REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND PETROLEUM (MOEP)

&

KENYA POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY (KPLC)

&

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY CORPORATION (REREC)

DRAFT

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

FOR

Accelerating Sustainable and Clean Energy Access Transformation

(ASCENT - Kenya)

JULY 2026

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy
CGRC	County Grievance Redress Committee
DPs	Displaced Persons
EMS	Energy Management System
EPRA	Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
GCRC	Gross Current Replacement Cost
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOK	Government of Kenya
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IPP	Independent Power Producers
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KSHS	Kenya Shillings
LAC	Land Administration Committees
LACT	Land Acquisition Compensation Tribunal
LEP	Livelihoods Enhancement Programme
LLM	Live-line maintenance
LGRC	Locational Grievance Redress Committees
LRP	Livelihoods Restoration Measures
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOEP	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NES	National Electrification Strategy (NES)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLC	National Land Commission
NLP	National Land Policy
OP	Operational Policy
OVC	Orphaned Vulnerable Children
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan

SHE	Social Health and Environment

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Terminology	Definition
Census	A field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) or Displaced Persons (DPs) as a result of land acquisition and related impacts. The census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement, and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities and the local government institutions.
Compensation	The payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the acquisition of land including fixed assets, is called compensation. These include other impacts resulting from activities to rehabilitate or cushion the impacts from displacement.
Cut-off date	The 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 the project area, will not be eligible for compensation and / or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as build structures, crops, fruits and trees) established after this date will not be compensated.
Eligibility Criteria	Eligibility criteria is a set of statements in a RAP which define who is entitled to compensation and assistance when a project causes involuntary resettlement, loss of assets, or loss of livelihood. Eligibility is generally determined based on the loss of rights to land, assets, or resources, either permanently or temporarily, due to the project. Eligibility is determined based on the loss of rights to land, assets, or resources, either permanently or temporarily, due to the project. Eligibility often covers individuals with formal legal rights to land, those with claims that are recognized under national law, and those who have no recognized legal right but have a claim to land or assets.
Entitlement Matrix	The tool specifying all types of losses (land, structures, crops, business) and the corresponding compensation/assistance measures for different categories of PAPs.
Forced eviction	Permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families, or communities from their homes or the land they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other due process.

Grievance Mechanism	A formal,accessible process for receiving, evaluating, and addressing project-related complaints and concerns from project affected people, stakeholders and members of the public
Income Restoration measures	Initiatives designed to re-establish the income sources, livelihoods, and standards of living of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to at least their pre-project levels, or improved levels.
Involuntary Resettlement	The physical and economic displacement resulting from project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use. Resettlement is considered "involuntary" when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.
Land Acquisition	All methods of obtaining land for project purposes, including negotiated purchases, expropriation, acquisition of access rights, and repossession of public land.
Livelihood Restoration measure	Mandatory interventions designed to assist Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected by land acquisition or restrictions on land use, bussiness sites or public land previously utilized or occupied by individuals or households.
Access to resources	The core objective is to improve or at least restore the income-earning capacity, production levels, and overall standard of living of affected individuals to pre-project levels.
Project Affected Person (PAP)	Persons affected by land and other assets` loss as a result of project area activities. These person(s) are affected because they may lose, be denied, or be restricted access to economic assets; lose shelter, income sources, or means of livelihood. They are affected whether or not they will move to another location. These people may have their: standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Displaced Person will move to another location ; lose right, title, interest in any houses, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable assets acquired or possessed, lose access to productive assets or any means of livelihood
Resettlement Action Plan	A document that outlines the specific procedures, budgets, and schedules for implementing resettlement for a particular project component.
Restrictions on land use	Limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial, or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. The restrictions fall under the scope of involuntary resettlement when affected

	persons or communities do not have the right to refuse them such as in; access to legally designated parks, protected areas, or common property resources, limitations on land use within utility easements such as power line right-of-way, or safety zones, such as prohibitions on building structures, planting tall trees, restrictions imposed during construction or implementation phases, such as restricted access to farming land or business sites or limitations on the use of public land that was previously used or occupied by individuals or households.
Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups	A distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees including: Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others, have distinctive collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation, have customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the mainstream society or culture, distinct language or dialect and have historically suffered, and continue to suffer, disempowerment and discrimination on economic, social, and cultural grounds.
Vulnerable persons	Any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement i.e. female headed households with dependents, disabled household heads, poor households, landless elderly households with no means of support, households without security of tenure and ethnic minorities.
Project Affected Households (PAHs)	Individuals living together directly impacted socially and economically by the involuntary taking of land or restrictions on land use, resulting in relocation, loss of assets, or loss of income sources.
Displaced Persons	Individuals who, due to the project, suffer the loss of land, assets, or access to assets, necessitating their relocation or livelihood adjustment, regardless of whether they physically move.
Census and Inventory of Losses (IOL)	A detailed survey of all PAPs and their assets to determine the scope of impact and the basis for compensation and registration of assets that will be lost due to project impacts.
Informal Dwellers /Squatters	Persons lacking formal legal title to land, but who are still entitled to compensation for lost non-land assets (structures, crops) and resettlement assistance.

Eligibility Criteria	Defined conditions based on the census and inventory of losses (IOL) that determine who is entitled to receive compensation or assistance
Rehabilitation/ Assistance	Support provided to people who have lost assets or livelihoods to restore or improve their standard of living, including moving allowances, business loss compensation, or training
Replacement Cost	The method of valuation that determines the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs, without depreciation.
Replacement Cost for Land	Market value or, in the absence of a market, cost of equivalent productive land.
Replacement Cost for Structures	Market cost of materials to build a replacement structure with in area and quality similar to or better than the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure.
Land Acquisition	All methods of obtaining land, including purchase, expropriation, access rights (easements/rights-of-way), or taking land that is vacant, used, or submerged.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

1.1 Introduction

The ASCENT Kenya project is closely aligned with the Government of Kenya's national development and climate priorities, including the National Electrification Strategy, Kenya Vision 2030, the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda, and the Kenya National Energy Compact (2025-2030), all of which emphasize universal energy access, renewable energy expansion, improved service delivery in social sectors, MSME growth, and digital inclusion. The project also advances continental and global commitments under the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those related to clean energy, jobs, innovation, climate action, and gender equality.

Consistent with Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution and Energy Compact Pillars III and IV, ASCENT Kenya supports the scale-up of distributed renewable energy, productive uses of energy, clean cooking, sustainable cooling, and results-based financing to mobilize private capital and reduce affordability constraints, while contributing to emissions reductions and energy efficiency objectives. The project further strengthens Kenya's emerging sustainable finance agenda by supporting the development of the country's inaugural Sustainability-Linked Framework, including deployment of a digital monitoring, reporting, and verification platform to track electrification progress and support sustainability-linked bond issuance. At the subnational level, ASCENT aligns with County Integrated Development Plans by using energy access as a catalyst for agricultural productivity, enterprise development, resilience, and reduced regional disparities, reinforcing inclusive and climate-resilient economic transformation.

The ASCENT MPA will contribute to higher level goals of: Promoting inclusive growth and jobs in AFE countries: Promoting regional integration and addressing global challenges that are threatening achievements of the region's development goals, including climate change (leveraging energy access with clean energy as a driver of both mitigation and adaptation), pandemic preparedness (through electrification of health facilities and vaccine cold chains) and fragility (by reducing inequalities and creating opportunities for development in fragile and conflict-affected regions).

1.2 Project Description and Objective

The MPA Program Development Objective (PDO) is to increase access to sustainable and clean energy in Eastern and Southern Africa. The PDO will be monitored by measuring progress on three outcomes (Table 1). Each phase under the program will contribute to one or more PDO outcome indicators, as appropriate, and will also add relevant intermediate indicators, including renewable energy capacity installed or enabled, and private capital enabled or mobilized towards achieving the outcomes of providing people with electricity and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Table 1: PDO-level Outcome Indicators of the ASCENT MPA

Indicator	Unit of measure	End target
PDO1: People provided with electricity	Number	100,000,000
PDO2: Increased regional electricity trade due to grid-based electrification	Percentage	5
PDO3: Green House Gas Emission Reduced (CO_2e)	Metric tonnes	80,000,000

The ASCENT Kenya Project Development Objective is to increase access to clean and sustainable energy in Kenya, aligning with ASCENT's Program Development Objective (PDO) of increasing clean and sustainable energy access in Eastern and Southern Africa.

The Project Development Objective result indicators are outlined below:

i. People provided with increased access to electricity through new or improved connections: focused on distributed renewable energy and clean cooking solutions
ii. People provided with new jobs
iii. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission reduced (Metric ton)

1.2.1 Project Components

The ASCENT Kenya Project will mobilize $880 million to scale off-grid energy access, support productive use of energy, and attract private capital**.** Anchored by $450 million from IDA and complemented by up to $430 million in co-financing. The Project will deploy targeted instruments to expand access to electricity, increase adoption of productive uses of energy, and improve access to clean cooking solutions through private sector delivery. It is designed to address affordability while maximizing developmental impact, with a focus on expanding energy access and creating jobs, particularly in underserved regions. The project is structured into three components:

Component 1: Results-Based Financing for Distributed Renewable Energy, Productive Uses of Energy, Cooling, and Clean Cooking

This component will provide results-based financing (RBF) to improve affordability and drive adoption of DRE systems, PUE appliances, cooling solutions, and clean cooking technologies. An end-user subsidy program will lower the cost of these solutions, with subsidy levels reviewed periodically to ensure sustainability and minimize market distortion. Eligible beneficiaries under the RBF window will be pre-qualified companies and distributors of DRE, PUE, cooling, and clean cooking appliances, including irrigation and agro-processing applications, targeting households, farmers, and micro and small enterprises to accelerate energy access, enhance productivity, and create local employment. Detailed criteria for setting RBF subsidy levels for different technologies and appliances will be defined in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

Component 2: Solar Based Electrification of Public Infrastructure

This component will provide solar energy access through two subcomponents:

Subcomponent 2A*: *Energy Access through Solarized and New Mini Grids

This subcomponent will expand off-grid energy access through two complementary approaches: (i) Solarization of existing diesel-powered mini-grids, and (ii) development of new solar-powered mini-grids in underserved areas. In addition, the subcomponent will conduct a comprehensive assessment of all public solar-powered mini-grids to identify opportunities to increase connection density to households, businesses, and community facilities, including hospitals and schools. It will also support the provision of community energy services, such as street and market lighting, enhancing safety and stimulating local economic activity. The design and implementation of this subcomponent will build on the experience and lessons from ASCENT, which is currently developing over 100 solar-powered mini-grids in underserved regions, providing a strong foundation for efficient deployment, technology optimization, and sustainable operations.

Subcomponent 2B: Electrification of public institutions

This component will provide solar energy to more than 7,500 public educational institutions and 2,500 public health institutions in underserved areas of the country that were identified and prioritized under the Kenya Energy Compact. The project will deploy climate resilient technological solutions including, inter alia: (a) institutional solar photovoltaic systems designed for climate resilience and (b) battery energy storage systems. To accelerate implementation and drawing on lessons learned from ASCENT, the subcomponent.

Component 3: Program Management, Capacity Building and Market Development

This component includes: (i) facilitating implementation, administration, management and monitoring and evaluation of the project, including operating costs and management fees; (ii) support market development to increase consumer awareness of DRE and PUE technologies and foster linkages in value added value chains created through DRE and PUE technologies (iii) support curriculum development (ii) supporting the Ministry of Energy and implementing agencies through provision of (a) capacity building, (b) policy and regulatory analysis and (c) technical assistance, such as, inter alia, the development of the productive uses of energy policy, the development and adoption of the productive uses of energy regulation and standards.

Subcomponent 3A: Market Development and Technical Assistance

This subcomponent will fund a national consumer awareness campaign on commercial PUE, paired with upskilling and mentorship for enterprises adopting PUE technologies. Activities include: (i) Consumer-focused outreach and targeted stakeholder engagement to address market barriers and accelerate uptake of PUE and DRE. (ii) Market ecosystem development to strengthen value chains, expand supply chains, and improve market access. (iii) Partnerships linking PUE technology suppliers with off-takers and integrating PUE providers into agricultural and productive value chains, including as intermediaries, to enhance commercialization and sustainability. Technical assistance will cover assessments for mini-grid solarization and densification mapping and the selection and prioritization of public facilities for electrification

Subcomponent 3B: Program Management, Capacity Building and Policy Support

This subcomponent will finance project management, policy and regulatory support, and capacity building for key stakeholders, including national and county government agencies and private sector entities. Activities will support the design and deployment of appropriate financing instruments, promote gender inclusive approaches, and integrate climate resilience considerations across project activities.

The subcomponent will facilitate pipeline development through project preparation and structuring assistance, including technical, financial, and regulatory advisory support. It will also support county governments to develop and operationalize County Energy Plans to strengthen decentralized energy planning and implementation.

In addition, the subcomponent will support the development, adoption, and enforcement of internationally aligned mandatory standards for sustainable cooking, cooling solutions and solar water pumping systems in Kenya, including associated regulatory and institutional capacity strengthening to ensure quality assurance, occupational health and safety in construction, and consumer protection.

Sub-component 3C: Energy Skills and Workforce Development

This sub-component will institutionalize solar PUE skills development by supporting review, updating, and accreditation of curricula and integrating PUE modules into existing courses offered by technical and vocational training institutions and universities, in line with national curriculum development processes. This will increase the availability, affordability, and relevance of training for technical sales personnel and installers and expand access nationwide. To further enhance accessibility and reduce training costs, blended delivery modalities including online delivery of the theory component will be considered. Implementation will be undertaken in partnership with technical and vocational training institutions, universities, PUE companies, directorate of occupational safety and health services (DOSHS), and the National Industrial Training Authority. The technical assistance will support skills gap assessments and labour market assessment, curriculum review and validation, training of trainers (ToT), pilot delivery of short courses and skills-upgrading programs and provision of basic starter toolkits for certified trainees to facilitate practical learning and entry into the solar PUE workforce. This will strengthen institutional capacity and, support the growth of Kenya's PUE market.

1.2.2 Project Beneficiaries

The project will directly benefit:

1. Approximately **5 million** people through access to electricity for household and productive use
2. **5 million** people through access to clean cooking technologies, while improving energy access for:
    a. **7,500** public education institutions,
    b. **2,500** public health facilities, and
    c. **1500** agricultural producer organizations that currently lack reliable and affordable electricity.
3. An estimated **1 million** people are expected to benefit from job creation.

Indirect benefits will include improved economic opportunities and enhanced delivery of education and health services, particularly in underserved and lagging regions.

1.3 Scope of ASCENT

The project will target all the 47 counties in Kenya by supporting the scale-up of distributed renewable energy, productive uses of energy, clean cooking, sustainable cooling, and results-based financing to mobilize private capital and reduce affordability constraints, while contributing to emissions reductions and energy efficiency objectives. The project further strengthens Kenya's emerging sustainable finance agenda by supporting the development of the country's inaugural Sustainability-Linked Framework, including deployment of a digital monitoring, reporting, and verification platform to track electrification progress and support sustainability-linked bond issuance. At the subnational level, ASCENT aligns with County Integrated Development Plans by using energy access as a catalyst for agricultural productivity, enterprise development, resilience, and reduced regional disparities, reinforcing inclusive and climate-resilient economic transformation.

1.4 Purpose of RPF

The project has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for ASCENT MPA, consistent with requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESS) and associated Environmental and Social Standards(ESS). It is worth noting that the exact location, final design of proposed structures, land needs, among others has not yet been confirmed at the time of preparation of this RPF. Consequently, it is not yet possible to prepare detailed Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), which specify the detailed mitigation measures and develop strategies for livelihood restoration programs. The RPF provides guidance on how to assess the displacement related impacts of sub-project activities, and how to manage the displacement and resettlement of the project affected persons

The RPF is intended to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts associated with physical or economic displacement, and to ensure arrangements are in place to mitigate any adverse impacts that may occur.

The RPF establishes the principles and procedures to be used in subsequent preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAPs) or Livelihood Restoration Plan(s) (LRPs), as applicable. Project activities that cause physical and/or economic displacement need to be based on management plans approved by the World Bank. Possession of acquired land and/or assets in the affected areas and impacts on livelihoods will only take place after compensation has been paid or made otherwise available, or when applicable PAPs have been resettled in line with the RAP and the applicable provisions of Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 5.

This RPF utilizes the existing legal and policy framework of Government of Kenya incorporating any supplementary measures necessary to achieve consistency with ESS5 principles and standards. Where there is a difference in the standards whichever is higher (most beneficial to affected people) will be applied.

Though the ASCENT project is less likely to result in any physical and/or economic displacement, this RPF has been developed to guide the process/procedure of land acquisition where applicable. In some counties or regions where land has not been adjudicated and is categorized as unregistered community land, the RPF provides guidance for the acquisition of land for the ASCENT Project in these regions.

1.5 Methodology for RPF Preparation and Legal Framework

Baseline information from secondary literature was reviewed to enhance project understanding. Relevant regulations on land rights, ownership, transfer, and acquisition procedures were examined. The World Bank ESS 5 has been reviewed for compliance on issues like resettlement impacts on livelihood and land acquisition. The higher standard between national laws and World Bank's requirements is adopted in the policy framework. Potentially affected households, facilities, and businesses are classified, along with possible social impacts to be addressed in the RPF preparation.

The potential social impacts to be addressed within the context of preparing this RPF have been identified. It is expected that site-specific detailed social screening and assessment studies will be carried out within specific localities, where necessary. The framework for the compensation/ resettlement will then be applied incorporating specific:

1. Institutional arrangements,
2. Resettlement/ compensation eligibility criteria,
3. Implementation procedures,
4. Financial responsibilities, and
5. Monitoring and evaluation plan.

1.6 Resettlement Impacts

Resettlement impacts may occur as a result of temporary and permanent land acquisition and restrictions on land use for off grid facilities; safety buffers; working areas including camps, borrow pits, lay down areas as well as access roads etc.

Potential impacts are likely to include:

a. Full or partial loss of residential structures including supporting structures such as kitchens, stores, toilets etc. This may result in physical displacement of affected households.

b. Loss of structures including those used for businesses, livestock etc. which belong to an individual or group.
c. Loss of land plots for residential or economic reasons in full or part. Land may be used for housing, agriculture, grazing, businesses or investment purposes. Partial loss may be considered as full loss if the remaining land is insufficient to support its intended use (e.g. unviable for cultivation).
d. Loss of crops due to loss of land which are used for subsistence or as cash crops and form part of the income of the household who cultivates the crops
e. Loss of trees including productive trees e.g. fruit trees, nut trees; shade trees or other economic potential such as charcoal production.
f. Loss of community assets including schools, health care facilities, boreholes etc. Such assets may be considered as public institutions and are used by the whole community. In some cases, such assets may be privately owned e.g. religious buildings.
g. Loss of business structures which will result in economic losses for the owner of the business.
h. Loss of employment (both temporary and permanent) due to interruptions to businesses or agriculture activities resulting in salary reductions or loss of jobs for laborers who work at such businesses.
i. Loss of access to natural resources both temporarily and permanently as a result of project activities.

Provisions under the RPF and related safeguards instruments including Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Labour Management Procedures and Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Plan (VMGP) are in place to manage the identified impacts.

CHAPTER TWO: CATEGORIES OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

2.1 Definition of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

This RPF identifies PAPs as those negatively impacted by the project, potentially losing physical and non-physical assets such as structures, land, income opportunities, and social networks. Impacts may be permanent or temporary, full or partial resulting from land expropriation or regulatory measures and can include restricted access to farming and fishing areas, protected forests, and grazing lands. The RPF applies to all displaced persons, regardless of the number affected or legal land title, with special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups like those below the poverty line, the landless, older persons, women, children, and marginalized groups.

2.2 Categories of PAPs

PAPs are categorized as follows:

Project affected persons (PAPs) are individuals, communities, households, institutions, and businesses whose assets may be lost and/or affected, including and other assets, livelihoods, and/or access to natural and/or economic resources as a result of activities related to a given investment especially component 1 (installation of mini grids) and possibly component 3 on solar pumping for drinking water and irrigation.

Affected persons, as noted in the ESS may be classified as persons:

(a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;
(b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or
(c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

Vulnerable, or disadvantaged persons such as older persons, the sick; single mothers, children, people living with disabilities, women, unemployed youth, and orphans, households headed by women that depend on sons, brothers, and others needing support and are especially vulnerable. The vulnerable persons are eligible for additional assistance under this RPF, as elaborated in the entitlement matrix.

Indigenous peoples known in Kenya as Vulnerable &Marginalized communities. The framework adopts the World Bank's ESS 7 definition of indigenous people/sub-Saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities, as distinct, vulnerable social and cultural groups with: self-identification as an indigenous group and recognition by others; collective attachment to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and their resources; separate customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions; and an indigenous language different from the official language of the country or region.

CHAPTER THREE: PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES GOVERNING RESETTLEMENT

3.1 Introduction

The MoEP/KPLC/REREC commits to take all actions necessary to ensure full and effective implementation of RAPs prepared in accordance with this RPF, and to otherwise take actions necessary to achieve all relevant provisions of ESS5. The RPF follows the guidance provided in the World Bank ESS 5 as well as Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and Land Act and other legislation related to acquisition of land and resettlement. The RPF ensures that any possible adverse impacts of sub-project activities are addressed through appropriate mitigation measures.

Involuntary resettlement, if left unmitigated, gives rise to severe economic, social and environmental risks. People face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost, and social networks are weakened. Some of the impacts of resettlement, if not mitigated include: landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, increased morbidity and mortality, food insecurity, educational loss, loss of access to common property, and social displacement and poverty.

3.2 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 5)

The ESS5 recognizes that program-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Program-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

Where there are customary land rights, ESS-5 also applies, where ‘restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. It further applies in cases of ‘restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources.

Other ESS5 objectives include:To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives and mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost;6 and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. More detailed information on objectives of ESS 5 is provided in subsection 4.1 (pg 36).

Replacement cost (ESS5, Para. 2, footnote 6) is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement materials and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus all transaction costs associated with asset replacement. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of substandard shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets minimum community standards of quality and safety.

ESS5 also establishes key principles to be followed in resettlement planning and implementation which will be applied under ASCENT

They include:

1. All displaced persons are entitled to compensation for land and attached assets, or to alternative but equivalent forms of assistance in lieu of compensation; lack of legal rights to the assets lost will not bar displaced persons from entitlement to such compensation or alternative forms of assistance.
2. Compensation rates refer to amounts to be paid in full to the eligible owner(s) or user(s) of the lost asset, without depreciation or deduction for fees, taxes, or any other purpose.
3. Compensation for land, structures, unharvested crops, and all other fixed assets should be paid prior to the time of impact or dispossession.
4. When land-based livelihoods are to be impacted for project purposes, the implementing agencies will seek to provide replacement land of equivalent productive value with a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to that being lost, if that is the preference of the displaced persons.
5. Community services and facilities will be repaired or restored if affected by the project.
6. Displaced persons should be consulted during preparation of the RAP, so that their preferences are solicited and considered.
7. The RAP (in draft and final versions) will be publicly disclosed in a manner accessible to displaced persons.

8. A grievance mechanism by which affected persons can pursue grievances will be established and operated in a responsive manner.
9. Negotiated settlement processes are acceptable as an alternative for legal expropriation in line with ESS5 if appropriately implemented and documented.
10. The Implementing Agencies i.e. MOEP/KPLC/REREC bears official responsibility for meeting all costs associated with obtaining project sites, including compensation and other considerations due to displaced persons. The RPF includes an estimated budget for all costs, including contingencies for price inflation and unforeseen costs, as well as organizational arrangements for meeting financial contingencies. Monitoring arrangements will be specified in the project specific RAPs, to assess the status and effectiveness of RAP implementation

In addition to the above Under ASCENT:

i. Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition will be avoided or minimized where feasible or compensated when unavoidable.
ii. This RPF applies to all PAPs, regardless of the number affected, impact severity, or legal land title, treating informal tenure the same as formal titles.
iii. Resettlement and compensation will be integrated into sustainable development programs, allowing PAPs to share project benefits.
iv. PAPs will be meaningfully consulted and involved in planning and implementing resettlement activities.
v. PAPs will be assisted to improve or restore their livelihoods and living standards to pre-displacement levels or better.
vi. Resettlement measures will ensure PAPs are informed of their options, included in consultations, and provided with prompt, effective compensation at full replacement cost.
vii. PAPs will be identified early to prevent exploitation by non-residents and protect those affected.
viii. Special attention will be given to VMGs, and other disadvantaged persons such as those below the poverty line, the landless, older persons, women, children, orphans, ethnic minorities, ensuring additional assistance to restore pre-project living standards.
ix. Preparation of individual RAPs must be completed and implemented prior to impact and in a timely manner.

In summary, this framework aims to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement, ensure fair compensation, involve PAPs in the process, and provide special assistance to vulnerable groups, with resettlement measures planned and implemented thoroughly.

CHAPTER FOUR: LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

4.1 National Legislation

This chapter sets out the legal operating environment for land acquisition and compensation as anticipated under ASCENT. The chapter seeks to highlight major issues related to Kenya's land legislation relating to compulsory land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. It includes Kenya`s 2010 Constitution and related provisions connected with land use, planning, acquisition, management and tenure, and more specifically the legislation related with land expropriation or acquisition, land valuation and land replacement. The chapter compares the Kenyan legislation with the World Bank provisions on resettlement, with gaps highlighted and recommendations drawn to fill gaps.

The Kenyan law provides for three categories of land holding rights. Freehold tenure in Kenya grants absolute ownership of land, governed by the Land Registration Act, 2012, with generally no restrictions on use except in specific conditional cases. Leasehold tenure provides land use for a definite term, subject to fees and conditions, with government leases typically lasting up to 99 years for agricultural and urban plots. Public tenure involves land owned by the government for future use or public purposes, administered under the Land Act 2012 and the National Land Commission Act, 2012. The common law doctrine ensures that public resources like rivers, forests, and parks are held in trust by the state for public interest, preventing their detrimental alienation or misuse. According to the Community Land Act 2026, community land is (a) land declared as such under Article 63(2) of the Constitution; (b) land converted into community land under any law. Community land can be registered or unregistered. Community land in Kenya shall vest in the Community and maybe held under any of the following tenure system (a) customary; (b) freehold; (c) leasehold; and (d) such other tenure system recognized under the Community Land Act 2016 or other written law. Subject to the provisions of the Community Land Act 2016 or any other written law, the State may regulate the use of community land in accordance with Article 66 of the Constitution. County governments shall hold in trust all unregistered community land on behalf of the communities for which it is held. The respective county government shall hold in trust for a community any monies payable as compensation for compulsory acquisition of any unregistered community land. Upon registration of community land, the respective county government shall promptly release to the community all such monies payable for compulsory acquisition. Any such monies shall be deposited in a special interest earning (Kind of escrow) account by the county government. Table 2 presents legislation related to land in Kenya:

Table 2: Legal Framework

Legal Framework	Overall Objective	Functional Relationship to Resettlement
Constitution of Kenya 2010	Constitution of Kenya 2010 recognizes individuals' right to acquire and own property provided they are citizens of the country in article 40.	❖ Part 1 of Chapter 5, articles 60 – 68, describes the principles of land policy. Land should be held, used and managed in a manner that is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable and in accordance with security of land rights, sound conservation and protection of ecologically sensitive areas. ❖ Protects the sanctity of private property rights and states that no property can be compulsorily acquired by the Government except in accordance with law. Article 40(3). ❖ Designates the NLC as the institution empowered to compulsorily acquire land ❖ Article 40(3) (a) refers to acquisition and conversion of all kinds of land in Kenya (private, public, community land and foreign interests in land). ❖ Section 75 of the constitution states that no property of any description shall be compulsorily taken possession of, and no interest in right over property of any description shall be compulsorily acquired, except where Property acquisition is justified when necessary for public benefit (defense, safety, order, morality, health, planning, or development), provided

		it offers reasonable justification for affected individuals and includes prompt full compensation as mandated by applicable law. ❖ Established the Environment and Land Court to handle all land and environmental matters with the status of a High Court, encouraging alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, and allowing individuals to petition for redress on compulsory land acquisition, compensation amounts, and damages, with fees potentially waived for financial hardship.
The Land Act 2019	It is the substantive law governing land in Kenya and provides legal regime over administration of public and private lands.	❖ It provides for the acquisition of land for public benefit. ❖ The government has the powers under this Act to acquire land for projects, which are intended to benefit the public. ❖ The projects requiring resettlement are under the provision of this Act ❖ The Land Act 2012, Part III, section 27 recognizes the capacity of a child as being capable of holding title to land through a trustee and such a child shall be in the same position as an adult with regard to child's liability and obligation to the land. ❖ The Act provides for prompt and just compensation for land compulsorily acquired.

Land Registration Act 2012	The law provides for the registration of absolute proprietorship interests over land (exclusive rights) that has been adjudicated or any other leasehold ownership interest on the land. Sections 98 to 100 of Act give provisions on creation of easements and analogous rights through a given piece of land. With regard to the maintenance of boundaries, the Act requires every proprietor of land to maintain in good order the fences, hedges, stones, pillars, beacons, walls, and other features that demarcate the boundaries, pursuant to the requirements of any written law.	❖ Adjudicated or any other leasehold ownership interest on the land can be acquired by the state under the Land Act 2012 in the project area. ❖ The proposed project will require landowners and specifically PAPs to identify their land boundaries which are within the RoW. This law allows for creation of easements and analogous rights through a given piece of land as is the case for the distribution lines.
National Land Commission Act 2012	An ACT of Parliament to make further provision as to the functions and powers of the National Land commission, qualifications and Procedures for appointments to the Commission; to give effect to the objects and principles of devolved government in land management and administration, and for connected purposes	❖ The Act establishes the National Land Commission with the purpose of managing public land and carrying out compulsory acquisition of land for specified public purposes. ❖ The Commission has also the power to obtain temporary occupation of land. However, the commission shall as soon as is practicable, before taking possession, pay full and just compensation to all persons interested in the land. ❖ The NLC will take up the issues of verification of ownership after the completion of the RAP Study. It will set out clear procedures for land acquisition considering project impacts and land rights. The exercise will be part of the verification of ownership of property before compensation is paid

		and resettlement conducted. KPLC/REREC will share the Final RAP Report to NLC with a schedule of lands to be affected for ownership verification and gazettement for “acquisition.”
The Land Adjudication Act 2015	Provides for the ascertainment and records in the rights and interest of the community land.	❖ Provides for ascertainment of interests prior to land registrations under the Land Registration Act 2012 through an adjudication committee that works in liaison with adjudication officers.
Land Value (Amendment) Act 2019	This Act aims at standardizing the value of land in Kenya for the primary purpose of enhancing efficiency and Expediting the compulsory land acquisition process for public projects.	❖ The Act establishes valuers' registration board, which has the responsibility of regulating the activities and conduct of registered Valuers in accordance with the provision of the act ❖ It introduces Section 107A into the Land Act, which provides the criteria for the valuation of freehold and community land. ❖ Section 5 introduces the forms in which compensation can be made
Environment and Land Court Act, 2011	This Act establishes Environment and Land Court, a court with status of high court which shall facilitate the just, expeditious, proportionate and accessible resolution of disputes related to land and environment, including compulsory land acquisition, land tenure, titles, boundaries, compensation, valuations, rates, land use and environmental planning	❖ This Act complements the Land Act, 2012 in addressing grievances that are likely to arise from the RAP implementation process for the proposed project.

The Community Land Act 2016	An ACT of Parliament to give effect to Article 63 (5) of the Constitution; to provide for the recognition, protection and registration of community land rights; management and administration of community land; to provide for the role of county governments in relation to unregistered community land and for connected purposes	❖ It provides for the role of county governments. County governments shall hold in trust all unregistered community land on behalf of the communities for which it is held. Also provides for the registration process for any community claiming an interest in or right over community land Procedure for recognition and adjudication of community land and confirmation of validity of customary rights of occupancy.
EMCA Act, 1999 (Amended 2015)	Provides for the establishment of an appropriate legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment and social impacts and for the matters connected.	❖ Applicable to all aspects of project intervention
Registration of Documents Act CAP 285 (revised in 2020)	Provides for the registration of all documents conferring, or purporting to confer, declare, limit, or extinguish any right, title, or interest, whether vested or contingent to, in or over immovable	❖ Useful acquiring for the project registered and non-registered land
Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019	Provides for the planning, use, regulation, and development of land and for connected purposes.	❖ Guides development of buildings and other infrastructure on land under the various Jurisdictions
County Governments Act, 2012 (Amended 2020)	Provides for county governments' powers, functions, and responsibilities to deliver services and to protect and develop natural resources in a manner that aligns to national policies	❖ Guides the process for the initiation of development Projects at the county, including public participation

National Museums and Heritage Act Cap 216 Revised Edition 2012 (2006	Provides that a monument or objects of archaeological, paleontological, or cultural interest discovered in a part of Kenya shall be the property of the Government	❖ The Act will guide handling of any chance finds of artifacts or other archeological items in the project footprint
The Wayleaves Act (cap 292) 2010	Authorizes the government to create rights-of-way over private land for public infrastructure, such as pipelines, sewers, water lines, or electricity transmission lines. This law works in conjunction with the Land Act 2021 (Sections 144–148) and Energy Act 2019.	❖ It will govern the right of way for infrastructure development in this project, including mini-grid projects, as it regulates how developers can access, use, and compensate for land used for distribution lines.
The Energy Act, 2019 The Act.	It consolidates the laws relating to energy, to provide for National and County Government functions in relation to energy; to provide for the establishment of powers and functions of the energy sector entities; promotion of renewable energy; exploration, recovery and commercial utilization of geothermal energy; regulation of midstream and downstream petroleum and coal activities; regulation, production, supply and use of electricity and other energy forms; and for connected purposes	❖ Part VII (Section 170 -186) of the Act provides legal aspects on rights of way, wayleaves and use of land for energy resources and infrastructure. Section 170 gives the leeway to develop energy infrastructure including but not limited to electric supply lines, petroleum or gas pipelines, geothermal or coal infrastructure, on, though, over or under any public, community or private land as provided under the concerning the Land Act, 2012
The Prevention, Protection, and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act, 2012	The Act applies to all internally displaced persons that arise either through calamities, social conflict or development projects and is guided by the Bills of Right under the Constitution of Kenya. Section 5 of the Act lists development projects among the displacement factors and outlines involvement of the affected persons through awareness, sensitization, training, and education on causes, impacts, consequences, and prevention	❖ The Act discourages the undue creation of internally displaced persons as a result of projects of national importance. This RPF and the subsequent RAP will therefore ensure adequate compliance with the law to avert permanent displacement of persons. The RPF outlines the

	measures. Section 6 of the Act provides that displacements and relocation from development project sites will only be justified by compelling and overriding public interest. The procedures to follow are listed under section 22 and include: - • Justification as to why the displacement is unavoidable and that there is no other feasible alternative. • Seeking free and informed consultation from the affected persons • Holding a public hearing on project planning Provision of reasonable notice time to allow the affected person to review and react to the displacement conditions; and • Displacement process should reflect respect to human rights. • Relocation of the affected persons will be guided by the following factors: - 81 | Page • Full information on the affected persons and ensuring their participation; • Identification of safe, adequate and habitable alternatives; • Availability of safety, nutrition, health, and hygiene as well as protection at the new • Availability of safety, nutrition, health, and hygiene as well as protection at the new location; and	procedures for displacement and compensation where avoidance is not feasible.

	• Acceptability by the host communities in the new location (if re-location is implemented). Section 22. Provides for Procedures for displacement induced by development projects as follows: • Subject to the Constitution and section 21(2) of this Act and before the decision to give effect to the displacement of persons due to development projects or projects to preserve the environment, the Government shall seek the free and informed consultations of the affected persons; and hold public hearings on the project planning. • The decision to give effect to the displacement of persons shall give the justification for the displacement and demonstrate that the displacement is unavoidable, and no feasible alternatives exist. The decision shall contain detailed justification on the alternatives explored. • The Government shall ensure that the displacement is not carried out unless reasonable time is given to the affected persons to review the decision and challenge it before an independent body on the grounds that the conditions in section 21(2) are not adhered to; an effective remedy in accordance with articles 46 and 47 of the Constitution is available for those affected. • The Government shall ensure that the displacement is carried out in manner that is respectful of the human	

	rights of those affected, taking in particular into account the protection of the special needs of women, children and persons with special needs. This requires full information of those affected and their effective participation, including by women, in the planning, management of the displacement, and in defining suitable, durable solutions; • Provision of safe, adequate and habitable sites and to the greatest practicable extent, of proper accommodation; and (c) creation of satisfactory conditions of safety, nutrition, health and hygiene and the protection of family unity.	
The Law of Succession Act, Cap 160	The Act defines and consolidates the law relating to intestate and testamentary succession and the administration of estates of deceased persons.	❖ The Act will be key to implementation of RAP in order to legally actualize compensation for affected property owned by deceased family members.
The Matrimonial Property Act, 2013	The Act governs the ownership, division, and management of property acquired during marriage and recognizes both monetary and non-monetary contributions in property division.	❖ The act mandates that in compensation for displaced matrimonial homes and land, spouses are recognized as co-owners, preventing dispossession of women during involuntary resettlement and protecting matrimonial homes from disposal without joint consent.
Limitation of Actions Act 22 (Revised 2012)	The Act sets mandatory timeframes within which legal proceedings must be initiated, typically barring claims filled after 6 years for contract disputes and 3 years for personal injury cases. It promotes legal certainty,	❖ The act is critical in resettlement planning as it defines the timeframes for bringing legal claims regarding land ownership, compensation disputes, and compulsory acquisition, thus promoting

	preventing stale claims and protecting defendants from indefinite liability	certainty, preventing stale claims and enabling fair compensation processes.
Climate Change Act, 2016	The Act is the primary legislation providing a legal framework for mitigating and adapting to climate change, promoting low carbon development and establishing the national climate change chaired by the president. It mainstreams carbon markets, mandates community benefits and mainstreaming climate actions into government planning.	❖ The act is relevant as it mandates climate change resilience, adaptation and disaster risk reduction integration into all development planning by transitioning resettlement from a purely proactive, infrastructure - focused approach to a proactive climate smart process that addresses environmental vulnerabilities.
Persons with disabilities Act 2003	The Act is the primary legislation protecting the rights of people with disabilities, mandating job quotas, tax exemptions on income and prohibiting discrimination against PWDs.	❖ The legislation is relevant to resettlement mandating that PWDs are involved in planning in meeting their needs during displacement or relocation.

4.2 Policy Framework

Table 3: Policy Framework

The National Land Use Policy (2017	Provides legal, administrative, institutional, and technological framework for optimal utilization and productivity of land related resources in a sustainable and desirable manner	Guides the process of registration of land rights
Vision 2030 and MTP II (The Big 4 Agenda)	To transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030. Ensuring food security, affordable housing, manufacturing, and affordable Universal healthcare (Big 4 Agenda).	Land is an enabler to achieve the objective of vision 2030.

Arid and Semi- Arid Land Policy 2012	Provides for delicate balance between the quest for rapid development and the need to maintain and support the unique livelihoods system that best utilizes the variable ecological conditions of the region.	This is a key document for the project since its focus is on the ASALs
Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1999 on Environment and Sustainable Development Policy.	The policy defines approaches that will be pursued by the Government in mainstreaming the environment into development. The policy harmonized environmental and developmental objectives with the broad goal of achieving sustainable development. The policy paper also provided guidelines and strategies for government action regarding environment and development.	This policy is relevant to the proposed project in view of the potential impacts on the environment and involvement of the public in project planning
Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2019 on National Policy on Gender and Development	Kenya's commitment to gender equality requires that the views, needs, interests and rights of women, girls, men, and boys and those of the special interest groups, shape the development agenda to ensure that all participate in and benefit equally for development. To achieve its goal of inclusive growth and attain Sustainable Development, Kenya must address the disparities between women and men and different social groups. For this to be realized, it will be necessary to mainstream gender in the identified key sectors.	The RPF and subsequent RAP process will ensure that gender concerns are mainstreamed into the process to affirm that the needs and interests of each gender are addressed. In the implementation period of the RAP, it shall be governed under this principle to ensure that the needs of each gender are addressed through sufficient mitigation measures

4.3 World Bank ESF

The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework sets out the requirements that the Bank must follow regarding projects it supports through Investment Project Financing. The Banks's ESF has ten (10) ESS that set out the requirements for Borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of E&S risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing (IPF). The Bank believes that the application of these standards will support Borrowers in their goal to reduce poverty and increase prosperity in a sustainable manner for the benefit of the environment and their citizens. Applicable ESS for the ASCENT project are 9 out of 10. The ESS5 is applicable to all matters related to land acquisition, restriction on land use and involuntary resettlement.

The overall objectives of the World Bank's ESS5, as provided by the ESF are:

1. To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement.
2. To avoid forced eviction;
3. To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from Land use or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher;
4. To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities and security of tenure;
5. To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant; and
6. To ensure resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and informed participation of those affected.

4.4 Comparison of Kenyan Laws and World Bank Requirements

The legal framework on land acquisition and resettlement vary to a given extent when compared to the World Bank's on ESS 5, which is widely accepted as reflecting international best practices and standards on involuntary resettlement. Table 4 outlines World Bank policies on involuntary resettlement and compares them to Kenyan legislation on the same. Whenever the Kenya regulations on land acquisition are less stringent than that of ESS5 the World Bank procedures will apply.

Table 4: Comparison of Kenyan legislation and World Bank policies on involuntary resettlement

Topic	National Framework	WB ESS5	How the Gap is or will be bridged
Resettlement Planning	According to Kenyan Legislation, involuntary resettlement may occur because of projects implemented in public interest, spanning core infrastructural , socio economical services and national heritage, encompasses state or privately funded undertakings intended to benefit the general public as governed primarily by the constitution of Kenya and Public Private Partnership Act The Land Act 2012 outlines procedures for sensitizing the affected population to the project and for consultation on implications and grievance procedures. The Land Act 2012 guarantees the right to fair and just compensation in case of relocation.	Aims to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and forced eviction by exploring project design alternatives. The development of resettlement and land acquisition plan or framework is obligatory in case of involuntary resettlement.	This document (the RPF) provides a framework for planning the resettlement process. During project specific assessments, Resettlement Action Plans will then be prepared which will aim to minimize involuntary resettlement.
Avoidance and Minimization of Displacement	The Land Act does not stipulate that resettlement should be avoided wherever possible; on the contrary, as long as a project is for public interest, involuntary resettlement is considered to be unavoidable.	The first objective of the WB ESS5 is to avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement.	During the Basic design and the Detailed design, further effort will be implemented to continue to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts.
Eligibility	The Land Act 2012 provides that written and unwritten official or customary land right are recognized as valid land right.	Three categories of affected persons shall be considered: 1) Those who have formal legal rights to the land	The World Bank standards require inclusion of those without formal legal rights and those with no

Topic	National Framework	WB ESS5	How the Gap is or will be bridged
The Land Adjudication Act 2015	The Law provides that people eligible for compensation are those holding land tenure rights Land Act 2012 also recognizes those who have interest or some claim in the land such pastoralist or who use the land for their livelihood. Land Act 2012 also recognizes those who have interest or some claim in the land such pastoralist or who use the land for their livelihood. The constitution recognizes 'occupants of land even if they do not have titles' and payment made in good faith to those occupants Provides for the ascertainment and records in the rights and interest of the community land.	and assets; 2)Those who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law (including claims derived from adverse possession or from customary or traditional tenure arrangements); or 3) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. Lack of formal ownership does not preclude compensation to bona fide occupants or affected parties. Displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance sufficient for them to restore their standards of living at an adequate alternative site, and compensation for loss of non-land assets. Those without legal rights to the land should have their livelihoods and standards of living restored along with the other categories of PAP.	rights. The project will apply the World Bank ESF eligibility criteria.

Topic	National Framework	WB ESS5	How the Gap is or will be bridged
Census and Socioeconomic Surveys Land Value (Amendment) Act 2019	This Act aims at standardizing the value of land in Kenya for the primary purpose of enhancing efficiency and expediting the compulsory land acquisition process for public projects.	The Resettlement Action Plan shall present the results of a household-level census identifying and enumerating affected persons, and, with the involvement of affected persons, surveying land, structures and other fixed assets to be affected by the Project, economic resettlement, and restrictions on land use or access to land.	A census and socioeconomic surveys will be conducted for all RAP(s).
Off Date	Carry out resettlement census. Cut-off date for eligibility is the day when the census begins	The establishment of a cut-off date is required. Information regarding the cut-off date should be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that people settling in the project area after the cutoff date may be subject to removal.	The cut-off date to be used in the RAP(s) will be at the commencement of the census and inventory of affected assets. The cut-off date will be widely disseminated within the affected communities. Inquiries about inclusion after the cutoff date can be managed via the GRM.
Valuation and Full Replacement Cost	Valuation: Regarding land and structures, "replacement cost" is defined as follows: For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre- displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus	PAPs should be compensated at full replacement cost in real terms. The replacement cost is a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement.	The Valuation Methodology to be applied for the RAPs considers the full replacement cost.

Topic	National Framework	WB ESS5	How the Gap is or will be bridged
	the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labour and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.	The valuation method used for determining replacement cost should be transparent and documented.	
Resettlement Assistance	Land Act provides for prompt, just and full compensation before the acquisition of land has not been put in place. Attorney's fees, cost of obtaining advice or cost incurred in preparing and making written claim not included in just compensation	The project should offer to displaced persons choices among feasible resettlement options and provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons.	The Resettlement Assistance to be provided by the Project is described as part of the entitlement matrix. Special measures are included for vulnerable groups

Topic	National Framework	WB ESS5	How the Gap is or will be bridged
Livelihood Restoration	The Act does not outrightly stipulate assistance for relocation. While it guarantees financial compensation for the open market value of land and improvements, it but lacks actionable requirements to help displaced individuals reestablish their businesses, farms or employment.	The project should assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	A Livelihood Restoration Programme will be implemented as described in the RAP(s).
Vulnerable Groups	The Constitution of Kenya requires the state to address the needs of Vulnerable groups, including "minority or marginalized" and "particular ethnic, religious or cultural communities. However, no specific Kenyan law to operationalize the constitutional provisions on vulnerable groups.	Vulnerable groups must be identified and those who warrant specific assistance will be supported throughout the resettlement and compensation process.	Vulnerable Groups will be identified as part of RAP(s) preparation and measures for Vulnerable groups are defined in the Entitlement Matrix.
Gender issues and other vulnerable persons		The consultation process should ensure that the youth, children, elderly, PWDs and women's perspectives are obtained, and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation. Consideration will be made for equal participation of women, youth and older members of society in consultation, representation and personal development.	Women, youth,children, PWDs and elderly will be consulted throughout project implementation and measures will be put in place to ensure women have access to compensation.

Topic	National Framework	WB ESS5	How the Gap is or will be bridged
		Documentation of ownership or occupancy and compensation payments should be issued in the names of both spouses or single heads of households as relevant, and other resettlement assistance, such as skills training, access to credit, and job opportunities, should be equally available to women and adapted to their needs.	
Consultation with Affected Persons	The County Government Act 2012 outlines procedures for sensitizing the affected population to the project and for consultation on implications and grievance procedures	Resettlement activities need to be planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.	Meaningful engagement and consultation with the Project affected persons will be undertaken throughout RAP preparation and implementation.
Grievances Management	Act 2012 clearly outlines the steps and process for grievance redress that includes alternative dispute Resolution re-negotiation with NLC and is backed by the judicial system through Environmental and Land Court. Act explains the process of resolving conflicts that arise in determining the compensation value.	The Project owner should establish a grievance mechanism as early as possible in the process to receive/ address in a timely manner the concerns related to physical/ economic displacement. There must be an independent objective appeal mechanism that is open to the public and reported openly.	A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be developed and operationalized throughout project preparation and implementation. A dedicated GM to receive and process resettlement related concerns will be availed.
Monitoring and Evaluation	According to Land Act 2012 can be undertaken County Land Boards.	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting of resettlement plan implementation measures are required. Monitoring	Monitoring and Evaluation activities will be implemented in

Topic	National Framework	WB ESS5	How the Gap is or will be bridged
		and evaluation shall be clearly defined in the resettlement planning instrument.	line with the RPF requirements and detailed in the RAPs.

CHAPTER FIVE: ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

5.1 Eligibility Criteria

Project Affected Persons (PAP), who are affected by physical or economic displacement either temporarily or permanently, are entitled to compensation, in accordance with the provisions of national law and ESS5.

Displaced persons (ESS5, Para. 10) are defined as any persons subjected to project-related adverse impacts who:

1. Have formal legal rights to land or assets;
2. Have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or
3. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

The term incorporates all potential categories of persons affected by land acquisition and associated impacts; all of those adversely affected are considered “displaced” under this definition regardless of whether any relocation is necessary.

All affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date. The date will have to be communicated widely and timely to potential PAPs (education/ awareness, and sanction). The entitlement cut-off date refers to the time when the assessment of persons and their property in the area is carried out for the preparation of investment specific RAPs during the census exercise. The entitlement cut-off date will be set when the assessment of persons and their property begins, preventing opportunistic invasions. The local administration will work with community leaders to identify land users and inform them of the cut-off date's significance. Table 5 below summarizes the entitlements for each group of affected persons.

5.2 Entitlements Matrix

Compensation is established according to ESS5 and applicable national laws. In the event of discrepancies, the most beneficial requirement to the PAP will prevail. The following entitlement matrix indicates the different categories of affected people and the compensation to which they are entitled depending on the types of losses.

Table 5: Entitlement Matrix

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Loss of Agricultural land including grazing land	Less than 20% of land holding affected - Land remains economically viable.	Title holder/ owner	Land for land replacement where feasible, or cash compensation for affected land equivalent to replacement value
		Tenant/ lease holder	Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to average market value of last 3 years, or market value of the crop for the remaining period of tenancy/ lease agreement, whichever is greater. Advance notice to leave land – not less than 3 months or as per legal agreement
	Greater than 20% of land holding lost - Land does not remain economically viable	Title holder / owner	Land for land replacement where feasible, or compensation in cash for the entire landholding equal to replacement cost according to PAP's choice
			Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to PAPs. Transfer of the land to PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs.
			Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + livelihood rehabilitation assistance+ assistance to identify replacement land+ transactional costs).
		Tenant/Lease holder	Cash compensation equivalent to average of 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. Advance notice to leave land – not less than 3 months or as per legal agreement
			Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + livelihood rehabilitation assistance

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Land users	Impact on livelihood	Landless, encroachers	Compensation at replacement cost for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and other improvements to the land. Relocation assistance, in lieu of compensation for land, sufficient for them to restore their standards of living, to restore livelihood and ensure they will not be worse off as a result of the investments' activities.
Residential Land	Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss - Remaining land viable for present use.	Title holder	Cash compensation for affected land in line with market value for the specific residential area
		Rental/lease holder	Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of lease/ rental fee for the remaining period of rental/ lease agreement (written or verbal)
	Land and assets used for residence severely affected - Remaining area insufficient for continuing use or become smaller than minimally accepted under zoning laws	Title holder	Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP's choice, based on the replacement cost.
			Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning laws 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/more valuable than the relocation 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.
			Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)
	Land and assets used for residence severely affected - Remaining area insufficient for continued use or becomes smaller than	Rental/lease holder	Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal
			Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee
			Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property
			Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
	minimally accepted under zoning laws		
Decrease of land value due to permanent restriction of use on the land (easement in wayleave)	Restriction on land use	Title holder / owner	Easement Agreement: Compensation proportional to the adverse impacts caused by the restrictions on the affected lands.
			Disturbance allowance
			Livelihood Restoration support including transitional support
Buildings, structures and fixtures	Structures are partially affected - Remaining structures viable for continued use	Owner	Cash compensation for affected buildings and other fixed assets Or/ Reconstruction of the structure by the Project Or/Support for reconstruction of structure. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation.
			Cash compensation to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure
		Rental/lease holder	Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant).
			Disturbance compensation equivalent to three months rental costs
	Entire structures are affected or partially affected - Remaining structures not suitable for continued use	Owner	Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation equal to replacement cost, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Replacement housing will provide adequate access to necessary services, public facilities, and infrastructure (e.g., water, sanitation, energy). It will be ensured that, should displacement take place, minimum standards should apply regardless of the standard of the structure which is removed.

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			I.e. when rebuilding, adhere to minimum acceptable standards for construction and services.
			Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation
			Relocation assistance (assistance to find replacement housing + costs of shifting + allowance)
		Squatter/ informal dweller	Cash compensation for affected structure without depreciation
			Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation
Partial or complete loss of other property or secondary structure (i.e., fences, drainage channels, etc.)		Owners of structures (regardless of whether the land is owned or not)	Replace or repair structure to original or better condition. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation NB:It will be ensured that, should displacement take place, minimum standards should apply regardless of the standard of the structure which is removed. I.e. when rebuilding, adhere to minimum acceptable standards ie replacement housing to provide adequate access to necessary services, public facilities, and infrastructure (e.g., water, sanitation, energy)
		Owners of structures (regardless of whether the land is owned or not)	Cash compensation for affected structure at full replacement cost Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation
			Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project)
			Alternatively, assistance to find accommodation in rental housing or in a squatter settlement scheme, if available)
			Rehabilitation assistance if required assistance with job placement, skills training)
		Street vendor (informal without	Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for the previous year (or tax records from

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
		title or lease to the stall or shop)	comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher.
			Relocation assistance (costs of shifting)
			Assistance to obtain alternative site to re-establish the business.
Standing crops	Perennial Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement Common perennial crop categories include fruit trees (Mangoes, Avocado, Banana, Pawpaw); Cash crops (Tea, Coffee, Cashew nuts	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	In cash compensation equivalent to the average of the last 3 years market value for the mature and harvested crop, plus the labor cost. Adopt full replacement cost utilizing local rates from state department of Agriculture. The method focuses on Market Value of the crops considering age and expected future yield. Livelihood restoration support Right to salvage /harvest crops
	Annual Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation based on calculation of total yield of crop multiplied by current local market price. If crops have not been harvested, value of input costs (labour, fertilizer is included). When possible, PAPs will be given enough time to harvest existing crops to avoid economic loss to them. Livelihood restoration support Right to salvage /harvest crops
Trees	Trees lost	Title holder	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees plus 10% premium Right to salvage trees without deduction from compensation Livelihood restoration support

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			Replacement trees seedlings.
Loss of access to water sources	Loss of access to water for household use, for household plots, etc.	Affected households	Replace water access: Provide alternate access to water sources. Ensure that the investment's design takes into consideration different uses and needs for water and accommodate the users accordingly and provide permanent replacement.
Loss of community properties such as burial grounds, sacred trees, irrigation facilities, water wells etc.	Loss of access	Communities affected	Consultation: Undertake consultation with community/ users to determine appropriate arrangements (e.g. relocation of graves, traditional ceremonies etc.). Compensation in kind: provision of replacement assets at agreed locations to re-provide asset/ service. Compensation in cash should be avoided for community assets.
	Temporarily or permanently, loss of investment made or damage to facility	Communities affected	
Loss of livelihoods (e.g. extraction of river sand, kiosks, shops, etc.)	Loss of means of livelihoods	Small dependent jobs on affected assets	Livelihood restoration measures- land or non-land based: Undertaken to help the affected persons restore their livelihood.
			Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 3 months' net income on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher
			3 months' salary based on pay slips or minimum wage for employees who lose income
Temporary Acquisition	Temporary acquisition	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation or reinstatement for any assets affected (e. g. boundary wall demolished, trees removed)
Additional support to		Vulnerable PAP	Additional financial assistance of 20% on the base compensation amount payable as extra facilitation allowance.

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
vulnerable people			Prioritize payment processing and all other resettlement implementation activities.
			Provision of financial literacy training as given to all PAPs but considering specific needs of Disadvantaged and Vulnerable people (language, venue of training support to understand etc.)

RAPs will contain specific measures to assist vulnerable people (elderly people, disabled people, illiterate people, people without identification documents, households headed by women, etc.) guided by the following principles:

1. Among those affected, vulnerable people will be clearly identified.
2. Elderly and disabled people must be given the opportunity to be represented free of charge by a third person for the recovery of compensation and for the monitoring of administrative and other procedures.
3. Concerning people without identity documents, the local authorities will be called upon to recognize them or support them at no cost to the individual to get identity documents. In addition, these people must have the possibility of choosing a person with legal identity documents to receive, on their behalf, the compensation.
4. Persons who cannot read or write will be given the opportunity to sign the documents in a manner that considers their condition and level of literacy to ensure their full understanding and acceptance.
5. Where possible, consultations will be undertaken with vulnerable individuals/families, particularly female-headed households to find appropriate solutions for specific cases.
6. In certain cases, social services or NGOs will be called upon to support vulnerable cases, while also facilitating their access to social services they may be eligible for.
7. A participatory mechanism bringing together the implementing agency, local and religious authorities, and NGOs will make it possible to manage other cases of vulnerability.

CHAPTER SIX: PREPARATION OF A RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

6.1 Overview

This chapter describes how a determination will be made (screening) on whether investments under the project will lead to physical and/or economic displacement. If screening establishes that displacement will occur, then the section highlights the steps, process and methodologies for preparing Abbreviated or full RAPs. The RAPs for each sub project will be prepared in accordance with this RPF, either as a stand-alone or annexes to the ESIA (if Abbreviated RAP).

6.2 The Screening and Resettlement Processes and Planning process

6.2.1 Screening

This section outlines the screening process to determine if investments will cause physical or economic displacements. Screening will use maps, engineering drawings, ground truthing and satellite images to identify impacts on homes, farms, and other community assets. If resettlement-related impacts are identified, consultations and the preparation of a RAP will be initiated.

6.2.2 Confirmation of Project Design and Impact Area

The project design, alignment, land requirements, construction footprint, wayleaves, access roads, ancillary facilities, material sites, camps, disposal sites, and other project-related areas shall be confirmed before the census and inventory of losses are undertaken. This will ensure that the RAP is based on a clearly defined project impact area.

6.2.3 Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure of RAP Process

Affected persons, communities, local administration, County Governments, relevant agencies, vulnerable groups, host communities, and other stakeholders shall be informed about the project, the RAP process, eligibility principles, valuation process, cut-off date, grievance mechanism, and their rights and responsibilities. Engagement shall be meaningful, inclusive, culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive, accessible, and undertaken in languages and formats understandable to affected persons.

6.2.4 Census of Affected Persons

A census shall be undertaken to identify and enumerate all affected persons, households, businesses, institutions, and communities within the project impact area. The census shall establish the socio-economic baseline of affected persons and provide the basis for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement assistance, and livelihood restoration.

6.2.5 Inventory of Losses

An inventory of losses shall be conducted to identify, measure, and document all affected assets and impacts. This shall include land, structures, crops, trees, businesses, income sources, livelihoods, community assets, cultural resources, access routes, and natural or communal resources. The inventory shall also be undertaken in the presence of affected persons, local leaders, valuers, surveyors, project representatives, and other relevant parties, and shall be documented and verified.

6.2.6 Socio-Economic Survey

A socio-economic survey shall be undertaken to establish the baseline conditions of affected persons and households. The survey shall collect information on household composition, gender, age, education, income sources, livelihoods, land tenure, vulnerability, access to services, social networks, and dependence on affected resources. Further, the socio-economic survey shall inform the design of livelihood restoration measures, vulnerable persons assistance, transitional support, and monitoring indicators.

6.2.7 Establishment and Disclosure of Cut-off Date

A cut-off date shall be established for eligibility purposes. The cut-off date shall normally correspond to the commencement or completion of the census and inventory of losses, as determined during the RAP process. The cut-off date shall be publicly disclosed and communicated to affected persons and communities through appropriate channels, including public meetings, notices, local administration, community leaders, and other accessible means. Persons who occupy or develop land in the project impact area after the disclosed cut-off date shall not be eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance.

6.2.8 Valuation of Assets

All affected assets shall be valued using the full replacement cost principle in accordance with ESS5 and applicable national requirements. Valuation shall be undertaken by qualified and competent valuers and shall cover land, structures, crops, trees, businesses, community assets, and other eligible losses. Replacement cost shall include the market value or equivalent value of affected assets, transaction costs, registration fees, transfer costs, labour, transport, materials, and any other costs necessary to replace the asset without deduction for depreciation or salvage materials.

6.2.9 Determination of Eligibility and Entitlements

Eligibility and entitlements shall be determined based on the census, inventory of losses, socio-economic survey, tenure status, type of loss, vulnerability status, and cut-off date. The RAP shall include an entitlement matrix specifying categories of affected persons, types of losses, applicable compensation, resettlement assistance, livelihood restoration measures, and special assistance for vulnerable persons.

6.2.10 Development of Livelihood Restoration Measures

Where livelihoods, income sources, businesses, access to productive resources, or economic activities are affected, the RAP shall include livelihood restoration measures. These shall be designed in consultation with affected persons and shall aim to improve, or at least restore, livelihoods and standards of living to pre-project levels. Livelihood restoration measures may include land-based restoration, business restoration support, skills training, agricultural support, fisheries support, employment opportunities, access restoration, transitional assistance, financial literacy support, and targeted support to vulnerable households.

6.2.11 Identification of Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Persons

The RAP shall identify vulnerable and disadvantaged persons or groups who may be disproportionately affected or who may face barriers in accessing compensation, consultation, grievance redress, or livelihood restoration. Such persons may include older persons, persons with disabilities, female-headed households, child-headed households, widows, orphans, chronically ill persons, landless households, extremely poor households, persons without secure tenure, and marginalized groups. The RAP shall provide targeted assistance to vulnerable persons, including support during documentation, relocation, payment processes, livelihood restoration, grievance management, and post-resettlement monitoring.

6.2.12 Preparation of RAP Implementation Arrangements

The RAP shall define the institutions responsible for implementation, coordination, supervision, grievance handling, monitoring, reporting, and financing. It shall also specify the roles of KPLC, REREC and other implementing agencies, the Ministry, National Land Commission where applicable, County Governments, National Government Administration Officers, supervision consultants, contractors, grievance committees, valuers, surveyors, and other relevant actors.

6.2.13 RAP Budget and Implementation Schedule

Each RAP shall include a detailed budget covering compensation, resettlement assistance, livelihood restoration, stakeholder engagement, grievance redress, vulnerable persons support, monitoring, administration, contingencies, and implementation costs. The RAP shall also include a clear implementation schedule showing key activities, responsibilities, timelines, and sequencing. Compensation and resettlement assistance shall be completed before displacement, demolition, restriction of access, or commencement of civil works in the affected area.

6.3 Key Components of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Project Description: Description of the project (with appropriate maps and illustrations), including explanation for the necessity of acquiring sites for project use and efforts undertaken to avoid or minimize the amount of land acquisition or other potential impacts deemed necessary.

Description of investment/project components or activities which would trigger resettlement impact; the cultural, social, economic and environmental impacts identified; and the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement.

Review of relevant laws and regulations pertaining to acquisition, compensation, and other assistance to displaced persons, identification of gap-filling measures needed to achieve ESS5 requirements (as per this RPF) and objectives of the resettlement program.

Description of tenure arrangements: This will include collective, communal, or customary use or ownership claims.

Census and socio-economic studies: Identifies, enumerates and documents all project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their assets, creating a mandatory baseline to determine eligibility, prevent influx, and ensure fair compensation. It establishes a "cutoff date" to prevent fraudulent claims, maps vulnerable groups for special assistance, and provides data to restore livelihoods.

Inventory of Affected Assets: A detailed assessment of land, structures, crops, and businesses at full replacement cost. It is conducted to systematically identify, document, and value all affected assets and impacts on livelihoods, ensuring compliant, fair compensation at full replacement cost before project implementation. It prevents ineligible claims, sets the budget, and provides baseline monitoring data.

Entitlement Matrix: Clear definitions of who is eligible for compensation and the specific assistance packages available, including those without legal rights to land. It outlines specific compensation, restoration and relocation assistance for Project Affected Persons (PAPs). It ensures compliance with World Bank environmental and social standards by defining, in a transparent table who is entitled to what, based on loss of assets, tenure status, and income impacts.

Valuation of Assets- Valuation is the process of determining the value of land, or an asset that PAPs possess or use and that will be affected by the project.

Livelihoods Restoration measures: These are actions designed to improve or at least restore the income streams and living standards of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to pre- project levels. They bridge the gap between initial compensation for lost assets and long-term economic stability, ensuring sustainability.

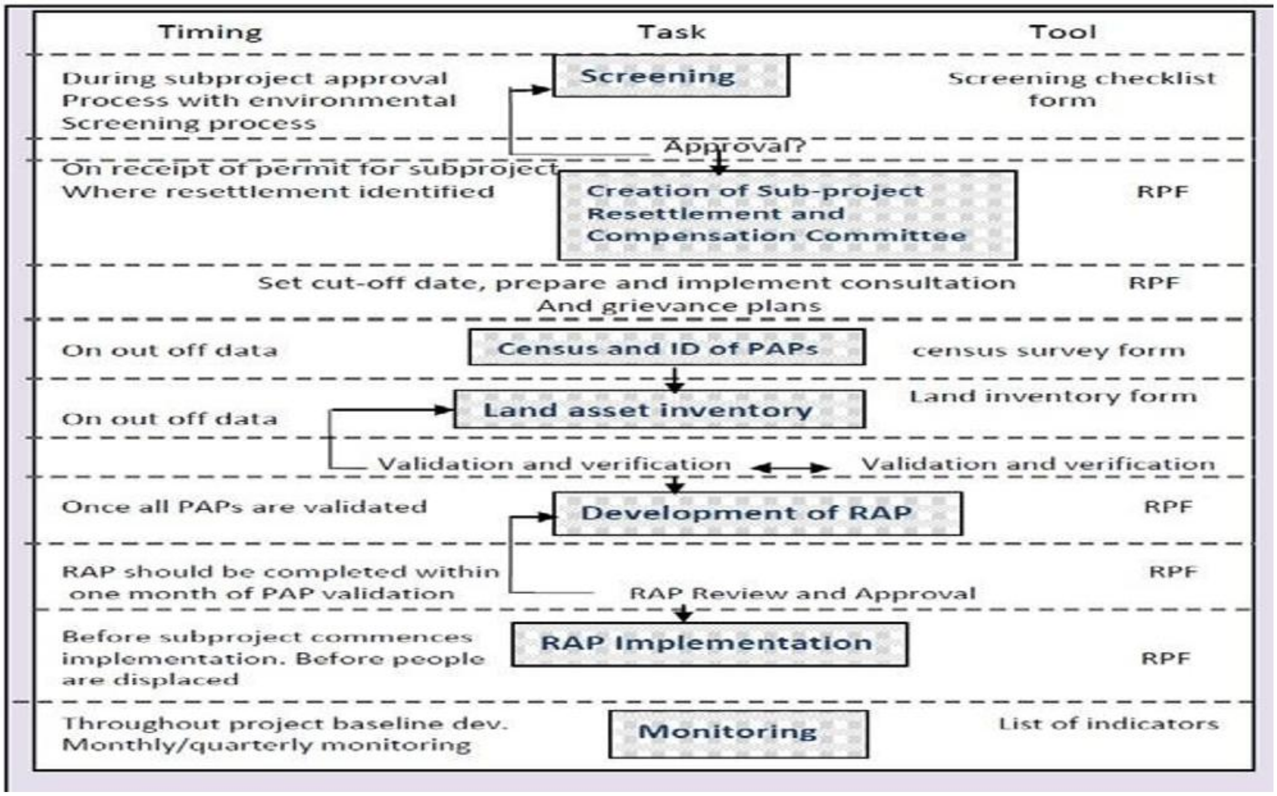
Consultation and participation: Documentation of engagement with impacted persons during the planning and implementation phases. It helps build trust, identify vulnerable groups, establish grievance mechanisms, and ensure sustainable, fair compensation and livelihoods restoration.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: Procedures for addressing concerns and complaints from affected stakeholders. The grievance Mechanism ensures accountability, managing risks, and providing project affected persons (PAPs) an accessible, timely, and transparent avenue to resolve complaints without resorting to costly legal action. It also facilitates early identification of problems, builds trust, reduces project delays, and ensures compensation and resettlement measures are fair, effective and compliant with World Bank standards.

6.3.1 Review Approval and Implementation of Resettlement Action Plans

REREC and KPLC will review all RAPs developed. For quality assurance, it is required that RAPs prepared for specific investments and reviewed be submitted to the World Bank for review and clearance to ensure that they are produced in line with principles of this RPF. Gaps in quality shall be addressed by KPLC and REREC teams (PIUs).

Disclosure shall be undertaken in forms and languages understandable to affected persons including preparation of non-technical summaries of site-specific RAPs in both English and local languages and shall include summary information on impacts, eligibility, entitlements, compensation procedures, cut-off date, grievance redress, implementation schedule, and contact persons.



6.3.2 RAP Implementation

RAP implementation shall commence only after the RAP has been approved, disclosed, budgeted, and institutional arrangements are in place. Implementation shall include payment of compensation, provision of resettlement assistance, relocation where applicable, livelihood restoration, vulnerable persons support, grievance management, and monitoring.

No displacement, demolition, restriction of access, or civil works shall take place in an affected area before compensation at replacement cost and other applicable assistance have been provided to affected persons

6.3.3 RAP Implementation Process

Consultation and Participatory Approaches- A participatory approach will be used to involve PAPs throughout the compensation process. Consultations will start during the planning stages and continue through the RAP preparation process.

Notification -Eligible PAPs will be informed about the project and the RAP process. A cut-off date for determining PAP eligibility will be established at the start of the census or socioeconomic survey. The RAP team will notify all PAPs about this date and its significance through various means.

Notification to NLC/ IA- After the census, the implementing agency will request National Land Commission's (NLC) approval for land acquisition. NLC will inspect the land and approve its acquisition, followed by a public notification.

Documentation and Verification- NLC/IA, along with registered valuers and resettlement committees, will meet with PAPs to discuss the compensation and valuation process. Documentation will include personal information, land holdings, and asset inventories for monitoring impact.

Compensation and Valuation - Compensation options will be explained to PAPs, including in-kind and cash compensation. The NLC/IA will prepare a contract listing all property and assets to be acquired, and compensation will be decided in consultation with PAPs. Compensation costs will be met by the Government of Kenya.

Payments- the Government of Kenya will fund the RAP implementation through the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum. The NLC/IA will handle land acquisition and award compensation to PAPs.

Grievance Mechanism -A grievance mechanism will be established to address disputes, with preference for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods. PAPs will be informed about how to register grievances and the dispute resolution process.

6.3.4 Implementation Arrangements

Effective implementation of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) under will require clear institutional roles, coordination mechanisms, adequate budgeting, timely stakeholder engagement, and continuous monitoring. The implementation arrangements shall ensure that land acquisition, compensation, resettlement assistance, livelihood restoration, grievance redress, and monitoring are undertaken in accordance with this RPF, applicable national laws, and World Bank ESS5

The overall responsibility for RAP preparation and implementation shall rest with KPLC and REREC in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum the National Land Commission (NLC), County Governments, National Government Administration Officers, project consultants, contractors, Grievance Redress Committees, RAP Implementation Committees, and affected communities as highlighted below.

There will be a capacity building of the PIU, the grievance committees, all the government agencies involved in RAP implementation on how best to implement the RAP grievance resolution and how to assist the vulnerable people. Capacity building will also involve sensitization of PAPs to utilize GRCs and how GRCs will help them to resolve their grievances.

No civil works shall commence in areas requiring land acquisition, physical displacement, economic displacement, or restrictions on land use until the relevant RAP has been prepared, approved, disclosed, budgeted, and implemented, including payment of compensation and provision of applicable resettlement assistance.

Table 6: RAP Implementation Arrangements

Entity	**Role**
Ministry of Energy	• Select sites for mini-grid construction based on a criteria that avoids/minimizes physical and/or economic displacement. • Coordinate RAP implementation and provide budget for RAP implementation.
National Land Commission	• Implement the statutory process for compulsorily land acquisition, including site gazettement and inspections, inquiries, valuation, and award of compensation.
Kenya Power/REREC	• Monitor all land acquisition and compensation aspects (including RAP closure), complemented by a third-party monitor. • Provide budgets for stakeholder engagement, grievance management, and monitoring, including the facilitation of the Land Acquisition and Compensation Implementation Committee, and the Grievance Redress Committee. • Acquire wayleaves along the approved power distribution network corridors. The grant of access and wayleaves by the land proprietors is an important exercise that provides the safety to the development of the distribution network.
RAP Preparation Consultant	• Undertakes screening, census, socio-economic survey, asset inventory, valuation support, stakeholder consultation, vulnerability assessment, livelihood restoration planning, and preparation of site-specific RAPs. Ensures that RAPs include eligibility criteria, cut-off dates, entitlement matrix, valuation methodology, implementation schedule, budget, grievance mechanism, monitoring framework, and measures for vulnerable persons.

Valuers, Surveyors and Land Officers	• Support asset identification, land surveys, boundary confirmation, ownership verification, valuation of affected assets, preparation of valuation schedules, and documentation required for compensation and land acquisition. Ensure that valuation is undertaken in line with replacement cost principles under ESS5 and applicable national procedures.
Supervising Consultant	• Monitor and report on implementation of in-kind compensation, and overall project compliance with social safeguards.
Grievance Redress Committees	• Formed at the locational, county, and national levels, and responsible for resolving complaints, including A-RAP related grievances.
RAP Implementation Committee	• Coordinate RAP engagements at the community level, monitoring RAP implementation and closure. RAP Committees.

Implementation Schedule and Budget: A clear timeline linked to project construction, including funding sources to ensure compensation is made prior to handing over project site for implementation. The implementation schedule ensures that compensation and assistance are delivered before land acquisition or displacement, preventing impoverishment of PAPs. It synchronizes social mitigation measures with civil works, ensuring legal compliance and timely restoration of livelihoods.

Monitoring and Completion of RAP Implementation

RAP implementation shall be monitored to ensure compliance with this RPF, ESS5, national laws, and site-specific RAP commitments. Monitoring shall track compensation payments, livelihood restoration, relocation, grievance resolution, support to vulnerable persons, stakeholder engagement, and restoration of living standards.

A completion audit shall be undertaken to confirm whether RAP objectives have been achieved and whether any corrective actions are required.

6.4 Valuation Methodology

6.4.1 Overview

Valuation is the process of determining the value of land, or an asset that PAPs possess or use. Compensation for all land use and assets in kind or cash will be required for the following:

1. Land and asset on land;
2. Crops and trees (bio assets);
3. Other livelihood sources (e.g., income);
4. Community / cultural assets and facilities (water pans, community centers, areas of

cultural importance);

5. Public utilities (water network, sewer, roads).

Replacement cost for land and properties affected by investments will be based on the pre-project or pre-displacement market value of similar land or structures, including preparation, registration, and transfer costs. For agricultural land, this includes preparing the land and any related taxes. For structures, it includes the cost of building materials, labor, contractors' fees, and transportation.
Resettlement and economic rehabilitation assistance will also be provided, with valuations conducted by registered Valuers using market prices. While individuals can choose their compensation type, in-kind compensation is preferred to mitigate inflation, security issues, and ensure income restoration, supplemented by training on investment of compensation cash.

6.4.2 Valuation Process of Assets

The REREC and KPLC teams will work closely with NLC, MoEP and Locational Grievance Redress Committees (LGRCs), RAP Implementation Committees (RIC), which will be established in a given sub project. Each asset will be enumerated and inscribed on an inventory and a valuation of the asset carried out using the approach described below. 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. At this time, an explanation of the grievance process including a copy of the grievance procedure will also be given to the affected person as stated in the grievance redress mechanism. The information collected, including census, will have been compiled in electronic and hard copy form, with a separate file for each affected household, including census results; asset inventory and valuation; photographs; and any other relevant information including current livelihood strategies of households.
The type of compensation will be an individual choice. Table 7 below describes the forms of compensation.

Table 7: Valuation of Assets

Form of compensation	Description
Cash Payments	▪ Compensation will be calculated in Kenya Shillings, based on the replacement cost. Rates will be adjusted for inflation. The issue of security, especially for people who will be receiving cash compensation payments will be addressed by the local administration.
Resettlement and Economic Rehabilitation Assistance	▪ As applicable, assistance may include livelihood restoration measures, moving allowance, transportation and labor.

6.5 Methods for Valuing Assets in Kenya

Valuation is not an exact science. There are, however, certain fundamentals and basic appraisal methods, which will enable the valuers to arrive at a logical and supportable estimate of value of property owned by PAPs. Any valuation model to have validity will have to produce an accurate estimate of the market price. The method will therefore have to reflect the market culture and conditions at the time of valuation. The following method will be considered:

6.5.1 Investment method

The investment method will treat property like any other investment in the market, where the main factors influencing investment decisions are security of principal, adequate yield, security of income, administrative costs and capital growth. The procedure is to capitalize the rental income (net of expenses or outgoing) using a coefficient based on the prevailing market yield. Yield adjustments will have to be made where income is terminable. Where ownership will accrue in future or the expected income stream is likely to change, the benefit is deferred at an appropriate rate, where adequate market data are available. Where sale and rental transactions are rare, and there is scarcity of comparative data on rental and capitalization rates, the method will not be used.

6.5.2 Direct comparison method

The method will be used to value assets by comparing like with like. It is a very reliable method if current market information is available on sale prices and rentals. It is usual to reduce sales or rented information on unit price for compensation purpose.

6.5.3 Replacement cost approach

Replacement Cost Approach is where market sale and rental information is not available, value can be arrived at by using the cost approach - that the costs of replacing assets is based on damages caused by project operations. The approach involves direct replacement of expropriated assets and covers an amount that is sufficient for asset replacement, moving expenses and other transaction costs.

6.5.4 Gross current replacement cost

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

6.5.5 Considerations for community land

Valuation for community land will vary across different communities and will highly relate to the customs, practices, physical attributes, livelihoods and economic activities. It will comprise legal, economic, social, cultural and environmental dimensions that take varied forms depending on purpose, community/ies context and timing. The variables that contribute to the value will not just be influenced by the host community but also the neighboring communities and their social economic activities. This process will be guided by national laws and the World Bank policies

6.6.6 Compensation for buildings and structures

Compensation will be paid by replacing structures such as houses, buildings, huts, farm, outbuildings, latrines and fences on alternative land provided as an in-kind compensation. Cash compensation would be available as preferred option for lost structures that are not the main house or house in which someone is living. The ongoing market prices for construction materials will be determined. Alternatively, compensation will be paid in- kind for the replacement costs without depreciation of the structure. The second option is provision of cash compensation at full replacement value. Replacement values will be based on: Measurements of structures and detail of materials used;

1. 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., poles, bricks, rafters, bundles of straw, corrugated iron sheets, doors etc.).
2. Prices of these items collected in different local markets;
3. Costs for transportation and delivery of these items to acquired/ replacement land or building site;
4. Estimates of construction of new buildings including required labor, add 15% disturbance allowance;
5. Any associated taxes, registration fees.

6.7 Compensation Methods

6.7.1 Calculation of crops and trees compensation rate

Compensation for crops will be paid at market rates, covering the value of crops and labor for preparing new land. Market value is based on the average of the last three years' prices, and labor costs for land preparation are compensated at community average wages. Each staple crop's value will be the highest market price over three years, validated by current prices from the County Agricultural office. Labor costs for land preparation include clearing, ploughing, sowing, weeding, and harvesting, compensated uniformly at prevailing market rates.

Most vegetable gardens, form part of the residential space of most homes-though miniature in size, they make critical component of most families` food and nutritional supplement through provision of vegetables. Until a replacement garden starts to bear, the family displaced (economically or physically), will have to purchase vegetables in the market for daily use. The replacement cost, 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.

Support will be provided to prepare replacement land if needed at critical agricultural times, ensuring readiness by sowing dates. Farmers will receive cash compensation for sowing, weeding, and harvesting. Compensation for banana trees, which have shorter productive lives, will be based on full market rates for two years. Longer-lifespan fruit trees, like mango trees, will be compensated at combined replacement/market value. Wild productive trees on individual land will be compensated, while community trees in the bush will be compensated under community compensation, with rates based on the Ministry of Agriculture and Kenya Forest Service, ensuring market rates are used if higher.

6.7.2 Compensation for community assets

Community assets include community-owned assets such as water points, wells, marketplaces and public facilities (e.g., schools, wells, clinics police posts). Community assets will be identified through the census and enumerated. If community assets are affected, new facilities will be provided as per the needs of the PAPs. However, if community trees are affected, the community will be compensated through provision of new seedlings equivalent to the value of lost trees. Some community assets such burial grounds in rare case may need to be moved, therefore the cost of moving graves and related structures should be considered.

6.7.3 Compensation for sacred sites

This RPF is conscious of the fact that valuation of sacred places is a difficult undertaking because of the complexity of placing monetary value on a cultural site. Additionally, most sacred sites belong not only to an individual but a family, village or community.

Under this RPF to the largest extent possible, the sacred sites and use of land that is defined as cultural and/or sacred property under ESS 8 will be avoided. Sacred sites will include but not restricted only to; museums, altars, initiation centers, ritual sites, ancestral tombs, trees, stones, and cemeteries, which are considered sacred by the project, affected persons. It will also include other such sites or places/features that are accepted by local laws (including customary), practice, tradition and culture as sacred. However, if the impact on some cultural sites is unavoidable, utmost care will be taken to ensure that all related activities affecting such sites and compensation is culturally appropriate and acceptable to the involved community and that all the processes are done in a consultative manner and with full participation of the affected communities.

6.7.4 Compensation for loss of enterprises

Business structures in project areas will be replaced in an appropriate location as outlined above. In addition, compensation will be paid for the lost income, profits and production during the transition period (time lag between losing the business and re-establishment). If it is not possible or preferable to provide a replacement site for an affected business/enterprise, the full replacement cost to re-establish the business, as described above, will be provided.

6.8.5 Compensation for beehives

Beehives are placed in various locations in the bush by individuals specializing in honey gathering. If such hives are disturbed by the project activities, or access to hives is denied, beekeepers will be free to move them, and hopefully the bees will adapt to the new locations. Beekeepers will 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.

6.8.6 Compensation for livelihood that are not necessarily land based

For those who have small production, and that production is a major part of their livelihoods, such as forest fruit and herbs collectors, fishermen, beehive keepers, livestock owners, tenants, those working on land, sand collectors, earning an income, which is affected by any of sub project investment, the RPF proposes full livelihood restoration and support to such vulnerable groups affected by the project activities. The livelihood restoration support will be in the form of cash plus training and capacity building to engage in new occupations, including activities created by a given sub project.

6.8 Associated Obligations, Special Considerations and Entitlements

Special considerations will be provided to VMGs and vulnerable persons to offer targeted assistance and initiate specific measures tailored for the elderly, families below poverty line and female headed households and all other vulnerable PAPs. The RAP will clearly describe the assistance including help during physical movement, transport support and attention to specific needs of PAPs and priority in disbursement of compensation funds.

6.8.1 Allowances

A direct additional cash assistance payment will be provided as vulnerability support allowance to PAPs. A 15% ex-gratia payment on top of the replacement cost for land and structures, while tenants will be provided with rental allowance equivalent 3 Months of rent to assist with temporary accommodation.

6.8.2 Livelihood restoration efforts

The Project will aim to assist displaced people in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. The following measures will be embedded into a RAP or as part of a Livelihoods Restoration Plan (LRP):Financial Literacy Training Sustainable management of compensation funds, Support to existing activities (e.g. agriculture intensification on remaining lands, climate smart agricultural practices, business development training for those with formal/ informal businesses etc.), Support to develop alternative livelihood activities (off farm activities) and Skills Development (including provision of inputs).

CHAPTER SEVEN: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND DISCLOSURE ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Disclosure

This RPF, ESMF as well as the SEP and the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) that have been prepared for ASCENT Project, have been disclosed in draft form stakeholder consultations on the following website **www.energy.go.ke** on **10th July 2026**. The Key feedback on the disclosed RPF is listed here [summary of feedback].

7.2 Initial Consultations During RPF Preparation

Public consultations and participation are crucial for involving potential Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in project design and implementation, thus minimizing conflicts. In Kenya, where land administration is deeply rooted in tradition and culture, consultations with rural communities are essential, particularly regarding resettlement and compensation concerns. Consultations were held in four counties (Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo, Homa Bay and Busia) between 17th March 2026 and 21st March 2026. Participants included Community members, local administration officials and political leaders, head teachers, religious leaders and VMGs. Participants were encouraged to share their views regarding the project. Detailed information on the outcome of the engagement is annexed to the report in Annex 2.

7.3 Consultation During RAP Preparation

Consultations will occur at project inception and continue throughout, including stages such as socio-economic studies, resettlement planning, environmental assessments, and compensation contract preparation. During engagement with PAPs, engagement methods will include public meetings, involving local chiefs/elders, to ensure inclusivity, considering the low literacy levels among rural communities. Traditional and local leaders will play a vital role, especially in cases of involuntary resettlement, ensuring cooperation and effective feedback.

Active involvement of PAPs and host communities during RAP preparation is crucial for cooperation, feedback, and choosing resettlement alternatives. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups like the landless, Persons with Disabilities (PWD), and women. Conflicts between hosts and resettled persons will be mitigated through informed and consulted planning, including host communities in resettlement exercises, and promptly compensating hosts for resources provided to resettled persons. Improvements in host communities' conditions and services, such as education and health, aim to prevent conflicts and facilitate integration. Local leadership will be encouraged to take responsibility for environmental management and infrastructure maintenance, with grievance committees playing vital roles in communication and complaint management with affected communities.

7.4 Data Collection Phase

During the preparation of RAPs, preliminary public consultations and socio-economic survey study will be undertaken. It shall involve active participation of all PAPs in the provision of preliminary data. PAPs are an important information provider, enabling accurate and effective data. Information about the proposed project will be also explained to PAPs in the local language that they understand. Besides, PAPs will be given platform to ask questions about the project, identify impact of the proposed projects, suggest mitigation measures and alternatives to be considered in the technical design that limit impacts. The KPLC and REREC teams responsible for RAP preparation will also provide rationale for data collection, discuss data with PAPs and give PAPs feedback on the collected data. The draft RAP or LRP will be disclosed to the PAPs (and the public) after World Bank review and solicits comments from displaced persons regarding the proposed plan. Disclosure of the final RAP or LRP will be made following consideration of comments received and following World Bank approval and clearance.

7.5 RAP Implementation Phase

During implementation, the PAPs will be informed about their rights and options, at which point they will air their views. Cash compensation amount and size of land offered for compensation will be presented to each eligible PAPs for consideration and endorsement before cash payment or land compensation can be paid.

7.6 Monitoring and Evaluation Phase

The PAPs representatives should participate in the project workshops and meetings, to give their evaluation of the impacts of the project and suggest corrective measures, which may be used to improve implementation of supported projects. After completion of all expropriation/ compensation operations, the PAPs should be included in an evaluation survey undertaken as a monitoring and evaluation exercise. The public consultations are to be carried out on the different platforms that is national, county and sub county levels on different dates timely communicated to PAP representative. RAP monitoring and evaluation shall assess the following tenets:

1. RAP management;
2. Land acquisition;
3. Land reinstatement and land exit;
4. Restrictions on land use;
5. Livelihood restoration;
6. Vulnerability (persons and groups);
7. Gender integration;
8. Cultural heritage;
9. Benefit sharing;
10. Cumulative impacts;
11. Stakeholder engagement;
12. Grievance redress

CHAPTER EIGHT: GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM

A key element of resettlement activities will be the development and implementation of a grievance mechanism in all investments. Grievances will be actively managed and tracked to ensure that appropriate resolutions and actions are taken. A clear time schedule will be defined for resolving grievances under each investment, ensuring that they are addressed in an appropriate and timely manner.

The grievance procedure will be simple and will be administered, as far as possible, at the project level by the independent grievance redress committee (GRC) at the locational, county and national level. Cascading down there will be the Locational Grievance Redress Committee (LGRC) based in each administrative location. It will be established by through PAPs consultative meetings chaired by the representative of the implementing agency. LGRC will act as the voice of the PAPs and will work under guidance and coordination of the County Grievance Redress Committee (CGRC) in handling PAPs grievances. Some of the grievances can be resolved at this level. If not, the LRCC will assist the PAPs to address their grievances to the CGRC. The LGRC will comprise 6 No. Members including Location Chief, 1 village elder, 2 women representatives, 2 members representing Men, 1 Youth, 1 PWD and 1 Businessman / woman representative. A member of village peace committee will be incorporated, while CGRC will comprise Representative from NLC, Representative from county government (Lands, Housing or Physical planning), representative from KPLC, REREC, County surveyor, 1 PAP, 1 Elder member of LGRC and a representative from local CBO. The members will be trained to equip them with necessary skills to effectively manage, log and resolve grievances. The existence of the Grievance Mechanism will be communicated directly to communities and stakeholders through sensitization meetings, brochures and digital platforms.

The outline in this RPF will not replace existing legal dispute and grievance redress in the country especially in respect to what will be set up by the NLC/IA, which PAPs will be persuaded to use as an option of last resort if they feel dissatisfied. The current Kenyan constitution section 159, Land and Environmental Court Act 2011, National Land Commission Act 2012 and Land Act 2012 advocates for alternative dispute resolution mechanisms before seeking formal legal redress in disputes relating to land and resettlement. In practice, this can be the village head and other local or traditional dispute resolution mechanisms.

During the initial stages of the valuation process, the affected persons will be given copies of grievance procedures as a guide on how to handle grievances. This will include who to contact (a phone number, address and location, time) as well as type of grievances to be reported.

Should a PAP refuse the compensation suggested, the individual PAP has the right to take his/her case to the civil court for litigation. The Land Act 2012 and National Land Commission Act 2012 obligate the NLC to support grievances and disputes related to resettlement or land amicably in conjunction with KPLC/REREC. KPLC/REREC will be expected to put in place mechanisms and structures that arbitrate or negotiate with PAPs or landowners whenever there are any grievances concerning their compensation.

8.1 Detailed Procedures for Grievance Management

The procedure for managing grievances under all investments will be as follows:

1. The affected person will file his/ her grievance, relating to any issue associated with the resettlement process or compensation, in writing to the LGRC. The grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. A selected member of the LGRC will act as the sub–Project Liaison Officer (PLO) who will be the direct liaison with PAPs. In case of unanimous submission or use of hotline, the signing will not be done.
2. The PLO will be working in collaboration with the other LGRC members. Where the affected person is unable to write, the PLO will write the note on the aggrieved person's behalf. Any informal grievances will also be documented by the sub–Project Liaison officer. The note should be embossed with the aggrieved person's signature or thumbprint. A sample grievance form is provided in Annex 5. A copy of this completed form should be submitted by the sub–Project Liaison Officer to LGRC.
3. The Project Liaison Officer and LGRC will consult to determine the validity of claims. If valid, the Committee will notify the complainant that she/he will be assisted, and a response will be given in the due time.
    i. The LGRC will meet and respond within 14 days during which time any meetings and discussions to be held with the aggrieved person will be conducted. If the grievance relates to valuation of assets, a second or third valuation will be undertaken, at the approval of CGRC until both parties accept it. Separate independent valuers than the person who carried out the initial valuation should undertake these. The more valuations required to achieve an agreement by both parties, the longer the process will take. In this case, the Project Liaison Officer must notify the aggrieved person that his/her complaint is being considered.
    ii. Traditional local mechanisms will be used and will include local leaders and the affected persons trying to find a solution with the parties concerned. These will ensure transparency, fairness, consensus building across cases, eliminate nuisance claims and satisfy legitimate claimants at low cost.
5. If the Committees reject the complainant's claim, the Sub Project Liaison Officer will assist the aggrieved person to take the matter to the CGRC. The CGRC will look at the complaints raised by the PAPs and provide direction, explanation and a response. Sometimes, it will necessitate the aggrieved person to present himself or herself to CGRC for explanation. All efforts will be made to try to reach some consensus with the complainant.

6. If the aggrieved person does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome by the CGRC within the agreed time, they may lodge their grievance to the County Land Office, also mandated to help resolve such matters and NLC, which will be the main formal body for grievance mechanisms.
7. Where matters cannot be resolved through local routes, the grievance will be referred to courts. The CGRC will aid at all stages the aggrieved person to facilitate resolution of their complaint and ensure that the matter is addressed in the optimal way possible.
8. All the processes will be documented, including the names, the type of grievances, what was done to resolve it, if it was resolved (if not what was the next step taken). The Project Liaison Officer will ensure that each complaint has an individual reference number and is appropriately tracked and recorded actions are completed. The log also contains a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and records dates for the following events:
    i. Date the complaint was reported;
    ii. Date the grievance log was uploaded onto the Sub project database;
    iii. Date information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant;
    iv. The date the complaint was closed; and
    v. Date response was sent to complainant.

Table 8 shows the steps in the grievance process, resolution timelines and responsible Parties.

Table 8: Illustrative Table on the GM Steps and Resolution Timelines

Step	Description of process (e.g.)	Timeframe	Responsibility
Grievance uptake	Grievances can be submitted via the following channels: • Toll-free telephone hotline to be operated by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) Safeguards Team. SMS to be provided by the project PIU. E-mail to: to be provided by the project PIU. Letter addressed to: The Project Coordinator, ASCENT Project PIU, P.O. Box , Nairobi. In-person at County Project Liaison Offices in each participating county. Grievance or suggestion boxes located at Chief's offices, market	Continuous	PIU Safeguards Team and County/Community Grievance Focal Points

	centers, local administration offices, and project sites. • Social media: to be provided by the project PIU. • Tablet/smartphone application: to be provided by the project PIU		
Sorting, processing	All complaints received are forwarded to the County Grievance Focal Point, logged in the ASCENT GM Register and digital GM Database, and categorized as: Environmental, Social, GBV/SEA, Land and compensation, Employment/Labor-related, Procurement/Contractor misconduct, Health, Safety & Security, and General inquiries	Upon receipt of complaint	Local grievance focal points
Acknowledgement and follow-up	A formal acknowledgment is issued to the complainant via SMS, phone call, or written notification by the County GM Focal Point	Within 2 days of receipt	Local grievance focal points
Verification, investigation, action	The complaint is investigated by the County Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) with support from the PIU Environmental & Social Specialists. The proposed resolution is formulated by the GRC and communicated to the complainant by the County GM Focal Point or PIU.	Within 10 working days	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) composed of Community Representatives, PIU E&S Specialists, County Officials, and Contractor/ Supervision Consultant Representatives
Monitoring and evaluation	Data on complaints are stored in the GM Database and reported monthly to the PIU Project Coordinator and quarterly to the World Bank as part of safeguards reporting.	Monthly and Quarterly	PIU Safeguards Team
Provision of feedback	Complainant satisfaction surveys are conducted through phone follow-up, in-person interviews, or digital feedback forms uploaded to the GM portal.	After closure of each case	PIU Safeguards Team and County GM Focal Points

Training	Annual and periodic refresher trainings are conducted for PIU staff, Contractors, Supervision Consultants, and Community GRCs on GM principles, GBV/SEA handling, documentation, and reporting procedures.	Annually & as needed	PIU Safeguards Team with support from GBV/SEA Specialist
Payment of Reparations (if applicable)	Compensation or reparations arising from verified claims will be processed through the PIU Finance Unit following government financial procedures. Payments will be made directly to the affected individual or community via bank transfer or M-Pesa, and documented in the GM Register.	As required	PIU Finance Unit and Project Coordinator
Appeals process	If the complainant is dissatisfied with the proposed resolution, the case is escalated to the National-Level Grievance Redress Committee, then if unresolved, referred to the Ministry of Energy & Petroleum Appeals Board. As a last resort, complainants may seek redress through the Kenyan judicial system.	Within 15 working days after appeal submission	National GRC, Ministry Appeals Board

9.2 Labor Grievance Mechanism (Labor GM)

A dedicated Labor Grievance Mechanism will be in place for all project workers, including contractors, subcontractors, and PIU staff. This mechanism will be detailed in the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) and provides confidential channels for reporting labor-related complaints, including workplace safety issues, contract disputes, discrimination, and GBV/SEA concerns. Labor complaints will be managed separately from community grievances to ensure confidentiality, non-retaliation, and compliance with national labor legislation and World Bank ESS2 requirements. Elaborate GM processes are outlined in ASCENT ESMF and SEP.

CHAPTER NINE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 Overview

The monitoring arrangements will align with the overall ASCENT monitoring plan. All RAPs will establish socio-economic goals to evaluate their success, including maintaining or improving pre-project living standards for affected individuals, ensuring local community support for the project, minimizing conflicts, and achieving PAP satisfaction with the resettlement process. To assess these goals, RAPs will specify monitoring parameters, set milestones, and allocate resources for conducting monitoring activities. The objective of the monitoring will be to determine:

1. If affected people are satisfied with the actual resettlement process.
2. If affected people have been paid in full and before implementation of any project that is causing resettlement.
3. If affected individuals, households, and communities have been able to maintain their pre-project standard of living and even improve on it.

The census and/or socio-economic survey study, which are the basis for the preparation of investment specific RAPs, will be used as the baseline for the monitoring and evaluation of the individual RAPs.

9.2 RAP Monitoring Methodology

Baseline data will be collected from different sources, including the census and socio-economic study undertaken for the preparation of individual RAPs. In addition, the information collected by the RAP Committees will be used. Finally, questionnaires (in the case of independent monitoring), and focus groups discussions will be used to collect data and information.

9.3 Responsibility for Monitoring

RAP monitoring will be done at two levels: during the regular monitoring of the project by the implementing entities (MoEP, KPLC, REREC, RAP Committees) and by the World Bank at an interval of six months.

9.4 Indicators to Determine Status of Affected People

Several indicators will be used in order to determine the status of all affected people as shown in the table 9 below.

Table 9: Monitoring of RAP Implementation

Subject	Indicator	Variable
Land	Acquisition of land	• Area of cultivation land acquired for developments • Area of communal land acquired for developments • Area of private land acquired • Area of government land acquired
Buildings/ structures	Acquisition of buildings	• Number, type and size of private buildings acquired • Number, type and size of community buildings acquired • Number, type and size of government buildings acquired
	Acquisition of other structures	• Number, type and size of other private structures acquired • Number, type and size of other community structures • acquired
Trees and crops	Acquisition of trees	• Number and type of trees cut
	Destruction of crops	• Crops destroyed by area, type and ownership
Compensation, re-establishment and rehabilitation	Compensation and re-establishment of affected owners/ individuals	• Number of homesteads affected (buildings, land, trees, crops) • Number of owners compensated by type of loss • Amount compensated by type and owner • Number of replacement houses constructed • Size, construction, durability and environmental suitability of replacement houses • Possession of latrines • Water supply access • Number of replacement businesses constructed
	Re-establishment o f community resources	• Number of community buildings replaced • Number of seedlings supplied by type • Number of trees planted
Hazards and Disturbances	Introduction o f nuisance factors	• Number of homesteads affected by hazards and disturbances from construction (noise levels, blasting, increased traffic levels)

Social/ Demographic	Changes to homestead structure	• Household size (average number of households) • Status of "vulnerable" homesteads • Residential status of homestead members • Movement in and out of the homestead (place and residence of homestead members)
	Access to social facilities	• Distance/travel time to nearest market centre, church, shop
	Changes to health status	• Nutritional status of resettled homestead members • Number of people with disease, by type (STDs, diarrhea, malaria, malnutrition conditions) • Mortality rates-Deaths registered per household • Access to health care services (distance to nearest facility, cost of services, quality of services) • Utilization of health care services • Disease prevention strategies • Extent of educational programmes • Latrine provision at schools • Access to clean water sources
	Changes to educational status	• Literacy and educational attainment of homestead members • Access to education facilities • School attendance rates (age, gender) • Number, type of educational establishments
	Changes to status of women	• Participation in training programmes • Use of credit facilities • Landholding status • Participation in KPLC and REREC-related activities and enterprises
	Homestead earning capacity	• Ownership of capital assets • Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume/value, by crop (cash and subsistence crops) • Landholding status (tenure) • Changes to livestock ownership: pre- and post-disturbance • Value of livestock sales, and imputed value of barter transactions

		• Employment status of economically active members • Skills of homestead members • Earnings/income by source • Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture) – pre- and post-disturbance • Changes to income-earning activities (off-farm)– pre- and post-disturbance • Amount and balance of income and expenditure • realization of homestead income restoration plans (components implemented, net income achieved) • Possession of bank and savings accounts • Access to income-generating natural resource base (wood, grass, sand, stones)
	Changes in social organization	• Organizational membership of homestead members • Leadership positions held by homestead members
	Population influx	• Growth in number and size of settlements, formal and informal
		• Growth in market areas
Consultation	Consultation programme operation	• Number of local committees established • Number and dates of local committee meetings • Type of issues raised at local committees' meetings • Involvement of local committees in KPLC development planning • Number of participating NGOs
	Information dissemination	• Meetings held • Minutes of meetings • Modes of communication used
	Grievances resolved	• Number of grievances registered, by type • Number of grievances resolved • Number of cases referred to court • Number of pending grievances
Training	Operation of training programme	• Number of local committee members trained • Number of affected populations trained in Project-related training courses

Management	Staffing	• Number of implementing agencies by function • Number of GoK ministry officials involved by function
	Procedures in operation	• Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place • Effectiveness of compensation delivery system • Number of land transfers effected • Co-ordination between local community structures, KPLC and GoK officials

Most of the information for these indicators will be collected through survey, interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) with the affected communities. The data for these indicators will be collected every six months during the RAP implementation by the implementing agencies.

The pre-project census information will provide most, if not all the required information to set a baseline against which performance can be tracked. In addition to the existing baseline data, the following steps will be taken to ensure the proper monitoring of the RAPs:

1. Questionnaire data will be entered into a database for comparative analysis;
2. Each individual will have a compensation dossier recording his or her initial situation, all subsequent project use of assets/improvements, and compensation agreed upon and received;
3. Land's office and implementing agency will maintain a complete database on every individual impacted by the sub-project land use requirements.
4. Regular resettlement status reports submitted by the implementing agency will be reviewed.

9.5 Regular Monitoring RAP Implementation

Basic information related to compensation will be compiled and sent to the implementing agency as part of the regular monitoring. Some of the information which will be collected will include

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

REREC, KPLC will review the statistics to determine whether the resettlement planning arrangements as set out in this RPF are being adhered to. Financial records will be maintained by NLC, REREC, and KPLC to permit calculation of the final cost of resettlement and compensation per individual or household and they will be included in the monitoring report. The statistics will also be provided to the external independent consultant/agency that will be contracted on an annual basis to monitor the implementation of the RAPs.

9.6 RAP Implementation Completion Audit

A comprehensive completion audit will be conducted after the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to evaluate whether the resettlement objectives have been met. The assessment will review the socio-economic conditions of the affected individuals, households, and communities to ensure they have either maintained or improved their pre-project living standards. It will also assess the effectiveness of the compensation, relocation processes, and the resolution of grievances. The audit will include consultations with PAPs to gauge their satisfaction with the resettlement outcomes and identify any outstanding issues that require further attention. The results will, overall, help determine the success of the resettlement efforts and provide insights for future projects.

CHAPTER TEN: RPF IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

11.1 RPF Implementation Budget

The implementation budget refers to all costs that will be incurred to implement the requirements or recommendations of the RPF. The RPF requirements ensure that implementation of the projects integrates social issues for the sustainability of the project as well as compensation for losses/damages, stakeholders' engagement, grievance management, capacity building, monitoring RAP implementation, auditing RAP completion etc.

The staff who will be involved in the implementation of the project should be trained to enhance their skills on social land acquisition issues. Building the capacity of staff from implementing division/departments/ sections such as Projects and Social Health and Environment (SHE) will enable them to screen, review and monitor social issues associated with ASCENT Components to ensure compliance with requirements of the national policies and Acts as well as World Bank ESF. The estimated budget is Kshs 151.1 million as per the table below. However, this is only indicative, and more accurate costs will be determined during sub project selection, design and feasibility studies depending on the number of PAPs to be impacted.

Table 10: Budget

	RPF proposed actions	Concerned institutions	Level of cost (KES)
1	Stakeholder engagement: awareness creation, and RPF disclosure to affected persons	MoEP, REREC and KPLC	8.9 M
2	Consultations on land acquisition	MoEP, REREC and KPLC	10.0 M
3	RAP preparation	MoEP	125 M
4	Operationalizing the LGRC	REREC and KPLC	Covered in SEP Budget
5	Training/capacity building for national and county levels project staff	MoEP, REREC and KPLC	Covered in SEP Budget
6	Contingency 5 %		7.2 M
	TOTAL COST		**151.1 M**

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Checklist for Environmental and Social Screening Form

1. Subproject Information:

Subproject Title	
Subproject Location	
Regional Unit in Charge	
Estimated Cost	
Start/Completion Date	
Brief Description of Subproject	

2. Environmental and Social Screening Questionnaires

Questions	**Answer**		**Next Steps**
	Yes	**No**	
ESS1			
1. Is the subproject likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive and unprecedented that trigger the 'Ineligible Activities' or other exclusion criteria?			If "Yes": Exclude from project.
2. Does the subproject involve works with a significant scope whose environmental and social impacts are not immediately known? Do the characteristics of the subproject fall under the projects listed under [National Legislation] establishing the list of projects that must undergo environmental impact assessment, instructions, requirements and procedures to conduct environmental impact assessment?			If "Yes": 1. Prepare an ES Impact Assessment following national legislation and the TORs provided by the ASCENT MPA. 2. Include E&S risk management measures in bidding documents.
3. Does the subproject involve works with low/moderate and foreseeable environmental and social impacts that are immediately known?			If "Yes": 1. Prepare an ESMP for the proposed subproject, based on the templates provided by the ASCENT MPA. 2. Include E&S risk management measures in bidding documents.
4. Will construction or renovation works require new borrow pits or quarries to be opened?			If "Yes": 1. Prepare a site-specific ESMP for the proposed subproject,

			based on the templates provided by the ASCENT MPA. 2. Include E&S risk management measures in bidding documents.
5. Does the project lead to any risks and impacts on, individuals or groups who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable.[1]			If "Yes": Apply relevant measures described in the ESMF and SEP.
ESS2			
6. Does the subproject involve uses of goods and equipment involving forced labor, child labor, or other harmful or exploitative forms of labor?			If "Yes": Exclude from project.
7. Does the subproject involve recruitment of workforce including direct, contracted, primary supply, and/or community workers?			If "Yes": Apply LMP in Annex 2.
8. Will the workers be exposed to workplace hazards that needs to be managed in accordance with local regulations and EHSGs? Do workers need PPE relative to the potential risks and hazards associated with their work?			If "Yes": Apply LMP in Annex 2.
9. Is there a risk that women may be underpaid when compared to men when working on the project construction?			If "Yes": Apply LMP in Annex 2.
ESS3			
10. Is the project likely to generate solid or liquid waste that could adversely impact soils, vegetation, rivers, streams or groundwater, or nearby communities?			If "Yes": 1. Prepare a site-specific ESMP for the proposed subproject, based on the templates provided by the ASCENT MPA. 2. Include E&S risk management measures in bidding documents.
11. Do any of the construction works involve the removal of asbestos or other hazardous materials?			If "Yes": Apply asbestos guidance provide in the ESCOP
12. Are works likely to cause significant negative impacts to air and / or water quality?	.		If "Yes": 1. Prepare a site-specific ESMP for the proposed subproject,

			based on the templates provided by the ASCENT MPA. 2. Include E&S risk management measures in bidding documents.
13. Does the activity rely on existing infrastructure (such as discharge points) that is inadequate to prevent environmental impacts?			If “Yes”: 1. Prepare a site-specific ESMP for the proposed subproject, based on the templates provided by the ASCENT MPA. 2. Include E&S risk management measures in bidding documents.
ESS4			
15. Is there a risk of increased community exposure to communicable disease (such as COVID-19, HIV/AIDS, Malaria), or increase in the risk of traffic related accidents?			If “Yes”: Apply LMP in Annex 2 and relevant measures in SEP.
16. Is an influx of workers, from outside the community, expected? Would workers be expected to use health services of the community? Would they create pressures on existing community services (water, electricity, health, recreation, others?)			If “Yes”: Apply LMP in Annex 2.
17. Is there a risk that SEA/SH may increase as a result of project works?			If “Yes”: Apply LMP in Annex 2.
18. Would any public facilities, such as schools, health clinic, and church be negatively affected by construction?			If “Yes”: Prepare a site-specific ESMP for the proposed subproject, based on the templates provided by the ASCENT MPA.
19. Will the subproject require the government to retain workers to provide security to safeguard the subproject?			If “Yes”: Prepare a site-specific ESMP for the proposed subproject, including an assessment of potential risks and mitigation measures of using security personnel.
ESS5			
20. Will the subproject require the involuntary acquisition of new land (will the government use eminent domain powers to acquire the land)?[2]			If “Yes”: Refer to and apply the project Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

21. Will the subproject lead to temporary or permanent physical displacement (including people without legal claims to land)?			If "Yes": Refer to and apply the project RPF.
22. Will the subproject lead to economic displacement (such as loss of assets or livelihoods, or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions)?			If "Yes": Refer to and apply the project RPF.
23. Has the site of the subproject been acquired through eminent domain in the past 5 years, in anticipation of the subproject?			If "Yes": Refer to and apply the project RPF.
24. Are there any associated facilities needed for the subproject (such as access roads or electricity transmission lines) that will require the involuntary acquisition of new land?			If "Yes": Refer to and apply the project RPF.
25. Is private land required for the subproject activity being voluntarily donated to the project?[3]			If "Yes": Refer to and apply the project RPF.
ESS6			
26. Does the subproject involve activities that have potential to cause any significant loss or degradation of critical habitats[4] whether directly or indirectly, or which would lead to adverse impacts on natural habitats[5]?			If "Yes": Exclude from project.
27. Will the project involve the conversion or degradation of non-critical natural habitats?			If "Yes": 1. Prepare a site-specific ESMP for the proposed subproject, based on the templates provided by the ASCENT MPA. 2. Include E&S risk management measures in bidding documents.
28. Will this activity require clearance of mangroves?			If "Yes": Exclude from project.
29. Will this activity require clearance of trees, including inland natural vegetation? 86			If "Yes": 1. Prepare a site-specific ESMP for the proposed subproject, based on the template in Annex 3. 2. Exclude from project if more than x hectares of tree and vegetation cutting is expected.

			2. Include E&S risk management measures in bidding documents.
30. Will there be any significant impact on any ecosystems of importance (especially those supporting rare, threatened or endangered species of flora and fauna)?			If "Yes": Exclude from project.
ESS7			
31. Are there any Indigenous Peoples or Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities present in the subproject area and are likely to be affected by the proposed subproject negatively?			If "Yes": Prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan OR Include the requirements of an Indigenous Peoples Plan in the SEP.
ESS8			
32. Is the subproject to be located adjacent to a sensitive site (historical or archaeological or culturally significant site) or facility?			If "Yes": Apply Chance Find Procedures in Annex 3.
33. Locate near buildings, sacred trees or objects having spiritual values to local communities (e.g. memorials, graves or stones) or require excavation near there?			If "Yes": Apply Chance Find Procedures in Annex 3.

3. Conclusion

Based on the result from the screening above, please list the E&S risk management instruments to be prepared / adopt and implemented:

a)
b)
c)
d)

Recommendations:

____
____
____

Prepared by: __________________________________

Signature: __________________________________

Date and time: __________________________________

Approved by: __________________________________

Signature: __________________________________

Date and time: __________________________________

Annex 2: Minutes of Consultations

MINUTES OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MEETING ON ASCENT PROJECT

Date: 18th March 2026

Venue: Ebulwani Centre

Time: 11:25 AM – 12:31 PM

Minute 1: Agenda

Preliminaries

Presentation on ASCENT Project – Kenya

Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Questions, Comments & Responses (Q&A)

Way Forward

Minute 2: Meeting Preliminaries

The meeting commenced at 11:25 a.m. with a word of prayer led by a community elder. The Assistant Chief, Mr. Hillary Osanye, officially welcomed all attendees to Ebulwani Island Mr. Samwel Olela introduced the visiting team from REREC and the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP). He explained that the purpose of the visit was to engage the community regarding the proposed electrification project under the ASCENT program.

Minute 3: ASCENT Project – Kenya

Olela – explained to the meeting that the government of Kenya through vision 2030 is planning that every household should be connected with power hence the government has come up with this project called Accelerating Sustainable and Clean Energy Transformation (ASCENT) that is meant to connect Kenyans in the rural areas which are far from the national grid. This project is being implemented in the 47 counties where Busia is one of them. He further noted the proposed project will have solar panels, small diesel generator, control room, and distribution lines to various homesteads. He explained that:

The project is financed by the World Bank and implemented by REREC, KPLC, and MoEP.

Its objective is to support Kenya in achieving universal electricity access by 2030.

It also aims to expand access to clean cooking technologies, improve livelihoods, and create employment, especially in underserved areas.

Project Team Present

1. Samwel Olela – E&S Safeguards Officer (REREC)
2. Tom Kiprono – E&S Safeguards Officer (REREC)
3. Sheila Jepkemboi – E&S Safeguards Officer (REREC)
4. Joram Kimani – Accountant (MoEP)

5. Dorothy Kagweri - E&S Safeguards (MoEP)
6. Rebecca Muniu – Project coordinator (MoEP)
7. Community members – 87 Members (male- 49, Female – 38)

Project Design and Components-Tom

The community members were informed that the project aligns with Kenya Vision 2030, targeting universal electricity access.

Key features include:

- Installation of solar panels, battery storage, and diesel backup generators
- Development of mini-grids
- Construction of distribution lines to households

The proposed ASCENT Kenya seeks to expand access to affordable and reliable distributed renewable energy solutions for households and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in underserved areas of Kenya. The Project will deploy a targeted set of interventions, in three components as outlined below:

- Component 1: Results-Based Financing for Distributed Renewable Energy, Productive Uses of Energy, Cooling, and Clean Cooking
- Component 2: Solar-Based Electrification of Public Infrastructure
- Subcomponent 2A: Mini-grids
- Subcomponent 2B: Electrification of public institutions
- Component 3: Program Management, Capacity Building, and Market Development and technical assistance and energy workforce development

Operational Aspects

All consumers will be KPLC customers and pay tariffs equivalent to those on the national grid.

Electricity payments will be made through a prepaid token system, including mobile payment options ("pay-as-you-go").

Minute 4: Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental and Social Assessment-

Participants were informed that:

A separate Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) meeting will be conducted.

The ESIA report will be submitted to NEMA for review and approval.

Construction will commence after regulatory approvals.

Positive Impacts -

The following benefits were highlighted:

- Improved lighting and reduced reliance on paraffin
- Enhanced education outcomes for students
- Increased security through lighting
- Access to information and entertainment (e.g., television)
- Growth of small businesses (e.g., barber shops)
- Creation of employment opportunities (skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled)
- Priority for local employment, including women and youth
- Business opportunities for locals (e.g., food vending, supply of materials)
- Improved health services (e.g., refrigeration of medicines)
- Opportunities for cold storage for livestock and dairy products

Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

- The team explained potential risks and mitigation strategies:
- Social Risks
- Influx of non-local workers → Cultural sensitization through induction
- Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Sexual Harassment (SH) → Awareness and reporting mechanisms
- Risk of HIV/AIDS → Community sensitization
- Environmental Risks
- Noise pollution → Restricted working hours (8:00 AM – 5:00 PM)
- Dust pollution → Use of dust suppression measures
- Tree cutting → Tree replacement and reforestation
- Health and Safety Risks
- Construction accidents → Mandatory use of PPE
- Electrocution risks → Community awareness on safe electricity use
- Child labour → Strict prohibition
- Resource Constraints
- Water scarcity → Controlled and responsible use

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Olela then told the meeting that to address grievances, the team will require that a Grievance Redress Mechanism to be put in place by the community. This GRM will have a committee that will help solve the grievances arising from the project. The community will need to identify persons who will sit on the committee and they should comprise a man, woman, youth and a person representing the special group e.g. a person living with a disability. The Committee will

help address grievances to their conclusion. If in any case the committee is unable to solve an issue, they will be guided by the implementing agency on where to forward the matter. If it is still not solved at that level, then the Kenyan Courts will be used to resolve the issue. He said it is our hope that the grievances will be solved at the local level. The meeting was also told that the members of the Committee will be required to volunteer their services. This is because there will be no payment for their services.

Minute 5: Questions and Concerns

QUESTION/COMMENTS	ANSWER/REMARKS
Gladys Wanyama How big is the size of land to be required	*Olela* Approximately 2–3 acres depending on system capacity, more details will be provided during the land acquisition process
Michael Will there be jobs/employment opportunities?	*Olela* Yes, Priority will be given to local community members
Vincent Mandana Who will be doing maintenance works? How will payment be done?	*Olela* Cleaning of panels may be done by the locals i.e. youth, women, men. Local community members will be engaged where feasible. Payment will be subject to discussion but also according to government rates.
Jacinta Power availability is important since I would have closed my business by 9pm unlike 7pm as usual.	Acknowledged as a key benefit
Gregory Abula No community land; what about compensation if private land is used? Initial connection charges? Token payments?	*Olela* Community land preferred; if private land is used NLC will guide valuation and compensation. ASCENT metering costs expected to be lower than KOSAP. Token payment depends on individual consumption.

Minute 6: Way Forward

- ESIA studies to be conducted and submitted to NEMA.
- Community to identify GRM Committee members.
- Follow-up engagements to be scheduled by REREC/MoEP.

Minute 7: Closure of the Meeting

The Area Assistant Chief thanked participants for their active engagement.

There being no other business, the meeting was officially adjourned at 12:31 PM with a closing prayer by an elder.

Kenya Power	MINUTES OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING FEASEBILITY STUDY FOR ASCENT PROJECT	File Number:	
	Venue: Kasore Location Morop division in Baringo County	Date & Time of meeting	19/03/2026 3: 00 p.m.to 6:00 PM

Agenda:

- Introductions
- Project brief
- Positive and negative impacts of project
- Responsibilities of the Contractor
- Safe Use of Electricity
- Plenary Session
- A.O.B

The meeting started at 3.00 p.m with a word of prayer followed by introductions.

MIN 1- 1/19/03/2026: Project Brief

Mr Koech thanked and welcomed members to the meeting, he then gave an overview of the proposed project. He informed members present that KPLC was conducting a feasibility study world bank funded ASCENT project. He mentioned that The ASCENT Project is a Government initiative financed by the World Bank and jointly implemented by the Ministry of Energy (MoEP), Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) and Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC).

The project aims to increase access to modern energy services in the whole country. This is to be achieved through 2 main components:

Component 1: Results-Based Financing for Distributed Renewable Energy, Productive Uses of Energy, Cooling, and Clean Cooking: This component will provide results-based financing (RBF) to improve affordability and drive adoption of DRE systems, PUE appliances, cooling solutions, and clean cooking technologies. An end-user subsidy program will lower the cost of these solutions, with subsidy levels reviewed periodically to ensure sustainability and minimize market distortion. Eligible beneficiaries under the RBF window will be pre-qualified companies and distributors of DRE, PUE, cooling, and clean cooking appliances, including irrigation and agro-processing applications, targeting households, farmers, and micro and small enterprises to accelerate energy access, enhance productivity, and create local employment. Detailed criteria for setting RBF subsidy levels for different technologies and appliances will be defined in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

Component 2: Solar Based Electrification of Public Infrastructure: This component will provide solar energy access through two subcomponents:

Subcomponent 2A- Energy Access Through Solarized and New Mini Grids. This subcomponent will expand off-grid energy access through two complementary approaches: (i) solarization of existing diesel-powered mini-grids, and (ii) development of new solar-powered mini-grids in underserved areas. In addition, the subcomponent will conduct a comprehensive assessment of all public solar-powered mini-grids to identify opportunities to increase connection density to households, businesses, and community facilities, including hospitals and schools. It will also support the provision of community energy services, such as street and market lighting, enhancing safety and stimulating local economic activity. The design and implementation of this subcomponent will build on the experience and lessons from KOSAP, which is currently developing over 100 solar-powered mini-grids in underserved regions, providing a strong foundation for efficient deployment, technology optimization, and sustainable operations.

Subcomponent 2B: Electrification of public institutions: This component will provide solar energy to more than 7,500 public educational institutions and 2,500 public health institutions in underserved areas of the country that were identified and prioritized under the Kenya Energy Compact. The project will deploy climate resilient technological solutions including, inter alia: (a) institutional solar photovoltaic systems designed for climate resilience and (b) battery energy storage systems. To accelerate implementation and drawing on lessons learned from KOSAP, the subcomponent will partner with the private sector to deliver electricity as a service through the installation and long-term maintenance of solar PV systems in public education and health institutions. The electrification of these institutions will be financed through a RBF that covers a portion of the capital costs, complemented by guaranteed energy as a service agreement, ensuring reliable and sustainable electricity supply

<u>Energy status Kasore Location</u>

The Village has no power

The villagers use adelite lamp that is so limiting

The villa is about 2km to 3KM at most from National Grid

The village had been pegged by REREC two years ago but the project did not materialize

Hilly terrain and the fact that the village is within a forest make connection to the grid very challenging

<u>Observations</u>

The terrain is slopy

The road network is poor

The population in the area is sparse, and household have large pieces of land

The village is about 2km to 3KM from the National grid

Land tenure is private

MIN 2 /19/03/2026: Positive and Negative impacts of the project

Mr Koech emphasized on the GoKs' commitment to ensure that every Kenyan is connected to safe and reliable electricity. He mentioned to the members present that the project would to have some advantages and disadvantages when the time comes.

Positive impacts:

Improved living standards.

Access to electricity would come with many advantages compared to disadvantages since there would be improved standard of living, health and safety of the beneficiaries.

Since women are known be responsible for house chores, they would be relived since they would change to use of electric appliances such as cookers, iron boxes, vacuum cleaners, blenders, fridges and this means they will require less energy when carry out the duties. Electricity would also be used in pumping water from community boreholes and shallow wells where mostly women draw water manually hence saving them energy and reducing the risk of falling or capsizing into wells.

Benefits in the education sector

Access to electricity at the household level and schools will create opportunities for school going children to study for longer hours and also promote E-learning.

Employment opportunities.

At the time of project implementation, there would be casual job opportunities such as digging of holes, clearing of wayleaves to the members of the community even though not everybody would get to work with the contractor but for the few who would get a chance to kindly cooperate. The payment for the work done would be done by the contractor and as per prevailing market rates.

Improved Security.

Availability of power supply in most house hold in rural areas will ensure security since most people would have security lights outside their houses hence keep off the thieves.

Access to information.

With electricity in the area, most people would be able to buy television and radios to get information and even watch without relying on other people. Also they would learn from various programs being aired on TVs and especially on health and farming.

Health sector

Electricity is critical to the health sector for operation of critically needed medicals services such as vaccine refrigerators, laboratory and as well as for the operation of the basic amenities such lighting and water supply at the hospitals which would promote health of the community members.

Gender Considerations at Job Level

During the implementation of the project, there would be specific jobs meant for women such as cooking and selling of food to the workers employed by the contractors and this would make them earn some cash at that time.

Increase of Business opportunities

Availability of safe and reliable electricity would promote businesses such as salons, barber shops, cyber cafes, welding, posho mills, milk coolers, refrigeration of drinks, chicken incubators, sharp cutters for improved livestock industry among others. The businesses will also be operated for long hours hence increased profits.

Negative impacts:

The negative impacts associated with the project and their possible mitigation measures as follows:

Environmental/Social Impact	Mitigation measures
Gender based Violence	In the awareness sessions, community members to be educated on the sensitivity of GBV, SEA/SH and therefore the uttermost need to ensure confidential reporting and responding to any cases reported. Contractor being at the ground, he/she would stay for some time hence would socialize with the community members.
HIV /AIDS	Since nobody call tell the health conditions of an individual from appearance, members of the community were warned in engaging themselves with workers from the contractor's team on sexual activities for any benefit since the nomination of the workers from the community should be free and fair.
Vegetation clearance	Community members were advised to clear only necessary vegetation, where possible trim tree branches and this would be done after the contractor have marked where the power lines would pass through.

Environmental/Social Impact	Mitigation measures
	Alternative routes would also be considered to avoid clearing vegetation unless otherwise, then clearing of vegetation would be called for. Any cleared vegetation would be left behind for use by the tree owners.
Occupational health and safety risks	The contractor shall Include best practice in health and safety provisions and ensure strict compliance with national legislation and financiers' guidelines Ensure that work schedules are organized in shifts that protect workers from long-term exposure to extreme temperatures Provide workers with safe drinking water and dedicated sanitary facilities at all work sites and camp facilities Adopt sound human resource policies compliant with international standards Establish a grievance redress mechanism for workers Establish and follow safe work procedures Induct and where necessary train employees
Dust	There would be dust especially from the rough roads at the time of transportation of materials to the site hence members of the community were advised to use masks during that time.
Child labour	Kenyan labour laws should be adhered to No one will be employed on site without the national Identification card or valid passport Children below the age of 18 years will not be allowed to work in the proposed project.
Theft	In case it happens, it should be reported to the area chief though community members were warned to take care of their belongings since they would not know the character of a non-residential person.

MIN 3/19/03/2026: Responsibilities of the Contractor

The contractor shall design the Mini grid, power reticulation network, construct power lines, install drop cables to customer's premises, install meters and activate the meter in addition to teaching the customer basics of buying token and how to check token balance.

The contractor shall prepare a labour recruitment plan and conduct an entry meeting organized by the area chief before commencement of construction works.

The contractor shall provide all necessary tools and equipment, personal protective clothing and train workers.

The contractor shall respect the local people culture and promote harmonious co-existence during the construction period.

MIN 4/19/03/2026: Safe use of electricity

Mr. Koech explained to the members present that electricity is a good servant when used carefully but is hazardous if mishandled and misused.

Electrical appliances e.g water heaters, showers and popcorn machines used should be in good condition.

Members were urged to ensure that wiring are done to the required standards and by qualified electrician.

Customers should not carry out illegal extensions or use electricity to energize fences. They should not overload extension cables and sockets.

Customers were advised not to cut trees near power lines but instead reach Kenya power offices for assistance.

Children should not play with or near power lines

All electrical infrastructure should be protected and not vandalized

Customers should report any mischievous activity, persons, or fallen power infrastructure to the nearest KPLC office and to their local chiefs.

He further educated members of the community on how to identify a genuine Kenya Power staff and contractors by use of USSD Code, *977# and also advised those who had smart phone to download "my power app". All payments for electricity connections are paid to KPLC banking halls, official business pay bill numbers through Mpesa and official receipts provided.

Mr. Koech also mentioned that a committee would be formed when the project is yet to start which would involve women representative, men representative, youth representative, Chief, Assistant chiefs and people living with disability. The purpose of the committee would be try solve the dispute that would come up during the implementation of the project such as, way leaves, gender-based violence among others

MIN 5/19/03/2026: Plenary Session

Chesire Kirui: Will people who will be far away from the Mini-grid for example 2km away get power

Answer; Koech- Transformers will be installed to ensure that even people who are 2 km away get power

Jennifer Komen: A while back pegging was done and all households were marked for connection to the grid does the new project mark the end of the old project

Answer Koech: KPLC the ministry and REREC will look at all the alternatives available and zero on the one the serves Kasore Location best

Jennifer Komen: Our area is usually very cold especially between April and July. Will the solar minigrid be sufficient to serve all the households

Answer Koech: Studies and tests will be done to ensure that if the minigrid is situated in Kasore the power will be grid level to serve all households

Jennifer Komen: Does this mark the end of consultative meetings

Answer: Koech- This is just the beginning many more meeting will be conducted before project implementation

Jennifer Komen: We dont want solar since the grid is not very far from us

Thomas Tarus: We welcome the project to serve us as we wait for the grid power

Joseph Chemaiya-Will there be compensation for trees cut

Koech- If the project is implemented the contractor will try as much as possible not to cut trees but in the vent trees will be cut there will be no compensation

Magdalene Kipkulei: If you don't have land title deed what can you use during power application process

Koech In case you don't have title deed you can use sale agreements or get a letter from the Chief confirming that you are the Bonafide owner of the land

There being no other business the meeting ended at 6:00PM

Attendance lists containing names of the Participants, ID's and phone numbers have been intentionally excluded in line with personal data policy

Kenya Power	MINUTES OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING FEASEBILITY STUDY FOR ASCENT PROJECT	File Number:	
	Venue: Kemeloi primary school Location Kemoloi location Elgeyo Marakwet county	Date & Time of meeting	18/03/2026 11: 00 a.m.to 12:30 PM

Agenda:

- Introduction
- Project brief
- Positive and negative impacts of project
- Safe Use of Electricity
- Plenary Session
- A.O.B

The meeting started at 11.00 a.m with a word of prayer followed by introductions.

MIN 1- 1/18/03/2026: Project Brief

Mr Abaya thanked and welcomed members to the meeting, he then gave an overview of the proposed project. He informed members present that KPLC was conducting a feasibility study world bank funded ASCENT project. He mentioned that The ASCENT Project is a Government initiative financed by the World Bank and jointly implemented by the Ministry of Energy (MoEP), Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) and Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC).

The project aims to increase access to modern energy services in the whole country. This is to be achieved through 2 main components:

Component 1: Results-Based Financing for Distributed Renewable Energy, Productive Uses of Energy, Cooling, and Clean Cooking: This component will provide results-based financing (RBF) to improve affordability and drive adoption of DRE systems, PUE appliances, cooling solutions, and clean cooking technologies. An end-user subsidy program will lower the cost of these solutions, with subsidy levels reviewed periodically to ensure sustainability and minimize market distortion. Eligible beneficiaries under the RBF window will be pre-qualified companies and distributors of DRE, PUE, cooling, and clean cooking appliances, including irrigation and agro-processing applications, targeting households, farmers, and micro and small enterprises to accelerate energy access, enhance productivity, and create local employment. Detailed criteria for setting RBF subsidy levels for different technologies and appliances will be defined in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

Component 2: Solar Based Electrification of Public Infrastructure: This component will provide solar energy access through two subcomponents:

Subcomponent 2A- Energy Access Through Solarized and New Mini Grids. This subcomponent will expand off-grid energy access through two complementary approaches: (i) solarization of existing diesel-powered mini-grids, and (ii) development of new solar-powered mini-grids in underserved areas. In addition, the subcomponent will conduct a comprehensive assessment of all public solar-powered mini-grids to identify opportunities to increase connection density to households, businesses, and community facilities, including hospitals and schools. It will also support the provision of community energy services, such as street and market lighting, enhancing safety and stimulating local economic activity. The design and implementation of this subcomponent will build on the experience and lessons from KOSAP, which is currently developing over 100 solar- powered mini-grids in underserved regions, providing a strong foundation for efficient deployment, technology optimization, and sustainable operations.

Subcomponent 2B: Electrification of public institutions: This component will provide solar energy to more than 7,500 public educational institutions and 2,500 public health institutions in underserved areas of the country that were identified and prioritized under the Kenya Energy Compact. The project will deploy climate resilient technological solutions including, inter alia: (a) institutional solar photovoltaic systems designed for climate resilience and (b) battery energy storage systems. To accelerate implementation and drawing on lessons learned from KOSAP, the subcomponent will partner with the private sector to deliver electricity as a service through the installation and long-term maintenance of solar PV systems in public education and health institutions. The electrification of these institutions will be financed through a RBF that covers a portion of the capital costs, complemented by guaranteed energy as a service agreement, ensuring reliable and sustainable electricity supply

Energy status Kemeloi Location

The area around Kemeloi primary and its surrounding has no power

The community mostly uses delight for their lighting

The school is about 4 Km from National Grid

Observations

The school is about 4 Km from National Grid

Land tenure is private

The terrain is slopy

The road network is poor

The population in the area is sparse

MIN 2 /18/03/2026: Positive and Negative impacts of the project

Mr Abaya emphasized on the GoKs' commitment to ensure that every Kenyan is connected to safe and reliable electricity. He mentioned to the members present that the project would to have some advantages and disadvantages when the time comes.

Positive impacts:

Better source of lighting- replacement of Kerosene lamp and small de-lite lamps with electricity lighting which is clean and has better lighting

Benefits to education- Access to electricity at the household level and schools will lead to betterment of education services. Pupils and students will have longer hours of preps/study in school and at homes. Electricity will be useful in availing power needed to enable use of radio, television sets at homes and equipping of Laboratories in schools hence promoting use of laptops as well as introduction of ICT.

Business opportunities-Power provides energy needed to power some gadgets that are difficult and expensive to power with generators. Access to electricity will therefore allow the community to take advantage of new business opportunities and enhance the existing ones e.g. welding, photo copying, printing.

Employment and wealth creation- community members will get opportunities to provide non-skilled and skilled labor during construction and operation phases of the project

Health benefits of the project- health benefits of the project are linked to replacement/elimination of use of kerosene lamps and candles, no need to use fuel generators which emits smoke causing respiratory diseases, the dispensary will also benefit from power that can be used to preserve drugs and vaccines alongside powering other medical equipment.

Improved standard of living- Access to electricity will change the standard of living of the people as they can use domestic appliances like iron boxes, fridge, television sets, washing machines to mention but a few. Use of electricity for lighting implies that the people will not be exposed to smoke arising from use of tin lamps which predisposes people to respiratory diseases.

Security- Enhanced security due to improvement in lighting up of the area through

the street lights. Improved security also means more hours of business. The place will also be safe as lighting puts off opportunistic criminals who take advantage of darkness.

Communications- improved communication due to availability of electricity to charge phones, opportunities to set up information communication and technology related business-like cyber cafes, access to E-government services among others.

Presence of electricity will also attract other business investors to invest in the area

Negative impacts:

The negative impacts associated with the project and their possible mitigation measures are as follows:

- Vegetation clearance-Trim or cut where necessary trees on the line, planting of trees
- Occupation safety and health hazards e.g. accidents, fall from heights, pricks by sharp objects- Mitigation measures include use of proper personal protective equipment like gloves, overalls, helmet, safety shoes, allocating work according to skills, toolbox talks to workers to identify hazards and risky activities and putting mitigation measures and close supervision of work
- Air pollution-mitigation include use of masks for workers, limit vehicle speed to minimum possible dusts when passing residential areas and the centre, maintain and service vehicles and avoid idling of vehicle's engines,
- Electric shocks and electrocution of people, mitigation include proper public education to the people on safety of using electricity, proper wiring in the houses by qualified technicians and sse of danger/hatari signs on the poles
- Public health risk-mitigation will include public awareness of the public health issues identified.
- Risk of social conflict- mitigation awareness-raising among local community and workers on the need to have a good /cordial working relation; consultations with and involvement of local communities in project planning; provision of cultural sensitization awareness for workers regarding engagement with local community; recruitment of local workforce to the extent possible especially unskilled and semi- skilled jobs; contactor shall make provision to provide resources needed by the workers if the need for such resources may result to competition for resources e.g. water; working closely between contractor and the project grievance redress committee to address complains on time.
- Gender based Violence- mitigation include conducting community members to be educated on the sensitivity of GBV, SEA/SH and therefore the uttermost need to ensure confidential reporting and responding to any cases reported.
- HIV/AIDS; Since nobody call tell the health conditions of an individual from appearance, members of the community were warned in engaging themselves with workers from the contractor's team on sexual activities for any benefit since the nomination of the workers from the community should be free and fair.

MIN 3/18/03/2026: Safe use of electricity

Mr. Abaya explained to the members present that electricity is a good servant when used carefully but is hazardous if mishandled and misused.

Members were urged to ensure that wiring are done to the required standards and by qualified electrician.

They should not overload extension cables and sockets.

Customers were advised not to cut trees near power lines but instead reach Kenya power offices for assistance.

Children should not play with or near power lines

Customers should report any mischievous activity, persons, or fallen power infrastructure to the nearest KPLC office and to their local chiefs.

He also mentioned that a committee would be formed when the project is yet to start which would involve women representative, men representative, youth representative, Chief, Assistant chiefs and the disable. The purpose of the committee would be try solve the dispute that would come up during the implementation of the project such as, way leaves, gender based violence among others.

MIN 4/18/03/2026: Plenary Session

Question: We welcome the project but since it will be solar will it be cheaper than the normal electricity?

Answer: No the payment will be the same but will depend on customer consumption per month

Question the area experiences solar during the months of April and November. Will the solar installation be sufficient

Answer; Yes the project will have a generator backup and the solar panels are high tech hence can work at minimal lights

The area MCA thanked the KPLC team for the project and commented that they were ready for the project either Solar or the grid

There being no other business the meeting ended at 12:30PM

Attendance lists containing names of the Participants, ID's and phone numbers have been intentionally excluded in line with personal data policy

MINUTES OF THE ASCENT PROJECT-WORLD BANK FUNDED FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IN KOKWA ISLAND, IN BARINGO COUNTY, ON 19TH MARCH

Members Present

- Wilfred Koech-KPLC
- Roselyne Njeru-KPLC
- Samuel Mbugua-KPLC
- Joselyne Masiga-REREC
- Constituency Representative
- Community Leaders
- Residents of Kokwa Island (Community Members refer to attendance list)

INTRODUCTION

A stakeholder engagement meeting was held at Kokwa Island, Baringo County, as part of the site survey mission for the proposed electrification project under the ASCENT Project, funded by the World Bank.

The purpose of the meeting was to:

Introduce the project team to the local leadership and community

Explain the objective and scope of the proposed project

Seek community views, expectations, and concerns

Gather preliminary social, environmental and land-related information necessary for the site survey;

Foster community ownership and cooperation during project planning and implementation.

The meeting brought together representatives from the project implementation team, local administration, community leadership, and residents of Kokwa Island.

AGENDA OF THE MEETING

The following agenda guided the meeting:

- Opening remarks and introductions
- Purpose of the site survey mission
- Overview of the ASCENT Project
- Proposed project scope in Kokwa Island
- Community concerns, expectations, and feedback
- Land, wayleave, and environmental considerations
- Way forward and next steps
- Closing remarks

MIN/001/03/2026: Opening Remarks 104

The meeting commenced at 10:00am with a word of prayer from a community member.

The local administration representative welcomed the visiting team to Kokwa Island and appreciated the Government and development partners for considering the area for electrification and related infrastructure development.

The chair noted that the meeting was important in ensuring that the project is implemented in a participatory, transparent, and community-centered manner.

MIN/002/03/2026: Introductions

All participants introduced themselves, and the project team also introduced themselves and outlined their respective roles in the mission, including:

- Site survey
- Environmental and social safeguards
- Community engagement
- Preliminary feasibility assessment

MIN/003/03/2026: Purpose of the Site Survey Mission

The chair (Wilfred Koech), informed the community that the visit to Kokwa Island is intended to undertake a site survey and stakeholder engagement exercise in preparation for the proposed project implementation under the ASCENT Project.

He explained that the mission aimed at collecting key baseline information to support:

- Technical planning and design
- Identification of suitable infrastructure routes and locations
- Assessment of social and environmental considerations
- Understanding community needs and priorities
- Identifying any project implementation risks and mitigation measures.

The team clarified that the mission did not mark the immediate start of construction, but rather was part of the project planning and preparation process.

MIN/004/03/2026: Overview of the ASCENT Project

The chair noted; The ASCENT project is a Government Initiative financed by the World Bank and jointly implemented by the Ministry of Energy (MOEP), Kenya Power and lighting Company (KPLC) and Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC).

The project aims to increase modern energy services in the whole country. This is to be achieved through two main components:

Component 1: Results-Based Financing for Distributed Renewable Energy, Productive uses of Energy Cooling and Clean Cooking.

Component 2-Solar Based Electrification of Public Infrastructure. This component will provide solar energy access through two sub- components;

Sub-component 2A-Energsy Access Through Solarized and New Minigrids.

Sub-component 2B-Electrification of Public Institutions

The chair informed the community that ASCENT is a World Bank-funded project aimed at improving access to energy and related infrastructure services in underserved and marginalized areas.

The project team explained that the intervention in Kokwa Island is expected to support the broader objectives of:

Enhancing access to reliable electricity and energy services

Improving livelihoods and economic activities

Supporting public institutions such as schools and health facilities

Promoting social and economic inclusion

Improving safety and quality of life for the local population

It was emphasized that the project is expected to bring long-term development benefits to the island community.

MIN/005/03/2026: Proposed Project Scope

The project team outlined the likely areas of focus during the survey exercise, including:

- Assessment of public institutions requiring connection, such as:
- Schools
- Health facilities
- Administrative offices
- Assessment of household settlement patterns;
- Identification of productive use opportunities such as:
- Fishing-related facilities
- Cold storage potential
- Small businesses
- Community enterprises

The team noted that the actual design and implementation scope would be informed by the survey findings, technical feasibility, environmental and social safeguards requirements.

The team explained that the mini-grid option is being considered because:

The island is geographically isolated

Extension of conventional grid infrastructure may present challenges or high costs

A mini-grid can provide a more localized and appropriate solution

It has the potential to improve access to electricity in a more sustainable and efficient manner.

The community was informed that the mini-grid concept is being assessed based on actual need, technical practicality, and long-term viability.

The issue of land for the mini-grid infrastructure was discussed at length.

The project team informed the community that the mini-grid project would likely require land for

Power generation infrastructure

Powerhouse / equipment housing

Battery / storage area (if applicable)

Distribution structures

Ancillary facilities

The community indicated willingness to support the project by helping identify land for the proposed infrastructure.

However, the following issues were emphasized:

The land selected should be free from disputes;

The process of land identification should involve local leadership and community representatives;

Public / community land should be prioritized where possible;

The project should avoid displacement of households and disruption of livelihoods;

Any land-related process should be transparent and consultative.

The local administration and elders committed to assist the project team in identifying suitable sites for further assessment.

MIN/006/03/2026: ISSUES RAISED DURING THE ENGAGEMENT

Community Appreciation and Project Support

The community members welcomed the project team and expressed appreciation for the Government and the World Bank for considering Kokwa Island for development support.

The community stated that access to electricity and related infrastructure has been a long-standing challenge and that the proposed project is highly anticipated.

The meeting unanimously expressed support for the project and committed to cooperating with the project team during the planning and implementation stages.

The community chair noted that; the land in Kokwa is community land and is registered.

Existing Challenges Faced by the Community

The community highlighted several challenges currently affecting the island, including:

Limited or no access to reliable electricity

High dependence on costly and unsustainable alternative energy sources

Limited access to essential public services.

Difficulty in preserving fish and other perishable products due to lack of cold storage.

Limited economic opportunities for youth and women.

High transport and logistical challenges associated with island access.

Poor communication and service delivery in the area due to network issues.

The community noted that these challenges continue to hinder social and economic development on the island.

Priority Areas Identified by the Community

The community requested that public institutions should be considered as priority beneficiaries due to their direct impact on service delivery and public welfare.

Community Expectations

The community members expressed the following expectations regarding the proposed project:

- Timely implementation of the project once feasibility is confirmed
- Fair and transparent engagement of the local community throughout the project lifecycle
- Employment opportunities for local youth during implementation, where possible
- Minimal disruption to community activities
- Proper communication on project progress and timelines

The participants requested that the implementing agency should maintain continuous communication with local leaders and the community.

Land Availability and Wayleave Issues

The issue of land and wayleave was discussed in detail as follows

The community indicated willingness to support the project through:

- Identification of suitable site for project infrastructure.
- Supporting wayleave acquisition where necessary. However, the meeting noted that:
- Any use of land must be discussed openly with the affected landowners / users;
- Community facilities or public land should be prioritized where possible;
- Project should minimize interference with homesteads, livelihoods, and sensitive areas.

The local leaders committed to assist the project team in identifying suitable conflict-free routes or sites for the proposed infrastructure.

Environmental and Social Safeguards Considerations

The community requested that the project should be implemented in a manner that protects the environment and respects local social systems.

The project team sensitized the community on the importance of observing environmental and social safeguards during project preparation and implementation.

The following issues were discussed:

- Proper waste management during implementation
- Respect for cultural and community spaces
- Community safety during project implementation
- Need for stakeholder consultation at every key stage

The community requested that the project should be implemented in a manner that safeguards both livelihoods and the local ecosystem.

Inclusion of Vulnerable and Special Interest Groups

The project team emphasized the importance of ensuring that the project benefits all categories of community members, including:

- Women
- Youth
- Elderly persons
- Persons with disabilities
- Vulnerable households

The project team assured the community that social inclusion is a key consideration under the project framework.

MIN/007/03/2026: Q&A

Chairperson: When we provide land for the project, will payment be done?

-No payment is done through the project on land matters; the Bank provides in kind compensation to the community for the project they would want.

Member 2-Once electricity is in Kokwa Island and land was given will we still pay for the power?

-Yes, due to connections, power will be paid using tokens.

Member 3-When will the project start?

-The project is at the preliminary stages, once everything is sorted out, we will still visit Kokwa Island for final report.

Member 4- During implementation, can we also be brought the safaricom mast for ease of communication?

-This will have to be done through the office of the Member of Parliament.

MIN/008/03/2026: RESPONSES / CLARIFICATIONS PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT TEAM

In response to issues raised, the project team clarified that:

The current mission was primarily for site survey and stakeholder engagement, and would inform subsequent project planning decisions. 109

Final implementation would depend on:

- Technical feasibility
- Environmental and social assessment findings
- Project approval processes
- Availability of funds and prioritization under the ASCENT Project.

The team would work closely with:

- Local administration
- County leadership
- Community representatives
- Relevant institutions to ensure smooth project planning and eventual implementation.
- Community support and cooperation would be critical to the success of the project.

The project would seek to align with both national development objectives and local community needs.

AOB

There being no any other business, the meeting adjourned at 12:00 noon.

Attendance lists containing names of the Participants, ID's and phone numbers have been intentionally excluded in line with personal data policy

Kenya Power	MINUTES OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING FEASEBILITY STUDY FOR ASCENT PROJECT	File Number:	
	Venue: TIRIYA PRIMARY Elgeyo Marakwet West	Date & Time of meeting	18/03/2026 4: 00 p.m.

In attendance:

As per list of attendance annexed at the end of minutes

Agenda:

- Introduction
- Project brief
- Positive and negative impacts of project
- Responsibilities of the Contractor
- Safe Use of Electricity
- Plenary Session
- A.O.B

The meeting started at 4.00 p.m with a word of prayer followed by introductions.

MIN A/1/18/03/2026: Project Brief

The area MCA called the meeting to order and thanked members for the good turn up. He introduced himself, the representative of the area MP, and then requested the Kenya Power team to take over the meeting. The KPLC team introduced themselves and Mr. Samuel Abaya thanked and welcomed members for the briefing. He then gave an overview of the proposed project. He informed members present that KPLC was conducting a feasibility study on a world bank funded project named Accelerating Substantiable and Clean Energy Transformation (ASCENT). He mentioned that The ASCENT Project is a Government initiative financed by the World Bank and jointly implemented by the Ministry of Energy (MoEP), Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) and Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC).

The project aims to increase access to modern energy services in the whole country. This is to be achieved through 2 main components:

Component 1: Results-Based Financing for Distributed Renewable Energy, Productive Uses of Energy, Cooling, and Clean Cooking: This component will provide results-based financing (RBF) to improve affordability and drive adoption of DRE systems, PUE appliances, cooling solutions, and clean cooking technologies. An end-user subsidy program will lower the cost of these solutions, with subsidy levels reviewed periodically to ensure sustainability and minimize market distortion. Eligible beneficiaries under the RBF window will be pre-qualified companies and distributors of DRE, PUE, cooling, and clean cooking appliances, including irrigation and agro-processing applications, targeting households, farmers, and micro and small enterprises to accelerate energy access, enhance productivity, and create local employment. Detailed criteria for setting RBF subsidy levels for different technologies and appliances will be defined in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

Component 2: Solar Based Electrification of Public Infrastructure: This component will provide solar energy access through two subcomponents:

Subcomponent 2A- Energy Access Through Solarized and New Mini Grids. This subcomponent will expand off-grid energy access through two complementary approaches: (i) solarization of existing diesel-powered mini-grids, and (ii) development of new solar-powered mini-grids in underserved areas. In addition, the subcomponent will conduct a comprehensive assessment of all public solar-powered mini-grids to identify opportunities to increase connection density to households, businesses, and community facilities, including hospitals and schools. It will also support the provision of community energy services, such as street and market lighting, enhancing safety and stimulating local economic activity. The design and implementation of this subcomponent will build

on the experience and lessons from KOSAP, which is currently developing over 100 solar- powered mini-grids in underserved regions, providing a strong foundation for efficient deployment, technology optimization, and sustainable operations.

Subcomponent 2B: Electrification of public institutions: This component will provide solar energy to more than 7,500 public educational institutions and 2,500 public health institutions in underserved areas of the country that were identified and prioritized under the Kenya Energy Compact. The project will deploy climate resilient technological solutions including, inter alia: (a) institutional solar photovoltaic systems designed for climate resilience and (b) battery energy storage systems. To accelerate implementation and drawing on lessons learned from KOSAP, the subcomponent will partner with the private sector to deliver electricity as a service through the installation and long-term maintenance of solar PV systems in public education and health institutions. The electrification of these institutions will be financed through a RBF that covers a portion of the capital costs, complemented by guaranteed energy as a service agreement, ensuring reliable and sustainable electricity supply

<u>Energy status Tiriya Location</u>

The Village has no power

The villagers uses solar lamp and kerosene lamps

The village is about 3km from National Grid

<u>Observations</u>

The land scape is steep with deep vallies and access road is all weather and not in good status especially during rainy weather

The area is populated with small land holdings

The village is about 2km from the National grid

Land tenure is private

MIN A/2/18/03/2026: Positive and Negative impacts of the project

Kenya Power Environment & Social Specialist Mr. Abaya expressed his sincere appreciation to all members for their strong attendance and active participation during the meeting. He acknowledged their cooperation as a key factor in the success of the meeting and the project. In his remarks, the Lead expert reaffirmed the unwavering commitment of Government of Kenya to providing all citizens with access to safe, reliable, and affordable electricity. He further informed the attendees that a detailed evaluation had been done on both the positive and negative impacts associated with the project and the experts would disclose this in the meeting. This ensured that all participants were fully informed and able to engage constructively in the discussions. The positive and negative impacts of the project were explained to members as follows:

Positive Impacts:

Enhanced Electricity Access

The implementation of the project is expected to significantly increase access to clean, safe, and reliable electricity. This improved access will play a vital role in enhancing the overall quality of life for the beneficiaries.

Benefits in the Education Sector

Access to electricity at the household and school levels will open up numerous education opportunities. With reliable lighting, children will be able to extend their study hours into the evening, thereby improving their academic performance. Moreover, electrified homes will enable students to benefit from educational content broadcasted via television and radio, broadening their learning beyond the classroom. In schools, electricity will facilitate the integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) into the curriculum. This includes the use of computers and digital learning tools, which are essential for equipping students with relevant 21st-century skills and enhancing the overall quality of education.

Expansion of Business and Economic Opportunities

The availability of safe and reliable electricity is expected to significantly boost local economic development by creating an enabling environment for various businesses to thrive. Entrepreneurs will be able to establish and operate small and medium enterprises such as salons, barber shops, cyber cafes, and welding workshops with greater efficiency and productivity. Additionally, electricity will support the growth of agribusinesses and other income-generating activities, including refrigeration of perishable goods, operation of chicken incubators, use of sharp cutters to enhance livestock food processing, and water pumping for irrigation and domestic use. Posho mills and similar ventures will also benefit, contributing to improved food security and livelihoods in the community.

Employment and Wealth Creation

During construction and operation of the project, employment opportunities will be available to the locals. The employment opportunities will be in line with skills available in the project area and basically unskilled labour like hole digging, manual tree cutting/trimming will be available to the locals and payment would be as per prevailing market rates and in line with the labour act. Skilled labour may be contracted outside the community. Members were advised to be cooperative and adhere to the contractor’s safe work operating procedures. He also added that alcoholic and drug addicts would not be considered for employment due to the risk concerns they posed.

Health Benefits of the Project

The provision of safe and reliable electricity is expected to contribute significantly to the improvement of public health within the community. One of the primary benefits will be the reduction in the use of kerosene lamps, which are commonly associated with indoor air pollution. These lamps emit harmful smoke and particulate matter that can lead to serious health problems, particularly acute lower respiratory infections among children and other vulnerable groups. Furthermore, access to proper electric lighting will alleviate the challenges associated with low illumination. Poor lighting often causes eye strain and discomfort, especially during reading or close work. Prolonged exposure to such conditions may increase the risk of developing visual problems, including near- sightedness (myopia), among both children and adults. By replacing kerosene lighting with clean electric lighting, the project is poised to promote a healthier and safer indoor environment.

Improved Standard of Living

Access to electricity is expected to significantly enhance the quality of life for households by enabling the use of modern electrical appliances that simplify daily tasks and improve overall comfort. With electricity, families can utilize household devices such as iron boxes, electric kettles, refrigerators, fruit blenders, and radios, all of which contribute to greater convenience and efficiency in day-to-day living. Entertainment and information access will also improve through the use of television sets and sound systems, while air conditioning systems and fans will help regulate indoor temperatures, particularly in hot climates. Additionally, practical tools such as water pumps and sharp cutters will support both domestic needs and small-scale economic activities, further promoting a higher standard of living and self-sufficiency within communities.

Improved Security

The availability of electricity is anticipated to greatly improve security within communities. With enhanced lighting in homes, streets, and public spaces, the risk of criminal activities is expected to decrease, as well-lit areas act as a deterrent to potential offenders. Moreover, electricity will enable residents to keep their mobile phones charged, ensuring consistent communication and quicker response during emergencies. Access to timely information through radio and television broadcasts will also keep the public informed about security-related issues and alerts. In addition, the project will facilitate the adoption and use of modern security technologies such as closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems, which can be installed in homes, schools, and business premises to monitor

activities and deter unlawful behavior. Collectively, these improvements will contribute to a safer and more secure environment for all community members.

Gender Considerations

Access to electricity will benefit women in different ways. The benefits of the project will occur because women tend to spend more time at home, are responsible for household chores that can be carried out more productively with electricity, and because certain tasks are culturally defined as women‘s work. Majority of the beneficiaries will use the electricity mainly for lighting and powering low energy gadget such as TV, radio, phone charging, refrigeration and to some extent ironing and cooking. Using electricity for ironing, boiling water and cooking will save women and girls the man-hours lost in fetching firewood. Electricity could also be used in pumping water from community boreholes and shallow wells where mostly women draw water manually hence saving them energy and reducing the risk of falling or capsizing into wells.

Negative Impacts:

The KPLC Environmental & Social Specialist summarized the negative impacts associated with the project and their possible mitigation measures as follows:

Environmental/Social Impact	Mitigation Measures
Vegetation clearance especially trimming of tree branches	Contractor shall comply to the Energy Act 2019 on tree lopping and must give the land owner a 7 days' notice prior tree cutting, branch trimming, or clearance of vegetation. Clear only necessary vegetation, where possible trim tree branches Power lines to be routed along road reserves and plot boundaries Leave any cleared vegetation for use by the tree owners
Oil spills	Ensure no maintenance or repair of vehicles or equipment on site Maintain vehicles and equipment in a good state of repair and service to avoid any leaks

Environmental/Social Impact	Mitigation Measures
Community health and safety risks	Conduct public health campaigns addressing issues of behavior change, culture tolerance, COVID 19, HIV/AIDS Contractor to condone all work sites, control access and install necessary warning signs.

Occupational health and safety risks	The contractor shall Include best practice in health and safety provisions and ensure strict compliance with national legislation and financiers' guidelines Provide workers with safe drinking water and dedicated sanitary facilities at all work sites Adopt sound human resource policies compliant with international standards Establish a grievance redress mechanism for workers Establish and follow safe work procedures Induct and where necessary train employees
Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and workplace sexual harassment	Contractor to create awareness to community and let members know their rights and that they are free to report any issues of GBV and SEA to persons and offices of their choice based on a survivor centered approach. In the awareness sessions, community members to be educated on the sensitivity of GBV, SEA/SH and therefore the uttermost need to ensure confidential reporting and responding to any cases reported. Contractor to have code of conduct for the workers and be made aware that he will be responsible for his workers' misconduct.
Child labour	Kenyan labour laws should be adhered to No one will be employed on site without the national Identification card or valid passport

Environmental/Social Impact	Mitigation Measures
	Children below the age of 18 years will not be allowed to work in the proposed project

Cultural property and chance find	In case of chance find; contractor to inform local GRC, KPLC, MOEP and national museums of Kenya Contractor to consult and engage community members to get an understanding of cultural values and beliefs of the community, sacred trees and sites, graves among other items of cultural value to prevent conflicts.

MIN A/3/18/03/2026: Safe Use of Electricity

Mr. Simon Mwangangi, a senior Environment and Social Specialist from KPLC informed the members present that while electricity is an essential and highly beneficial resource, it can be extremely dangerous if misused or handled carelessly. He highlighted the importance of adhering to safety guidelines to prevent accidents, injuries, and damage to property.

Community members were strongly advised to ensure that all electrical wiring within their homes is carried out by certified and qualified technicians. The use of substandard electrical materials and fittings was discouraged, as it poses a serious safety risk. Mr. Mwangangi also cautioned against illegal electrical connections and the unauthorized energizing of electric fences, noting that such actions are not only dangerous but also unlawful unless supported by a valid compliance certificate.

In addition, customers were reminded of basic electrical safety practices, including the need to avoid handling electrical appliances or switches with wet hands. Children should be kept away from power lines and electrical installations, and under no circumstances should they play near them.

The protection of electrical infrastructure was also stressed as a shared community responsibility. Members were urged not to tamper with or vandalize power installations and to remain vigilant in safeguarding these facilities. Any suspicious activities, damaged power lines, or fallen infrastructure should be promptly reported to the nearest Kenya Power (KPLC) office and to local administrative authorities such as the area chief. The residents were encouraged to use *977# to report incidences, jua for sure, and check billing complaints among other services.

Mr. Mwangangi further cautioned the members in attendance to remain vigilant and avoid falling victim to fraudsters posing as electricity service agents. He emphasized that no payments for electricity connections should be made directly to individuals whether in person or through electronic transfers to personal numbers. All official payments must be made through designated Kenya Power (KPLC) banking halls or via authorized business numbers through the M-Pesa platform. Customers are strongly advised to insist on obtaining official receipts for every transaction to ensure transparency and accountability. This measure is aimed at protecting the public from financial loss and ensuring that services are delivered through the proper channels.

MIN A/4/18/03/2026: Plenary Session

Members present were given an opportunity to give comments, raise questions and seek any further clarifications concerning the proposed project.

No.	QUESTION/COMMENT	RESPONSE
1	This area is not flat, if we get slopy land, will it work	The engineers will work out on the best possible way to set up the project based on the terrain of the area and the availed land for the project.
2	That land you will buy or you will just go ahead to construct	We have not yet discussed this but at the right time we will inform you. Due process on land acquisition shall be followed legally to ensure no member of the community is harmed by the project. The Engineers will also carry out studies to look for the ideal land.
3	Can we be connected with grid power from Kabelio which is close instead of you doing a new project?	The terrain of the area is a challenge but best technical option will be explored to ensure you get connected to power. Currently solar mini- minigrid is the option for Tiriya.
4	This area has over 1800 households and we have no power, will you consider other locations.	Right now the potential beneficiary locations have being identified. If the opportunity arises we will consider other locations beyond Tiriya.

5	We welcome and appreciate your coming. Let me speak as a woman and a mother, we request all our schools to be energized so that our children can study and score good grades.	Thank you for your contribution.
6	We have donated our school ground for the project, now we request for electricity?	The project is at conception and we are passionate to have this school connected.
7	This is the first baraza to discuss electricity connection in this area since the creation of the world, we are very thankful.	You are welcome and we are happy for your reception and active participation in the baraza.

In attendance for the public baraza were 88 members, 75 men and 13 women.

Attendance lists containing names of the Participants, ID's and phone numbers have been intentionally excluded in line with personal data policy

Kenya Power	MINUTES OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING FEASEBILITY STUDY FOR ASCENT PROJECT	File Number:	
	Venue: YATIA PRIMARY Elgeyo Marakwet West	Date & Time of meeting	18/03/2026 4: 00 p.m.

In attendance:

As per list of attendance annexed at the end of minutes

Agenda:

- Introductions
- Project brief
- Positive and negative impacts of project
- Responsibilities of the Contractor
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- Plenary Session
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The meeting started at 4.00 p.m with a word of prayer followed by introductions.

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on the experience and lessons from KOSAP, which is currently developing over 100 solar- powered mini-grids in underserved regions, providing a strong foundation for efficient deployment, technology optimization, and sustainable operations.

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Energy status Yatia Location

The Village has no power

The villagers uses solar lamp and kerosene lamps

The village is about 2km from National Grid

Observations

The land scape is steep with deep vallies and access road is all weather and not in good status especially during rainy weather

The area is populated with small land holdings

Land tenure is private

MIN A/2/18/03/2026: Positive and Negative impacts of the project

Kenya Power Environment & Social Specialist Mr. Abaya expressed his sincere appreciation to all members for their strong attendance and active participation during the meeting. He acknowledged their cooperation as a key factor in the success of the meeting and the project. In his remarks, the Lead expert reaffirmed the unwavering commitment of Government of Kenya to providing all citizens with access to safe, reliable, and affordable electricity. He further informed the attendees that a detailed evaluation had been done on both the positive and negative impacts associated with the project and the experts would disclose this in the meeting. This ensured that all participants were fully informed and able to engage constructively in the discussions. The positive and negative impacts of the project were explained to members as follows:

Positive Impacts:

Enhanced Electricity Access

The implementation of the project is expected to significantly increase access to clean, safe, and reliable electricity. This improved access will play a vital role in enhancing the overall quality of life for the beneficiaries.

Benefits in the Education Sector

Access to electricity at the household and school levels will open up numerous education opportunities. With reliable lighting, children will be able to extend their study hours into the evening, thereby improving their academic performance. Moreover, electrified homes will enable students to benefit from educational content broadcasted via television and radio, broadening their learning beyond the classroom. In schools, electricity will facilitate the integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) into the curriculum. This includes the use of computers and digital learning tools, which are essential for equipping students with relevant 21st-century skills and enhancing the overall quality of education.

Expansion of Business and Economic Opportunities

The availability of safe and reliable electricity is expected to significantly boost local economic development by creating an enabling environment for various businesses to thrive. Entrepreneurs will be able to establish and operate small and medium enterprises such as salons, barber shops, cyber cafes, and welding workshops with greater efficiency and productivity. Additionally, electricity will support the growth of agribusinesses and other income-generating activities, including refrigeration of perishable goods, operation of chicken incubators, use of sharp cutters to enhance livestock food processing, and water pumping for irrigation and domestic use. Posho mills and similar ventures will also benefit, contributing to improved food security and livelihoods in the community.

Employment and Wealth Creation

During construction and operation of the project, employment opportunities will be available to the locals. The employment opportunities will be in line with skills available in the project area and basically unskilled labour like hole digging, manual tree cutting/trimming will be available to the locals and payment would be as per prevailing market rates and in line with the labour act. Skilled labour may be contracted outside the community. Members were advised to be cooperative and adhere to the contractor's safe work operating procedures. He also added that alcoholic and drug addicts would not be considered for employment due to the risk concerns they posed.

Health Benefits of the Project

The provision of safe and reliable electricity is expected to contribute significantly to the improvement of public health within the community. One of the primary benefits will be the reduction in the use of kerosene lamps, which are commonly associated with indoor air pollution. These lamps emit harmful smoke and particulate matter that can lead to serious health problems, particularly acute lower respiratory infections among children and other vulnerable groups. Furthermore, access to proper electric lighting will alleviate the challenges associated with low illumination. Poor lighting often causes eye strain and discomfort, especially during reading or close work. Prolonged exposure to such conditions may increase the risk of developing visual problems, including near- sightedness (myopia), among both children and adults. By replacing kerosene lighting with clean electric lighting, the project is poised to promote a healthier and safer indoor environment.

Improved Standard of Living

Access to electricity is expected to significantly enhance the quality of life for households by enabling the use of modern electrical appliances that simplify daily tasks and improve overall comfort. With electricity, families can utilize household devices such as iron boxes, electric kettles, refrigerators, fruit blenders, and radios, all of which contribute to greater convenience and efficiency in day-to-day living. Entertainment and information access will also improve through the use of television sets and sound systems, while air conditioning systems and fans will help regulate indoor temperatures, particularly in hot climates. Additionally, practical tools such as water pumps and sharp cutters will support both domestic needs and small-scale economic activities, further promoting a higher standard of living and self-sufficiency within communities.

Improved Security

The availability of electricity is anticipated to greatly improve security within communities. With enhanced lighting in homes, streets, and public spaces, the risk of criminal activities is expected to decrease, as well-lit areas act as a deterrent to potential offenders. Moreover, electricity will enable residents to keep their mobile phones charged, ensuring consistent communication and quicker response during emergencies. Access to timely information through radio and television broadcasts will also keep the public informed about security-related issues and alerts. In addition, the project will facilitate the adoption and use of modern security technologies such as closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems, which can be installed in homes, schools, and business premises to monitor

activities and deter unlawful behavior. Collectively, these improvements will contribute to a safer and more secure environment for all community members.

Gender Considerations

Access to electricity will benefit women in different ways. The benefits of the project will occur because women tend to spend more time at home, are responsible for household chores that can be carried out more productively with electricity, and because certain tasks are culturally defined as women ‘s work. Majority of the beneficiaries will use the electricity mainly for lighting and powering low energy gadget such as TV, radio, phone charging, refrigeration and to some extent ironing and cooking. Using electricity for ironing, boiling water and cooking will save women and girls the man-hours lost in fetching firewood. Electricity could also be used in pumping water from community boreholes and shallow wells where mostly women draw water manually hence saving them energy and reducing the risk of falling or capsizing into wells.

Negative Impacts:

The KPLC Environmental & Social Specialist summarized the negative impacts associated with the project and their possible mitigation measures as follows:

Environmental/Social Impact	Mitigation Measures
Vegetation clearance especially trimming of tree branches	Contractor shall comply to the Energy Act 2019 on tree lopping and must give the land owner a 7 days' notice prior tree cutting, branch trimming, or clearance of vegetation. Clear only necessary vegetation, where possible trim tree branches Power lines to be routed along road reserves and plot boundaries Leave any cleared vegetation for use by the tree owners
Oil spills	Ensure no maintenance or repair of vehicles or equipment on site Maintain vehicles and equipment in a good state of repair and service to avoid any leaks

Environmental/Social Impact	Mitigation Measures
Community health and safety risks	Conduct public health campaigns addressing issues of behavior change, culture tolerance, COVID 19, HIV/AIDS Contractor to condone all work sites, control access and install necessary warning signs.
Occupational health and safety risks	The contractor shall Include best practice in health and safety provisions and ensure strict compliance with national legislation and financiers guidelines Provide workers with safe drinking water and dedicated sanitary facilities at all work sites Adopt sound human resource policies compliant with international standards Establish a grievance redress mechanism for workers

	Establish and follow safe work procedures Induct and where necessary train employees
Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and workplace sexual harassment	Contractor to create awareness to community and let members know their rights and that they are free to report any issues of GBV and SEA to persons and offices of their choice based on a survivor centered approach. In the awareness sessions, community members to be educated on the sensitivity of GBV, SEA/SH and therefore the uttermost need to ensure confidential reporting and responding to any cases reported. Contractor to have code of conduct for the workers and be made aware that he will be responsible for his workers misconduct.
Child labour	Kenyan labour laws should be adhered to No one will be employed on site without the national Identification card or valid passport

Environmental/Social Impact	Mitigation Measures
	Children below the age of 18 years will not be allowed to work in the proposed project

Cultural property and chance find	In case of chance find; contractor to inform local GRC, KPLC, MOEP and national museums of Kenya Contractor to consult and engage community members to get an understanding of cultural values and beliefs of the community, sacred trees and sites, graves among other items of cultural value to prevent conflicts.

MIN A/3/18/03/2026: Safe Use of Electricity

Mr. Simon Mwangangi, a senior Environment and Social Specialist from KPLC informed the members present that while electricity is an essential and highly beneficial resource, it can be extremely dangerous if misused or handled carelessly. He highlighted the importance of adhering to safety guidelines to prevent accidents, injuries, and damage to property.

Community members were strongly advised to ensure that all electrical wiring within their homes is carried out by certified and qualified technicians. The use of substandard electrical materials and fittings was discouraged, as it poses a serious safety risk. Mr. Mwangangi also cautioned against illegal electrical connections and the unauthorized energizing of electric fences, noting that such actions are not only dangerous but also unlawful unless supported by a valid compliance certificate.

In addition, customers were reminded of basic electrical safety practices, including the need to avoid handling electrical appliances or switches with wet hands. Children should be kept away from power lines and electrical installations, and under no circumstances should they play near them.

The protection of electrical infrastructure was also stressed as a shared community responsibility. Members were urged not to tamper with or vandalize power installations and to remain vigilant in safeguarding these facilities. Any suspicious activities, damaged power lines, or fallen infrastructure should be promptly reported to the nearest Kenya Power (KPLC) office and to local administrative authorities such as the area chief. The residents were encouraged to use *977# to report incidences, jua for sure, and check billing complaints among other services.

Mr. Mwangangi further cautioned the members in attendance to remain vigilant and avoid falling victim to fraudsters posing as electricity service agents. He emphasized that no payments for electricity connections should be made directly to individuals whether in person or through electronic transfers to personal numbers. All official payments must be made through designated Kenya Power (KPLC) banking halls or via authorized business numbers through the M-Pesa platform. Customers are strongly advised to insist on obtaining official receipts for every transaction to ensure transparency and accountability. This measure is aimed at protecting the public from financial loss and ensuring that services are delivered through the proper channels.

MIN A/4/18/03/2026: Plenary Session

Members present were given an opportunity to give comments, raise questions and seek any further clarifications concerning the proposed project.

No.	QUESTION/COMMENT	RESPONSE
1	This area is not flat, if we get slopy land, will it work	The engineers will work out on the best possible way to set up the project based on the terrain of the area and the availed land for the project.
2	That land you will buy or you will just go ahead to construct	We have not yet discussed this but at the right time we will inform you. Due process on land acquisition shall be followed legally to ensure no member of the community is harmed by the project. The Engineers will also carry out studies to look for the ideal land.
3	Can we be connected with grid power from Kabelio which is close instead of you doing a new project?	The terrain of the area is a challenge but best technical option will be explored to ensure you get connected to power. Currently solar mini- minigrid is the option for Tiriya.
4	This area has over 1800 households and we have no power, will you consider other locations.	Right now the potential beneficiary locations have being identified. If the opportunity arises we will
		consider other locations beyond Tiriya.

3	We welcome and appreciate our visitors, we have been waiting to be connected to power though this solar grid is not what we were expecting. We do welcome power, and we will avail about 2 acres for the project. We are more than 250 households.	Thank you for your warm welcome. We take note of your concerns and are happy you are ready to avail land for the project.
5	You said you will employ, what skills are you looking for?	We will engage the locals for the jobs they qualify for and at the prevailing market rates for the project activities ranging from solar mini grid construction, powerline construction up to drop points to customers.
6	Concerning Solar, it is not new. We use solar D- light. Please install project as soon as possible.	We will install the project the soonest after getting all the clearances and permits applicable to this project.

In attendance for the public baraza were 42 members, 21 men and 21 women.

Attendance lists containing names of the Participants, ID's and phone numbers have been intentionally excluded in line with personal data policy

MINUTES OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MEETING ON ASCENT PROJECT at REMBA ISLAND

Date : 21st March 2026 Venue: Remba BMU Time: 1:12 PM – 3:30 PM

Minute 1: Agenda

- Preliminaries
- Presentation on ASCENT Project – Kenya
- Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures
- Questions, Comments & Responses (Q&A)
- Way Forward

Minute 2: Meeting Preliminaries

The meeting commenced at 10:50a.m. with a word of prayer led by a community elder. Ms. Alice Atieno (Area Chief), officially welcomed all attendees to Remba Island. Mr. Samwel Olela introduced the visiting team from REREC and the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP). He explained that the purpose of the visit was to engage stakeholders and gather community views regarding the proposed electrification project under the ASCENT program.

Minute 3: ASCENT Project – Kenya

Olela – explained to the meeting that the government of Kenya through vision 2030 is planning that every household should be connected with power hence the government has come up with this project called Accelerating Sustainable and Clean Energy Transformation (ASCENT) that is meant to connect Kenyans in the rural areas, which are far from the national grid. This project is being implemented in the 47 counties where Homabay is one of them. He further noted the proposed project will have solar panels, small diesel generator, control room, distribution lines to various homesteads. He explained that:

World Bank will finance the project and the implementing agency will be REREC, KPLC, and MoEP. Its objective is to support Kenya in achieving universal electricity access by 2030.

It also aims to expand access to clean cooking technologies, improve livelihoods, and create employment, especially in underserved areas.

Project Team Present

- Samwel Olela – E&S Safeguards Officer (REREC)
- Tom Kiprono – E&S Safeguards Officer (REREC)
- Sheila Jepkemboi – E&S Safeguards Officer (REREC)
- Joram Kimani – Accountant (MoEP)
- Dorothy Kagweri - E&S Safeguards (MoEP)

- Rebecca Muniu – Project coordinator (MoEP)
- Community members – 97 Members (male- 81, Female – 16)
- Project Design and Components-Tom

The community members were informed that the project aligns with Kenya Vision 2030, targeting universal electricity access.

Key features include:

Installation of solar panels, battery storage, and diesel backup generators

Development of mini-grids

Construction of distribution lines to households

The proposed ASCENT Kenya seeks to expand access to affordable and reliable distributed renewable energy solutions for households and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in underserved areas of Kenya. The Project will deploy a targeted set of interventions, in three components as outlined below:

Component 1: Results-Based Financing for Distributed Renewable Energy, Productive Uses of Energy, Cooling, and Clean Cooking

Component 2: Solar-Based Electrification of Public Infrastructure

Subcomponent 2A: Mini-grids

Subcomponent 2B: Electrification of public institutions

Component 3: Program Management, Capacity Building, and Market Development

Market development and technical assistance

Energy workforce development

Operational Aspects

All consumers will be KPLC customers and pay tariffs equivalent to those on the national grid.

Electricity payments will be made through a prepaid token system, including mobile payment options (“pay-as-you-go”).

Minute 4: Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental and Social Assessment- Sheila

Participants were informed that:

A separate Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) meeting will be conducted.

The ESIA report will be submitted to NEMA for review and approval.

Construction will commence after regulatory approvals.

Positive Impacts - Tom

The following benefits were highlighted:

- Improved lighting and reduced reliance on paraffin
- Enhanced education outcomes for students
- Increased security through lighting
- Access to information and entertainment (e.g., television)
- Growth of small businesses (e.g., barber shops)
- Creation of employment opportunities (skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled)
- Priority for local employment, including women and youth
- Business opportunities for locals (e.g., food vending, supply of materials)
- Improved health services (e.g., refrigeration of medicines)
- Opportunities for cold storage for livestock and dairy products

Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures – Samwel

The team explained potential risks and mitigation strategies:

- Social Risks
- Influx of non-local workers → Cultural sensitization through induction
- Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Sexual Harassment (SH) → Awareness and reporting mechanisms
- Risk of HIV/AIDS → Community sensitization
- Environmental Risks
- Noise pollution → Restricted working hours (8:00 AM – 5:00 PM)
- Dust pollution → Use of dust suppression measures
- Tree cutting → Tree replacement and reforestation
- Health and Safety Risks
- Construction accidents → Mandatory use of PPE
- Electrocution risks → Community awareness on safe electricity use
- Child labour → Strict prohibition
- Resource Constraints
- Water scarcity → Controlled and responsible use

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Olela informed the meeting that the community will need to establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) with a representative committee—comprising a man, a woman, a youth, and a member of a special group such as a person with a disability. The committee will handle project-related grievances and seek to resolve them locally. If an issue cannot be resolved, it will be escalated to the implementing agency, and if still unresolved, to the Kenyan Courts. He emphasized the hope that all matters will be settled at the community level. Members of the committee will serve on a voluntary basis, as no payment will be provided.

Minute 5: Questions and Concerns

QUESTION/COMMENTS	ANSWER/REMARKS
Ochieng Oriaro What is the sustainability and capacity of the project? Is it affordable?	Mr. Olela Explained that the mini-grid systems are designed with solar PV, battery storage, and backup generators to ensure reliability and sustainability. The systems are sized based on community demand to meet current and future needs. On affordability, tariffs will follow KPLC regulated rates, ensuring fairness and consistency with national electricity pricing.
Washington Availability of jobs/employment opportunities	Mr. Olela Confirmed that priority will be given to local community members for both skilled and unskilled jobs during construction and operation phases.
Alice Atieno *We have Remba sub location currently, and all the units (BMU/County government representatives, assistant chief, community leaders) Community involvement in siting the project*	Comment received and acknowledged Olela acknowledged the comment and confirmed that site selection will be done in consultation with local leadership and community representatives to ensure transparency and acceptability.
Everlyne Katete Availability of meter boxes and backup during blackouts	The project team clarified that prepaid meter boxes will be installed for all users. In case of power interruptions, the system includes battery storage and backup generators to minimize outages and ensure continuity of supply.

Naphish Ochieng How will wiring be done? What is the project timeframe?	Mr. Olela Explained that distribution wiring will be carried out by qualified contractors following national electrical standards and safety regulations. Regarding timelines, the project is expected to proceed after ESIA approval, with construction estimated to take several months depending on site conditions, and the community will be informed of specific schedules.

Minute 6: Way Forward

ESIA studies to be conducted and submitted to NEMA.

Community to identify GRM Committee members.

Follow-up engagements to be scheduled by REREC/MoEP.

Minute 7: Closure of the Meeting

The Area Chief thanked participants for their active engagement.

There being no other business, the meeting was officially adjourned at 3:30 PM with a closing prayer by an elder.

Attendance lists containing names of the Participants, ID's and phone numbers have been intentionally excluded in line with personal data policy

MINUTES OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MEETING ON ASCENT PROJECT at RINGITI ISLAND

Date : 20th March 2026 Venue: Ringiti B.M.U Centre Time: 10:50 AM – 12:50 PM

Minute 1: Agenda

- Preliminaries
- Presentation on ASCENT Project – Kenya
- Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures
- Questions, Comments & Responses (Q&A)
- Way Forward

Minute 2: Meeting Preliminaries

The meeting commenced at 10:50a.m. with a word of prayer led by a community elder. The Area Chief, Mr. Kennedy Okeyo Odari, officially welcomed all attendees to Ringiti Island. Mr. Samwel Olela introduced the visiting team from REREC and the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP). He explained that the purpose of the visit was to engage stakeholders and gather community views regarding the proposed electrification project under the ASCENT program.

Minute 3: ASCENT Project – Kenya

Olela – explained to the meeting that the government of Kenya through vision 2030 is planning that every household should be connected with power hence the government has come up with this project called Accelerating Sustainable and Clean Energy Transformation (ASCENT) that is meant to connect Kenyans in the rural areas, which are far from the national grid. This project is being implemented in the 47 counties where Homabay is one of them. He further noted the proposed project will have solar panels, small diesel generator, control room, distribution lines to various homesteads. He explained that:

World Bank will finance the project and the implementing agency will be REREC, KPLC, and MoEP.

Its objective is to support Kenya in achieving universal electricity access by 2030.

It also aims to expand access to clean cooking technologies, improve livelihoods, and create employment, especially in underserved areas.

Project Team Present

Samwel Olela – E&S Safeguards Officer (REREC)

Tom Kiprono – E&S Safeguards Officer (REREC)

Sheila Jepkemboi – E&S Safeguards Officer (REREC)

Joram Kimani – Accountant (MoEP)

Dorothy Kagweri - E&S Safeguards (MoEP)

Rebecca Muniu – Project coordinator (MoEP)

Community members – 66 Members (male- 54, Female – 12)

Project Design and Components-Tom

The community members were informed that the project aligns with Kenya Vision 2030, targeting universal electricity access.

Key features include:

Installation of solar panels, battery storage, and diesel backup generators

Development of mini-grids

Construction of distribution lines to households

The proposed ASCENT Kenya seeks to expand access to affordable and reliable distributed renewable energy solutions for households and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in underserved areas of Kenya. The Project will deploy a targeted set of interventions, in three components as outlined below:

Component 1: Results-Based Financing for Distributed Renewable Energy, Productive Uses of Energy, Cooling, and Clean Cooking

Component 2: Solar-Based Electrification of Public Infrastructure

Subcomponent 2A: Mini-grids

Subcomponent 2B: Electrification of public institutions

Component 3: Program Management, Capacity Building, and Market Development

Market development and technical assistance

Energy workforce development

Operational Aspects

All consumers will be KPLC customers and pay tariffs equivalent to those on the national grid.

Electricity payments will be made through a prepaid token system, including mobile payment options (“pay-as-you-go”).

Minute 4: Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental and Social Assessment- Sheila

Participants were informed that:

A separate Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) meeting will be conducted.

The ESIA report will be submitted to NEMA for review and approval.

Construction will commence after regulatory approvals.

Positive Impacts - Tom

The following benefits were highlighted:

- Improved lighting and reduced reliance on paraffin
- Enhanced education outcomes for students
- Increased security through lighting
- Access to information and entertainment (e.g., television)
- Growth of small businesses (e.g., barber shops)
- Creation of employment opportunities (skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled)
- Priority for local employment, including women and youth
- Business opportunities for locals (e.g., food vending, supply of materials)
- Improved health services (e.g., refrigeration of medicines)
- Opportunities for cold storage for livestock and dairy products

Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures – Samwel

The team explained potential risks and mitigation strategies:

- Social Risks
- Influx of non-local workers → Cultural sensitization through induction
- Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Sexual Harassment (SH) → Awareness and reporting mechanisms
- Risk of HIV/AIDS → Community sensitization
- Environmental Risks
- Noise pollution → Restricted working hours (8:00 AM – 5:00 PM)
- Dust pollution → Use of dust suppression measures
- Tree cutting → Tree replacement and reforestation
- Health and Safety Risks
- Construction accidents → Mandatory use of PPE
- Electrocution risks → Community awareness on safe electricity use
- Child labour → Strict prohibition
- Resource Constraints
- Water scarcity → Controlled and responsible use

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Olela informed the meeting that the community will need to establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) with a representative committee—comprising a man, a woman, a youth, and a member of a special group such as a person with a disability. The committee will handle project-related grievances and seek to resolve them locally. If an issue cannot be resolved, it will be escalated to the implementing agency, and if still unresolved, to the Kenyan Courts. He emphasized the hope that all matters will be settled at the community level. Members of the committee will serve on a voluntary basis, as no payment will be provided.

Minute 5: Questions and Concerns

QUESTION/COMMENTS	ANSWER/REMARKS
Elisha Explain the difference between private and government electrification since they already are electrified	*Olela*
Sam Ojwang Power is there but not enough to all households since the supply is limited to only support lighting, (voltage is low)	*Olela* Electrification through government owned projects supports all activities, i.e. welding, lighting at homes/schools, hospital use and will be connected to all households
Kelvin ochieng During the rains, there's no backup for power, insecurity issues are on the rise (we boarder Uganda and also Tanzania). We need government owned power since everyone will access power and also it will enhance business activities; use of freezers since voltage is high.	*Olela* Concern noted and acknowledged
Kelvin Ouma Ringiti's power is private owned, it was not fairly distributed since only a few are connected. There's overcharge in payments since units are never displayed, no immediate	*Olela* Concern noted and acknowledged

connection after paying, no transparency.	
Daniel Nyauro The existing power has a low capacity. When is the project likely to start?	*Olela* Reports will be done and submitted to the Bank where an analysis will be done to determine next steps
Job Hassan *Renevia company electrified the island but the power is rationed to a few persons, some pay but the units is not equalled to the paid amount.* *We are all Kenyans, we need equity.*	*Olela* *Concern noted and acknowledged*
Edward Onyango *We appreciate your coming. We prefer government electrification over private investor.*	*Olela* *Noted*
John Gichuki *On whose land will the project be installed?*	*Olela* *Community/public land is always the priority*
Benson Ojenge Renevia built for us toilet/washroom, will the government also do us something in return?	*Olela* *Yes, through in-kind compensation*

Minute 6: Way Forward

ESIA studies to be conducted and submitted to NEMA.

Community to identify GRM Committee members.

Follow-up engagements to be scheduled by REREC/MoEP.

Minute 7: Closure of the Meeting

The Area Chief thanked participants for their active engagement.

There being no other business, the meeting was officially adjourned at 12:50 PM with a closing prayer by an elder.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ACCELERATING SUSTAINABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY TRANSFORMATION (ASCENT) PROJECT.

Minutes for the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting held at Mary Keitany secondary school Date: 18/03/2026.

Venue of meeting; Head Teachers Office

Members present:

List of attendance attached after minutes. Agenda:

- Preliminaries
- Project Information
- Open Forum for questions

Minute 1- 18/03/2026: Preliminaries

The team from Kenya Power and REREC visited the school and were received by the Head teacher Torokwonin primary school which borders the Mary Keitany Secondary school. Brief introductions were done and the team leader explained the agenda of the teams visit.

Minute 2- 18/03/2026: Project Information (ASCENT).

The ASCENT project is under the Ministry of Energy and its objective is to increase access to clean and sustainable energy in Kenya. The project has different components and one of them is Solar based Electrification of public infrastructure either through

Energy access through solarized and new Mini grids.

Electrification of public institutions by use of institutional solar photovoltaic systems and battery energy storage system

Benefits of the project to the school

Provision of solar energy to public educational institutions

Employment opportunities

Reduction of greenhouse gas emission

Long hours of study

Promotion of ICT in schools

Clean lighting that is healthy

Security lights

Better health for learners due to better lighting

Cooling system for the school's food preservation needs

Energy status at the two schools

The two schools have no power

The secondary school is more challenged in terms of power because it has a boarding section

The school uses adelite lamp that is so limiting

The school is about 2km at most from two transformers

Due to lack of power, the school is unable to attract young teachers

Observations

The terrain is slopy

The road network is poor

The population in the area is sparse, and households have large pieces of land

The school is about 2km from transformer

Land tenure is private

The secondary school has a total of 119 students and the primary school has about 100 learners

The schools are in Eldama Ravine constituency, Koibatek ward in Baringo county

Vegetation clearance	Use of road reserve. Proper designs to avoid clearance of vegetation.
Electric shocks and electrocution of people.	Proper public education to the people on safe use of electricity was done in the meeting. Proper wiring in the customers' premises by qualified technicians. Use of danger/hatari signs on the poles.

Minute 3: 18/03/2026: Open forum for questions and suggestions

Question 1: Head teacher secondary school-when is the project likely to start?

Answer: the project is really at the preliminary stages and its not possible to give a definite date

Suggestion 1: Deputy head teacher secondary school

Since the Kenya power network is not far from our school, I think connection to the network will be faster now that we really need power

Berbard Cherono -PTA

If the Kenya power network come to the school, we can also be connected

Findings

The school can be electrified through the national grid which is about 2km away

In terms of cost the nation grid access will be more effective

Attendance lists containing names of the Participants, ID's and phone numbers have been intentionally excluded in line with personal data policy

MINUTES OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MEETING ON ASCENT PROJECT SUMBA ISLAND

Date: 19th March 2026

Venue: Sumba BMU (Modern Fish Banda)

Time: 2:33 PM – 4:30 PM

Minute 1: Agenda

- Preliminaries
- Overview of ASCENT Project – Kenya
- Questions, Comments, and Concerns
- Minute 2: Meeting Preliminaries

The meeting commenced at 2:33 PM with an opening prayer led by Pastor Julius.

Mr. Charles Nyangweso (Village Elder) introduced the *Nyumba Kumi* Chairman and members of the Beach Management Unit (BMU) to the community.

The Area Chief, Rosemary Ochieno, welcomed all participants to Sumba Island.

Mr. Samwel Olela introduced the visiting team from REREC and the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP) and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to engage the community regarding the proposed rural electrification project under the ASCENT Programme.

Minute 3: Overview of ASCENT Project – Kenya

Mr. Samwel Olela thanked the community for attending and provided an overview of the Accelerating Sustainable and Clean Energy Transformation (ASCENT) Project.

He explained that:

The project is financed by the World Bank and implemented by REREC, KPLC, and MoEP.

Its objective is to support Kenya in achieving universal electricity access by 2030, while also scaling up access to clean cooking technologies.

The project focuses on affordability, job creation, and expanding access to energy in underserved areas.

Project Team Present

Samwel Olela – E&S Safeguards Officer (REREC)

Tom Kiprono – E&S Safeguards Officer (REREC)

Sheila Jepkemboi – E&S Safeguards Officer (REREC)

Joram Kimani – Accountant (MoEP)

Community members – 51 Members (male- 28, Female – 23)

Project Design and Components

Mr. Olela explained that the Government of Kenya, under Vision 2030, aims to ensure electricity access for all households.

The ASCENT project will include:

- Solar photovoltaic (PV) systems
- Battery storage
- Backup diesel generators
- Control rooms
- Distribution lines to households
- The project will be implemented across all 47 counties, including Busia County.

Key Components:

Component 1: Results-Based Financing for Distributed Renewable Energy, Productive Uses of Energy, Cooling, and Clean Cooking

Component 2: Solar-Based Electrification of Public Infrastructure

Subcomponent 2A: Mini-grids

Subcomponent 2B: Electrification of public institutions

Component 3: Program Management, Capacity Building, and Market Development

The mini-grids will supply electricity under KPLC tariffs, meaning customers will pay the same rates as those connected to the national grid.

Electricity payments will be made through a prepaid token system, including mobile payment options (“pay-as-you-go”).

Minute 4: Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental and Social Process

Ms. Sheila informed the meeting that:

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be conducted.

The ESIA report will be submitted to NEMA for approval.

NEMA will conduct site inspections before project implementation begins.

Positive Impacts

The project is expected to bring the following benefits:

- Improved access to affordable and reliable electricity
- Reduced reliance on paraffin lamps
- Enhanced education outcomes for students
- Improved security through lighting
- Increased access to information and entertainment (e.g., television)
- Growth of small businesses (e.g., barber shops)
- Employment opportunities for local community members (skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled)
- Business opportunities for women (e.g., food vending)
- Local supply opportunities for construction materials
- Improved health services (e.g., refrigeration of medicines, better laboratory services)
- Enhanced livelihoods (e.g., cold storage for livestock and dairy products)
- Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures
- The team highlighted potential risks and mitigation strategies:

Social Risks

- Influx of non-local workers:
- → Contractor induction on community cultural norms
- Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Sexual Harassment (SH):
- → Awareness, reporting mechanisms, and strict enforcement
- HIV/AIDS risks:
- → Sensitization and awareness campaigns
- Child labour risks:
- → Strict prohibition and monitoring
- Environmental Risks
- Noise pollution:
- → Work limited to 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM
- Dust pollution:
- → Use of water, tackifiers, and soil stabilizers
- Water scarcity:
- → Controlled and responsible use
- Tree clearing:
- → Tree replacement and replanting
- Health and Safety Risks
- Construction accidents:
- → Mandatory PPE (helmets, gloves, boots, overalls)

- Electrical hazards:
- → Community awareness on safe electricity use

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The community was informed that:

A GRM Committee will be established.

The committee must include:

- A man
- A woman
- A youth representative
- A representative of vulnerable groups (e.g., persons with disabilities)
- The committee will:
- Address project-related grievances
- Escalate unresolved issues to implementing agencies or courts
- Members will serve on a voluntary basis.

Minute 5: Questions, Comments and Responses

QUESTION/COMMENTS	ANSWER/REMARKS
Douglas We have an existing streetlight but it's already damaged, has never been repaired by the installers responsible. Schools are there but no power, please help us get power.	*Olela* Government projects differ from private ones; ASCENT will address electrification needs similar to Mageta Island
Lazarus	*Olela*

Will there be jobs/employment opportunities?	Yes, Priority will be given to local community members
Patrick Is the power private or government project? We need transparency about who is the owner of the project Most of us are renting houses, how now about wiring costs? Upon landlord or tenant?	*Olela* Project is government-owned; wiring/metering costs are borne by individuals

Jacinta Please bring us power since we seem to be living in a forest	Concern noted and acknowledged
Damaris I am far away from Sumba centre but still within Sumba. Will I get power like others who are within the centre?	*Olela* Survey will determine optimal coverage for all residents

Minute 6: Closure

The area Chief thanked all participants for their active participation and engagement.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:30 PM with a closing prayer led by an elder.

Attendance lists containing names of the Participants, ID's and phone numbers have been intentionally excluded in line with personal data policy