well-organized governance and management systems in matters that impact on their well-being; acquire access to land of economic size that would make them more productive; enhance their operational capacity through skill and innovative transfer acquisition of TIMPs; access to improved agriculture inputs i.e. Seeds, fertilizers, implements, extension services; agro-weather and market information, access to adequate and improved economic and social infrastructural facilities namely farm to market roads, electricity, irrigation, potable water, storage; access to credit facilities; access to enlarged and ready markets; form stronger and mutually beneficial social groups; generation of employment; and creation of more income, wealth and savings through diversified activities.

**51) Adverse Effects:** If gender is not mainstreamed in all the different aspects of the Project, the target groups, especially women, are most likely to suffer the under listed adverse effects: insecurity in land acquisition and tenure; inability to expand their farms; continued operation at subsistence level using old and unproductive tools and farming practices; loss of farms without adequate compensation; loss of livelihood for entire families; resettlement without due regard to the welfare of the target groups; restricted access to improved economic and social infrastructural facilities; limited ability and capacity to diversify their operations; depressed employment opportunities especially for the youth; non motivation to form associations to improve their wellbeing; Increase gender disparities among men and women; and exposure to greater economic disparities resulting in worsening of poverty among the target groups.

## **2.10 Approximate Numbers of PAPS**

**52)** No involuntary resettlement is anticipated under Component 1 focusing on CDD. These investments will largely be on farm, small and with limited adverse impact and footprint. There may be resettlement impacts related to investments at the county level to support agricultural value chains (Landscape SLM investments, upgrading rural roads, value chain processing plants etc.). It is also important to underscore that at this stage it is not possible to determine the number of PAPs for several reasons: The individual Sub-projects of the community driven development component 1 will be identified during project implementation by the local communities in a participatory process. Due to this, the locations, nature and magnitude of these Sub-projects cannot be determined before implementation. For each Sub-project, which might require physical and/or economic resettlement (this will be assessed through screening processes), the number of PAPs will be established through a RAP, which will be elaborated before project implementation.

**53)** At appraisal stage it was assessed that some of the water management related Sub-projects (KCSAP Component 1) might require the physical and/or economic resettlement of populations to provide space for the rehabilitation and extension of water storage facilities and/or irrigation schemes. However, project descriptions do not exist for any of these Sub-projects that would allow an estimate of the number of PAPs to be made. For each Sub-project that is considered during screening to require physical and/or economic resettlement, the number of PAPs will be established through a RAP, which will be elaborated before the Sub-project is approved for inclusion in the work program of the project.

## **2.11 Potential Relocation Areas**

**54)** The location for resettlement will be identified during the development of individual Sub-project RAPs, which will involve consultation with relevant authorities and the PAPs involved (if applicable). If people must move to another location due to the implementation of a Sub-project, the project will:

- a) Offer displaced persons choices among feasible resettlement options, including adequate replacement housing or cash compensation where appropriate (if applicable); and
- b) Provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons, with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. Alternative housing and / or cash compensation will be made available prior to relocation (if applicable).
- c) In the case of physically displaced persons with recognized or recognizable rights, the project will offer the choice of replacement of property of equal or higher value, equivalent or better characteristics and advantages of location, or cash compensation at full replacement value.
- d) In the case of physically displaced persons without recognizable rights, the projects will compensate them for loss of assets and structure's at current market replacement costs plus compensation for loss of stream of income and costs of relocation. It should be noted again that the project anticipates none or minimal physical resettlement and bulk of impacts will be economic displacement at a small scale.
- e) Where these displaced persons own and occupy structures, the project will compensate them for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost, provided that these people have occupied the project area prior to a disclosed and agreed cut-off date. Compensation in kind will be offered in lieu of cash compensation where feasible. Based on consultation with such displaced persons, the client will provide relocation assistance sufficient for them to restore their standards of living at an adequate alternative site.

**55) Economic Displacement:** If land acquisition for a Sub-project causes loss of income or livelihood, regardless of whether or not the affected people are physically displaced, the projects will meet the following requirements: i) promptly compensate economically displaced persons for loss of assets or access to assets at full replacement cost; ii) In cases where land acquisition

affects commercial structures, compensate the affected business owner for the cost of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, for lost net income during the period of transition, and for the costs of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery or other equipment; iii) Provide replacement property (e.g., agricultural or commercial sites) of equal or greater value, or cash compensation at full replacement cost where appropriate, to persons with legal rights or claims to land which are recognized or recognizable; iv) Compensate economically displaced persons who are without legally recognizable claims to land for lost assets (such as crops, livestock, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land) other than land, at full replacement cost; v) Provide additional targeted assistance (e.g., credit facilities, training, or job opportunities) and opportunities to improve or at least restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to economically displaced persons whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected; vi) Provide transitional support to economically displaced persons, as necessary, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living. Compensations and entitlements are detailed in annex 6.

### **3.0 RELEVANT LEGAL, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **3.1 Relevant National Legislative Framework**

**56)** The section sets out the legal framework, the fit between the laws and regulations of Kenya and World Bank policy requirements, and proposed measures to bridge the gaps between them. In Kenya expropriation is provided for in the Constitution under section 75 for private land and sections 117 and 118 for unregistered Trust Land. But the constitution only gives general guidelines. The detailed procedures for land acquisition are elaborated under the “Land acquisition Act” in chapter 295 for private land and chapter 288 for unregistered Trust Lands. “Trust Land” refers to that land that is still held under African customary tenure. The title to this land is said to vest in the County Council in trust for its inhabitants, hence the term “Trust”.

**57)** Expropriation in this context refers to the taking away of private land and landed property for public purpose by the government with or without the owner’s consent subject to laws of eminent domain, which stipulates prompt and adequate compensation among other things. In Kenya “setting apart” for unregistered Trust Land and “Compulsory acquisition” for all registered private lands are the terms commonly in use.

**58)** Expropriation of land is an important aspect of land management in Kenya since it is a key instrument by which land is made available for various development needs that are deemed to promote public benefit, e.g. infrastructure, housing, dams and irrigation, or certain industrial purposes.

#### **3.2 Procedures under Chapter 295 of the “Land Acquisition Act”**

**59)** In short, a formal request for expropriation should be submitted to the “Commissioner of Lands” by the benefiting authority, e.g. a municipal council in the case of urban areas. Any other public body or Government may request land acquisition in this way. The Commissioner will then forward the application to the Minister in charge of lands. If the minister is convinced that the land is required for public purpose, he writes to the commissioner to that effect, and directs him to acquire the land (Section 6(1)). The Commissioner Will then give “Notice of Intention” to acquire the land (Section 6(2)) in the “Kenya Gazette” side by side with the “Notice of Inquiry”.

**60)** The “Notice of Intention” must mention the public body or the public purpose for which the land is to be acquired. The “Notice of Inquiry” mentions places and fixed dates when persons interested in the subject land are to submit their claims to the Commissioner of Lands or his appointee (a “Valuation Officer” also known as “Collector of compensation”) according to Section 9.

**61)** Meanwhile the Collector of Compensation is supposed to inspect the said land and value it for compensation. After the inquiry the Collector will issue and award depending on his own assessment and the representations of interested parties as submitted at the inquiry (Section 10 and 11). The award is issued in a prescribed form, together with a statement form. The former indicates the amount of compensation awarded, while the latter gives the landowners option of acceptance or rejection of the award. If the landowner accepts the award, the collector will issue

a cheque in settlement together with a formal “Notice of Taking Possession and Vesting” (section 19). The notice instructs the landowner to take his title for amendment or cancellation. It is copied to the Government surveyor and the land registrar to make the necessary changes to the affected deed. If the owner rejects the award, the collector deposits the money in court pending the former’s appeal. Compensation is based on the open market value.

### 3.3 Procedures under Chapter 288 of the “Trust Lands Act”

62) “Setting apart” carried out at the instance of the state involves a procedure whereby the President will write to the county government in charge of the said Trust Land informing the Council that the land is required for public purpose by a public body. The Council is supposed to deliberate the matter at a full council meeting and give consent. The “County Commissioner” in charge of the affected area will then proceed to ascertain interests, determine areas and assess compensation for the land after which he is to issue an award. In case of acquisition at the instance of the County government itself, the whole process is repeated except that this time the President is not involved in giving directions. It starts with a full council meeting.

Other legislation concerning resettlement is described in Table 5.

Table 6: Kenya legislation on Resettlement

| <b>Legal Framework</b>                                 | <b>Functional relationship to Resettlement</b>  |
|--|---|
| The Land Acquisition Act<br>Chapter 295 Laws of Kenya  | Provides for the acquisition of land for public benefit. The government has powers under the act to acquire land for projects, which are intended to benefit the general public. The sub-projects requiring resettlement are under the provision of this Act            |
| The Registration Land Act<br>Chapter 300 Laws of Kenya | Provides for the absolute proprietorship over land (exclusive rights). Such lands can be acquired by the state under the Land Acquisition Act in the project area   |
| The Land Adjudication Act<br>Chapter 95 Laws of Kenya  | Provides for ascertainment of interests prior to land registrations under the Registered Land Act   |
| Physical Planning Act No. 6 of<br>1996                 | Section 2 of the Act requires that all land intended for any development requires a planning and development permission. Section 36 of the Act also requires that development projects, which have substantial alteration of state of land, must be subjected to an EIA |
| The Local Government Act<br>Chapter 265 Laws of Kenya  | Provides to making by-laws and institutions by the Councils. By-laws can be made on the governance of a project under the provisions of this Act  |
| The Traffic Act Chapter 403<br>Laws of Kenya           | The Act also prohibits encroachment on and damage to roads including land reserved for roads by and project or any human settlement or by an exercise of resettlement. The project is under the provision of the Act  |
| The wayleaves Act Chapter 292<br>Laws of Kenya         | Provides for certain undertaking to be constructed e.g. pipelines, canals, pathways etc, through or under any land or settlement. The project is under the provision of the Act   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| The Water Act Chapter 372 Laws of Kenya               | The Act vest the water in the state and gives the provisions for the water management, including irrigation water, pollution, drainage, flood control, and abstraction. It is the main legislation governing the use of water especially through water permit system where special provision of water may be made for settlement or resettlement |
| The Lakes and River Act Chapter 409 Laws of Kenya     | This Act provide for the protection of river, lakes and associated flora and fauna. The provision of this Act may be applied, in the management of the resettlement zones in this project  |
| The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap 376 | This Act provide for the protection, conservation and management of wildlife in Kenya. The provision of this Act should be applied in the management of the project  |
| The Public Health Act Laws of Kenya                   | Provides for the securing of public health abd recognizes the importance of water. It provides for prevention of water pollution by any development activity including resettlement by stakeholders  |

### 3.4 Comparison between WB OP4.12 and Kenya Legal Requirements

**63)** The laws of Kenya only provide compensation for land that is legally owned by PAPs and no compensation to encroachers for the same. The World Bank OP4.12 provides for compensation for land to both legal owners and persons deriving livelihoods from use of such land. OP4.12 states that where there is a conflict between the Bank and government frameworks, those of the Bank shall take precedence. A further comparison between the Laws of Kenya and the World Bank OP 4.12 are contained in Table 5 below.

Table 7: Comparison between Kenyan Law and World Bank 4.12 - regarding Compensation

| Category of PAPs/Type of Lost Assets | Kenyan Law  | World Bank OP 4.12   |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Land Owners                          | Cash compensation based upon market value. Under statute. Land for Land under Customary Law   | Recommend land-for-land compensation. Other compensation is at replacement cost  |
| Land Tenants                         | Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land under relevant laws  | Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy                                      |
| Land Users                           | In some cases land users have some form of secure tenure extended to them under law regarding easement rights where if a person uses land for 7 consecutive years without a | Entitled to compensation for crops, may be entitle to replacement land and income must be restored to pre-project level at least |

|                                      |  |   |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
|                                      | dispute entitles him to a right equivalent to ownership. In other cases land users not entitled to compensation for land, entitled to compensation for crops and other economic assets |   |
| Owners of “Non-permanent “ Buildings | Cash compensation based on market value or entitled to new housing on authorized land under government (state or local) housing programs   | Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including the labor and relocation expense, prior to displacement                  |
| Owners of “Permanent” buildings      | Cash compensation is based on market value   | Entitled to in kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost without depreciation including labor and relocation expense, prior to displacement |
| Perennial Crops                      | Cash compensation based upon market rates calculated as an average net market income   | As per section G of this RPF once approved by the Bank and disclosed in Kenya and at the Bank info shop   |

**64)** From the point of view of the process of land acquisition and compensation, it is clear that the procedures described in Sections 4.2 and 4.3 above are likely to be significantly more time consuming and onerous than would be practicable in the event that resettlement issues arise in a significant number of Sub-projects. It will therefore be necessary to streamline the compensation review process under Kenyan law to ensure that approved timelines are consistent with those required by the Bank for timely Sub-project approval and implementation. It is therefore a priority that the PCU develops and agrees (with the Office of the President) a valuation and compensation procedure that allows the delegation of authority and decision making to the local (or county) level in the case of Sub-projects that have minimal resettlement impact.

## **4.0 COMPENSATION FOR LAND AND OTHER ASSETS**

### **4.1 Methods of Valuing Affected Assets**

**65)** This section sets out the detailed requirements for determining the value of affected assets. Due to the large number and the localized nature of the majority of Sub-project interventions, it is anticipated that a relatively large number of small-scale asset valuations will need to be carried out during the course of the project. It would therefore be unwise and inefficient to deploy an individual valuation expert in each and every case.

**66)** It is, therefore, proposed that a valuation expert is contracted by KCSAP at the project outset to develop a standardized procedure for asset valuation, which can then be applied by a project representative at the community, ward and/or county level. This standardized procedure would include a series of ‘look-up’ tables for estimating asset value by type according to the approximate size and condition of the existing asset. The tables would necessarily be developed using legally acceptable valuation procedures accepted by both the Government of Kenya and World Bank for purposes of fairness and consistency. The approach will consider replacement costs and types and levels of compensation under the Kenya law, and valuation of lost assets will be made at their replacement cost. The calculation methods to be adopted for the different types of assets are discussed below.

### **4.2 Preparation of Asset Inventory**

**67)** In order to prepare an inventory of assets for a Sub-project, a field team would visit the affected area to carry out an asset valuation survey. The team would be led by an appropriate project representative, and would include the Local Chief, a representative of the PAPs, a representative of the Local Land Control Board County/Town Council, and a village representative (collectively referred to as the Compensation Committee).

**68)** During the survey, each asset will be enumerated and inscribed on an inventory and a valuation of the asset carried out using the approach described above. The values of each asset will then be recorded in a register and shown to the affected person for agreement. The register will be signed and a copy given on the spot to the affected person. Personal data will be taken such as names, national ID number, a photograph of the person and of the asset affected as well as its GIS location. The document indicates when the affected person will be notified, and that the inventory will not be official until a second signed copy is verified by project supervisory staff and returned to the affected person. At this time, a copy of the grievance procedure will also be given to the affected person as stated in the grievance redress mechanism. An example of a land asset and physical inventory census survey form is provided in Annex 3.

### **4.3 Methods of Compensation**

**69)** Individual and household compensation will be made in cash, in kind, and/or through assistance. The type of compensation will be determined by the compensation committee. The below table describes the forms of compensation.



## Forms of Compensation

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Cash Payments        | Compensation will be calculated in Kenya Shillings. Rates will be adjusted for inflation <sup>7</sup> .                     |
| In-kind Compensation | Compensation may include items such as land, houses, other buildings, building materials, seedlings,                        |
| Assistance           | Assistance may include moving allowance, agricultural inputs and financial credits for equipment, transportation and labour |

**70)** For the majority of small-scale Sub-projects the asset valuation would be led by the ward (or county) project representative e.g. using the standardized approach described in the previous section. For larger projects that are judged (under the ESMF process) to have significant impacts the process may require an IA-appointed Resettlement Expert.

**71)** Making compensation payments raises some issues regarding inflation, security and timing that must be considered. One purpose of providing in-kind compensation is to reduce inflationary pressures on the costs of goods and services. Local inflation may still occur, thus market prices will be monitored within the time period that compensation is being made to allow for adjustments in compensation values. The question of security, especially for people who will be receiving cash compensation payments needs to be addressed by the local administration. Local banks and microfinance institutions should work closely with the local administration at this level to encourage the use of their facilities, which will positively impact the growth of the local economies. The time and place for in-kind compensation payments will be decided upon by each recipient in consultation with the Compensation Committee. Monetary payments should be paid at a time in relation to the seasonal calendar.

### 4.4 Valuation Methods to Be Adopted<sup>8</sup>

#### 4.4.1 Replacement Cost Approach

**72)** The replacement cost approach is based on the premise that the costs of replacing productive assets is based on damages caused by project operations. These costs are taken as a minimum estimate of the value of measures that will reduce the damage or improve on on-site management practices and thereby prevent damage. The approach involves direct replacement of expropriated assets and covers an amount that is sufficient for asset replacement, moving expenses and other transaction costs.

#### 4.4.2 Gross Current Replacement Cost

**73)** Gross Current Replacement Cost (GCRC) is defined as the estimated cost of erecting a new building having the same gross external as that of the existing one, with the same site works and services and on a similar piece of land.

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<sup>7</sup>This will be guided by the RAP

<sup>8</sup>Valuation methods are not limited to the explained ones in this document.

#### **4.4.3 Other methods**

**74) Rates from Contractors** - When rate schedules do not exist or are out of date, recent quotations by contractors for similar types of construction in the vicinity of the project can be used for calculating replacement costs. In projects offering the options of cash compensation or alternative accommodation, the construction cost estimates for alternative accommodation could be used for calculating cash compensation payable.

**75) Schedule of rates from Ministry of Roads and Public Services and Ministry of Lands**- the State Department of Materials has a schedule of rates for preparing estimates for construction of projects, which the consultant can use to assess costs for construction materials and labour. When applied to calculation of replacement cost (see above), the current rates from contractors for the period of actual replacement must be used.

**76) Calculation of Compensation by Asset** - The following methods of calculation should be adopted for the preparation of the aforementioned standardized asset valuation tables and/or the application of specific case-by-case valuations in the case of projects that have significant impacts:

#### **4.5 Compensation for Land**

**77)** Compensation for land is aimed at providing a smallholder farmer whose land is acquired and used for project purposes with compensation for land, labour, livestock and crop loss. For this reason and for transparency, “Land” is defined as an area or homestead:

- a) In cultivation
- b) Being prepared for cultivation, or
- c) Cultivated during the last agricultural season.

**78)** This definition recognizes that the biggest investment smallholder farmer makes in producing a crop or keep livestock is his or her labour. A smallholder farmer works on his/her land most of the months of the year. The major input for producing a crop is not seed or fertilizer, but the significant labour put into the land each year by the smallholder farmer. As a result, compensation relating to land will cover the market price of labour invested as well as the market price of the crop lost.

#### **4.6 Land Measurement**

**79)** For the purposes of measuring land, the unit of measurement would be that which is used and understood by the affected smallholder farmers. Therefore, in rural areas if a traditional unit of measurement exists, that unit should be used. If a traditional unit of measurement does not exist in a particular area then it is recommended that land should be measured in meters or any other internationally accepted unit of measurement. However, in such an event, the unit that is being used must be explained to the affected farmers/users and must somehow be related to easily recognizable land features that the communities are familiar with, such as using location of trees, stumps, etc. as immovable pegs. The most important concern of this exercise is to ensure that the affected person is able to verify using his/her own standards/units of measurement

for him/herself, the size of land that is being lost. Ensuring that this occurs maintains transparency in the system and will thus avoid subsequent accusations of wrong measurements or miscalculation of areas. For example, a smallholder farmer losing a certain piece of land should know exactly how much land he/she is losing, in terms of size and the replacement land must be at least of that same size and comparable value as land lost, determinable by the smallholder farmer, and confirmed by an agricultural expert or expert in other land uses being replaced.

#### **4.7 Calculation of Crops Compensation Rate**

**80)** The current prices for cash crops will be determined. All crops will be valued using a single rate regardless of the crop grown. This rate incorporates the value of crops and the value of the labour invested in preparing a new land. Determining compensation using a single rate creates transparency because anyone can measure the area of land for which compensation is due and multiply that by a single rate known to all. This approach also allows assignment of values to previous year's land (land in which a smallholder farmer has already invested labour) and land that have been planted but have not yet sprouted. Further, it avoids contention over crop density and quality of mixed cropping. The value of the labour invested in preparing agricultural land will be compensated at the average wage in the community for the same period of time. The rate used for land compensation is to be updated to reflect values at the time compensation is paid.

#### **4.8 Compensation for Livestock**

**81)** Compensation will be ideal from two point of views: the market value of the category of animal by age and region; and two the valuation guidelines normally advised by the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries; or in case of game by the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS).

#### **4.9 Compensation for Buildings and Structures**

**82)** Compensation will be paid by replacing structures such as huts, houses, farm outbuildings, latrines and fences at current market replacement costs. . Any homes lost will be rebuilt on acquired replacement land. However, cash compensation would be available as a preferred option for structures (i.e. extra buildings) lost, that are not the main house or house in which someone is living. The going market prices for construction materials will be determined. Alternatively, compensation will be paid in-kind for the replacement cost without depreciation of the structure. The project will survey these prices for administrative purposes on an ongoing basis.

**83)** Compensation will be made for structures that are: abandoned because of relocation or resettlement of an individual or household, or directly damaged by Sub-project activities.

**84)** Replacement values will be based on: drawings of individual's house and all its related structures and support services; average replacement costs of different types of household buildings and structures based on collection of information on the numbers and types of materials used to construct different types of structures (e.g. bricks, rafters, bundles of straw, doors etc.); prices of these items collected in different local markets; costs for transportation and

delivery of these items to acquired/replacement land or building site; and estimates of construction of new buildings including labour required.

#### **4.10 Compensation for Community Assets**

**85)** Compensation will be provided for community assets identified through the socio-economic survey. In all cases, these will be provided in-kind and new facilities will be provided for even if there are existing facilities at the new location.

##### **4.10.1 Compensation for Sacred Sites**

**86)** This policy does not permit the use of land that is defined to be cultural property by the Bank's Safeguards OP 4.11. Sacred sites include but not restricted only to; altars, initiation centres, ritual sites, tombs and cemeteries. It includes other such sites or places/features that are accepted by county laws (including customary), practice, tradition and culture as sacred. To avoid any possible conflicts between individuals and/or communities/homesteads/county governments' the use of sacred sites for any project activity is not permitted under this project.

##### **4.10.2 Compensation for Vegetable Gardens and Beehives**

**87)** These are planted with vegetable and ingredients for daily use. Until a replacement garden starts to bear, the family displaced (economically or physically) as a result of the project land needs will have to purchase these items in the market. The replacement costs therefore, will be calculated based on the average amount that an average town dweller spends on buying these items for one year per adult from the local market.

**88)** Beehives are placed in various locations in the bush by some individuals that specialize in honey gathering. If such hives would be disturbed by the project activities, or access to hives is denied, beekeepers can move them, and the bees will adapt to the new location. Beekeepers would be compensated by the value of one season's production costs of honey for each hive that is moved and any reasonable costs associated with moving the hive.

##### **4.10.3 Compensation for Horticultural, Floricultural and Fruit trees**

**89)** Kenya has variable weather patterns, but suitable for growing of fruits especially in the Western and Central parts of Kenya where the KCSAP micro-projects will be implemented. Where fruits exist on affected land e.g. Mangos, which is one of the common fruit trees in the project areas; the agriculture valuation method must be adopted. This goes for all other tree based crops including other trees of nutritional, medicinal and other significant economic value. Given their significance to the local subsistence economy, which this project intends to positively impact, fruit trees will be compensated on a combined replacement/market value. Fruit trees used for commercial purposes will be compensated at market value based on historical production records. If households chose to resettle, they will be compensated for the labour invested in the trees they leave behind, because they will continue to own the trees left behind under customary rights. It is not uncommon for individuals to own trees in other villages in which they formally lived and, in some cases, to continue to harvest fruit from those trees for subsistence purposes

and/or sale to traders. If a household/individual chooses to transfer ownership of the trees, transfer costs will be paid in addition to labour costs. The compensation rate will be based on information obtained from the socio-economic information.

## **5.0 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, & IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND COSTS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

**90)** Before any project activity is implemented, PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with the resettlement policy framework and applicable RAP. For activities involving land acquisition or loss, denial or restriction to access, it is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, the taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons. For project activities requiring relocation or loss of shelter, the policy further requires that measures to assist the displaced persons are implemented in accordance with the individual RAPs.

**91)** The measures to ensure compliance with this RPF would be included in the RAPs that would be prepared for each land involving resettlement or compensation. The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed upon between the Resettlement Committee and the PAPs, such as target dates for start and completion of civil works, timetables for transfers of completed civil works to PAPs, dates of possession of land that PAPs are using (this date must be after transfer date for completed civil works to PAPs and payments of all compensation), and how these activities are linked to the implementation of the overall Sub-project.

**92)** The screening process must ensure that RAPs contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works in compliance with this policy. The timing mechanism of these measures would ensure that no individual or affected household would be displaced (economically or physically) due to civil works activity before compensation is paid and resettlement sites with adequate facilities are prepared and provided for to the individual or homestead affected. Once the RAP is approved by the county and national authorities, the RAP should be sent to the World Bank for final review, clearance and approval.

### **5.2 Project Launch**

**93)** At each Sub-project launch, an assessment of the social impacts of each Sub-project will be conducted. Emphasis will be given to avoid or reject any Sub-projects presumed to induce extensive adverse social impacts. The assessment will help to: (a) determine which sub-project should be rejected; (b) any mitigation measures to be taken for those with small to medium adverse effects which are reversible; (c) establish whether or not detailed RAPs with timetables and budgets should be prepared.

**94)** Terms of reference (TOR<sup>9</sup>) for the assessments will be drafted by the implementing agencies in consultation with the World Bank. Issues to be addressed by the screening process will include: demography, land tenure and socio-economic structures (for larger Sub-projects

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<sup>9</sup>Annexed Sample ToR for both SA and RAP

involving more than 100 households, as needed); and consultations with county governments and with the PAPs (for all Sub-projects). A key task to be conducted under this process is a household survey describing the extent of the social impacts. At this stage, all PAPs will be listed in order to avoid an influx of people trying to take advantage of the compensation and rehabilitation. A cut-off date is proclaimed. That means, a date from which eligibility for compensation will be terminated. New inhabitants coming to the project affected areas will not be considered for compensation. The principles of compensation/rehabilitation will be triggered wherever there will be land acquisition and adverse social impacts.

### **5.3 Implementation Schedule**

**95)** The timing of the resettlement will be coordinated with the implementation of the main investment component of the project requiring resettlement. All RAPs will include an implementation schedule for each activity covering initial baseline and preparation, actual relocation, and post relocation of economic and social activities. The plan should include a target date when the expected benefits for resettlers and hosts would be achieved. Arrangements for monitoring implementation of resettlement and evaluating its impact will be developed during project preparation and used during supervision. Monitoring provides both a warning system for project managers and a channel for the resettlers to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution.

**96)** Environmental and social impact assessments, (if deemed necessary) through the application of the ESMF, will be conducted parallel with the design of the Sub-projects, and will determine the number of PAPs and to assess demand of needs of the displaced persons. The needs are such as housing, water, health facilities and sanitation. Target dates for achievement of expected benefits to resettled persons and hosts are to be set.

**97)** Disseminating various forms of assistance to them will be done. Planning and coordination of the tasks of the various actors is key to successful implementation. To achieve this goal, workshops will be organized with the stakeholders and other relevant government agencies, at project launch and at the commencement of every Sub-project identified to have adverse social impacts.

**98)** The stakeholders will be requested to participate in the decision making process and provide inputs in the area of their expertise in order to establish a coherent work plan or schedule. PAPs will also be consulted with the aim of obtaining their positions on issues at stake. The requirements of their work/programs/business activities will be incorporated in the expropriation/compensatory plans.

**99)** The workshops will focus on: taking stock of the legal framework for compensation; settling institutional arrangements and mechanisms for payment of compensation; defining tasks and responsibilities of each stakeholder; and establishing a work plan.

**100)** A monthly implementation schedule of activities is to be undertaken and will be a topic of discussion at the next workshop. This way, they will be able to feed back on the implementation process, any curative measures or improvements. The project staff /county governments/government team will conduct this under the leadership of a resettlement expert.

## 5.4 PAPs Representative Committee<sup>10</sup>

PAPs Representative Committee shall carry out the following as regard to redressing grievances:

- 101)** Hear the grievances of the PAPs, and provide an early solution/recommendation;
- a) Immediately bring any serious matters to the attention of the GRC
  - b) Inform the aggrieved parties about the progress of their grievances and the decisions of the IAs and Resettlement Committee.

**102)** A Grievance Redress Committee<sup>11</sup> will be constituted to register the grievance raised by the PAPs and address the grievance forwarded by the PAPs representative committee. The Grievance Redress Committee will try as much as possible to arrive at a compromise for the complaints raised. This may be obtained through a series of conciliations, mediations and negotiations exercises conducted with the PAPs. If PAPs accept the recommendations made by the committee, the committee along with PAPs who are willing to take part in these proceedings may hold mediations at the appointed places. In situations where PAPs are not satisfied with the decision of Grievance Redress committee, the PAPs can approach the court of law. The response time for cases handled in both committees will depend on the issues addressed but it should be as short as it is possible.

## 5.5 RPF Implementation Budget

**103)** Resettlement activities in Kenya can be financed through a number of arrangements, namely: government budget; loans borrowed from the domestic market by governments; loans borrowed from development partners; and grants. In the case of the KCSAP project, the resettlement budget will be financed through a credit finance advanced to the Government of Kenya by the World Bank under the KCSAP project. The overall cost of the KCSAP Project is an estimated US\$250 million, covering all project activities including resettlement.

**104)** At this stage, it is not possible to estimate the exact number of people who may be affected since the technical designs/details have not yet been developed and land needs have not yet been identified. When these locations are known, and after the conclusion of the site specific socio-economic study, information on specific impacts, individual and household incomes and numbers of affected people and other demographic data will be available, thus facilitating the preparation of a detailed and accurate budgets for each RAP. Each RAP will include a detailed budget, Table 7.

Table 8: Sample Template Budget for a RAP

|                   | Amount or number | Total estimated cost | Agency responsible |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Asset acquisition |                  |                      |                    |

<sup>10</sup>The establishment, role and responsibilities will be detailed in the project operational manual

<sup>11</sup>Similarly this will be expanded in the project operational manual



|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| Land                                    |  |  |  |
| Structure                               |  |  |  |
| Crops and economic trees                |  |  |  |
| Infrastructure                          |  |  |  |
| <b>Land Acquisition and preparation</b> |  |  |  |
| Land                                    |  |  |  |
| Structures                              |  |  |  |
| Crops and other                         |  |  |  |
| Community Infrastructure                |  |  |  |
| <b>Relocation</b>                       |  |  |  |
| Transfer of possessions                 |  |  |  |
| Installation costs                      |  |  |  |
| <b>Economic rehabilitation</b>          |  |  |  |
| Training                                |  |  |  |
| Capital Investment                      |  |  |  |
| Technical Assistance                    |  |  |  |
| <b>Monitoring</b>                       |  |  |  |
| <b>Contingencies</b>                    |  |  |  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                            |  |  |  |

**105)** The project will manage and monitor the resettlement budget and will finance this budget through the administrative and financial management rules and manuals as for any other activity eligible for payment under the KCSAP. This budget will be subject to the approval by the national coordinating office. At this stage, all that can be reasonably and meaning fully prepared is an indicative budget, highlighting key features that the budget must contain. This is shown in the Table 2 below.

Table 9: Illustrative Budget for RAP

| Item   | Estimated Cost US\$ | Comments  |
|--|---------------------|---|
| Preparation for full RAP for new Sub-projects            | 125,000             | Full RAP US\$ 5,000 plus RAP for 120 new Sub projects @ US \$ 1,000 each                          |
| Resettlement compensation for Sub projects <sup>12</sup> | 5,000               | Assume approximately 500 Sub-projects with 10% (50) involving resettlement @ US\$ 100/Sub-project |
| Compensation for crop smallholder farmers                | 25,000              | Assume approximately 500 Sub-projects with 5% (25) involving resettlement @ US\$                  |

<sup>12</sup>E.g. a water pan and/or community irrigation scheme will be located in such a way as to avoid physically relocating people, however land take may be required.

|  |         |   |
|--|---------|---|
|  |         | 1,000/each  |
| Capacity building for mainstreaming the Social Safeguards            | 50,000  | Training at all levels  |
| Compensation for livestock pastoral system/livelihoods               | 12,500  | Assume 500 Sub-projects 5% (25) involving resettlement @ US\$ 500/Sub-project     |
| Compensation for horticultural crops: vegetables, fruits and flowers | 25,000  | Assume 500 Sub-projects 10% (50) involving resettlement @US\$ 500/Sub-project     |
| Compensation for tree crops  | 100,000 | Assume 500 Sub-projects 20% (100) involving resettlement @ US\$ 1,000/Sub-project |
| Compensation for housing and other infrastructure                    | 25,000  | Assume 500 Sub-projects 5% (25) involving resettlement @US\$ 1,000/Sub-project    |
| M&E Costs  | 50,000  | Assume external expert costs/year over 5 year-period                              |

## 5.6 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 5.6.1 Introduction

**106)** Implementation of KCSAP will involve a three-tier institutional arrangement (national, county and community). At the first-tier, national level, the National Treasury (NT) will represent the Government of the Republic of Kenya (“the Borrower”) and the MoALF will be the main implementing agency. Within the MoALF, the project will be anchored in the State Department of Agriculture. The second tier will be the county level, with the county governments as the executing agencies of the project. The third tier will be the community level, where beneficiaries will implement their community-led interventions. The three-tier institutional arrangement aims to: (a) lessen the approval layers for faster decision-making and consequently efficient project implementation; and (b) utilize mostly the constitutionally mandated governance structures at the national and county levels, to the extent possible.

**107) *National level:*** The overall project oversight and policy guidance will be provided by the National/Project Steering Committee (NPSC), which will be chaired by the Cabinet Secretary (CS), MoALF. The members of the NPSC will include PSs from the relevant State Departments (National Treasury; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Environment and Natural Resources; Water and Irrigation; Industrialization and Enterprise Development; Devolution and Planning), the Chair of Agricultural Sector in the Council of Governors (CoGs), two Governors representing participating counties, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Kenya National Farmers Federation (KENAFF), and a World Bank representative. The National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) to be embedded in the SDA, MoALF, will be responsible for managing day-to-day project implementation. The National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC), comprising among others, directors of relevant line ministry departments (Climate Change, Irrigation, Meteorology), director generals of the relevant government agencies (Kenya

Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization, National Environmental Management Authority), Chair of Intergovernmental Technical Working Group (ITWG) responsible for Projects/Programs, Chair and Secretary of County Executive Committee (CEC) Caucus, and representatives of the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS) and Seed Trade Association of Kenya (STAK), will be chaired by the Directorate in charge of Projects, MoALF. The National Project Coordinator (NPC) will serve as the secretary to both the NPSC and NTAC. The national government will be responsible for implementing Components 2, 3 and 4.

**108) County level:** The County Project Steering Committee (CPSC) to be chaired by the County Secretary (CS) will provide project implementation oversight in the respective counties. The CPSC will comprise chief officers of the relevant county ministries, county director of environment; and representatives from the private sector, and civil society. CPSC will be responsible for approving the project annual work plans and budgets at county level, as well as ward and community micro-project proposals. CPSC will also ensure that project activities are incorporated in their respective County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP). The County Coordination Unit (CCU) will be embedded into the respective county government structures – in the agriculture department. The County Project Coordinator (CPC) will be the secretary to the CPSC. The county governments will be responsible for implementing Component 1. To avoid spreading resources too thin on the ground and provide concerted attention and integrated solutions on selected location, it is suggested that each of the participating county select a maximum of five wards for project interventions. The criterion for ward selection could include: (a) poverty level of ward; (b) climatic vulnerability of wards; (c) presence of priority value chains; and (d) geographical continuity for easy implementation. The ward selection will be an integral part of the county level CSA planning.

**109) Community level:** The Community Driven Development Organizations (CDDO) with elected leaders (chair, secretary, treasurer and board members) will represent beneficiaries in the targeted communities. The CDDO will be responsible for mobilizing communities into CIGs, through participatory approaches. CDDO will facilitate the preparation of the prioritized Community Development Plan (CDP) and community sub-projects, as well as their implementation, community participatory monitoring and reporting. Wards will be responsible for implementing interventions that cut across several communities. In such cases, Ward Development Plans (WDP) will be prepared.

**Table 10: Institutional Roles in RPF Process**

| <b>Institution</b>  | <b>Role</b>  |
|---|--|
| County Government   | Screening of Sub-projects and in cases where resettlement is unavoidable, formation of Resettlement committees |
| Resettlement committees at Sub-project level (village elders plus selected community value chain/CIG Reps. Local administration, women and youth reps., MCA, Sub-County Administrator | Vet PAPs to be resettled. Completed RAPs are forwarded to the MoALF and the WB                                 |
| County Steering Groups  | Screening of Sub-projects and in cases where   |

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
|                                       | resettlement is unavoidable, formation of<br>Resettlement committees Coordinates<br>grievance mechanisms<br>Approval of RAPs |
| County and Sub County land committees | Approval of subdivision and transfer of titles to<br>PAPs at Sub County and County levels                                    |
|                                       | Approval of County proposals for relocation of<br>sites  |
| MoALF                                 | Establishment of project<br>implementation/coordination structures<br>Control financing of RAPs                              |

### 5.6.2 Local Level Planning and Implementation

**110)** At the local level, a work plan will be developed for the local development component, through a transparent decision making process. The work plan and budget at county level, and progress reports on all aspects of project implementation in each county will be displayed on a prominent information board at county headquarters. County Chief Officers responsible for agriculture will be responsible for coordinating project implementation initiatives alongside the County Directors of the implementing agencies. The County governments shall take responsibility for implementation of the RPF, with assistance from other line sub county and ward offices of the above mentioned government ministries.

### 5.6.3 Specific Roles in the Compensation Procedure

**111) Public Participation** with the PAPs would initiate the compensation process as part of an ongoing process that would have started at the planning stages when the technical designs are being developed and at the land selection/screening stage. This process, therefore, seeks their involvement and wishes to involve PAPs in a participatory approach with the project, from the beginning.

**112) Notification of land resource holders** – in cases where there is clearly no identified owner/user, the respective local land control boards and the resettlement committee having been involved in identifying the land that the Resettlement Committee's require will notify the community leaders and representatives who will help to identify and locate the land users. These leaders and representatives will also be charged with the responsibility to notify their members about the established cut-off date and its significance. The user(s) will be informed through both a formal notification in writing and, for as many people as are illiterate, by verbal notification delivered in the presence of the area Chief and representatives of the local Land Control Board, MCA, PAPs and Community Elders.

**113) Documentation of Holdings and Assets** – the Representatives of the Local County Land Board, the area Chief, a Local Elder and other members of the Resettlement Committee will arrange meetings with affected individuals to discuss the compensation process. For each individual or household affected, officials of the Resettlement Committee will complete a compensation database containing necessary personal information on the affected party and

those that s/he claims as household members, total land holdings, inventory of assets affected, and information for monitoring their future situation. This information will be confirmed and witnessed by local land control board Chairman, Local Chief, Area MCA and a local elder. Databases will be kept current and will include documentation of lands surrendered. This is necessary because it is one way in which an individual can be monitored over time. All claims and assets will be documented in writing (GoK, 2014).

**114) Agreement on Compensation and Preparation of Contracts** – All types of compensation are to be clearly explained to the individual and households involved. The respective Resettlement Committees will draw up a contract listing all property and land being surrendered, and the types of compensation (cash and/or in-kind) selected. A person selecting in-kind compensation has an order form which is signed and witnessed. The compensation contract and the grievance redress mechanisms are read aloud in the presence of the affected party and the representative of the Local Land Control Board, the Local Chief, Local MCA, a Representative of PAPs and local Community Elder prior to signing.

**115) Compensation Payments** – All handing over of property such as land and buildings and compensation payments will be made in the presence of the affected party, the Chairman or representative of local Land Control Board, Local MCA, Local Elder, Representative of the PAPs and Local Chief.

#### **5.6.4 Community Compensation Payments**

**116)** It is very unlikely that sub-projects will take land occupied by physical structures, including community facilities. However, if this situation arises, community compensation will be in-kind only for a community as a whole in the form of reconstruction of the facility to at least the same standard or equivalent or better standard as required by local planning regulation. Examples of community compensation include:

- i) School Building (public or religious);
- ii) Public Toilets;
- iii) Well or Pump;
- iv) Market Place;
- v) Road;
- vi) Storage/ warehouse.

## **6.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE**

**117)** The national stakeholders' consultation was held at KALRO headquarters, Nairobi on September 20, 2016. The workshop was attended by a wide representation from the 24 targeted counties. The event was attended by stakeholder representatives drawn from the small holder farmers, pastoral communities, vulnerable and marginalized groups, representative of farmers leadership (CIGs/POs/) representative from National and County Governments, research institutions, several project implementing agencies and representatives of partners in development. During the consultation workshop the MoALF underlined the importance it attaches to the safeguards and emphasized that the KCSAP envisages no and/or minimal physical relocation of project affected persons (PAPs) in its implementation across the 24 counties. The bulk of sub-projects will target Climate Smart Agriculture interventions at the farm, ward and county levels with minimal, cost effective and reversible impacts. Every effort will be made to ensure that the siting of sub-project investments avoid physical resettlement of anyone and minimizes economic displacement (if any). Earlier on August 22-27 2016 the client had undertaken consultation with representatives of relevant government institutions (Annex 10) through a capacity assessment.

**118)** After this national consultation and having included comments by participants in the framework; the client will proceed to summarize the RPF and advertise it in the main local dailies and share the cuttings with the World Bank. The client will also upload the RPF in the e-government website, accordingly share the link with the WB. Subsequently, the WB will upload the information in the WB info shop before Project Appraisal Mission and update the KCSAP PAD.

## **7.0 PROCESS FOR SCREENING, PREPARING AND APPROVING RAPs**

### **7.1 Introduction**

**119)** This section sets out the step by step process that KCSAP will undertake to determine whether the Sub-projects will result in physical or economic displacements, and therefore whether a RAP is required and if so, how to prepare and implement one. Section 7.1 describes the screening process, while sections thereafter describe the detailed actions required to prepare RAPs. The screening process presented below will ensure that Sub-projects presented to KCSAP for funding comply with the requirements of OP 4.12 and the Kenyan law under Sections 75, 117 and 118 of the Constitution, and specifically Chapter 295 under the General Land Act relating to land acquisition/use and resettlement.

### **7.2 Screening for Involuntary Resettlement**

**120)** Sub-project screening is used to identify the types and nature of potential impacts related to the activities proposed under the Project and to provide adequate measures to address the impacts. Screening for resettlement issues shall be part of the environmental and social screening, as is detailed in the ESMF. Measures to address resettlement shall ensure that PAPs are:

- (a) Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- (b) Included in the consultation process and given the opportunity to participate in the selection of technically and economically feasible alternatives;
- (c) Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for; and
- (d) Losses of assets and access attributable to the Sub-project(s)

**121)** Sub-project screening will be incorporated into the Sub-project application form which the County must submit as part of their county development plan. The goal is to identify and consider resettlement issues as early as possible.

**122)** On the basis of the screening, the County Chief officer<sup>13</sup> for agriculture sector will propose which of the following options should be put in place: (a) an option assessment of alternative project designs with a view to avoid and/or reduce displacement risks; (b) the elaboration of an open minded option assessment as vulnerable and marginalized groups might be affected and if avoidance is not feasible an vulnerable and marginalized groups plan (this decision will need to be co-signed by the vulnerable and marginalized groups screening structure); (c) and (c) the elaboration of a resettlement action plan to address all other resettlement risks (see draft ToRs in Annex 1).

**123)** For projects not anticipated to result in displacement, and where loss of assets are anticipated to be *negligible*, then this information shall also be indicated in the Sub-project application form along with a request to waive the requirement for a RAP.

### **7.1.1 Screening Checklist**

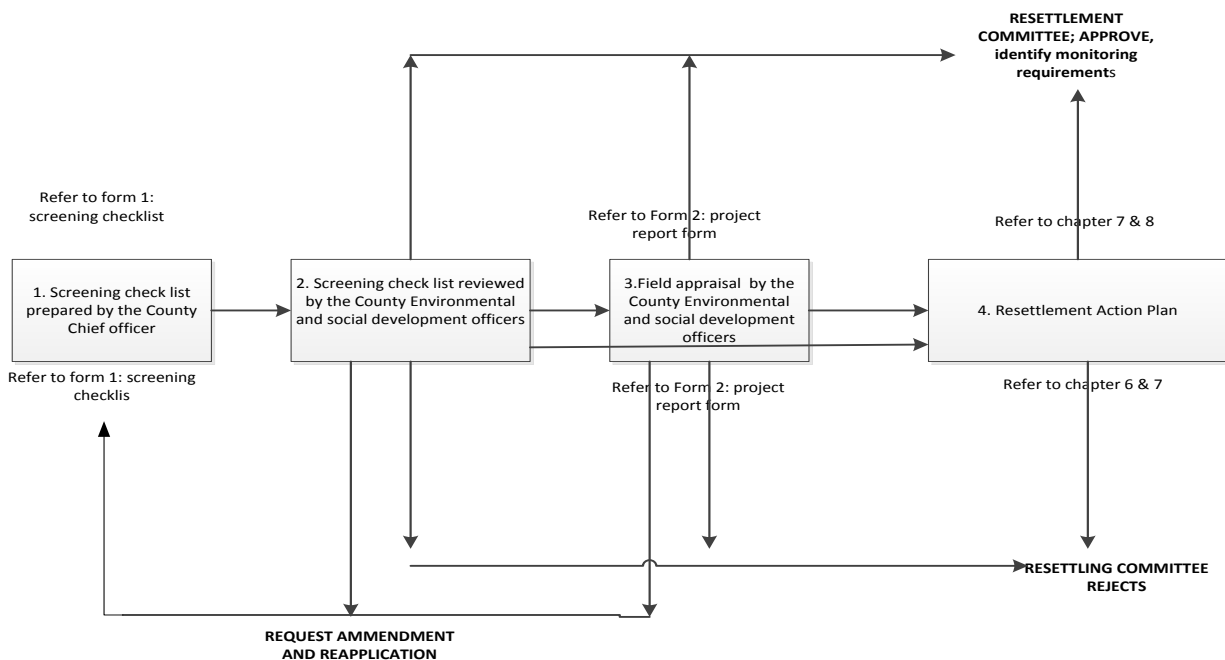
**124)** The screening checklist form is shown in Annex 2, and will be incorporated into the Project's Implementation Manual/project operational manual. The screening checklist will be completed by a County Chief officer and submitted to the Resettlement Committee for a decision. In case that vulnerable and marginalized groups might be affected, the IPPF provides an additional recommendation whether the justification for a physical and/or economic resettlement and/or whether the proposed option is shared by the affected vulnerable and marginalized groups.

### **7.1.2 Screening Review Form**

**125)** The screening form will then need to be reviewed by the County Steering Committee and cleared by the Resettlement Committee. The Resettlement Committee will advise whether an additional option assessment should be carried out with a view to avoid or reduce the physical or economic displacement or whether the argument of the Sub-project proposal is providing sufficient evidence for the proposed decision. The checklist review form, presented in Annex 2, prompts the reviewer to verify the information provided, and confirm the best course of action.

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<sup>13</sup>Respective Chief officers



*Figure 2: Decision Tree for Sub-project Preparation and Approval*

**Source:** Adopted from NRM Project

### 7.3 Sub-project design

**126)** If the screening indicates that an individual Sub-project requires in its present layout the physical or economic resettlement, the project, which might want to finance this Sub-project, will advise on the relevant structures (communities, CIGs, CDDOs, WRUAs, IWUAs, Community Forest Associations, group ranch management committees etc.) to consider feasible alternative Sub-project designs to avoid or at least minimize physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, financial and costs/benefits.

### 7.4 Baseline and Socio-Economic Data

**127)** An important aspect of preparing a RAP is to establish appropriate socio- economic baseline data to identify the persons who will be displaced by the individual Sub-project, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage inflow of people who are ineligible for these benefits. The PAPs may be classified into three groups:

- a. Those who have formal legal rights to the land they occupy;
- b. Those who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under the national laws including those measures put in place by the draft land policy; or
- c. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy.

**128)** In summary, the census consolidates information that 1) provides initial information on the scale of resettlement to be undertaken; 2) gives an indication of further socio-economic



research needed to quantify losses to be compensated and, if required, to design appropriate development interventions; and 3) establishes indicators that can/be measured at a later date during monitoring and evaluation. An illustrative example of a census survey form is provided in Annex 3. Baseline data for Sub-project RAPs will include: number of persons; number, type, and area of the houses to be affected; number, category and area of residential plots and agricultural land to be affected; and productive assets to be affected as a percentage of total productive assets.

## 7.5 Preparation of a Sub-project RAP

**129)** A RAP shall be prepared by the County Coordination Unit, preferably with the support of technical service providers or mobile extension teams, for Sub-projects that have been determined to result in potential involuntary resettlement and/or land acquisition. When a RAP is required, the CCU shall submit completed studies along with their RAP's Sub-project application to the Resettlement Committee for appraisal, and subsequently to the NPCU and World Bank. Detailed guidelines for preparing a RAP and an abbreviated RAP are available on the World Bank's website ([www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)) and in the World Bank's Resettlement and Rehabilitation Guidebook. The basic elements of a RAP (in the case where an RPF is in place) are provided in Table 8.

Table 8: Contents of a RAP (OP 4.12)

- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of activity and its potential impact</li> <li>• Census survey</li> <li>• Methodology for valuation</li> <li>• Particular aspects of the legal framework for land acquisition and compensation, as applied to the sub-project;</li> <li>• Particular aspects of the compensation framework as applied to the sub-project;</li> <li>• Description of resettlement assistance and restoration of livelihood activities;</li> <li>• Detailed budget;</li> <li>• Implementation schedule;</li> <li>• Particular aspects of the description of organizational responsibilities, as applied to the sub-project;</li> <li>• Details of public consultations, participation, and planning for the sub-projects;</li> <li>• Particular aspects of the description of provisions for redress of grievances, as applied to the sub-project; and</li> <li>• Particular aspects of framework for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, as applied to the sub-project.</li> </ul> |
|--|

## 7.6 Review of Sub-project RAPs

**130)** Sub-projects proposed by the County will be reviewed and recommended by the Resettlement Committee. In this process, RC will review eligibility for Sub-projects based on field appraisals, which includes results of the environmental and social screening used and consequently, approval by the County Project Steering Committee (CPSC).

**131)** The RAP will be submitted once completed to the county technical team/Resettlement committee for screening and approval in compliance with the project institutional administrative arrangements. It is anticipated that Counties will not have the institutional capacity to prepare RAPs or studies during the start of the program and thus will be assisted and supported by NPCU. The identified service providers/ stakeholders will be capacity build on RAP development to be able to assist the counties in developing and implementing the RPF. The Ministry of Lands, National Land Commission and the County Land Boards will be trained on the environmental and social safeguards policies and good practices as well as be supported to strengthen and/or set up systems for monitoring and implementation of the same. Capacity building for the safeguards systems will also be supported under the Kenya Devolution Trust Fund managed by the World Bank. This will ensure there is a trained cadre of staff at the County level with knowledge about environmental and social safeguards and systems in place.

#### **7.6.1 Strategy to handle Conflicts**

**132)** As the screening process is carried out by the beneficiaries, they will establish an independent grievance mechanism, guided by the County Steering Groups, to inform all PAPs about the project and receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons or members of host communities, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.

#### **7.6.2 Compensation and Benefits for Displaced Persons**

**133)** The Implementation Agencies will oversee the implementation of resettlement activities and ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. When displacement cannot be avoided, the project, which wants to finance the individual Sub-project, will offer displaced persons and communities' compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods. Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based, or where land is collectively owned, the projects will offer land-based compensation. The project will further provide opportunities to displaced persons and communities to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.

#### **7.6.3 Loss of Property**

**134)** This includes loss of: houses, crops and trees, structures, fixed improvements, businesses which should be compensated at market valuation, negotiated settlements, productivity valuation, material and labor valuation. In cases where the loss is partial then disposition of salvage material will be exercised. Cash payments may also be made if a small fraction of property is lost instead of replacing the whole property, but if the partial loss results in the PAPs not being economically viable then the property is replaced. Those who lose houses will also be assisted with temporary residence (if necessary).

#### **7.6.4 Loss of Wages and Income**

**135)** These are persons who will lose their income due to the project. Workers losing employment in the process of relocation should be entitled to transitional income support. Compensation equivalent to lost income required for the duration of impact should be paid to the latter. In addition, PAPs will be entitled to transitional assistance, which include moving expenses, temporary residence (if necessary), and employment in the project while waiting employment. In difficult cases, local authorities such as chiefs may be used to judge eligibility as well as village committees.

#### **7.6.5 Cut-Off Date**

**136)** Cut-off dates are essential in the process of drawing up lists to ensure that ineligible persons do not take the opportunity to claim eligibility. The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen land thereby posing a major risk to the sub-project. The cut-off date for this project shall be determined by the Resettlement Committee, as appropriate, making anyone who makes a claim for loss of land or any assets after such a date ineligible for expropriation/ compensation.

**137)** The entitlement cut-off date refers to the time when the assessment of persons and their property in the identified project areas are carried out, i.e. the time when the sub-project owners/implementers have identified the land sites they would need and when the socio-economic study is taking place. Thereafter, no new cases of affected people will be considered. Unfinished structures would be identified and secured, and unused materials for individuals' constructions will be gathered at the site so that the cut-off survey can estimate PAPs' investment which should be compensated for in lieu of expenses (including labour) incurred until the cut-off date. Because the time period between the cut-off date and the time that actual productive investments (civil works, etc.) would start, (e.g. likely to be anytime period from six months on), special attention needs to be taken to secure the sites from rush and opportunistic invasion.

**138)** These measures could include close consultation with the recognized PAPs, signs that inform general public of intended use of site, security patrols to identify opportunistic invaders etc. Further patrols and monitoring of any violation of the cut-off date could be carried out by local administrations such as the office of the Chief and be reported to the County resettlement committee. This could also be done both by the local PAPs representatives or the local community. The cut-off date is to be chosen in close consultation with the County governments responsible for land administration, and local leaders and the sub project owners/implementers. This should occur as soon as possible after the affected land is identified.

**139)** This process must be in full compliance with the conflict resolution mechanisms in this RPF and this date must be communicated effectively to the potential PAPs and surrounding local communities. The local community and community leaders will play a crucial role in identifying users of land.

#### **7.6.6 Consultation**

**140)** Following disclosure of all relevant information through the project's communication channels and the independent grievance mechanisms; the project will provide for, RAPs, consult

and facilitate the informed participation of affected persons and communities, including host communities, in decision making processes related to the resettlement. The MCAs will ensure that consultation will continue during the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payment and resettlement to ensure that the living conditions of the PAPs are enhanced or at least restored.

## **7.7 Approval of Resettlement Action Plans<sup>14</sup>**

**141)** After clearance from the Resettlement Committee, the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities of the RAP will be satisfactorily completed and verified by the communities before funds can be disbursed for civil works under the Sub-project. The EMPs and RAPs developed for Sub-projects will also be reviewed by the Implementation Agencies and the World Bank. For quality assurance, it is required that RAPs prepared for Sub-projects be submitted to the World Bank for review to ensure that they are produced in line with the OP 4.12. Gaps in quality shall be addressed through training at the county level for relevant service providers and reviewers, funded by the project as part of the budget for capacity building. Subsequent RAPs prepared throughout the rest of the project can then be reviewed by the Land Commissioners, with an annual independent review process led by the NPCU.

## **7.8 Mechanism for Consultations and Participation of Displaced Persons in Planning, Implementation and Monitoring**

### **7.8.1 Introduction**

**142)** The involvement of involuntary resettlers and hosts in planning prior to the implementation is critical. Initial resistance to the idea of involuntary resettlement is to be expected. To obtain cooperation, participation, and feedback, the affected hosts and resettlers will be systematically informed and consulted during preparation of the resettlement plan about their options and rights. They will also be able to choose from a number of acceptable resettlement alternatives. Particular attention must be given to vulnerable groups such as vulnerable and marginalized groups, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women to ensure that they are represented adequately in such arrangements. A comprehensive process of free, prior, and informed consultations should be completed for indigenous communities and VMGs.

**143)** The plan should address and mitigate the resettlement's impact on host populations. Host communities and local governments should be informed and consulted. Any payments due to the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettlers should be promptly rendered. Conflicts between hosts and resettlers may develop as increased demands are placed on land, water, grass, forests, services etc., or if the resettlers are provided services and housing superior to that of the hosts. Conditions and services in host communities should improve, or at least not deteriorate. Providing improved education, water, health and production services to both groups fosters a better social climate for their integration. In the long run, the extra investment will help prevent conflicts and secure the project's aim.

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<sup>14</sup>Read together with the project operational manual

**144)** Successful resettlement requires a timely transfer of responsibility from settlement agencies to the resettlers themselves. Otherwise, a dependency relationship may arise, and agency resources may become tied up in a limited number of continually supervised schemes. Local leadership must be encouraged to assume responsibility for environmental management and infrastructure maintenance. Relocating or compensating people implies communication or dialogue with the stakeholders. The consultation and participation process will include:

- a. Data collection, analysis and interpretation
- b. Preparation and planning
- c. Implementation
- d. Monitoring and evaluation
- e. Communication

The project will coordinate all the five operations.

### **7.8.2 Data Collection, analysis and interpretation**

**145)** After familiarizing with the project through literature review and consultations with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and the NPCU officials, the government team will design appropriate questionnaires intended for data collection at project sites. The sites will vary from households to community groups, based on the TOR for the socio-economic surveys and study.

#### **Preparation and planning**

**146)** The government team will ensure inclusivity of all targeted PAPs at all levels of the study. The PAPs will be consulted through meetings at county governments' halls and other county facilities to provide preliminary accurate data. Information about the project, will be shared in a local language that they understand. PAPs will be given a platform to ask questions about the project, identify social impacts of project operations, and suggest mitigation measures and alternatives to be considered in the design. The contribution of the PAPs will be integrated into the Sub-projects implementation process, from planning to evaluation. Furthermore, data about socio-impacts of the Sub-projects and the mitigation measures suggested will be provided to local newspapers and local radio stations and other media. The data collected will serve as instruments for the monitoring of the social mitigation measures.

### **7.8.3 Implementation Phase**

**147)** During implementation, the PAPs will need to be informed about their rights and options, at which point they will have their say and discuss matters that need clarification. Cash compensation amount and size of land offered for compensation will be presented to each eligible PAP for consideration and endorsement before cash payment or land compensation can be effected. The CPSC will set up grievance redress mechanisms.

#### **a) Monitoring and Evaluation Phase**

**148)** The PAPs representatives will participate in the project completion workshops (annual, mid-term and end term), to give their evaluation of the impacts of the project. They will also

suggest corrective measures, which will be used to improve implementation of other Sub-projects. After completion of all expropriation/compensation operations, the PAPs will be consulted in a household survey to be undertaken as a monitoring and evaluation exercise.

## **b) Grievances Redress Mechanisms**

**149)** Grievances may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with: (a) the eligibility criteria, (b) community planning measures, (c) approval of CDPs and allocation of funds or (d) actual implementation.

**150)** This section sets out the measures to be used to manage grievances. The overall process of grievance handling is as follows<sup>15</sup>:

- a) Compensation committees including representatives of PAPs will establish the compensation rates.
- b) During the initial stages of the valuation process, the affected persons are given copies of grievance procedures as a guide on how to handle the grievances/sensitization of PAPs.
- c) The process of grievance redress will start with registration of the grievances to be addressed for reference, and to enable progress updates of the cases. An example of a grievance redress form is provided in Annex 5.
- d) The project will use a local mechanism, which includes peers and local leaders of the affected people. These will ensure equity across cases; they eliminate nuisance claims and satisfy legitimate claimants at low cost.
- e) The response time will depend on the issue to be addressed but should not exceed 10 business days. Compensation will be paid to individual PAPs only after a written consent of the PAPs is received, including both husband, wife and children.
- f) Should a PAP decline the compensation suggested, he/she could appeal to the County Project Steering Committee and local Land Control Board.
- g) A Compensation Committee (CC) and local Land Control Board at the local level will first revise his/her case.
- h) Then the CC will draft its inclusions and submit them to the implementing agencies (IAs) for deliberation in the aim of settling the differences.
- i) And when these have failed the individual PAP has the right to take his case to the civil courts for litigation.

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<sup>15</sup>Details of the GRM are to be put in the project operational manual

In order to deal with the grievance that may rise during the implementation of the RAP, there is need to incorporate a grievance redress process with IAs and with PAPs representatives committee to hear the complaints and provide solutions, and reduce unnecessary litigation by resolving disputes through mediations.

### **c) Grievance Redress Process**

**151)** At the time the individual resettlement plans are approved and individual compensation contracts are signed, affected individuals and homesteads would have been informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and seeking redress. The grievance procedure will be simple, administered as far as possible at the local levels to facilitate access, flexibility and open to scrutiny.

**152)** The Resettlement Committee<sup>16</sup> being a party to the contract would not be the best office to receive, handle and rule on disputes. Therefore, taking these concerns into account, all grievances concerning non-fulfilment of contracts, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation should be addressed to the County Lands Officer, assisted by the local Land Control Board.

**153)** If the verdict rendered by the chief is not acceptable to either the individual affected or the management committee, then the parties in their compensation contract would have agreed that the matter would be appealed to a Court of Law as provided for by law. Notwithstanding that the grievance redress mechanism accepts that the compensation and resettlement plans will be (contracts) binding under the laws of Kenya.

**154)** The grievance redress mechanisms is 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 Courts which would otherwise take a considerably longer time.

**155)** Grievance procedures may be invoked at any time, depending on the complaint. No person or community from whom land or other productive assets are to be taken will be required to surrender those assets until any complaints s/he has about the method or value of the assets or proposed measures are satisfactorily resolved.

**156)** All attempts would be made to settle grievances. Those seeking redress and wishing to state grievances would do so by notifying their area chief. The chief will inform and consult with the Resettlement Committee, the IA, the local Land Control Board, PAP and other records to determine a claim's validity. If valid, the chief will notify the complainant and s/he will be settled. If the complainants claim is rejected, then the matter will be brought before the County Land Registrar and local Land Control Board. If the PAP is dissatisfied with their decision, then s/he will be free to seek the determination by a Court of Law as provided in the Constitution. The decision of the High Court would be final and all such decisions must be reached within a full growing season after the complaint is lodged.

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<sup>16</sup>The role of this committee, establishment and composition will be detailed in the project operational manual

**157)** If a complaint pattern emerges, the Involuntary resettlement Associations (IAs), the county Land Control Board and the local Chief/ward administrator will discuss possible remediation. The local leaders will be required to give advice concerning the need for revisions to procedures. Once they agree on necessary and appropriate changes, then a written description of the changed process will be made. The IA and the county Land Control Board will be responsible for communicating any changes to future potential PAPs when the consultation process with them begins.



## **8.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **8.1 Arrangements for Monitoring and Evaluation**

**158)** This section sets out requirements for the monitoring of the implementation of the RPF. In addition, monitoring of social indicators will be mainstreamed into the overall monitoring and evaluation system for both levels of project implementation (sub-projects and project). The arrangements for monitoring will anchor on the overall monitoring plan of the entire KCSAP, which will be through the NPCU of the Project, housed at the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. All RAPs will set the following major socio-economic goals by which to evaluate their success:

- a. Affected individuals, households, and communities able to maintain their pre-project standard of living, and even improve on it; and
- b. Local communities remaining supportive to the project.
- c. Absence or prevalence of conflicts.

In order to assess whether these goals are met, RAPs will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities.

**159)** The NPCU and IAs will institute an administrative reporting system that:

- a. Provides timely information about all resettlement grievances arising as a result of KCSAP project activities for action;
- b. Identifies any grievances in relation to resettlement that have not been resolved at a County level and require resolution through the involvement of the NPCU;
- c. Documents the timely completion of project resettlement obligations (i.e. payment of the agreed-upon sums, construction of new structures, etc.) for all permanent and temporary losses;
- d. Evaluates whether all PAPs have been compensated in accordance with the requirements of this RPF, and that PAPs have higher living standards in comparison to their living standards before physical or economic displacement.
- e. Feedback system to the PAP process and other stakeholders consistent with the Environmental and Social Management Framework, the Sub-project Committees and county coordinating teams will be responsible for periodically transferring the information compiled “on the ground” to the NPCU, so that it is alerted in a timely manner to any difficulties arising at the County level.

### **8.2 Monitoring Of RPF Implementation**

**160)** County Coordinating Unit will compile basic information on all physical or economic displacement arising from the KCSAP, and convey this information to the NPCU, on a quarterly basis. They will compile the following statistics:

- a. No. of Sub-projects requiring preparation of a RAP;

- b. No. of households, and number of individuals (women, men and children) physically or economically displaced by each macro-project;
- c. Length of time from sub-project identification to payment of compensation to PAPs;
- d. Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works;
- e. Amounts of compensation paid to each PAP household (if in cash), or the nature of compensation (if in kind);
- f. No. of people raising grievances in relation to each macro-project;
- g. No. of unresolved grievances.

**161)** The Project Safeguards Officer will scrutinize these statistics in order to determine whether the resettlement planning arrangements as set out in this RPF are being adhered to. They will alert the KCSAP coordinators, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, if there appears to be any discrepancies. The financial unit under the NPCU will directly monitor compensation. The NPCU will allow for calculation of the final cost of resettlement and compensation per PAP; financial records will be maintained by the sub-projects.

**162)** The resettlement statistics will also be provided to an independent consultant who will be contracted on an annual basis, in collaboration with the Environmental Audit (as described in the ESMF). The indicators in table 11 will be used to monitor implementation of the RPF.

Table 11: KCSAP RPF Verifiable Indicators

| Monitoring  | Evaluation   |
|---|--|
| Outstanding compensation or resettlement contracts not completed before next agricultural season  | Outstanding individual compensation resettlement contracts   |
| Subprojects unable to settle compensation after two years   | Outstanding compensation contracts   |
| Grievances recognized as legitimate out of all complaints lodged  | All legitimate grievances rectified  |
| Pre-project production and income (year before land used) versus present production and income of resettlers, off-farm income trainees, and users of improved agricultural techniques | Affected individuals and /or households compensated or resettled in first year who have maintained their previous standard of living at final evaluation |
| Pre-project production versus present production (crop for crop, land for land)   | Equal or improved production per affected household/homestead  |
| Pre-project income of vulnerable individuals identified versus present income of vulnerable groups  | Higher post-project income of vulnerable individuals   |

### 8.3 Database Management for PAPs

**163)** Each PAP will be provided with among others: signed documents recording initial situation, all subsequent sub project use of assets/improvements, and compensation agreed upon and received. The Resettlement Committee and NPCU will maintain a complete database on every PAP impacted by the project land use requirements including relocation/resettlement and

compensation, land impacts or damages. Each PAP receiving compensation will have a database containing:

- a. PAP biological information
- b. Number of dependent/PAP claim.
- c. Amount of land available to the PAP when the database is opened.
- d. Additional information will be acquired for PAP's eligibility for resettlement and/or compensation:
- e. Level of income and of production
- f. Inventory of material assets and improvements in land, and
- g. Debts.

**164)** Each time land is used /acquired by a Sub-project, the database will be updated to determine if the PAP is being affected to the point of economic non-viability and eligibility for compensation/resettlement or its alternatives. These databases will provide the foundation for monitoring and evaluation, as well as documentation of compensation agreed to, received, and signed for.

## **8.4 RPF Audit**

### **8.4.1 Annual Audit**

**165)** The annual audit of RPF implementation will include: a summary of the performance of each Sub-project vis-à-vis its RAP; and a presentation of compliance and progress in the overall implementation of the RAP. The audit will: Verify results of internal monitoring; Assess whether the RAP sub projects are in compliance with Op 4.12 and the Government regulations; whether the resettlement objectives have been met; specifically, whether livelihood and living standards have been restored or enhanced; Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement activities and recommending corrections in the implementation; Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate to meeting the objectives and whether the objectives were suited to PAPs conditions. Annual audit reports will be submitted to the NPCU and shared with the World Bank for information.

## **8.5 Socio-Economic Monitoring**

**166)** The purpose of socio-economic monitoring is to ensure that PAPs are compensated and recovery is on time. It will go on as part of the implementation of each Sub-project RAP, to assess whether compensation has been paid, income has been restored and resettlement objectives were appropriate and delivered. Monitoring of living standards will continue following resettlement. The objective is that the standard of living of the PAPs has been improved, restored and has not declined.

**167)** A number of indicators would be used in order to determine the status of affected people (land being used compared to before, standard of house compared to before, level of participation in project activities compared to before, how many children in school compared to before, health standards, etc.). Proposals are set out in Annex 9. The following parameters and

verifiable indicators will be used to measure the resettlement and compensation plans performance.

**168)** For each Sub-project with adverse social impacts, a monitoring and evaluation plan of the mitigation measures will be established. As part of the preparation of each RAP, a household survey will be conducted of all PAPs, prior to physical or economic displacement, and this will provide baseline data against which to monitor the performance of the RAP. Following the completion of all expropriation/compensation operations, a household survey will be conducted. The aim of the survey is to assess the impacts of the social mitigation and measures implemented. In addition, the relevant county technical teams and PAPs will be consulted to provide their assessments of the impacts of social mitigation measures applied.

## ANNEXES

### *Annex 1: Draft TORs for Elaboration of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)*

This template is extracted from OP 4.12 Annex 1 which can also be found on the Bank's website at [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org).

The scope and level of detail of the resettlement plan vary with magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed resettlement and its impacts on displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, and (b) the legal issues involved in resettlement. The resettlement plan covers elements, as relevant. When any element is not relevant to project circumstances, it should be noted in the resettlement plan.

**Description of the Sub-project:** General description of the sub project and identification of sub project area.

**Potential Impacts:** Identification of (a) the sub project component or activities that give rise to resettlement, (b) the zone of impact of such component or activities, (c) the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and (d) the mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

**Objectives:** The main objectives of the resettlement program.

Socio-economic studies: The findings of socio-economic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation and with the involvement of potentially displaced people, including;

**(a) The results of a census survey covering;**

Current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance; standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population; the magnitude of the expected loss, total or partial, of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic; information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement.

**(b) Other studies describing the following;**

land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the sub project area.

The patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social support systems, and how they will be affected by the Sub-project

Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and Social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions ( e.g. community organizations, ritual groups, non- governmental organizations (NGO's) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

**Legal Framework:** The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering:

- (a) The scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment,
- (b) The applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the sub project,
- (c) Relevant law ( including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights, customary personal law related to displacement, and environmental laws and social welfare legislation
- (d) Laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities
- (e) Gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps, and,
- (f) Any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land, including claims that derive from customary and traditional usage .

**Institutional Framework:** The findings of any analysis of the institutional framework covering:

- (a) The identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation;
- (b) An assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and
- (c) Any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for resettlement implementation.

**Eligibility:** Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

Valuation of and compensation for losses: The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of

compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.

**Resettlement Measures:** A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of OP 4.12. In addition to being technically and economically feasible, the resettlement packages should be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons, and prepared in consultation with them.

**Site selection, site preparation, and relocation:** Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected, covering,

- (a) Institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, local advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources,
- (b) Any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of eligible persons at the selected sites,
- (c) Procedure for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
- (d) Legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.

**Housing, infrastructure, and social services:** Plans to provide (or to finance rustler's provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g. water supply, feeder roads), and social services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.

**Environmental protection and management:** A description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

**Community Participation:** a description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of resettlers and host communities, including:

- (a) A description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of resettlers and hosts in the design and implementation of resettlement activities,
- (b) A summary of the views expressed on how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan,
- (c) A review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of

compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individual families or as parts of preexisting communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and

- (d) Institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as vulnerable and marginalized groups, ethnic minorities, landless, and women are adequately represented.

**Integration with host populations:** Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including:

- (a) Consultations with host communities and local governments,
- (b) Arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettlers,
- (c) Arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between resettlers and host communities, and
- (d) Any measures necessary to augment services (e.g. education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to resettlers.

**Grievance procedures:** Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement, such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

**Organizational responsibilities:** The organizational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery or resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettlers themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.

**Implementation Schedule:** An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to resettlers and hosts and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

**Costs and budget:** Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetable for



expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.

**Monitoring and evaluation:** Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

## *Annex 2: Screening Checklist*

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Sub-project name</b> | (type here) |
| <b>Location</b>         | (type here) |
| <b>Estimated cost</b>   | (type here) |

### **TYPE OF PROJECT OR ACTIVITY**

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| CATEGORY A | <input type="checkbox"/> Policy, legal or strategy document<br><input type="checkbox"/> Dam project greater than 15m in height<br><input type="checkbox"/> Medium-scale water storage structure<br><input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of medium-scale water storage structure<br><input type="checkbox"/> Agro Forestry concession with the private sector<br><input type="checkbox"/> Construction of roads, bridges  |
| CATEGORY B | <input type="checkbox"/> Farm forestry or agroforestry, small-scale woodlots and tree nurseries<br><input type="checkbox"/> Small-scale irrigation scheme<br><input type="checkbox"/> Small-scale water storage facility<br><input type="checkbox"/> Spring capping or rural water supply scheme<br><input type="checkbox"/> Small-scale dam (less than 15m in height)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Check-dam<br><input type="checkbox"/> Dykes<br><input type="checkbox"/> Riverbank stabilization<br><input type="checkbox"/> Terracing of farmland<br><input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural interventions<br>Please give more details: (type here)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Support to income generating initiatives<br>Please give more details: (type here)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other<br>Please give more details: (type here) |

### **CATEGORY A PROJECTS**

For all Category A projects, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be required

In addition, the following studies may be required:

|   | Yes                      | No                       |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Will this Category A project affect VMGs? If yes, a VMGs plan will be required  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Will this Category A project require land for its development, and therefore displace individuals, families or businesses from land that is | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

currently occupied, or restrict people access to crops, pasture, fisheries or forest, even, whether on a permanent or temporary basis. If yes, a Resettlement Action Plan will be required.

Will this category A project involve the use of pesticides? If yes, a pest management plan will be required.

☐
☐

## CATEGORY B PROJECTS

Please describe how the project complies (type here)  
with the most relevant planning document, for example  
County Integrated Development Plan or the Sub project Plan

### **Will the project:**

**Yes**

**No**

Adversely affect natural habitat nearby, including forests, rivers or wetlands?

☐
☐

Require large volumes of construction materials (e.g gravel, stones, water, timber, firewood)?

☐
☐

Use water during and after construction, which will reduce the local availability of groundwater and surface water?

☐
☐

Lead to soil degradation, soil erosion or soil salinity in an area?

☐
☐

Create waste that could adversely affect local soil, vegetation, rivers and streams or ground water?

☐
☐

Creates pool of water that provide breeding ground for disease vectors (for example malaria or bilharzia)?

☐
☐

Involves significant excavation, demolition, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?

☐
☐

Affected historically-Important or culturally-Important sites nearby?

☐
☐

Require land for development and thereby displaces individuals, families or businesses from land that is currently occupied, or restrict people's access to crops, pasture, fisheries, forests or cultural resources, weather on a permanent or temporary basis?

☐
☐

Results in human health or safety risks during construction or later?

☐
☐

Involve inward migration of people from outside the area for employment or other purposes?

☐
☐

Results in conflicts or disputes among the communities?

☐
☐

Affect indigenous people, or be located on areas being occupied by indigenous people?

☐
☐

Involve the construction of a dam or weir, or depend on water supplied from an existing dam?

☐
☐

Result in a significant change/loss in livelihood of individual?

☐
☐

Adversely affect the livelihoods and/or the rights of women?

☐
☐

If you have answered Yes to any of the above. (type here)

Please describe the measures that the project will take to avoid or mitigate environmental and social impacts (note that appropriate measures may include

---

the preparation of a RAP).

---

What measures will the project take to ensure (type here)  
that it is technically and financially sustainable?

**CONCLUSION**

**Category B:**

- ☐ There are no environmental or social risks
- ☐ Community to be given full responsibility to mitigate environmental risks
- ☐ MCAs to provide detailed guidance on mitigation of risks to the community
- ☐ Specific advice is required from County governments in the following area(s):

[type here]

- ☐ People will be physically or economically displaced, and therefore a RAP is required

Completed by: [type here]

Name: [type here]

Position/Community: [type here]

Date: [type here]

**SCREENING CHECKLIST REVIEW FORM**

|   | Yes                      | No                       |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Has the project proponent selected the correct type and category for this project | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If 'No', please select the correct type of project or activity below:

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>CATEGORY A</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> Policy, legal or strategy document<br><input type="checkbox"/> Dam project greater than 15m in height<br><input type="checkbox"/> Medium-scale water storage structure<br><input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of medium-scale water storage structure<br><input type="checkbox"/> agro Forestry concession with the private sector<br><input type="checkbox"/> Construction of roads, bridges |
| <b>CATEGORY B</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> Farm forestry or agroforestry, small-scale woodlots and tree nurseries<br><input type="checkbox"/> Small-scale irrigation scheme<br><input type="checkbox"/> Small-scale water storage facility<br><input type="checkbox"/> Spring capping or rural water supply scheme<br><input type="checkbox"/> Small-scale dam (less than 15m in height)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Check-dam               |

- 
- ☐ Forest infrastructure
  - ☐ Participatory forest management or re-afforestation
  - ☐ Dykes
  - ☐ Riverbank stabilization
  - ☐ Terracing of farmland
  - ☐ Agricultural interventions  
Please give more details: (type here)
  - ☐ Support to income generating initiatives  
Please give more details: (type here)
  - ☐ Other  
Please give more details: (type here)
- 

### CATEGORY B PROJECTS

Based on the location and the type of project, please explain whether the Proponent's responses are satisfactory:

|   | Yes                      | No                       |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Their description of the compliance of the project with relevant planning documents | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| If 'No', please explain: [type here]  |                          |                          |
| Their responses to the questions on environmental and social impacts                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| If 'No', please explain: [type here]  |                          |                          |
| Their proposed mitigation   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| If 'No', please explain: [type here]  |                          |                          |
| Their proposed measures to ensure sustainability                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| If 'No', please explain: [type here]  |                          |                          |

### REVIEWER'S COMMENTS

Which course of action do you recommend?

#### **Category A:**

- ☐ ESMP;      ☐ VGMP;      ☐ RAP;      ☐ PMP

#### **Category B:**

- ☐ There are no environmental or social risks
- ☐ Community to be given full responsibility to mitigate environmental and social risks, as set out in the screening checklist
- ☐ MCAs to provide detailed guidance on mitigation of risks to the community

Specific advice is required from County Officers in the following area(s):  
[type here]

- ☐ People will be physically and economically displaced, and therefore a RAP is required

If this differs from the proponent's recommended course of action, please explain:

[type here]

- ☐ Reject

Review form completed by: [type here]

Name: [type here]

Position / Community: [type here]

Date: [type here]

*Annex 3: A Sample of Land Asset and Physical Inventory Census Survey Form*

*Socio-Economic Household Datasheet of PAPs*

|   |                  |                      |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Interviewer</b>  | <b>Signature</b> |                      |
| <b>Supervisor</b>   |                  | (After verification) |
|   |                  |                      |
| <b>Name</b>   |                  |                      |
| <b>Position of concession in village coordinates</b>                  |                  |                      |
| -----   |                  |                      |
| <b>Day / Month / Year</b>   |                  |                      |
| <b>1) Head of Extended Family</b>                                     |                  |                      |
| <b>2) No. of nuclei families in extended family residential group</b> |                  |                      |
| <b>3) Head of household extended family</b>                           |                  |                      |

**c) Household Interview**

| Relationship to Head of family | Sex |   | Place of Birth | Age | M | Marital status | Residence tenure | Ethnic group | Religion | Educ level | Income earner |    | Economic rating |           |          |
|--------------------------------|-----|---|----------------|-----|---|----------------|------------------|--------------|----------|------------|---------------|----|-----------------|-----------|----------|
|                                | M   | F |                |     |   |                |                  |              |          |            | Yes           | No | Primary         | Secondary | Tertiary |
|                                |     |   |                |     |   |                |                  |              |          |            |               |    |                 |           |          |
|                                |     |   |                |     |   |                |                  |              |          |            |               |    |                 |           |          |
|                                |     |   |                |     |   |                |                  |              |          |            |               |    |                 |           |          |

**Head of Family/Household (HOH):** 1. Head of household; 2. Spouse of HOH; 3. Child of HOH; 4. Grandchild of HOH; Parent of HOH;  
No answer

**Marital status:** 1. Married; 2. Widowed; 3. Divorced; 4. Single; 5. No answer

**Residence tenure:** 1. Permanent residence; 2. Resident absent; 3. Member of non-resident; 4. Visitor; 5. other (specify); 6. No answer

**Educational level:** 1. No formal education; 2. Primary; 3. Secondary; 4. Youth polytechnic; 5. Religious school; 6. College; 7. university

**Annex 4: Sample Asset Valuation Survey Form**

**Household ID of Asset Inventory for Project Affected People**

Date\_\_\_\_\_

| HH ID | No. of persons in the HH | Total landholding of HH (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Land to be acquired (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Land use type <sup>17</sup> | Loss of % total | Loss of assets                         |  |   | Loss of crops                      |                                    |                 | Loss of other assets                          | Other losses     |           |                |
|-------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|--|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------|-----------|----------------|
|       |                          |   |                                       |                             |                 | Permanent structures (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Temporary structures (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Area of residence land lost (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Fruit trees lost (type and number) | Agric. Land lost (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Other (specify) | e.g. graveyard; wells, etc. (type and number) | Rented residence | Bush lost | Etc. (specify) |
|       |                          |   |                                       |                             |                 |  |  |   |                                    |                                    |                 |   |                  |           |                |
|       |                          |   |                                       |                             |                 |  |  |   |                                    |                                    |                 |   |                  |           |                |

**Entitlements of PAPs**

| HH ID | Compensation for land      |                               |                    | Compensation for structures           |                    | Compensation for crops and trees |                   |                    | Compensation for other assets and losses (e.g. Graveyards, wells, businesses, etc.) |                   |                    |
|-------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|
|       | Quantity (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Unit price per m <sup>2</sup> | Entitlement (Kshs) | Unit price (Kshs per m <sup>2</sup> ) | Entitlement (Kshs) | Quantity unit                    | Unit price (Kshs) | Entitlement (Kshs) | Quantity unit   | Unit price (Kshs) | Entitlement (Kshs) |
|       |                            |                               |                    |                                       |                    |                                  |                   |                    |   |                   |                    |

<sup>17</sup>Please fill in the type of land: 1. Communal; 2. Privately titled; 3. Public land; 4. Gazetted land; 5. Ranching/Group land; 6. Other (specify)



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

**Annex 5: Sample Grievance Procedure Form**

|   |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Grievance Form</b>   |   |   |  |  |
| <i>Grievance Number</i>   |   | <i>Copies to forward to:</i>  |  |  |
| <i>Name of Recorder</i>   |   | <i>White (Original)-Receiver party</i>  |  |  |
| <i>County/Ward/Settlement</i>   |   | <i>Blue (Copy) – Responsible Party</i>  |  |  |
| <i>Date</i>   |   | <i>Green (Copy) – DSI for Database</i>  |  |  |
|   |   | <i>Pink (Copy) – Complainant</i>  |  |  |
| <b>INFORMATION ABOUT GRIEVANCES</b>   |   |   |  |  |
| <i>Define the Grievance:</i>  |   |   |  |  |
|   |   |   |  |  |
| <b>INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPLAINANT</b>  |   | <b>Forms of Receive</b>   |  |  |
| <i>Name-Surname</i>   |   | <input type="radio"/> <i>Phone line</i>   |  |  |
| <i>Telephone Number</i>   |   | <input type="radio"/> <i>Community/Information meetings</i>   |  |  |
| <i>Address</i>  |   | <input type="radio"/> <i>Mail</i>   |  |  |
| <i>Village/Settlement</i>   |   | <input type="radio"/> <i>Informal</i>   |  |  |
| <i>Ward/County</i>  |   | <input type="radio"/> <i>Other</i>  |  |  |
| <i>Signature of Complainant</i>   |   |   |  |  |
| <b>DETAILS OF GRIEVANCE</b>   |   |   |  |  |
| <b>1. Access to land and Resources</b><br><br><i>a) Fishing grounds</i><br><i>b) Lands</i><br><i>c) Pasturelands</i><br><i>d) House</i><br><i>e) Commercial site</i><br><i>f) Other</i> | <b>2. Damage to</b><br><br><i>a) House</i><br><i>b) Land</i><br><i>c) Livestock</i><br><i>d) Means of livelihood</i><br><i>e) Other</i> | <b>3. Damage to Infrastructure or Community Assets</b><br><br><i>a) Road/Railways</i><br><i>b) Bridge/Passageways</i><br><i>c) Power/Telephone Lines</i><br><i>d) Water sources, canals and water Infrastructure for irrigation and animals</i><br><i>e) Drinking water</i><br><i>f) Sewage System</i><br><i>g) Other</i> | <b>4. Disease or loss of livelihood</b><br><br><i>a) Agriculture</i><br><i>b) Animal husbandry</i><br><i>c) Beekeeping</i><br><i>d) Small scale trade</i><br><i>e) Other</i> | <b>5. Traffic Accident</b><br><br><i>a) Injury</i><br><i>b) Damage to property</i><br><i>c) Damage to livestock</i><br><i>d) Other</i> |
| <b>6. Incidents Regarding Expropriation and Compensation</b>  | <b>7. Resettlement Process (Specify)</b>  | <b>8. Employment and Recruitment (Specify)</b>  | <b>9. Construction Camps and Community Relations</b><br><br><i>a) Nuisance from</i>  | <b>10. Other (Specify)</b>   |

|  |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|
|  |  |  | <i>dust</i><br><i>b) Nuisance from noise</i><br><i>c) Vibration due to explosions</i><br><i>d) Misconduct of the project personal/worker</i><br><i>e) Complaints follow up</i><br><i>f) Other</i> |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|

***Annex 6: Matrices on Asset Acquired and Compensation Entitlement***

| <b>ASSET ACQUIRED</b>    | <b>TYPE OF IMPACT</b>  | <b>ENTITLED PERSON</b> | <b>COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT</b>  |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| <b>AGRICULTURAL LAND</b> | No displacement. Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to market value<br>Less than 50% of land holding affected.<br>The remaining land remains economically viable | Farmer /title holder   | Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to market value   |
|                          |  | Tenant/lease holder    | Cash compensation for the harvest of the affected land equivalent to average market value of the last 3 years OR market value of the crop for the remaining period of tenancy/lease agreement whichever is greater   |
|                          | <b>Displacement:</b> More than 50% of land holding lost OR Less than 50% land holding lost but remaining land not economically viable  | Farmer /title holder   | Land for land replacement where feasible or compensation in cash for the entire land holding according to PAPs choice.<br>Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration and other costs<br>Relocation assistance (cost of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowances upto a maximum of 12 months while short term crops mature) |
|                          |  | Tenant /lease holder   | Cash compensation equivalent to average of the last 3 years market value for the mature and harvested crop OR market value of the crop for the remaining period of tenancy/lease agreement whichever is greater<br>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance).  |
|                          |  | Agricultural           | Cash compensation equivalent to local average of 6 months'   |

|                         |  |                                 |   |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|
|                         |  | worker                          | salary<br>Relocation assistance (Costs of shifting + allowance)<br>Assistance in getting alternative employment   |
| <b>COMMERCIAL LAND</b>  | <b>No displacement:</b><br>Land used for business partially affected, limited loss                                     | Title holder/Business owner     | Cash compensation for affected land<br>Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 5% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (OR tax records from comparable business, OR estimate where such records do not exist).   |
|                         |  | Business owner is lease holder  | Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 10% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (all tax records from comparable business or estimates where such records do not exist).  |
|                         | <b>Displacement:</b><br><br>Premise used for business severely affected, remaining area insufficient for continued use | Title holder/Business owner     | Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAPs choice. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP.<br>Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration and other costs.<br>Relocation assistance (cost of shifting + allowance)<br>Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (OR tax records from comparable business or estimates) |
|                         |  | Business person is lease holder | Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (OR tax records from comparable business or estimates) OR relocation allowance whichever is higher.<br>Relocation assistance (Cost of shifting)<br>Assistance in rental/lease of alternative land/property (for a maximum of 6 months) to re-establish the business.   |
| <b>RESIDENTIAL LAND</b> | <b>No displacement:</b><br>Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss, and the                           | Title holder                    | Cash compensation for affected land   |

|                                |   |                     |   |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|---|
|                                | remaining land remains viable for present use   |                     |   |
|                                |   | Rental/Lease holder | Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of lease/rental fee for the remaining period of rental/lease agreement (written or verbal)  |
|                                |   | Title holder        | Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAPs choice. Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning law/s or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in either the community or a nearby resettlement area with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status. When the affected holding is larger than the relocated plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in value. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration and other costs.<br>Relocation assistance (cost of shifting + allowance) |
|                                | <b>Displacement:</b><br>Premise used for residence severely affected, remaining area insufficient for continued use or becomes smaller than minimally accepted under zoning law/s | Rental/Lease holder | Refund of any lease/rental lease paid for time/use after date of removal<br><br>Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/rental fee<br>Assistance in rental/lease of alternative land/property<br><br>Relocation assistance (cost of shifting + allowance)   |
| <b>BUILDING AND STRUCTURES</b> | <b>No Displacement:</b><br>Structure partially affected but the remaining structure remains viable for continued use  | Owner               | Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets<br><br>Cash assistance to cover cost of restoration of the remaining structure   |
|                                |   | Rental/Lease holder | Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant e.g. a fence)<br>Disturbance compensation equivalent to 2 months rental cost   |
|                                | <b>Displacement:</b><br>Entire structure affected   | Owner               | Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation, or alternative structure of equal or better   |

|  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
|  | OR<br>Structure partially affected but the remaining structure is not suitable for continued use |  | <p>size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP.</p> <p>Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation</p> <p>Relocation assistance (cost of shifting + allowance)</p> <p>Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)</p>  |
|  |  | Rental/Lease holder  | <p>Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvement to the property by the tenant eg a fence)</p> <p>Relocation assistance (cost of shifting + allowance equivalent to 4 months rental cost)</p> <p>Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements</p> <p>Rehabilitation assistance if required ( assistance with job placement, skills training)</p>   |
|  |  | Squatters/Informal dwellers  | <p>Cash compensation for affected structure without depreciation</p> <p>Right to salvage materials without deductions from compensation</p> <p>Relocation assistance (Cost of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project CBO.</p> <p>Alternatively assistance to find accommodation in rental housing or in a squatter settlement scheme if available)</p> <p>Rehabilitation assistance if required (Assistance with job placement, skill training)</p> |
|  |  | Street vendor (Informal without Title or Lease to the store or shop) | <p>Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (OR tax records from comparable business or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher</p> <p>Relocation assistance (Cost of shifting)</p> <p>Assistance to obtain alternative site to re-establish the business</p>  |

|                              |   |  |  |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| <b>STANDING CROPS</b>        | Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement | PAP (Whether owner, tenant, or squatter) | Cash compensation equivalent to average of the last 3 years market value for the mature and harvested crop |
| <b>TREES</b>                 | Trees lost  | Title holder                             | Cash compensation based on type, age, and productive value of affected trees PLUS 10% premium              |
| <b>TEMPORARY ACQUISITION</b> | Temporary acquisition   | PAP (Whether owner, tenant, or squatter) | Cash compensation for any assets affected (e.g. boundary wall demolished, trees removed)                   |



*Annex 7: Socio-economic Characteristics*

Table 4.2: Socio-economic Characteristics

| County     | Population<br>(Numbers)-2009 | Population density<br>(Persons per km <sup>2</sup> ) | Poverty<br>index (%) | Good Roads<br>(%) | Energy- Fuel wood as<br>% of total energy | Improved sanitation (%<br>households 2009) |
|------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| Marsabit   | 291,166                      | 4  | 83.5                 | 20                | 92.5                                      | 34.3                                       |
| Tana River | 240075                       | 6  | 76.9                 | 42.1              | 97.5                                      | 29.3                                       |
| West Pokot | 512,690                      | 56   | 69.7                 | 29                | 90  | 33   |
| Nyeri      | 693558                       | 280  | 28.8                 | 78                | 72  | 97.68                                      |
| Busia      | 743,946                      | 437  | 64.2                 | 75                | 97.85                                     | 70   |
| Bomet      | 723,813                      | 355  | 51                   | 25                | 91  | 91.4                                       |

**Source:** County Integrated Development Plan, Kenya Inter agency rapid assessment, 2014

*Annex 8: Some Socio-Economic Indicators to be considered for KCSAP Impact*

| <b>Indicator</b>                                       | <b>Target</b>  |
|--|--|
| <b>HEALTH</b>  |  |
| Incidence of poor health                               | Good Health rate   |
| Rate of contracted diseases especially malaria         | Disease prevention especially malaria and HIV/AIDS   |
| Infant mortality rate                                  | Prevention of infant deaths  |
| Water borne diseases                                   | Non incidence of water borne disease   |
|  |  |
| <b>SAFETY</b>  |  |
| Accident rate  | Non increase in accidents due to project interventions   |
|  |  |
| <b>EDUCATION LEVEL</b>                                 |  |
| Literacy rates   | Increase in basic literacy rates of population targeted by intervention  |
| Enrollment at school<br>(primary, secondary, tertiary) | Increased rates of enrollment of both boys and girls at all schooling levels, to average international rates for those targeted by intervention                |
| Number of school leavers                               | Reducing the number of school leavers to average international levels  |
|  |  |
| <b>INCOME LEVELS/WEALTH</b>                            |  |
| Levels of poverty                                      | Elimination of poverty   |
| Total HH income  | Increase in HH income to levels that exceed expenditure and ensure livelihood security   |
| Total HH expenditure                                   | No change or decrease in average expenditure   |
|  |  |
| <b>POPULATION DYNAMICS</b>                             |  |
| Levels of inward migration                             | Manageable levels of inward migration according to carrying capacity (in terms of population, employment opportunities and land availability) of affected area |
| Levels of outward migration                            | Reduce the need for forced outward migration   |
| Level of outward migration of young people (age 16-25) | Reduce the need for forced outward migration of young people (age 16-20)   |

***Annex 9: KCSAP Frameworks: Consultation Meetings with Stakeholders***

**CAPACITY BUILDING OF GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES ON FORMULATION OF  
WORLD BANK SAFEGUARDS FRAMEWORKS FOR KCSAP –**

**VENUE:** Dairy Training Institute (DTI), Naivasha

**DATE:** August 22-27, 2016

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**TASK TEAMS**

| <b>No</b> | <b>Name</b>          | <b>Institution</b> | <b>Framework</b> |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1.        | Veronica N. Ndetu    | MoALF – CCU        | ESMF             |
| 2.        | Gilbert Muthee       | KAPP               | ESMF             |
| 3.        | Maurice O Otieno     | NEMA               | ESMF             |
| 4.        | Gregory Mwangi       | MWI                | ESMF             |
| 5.        | Francis M Baiya      | KAPP               | RPF              |
| 6.        | Rose A Koboge        | MoALF              | RPF              |
| 7.        | Cosmas Omolo         | MoALF – SDL        | RPF              |
| 8.        | Florence Odweso      | KAPP               | RPF              |
| 9.        | Evelyn Wanjiru       | KAPP               | VMGF             |
| 10.       | Priscilla W. Muiruri | KAPP               | VMGF             |
| 11.       | Jane N Ngugi         | KAPP               | VMGF             |
| 12.       | Kinguru Wahome       | MENR               | VMGF             |

**MAIN AGENDA FOR DISCUSSIONS**

1. KCSAP Brief
2. World Bank Safeguards Capacity Building
3. Drafting of the KCSAP Framework
  - a. Environmental and Social Management Framework
  - b. Resettlement Policy Framework
  - c. Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework
4. Stakeholder analysis for the national consultation workshop attendance
5. Way forward

**INTRODUCTION**

The government task team will hold discussions with stakeholders on the three safeguards frameworks mentioned above. The government teams each will make power point presentations to the stakeholders for the purpose of ownership and inputting/enriching the KCSAP Safeguards Frameworks. The stakeholders will hold a one day workshop to review the RPF. Issues raised will be for the attention of the government team and will be documented and comments provided. Each of the frameworks will have specific issues to be cleared by the stakeholders and may border for example on the following (case of RPF):

| <b>Issue</b>   | <b>Comments</b> | <b>Response by the Client</b> |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| choice of project counties                             |                 |                               |
| Project components and proposed activities             |                 |                               |
| Who are the VMGs?                                      |                 |                               |
| fiduciary Agency and flow of funds                     |                 |                               |
| Who qualifies as a PAP?                                |                 |                               |
| What is economic relocation?<br>Or loss of livelihood? |                 |                               |
| What is a Cutoff date?                                 |                 |                               |
| Who leads on Compensation?                             |                 |                               |
| Valuing Affected Assets                                |                 |                               |
| How should grievances be handled?                      |                 |                               |
| Other comments/observations                            |                 |                               |

### **3. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK**

The stakeholders will review the document and give comments...

***Annex 10: Summary of comments/issues raised by the stakeholders and responses from the government team: National Stakeholders' Consultative Workshop, September 20, 2016***

| Comments raised by Participants  | MoALF response   |
|--|--|
| <b>General Comments</b>  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Consultation with the counties on other ongoing projects.</i> Participants noted that there was need for MOALF to consult with the KCSAP targeted counties prior to implementation to avoid duplication of efforts</li> </ul>  | MoALF project team informed participants that selection of project wards will be consultative, counties will also undertake baseline surveys to inform where various interventions will be undertaken  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Concerns on the content of the presentations and summaries of frameworks provided were not explicit on the role of various county departments in implementation of the project.</i> Participants wished to see the county departments of Agriculture, livestock and fisheries, departments of Environment among other county departments in the frameworks clear articulated.</li> </ul> | MoALF project team explained participants that these were summarized versions and that the detailed version clearly spells out the institutional arrangements and their roles intandem with the PAD.   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>What is service provision and consortia?</i></li> </ul>  | MoALF project team responded that the project is anchored on the national agriculture sector extension policy that advocates for PPP in service delivery thus synergies are built through use of consortia i.e a team of professionals from public and private sector with diverse expertise. KCSAP built on lessons and success from ongoing and previous projects KAPAP, KAPSLM, KACCAL which uses the same system |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Role of county departments of Agriculture and cooperatives on implementation of community level interventions: why service providers? What is the role of county departments of Agriculture and cooperative in relation to service providers?</i></li> </ul>   | MoALF project team responded that Project implementation manual will be developed to guide all processes will clearly articulate the roles of various players in implementation of the project activities, Further NASEP stipulate a pluralist approach in extension service delivery and Government will be key in ensuring quality standards   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Eligibility in funding mega irrigation.</i> Why can't World Bank fund mega irrigation projects?</li> </ul>   | About the sub-project to be funded is what has been agreed upon by the Government of Kenya and World Bank  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responses on the inclusion of the county departments in implementation of frameworks should not be merely verbal.</li> </ul>  | The participants were re-assured by MoALF project team that their concerns were taken seriously and the detailed framework documents clearly show the role of all players including that of concern county departments   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MoALF project team was urged to ensure relevant county government departments are consulted in all stages of the project cycle including</li> </ul>   | County government and other relevant stakeholders will continue to participate in KCSAP preparation and subsequent stages of the project   |

| Comments raised by Participants  | MoALF response   |
|--|--|
| preparation to avoid failure   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>What is the implementation period for KCSAP</i></li> </ul>   | 5 years starting in 2017   |
| <b>Comments on the draft ESMF</b>  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Why IPMF is an annex:</i> There were concerns that IPMF is very significant especially due to the anticipated quantities of agrochemical that would be used in both crops and livestock enterprises therefore should have been a framework on its own and not an annex of EMSF.</li> </ul> | The team concurred that IPM is very significant, thus why though an annex is detailed in content and is also a standalone annex. Further, in broader perspective, IPM is part of environmental impacts mitigation. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>On environmental and social impacts:</i> Need to capture the conflicts arising from scarce natural resources like water or pastures</li> </ul>   | Noted  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Conflicts on project resource allocation:</i> Participants also suggested that social conflicts by participating groups will arise as a result of projects investments</li> </ul>  | Noted  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring the comprehensive ESMF version captures county departments in the institutional arrangement. in the implementation safeguard framework .</li> </ul>  | Noted  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Communication channels:</i> Participants expressed the need for a communication strategy to address project challenges</li> </ul>  | This was noted and to fast track, MoALF project team suggested that the strategy that was developed for KAPAP may be reviewed.   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building on the safeguard frameworks is pertinent at all levels of implementation</li> </ul>   | Noted  |
| <b>Comments on the draft Resettlement Policy Framework</b>   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Compensation:</i> The participants concurred that compensation can be done as the last resort to reduce litigation risks</li> </ul>  | MoALF project team responded that KCSA RPF advocates for that and therefore the projects are to be designed in such a way that avoids or minimises displacements.  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>participants indicated that, the process of land acquisition if left at MOU level may lead to future conflicts</li> </ul>   | MoALF project team responded that the project has timelines and therefore MOU may be a initial step but county Governments will eventually be expected to legalize the land acquisition processes                  |

| Comments raised by Participants   | MoALF response   |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Subproject land:</i> The participants suggested that sub project land should have title deeds</li> </ul>  | Noted  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The participants suggested that the service providers and county project coordinator should work very closely with county government in such a way that the county Governments monitors the implementation to ensure the project objectives are fully achieved.</li> </ul>   | MoALF project team informed participants that, since the component is to be implemented by counties they will undertake supervisory role on the implementation including the service providers.  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The participants suggested the need to include a precautionary clause in the RPF framework on areas that are exempt from compensation especially where communities agree on the citing of the infrastructures.</li> </ul>  | Noted  |
| <b>Comments on draft Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework</b>  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Are groups (CIGs) sustainable?</i> Participants suggested that collaboration with the cooperative department was necessary for the producer groups to be converted into cooperatives for the purpose of marketing and would also cater for the environmental concerns in actualizing one of the cooperative principles</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoALF project team responded that the overall objective of targeting farmers groups or CIGs is to systematically enable them to graduate into farmer cooperatives has been achieved by KAPAP. As such the role of cooperative department will be mandatory</li> </ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How will the voice of the people be heard?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoALF project team responded that The CDD projects design provides participatory structures at all levels of implementation and the stakeholders, joint supervision, M&amp;E are mechanisms to ensure implementers adhere to the processes.</li> </ul>                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerability goes beyond constitutional level or VMGP framework provisions. It is about the context of the sub-project</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoALF project team responded that at sub project level the target groups will be involved in deciding the location of sub-projects and also deliberate targeting is done in cases of VMGs.</li> </ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to specify the roles of specific stakeholders in VMGF</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted</li> </ul>  |

***Annex 11: Format for capturing the list of participants during the Public consultations on KCSAP Frameworks***

| <b>No.</b> | <b>Name</b> | <b>Gender</b> | <b>Position</b> | <b>Institution</b> | <b>County</b> | <b>Phone</b> | <b>Email</b> | <b>Signature</b> |
|------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
|            |             |               |                 |                    |               |              |              |                  |
|            |             |               |                 |                    |               |              |              |                  |
|            |             |               |                 |                    |               |              |              |                  |
|            |             |               |                 |                    |               |              |              |                  |
|            |             |               |                 |                    |               |              |              |                  |
|            |             |               |                 |                    |               |              |              |                  |
|            |             |               |                 |                    |               |              |              |                  |



**Annex 12: Action Plans by Subcomponent – Gender Mainstreaming and Social and Economic Inclusion of Youth and VMGs**

| 1. Gender Mainstreaming   | Social and Economic Inclusion of Youth and Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs)   |
|---|--|
| <b>Cross-cutting:</b>   |  |
| <p>Closing the gender gaps starts with increasing awareness of gender and changing the mindset among county governments and technical staff, especially male stakeholders, is critical. Therefore, a module on capacity building and training on gender mainstreaming (across the 3 technical components) will be provided to all stakeholders, including NPCU, CPCUs, county governments, subcounty and ward administrators, SPs/facilitators, extension workers, and community members.</p> <p>Gender analysis (GA) at the outset of the project implementation. GA will give an analysis of who has what and why, who does what and why, who makes decisions and why, and who needs what and why is carried out to develop an understanding of the site specific gender, cultural and socio-economic context. This analysis will explore differential vulnerability of men and women, youth and VMGs to risk, opportunities and benefits, power relations within the household and the community, willingness to take on risk, and modes of access to sources of information. Findings of this analysis will inform the application of any TIMP/ practice.</p> | <p>Social inclusion, like gender mainstreaming, also starts from good communication and social awareness actions using various media, combined with capacity building and training. A module on social inclusion will be included in the capacity building of all stakeholders, including communities, POs, and counties.</p>  |
| <b>Component 1: Upscaling Climate Smart Agricultural Practices</b>  |  |
| <b>Subcomponent 1.1: Building Institutional Capacity and Strengthening Service Delivery</b>   |  |
| <b>A. Capacity Building at Community Level</b>  |  |
| <p>The Component 1 will contribute in closing the gender gap in productivity, increase women's groups' capacity and promote female entrepreneurship. The participatory process is part of gender analysis and creates basis for finding relevant ways to address the gender gaps. Sub-component 1.1 will build capacity at different levels to enable men, women and VMGs to participate in CSA investments' planning and prioritization. Special attention is paid to Service Providers' capacity to address gender issues.</p>  | <p><i>Decision making:</i> At the community level, capacity building using an inclusive PICD process and participatory identification of VMGs will be essential. In addition to having modules on cross-cutting themes like inclusion, it is important to have conflict resolution as part of the training and awareness creation for communities. Capacity building delivered by SPs will ensure that marginalized groups are meaningfully included in decision-making processes for micro-projects. The use of quotas, in combination with capacity building for these</p> |

*PICD process:* PICD is an important process that allows community members to identify the difference between men's and women's roles and assets, time allocation for work, and other activities. The PICD process will be conducted through a gender mainstreaming and social inclusion lens. Implementation of the PICD process will form part of the SPs' ToR. Detailed PICD approach will be further described in the PIM. *Modalities of capacity building:* Studies and on-the ground experience have shown that it is not easy for women to participate in meetings and training for development projects, due to their wide range of responsibilities, from caring for the family welfare (food preparation, cleaning, and child care) to economic activities (such as small commerce and markets). Therefore, the project will select the timing and venue of key meetings and information sharing to ensure both men and women can participate and access information (e.g., avoiding market days and male-dominated gathering places when planning training sessions).

*Content and targets for capacity building within the community:* Men and women have different comparative advantages in agricultural production.<sup>18</sup> It is observed that women are good at managing grassroots activities when trained and equipped with skills and some inputs. However, certain activities are still managed by men, such as planting that requires heavy machinery, large animals, or bringing products to the market in bulk. Therefore, training sessions will need to first identify who will play the main role in certain types of activities, and then train those target groups—male or female—to ensure training can actually make changes on the ground.<sup>19</sup>

*Involvement in decision making:* A practice that

groups, can be one approach.

*Facilitators/trainers and modalities of training:* Selection of qualified facilitators and trainers who can deliver training modules using an inclusive approach will be dependent on well-developed ToRs. The training modules that are developed for the communities should ensure that language and tools should not create barriers that could exclude the participation of certain groups in capacity-building measures. It is important to recognize that different groups may be more receptive to different modes of capacity building and means of communication. For example, effective use of ICT, existing social media networks, and cultural events and performances could be ways to better reach and communicate with youth.

*CDP formation:* Community Development Plans will be required to include a Social Inclusion (including Gender) dimension to ensure certain funds are channeled and secured for youth and marginalized groups.

*Specific capacity building for VMGs:* As the target groups become clear and awareness of the social and economic inclusion principle of the project is widely shared, community members will be invited to participate in training and capacity-building sessions. Marginalized groups may have specific capacity-building needs. Therefore, dedicated skills training for such groups should be developed. Youth may need separate training programs tailored to their needs and lifestyles.<sup>20</sup>

*Representation in community institutions:* In CDDC, when similar groups have not yet been present, a "youth branch" of CDDC could be created, where young members will take specific

<sup>18</sup> According to a recently conducted study in Kenya, women have an especially strong role in producing tea, coffee, various fruits and vegetables, cereals, and poultry. Their participation, however, is not often fully recognized or visible, partly because food crop production, where women's participation is high, tends to be less visible than alternative agricultural pursuits, as it requires less capital and labor. "Even then, women tend to be regarded as 'assistants on the farm' rather than farmers or economic agents in their own right. Such perceptions, along with cultural and social norms, make it difficult for women to graduate from subsistence farming to more commercial agricultural enterprises" ("Supporting Women's Agro-Enterprises in Africa with ICT," conducted from August 2012 to April 2014).

<sup>19</sup> In addition to county-specific data and studies, the *Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook* (World Bank 2009) has sections on livestock, fisheries, crops, etc., that could be useful in developing county-specific strategies.

<sup>20</sup> Lessons on the ground show that youth groups require additional time and training/capacity-building efforts, given that they tend to be less patient (i.e., want to see quick returns) and are more mobile, but when given opportunities and sufficient support, can prosper with lots of energy and enthusiasm.

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| <p>worked well under WKCDD&amp;FMP was the requirement that in Community-Driven Development Committee (CDDCs), not more than two-thirds of the members should be of one gender. The project will further facilitate opportunities for female representatives to share their opinions and to influence decisions to be made as a group, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periodically creating visible interfaces between female representatives and SPs as the project proceeds.</li> <li>• Identifying one member of the CDDC as a “gender and social inclusion champion,” who will collaborate with the relevant county-level officers and ensure that community-level group formation and activity identification are done in an inclusive way.</li> </ul> <p><i>Saving groups’ formation:</i> Women will be encouraged and supported to build their capacities (i.e., financial management skills) to form saving groups that can be federated into Community Savings and Loan Associations (CSLAs). The project will provide matching grants to boost the CSLAs’ capital. These would ultimately be linked to micro-finance institutions and commercial banks. Further details will be outlined in the PIM.</p> <p><i>“Soft skills” for women and girls:</i> At the community level, dedicated training will be provided to help improve the confidence of women and girls to make informed decisions. This will form part of the SPs’ ToR. Although gender quotas allow more women to participate in meetings, they are not always effective when it comes to decision making. Therefore, quotas need to be complemented by training and capacity building to build members’ self-esteem and confidence, improve literacy skills, and facilitate access to social networks, including the use of mobile devices for greater connectivity.</p> <p><i>Raising awareness of health risks:</i> The infection rate of HIV/AIDS is much higher in girls and young women compared to their male counterparts. As a result, women’s higher vulnerability to health risks is connected to their perceived lower social status. An awareness program focusing on social and health risks for young women and girls, with topics such as</p> | <p>roles—for example, a role in communications and monitoring using mobile devices.</p> |
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| <p>malaria prevention and reproductive health, including risks of HIV/AIDS, will form part of training sessions targeting women and girls.</p>   |   |
| <p><b>B. Capacity Building at County Level</b></p>   |   |
| <p><i>Gender-sensitive sensitization and awareness creation:</i> As part of gender sensitization and awareness creation campaigns for counties, the project will use techniques to ensure that project information is accessible to both men and women with different skills and literacy levels. With guidance from NPCU, a tailored communication plan that takes into consideration varying capacities and access to project information will be developed in each county that draws upon existing local radio programs and media, information boards, text messages, meetings, and faith-based organizations.</p> <p><i>Capacity building for county technical staff:</i> Capacity building for county technical staff will include training on gender modules. Relevant staff in county departments for Gender and Social Development will also receive similar capacity building and training.</p> | <p><i>Inclusive sensitization and awareness creation:</i> For sensitization and awareness creation campaigns for counties under subcomponent 3.1, the project will use techniques to make project information accessible for VMGs with different skills and literacy levels.</p> <p><i>Capacity building for county technical staff:</i> Capacity building for county technical staff will include training on social inclusion modules. Relevant staff in the county departments for Gender and Social Development will also receive similar capacity building and training.</p> |
| <p><b>Subcomponent 1.2: Supporting Investments in Smallholder Agro-pastoral Production Systems</b><br/> <b>Subcomponent 1.3: Supporting Investments in Pastoral Production Systems (Window I)</b></p>  |   |
| <p>Subcomponents 1.2 and 1.3 have a key role in closing the gender gap in productivity through community level investments, value chain development and enterprise development.</p> <p><i>VMG grants:</i> This subcomponent provides targeted grants for VMGs, including women. The use of such grants, especially by marginalized women, for example, could be used to purchase water tanks, organize training programs, and hire technical advisors to start their own business and use applications and mobile devices as needed.</p>   | <p><i>VMG grants:</i> This subcomponent includes targeted grants for VMGs, including youth. VMGs will be exempted from the community cash contribution requirement. The menu of goods and services available must include those that are of relevance and interest to VMGs and should not include activities that discourage their participation.</p>   |
| <p><i>Value chain selection:</i> Under KAPAP, gender issues were used as a criterion for the selection of priority commodities, and gender was explicitly considered in the design of training and dissemination of technologies. Women are shown to be good at certain areas of the VC process, including processing and marketing. The project will identify and provide customized support to high potential VCs that are conducive to the roles</p>  | <p><i>Value chain selection:</i> Similar to the gender dimension, social aspects will be considered in the selection of VCs to ensure that VMGs participate and benefit under this subcomponent.</p> <p><i>Assessment of POs:</i> POs will need to pay attention to inclusion dimensions. For existing POs, some relevant questions to ask include: Which community members/ farmers/ smallholder producers organize in POs, which</p>  |

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| <p>of women. More generally, social aspects will be considered in VC selection to ensure that the poor and vulnerable also benefit.</p> <p>Women tend to have more limited access to key assets and services. Therefore each participating county will need to be innovative in addressing such challenges. As communities and POs identify key commodities and VCs, SPs will help to identify gender gaps and opportunities in selected key commodities, and include them in capacity-building measures accordingly.</p>  | <p>ones do not, and why? Who receives support from POs, who does not, and why? For new POs, it will be important to incorporate the principles of inclusion.</p>  |
| <b>Subcomponent 1.3: Supporting Investments in Pastoral Production Systems (Window II)</b>   |   |
| <p><i>Employment during the construction phase of the infrastructure:</i> Under this subcomponent, the project will support vulnerable women to join employment programs. Counties will also be encouraged to link vulnerable women to other county-level support programs e.g., safety net programs like cash transfers for the poor.</p>   | <p><i>Employment programs and other support programs:</i> Employment programs for VMGs, including youth, will be supported. Counties will also be encouraged to link VMGs to other county-level support programs.</p>   |
| <b>Component 2: Strengthening Climate-Smart Agricultural Research and Seed System</b>  |   |
| <b>Subcomponent 2.1: Supporting Climate-Smart Agricultural Research and Innovations</b>  |   |
| <p>Component 2 will assist in reducing the gender gap especially in women's access to agricultural extension that eventually will lead to reducing gender gap in productivity.</p> <p>Amongst other initiatives, this sub component will support development and dissemination of TIMPs that deliver CSA triple-wins.. This sub-component therefore, will also emphasis on TIMPs that suit women, youth and the vulnerable and marginalized groups (VMGs), for example those reducing the drudgery or saving on household time for other productive ventures.</p> <p>Beyond CSA practices, the project community investments in climate change adaptation and mitigation will need to partner with women's, youth and VMGs community based organizations to go beyond a focus on agricultural productivity and support income generation, access to savings and nutrition services.</p> <p>.</p> | <p>Activities to ensure gender is mainstreamed in CSA may include: on seeds and breeds- breed the ones favored by the youth, women and the VMGs for example vegetables, fruits, for crops and small ruminants (rabbits, goats and sheep) and local poultry for livestock.</p> <p>. Other activities that may require research packages and mapping are: tree nurseries are becoming an important source of income, particularly for VMGs, women and youth therefore, it should be encouraged; tree-based land scape initiatives e.g. Agro-forestry systems; Conservation agriculture on vegetables, fruits; Apiculture ; Promote Flexi-biogas technology that provides cooking gas, lighting, and even electricity for smallholder farmers with livestock.</p> <p>Mapping gendered farm management Systems - provides a method for classifying gendered farm management systems with approaches to collecting and geo-referencing information on the dominant pattern in each area. It will also provide an approach for analysing and integrating gender in value-chain analysis and development: mapping gender roles and relations along the value chain; moving from gender inequalities to gender-based constraints;</p> |

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|  | assessing the consequences of gender-based constraints; taking action to remove gender-based constraints; and measuring the success of action.   |
| At the same time, to better address the problems that do exist, gender-disaggregated data are needed on the access to and use of technologies. Because documentation and strong evidence are needed to guide decisions about investments   | Supporting the collection of gender-disaggregated statistics and indicators related to key technologies. Such data are lacking and can be complemented by research on the contextual and locally-specific factors that limit VMGs access, such as laws pertaining to property rights and women's ability to obtain credit.   |
| Labor-saving technology: Analysis has shown that women tend to work longer hours compared to men. Introduction of labor-saving technologies through POs can help to reduce women's workload.   | In terms of tools and equipment – the project may consider those that will ease labor-intensity i.e. ox ploughs that are gender friendly so that these vulnerable groups move away from traditional methods which undermine their agricultural productivity  |
| <b>Component 3: Supporting Agro-weather, Market, Climate and Advisory Services</b>   |  |
| <b><i>Subcomponent 3.1: Improving Agro-meteorological Forecasting and Monitoring</i></b>   |  |
| <b><i>Subcomponent 3.2: Developing Integrated Weather and Market Information System</i></b>  |  |
| <p>The component 3 contributes to closing the gender gap in productivity by ensuring that the channels of distribution of data are available for women.</p> <p>One of the main obstacles to effective meteorological forecasting is Kenya's limited agro- meteorological observation network. With more measurement stations, better understanding of weather variability, and enhanced ability to predict shifting weather patterns, farmers' resilience to climate change would be enhanced with potentially transformative impact on food security in Kenya</p> | .  |
| In Kenya, systems that integrate agro-weather and analyze large amounts of existing crop, pasture, soil, climate and market data are rudimentary. This subcomponent will address this problem by financing activities related to: (a) developing "Big Data" for CSA; (b) strengthening the Market Information Systems (MIS) and services; and (c)  | Weather-related information is accessed and used differently by men and women if available. For example, about women and men farmers: where they farm, how they source water, what crops they grow, what inputs and extension services they receive, whether they market surplus produce, and what their needs are. Without baseline data about VMGs, women, youth and |

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| delivering integrated weather and market advisory services using ICT <sup>21</sup> and existing agricultural extension networks.  | <p>men farmers, there is no way to measure how much change (quantitative change) and what kinds of change (qualitative change) may happen. Therefore, the project will strive to have an information hub.</p> <p>Develop entertaining and educational shows (in local languages) that engage youth, VMGs, male and female farmers in the local media forms/types.</p>   |
| <b>Subcomponent 3.3: Building Technical and Institutional and Capacity</b>  |   |
| This subcomponent will finance the institutional and technical capacity building of the national and county governments to enable them to deliver on their Component 3 mandates. The main areas for capacity building would include sensitization of stakeholders on CSA concepts and climate change risks; capacity needs assessment; short-term and long-term training; and provision of IT equipment and operations and maintenance budgets. | <p>Work with the private sector and women's, youth and VMGs producer groups to develop technology and services that meet their needs.</p> <p>Address resource constraints and poor incentives while keeping down the costs of using ICTs for female, youth and VMGs farmers.</p> <p>Support women's, youth and the VMGs participation in decision-making related to climate change, particularly at the local level.</p>  |
| <b>Component 4: Project Coordination and Management</b>   |   |
| <b>Subcomponent 4.1: Project Coordination</b>   |   |
| It will also finance the costs of project supervision and oversight provided by the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC), National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC) and County Project Steering Committees (CPSCs), and any other project administration expenses.   | It will be ensured that all the decision making bodies at national, county and community level include both men and women. Also all the other stakeholders as enumerators (market information) must include both men and women  |
| <b>Subcomponent 4.2: Monitoring &amp; Evaluation and Impact Evaluation</b>  |   |
| An M&E system will be established to collect and process appropriate information, to verify the output, effects and eventually the impacts of project activities over time. Baseline information for M&E will be collected by project's effectiveness.  | <p>.</p> <p>To the extent possible, performance indicators were disaggregated by gender and by social subgroup</p> <p>Indicators for closing the gender gap may be:</p> <p>Percentage change in crop yield per hectare and year as result of the CSA intervention (disaggregated by male or female-headed households and household members).</p> <p>Number of farmers who have access to and use</p> <p>(i) weather and climate information services; (ii) price information on a regular basis</p> |

<sup>21</sup> ILRI has just begun a project with USAID support to provide a comprehensive market information system that will include forage condition forecasts for pastoral systems.

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|  | (disaggregated by sex). |
| <b><i>Subcomponent 4.3: Contingency Emergency Response</i></b>   |                         |
| This zero cost subcomponent is meant to finance eligible expenditures related to emergency response costs in case of natural disasters affecting the agricultural sector. This contingency facility can be triggered through formal declaration of a national emergency by the government authority; and upon a formal request from GoK to the Bank through the National Treasury (NT) |                         |



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