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## **KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP) FOR 14 UNDERSERVED COUNTIES**



## **SOCIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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**Prepared by:**

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## CERTIFICATION

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<p><i>Social Assessment Report for Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP ) for Underserved Counties</i></p>
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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<b>CERTIFICATION .....</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS .....</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES.....</b>	<b>VI</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES.....</b>	<b>VI</b>
<b>LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>VII</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>VIII</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 BACKGROUND .....	1
1.2 RATIONALE OF THE SOCIAL ASSESSMENT .....	1
1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE SOCIAL ASSESSMENT .....	2
1.4 PROJECT COMPONENTS.....	2
1.4.1 <i>Component 1: Mini-grids for Community Facilities, Enterprises, and Households.....</i>	<i>2</i>
1.4.2 <i>Component 2: Standalone Solar Systems and Clean Cooking Solutions for Households.....</i>	<i>3</i>
1.4.3 <i>Component 3: Standalone Solar Systems and Solar Water Pumps for Community Facilities.....</i>	<i>4</i>
1.4.4 <i>Component 4: Implementation Support and Capacity Building .....</i>	<i>5</i>
1.5 INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS.....	6
<b>2 SOCIAL ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 SOCIAL ASSESSMENT APPROACH .....	9
2.1.1 <i>Social Assessment Design.....</i>	<i>9</i>
2.1.2 <i>Social Assessment Framework.....</i>	<i>9</i>
2.2 SOCIAL ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY.....	10
2.2.1 <i>Preliminary activities and Meetings .....</i>	<i>10</i>
2.2.2 <i>Desk Review of Reports and Documents .....</i>	<i>11</i>
2.2.3 <i>Stakeholder Consultations for Ensuring Free, Prior and Informed Consultation .....</i>	<i>11</i>
2.2.4 <i>Focus Group Discussions.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<b>3 LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS .....</b>	<b>13</b>
3.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....	13
3.1.1 <i>The Constitution of Kenya (CoK), 2010 .....</i>	<i>13</i>
3.1.2 <i>The National Cohesion and Integration Act.....</i>	<i>14</i>
3.1.3 <i>Community Land Act 2016 .....</i>	<i>14</i>
3.1.4 <i>County Governments Act, 2012.....</i>	<i>15</i>
3.1.5 <i>The Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Expressions Act, 2016.....</i>	<i>15</i>

3.1.6	<i>Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Act, 2011</i> .....	15
3.1.7	<i>The Equal Opportunities Commission Act, 2007</i> .....	16
3.1.8	<i>Persons with Disabilities Act, 2003</i> .....	16
3.1.9	<i>The National Land Policy (NLP), 2009</i> .....	16
3.1.10	<i>The National Policy on Culture and Heritage, 2009</i> .....	16
3.1.11	<i>The Revenue Allocation Commission</i> .....	16
3.1.12	<i>The Equalization Fund</i> .....	16
3.1.13	<i>National Policy for Older Persons, revised 2014</i> .....	17
3.1.14	<i>Children’s Act, 2001</i> .....	17
3.1.15	<i>The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Act, 2011</i> .....	17
3.1.16	<i>The National Commission on Gender and Development Act, 2010</i> .....	17
3.1.17	<i>The Gender Based Violence Policy Draft, 2013</i> .....	17
3.1.18	<i>National Policy for the Development of the Arid and semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), 2012</i> .....	17
3.1.19	<i>Vision 2030 Development Strategy for Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands</i> .....	17
3.2	WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICIES .....	18
<b>4</b>	<b>FINDINGS OF THE STUDY</b> .....	<b>19</b>
4.1	CATEGORIZATION OF VMGS IN THE PROJECT COUNTIES .....	19
4.1.1	<i>Introduction</i> .....	19
4.1.2	<i>Vulnerable Groups</i> .....	20
4.1.3	<i>Female and female headed households</i> .....	20
4.1.4	<i>The Poor and Destitute households</i> .....	20
4.1.5	<i>People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs)</i> .....	21
4.1.6	<i>People living with HIV/AIDS</i> .....	21
4.1.7	<i>The Elderly</i> .....	21
4.1.8	<i>Marginalized and Minority Groups/Communities</i> .....	21
4.2	SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF VMGS THAT ARE A MAJORITY IN KOSAP COUNTIES .....	23
4.2.1	<i>Borana</i> .....	23
4.2.2	<i>Gabra</i> .....	23
4.2.3	<i>Maasai</i> .....	24
4.2.4	<i>Orma</i> .....	24
4.2.5	<i>Pokot</i> .....	24
4.2.6	<i>Rendille</i> .....	25
4.2.7	<i>Sakuye</i> .....	26
4.2.8	<i>Samburu</i> .....	26
4.2.9	<i>Somali</i> .....	26
4.2.10	<i>Turkana</i> .....	27
4.3	SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE OF THE MINORITY VMGS IN KOSAP COUNTIES .....	28

4.3.1	<i>Munyoyaya</i> .....	28
4.3.2	<i>Sengwer</i> .....	29
4.3.3	<i>Ogiek</i> .....	29
4.3.4	<i>Aweer/Boni</i> .....	30
4.3.5	<i>Watha</i> .....	30
4.3.6	<i>Wasanye</i> .....	31
4.3.7	<i>Dasanach</i> .....	31
4.3.8	<i>Wakifundi</i> .....	31
4.3.9	<i>Wailiwana</i> .....	32
4.3.10	<i>Konso</i> .....	32
4.3.11	<i>El Molo</i> .....	32
4.4	POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND ANTICIPATED RISKS OF KOSAP ON VMGs.....	33
4.4.1	<i>Potential Positive impacts of the project</i> .....	33
4.4.2	<i>Potential negative impacts and proposed mitigation measures</i> .....	34
4.4.3	<i>Anticipated risks and recommendations</i> .....	35
4.5	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM).....	37
4.5.1	<i>Overview</i> .....	37
4.5.2	<i>Existing CGRM</i> .....	37
4.5.3	<i>Proposed CGRM measures</i> .....	38
4.5.4	<i>Proactive Approach</i> .....	38
4.5.5	<i>Reactive Approach</i> .....	38
4.6	FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED PARTICIPATORY AND CONSULTATION APPROACHES.....	40
4.6.1	<i>Framework for Free, Prior and Informed Consultation</i> .....	40
4.7	CONSULTATIONS DURING THE SOCIAL ASSESSMENT.....	40
4.7.1	<i>Consultation with the VMGs and other stakeholders in project counties</i> .....	40
4.7.2	<i>Targeted consultations with the minority VMGs</i> .....	41
4.7.3	<i>Summary of Key Issues from the VMGs and Stakeholder Consultations</i> .....	42
4.8	CONSULTATION DURING THE SOCIAL ASSESSMENT DISCLOSURE TO THE VMGs.....	43
4.9	CONSULTATION DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.....	43
4.10	CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE METHODS FOR MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION OF VMGs.....	44
<b>5</b>	<b>STAKEHOLDERS AND INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS</b> .....	<b>46</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>PROJECT IMPACT MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK</b> .....	<b>49</b>
6.1	INTRODUCTION.....	49
6.2	MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) COMPONENTS.....	49
6.3	OBJECTIVES OF MONITORING& EVALUATION.....	49
6.4	M&E APPROACH.....	49
6.5	MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN.....	49

6.6	COMPLIANCE AND COMPLETION AUDITS AND OUTCOME EVALUATION .....	49
<b>7</b>	<b>CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>50</b>
7.1	CONCLUSION .....	50
7.2	RECOMMENDATIONS .....	50
<b>8</b>	<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>54</b>
	<b>ANNEXES .....</b>	<b>55</b>
	ANNEX 1: SCHEDULE OF CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS.....	56
	ANNEX 2: FGD/KII INTERVIEW GUIDE.....	60
	ANNEX 3: SUMMARY OF THE OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS .....	62
	ANNEX 4: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED.....	121

### LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: SOCIAL DIMENSIONS AND INDICATORS.....	10
TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE OF THE MAJORITY VMGs.....	28
TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE OF THE MINORITY VMGs.....	33
TABLE 4: ANTICIPATED POSITIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT .....	33
TABLE 5: POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF KOSAP ACTIVITIES .....	35
TABLE 6: PROPOSED LEVELS FOR CONFLICT RESOLUTION .....	39
TABLE 7: KEY ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED WITH VMGs .....	47
TABLE 8: RECOMMENDATIONS.....	51

### LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS.....	7
FIGURE 2: SOCIAL ASSESSMENT DESIGN.....	9
FIGURE 3: STEPS IN ENGAGING VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS.....	45

## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ACC	Assistant County Commissioner
ASAL	Arid and semi-arid Lands
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEC	County Executive Committee
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CGRM	Conflicts and Grievance Redress Mechanism
C&G	Conflicts and Grievances
CO	Chief Officer
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
CRS	Corporate Social responsibility
CWG	County Working Group
DCC	Deputy County Commissioner
ERC	Energy Regulatory Commission
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consultation
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoK	Government of Kenya
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
KETRACO	Kenya Electricity Transmission Company
KII	Key Informant Interviews
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KOSAP	Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCA	Member of County Assembly
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDO	Project Development Objective
PLWD	People Living With Disabilities
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
SA	Social Assessment
SG	Steering Group
TWG	Technical Working Group
VMG	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups
WB	World Bank



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### Background

The Government of Kenya (GoK), in its Vision 2030, aims at transforming “Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens.” Promoting equal opportunities across the entire Kenyan territory is key to realizing this vision. Energy is identified as one of the key sectors that form the foundation for socio-political and economic growth. In order to achieve the national target of attaining universal access to electricity by 2020, the GoK now seeks to close the access gap by providing electricity to remote, low density, and traditionally underserved areas of the country. The proposed Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP) directly promotes the objectives by supporting the use of solar technology to drive electrification of households, enterprises, community facilities and water pumps in 14 out of 47 counties in Kenya that have been defined as “marginalized areas” by the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA). CRA defines these as “communities that have been excluded from social and economic life of Kenya for different reasons” and “geographic location (county or sub-county) where significant populations of underserved communities live” (CRA, 2013).

The 14 underserved counties include Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Samburu, Isiolo, Marsabit, Narok, West Pokot, Turkana, Taita Taveta, Kwale, Kilifi and Lamu. They collectively represent 72% of the country’s total land area and 20% of the country’s population, including historically nomadic societies that even today continue to rely on pastoralism. Their population is highly dispersed, at a density four times lower than the national average. They present profound infrastructure deficits, including lack of access to roads, electricity, water, and social services. There is also significant insecurity in certain areas, giving rise to substantial numbers of displaced persons and livelihood adaptations that further undermine economic prosperity.

**Objective:** The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to *increase access to modern energy services in underserved counties of Kenya.*

**Project components:** The project has four components as summarized below:

- Component 1: Mini-grids for Community Facilities, Enterprises, and Households.
- Component 2: Standalone Solar Systems and Clean Cooking Solutions for Households.
  - *Component 2A: Standalone Solar Systems for Households*
  - *Component 2B: Clean Cooking Solutions for Households*
- Component 3: Standalone Solar Systems and Solar Water Pumps for Community Facilities.
  - *Component 3A: Standalone Solar Systems for Community Facilities*
  - *Component 3B: Solar Water Pumps for Community Facilities*
- *Component 4: Implementation Support and Capacity Building.*
  - *Sub-Component 4.1: Consumer Education and Citizen Engagement*
  - *Sub-component 4.2: Implementation Support and Capacity Building:*

### Project beneficiaries

The proposed project is expected to provide electricity to approximately 250,000 households, 1030 community facilities, and 620 boreholes. Additionally, 81,000 efficient cook stoves will be sold and installed in the target counties (PAD, 2017).

### **Rationale of the Social Assessment**

KOSAP has triggered the World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.10) for Indigenous Peoples, and the relevant laws and regulations of the Government of Kenya concerning Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs). The OP 4.10 contributes to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development by guaranteeing that the development process fully takes due regard to the dignity, human rights and cultures of indigenous people. The Bank requires that the Borrower engage the IPs/VMGs in a process of Free, Prior and Informed Consultations and this is the basis of the public participation in the Counties with the objective obtaining broad community support for the project by the affected IPs/VMGs. In case of any adverse impacts, these should be avoided or reduced where possible and where not feasible, they should be mitigated or compensated. In view of this, the Government of Kenya through KPLC has undertaken a Social Assessment (SA) in order to ensure that the VMGs are not disadvantaged by the project, excluded from benefiting and participating from the project, and to develop alternative plans to enhance project benefits

### **Objectives of the Social Assessment**

The Overall objective of the Social Assessment was to analyze the socio economic and cultural characteristics of the VMGs in the underserved counties in order to inform the design of KOSAP. The specific objectives of the assessment were to:

- a) Assist the project to support the aspirations and needs of the Vulnerable and Marginalized groups and peoples in the project areas.
- b) Identify and prepare a comprehensive plan that will avert any potentially adverse effects from project interventions on Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups and where not possible or feasible, mitigate or compensate such adverse impacts.
- c) Ensure that the project benefits reach the Vulnerable and marginalized groups and peoples in an equitable manner and through institutions that respect and are able to serve them in a decentralized manner.

### **Assessment methodology**

The assessment was undertaken through the following methodology:

1. Preparation and planning meetings that included preliminary consultations of key project staff from KPLC in understanding the assignment and planning for data collection.
2. Detailed review and synthesis of existing data sources in relation to the key social and institutional issues affecting poor, vulnerable and underserved individuals, households and populations.
3. Free, prior, and informed consultation with VMGs in the 14 counties.
4. Consultation of the national and county government departmental heads, sub county administrators, local administration and NGOs in the 14 counties.

### **Legal, Policy and Institutional Frameworks**

The Social Assessment was guided by a broad spectrum of policies which govern and regulate decision making, agreements and laws pertaining to the VMGs in Kenya. These include: The Constitution of Kenya 2010, (CoK, 2010) that acknowledges the presence of minorities and marginalized communities established through historical processes, with specific reference to indigenous peoples. The definition of marginalized groups recognizes communities that are disadvantaged due to unfair discrimination on one or more prohibited grounds or a community, which by reason of its relatively small population or otherwise, has been unable to fully develop its internal structures or resources to allow it to participate in the integrated social and economic life of Kenya as whole. Article 43 of the CoK, 2010 guarantees the right of every person to

economic, social and cultural rights. Article 56 of the CoK notes that affirmative action programmes shall be designed to ensure that minorities and marginalized groups have reasonable access to water, health services and infrastructure. Its repeated reference to VMGs herald significant commitment to the principles of equity and equality, and thus compares favorably with the spirit of the World Bank OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples. Other relevant statutes include: The National Cohesion and Integration Act, The Kenya Vision 2030 development blue print, National Policy on Gender and Development, Kenya National Youth Policy, National Land Policy and the Draft National Policy on Older Persons and Ageing.

### **Free, Prior and Informed Consultation**

The process of free, prior and informed consultations with VMGs led to broad support for the project. The VMGs noted that with access to energy source, they anticipate improved socio-economic living standards and opening up the areas for alternative livelihood sources. They also anticipate improved academic levels, availability of vaccines that require cold storage in health centers, phone charging, and minimal expenses on water pumping from boreholes that currently use generators. They also noted that the VMGs should be directly involved in the project activities and should be involved in major decisions including selection of project sites for setting up of the mini-grids and boreholes for installation of solar pumping systems. VMGs also noted that they should play a key role in selection of those who will be in the project implementation committees. The detailed comments from the VMG consultative meetings and responses are summarized and annexed (annex 2) as well as the list of participants and institutions (Annex 4).

A key recommendation for free, prior and informed consultations with VMGs during project implementation was that KOSAP should undertake in-depth village by village informational, awareness raising, educational and decision-making consultations with VMGs. Based on such consultations, the VMGs will be able to make informed decisions on whether or not they wish to maintain existing community structures and institutions, such as those that were established under another Bank funded project – Kenya Coast Development Project (KCDP) – to facilitate implementation of KOSAP subprojects and the grievance redress, or if they wish to establish new ones.

### **VMG Socio economic profiles**

Livelihoods in the project areas is diversified with the major source being pastoralism mainly in the northern counties of Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Turkana, Samburu, West Pokot, and Garissa. The VMGs considered as majority in the northern counties such as the Somalis, Boranas, Rendille, Samburu, and Turkana have been adequately represented at the County Government level. Those in the urban centers can no longer be termed as ‘marginalized’. However, in these communities, there are sub-tribes and clans such as the Dasanach in Marsabit County that are remotely located and due to their livelihood activities of nomadic pastoralism, they are often left out by local development initiatives. They lack recognition and could still be considered marginalized.

The coastal region counties practice a mixture of fishing, mangrove harvesting and tourism along the coastline while in the hinterland subsistence farming and livestock rearing (pastoralism) are the major occupation. The Wata community, found in Garissa, Tana River, Kilifi and Taita Taveta counties, Awer (Boni), Sanye and Sengwer communities found in, Lamu and West Pokot counties respectively, were known to be hunter/gatherers of game and wild animals, however, their livelihood is now changing to mixed farming. The Ogiek in Narok County traditionally used to be hunter-gatherers, but now the majority grow vegetables and

keep livestock. During project design KOSAP must ensure that the development process fully respects the dignity, rights, economies, and cultures of these communities.

The perceptions of those considered vulnerable and marginalized are varied. This is mainly due to the devolution of power and resources to the county levels, a process that is expected to address former marginalization in socio-economic development and power sharing among the communities through representation on the various leadership positions at the county, sub-county and ward levels. Historically and constitutionally, the whole of targeted underserved Counties and its people have been classified as marginalized. However, due to devolution, this is progressively being addressed. During discussions at the county levels, the dominant view was that vulnerability and marginalization have taken on a new form based on changing socio-cultural and economic trends that revolve around distance from the center of power in the counties. This was particularly true of the pastoralist counties while in the coastal and West Pokot counties, VMGs still felt marginalised and excluded due to their minority population status compared to the dominant communities around them.

The minority VMGs consulted during social assessment included: Wailwana of Tana River County; Wakifundi of Kwale County; Sengwer from West Pokot County; Watha of Tana River, Taita Taveta and Kilifi Counties; Wasanye of Lamu County and Munyoyaya of Tana River County.

Lack of access to electricity disproportionately affects women as they are the ones who are responsible for collecting firewood and fetching water for their homes. In all the consulted counties, it is women or girls who usually collect water with over half spending 30 minutes or longer for each round trip collecting water, losing time that could be spent on productive activity and reproductive care.

Gender disparities are exacerbated by low participation in planning, implementation and post implementation maintenance of development projects.

### **Potential project benefits**

#### *Improved Economic status*

- ☛ Improvement to VMGs livelihoods:
  - During the construction of the project, there will be employment opportunities for both professionals and unskilled workers from the community.
  - Expenses on purchase of kerosene will be reduced and thus channeling of money to purchase of food staffs
  - Time devoted to obtaining water using hand pumps will be reduced and more time assigned to other economic activities.
  - Livelihood diversification such as small scale irrigated agriculture, Kitchen gardens.
- ☛ Solar energy, specifically PV solar energy, provides the underserved counties with an opportunity to diversify its economy in a way that is not dependent on non-renewable resources and will lead to new business sales and economic stimulation for the VMGs

#### *Improved education standards*

- ☛ The project will provide light to homes and schools; thus, the school going children will be able to study and hence improve the education standards in the areas where children have been using unreliable lighting from kerosene lamps and firewood.
- ☛ Availability of time for learners to study in and out of school.

#### *Health impacts*

- ☛ With the project, there will be availability of drugs in local health centers which require their cold storage.
- ☛ Reduction of indoor pollution and smoke related diseases,
- ☛ Safe deliveries for expectant mothers since the health facilities can be equipped with some equipment that require electricity to operate.

#### *Social impacts*

- ☛ The level of family cohesion and interaction will increase substantially.
- ☛ The amount of time devoted to the vulnerable and marginalized components of the VMGs such as children, PLWDs and the elderly if any will be increased as a result of:
  - More and quality time spend with family.
  - Increase in community interaction.
  - Reduction of time spent in fetching water using hand pumps
  - Queuing for water significantly reduced.
  - Attendance in community organizations' events.

#### *Gender*

- ☛ KOSAP will create an enabling environment for attaining gender parity among the VMGs by:
  - Increasing the number of girls attending school, thereby improving gender inequalities in school enrolment.
  - Improving women's literacy levels.
  - Increased participation of women and young people in project meetings and activities.
  - Increased participation of women in non-domestic activities

#### *Beliefs and Culture*

- ☛ Access to energy would increase use of devices such as television, mobile phones, computers etc. among the VMGs improving their scope of knowledge. This would mean many people would be exposed more information from the national level and other happenings in the world.
- ☛ There will be improved skills base amongst the youth in the community.
- ☛ For long, some community members have believed that having electricity in the house is a health hazard. This is a belief that will slowly be demystified by the universal access to energy even in the rural areas.

#### *Environmental Impacts*

- ☛ The proposed development also represents an investment in infrastructure for the generation of clean, renewable energy, which, given the challenges created by climate change, represents a positive social benefit for society as a whole.
- ☛ Pollution reduction since community members will reduce the usage of fossil fuels e.g. kerosene.

#### *Insecurity reduction*

- ☛ The floodlight masts that will be installed in areas where the mini-grids will be stationed will act as a potential deterrent against petty crimes at night and also reduce insecurity incidences.

#### *Equitable resource allocation*

- ☛ VMGs in the underserved counties have historically considered themselves second-rate Kenyan citizens because of the lack of deliberate efforts by the national government to develop these hardship areas to the level of other regions in the country. The KOSAP project has the potential to reassure these historically marginalized communities of government's will to address the lack of equity in national resource allocation, while at the same time reassuring the communities that they also belong to this country.

## Potential Negative Impacts of KOSAP and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
<b>1. Mini-grids for Community Facilities, Enterprises, and Households</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of land used by the communities for livestock grazing and farming may trigger land disputes</li> <li>- New settlements may arise due to migration of people to the centers near the mini-grid disrupting the existing community settlement patterns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Involve the County government to help in identifying undisputed sites for installation of KOSAP infrastructure</li> <li>- Undertake a comprehensive stakeholder as well as citizen engagement to ensure that solutions are arrived at in a participative manner</li> <li>- Compensate the communities for land acquired as per national laws and regulations and WB Safeguard Policies</li> <li>- Undertake stakeholder engagement to design compensation schemes</li> </ul>
<b>2. Standalone Solar Systems for Households</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Household hazards related to electricity use in the households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize the community on the dangers of illegal power connections to encourage compliance with the law.</li> <li>- Establish a standby disaster response team responsible for the evacuation and resettlement occasioned by the aftermath fires caused by electrical faults from illegal connections.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Standalone Solar Systems and Clean Cooking Solutions for Households</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutional hazards related to electricity use in institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Undertake regular safety audits</li> <li>- Conduct training to the staff on proper use and management of the solar systems</li> </ul>
<b>4. Standalone Solar Systems and Solar Water Pumps for Community Facilities</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Possible conflicts over water resource use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fair distribution of the water projects</li> <li>- Capacity building for the local peace and conflict resolution committees in conflict prevention</li> </ul>

## Potential Project Risks and Recommendations

Project Risks	Recommendations
<b>1. Mini-grids for Community Facilities, Enterprises, and Households</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Possible vandalism/theft of equipment</li> <li>- Illegal connections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create community ownership through sensitization</li> <li>- Practice community policing to enhance protection of project infrastructure</li> <li>- Enforce by-laws, penalties and fines against offenders</li> <li>- Urge the community to report cases of illegal power connections to Kenya power</li> </ul>
<b>2. Standalone Solar Systems and Clean Cooking Solutions for Households</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Failure to acquire and use the solar products at household level resulting from low incomes by the VMGs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The VMGs to benefit from the project grant planned under project component 2</li> <li>- Ensure there is a steady supply of solar system components such as bulbs which locals felt are usually expensive and not readily available</li> </ul>
<b>3. Standalone Solar Systems for Community Facilities</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inaccessibility of solar system components for replacement and repairs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure there is a steady supply of solar system components such as bulbs which locals felt are usually expensive and not readily available</li> </ul>

Project Risks	Recommendations
- Inadequate capacities of the community institutions to run the project.	- Training and capacity building of the project beneficiaries
<b>4. Solar Water Pumps for Community Facilities</b>	
- Overreliance on external skills and management capacities leading to ineffective technical maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish technical training resource centers where youths can acquire skills to participate in project maintenance works</li> <li>- Use the tertiary institutions in the county to build local capacity to manage the project</li> <li>- Have an adequate budgetary allocation for running the project</li> </ul>

### Stakeholder analysis

Implementation of community projects in various target counties involves several partners that support the communities. The assessment team had consultations with representatives of National governments representatives, County government representatives, NGOs working in the project areas and VMGs with a view of understanding perceptions with regards to the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects. The assessment found that to ensure community buy-in and project sustainability, stakeholder consultation and participation at all levels is key.

### Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The MoEP will provide overall coordination of the Project and lead in the implementation of Component 2, which will include overall responsibility for safeguards due diligence, and compliance monitoring. MoEP will ensure that Terms of Reference (ToR) for hiring the Facility Management Consortium (FMC) contain clauses that relate to safeguards and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) competencies and specific tasks related to safeguard monitoring and enforcement. The selected FMC (Grant and Debt Managers) will be responsible for coordinating and supporting the implementation of safeguards, and will prepare Facilities Implementation Manual (FIM) that will include checklist for subprojects, their potential threats, and mitigation measures as well as capacity building for safeguards implementation and compliance monitoring. MoEP will submit FIM to the Bank for review and clearance. The selected solar companies will be responsible for implementing the safeguards on the ground.

KPLC and REA will be jointly be responsible for the implementation of Components 1 and 3; Component-1 Mini grids will be developed under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) and a single contractor will be responsible for construction of the generation system, the contractor will prepare appropriate safeguards instruments that will be consulted upon, reviewed and cleared by the Bank and disclosed. Component 3, KPLC and REA have overall responsibility safeguards due diligence and the contractors hired will be responsible for preparing a checklist for subprojects, their potential threats, and mitigation measures as well for safeguards implementation and compliance monitoring, REA will be responsible for managing the carbon finance from Ci-Dev. KPLC and REA will establish their respective Project Implementation Units (PIUs) to manage their specific components.

Specifically, KOSAP PCU hosted in MoEP will be responsible for the overall coordination of the project implementation and oversight including the following: (i) defining, jointly with the respective county governments, the project areas based on technical and policy development priorities; (ii) resolving in consultation with the county governments challenges requiring high level intervention facing the project; (iii) monitoring the implementation of the project in consultation of the counties; and (iv) consolidating information

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The proposed project has been designed under the overall guidance of a Technical Working Group (TWG) constituted for this project. The TWG, co-led by Director of Renewable Energy of MoEP and Chief Energy Executive of Taita Taveta County, comprises of representatives of the implementing agencies and chief executives responsible for energy in all the fourteen beneficiary counties. During implementation, there is expected to be a three-tier structure to sort out unique county-level issues to providing high-level guidance. At the highest level, is the Steering Group (SG) led by Cabinet Secretary of MoEP and Chair of Energy Committee of Council of Governors. At the mid-level, is the TWG that will sort out common challenges arising during project implementation. At the third-level, is the county working group that will resolve issues arising at each county level.

### **Complaints and Grievances Redress Mechanisms (CGRMs)**

Focus group discussions during VMG consultation process revealed that marginalized communities in project areas use traditional grievance resolutions systems with the council of elders and the headman through their traditional arbiters. They suggested that this system be adopted by the project, with difficult cases being referred to the community level government administration offices for resolution. It is their desire to have complaints or grievances resolved at the community level although complainants are free to go to court, but at the risk of being cursed by the community for defying the decisions of the traditional systems.

It is recommended the Project team should set up and support conflict resolution committees at the community, sub-county and national levels that comprise a mix of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, through clan elders and the structures of the headman; representatives of KOSAP implementation team; representatives of civil society advocacy networks for the VMGs; religious leaders; and the local administration.

### **Conclusion**

The proposed KOSAP represents an investment in infrastructure for the generation of clean, renewable energy, which, given the challenges created by climate change, represents a positive social benefit for society as a whole. The project interventions are likely to have significant prospects to transform the VMGs in the targeted counties. However, it is imperative that for all project components the exercise of inclusion, maximum engagement and participation of VMGs be enhanced. It can be deduced that this social assessment has commenced the consultative decision making process, which the concerned parties ought to commit to execute in a fair, timely and culturally appropriate manner.

The stakeholders consulted noted that involvement of the community is very vital in sustainability of the projects. The community members are involved in planning processes through public participation forums organized by the relevant organizations and the national and county government. During project implementation, community members should be given priority in employment and in supply of goods and services where possible. The community



will be involved in managing the project and giving regular feedback to the implementing agencies.

In order to ensure sustainability of the KOSAP project, it is recommended to maximize community awareness, involvement and support. Involvement of community representatives in the project implementation committees is vital in order to factor in community suggestions and concerns in the project. Capacity building is also very vital for the staff representing the various implementing agencies and to the operations and maintenance team. KOSAP should also provide employment quarters for VMGs especially in unskilled or semi-skilled cadres during project implementation.

A number of key measures and actions were proposed by VMGs for ensuring social, economic and cultural benefits to them. These include actions to: (i) enhance and strengthen the livelihood and economic capabilities of the VMGs in order to lift them out of poverty; (ii) fast track implementation of KOSAP components that are aimed at bringing VMGs to par with other communities in of Kenya (if not better) in the immediate to medium term basis; (iii) ensure the free, prior and informed consultations with VMGs to enable their involvement and participation at every step of the KOSAP implementation.

Strategies for special targeting should include: (i) strategies for free prior and informed consultations including specific meetings with these VMGs in culturally and intergenerational appropriate ways to enable them discuss their concerns and aspirations in relation to the project in a relaxed and flexible manner; (ii) waivers/reductions/subsidizing installation costs (as already recommended for the vulnerable groups within the mostly VMG counties); (iii) special provisions for VMGs (women and youth) in employment opportunities; (v) CSR projects (if any) for VMGs; inclusion such VMGs in the sub-countywide GRM.

## **Recommendations**

The recommendations of this SA are as follows:

### **A. Establish structures to enhance VMGs participation in the project activities**

- Enhance outreach and awareness raising to ensure clarity on the project by all key stakeholders.
- Project implementation structures at the national, county, sub-county and community levels will include representation of the VMGs/IPs.
- For VMGs which are the minority in six of the project counties, the targeted information dissemination and general communication strategies should be done in a culturally appropriate manner and through accessible channels/media including telephone, local radio stations, county and sub-county offices, religious places (Churches and Mosques), social halls and chiefs/assistant chiefs' offices.
- Sensitize community members to the Project and consult the VMGs on the project design that it turns relevant, culturally appropriate and responsive to their needs and aspirations.

### **B. Recommendations for project design**

- Based on the information obtained in this social assessment and the requirements of OP4.10, we recommend that consultative meetings for the design of the project should be based on prior information provided to the VMG communities regarding the sub-projects proposed based on this social assessment report after its validation by the VMG communities themselves and their representatives. Thus, the prioritization of the sub-projects should be carried out at these two stages.

- The design of the projects and the validation process should involve the use of the identified institutions and stakeholders based on the information on stakeholder analysis to address the potential threats, interests of various institutions and stakeholders as well as properly utilize the opportunities that are within these institutions for project implementation and initial buy-in.
  - This social assessment has shown that there are external institutions such as NGOs that worked in the communities on a one-off basis and do not have running interests in these communities or in the projects they initiated.
  - There are Community Based Organizations (CBOs) operating at two levels in the society but which have similar interests in accessing donor funds for community development and the indigenous institutions such as the village headmen and council of elders which hold traditional authority and can provide opportunities for vetting CBOs and other stakeholders in the project. They can also be instrumental in providing a monitoring and evaluation framework for the community projects.
- C. Recommendations for participating in free, prior and informed consultations for engaging VMGs in the project implementation
- Based on the findings of this social assessment, it is recommended that the process for participating in free, prior and informed consultations during project implementation should be discussed at a planning workshop where the experts can provide guidance on how to prioritize the various projects by the VMG representatives based on the validated contents of the social assessment report.
  - The VMG representatives should also be guided to suggest the names of the CBOs that they would wish to work with at the community level.
  - The prioritized VMG plans and the suggested CBOs should then be subjected to the wider community validation process in the villages where the consultative processes were done and at the venues that are suggested by the VMG representatives after consulting other community members.
  - The larger community members should be provided with prior information regarding the prioritized plans and suggested CBOs to allow them adequate time to consult amongst themselves and to have more information regarding the intended activities so as to effectively participate in the community validation process.
- D. Development of VMG Plans
- The development plans for the Vulnerable and Marginalized Communities should be based on identified activities that the VMGs are involved in, their suggestions of possible projects that are appropriate to their cultural conditions and an assessment of the environmental conditions. This would enable the projects proposed for these VMG communities to be culturally appropriate to their conditions
- E. Implementation of prioritized projects
- The implementation of the prioritized projects for the VMGs should be carried out based on the provisions of the World Bank Operational policy no. 4.10 and as described under the section of free, prior and informed consultations in this report.
  - Ensure there are clear implementation mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability in identification of subproject sites/communities and facilities that the VMGs will benefit with the project
  - The award of contracts should be done equitably not favoring any segment of the communities while ensuring that groups of VMGs are not discriminated against
  - Officers at the national, county and sub-county levels will monitor and address all cases of error, fraud and corruption (EFC)
  - Communicate and implement strict penalties for project officers implicated in EFC

- Include EFC indicators in all monitoring and evaluation activities

F. Gender and age differentiation:

- In order to improve and sustain the support of the project particularly among the VMGs such as those observed during consultation process, it is recommended that the project should take into consideration the gender and age variations in the needs and development initiatives based on the opportunities, capabilities and existing resources for each of the VMGs.

G. Monitoring and evaluation of project activities to be done with the lens of the VMGs and IPs

- Activities identified for implementation will be clearly documented and disseminated.
- All meetings will be documented capturing information on attendance, people involved and decisions made.
- Feedback meetings will be held regularly with community committees.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The Government of Kenya (GoK), in its Vision 2030, aims at transforming “Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens.” Promoting equal opportunities across the entire Kenyan territory is key to realizing this vision. Energy is identified as one of the key sectors that form the foundation for socio-political and economic growth. In order to achieve the national target of attaining universal access to electricity by 2020, the GoK now seeks to close the access gap by providing electricity to remote, low density, and traditionally underserved areas of the country. The proposed Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP) directly promotes the objectives by supporting the use of solar technology to drive electrification of households, enterprises, community facilities and water pumps in 14 out of 47 counties in Kenya that have been defined as “marginalized areas” by the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA).

The 14 underserved counties include Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Samburu, Isiolo, Marsabit, Narok, West Pokot, Turkana, Taita Taveta, Kwale, Kilifi and Lamu. They collectively represent 72% of the country’s total land area and 20% of the County’s population. Due to the remoteness and sometimes dispersed nature of the target populations and considering the socio-economic profile and lifestyles of those residing in these counties, the project is designed to address high costs of provision of infrastructure services, low affordability of the potential users, and sustainability of service provision using an abundantly available renewable resource.

The project beneficiaries are households, businesses, community and public facilities and boreholes, many of whom will receive an electricity service for the first time and whose use of electricity will replace consumption of kerosene, diesel, and dry cell batteries and other alternative fuels

The total number of households in these underserved counties is about 1.3 million, of which 700,000 are effectively off-grid considering the economic viability of grid expansion in the next five years, based on the geospatial plan. The beneficiaries are located in counties, representing 72 percent of the country’s total land area and 20 percent of the country’s population, deemed marginalized by the CRA and consists primarily of relatively cash-poor, remote, indigenous, and pastoralist population. Many of these areas have also experienced significant security disruptions in recent years. Therefore, provision of infrastructure facilities – energy and water, could have profound impact on these communities

## 1.2 Rationale of the Social Assessment

The KOSAP triggered the World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.10) for Indigenous Peoples, and the relevant laws and regulations of the Government of Kenya concerning VMG (Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups). The OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples contributes to the Bank’s mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development by guaranteeing that the development process fully takes due regard to the dignity, human rights and cultures of indigenous people. The Bank requires that the Borrower engage the IPs/VMGs in a process of Free, Prior and Informed Consultations, and this was the basis of the public participation in the counties which resulted in broad community support for the project by the affected IPs/VMGs. In case of any adverse impacts, these should be avoided or reduced and where possible or where not feasible, they should be mitigated. In view of this, the borrower is undertaking a social assessment (SA) in order to ensure that the VMGs are not disadvantaged by the project, excluded from benefiting and participating from the project, and to develop alternative plans

to enhance project benefits. This document has been prepared in accordance with the Bank's OP 4.10 and the Kenya Constitution requirement to protect and promote the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized communities.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Social Assessment**

The Overall objective of the social assessment was to analyze the socio economic and cultural characteristics of the VMGs in the underserved counties in order to inform the preliminary design of the solar access project. The specific objectives of the assessment were to:

- a) Assist the project to support the aspirations and needs of the Vulnerable and Marginalized groups and peoples in the project area.
- b) Identify and prepare a comprehensive plan that will avert any potentially adverse effects from project interventions on Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups and where not possible or feasible, mitigate or compensate such adverse impacts.
- c) Ensure that the project benefits reach the Vulnerable and marginalized groups and peoples in an equitable manner and through institutions that respect and are able to serve them in a decentralized manner

### **1.4 Project Components**

#### **1.4.1 Component 1: Mini-grids for Community Facilities, Enterprises, and Households**

This component will support the electrification of areas where electricity supply through mini-grids represents the least cost option from a country perspective, as underpinned by the geospatial plan. Depending on the number of users to be supplied, and the service level defined for each type of user (households, enterprises, community facilities, etc.), the generation system of each specific mini-grid will combine solar PV, battery storage and thermal units running on diesel. Mini-grids will be developed under a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) whereby private investment and public funds co-finance construction of generation facilities, and public funding is used to construct the distribution network. A single private service provider (PSP) will be responsible for construction (and partial financing) of the generation system and for construction of the distribution network of each mini-grid. The same PSP will sign two long-term contracts with KPLC: (i) a 7-10 year power purchase agreement (PPA) for the operation and maintenance of the generation system, and recovery of the privately financed part of the investment; and (ii) a 7-10 year service contract for operation and maintenance (O&M) of the distribution network, including revenue cycle services (as required). Ultimately, after the recovery of the private investments, all assets (both generation and distribution) will be in GoK ownership. All electricity consumers supplied through mini-grids will be KPLC customers, and pay the same tariff for each category charged to users connected to the national grid, ensuring effective implementation of a national uniform tariff policy.

The component will be implemented in approximately 120 locations throughout the 14 target counties, typically in mini-grids supplying 100-700 prospective users, with approximate total demand of 20-300kW. These potential sites, capturing approximately 27,000 consumers in total, have preliminarily been identified as part of the geospatial plan. Each service territory will comprise 20 or more mini-grids located in geographically contiguous areas, with 2,000 or more serviceable customers. There will be a mix of more densely populated sites and less densely populated sites in each lot, where possible, to enhance their overall commercial attractiveness. PSPs can bid separately for each lot, with multiple lots potentially awarded to the same PSP.

REA and KPLC will jointly implement the component, with the procurement of lots divided among them. This component will be complemented by technical assistance, under sub-component 4.2, to (i) confirm the sites through further feasibility studies and techno-economic analysis (ii) promote productive and efficient use of energy by users (iii) technical, legal, and procurement support to effectively design the bidding documents and supervise the construction of the mini-grid assets.

#### 1.4.2 *Component 2: Standalone Solar Systems and Clean Cooking Solutions for Households*

##### **Component 2A: Standalone Solar Systems for Households**

This component will support off-grid electrification of households in the 14 target counties where a standalone solar system is the most appropriate technology to deliver energy services, leveraging Kenya's unique off-grid solar market dynamics and innovations. The component will provide incentives for solar off-grid companies currently operating in the more densely populated areas of Kenya to expand to underserved counties and provide services to the off-grid households in these counties. These services, provided through portable solar home systems, are well-suited to some of the population in the underserved counties, as households do not always live in permanent structures. In addition, affordability is increased by allowing households to pay for systems over time. Willingness to pay analysis, confirmed by the preliminary results from the MTF surveys shows there to be over a half-million households that could theoretically afford a Tier 1 level solar home system<sup>1</sup>.

The component will be accomplished via two financing instruments to which eligible solar service providers (SSPs) will have access:

- i. *Grant Facility - Competitively awarded expansion grants*, to compensate SSPs for initial, ongoing incremental, and opportunity costs associated with an expansion of operations in underserved counties. A percentage cap will be set within each lot so that multiple service providers will have the opportunity to operate within the space. A competitive approach will be used, whereby service providers will bid based on a grant amount per household connection, with the lowest grant requirements winning. Results-based financing will specify installment payments based on the achievement of pre-agreed connection milestones and satisfactory after sales service support.
- ii. *Debt Facility - Debt financing to solar service providers*, to support upfront costs associated with getting hardware inventory into the market, and medium-term consumer financing to enable households to pay off the systems over time. Two typologies of business models underpin the majority of solar service providers that operate in the Kenyan market. First are service providers that sell solar products on an over-the-counter (cash sale) basis. These service providers require shorter term debt in USD or other major foreign currency to finance costs associated with hardware manufacture and transit to Kenya (typically from China) until a sale is made. This cycle typically lasts anywhere from 6 to 9 months. A second prevailing business model is pay-as-you-go, whereby customers pay for the systems in monthly installments (typically between 12-36 months), and SSPs carry the default risk during the payback period. These businesses typically require debt financing that is commensurate with the lending terms that they extend to their customers. Given that service providers'

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<sup>1</sup> Simulations using 2014 FinAccess household survey data show that in a scenario where 7 percent of household expenditures are made on stopgap lighting, over 500,000 of the 1.2 million off-grid households could afford a PAYG SHS offering (assuming a 3-light point system, offered on a monthly cost of KES 500 and paid off over 36 months).

revenues are in local currency, the debt instrument will also offer loans in Kenyan Shillings in addition to USD.

The implementation of this component will be under a direct oversight of MoEP. MoEP will competitively select the expansion debt-grant facility manager, which will be a consortium with demonstrated experience with managing similar instruments in Kenya and similar geographies. An OP 10.00 assessment of financial intermediary financing will be carried out for on the debt facility manager.

**Component 2B: Clean Cooking Solutions for Households:** This sub-component will support a transition from low-efficiency baseline stoves to cleaner, higher efficiency improved stoves. To accomplish this objective, cleaner household cooking appliances and fuels will be promoted. Activities will begin by focusing on four underserved counties in the northwestern part of the country (West Pokot; Turkana; Samburu; and Marsabit).

During project preparation, a Stove-Market Testing Program is being undertaken in the municipal, town, and densely settled parts of Turkana County. The stoves to be included will be determined following a call for Expressions of Interest for stove manufacturers wanting their products to be exposed to these new markets. To be eligible, a woodstove will have to prove that its efficiency tests it as a Tier 2 stove (roughly 30 percent efficient) and a charcoal stove will have to prove that its efficiency tests as a Tier 3 stove (roughly 40 percent efficient) to be eligible for inclusion in the market tests. These tests will involve exposing both consumers and suppliers (retailers, wholesalers, and distributors) in the urban areas of Turkana County to these improved stoves. The results will be shared with the communities and interested parties. Field testing for additional stoves models may be considered during the project implementation.

This sub-component will operate a window in the grant facility established for Component 2A to support sales of eligible stoves in targeted counties. The grant facility will provide the selected distributors with financial support on a matching grant and results-based scheme to enable them to market their stoves locally within the target counties; to increase their inventories of the selected higher quality stoves; to purchase and transport them to the target communities in number; and to sell them to willing buyers in the communities.

#### 1.4.3 *Component 3: Standalone Solar Systems and Solar Water Pumps for Community Facilities*

The community facilities considered in this component are the existing and upcoming: (i) Health facilities (Levels 2 and 3) (ii) Educational facilities (Secondary schools and Technical training institutes); (iii) Administrative offices (for example, assistant County Commissioner offices).

*Component 3A: Standalone Solar Systems for Community Facilities:* This component will support the provision of electricity services to community facilities in remote areas in underserved counties. A private sector contractor will be competitively selected for each service territory to supply, install, and maintain standalone solar systems in community facilities. A total of about 1100 facilities could be reached via this component.

KPLC, the implementing agency, would sign two (2) contracts with the contractor in each service territory – one for the supply and installation of the standalone solar systems and the second for the provision of maintenance services for 7-10 year duration. The contract would specify the minimum requirements in terms of quality standards in electricity supply for the

community facilities, developed by Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Interior. Contracts would stipulate the minimum package acceptable as “basic service”, but allow room for provision of additional services to community facilities. The proposed project will cover the supply and installation costs and KPLC will pay the contractor for fees under the maintenance contract with allocation or revenues from beneficiary facilities. The costs of maintenance contracts are expected to be passed through into tariff revenues recognized by ERC.

KPLC will take the retail risk of serving these new consumers, for which their payment record for such an arrangement is still unknown. Therefore, a payment risk mechanism would be available to KPLC, to which the proposed project will set aside funds equivalent to 6-12 months of maintenance fees that KPLC can draw upon in case of inadequate revenues to pay the contractor.

*Component 3B: Solar Water Pumps for Community Facilities:* This component will support financing solar powered pumping systems to increase sustainable access to water supply by equipping new boreholes and retrofitting existing diesel-powered boreholes associated with community facilities within the target counties. A private sector contractor will be competitively selected for each service territory to supply, install, and maintain standalone solar systems in community facilities.

REA, the implementing agency, would sign (2) contracts with the contractor in each service territory to – one for the supply and installation of the standalone solar systems and the second for the provision of maintenance services for 7-10 year duration - similar to the design in Component 3A. The payment for these maintenance services will be recouped on a monthly basis by the community facilities hosting these boreholes.

A payment risk mechanism would be available to REA, to which the proposed project will set aside funds equivalent to 6-12 months of maintenance fees that REA can draw upon in case of inadequate allocation from the beneficiary facilities to pay the contractor.

#### **1.4.4 Component 4: Implementation Support and Capacity Building**

*Sub-Component 4.1: Consumer Education and Citizen Engagement:* This sub-component will support the consumer education and citizen engagement activities for the program’s key delivery areas (households, community facilities, water facilities in the underserved counties). Consumers in these areas are unlikely to be aware of the new technologies being presented and have a right to expect clear, thorough information about the advantages of the services and how to access them. The activities supported under this sub-component will provide recurring opportunities for consumers to interact with service providers in order to share their feedback and concerns. For those who have some knowledge of the products, these outreach activities will provide them with the necessary guidance on how to get the best out of the products in the way they use and maintain them. Finally, in these target areas, acceptance and sustained demand is generated when the buy-in of key opinion leaders is obtained. The consumer education and citizen engagement program will employ both Above the Line (mass media tools) and Below the Line (one on one) channels in reaching out to different target



audiences while ensuring opportunities for two-way dialogue.

#### Sub-component 4.2: Implementation Support and Capacity Building:

This sub-component will support all technical studies, implementation support, and capacity building of sector and counties. More specifically, the following are included. First, build capacity and address the skill set requirements in KOSAP Project Coordination Unit in MoEP and KPLC PIU and REA PIU. Second, capacity building activities in the sector and counties, for instance related to solar technology, project management, procurement, environmental and social safeguards for the sector entities, and monitoring and evaluation. As such, funding will be used to cover the investment costs (equipment, software, training, etc.) incurred by ERC to establish a monitoring unit. Third, relevant studies and contracts for the investment components of the proposed projects. Fourth, support MoEP in the development of a Strategic Planning and Program Management (SPPM) unit with the objective of providing effective coordination and oversight in terms of policy development, strategic planning, and project design and implementation.

### **1.5 Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

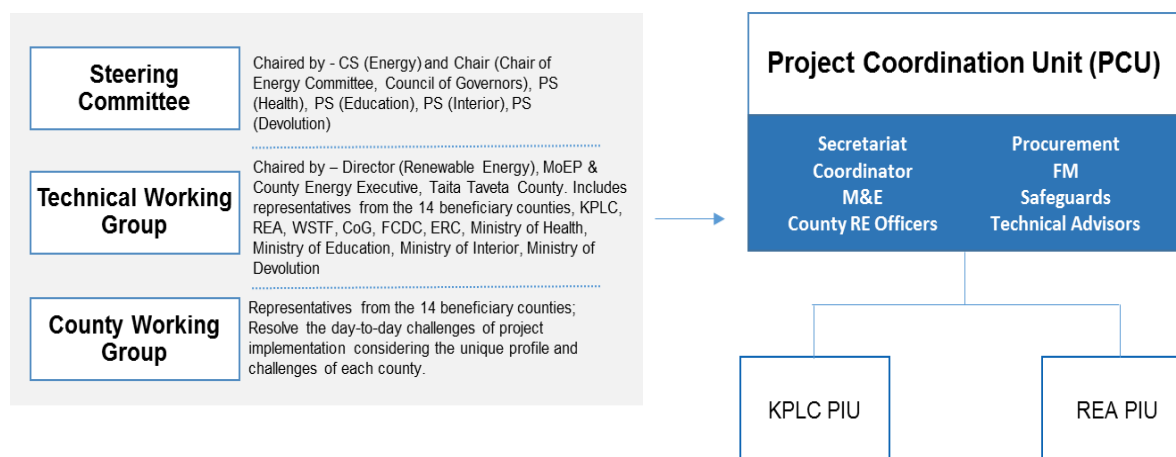
The MoEP will provide overall coordination of the Project and lead in the implementation of Component 2, which will include overall responsibility for safeguards due diligence, and compliance monitoring. MoEP will ensure that Terms of Reference (ToR) for hiring the Facility Management Consortium (FMC) contain clauses that relate to safeguards and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) competencies and specific tasks related to safeguard monitoring and enforcement. The selected FMC (Grant Manager and Debt Manager) will be responsible for coordinating and supporting the implementation of safeguards, and will prepare Facilities Implementation Manual (FIM) that will include checklist for subprojects, their potential threats, and mitigation measures as well as capacity building for safeguards implementation and compliance monitoring. MoEP will submit FIM to the Bank for review and clearance. The selected solar companies will be responsible for implementing the safeguards on the ground.

KPLC and REA will jointly be responsible for the implementation of Components 1 and; Component 1 will be developed under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) and a single contractor will be responsible for construction of the generation system, the contractor will prepare appropriate safeguards instruments that will be consulted upon, reviewed and cleared by the Bank and disclosed. Under Component 3, KPLC and REA have overall responsibility safeguards due diligence and the contractors hired will be responsible for preparing a checklist for subprojects, their potential threats, and mitigation measures as well for safeguards implementation and compliance monitoring. REA will be responsible for managing the carbon finance from Ci-Dev. KPLC and REA will establish their respective Project Implementation Units (PIUs) to manage their specific components.

The role of the PCU will include the following: (i) defining, jointly with the respective county governments, the project areas based on technical and policy development priorities; (ii) resolving, in consultation with the county governments, challenges requiring high level intervention facing the project; (iii) monitoring the implementation of the Project in consultation of the counties; and (iv) consolidating information from implementing agencies

on progress of implementation and evaluating the Project. The Project will support a strategic planning and program management unit (sub-component 4.2) that will bring together project implementation units (PIUs) of donor funded programs.

The project was guided by a TWG in the preparation phase, who deliberated on the technical details, business models, and implementation arrangements of the various components.



**Figure 1:** Project Implementation Arrangements

During the implementation phase, the following structures are envisaged to ensure effective coordination among the implementing agencies and counties. At the top level is the steering group (SG), co-chaired by the Cabinet Secretary of MoEP and Chair of the Energy Committee of Council of Governors. This committee will meet twice a year to review progress, provide policy guidance, and resolve any high-level challenges facing the project. At the second level, the TWG that will continue to remain active and provide technical feedback and solutions to challenges facing all counties. The TWG will meet twice a year and organize the list of issues to be brought to the attention of the SG. Finally, at the county level is the county working group (CWG) that will resolve the day-to-day challenges of project implementation considering the unique profile and challenges of each county.

MoEP will establish a PCU reporting to the Director of Renewable Energy. This unit is expected to be part of the new Strategic Planning and Program Management Unit to be set up in MoEP, supported by this project and envisaged to possess a broader mandate. All the World Bank funded PIUs in MoEP will be merged into one, responding to the directive by National Treasury. Therefore, the project coordinator of KOSAP PCU will be same as for the ongoing World Bank projects. The PCU will be the secretariat for steering group, technical working group, and county working group. The PCU will be strengthened with a procurement specialist, a FM specialist, an M & E specialist, a communications specialist, an environment and social safeguards specialist, two technical advisors, and fourteen county renewable energy officers. The county renewable energy officers will be located in each county and will be the project liaison person during the project implementation. The county project coordinator will work under the guidance of the PCU Project Coordinator and the county executive for energy and will be responsible for organizing the county working group meetings.

KPLC and REA Project Implementation Units (PIUs). Each agency will have specific PIUs for project implementation seconded from their existing staff cadre. The KPLC PIU will be led by Chief Engineer (Rural Electrification) and will include procurement specialist, project economist, project finance specialist, and project engineers. The REA PIU will be led by a

project manager and will include a renewable energy officer, procurement officer, project engineers, and environmental and social safeguards specialist.

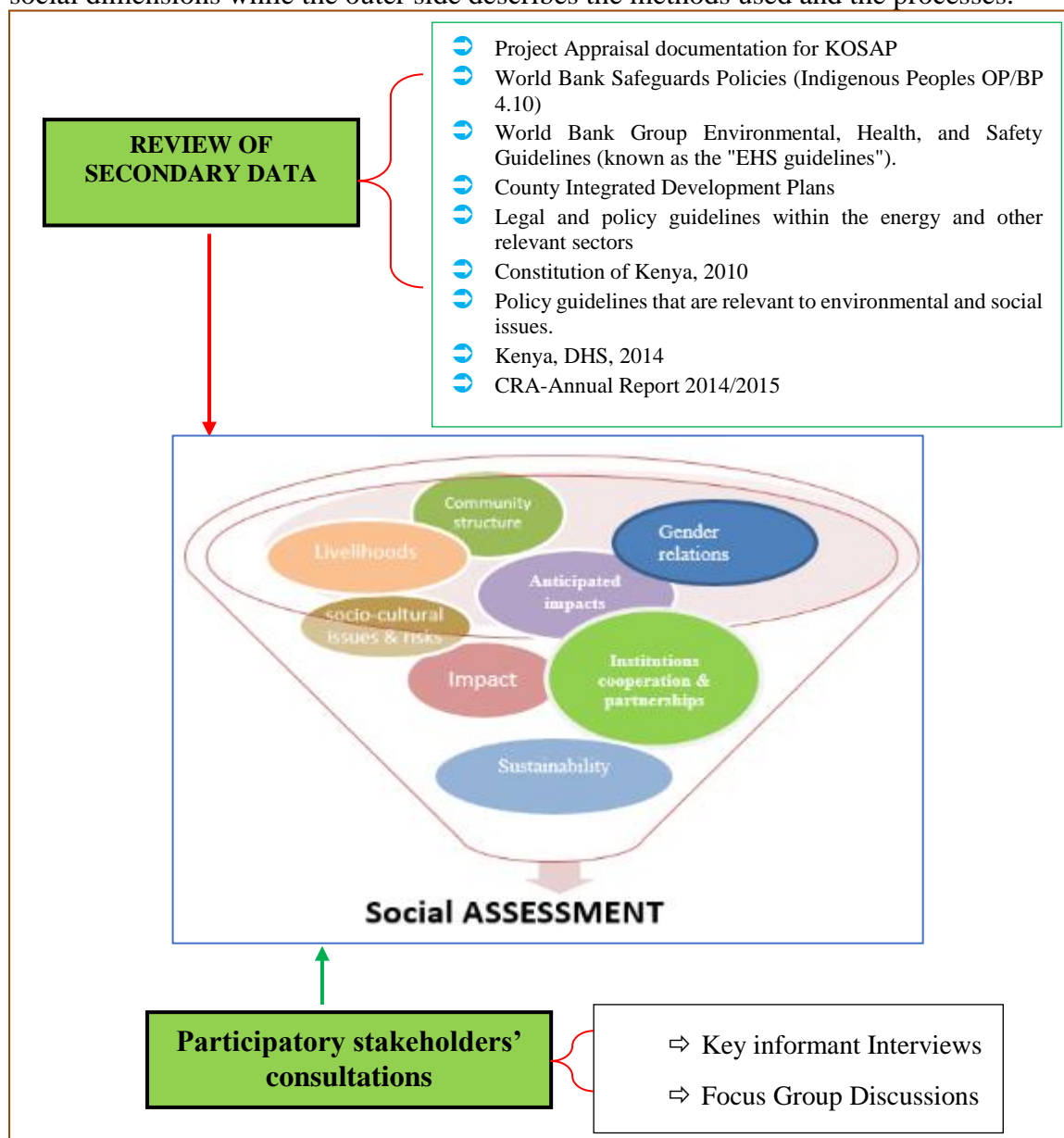
## 2 SOCIAL ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the approach and methodology that was used while undertaking the social assessment.

### 2.1 Social Assessment Approach

#### 2.1.1 Social Assessment Design

Our overall approach to this assignment is structured in a social assessment design summarized in Figure 2. The center specifies the final goal: Social Assessment according to the various social dimensions while the outer side describes the methods used and the processes.



**Figure 2:** Social Assessment Design

#### 2.1.2 Social Assessment Framework

In order to address the ToR objectives, a social measurement framework Table 1 was developed to link the key dimensions of social assessment, the indicators and sources of information.

**Table 1: Social dimensions and indicators**

Key dimension of assessment	Indicator(s)
Sources of livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main sources of livelihood in the project area</li> <li>• Changes that have occurred overtime on the main livelihood activities</li> </ul>
Community structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structure of the community</li> <li>• Role played by youth in the community</li> </ul>
Gender relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relationship between men and women in the community</li> <li>• Sexual gender based violence issues in the project area</li> <li>• How gender based-related issues are resolved in the community</li> </ul>
Access to Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available sources of energy in various counties for various users</li> <li>• Challenges faced by counties in accessing power supply</li> </ul>
Anticipated project impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anticipated social impacts</li> <li>• Measures to mitigate adverse impacts</li> </ul>
Social and cultural issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The vulnerable and marginalized in the communities</li> <li>• Services available for the vulnerable and marginalized in the community</li> <li>• Social and cultural features that differentiate social groups in the project area</li> <li>• Known conflicts that may affect project implementation</li> <li>• Constraints faced by male and females in accessing opportunities</li> <li>• Social inclusion and participation by the poor</li> <li>• Social risks that might affect project success</li> <li>• Social and cultural factors that may affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from the proposed project</li> </ul>
Institutional context, Cooperation & partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutions and organizations present and their roles in the project</li> <li>• Opportunities for collaborations/ partnership in the project</li> <li>• Formal and informal organizations likely to affect the project</li> <li>• Possible institutional constraints and barriers likely to affect the project</li> <li>• Opportunities and conditions for participation by stakeholders</li> <li>• Institutional arrangements needed for participation and project delivery</li> </ul>
Social risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project areas risks</li> <li>• Political economy risks</li> <li>• Vulnerability risks</li> <li>• Sexual and gender based violence risks</li> </ul>
Project alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternatives and mitigation measures</li> </ul>
Grievance redress mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complaints about programs/projects implementation in the communities</li> <li>• Structures in place to address community members' grievances</li> </ul>
Sustainability strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreseen challenges in project implementation and Strategies to be put in place</li> <li>• Coordination/management of project</li> <li>• Capacity building and community participation</li> </ul>

## 2.2 Social Assessment Methodology

### 2.2.1 Preliminary activities and Meetings

At the commencement of the assignment, the consultancy team held a de-briefing meeting with KPLC key staff at their Office in Nairobi. The objective of the kick-off meeting was to:

- Build consensus on the objectives and scope of the assignment;
- Harmonize the Consultants' understanding and approach to the assessment and the Client's expectations from the assignment;
- Confirm availability of literature and documentation to be reviewed and making arrangements for further data collection; and
- Discuss the necessary logistical arrangements regarding execution of the assessment activities, including working out the time frame for the assignment and possible field itinerary.

### 2.2.2 *Desk Review of Reports and Documents*

This was done through a thorough review of the project appraisal documents focusing on project description, project development objective and key indicators, project components, project target areas, institutional and implementation arrangements, and monitoring and evaluation of outcomes. Some key baseline information on Kenya's recent macroeconomic developments especially in the energy sector development was reviewed from project documents. The review also covered Kenya's policy, legal, regulatory and administrative frameworks relevant to the proposed KOSAP. The World Bank Operational Safeguard Policies were reviewed to identify the likely policies to be triggered by subprojects.

The consultant reviewed the following project documents:

- ☉ Project Appraisal Documentation for KOSAP
- ☉ World Bank Safeguards Policies (Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10)
- ☉ World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (known as the "EHS guidelines").
- ☉ County Integrated Development Plans
- ☉ Legal and policy guidelines within the energy and other relevant sectors
- ☉ Constitution of Kenya, 2010
- ☉ The Kenya Vision 2030
- ☉ Policy guidelines that are relevant to environmental and social issues.
- ☉ Kenya, DHS, 2014
- ☉ CRA-Annual Report 2014/2015

### 2.2.3 *Stakeholder Consultations for Ensuring Free, Prior and Informed Consultation*

The stakeholder consultation is considered significant to the preparation of this SA and forms the basis for the determination of key issues for consideration in project design and sustainability strategies.

The **objectives of the free, prior and informed consultation** with the Community were to:

- a) Fully inform the communities about the proposed project.
- b) Evaluate in a participatory manner the potential impacts and benefits, and the various perspectives regarding the project.
- c) Accord the VMGs in a fair and culturally appropriate way the opportunity to be engaged and determine how they wish to be involved throughout the project cycle.
- d) Solicit the support of the VMGs for the proposed project.
- e) Determine the nature of the local power structure and document the procedures for the entry and access into the community.
- f) Obtain accurate and detailed data on local customs and historical traditions for information to all KOSAP and partner agencies and agents.
- g) Determine through careful consultation with the VMGs the preferred representatives in decision making.

### 2.2.4 *Focus Group Discussions*

In order to have an overall synthesized perception and group opinions of larger community and VMGs living within the project area as well as authenticating the data from the sample households, focused groups discussions were held with various representatives of women, elders and youths among the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs). These discussions

were conducted at village level in each of the 14 counties.

Before every Focus Group Discussion was held, appropriate introduction about the aim of the FGD and screening of VMG was done at the start of the meetings; this helped build the confidence between the community and the study team in order to dispel misplaced expectations of the participants as well as ensuring the team was holding discussions with right participants.

This was followed by disaggregating the participants into youths, Women and Men for purposes of homogeneity and to provide room for free discussions during the group sessions. Minutes of the consultation meetings with Vulnerable and Marginalized Group's stakeholders at the village's and dates are attached in Annex I.

### 3 LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

This section presents the relevant legal instruments that support a focus on VMGs and IPs and reiterate the need for their consideration and participation in all development activities in the country. Below is presented a summary of those considered relevant to KOSAP.

#### 3.1 Legal Framework

##### 3.1.1 *The Constitution of Kenya (CoK), 2010*

The CoK (2010) recognizes minorities and marginalized communities established through historical processes, with specific reference to indigenous peoples.

Under Article 43, the Constitution guarantees the right of every person to economic, social and cultural rights. The Constitution affirms fundamental national principles and values of unity, participation of the people, equality, equity, inclusiveness, non-discrimination and protection of the marginalized and vulnerable people. It also protects the cultural foundations and expression of the Kenyan people as an integral part of the right to self-determination. The principle of non-discrimination runs throughout the Constitution as a further affirmation of the country's commitment to recognize and protect the diversity of the people of Kenya and their right to self-determination as equal members of the Kenyan population. The Government of Kenya (GoK) promotes respect for all cultures, ethnicities, races, gender, political opinions and religious beliefs.

The CoK acknowledges minorities and marginalized communities which have been established through historical processes. The definition of marginalized groups, being broad, encompasses most of the groups that identify as Indigenous Peoples (IPs). Kenya, however, abstained from the vote when the United Nations (UN) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2007. The country, through the CoK, 2010, defines marginalization thus:

“Marginalized community” means—

- a) a community that, because of its relatively small population or for any other reason, has been unable to fully participate in the integrated social and economic life of Kenya as a whole;
- b) a traditional community that, out of a need or desire to preserve its unique culture and identity from assimilation, has remained outside the integrated social and economic life of Kenya as a whole;
- c) an indigenous community that has retained and maintained a traditional lifestyle and livelihood based on a hunter or gatherer economy; or
- d) pastoral persons and communities, whether they are—
  - i. nomadic; or
  - ii. a settled community that, because of its relative geographic isolation, has experienced only marginal participation in the integrated social and economic life of Kenya as a whole;

“marginalized group” means a group of people who, because of laws or practices before, on, or after the effective date, were or are disadvantaged by discrimination on one or more of the grounds in Article 27 (4);

The recognition of minorities and marginalized people aims at contributing to the preservation of their identities and enabling them to obtain equality with other groups in that state, including



in relation to participation in political life as well as development matters. The GoK has reached an understanding with the World Bank to use the term “Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups (VMGs)” while referring to groups and communities in Kenya, which meet the OP 4.10 criteria for identifying IPs.

Article 44 of the CoK prescribes that every person has the right to use the language and to participate in the cultural life of the person’s choice. There is recognition that a person belonging to a cultural or linguistic community has the right, with other members of that community, to enjoy the person’s culture and use the person’s language; or to form, join and maintain cultural and linguistic associations and other organs of civil society. The post-colonial Kenyan state had pursued a policy of assimilation and integration of numerically-smaller tribes into some dominant ones. For example, VMGs including the Endorois, Ogiek, Elmolo, Watha, Munyayaya, Yakuu, among others, were not legally recognized as separate tribes. Despite recognition as some of the 42 tribes of Kenya, other indigenous groups such as the pastoralists were also neglected. As a result, they were excluded from and under-represented in the political structures of the state.

The CoK protects the rights of minorities in three ways: (i) it makes substantive provisions to address specific concerns of these communities; (ii) it mainstreams concerns of minorities into institutions of government including political parties; and (iii) it creates institutions and mechanisms that, if effectively implemented, could empower minorities and marginalized groups. It also provides a rich and complex array of civil and political rights, social-economic rights and group rights.

### 3.1.2 *The National Cohesion and Integration Act*

The Act was passed in 2008 to encourage national cohesion and integration by outlawing discrimination on ethnic grounds. Of immediate relevance to the social assessment among the VMGs is **Section 11** of the Act as it introduces important provisions for the “ethnically equitable” distribution of public resources and stipulates that distribution of public resources should take into account Kenya’s diverse population and poverty index. It provides that it is unlawful for any public officer to distribute resources in an ethnically inequitable manner and that resources shall be deemed to have been so distributed when *inter alia* specific regions consistently and unjustifiably receive more resources than other regions or more resources are allocated to regions that require remedial resources than to areas that require start up resources. The provision of basic services, such as water and energy access goes a long way in eliminating the regional inequalities that have persistently prevailed, especially with regard to the VMGs.

### 3.1.3 *Community Land Act 2016*

This is 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. This Act is critical for the proposed project because most of the VMGs in Project targeted counties live on community land.

Section 6(1) of the Act provides that ‘county governments shall hold in trust all unregistered community land on behalf of the communities for which it is held’. Furthermore, Section 6(2) maintains that ‘the respective county government shall hold in trust for a community any monies payable as compensation for compulsory acquisition of any unregistered community land’. Therefore, the proposed project can access land or water resources in community land that may be unregistered and pay compensation to the County Governments which the law

authorizes to hold such monies in trust for the communities. In this regard VMGs whether or not registered as community land owners benefit from compensation for the land where they have proprietary rights. This is covered in Section 30(1) which states that ‘Every member of the community has the right to equal benefit from community land’.

Section 26(1) provides that ‘a community may set aside part of the registered community land for public purposes’ and Sub-section (2) holds that ‘where land is set aside for public purposes under

Sub-section (1), the (Land) Commission shall gazette such parcel of land as public land’. This provisions offer a window for the proposed project to acquire land for project works legally for communities as necessary and to convert the same into public land. This is useful for VMGs as once done powerful groups will not have opportunity to exclude them on account of their socio-economic status. In any event Section 35 holds that, ‘subject to any other law, natural resources found in community land shall be used and managed-

- (a) Sustainably and productively;
- (b) For the benefit of the whole community including future generations;
- (c) With transparency and accountability; and
- (d) On the basis of equitable sharing of accruing benefits’.

The concept of community land has been defined broadly enough to include VMGs. Women, children, old people and future generations have been thought of as beneficiaries and thus their rights secured in this Act.

#### **3.1.4 *County Governments Act, 2012***

The county governments derive their mandate from chapter eleven of the Kenyan Constitution 2010, which provides for the establishment of county administrative units in the country. The County Governments Act, 2012 spells out the principles governing devolution.

The act is relevant to the VMG since it aims at giving powers of self-governance to the people and enhancing their participation in decision making. It also seeks to protect and promote the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized communities.

#### **3.1.5 *The Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Expressions Act, 2016***

The Act is intended to give effect to Articles 11, 40 and 69(1) (c) of the Constitution. Article 11 recognizes culture as the foundation of the nation and as the cumulative civilization of the Kenyan people and provides that Parliament shall enact legislation to ensure that communities receive compensation or royalties for the use of their cultures and cultural heritage. Article 40 (5) obliges the state to support, promote and protect the intellectual property rights of the people of Kenya. In the same breath, Art. 69(1) (c) and (e) mandates the state to protect and enhance intellectual property, traditional or indigenous knowledge of biodiversity and the genetic resources of the communities and protect genetic resources and biological diversity. The act is relevant to VMGs as it considers protection of their cultures and heritage. KOSAP has considers cultural diversification and various VMGs are being consulted so that their concerns are factored in the project design.

#### **3.1.6 *Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Act, 2011***

The Act mandates the Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) to investigate and provide redress for human rights violations in Kenya, to research and monitor the compliance of human rights norms and standards, human rights education and training and campaigns, advocate and collaborate with other stakeholders in Kenya.

### **3.1.7 *The Equal Opportunities Commission Act, 2007***

It aims at promoting equal opportunities for all persons, to prohibit discrimination and provide for remedies for victims of discrimination and for connected purposes. Every person is entitled to equality with respect to the following without discrimination: employment; education and training; access and use of public facilities; health services and facilities; housing, goods, facilities and services including financial services; acquisition, change or retention of nationality and change of domicile; admission and membership into professional associations or qualification without which as a matter of law or of practice, a person would find it difficult to carry on a particular profession (including any vocation or occupation); or inheritance.

### **3.1.8 *Persons with Disabilities Act, 2003***

This is a comprehensive law covering rights, rehabilitation and equal opportunities for persons with disabilities. It creates the National Council of Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) as a statutory organ to oversee the welfare of persons with disabilities. The Law also requires that both public and private sector employers reserve 5% of jobs for disabled persons.

### **3.1.9 *The National Land Policy (NLP), 2009***

The NLP includes a key policy principle for restitution of land rights of minority communities as a way of restoration and protection of land rights which were violated by colonial and post-colonial governments (articles 3.6.1.2 and 3.6.6 on restitution and land rights of minority communities respectively). The policy calls on the GoK to secure community land and to “document and map existing forms of communal tenure, whether customary or non-customary, in consultation with the affected groups, and incorporate them into broad principles that will facilitate the orderly evolution of community land law” (article 3.3.1.2, paragraph 66).

### **3.1.10 *The National Policy on Culture and Heritage, 2009***

It aims to promote and protect cultures and cultural diversity among Kenya’s ethnic communities. This includes the protection of indigenous languages, the expression of cultural traditions, knowledge, and practices, traditional medicines, and community rights.

### **3.1.11 *The Revenue Allocation Commission***

It is mandated by Article 204 of the Constitution to earmark 0.5% of annual State revenue to the development of marginalized areas, in addition to 15% of national revenue for direct transfer to County Governments. In implementing Article 59 of the Constitution, the Government has created: (i) the KHRC; (ii) the Commission on Administrative Justice; and (iii) the Gender Commission.

### **3.1.12 *The Equalization Fund***

The National Government is expected to allocate 1.5% of all the revenue collected each year (calculated on the basis of the most recent audited accounts of revenue received) to the Fund. The Fund is to be used to provide basic services including water, roads, health facilities and electricity to marginalized areas to the extent necessary to bring the quality of those services in those areas to the level generally enjoyed by the rest of the nation, so far as possible. Further, the National Government may use the Fund only to the extent that the expenditure of those funds has been approved in an Appropriation Bill enacted by Parliament; and either directly, or indirectly through conditional grants to counties in which marginalized communities exist.

### **3.1.13 *National Policy for Older Persons, revised 2014***

The policy recognizes older persons as distinct right holders and partners as per Article 57 of the CoK. It recognizes that the population of older persons is growing rapidly due to wealth, better health, improved nutrition, and advanced technology in treatment, early intervention and cure of diseases that have increased life expectancy. In principle, the policy endeavors to strengthen intergeneration solidarity among generations, facilitate interaction and respect among all ages and generations, and aspire for an inclusive society.

### **3.1.14 *Children's Act, 2001***

The Act prohibits any child from being discriminated on any ground including sex, religion, creed, custom, language and other status among others. All the children, boys and girls, are entitled to enjoy the right to education, religious education, and protection from child labor and from harmful cultural practices including female genital mutilation (FGM). The Act provides in 37(2, F) for the need to “*give attention and provide assistance to the acute situations of children in hardship, including disabled children, street children, orphaned and destitute children, children who abuse drugs, children who are sexually abused and children who are affected by domestic violence, and formulate programmes for the consideration by the Council, for the alleviation of the plight of such children.*”

### **3.1.15 *The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Act, 2011***

This Act prohibits the practice of FGM, to safeguard against violation of a person's mental or physical integrity through the practice of FGM and for connected purposes. It defines FGM thus ‘*comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs, or any harmful procedure to the female genitalia, for non-medical reasons*’.

### **3.1.16 *The National Commission on Gender and Development Act, 2010***

This Act promotes gender equality in accordance with Article 27 of the CoK 2010 and its target groups include women, youth, children, older persons, people with disability and marginalized groups.

### **3.1.17 *The Gender Based Violence Policy Draft, 2013***

This policy is aimed at positioning GBV as a major manifestation of and a driver of inequality, seeks to encapsulate the government's commitment to gender equality, and to convey values, decisions, undertakings and general directions for action towards elimination of GBV.

### **3.1.18 *National Policy for the Development of the Arid and semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), 2012***

The policy recognizes pastoralism as a legitimate form of productive land use and development just as farming. It also incorporates the values of dry land goods within National Economic Planning. It also introduces flexible health and education system of high quality which is responsive to the needs of the region and which reinforce traditional knowledge systems in pastoral areas. Further, the policy promotes mobility and resource sharing across administrative boundaries.

### **3.1.19 *Vision 2030 Development Strategy for Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands***

Endorsed by the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development & Vision 2030 on 16

August 2011, the Strategy aims at complementing and deepening Vision 2030 by illustrating how its goals will be realized in the specific context of northern Kenya and other arid lands. It also integrates ASAL priorities fully into the National Framework for Development Policy and Planning.

Kenya is also a signatory to all major international and regional conventions on the protection and promotion of the rights of individuals including women and children such as the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The UN Security Council Resolution 1325 has been integrated into the National Plan of Action and the National Women's Charter, which are specifically focused on women's rights.

### **3.2 World Bank Safeguard Policies**

The WB's environmental and social safeguard policies are a cornerstone of its support to sustainable poverty reduction and development. The objective of these policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment in the development process. These policies provide guidelines for WB and borrower staffs in the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects. The Bank believes that the effectiveness and development impact of projects and programs it supports has substantially increased as a result of attention to these policies. Safeguard policies also provide a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design and have been an important instrument for building a sense of ownership among local populations. In essence, the safeguards ensure that environmental and social issues are evaluated in decision-making, help reduce and manage the risks associated with a project or program, and provide a mechanism for consultation and disclosure of information.

The WB safeguard policy, OP/BP 4.10 has been triggered by the KOSAP because the pool of pre-identified potential interventions in the 14 counties includes areas where IPs/VMGs are present. Furthermore, the social and economic investments and livelihood interventions are intended to expand access to modern energy services in underserved counties services for poor and disadvantaged host community members, including IPs. The implementation of the proposed interventions will be undertaken through transparent and accountable selection criteria that will be guided by robust community-validated processes. These processes will also benefit from CGRMs, which will greatly contribute to ensuring that VMGs/IPs are an integral part of the project.

It is a requirement of the OP/BP 4.10 to undertake a SA to evaluate the project's potential positive and negative effects on the VMGs, and to examine project alternatives where adverse effects may be significant. The SA is a means to engage in FPIC with target communities and to assess whether these communities provide their broad support to the project.

## 4 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

### 4.1 Categorization of VMGs in the Project Counties

#### 4.1.1 Introduction

OP 4.10 is triggered by for KOSAP. The policy refers to the term “Indigenous Peoples “as used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- a. Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- b. Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- c. Customary cultural, economic, social, political, institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- d. An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

The definition of indigenous peoples varies from state to state depending on unique contexts and circumstances. Significant strides have however been made in the form of the International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. While Kenya is not a party to either of these instruments, they provide insight into key principles such as ‘self-identification’ and ‘recognition by others’ that may be utilized in creating guidelines for what groups constitute indigenous peoples in Kenya.

Factors used to identify indigenous people include:

- Self-identify as an indigenous group and are recognized by others as such;
- Conform to particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions compared to others within their surroundings;
- Have a shared sense of solidarity as a distinct community;
- Maintain a collective historical claim of common origin and ancestral lands;
- Retain traditional institutions and social organizations as known to them over generations;
- Demonstrate a collective dependence on or attachment to natural resources in the territory over a long period of time;
- Continue to use traditional means of livelihood in their traditionally occupied lands;
- Have suffered and continue to suffer exclusion and discrimination;
- Maintain, at least in part, distinct linguistic, cultural and social/organizational characteristics.

International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169.12 Article 1 categorises minority people as:

- a) tribal peoples in independent countries whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations;*
- b) peoples in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest for colonization or the establishment of present state boundaries and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their social, economic, cultural and political institutions’.*

#### 4.1.2 *Vulnerable Groups*

Vulnerability refers to the conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards. A vulnerable group is therefore a population that has some specific characteristics that make it at higher risk of falling into poverty than others living in areas targeted by a project.

Many factors contribute to vulnerability. These factors act to diminish capacity for self-protection or hinder access to social protection or expose some groups to more frequent hazards than other groups. They include rapid population growth, poverty and hunger, poor health, low levels of education, gender inequality, fragile and hazardous location, lack of access to resources and services, including knowledge and technological means, disintegration of social patterns (*social vulnerability*), disinheritance of land and other livelihood related resources, exclusion from the political and socio-economic activities of the country, small population size. Other causes include: lack of access to information and knowledge, lack of public awareness, limited access to political power and representation (*political vulnerability*)<sup>2</sup>.

CoK 2010 has classified the following as vulnerable: the children, persons living with disability, and the elderly. From the findings of the social assessment study, certain vulnerable groups may be hindered from equitably drawing the benefits of the proposed project. This is as a result of the prevailing physical, socio-economic, socio-political, livelihood strategies, environmental, historical injustices, and cultural conditions in the localities. Therefore, the study has in addition to ethnicity, considered gender, Age, physical, mental state/ status, socio – economic status as important parameters for determining adverse impacts on the VMGs by the KOSAP activities. The vulnerable groups may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of the KOSAP rural electrification programme benefits.

Based on the consultations the study team has identified the following groups as socially vulnerable and underserved:

#### 4.1.3 *Female and female headed households*

In most of the sampled communities, the role of women as decision-makers is very limited, even on issues that directly affect their rights. The case is true in resource sharing too. In the pastoral areas women have no access to financial income earned from the sale of livestock and grain. In the counties, women are usually subordinate to men and their role is confined only to the household chores and child care. They rarely have access to productive resources and have very limited participation in important household decisions.

In general, women are the most underserved social group in all the study areas as it is reflected in their relatively high illiteracy, low educational attainment, fewer opportunities for skill development, and lower participation in economic and political activities.

#### 4.1.4 *The Poor and Destitute households*

The major determinants of wealth include livestock in pastoral communities; land and livestock in agro-pastoral and sedentary agricultural communities; and availability of labor in all livelihood systems. As poor and destitute households lack one or more of these factors they become more vulnerable to risks and shocks. In the discussion held with the community groups

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<sup>2</sup> Aysan (1993)

they identified landlessness and lack of livestock as main source of vulnerability in their area. Though access is not limited, the poor becomes less beneficiary from some of the project outputs due to limited resources.

#### 4.1.5 *People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs)*

Traditionally, pastoral communities support disabled people through traditional social support systems. But, as there are no suitable conditions, disabled people were not able to engage in economic activities and earn their own income. Thus, most of the disabled people are highly dependent on their relatives and clan members for their survival. Participants from community members and sector offices stated that most of disabled children are not attending schools. The reason for these, among others, include absence of school that confer the demand of these children, lack of teaching aid, absence of trained teachers and limited budget.

#### 4.1.6 *People living with HIV/AIDS*

People living with HIV/AIDS and/or their family mostly suffer from stigmatization. HIV-related stigma and discrimination refers to prejudice, negative attitudes and abuse. This stigma and discrimination manifests itself differently across communities, religious groups and individuals. In the workplace, people living with HIV may suffer stigma from their co-workers and employers, such as social isolation and ridicule, or experience discriminatory practices, such as termination or refusal of employment.

#### 4.1.7 *The Elderly*

In most of the visited sub counties elderly people have special respect and acceptance in the community. They usually serve in traditional institutions as leaders and counselors. These privileges enabled them to have access for better information and priority in traditional social welfare system. But, the pastoral and agro pastoral mode of life is a challenge for the elderly for its considerable demand for labor and mobility. In addition to these, the traditional welfare mechanisms are weakening due to frequent occurrence of natural hazards that deplete the social and physical assets of the community.

#### 4.1.8 *Marginalized and Minority Groups/Communities*

For Minorities, Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Diversity in Kenya (Makoloo M.O., 2005) provides the following understanding on minorities as:

- Any ethnic, linguistic or religious group within a county, which is in a non-dominant position within that state.
- A group consisting of individuals who possess a sense of belonging to that group, and who are determined to preserve and develop their distinct ethnic identity. As a response to its relations with other segments of society, a minority group will normally develop a strong sense of group loyalty and other related behaviour.
- Likely to be discriminated against or marginalized on the rounds of its ethnicity, language, culture or religion.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 defines marginalised communities as one or more of the following:

- i. A community that, because of its relatively small population or for any other reason, has been unable to fully participate in the integrated social and economic life of Kenya as a whole.



- ii. A traditional community that, out of a need or desire to preserve its unique culture and identity from assimilation, has remained outside the integrated social and economic life of Kenya as a whole.
- iii. An indigenous community that has retained and maintained a traditional lifestyle and livelihood based on a hunter or gatherer economy; or pastoral persons and communities, whether they are: nomadic or settled community that, because of its relative geographic isolation, has experienced only marginal participation in the integrated social and economic life of Kenya as a whole.

The above definition of marginalized communities is in conformity with some of the criteria for identifying IPs according to the World bank's OP 4.10. These minority communities have tended to be scattered in different locations or counties, in which they live among more dominant communities. For example, in Kenya, the Watha community are found in Garissa, Tana River, Kilifi and Taita Taveta counties.

However, the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, has gone further to classify pastoralists as being among the marginalized groups in Kenya owing to the geographical remoteness of the areas in which they live, which has resulted in their exclusion from participating actively in the socio-economic affairs of Kenya, despite their being the overwhelming majority in their respective counties and in spite of their representation in the political affairs of the country.

The introduction of the devolved government system in Kenya in 2013 has led to emerging outlook on the marginalized community groups. Previously, whole community groups of the northern frontier counties of Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir, Turkana, West Pokot and Isiolo were considered marginalized due to their under-representation in the central government and inability to influence the decision-making process in Kenya. They were also considered marginalized due to the remoteness of their locations and long distances covered to access basic facilities in addition to poor or non-existent transport and communication networks in those regions. Marginalization is caused by various factors that can be both common to, and unique from, one place to another.

In the northern counties communities, such as the *Somalis, Boranas, Rendille, Samburu, and Turkana* have been adequately represented at the County Government level. Those in the urban centers can no longer be termed as 'marginalized'. However, in these communities, there are sub-tribes and clans that are remotely located and due to their livelihood activities of nomadic pastoralism, they are often left out by local development initiatives. They lack recognition and could still be considered marginalized.

Communities can therefore be considered fully marginalized like Dasanach or partially marginalized like the Gabra in Marsabit County due to some clans' representation in County government. This categorization depends on their level of involvement and representation in the leadership, decision making and participation in the development projects at the county and local village level.

The recognition of minorities and indigenous peoples would contribute to the preservation of their identities and enable them to obtain equality with other groups within a given state, including in relation to participation in political life as well as in development matters (Makoloo 2005). In Kenya, ethnic minorities have been distinguished by the small size of their populations. These include the *Dorobo, Elmolo, Malakote, Ogiek, Sanye and Watha among others*. In the 14 KOSAP target counties, the other groups have been identified as presented in

the table 6.

Due to their minority nature, voices, aspirations and concerns of VMGs are often lost/drowned when stakeholder consultations involve groups from dominant communities. For this reason, it is recommended during project design in counties such as Lamu, Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta, Marsabit and West Pokot, IPs/VMGs identified and should specifically be targeted for consultations to ensure that the project benefits reach the VMGs in a culturally appropriate manner and with their full participation and leadership.

## **4.2 Socio-Economic Profile of VMGs that are a Majority in KOSAP Counties**

### **4.2.1 Borana**

The Borana (Boran, Boorana, Galla—an old name for the Oromo): the 2009 census gives a population of 161,000 for the Borana and 8,000 for the Galla. They live in northern Kenya, in Marsabit District, around Moyale (near the Ethiopian border) but are also found in Isiolo as well as in Garissa and Tana River counties, where they are called Waso Borana. The Borana are related to the Oromo of Somalia and Ethiopia. They are of Eastern Cushitic origin and their language (Borana) is also widely spoken by other groups (the Gabra, the Sakuye and others). The Borana are semi-nomadic pastoralists, herding cattle, sheep and goats but also, increasingly, camels. Homestead groups move three to four times each year – covering large distances in search of rain and grazing. A homestead may group 10 to 30 movable huts which are set up by the women and consist of interwoven branches thatched with grass.

Borana society was traditionally structured in accordance with gadaa, a social stratification and governance system partially based on an eight-year cycle of age sets. Under gadaa, every eight years, the Borana would hold a popular assembly called the Gumi Gayo, where laws were established for the following eight years. A democratically elected leader, the Abba Gada, presided over the system for an eight-year term. Today, the gadaa system and the administration system based on peasant associations exist side by side. Whereas the northern Borana have kept their traditional religion and gadaa age organization, the Waso Borana have converted to Islam.

#### *Livelihood*

As a consequence of the Shifta War and droughts, many Waso Borana have been forced to sedentarize and move into urban areas. This has meant impoverishment and proletarianization as low-paid wage workers. Traditional social channels of reciprocity, stock loans, and reliance on kin have all but disappeared, and the Waso Borana remain one of the most destitute populations in Kenya. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, the Borana adopted farming and increasingly demarcated and privatized formerly communal lands. On the Kenya Ethiopian border, 200 sq. km of land has been enclosed for crop farming (millet and maize).

Ethnic identity among the northern pastoralist groups living near the border with Ethiopia and Somalia is often fluid and instrumental, people switching between being Oromo (Ethiopians) and Kenyans at different times and in different situations.

### **4.2.2 Gabra**

The Gabra are an Eastern Cushite people originating from Ethiopia and Somalia. According to the 2009 census, where they are listed as an independent ethnic community, the Gabra number 89,515. The Gabra speak Borana, an Oromo language of the Eastern Cushite family, having gradually lost their Rendille-related language. They live in the Chalbi desert of northern Kenya, between Lake Turkana and Moyale and Marsabit, extending into the Bula Dera plain east of

the Moyale- Marsabit road. They share portions of this area with the Borana, Rendille, Samburu, Daasanach and Turkana, which they regard as enemies. However, marriage can sometimes take place between a Gabra and a Rendille, or a Gabra and a Borana. They still cross borders with their herds, especially in times of drought.

Gabra society is organized according to patrilineal descent and its basic unit is the clan. There are around 40 clans in Gabra society, composing five phratries. The aspect of phratry is important to Gabra daily life because each phratry has its own territory. Each clan has its own cattle ear-mark and brand. Gabra society is a gerontocracy with elders being the decision makers at the camp level, the clan level and the phratry level where the assembly serves as a mobile judicial, administrative and spiritual center.

#### *Livelihood*

Gabra are primarily nomadic pastoralists, herding camels, goats and sheep.

#### **4.2.3 Maasai**

The Maasai are total about 840,000 individuals (2009). They belong to the Nilotic language group and they are traditionally pastoralists (cattle, goats). Most live in Kajiado and Narok counties, where a sizable number also practice some agriculture.

The Maasai have, to a large extent, kept their traditional features and customs. The men still dress in their traditional red and blue checkered robes, and the women are beautifully adorned with colorful bead necklaces and bracelets. Their language—Maa—is widely spoken in the form of many dialects, Purko being the largest in Kenya. They live in *bomas*, which are large compounds of 6 to 12 households although this number is tending to decline, giving way to single household *bomas*. Their individual dwellings are oblong structures made of mud and cow dung on a wooden stick framework and are built by the women.

The Maasai are divided into sections. A section is a sub-tribe with a fixed territory that belongs to section members collectively. Within each section there are various localities—areas where there is enough wet and dry season grazing and water resources in normal times.

#### *Livelihood*

The Maasai are predominantly nomadic pastoralists although in Narok (and Kajiado) county, some of them have taken to farming of wheat and maize.

#### **4.2.4 Orma**

This semi-nomadic pastoralist group lives in the north-eastern part of Kenya, along the Tana River in Garissa and Tana River counties. The 2009 census lists them as an independent tribe with a population of 66,000. They are descendants of the Galla nation of Ethiopia and northern Kenya, who moved to the Tana Delta in the late 19th century after tribal clashes. They have been entirely Muslim for four generations. Their language is classified as Cushitic and is widely used.

#### *Livelihood*

Orma herd cattle, sheep and goats. They have their base villages in the delta but move back and forth with their cattle from the hinterlands (wet season grazing areas) towards the river (dry season grazing areas).

#### **4.2.5 Pokot**

The Pokot live both in Uganda and in Kenya. In Kenya, they are part of the Kalenjin tribal group and the 2009 census puts their population at 633,000. They live in Baringo and West Pokot counties. They speak Pökoot, language of the Southern Nilotic language family.

Like most East African pastoral societies, the Pokot have an egalitarian political organization. Elders preside over important community decisions, festivals and religious ceremonies. Neighborhood councils grouping together elders from the communities are important for decision-making at local level and regarding communal resources (water, pastures).

#### *Livelihood*

Based on area and cultural differences, the Pokot people are usually divided into two groups: the Hill Pökoot and the Plains Pokot. The Plains Pokot live in the dry and infertile plains and are predominantly pastoralists, herding cows, camels, goats and sheep. They speak the East Pökoot dialect. The Hill Pokot live in the rainy highlands in the west and in the central south of the Pokot area and are both farmers and pastoralists. They speak West Pökoot.

However, cattle play an important role for both groups and farming and herding were, and still are, complementary economies rather than mutually exclusive alternatives in West Pokot. Erratic rainfall, high temperatures and evaporation rates have taught the people not to rely on crops alone but also on animals. Their diet consists of grain and animal products—milk, meat and blood. In addition, their utilization of natural vegetation and wildlife for food has been extensive. Herding and hunting/gathering strategies are closely coordinated with grain producing activities for survival in a harsh environment.

While households move less frequently, cattle camps are highly mobile. Decisions on production, distribution and consumption are taken at household level. Management of communal resources (pastures, water) takes place at the neighborhood level.

#### **4.2.6 Rendille**

The Rendille people (60,000) are semi-nomadic camel herders who live primarily in the dry regions of Marsabit and Isiolo counties. They originate from Somalia and can be divided into two rather distinct groups—the Rendille proper and the Ariaal Rendille. Their respective population size is not known.

The Rendille are concentrated in the Kaisut Desert. They speak Rendille, a Cushitic language related to Somali, and they are organized into two moieties composed of nine patrilineal clans. They live in large settlements with hundreds of people living together, and are a more defined and cohesive group than the Ariaal.

The Ariaal Rendille live in an interdependent relationship with the Samburu and speak Samburu, a dialect of Maa. They form a cultural bridge between Samburu cattle pastoralists and Rendille camel pastoralists, sharing many cultural features with the Rendille (large lowland settlements, rituals, etc.) as well as with the Samburu (they keep cows, have the same ageset ceremonies, same ritual cycles, etc)

#### *Livelihood*

The Rendille tend to favor camels for their herds rather than cattle. This is likely because their lands are very dry and the camel is simply better suited to the environment. They are milked just like cows, providing the staple of the Rendille diet.

The movements of the Rendille are not random but follow a specific pattern to allow access for all clans to the water sources and pasturing areas. Men are responsible for caring for the large

herds of animals, as well as protecting them from predators and other tribes. All the household and childcare duties fall on the women of the tribe. It is the unmarried men who are required to travel the furthest from the camps with the herds.

#### 4.2.7 *Sakuye*

The Sakuye (or Saguye) are a semi-nomadic pastoral people living in Marsabit and Isiolo counties. The Sakuye are listed in the 2009 census with 27,000 people. The Sakuye are affiliated to the Borana; they speak a Borana dialect and often used to settle next to them. Their name comes from the old name for Marsabit, Saaku. The Sakuye adopted Islam in the early 20th century. Today the Sakuye population is divided and lives in Dabel and in Isiolo.

#### 4.2.8 *Samburu*

The Samburu are semi-nomadic pastoralists. The 2009 census puts their number at 237,000. They mainly live in Samburu county, which stretches from the southern tip of Lake Turkana down to the Uaso Nyiro River. They speak the Northern Maa language, which belongs to the East Nilotic language and is very similar to that spoken by the Ilchamus.

A Samburu village is made up of 5 to 8 families living together in somewhat temporary huts made of plastered cowpat or hides and grass mats stretched over a frame of poles. A fence of thorns surrounds each family's cattle yard and huts. They will generally move on to new pastures every five weeks. Adult men care for the grazing cattle and are responsible for the safety and protection of the village and the cattle. Women are in charge of maintaining the portable huts, milking cows, obtaining water and gathering firewood.

Samburu society has been called a gerontocracy. The collective wisdom of the elders is a major premise. This is based on their extensive experience and knowledge, which is shared through local discussion and debate. Community decisions are normally made by men (senior elders or by both senior and junior elders but not morans), often under a tree designated as a "council" meeting site. Women may sit in an outer circle and will not usually speak directly in the open council but may convey a comment or concern through a male relative. However, women may have their own "council" discussions and then carry the results of such discussions to the men for consideration in the men's council.

#### *Livelihood*

The Samburu rear cattle, sheep and goats and their entire society and culture revolves around their cattle. The Samburu remain more traditional in life and attitude than their Maasai cousins and most still make their living through livestock-keeping. In recent years, however, recurrent droughts and cattle disease have undermined their livelihood. In 1984, their cattle herds were reduced by half or even completely destroyed because of the severe drought. This has forced an increasing number to become wage workers (night watchmen, policemen, soldiers and teachers) and many young warriors migrate to the coast where they become part of the tourist industry.

#### 4.2.9 *Somali*

The Somali of Kenya are part of the larger Somali population found in Somalia and Ethiopia. The 2009 census lists the Somali as a population group made up of 6 different sub-groups (plus a group that identifies as —Somalil): the Ajuran (177,000), the Degodia (516,000), the Gurreh or Garri (694,000), the Hawiyah (58,000), the Murile (177,000) and the Ogaden (621,885). Including the —Somalil (141,000), this gives a total of 2,385,572. Furthermore, the census lists a few small Somali clans (the Galjeel—another name for the Hawiyah clan—the Isaak and the

Leysan) as independent tribes with a total population of 15-16,000 people. Compared with the 1989 Kenyan census which put the Somali population in Kenya at approximately 900,000, the 2009 census figures seem very high and they have therefore been contested. An official recount is expected to take place in a number of districts.

The Somali are of eastern Cushitic origin. Somalis are not a unitary people group but a grouping of broad clan federations. However, they practice the same religion (Islam) and speak the same language or related dialects. Clans are the basic point of cultural and political identity for Somalis. Clans are genealogically based and cut across language lines. Somalis do not have age-sets, although the Hawiyah clan as well as a few others at one point in time did adopt an age-set system from the Galla.

#### *Livelihood*

Somali culture is primarily centered on livestock. Men herd and protect the camels and cattle (cattle mainly in area south of Garissa and camels mainly to the north), women are responsible for milking the animals, food preparation and family nurture. Formerly, the diet consisted almost entirely of milk and milk products but now includes maize meal and rice for most. Families live in portable huts made of bent saplings and woven mats; home building and home making are the women's responsibility. Villages consist of a group of huts for related families arranged in a circle or semi-circle with cattle pens in the center. Polygamy is widely practiced and each wife has her separate hut. Marriages are often arranged between a young bride and older groom. Suitable matches are made through clan alliances, although the practice is not as common today. Although female circumcision is fairly common throughout the tribes of Kenya, it is found in its most extreme forms among the Somali tribe.

While the majority of the Somali are still involved in pastoralism, many have settled in other parts of the country, as small town merchants in Maasai and Turkana areas, and they have also asserted themselves in the business sector.

#### **4.2.10 Turkana**

The Turkana are a nomadic pastoralist community. The 2009 census lists the Turkana as an independent tribe with a population of 988,592, or 2.5% of the Kenyan population, making Turkana the tenth largest ethnic group in all of Kenya. The Turkana live in the north-western part of Kenya. This is an arid to semiarid part of Kenya, with erratic rainfall (180 mm on average annually) and temperatures ranging from 24° to 38° C. The marginal nature of the Turkana environment creates survival risks, which the pastoralists must cope with through multi-resource exploitation. To contend with these factors, the Turkana pastoralists have evolved a highly flexible social system. The basic management and social unit is the *awi*, consisting of a man, his wives, children and other dependents. Each *awi* manages the multiple livestock species by dividing the management and labor requirements between different subfamily units. The *awi* unit is autonomous from any other family, but each *awi* forms part of a flexible neighborhood composed of members from one territorial group who negotiate rights for pasture and water rights with neighboring groups.

#### *Livelihood*

In contrast to many East African pastoralists, the Turkana employ diverse food-procuring strategies which include fishing, farming, and gathering of wild foods, in addition to multi-species pastoralism. It is, however, the latter which characterizes their economy and culture: in their oral tradition, they designate themselves the people of the grey bull, after the Zebu, the domestication of which played an important role in their history.

To take best advantage of the diverse land resources and environmental variability, the Turkana manage multiple species of livestock, comprising camels, goats, sheep, cattle and donkeys. Since each species has distinct dietary needs, the Turkana are able to exploit different expanses of the range during any period of the year. Cattle are confined to mountain areas and river courses during the dry season, and moved to the plains during the wet season, while the plains are endowed with sufficient grazing for sheep and goats and camels during the wet and the dry season as well.

Although culturally predisposed towards cattle production, gathering of wild fruits is an important activity, especially during droughts. In addition, hunting has been an important means of survival for some Turkana. The Turkana also practise small-scale agriculture, relying on floods along the main rivers and the lake shore. However, flood-dependent agriculture is a gamble, as crops are washed away whenever the floods are excessive, whereas inadequate.

**Table 2: Summary of Socio-economic baseline of the Majority VMGs**

VMG	Population	Livelihood	Location	Language	Religion
Maasai	840,000	S-Nomadic	Kajiado, Narok	Nilotic/South Maa	TR/Chr.
Pokot	635,000	S-Nomadic Past./Agric.	West Pokot	Nilot./ Pökoot	TR/Chr.
Samburu	240,000	S-Nomadic Pastor.	Samburu C.	Nilot. North. Maa	TR
Turkana	988,592	S-Nomadic Pastor.	Turkana, Isiolo	Nil. Turkana	TR
Rendille/ Arial	60,000	S-Nomadic Pastor. (camel)	Marsabit C. Isiolo C.	Cush./ Rendille North. Maa	TR/ Muslim
Borana/Galla Oromo)	169,000	S-Nomadic	Marsabit Isiolo, Tana R, Garissa	E.Cush. /Borana	TR./ Muslim
Gabra	89,515	Nomadic Camel	Marsabit	Ext./Borana	TR/ Muslim
Sakuye	27,000	S-Nomadic	Marsabit, Isiolo	E.Cush./ Borana	Muslim
Somali,	2,300,000	Nomadic Pastor.	Mandera, Wajir	Cush./ Somali	Muslim
Orma	66,000	Nomadic Pastor.	Lamu, Tana R, Garissa/	Cush/ Orma	Muslim

Sources: KNSB: 2009 Population and Housing Census (2011).

Notes: TR- Traditional; Chr. Christian; S-Nomadic- Semi

### 4.3 Socio-Economic and Cultural Profile of the Minority VMGs in KOSAP Counties

The socio-economic profile of the minority VMGs found in the KOSAP counties is as follows:

#### 4.3.1 *Munyoyaya*

Some people refer to them as the *Korokoro*. In KOSAP counties, they are located in Garissa (Dujis-Balich & Fafi-Bura) and Tana River (Bura-Mbalambala, Muroro & Madogo). They are part of the larger Oromo people who are mainly found in Ethiopia. The community has a kingdom system of governance and community elders who lead the community decision making and solving of conflicts.

They are said to be a very close-knit group and also to be a very kind and hospitable people to strangers. They also have very strong traditional beliefs and customs.

### *Livelihood*

The Oromo were cattle or camel-herders, but the Munyoyaya have become farmers and fishers in their life on the Tana River. They practised subsistence farming on the flood plains of the Tana River growing mainly corn and bananas and occasionally fishing. They also keep livestock, though very minimally. Currently, their main source of livelihood is crop farming and livestock keeping. Some community members also undertake small businesses such as charcoal burning.

#### 4.3.2 *Sengwer*

They Sengwer are found in Marakwet, West Pokot and Trans Nzoia, counties in the larger Rif Valley region. In the KOSAP counties, they are found in West Pokot. Those in Trans Nzoia were displaced by white farmers. Having lost their land, they moved into the forest. The Sengwer continue to experience expropriation of their land and restriction to natural resources i.e. forests and water which further increases their marginalization, social discrimination, and impoverishment. Their population is estimated to be about 50,000.

They are divided into clans and the council of elders is highly respected as they are the key decision makers on community matters. Although they are legally recognized as a Kenyan people, they do not have the same access to land and natural resources, protection, social and political influence, legal status and/or organization, technical or economic capacities as other Kenyan citizens.

### *Livelihood*

Traditionally, they were hunters and gatherers. Gathering of fruits and other non-timber products was mostly done by women, while collecting of honey was done by men. This has changed over time and some community members keep livestock and practice small scale farming.

#### 4.3.3 *Ogiek*

In singular they are referred to as the *Ogiot*. Their alternate names are: Akie, Akiek, Kinare, “Ndorobo”, Ogiek while their dialects are: Okiek, Suiei, Sogoo (Sokoo). It is an ethnic group that consists of about 20-30 groups of former hunters and gatherers in forested highlands of western Kenya. Currently, they live in and around the Mau forest and Mount Elgon.

In the KOSAP project counties, they are found in Narok specifically at Narok North-*Nkareta*, *Sasimwani*, *Teketi*, *Cledeem*, *Topoti*, *Mbenek*, *Dapshi*, *Orkuum*, and *le Saleita*. The Ogiek population is estimated to be about 40,000.

Their access to land varies from village to village. Pre-independence they lived on state or trust land (forests). Post-independence, land reforms and adjudication led to their loss of territories to other neighbouring communities. Legal access to land is now individual or in Maasai-dominated territories through the group ranches. The Ogieks were evicted from forests as their settlements were termed illegal. The regular evictions, arrests and loss of property, crops and even lives further increased the poverty of the Ogiek, underlined their social discrimination and cemented their marginalization.

### *Livelihood*

Traditionally, the Ogiek divided land into lineage-owned tracts stretching along the escarpment slopes. They practised honey gathering and collection of other non-timber products from the forests. However, there was shift of livelihood to agriculture and/or pastoralism.



#### 4.3.4 *Aweer/Boni*

They are a remnant hunter group living along the Kenyan coast found in Lamu. In the project counties, they are found in Garissa (Ijara-Bodhai) and Lamu (Lamu West-Jima Pandanguo, Baragoni & Lamu East-Milimani, Mangai, Basuba, Kiangwe, Mararani, Kiunga, Mkononi, Buthei). Aweer population is estimated to be about 7,000.

In the early post-independence years, their homeland was a battle field between Kenya and Somalia. To date, they still struggle to survive in search of new identity. Traditionally, they depend on their elders for leadership.

The Aweer are often referred to - and even sometimes refer to themselves - as the "Boni". Considered by some as pejorative, Boni is based on the Swahili word "kubuni" which means 'to move', in reference to their proclivity, historically, to move around in pursuit of their livelihoods, rather than settle in one place. The Boni people are known for their unique tradition of whistling to birds that guide them to honey. They are mainly of Cushitic origin with unique characteristics. They still perceive the forests in their inhabited areas as theirs. They generally hold a belief in a Supreme Being, belief in spirits and other divinities, veneration of ancestors, use of magic and traditional medicine.

##### *Livelihood*

They are indigenous hunter/gatherers famous for their longbows and poison arrows. As they were forced into a more sedentary lifestyle, they adopted agriculture.

#### 4.3.5 *Watha*

They are mostly found in the rural semi-arid lands. They are associated with the Oromo groups of Eastern Africa. They live in scattered territorial groups along the Tana and Galana rivers, Taru Desert in eastern Kenya, Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta and Lamu counties on the Kenyan coast, in Isiolo, Mandera and Marsabit counties of northern Kenya, and in parts of southern, central and western Ethiopia, as well as in Tana River County. A minority of them still lives in thick forests across Kenya.

In KOSAP counties, they are found in Isiolo (Isiolo South-Garbatulla, Kinna, El-Dera, Modo Gashe); Mandera (Mandera West- Haradi Mandera Central- Elhagarsu); Marsabit (Moyale-Butiye, Somake Marsabit Central-Divib, Gombo, Dakabaricha, Qachacha North Horr-Chalbi, Ilerett, Kalacha, Telesgei); and Tana River (Bura-Sombo Galole-Hola). The population of the Watha community is estimated to be approximately 13,000.

The Watha community has a traditional council of elders and headman known as *Abagaaza*. In the areas in which they live, the land tenure system is communal ownership with very few individuals managing to obtain title deeds. Most of the trust lands are controlled by the majority tribes and is often a source of conflict if the smaller tribes and outsiders are involved. This state of being disadvantaged is what pushes them into the forests.

##### *Livelihood*

They are traditionally hunters and gatherers. The abolishing of unlicensed hunting of game and wild animals forced them into other livelihoods. They now live in permanent settlements practicing mixed farming and fishing. Those along the forests carry out bee keeping while those along the river practice crop production.

#### 4.3.6 *Wasanye*

They are found in Lamu County (Lamu West-Mapenya (Shekale), Mkunumbi Witu, Madagoni, Sendemke) and Kwale County (Kinango-Kilibasi, Silaloni, Busho and Matuga-Mbegani/Mkongani). They are traditionally hunters and gatherers and were found deep in the forests of Mkunumbi. The community is made up of 7 clans: Walunku, Wamanka, Ebalawa, Ilam, Digilima, Simtumi, and Radhotu – speaking in sharp dialects that can compare to Xhosa in South Africa.

They hold suspicion toward outsiders since their territory was taken over by Swahili and Pokomo farmers in a resettlement scheme during the 70s. The Sanye are focused on the forests and take immense pride in their land. They take much comfort in their forest, spending most of their time there and rely on it for medicine as opposed to nearby hospitals. The herbs are used to make beverages and heal people. The neighbouring communities refer to them as ‘witches’ as they actively practise witchcraft and believe in the existence of evil spirits. Their primary language is Dahalo.

From our focus group discussions, the Wasanye of Lamu explained that the community fear outsiders and their levels of exposure are very low coupled with lack of literacy and education. They have no land ownership titles. Their land is owned by few individuals claiming ownership rights but they live and share resources communally.

##### *Livelihood*

Their indigenous source of livelihood was hunting and gathering. After hunting was banned by the Kenyan government, the tribe abandoned hunting and gathering and took on farming. They are currently doing subsistence farming, fishing as well as honey harvesting.

#### 4.3.7 *Dasanach*

They are also known as the *Marille* or *Geleba*. The variant spellings recognized are: *Dasenach* and *Dassanech*. Their main homeland is in the Debub Omo Zone of the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region, adjacent to Lake Turkana. The Dasanach are referred to as the Marille especially by the Turkana people neighbouring them. In KOSAP counties, they are found in Illeret at Marsabit.

Politically, the Daasanach don't feel they belong to either country and prefer to self-govern by their own customs and interpretation of land borders. Like many tribes of the Omo Valley, the Daasanach depend on the annual flood cycle of the Omo River to nurture their crops. They are known for their fighting prowess and are feared by many neighboring groups, such as the Gabbra and Turkana. Raids to obtain more cattle are celebrated, and Daasanach warriors are proud of the number of enemies they have killed. Their unique culture is valued, and they are reluctant to adopt outside technology.

##### *Livelihood*

Traditionally, they were nomadic pastoralists but due to gradual loss of their lands, they have become primarily agro pastoralists.

#### 4.3.8 *Wakifundi*

According to Digo elders, it is the intermarriages of the Arab traders and the Digos that gave

rise to the Wa-kifundi. The Wakifundi are now a majority at Shimoni in Kwale County (Msambweni-Majoreni/Ishimoni). The community is divided into clans that include Shirazi and Chuyu. As a community, they have a council of elders. In terms of leadership; the community has elders who resolve community disputes.

#### *Livelihood*

Currently, their main sources of livelihood is fishing and farming. Some of the community members undertake weaving of mats and hats that are traded in the local markets.

#### 4.3.9 *Wailiwana*

"Malakote" is pejorative term for the Wailiwana people of Kenya's Tana River County. The *Malakote* name was given to them by the Somalis which refer to slaves. It basically means "the people who don't belong anywhere". They are located at Bura-Madogo, Mororo, Bura, Garsen. In Tana River, the villages where they have settled are: Chewele, Sala, Nanighi, Shikadabu and Milungani.

The Wailiwana community have their own traditional King called *Gasa* who handles all the community issues. In addition to this they have a women council called *Mwewe* who deal with women issues. The Wailiwana are an ethnically Bantu people who farm along the river banks. Having little to no official land ownership, they are a marginalized people.

#### *Livelihood*

Their main sources of livelihood are: farming, bee keeping, livestock and poultry keeping. Climatic changes have forced the community members into alternative sources such as small scale businesses.

#### 4.3.10 *Konso*

This group is found in Marsabit County at Marsabit-Dub Gobba, Qachacha, Dakabaricha, Dalachas. A small number is found in northern Kenya with the majority in Ethiopia. The Konso largely follow their traditional religion and are famous for their carvings which they make in memory of a dead man who has killed an enemy. They are erected like totems in a group to represent the man's wives and family as well.

#### *Livelihood*

They are agriculturalists, growing mainly sorghum, corn, cotton and coffee. They keep cattle, sheep and goats for their own food and milk.

#### 4.3.11 *El Molo*

They are also known as *Gurapau* which loosely translates to "people of the lake". They inhabit the Marsabit County at Laisamis-Loiyangalani (Elmolobay), Moite. The El Molo is estimated to be about 2,900 in population. They are mainly found in two small villages of Layeni and Komote. Due to their constant historical suffering from other tribes, they have opted to remain cutoff from much of the world, maintaining a very traditional life on the small island and at the shore of El Molo bay.

#### *Livelihood*

Their main source of livelihood is fishing. They are the most skillful-hardy fishermen amongst the mostly semi-nomadic pastoral tribes around Lake Turkana in Loiyangalani.

**Table 3: Summary of Socio-economic baseline of the Minority VMGs**

VMG Identification	Population (2009 Census)	Livelihood	County
Aweer/Boni	7,600	- Hunting and gathering - Agriculture	Lamu
Dahalo	2,400	- Hunting and gathering	Lamu, Tana River
Watha/Sanye	12,582	- Hunting and gathering	Lamu, Tana River
Ogiek/Dorobo/Omotik	114,000	- Hunting and gathering	Narok
El Molo	3,000	- Fishing	Marsabit
Sengwer	33,000	- Hunting and gathering - Agriculture	West Pokot
Munyoyaya	1,600	- Fishing	Tana River, Garissa
Wailwana/Malakote	17,000	- Fishing - Agriculture	Tana River
Burji	24,000	- Agriculture	Marsabit
<b>Dasenach</b>	12,500	- Agropast. Fish	North Lake Turkana/

Source: KNBS 2009 Population and Housing Census (2011)

#### 4.4 Potential Impacts and anticipated Risks of KOSAP on VMGs

This section presents an analysis of the potential benefits and adverse effects of the project to the host communities as discussed during the consultations.

##### 4.4.1 Potential Positive impacts of the project

Below is a synthesis of potential positive social impacts during the implementation and operational stages of the Kenya off-grid Solar Access Project.

**Table 4: Anticipated Positive impacts of the project**

<b>Economic status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ The livelihoods of the VMGs will be boosted due to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- During the construction of the project, there will be employment opportunities for both professionals and unskilled workers from the community.</li> <li>- Expenses on purchase of kerosene reduced and thus channelling of money to purchase of food staffs</li> <li>- Time devoted to fetching water using hand pumps will be reduced and more time assigned to other economic activities.</li> <li>- Livelihood diversification such as small scale irrigated agriculture, Kitchen gardens.</li> </ul> </li> <li>⇒ Solar energy, specifically PV solar energy, provides the underserved counties with an opportunity to diversify its economy in a way that is not dependent on non-renewable resources and will lead to new business sales and economic stimulation for the VMGs</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ The proposed project will provide light to homes and schools; thus, the school going children will be able to study and hence improve the education standards in the areas where children have been using unreliable lighting from kerosene lamps and firewood.</li> <li>⇒ Availability of time for learners to study in and out of school.</li> <li>⇒ Many school girls will be able to carry out their studies at home and hence there will be reduction in school dropouts as a result of early pregnancies</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ The level of family cohesion and interaction will increase substantially.</li> </ul>

<b>Social impacts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☛ The amount of time devoted to the vulnerable and marginalized components of the VMGs such as children, PLWDs and the elderly if any will be increased as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More and quality time spend with family.</li> <li>- Increase in community interaction.</li> <li>- Reduction of time spent in fetching water using hand pumps</li> <li>- Queuing for water significantly reduced.</li> <li>- Attendance in community organizations' events.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Health impacts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☛ With the project, there will be availability of drugs in local health centres which require their storage in the fridges,</li> <li>☛ Reduction of kerosene smoke related diseases,</li> <li>☛ Safe deliveries for expectant mothers since the health facilities can be equipped with some equipment that require electricity to operate.</li> </ul>
<b>Gender</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☛ The component will create an enabling environment for attaining gender parity among the VMGs by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing the number of girls attending school, thereby improving gender inequalities in school enrolment.</li> <li>- Improving women's literacy levels.</li> <li>- Increased participation of women and young people in project meetings and activities.</li> <li>- Increased participation of women in non-domestic activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Beliefs and Culture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☛ Access to energy would increase use of devices such as television, mobile phones, computers etc. among the VMGs improving their scope of knowledge.</li> <li>☛ There will be improved skills base amongst the youth in the community</li> <li>☛ For long, some community members have believed that having electricity in the house is a health hazard. This is a belief that will slowly be demystified by the universal access to energy even in the rural areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental Impacts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☛ The proposed development also represents an investment in infrastructure for the generation of clean, renewable energy, which, given the challenges created by climate change, represents a positive social benefit for society as a whole.</li> <li>☛ Pollution reduction since community members will no longer be using fossil fuels e.g. kerosene.</li> </ul>
<b>Insecurity reduction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☛ By installing floodlight masts in areas where the mini-grids will be stationed, there will be reduction in insecurity incidences brought about by tracking the movement of the militants. The flood masts will also act as a potential deterrent against petty crime.</li> </ul>
<b>Equitable resource allocation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☛ Communities living in the underserved counties have historically considered themselves second-rate Kenyan citizens because of the lack of deliberate efforts by the national government to develop these hardship areas to the level of other regions in the country. The KOSAP project has the potential to reassure these historically marginalized communities of government's will to address the lack of equity in national resource allocation, while at the same time reassuring the communities that they also belong to this country.</li> </ul>

#### 4.4.2 *Potential negative impacts and proposed mitigation measures*

Table 4 presents a synthesis of potential negative social impacts during the implementation and operational stages of the Kenya off-grid Solar Access Project

**Table 5: Potential Negative Impacts of KOSAP Activities**

Project component & Activities	Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
<b>1. Mini-grids for Community Facilities, Enterprises, and Households</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community consultations and mobilization</li> <li>Site identification</li> <li>Acquisition of land parcels for setting up mini-grids</li> <li>Installation and connections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of land used by the communities for livestock grazing and farming may trigger land disputes</li> <li>New settlements may arise due to migration of people to the centers near the mini-grid disrupting the existing community settlement patterns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involve the County government to help in identifying undisputed sites for installation of KOSAP infrastructure</li> <li>Undertake a comprehensive stakeholder as well as citizen engagement to ensure that solutions are arrived at in a participative manner</li> <li>Undertake stakeholder engagement to design compensation schemes</li> </ul>
<b>2. Standalone Solar Systems and Clean Cooking Solutions for Household</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultations with local communities prior to implementation</li> <li>Selection of debt and grant facility manager</li> <li>Disbursement of grants and loans</li> <li>Installations of solar systems in households</li> <li>Promotion of cleaner household cooking appliances and fuels</li> <li>Adoption of cleaner institutional cooking appliances</li> <li>Educating customers on how to operate and maintain products</li> <li>Collection of payments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household hazards related to electricity use in the households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitize the community on the dangers of illegal power connections to encourage compliance with the law.</li> <li>Establish a standby disaster response team responsible for the evacuation and resettlement occasioned by the aftermath fires caused by electrical faults from illegal connections</li> </ul>
<b>3. Standalone Solar Systems and Solar Water Pumps for Community Facilities.</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selection of the existing community facilities for installations</li> <li>Sourcing for contractors to supply, install, and maintain</li> <li>Installation of the institutional solar systems and water pumps</li> <li>Operations and Maintenance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional hazards related to electricity use in institutions</li> <li>Possible conflicts over water resource use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake regular safety audits</li> <li>Conduct training to the staff on proper use and management of the solar systems</li> <li>Fair distribution of the water projects</li> <li>Capacity building for the local peace and conflict resolution committees in conflict prevention</li> </ul>

#### 4.4.3 Anticipated risks and recommendations

Project Components and Activities	Risks	Recommendations
<b>1. Mini-grids for Community Facilities, Enterprises, and Households</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community consultations and mobilization</li> <li>Site identification</li> <li>Acquisition of land parcels for setting up mini-grids</li> <li>Installation and connections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible vandalism/theft of equipment</li> <li>Illegal connections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create community ownership through sensitization</li> <li>Practice community policing to enhance protection of project infrastructure</li> <li>Enforce by-laws, penalties and fines against offenders</li> </ul>

Project Components and Activities	Risks	Recommendations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urge the community to report cases of illegal power connections to Kenya power</li> </ul>
<b>2. Standalone Solar Systems and Clean Cooking Solutions for Household</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations with local communities prior to implementation</li> <li>• Selection of debt and grant facility manager</li> <li>• Disbursement of grants and loans</li> <li>• Installations of solar systems in households</li> <li>• Promotion of cleaner household cooking appliances and fuels</li> <li>• Adoption of cleaner institutional cooking appliances</li> <li>• Educating customers on how to operate and maintain products</li> <li>• Collection of payments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Failure to acquire and use the solar products at household level resulting from low incomes by the VMGs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Offering of financial subsidies and grants</li> <li>- Ensure there is a steady supply of solar system components such as bulbs which locals felt are usually expensive and not readily available</li> </ul>
<b>3. Standalone Solar Systems and Solar Water Pumps for Community Facilities</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selection of the existing community facilities for installations</li> <li>• Sourcing for contractors to supply, install, and maintain</li> <li>• Installation of the institutional solar systems and water pumps</li> <li>• Operations and Maintenance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inaccessibility of solar system components for replacement and repairs</li> <li>- Inadequate capacities of the community institutions to run the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure there is a steady supply of solar system components such as bulbs which locals felt are usually expensive and not readily available</li> <li>- Training and capacity building of the project beneficiaries</li> <li>- Establish technical training resource centers where youths can acquire skills to participate in project maintenance works</li> <li>- Support/empower the local technicians to participate in O&amp;M</li> <li>- Use the tertiary institutions in the county to build local capacity to manage the project</li> <li>- Have an adequate budgetary allocation for running the project</li> </ul>

## 4.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

### 4.5.1 Overview

The SA process has given rise to some principles that will apply in the grievance and complaints handling mechanisms that will be used in the proposed project. These principles are preliminary and will hopefully be developed further as more consultations take place with VMGs as the project unfolds and design takes place. The key principles that have emerged so far are as follows:

- *Equity* – VMGs will have a chance to be heard even in situations that require them to write their complaints when some cannot write. The project will put in place mechanisms to allow proxies draft complaints for VMG members who cannot write.
- *Transparency* – grievances or complaints will be dealt with openly before elders or other formal institutions with facts being disclosed as and when required without favor.
- *Language* – the language of discussion in the process of handling grievances shall be that that is used by the VMGs namely, Somali. When VMG members shall not read or write in this language they will be assisted by the project to grasp what is written that affects them.
- *Participation* – VMGs and their representatives will be allowed to understand matters under discussion and to help actors in disputes understand where community members stand with regard to disputes being discussed. This approach will allow implications of disputes and grievances for project progress will be disclosed to VMG communities.
- *Options* – parties to any dispute or any person with a grievance will be given options openly to follow customary procedures or formal procedures. If they begin with customary procedures and are not happy with outcomes they will be allowed to proceed to formal processes. These options and courses of action will be made known to them beforehand.
- *Monitoring* – grievances and complaints will be monitored with a view to having them settled within the shortest possible time. The project will to the extent possible facilitate speedy resolution of grievances.

Grievances and disputes may arise at several stages of Project planning and implementation and may be related to K-OSAP, or may be a result of conflicts between groups affected by the Project. Other agencies mandated to receive Conflicts and Grievances (C&G) are the office of the Ombudsman, Kenya National Human Rights Commission (KNHRC), Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) of Kenya, County and sub-County offices, Ministry of Interior – the County Commissioners (CCs) and Deputy County Commissioners (DCCs), sub-County Officers, chiefs/assistant chiefs and village elders, local leaders and politicians. Letter writing, emails and in-person visits form a key part of C&G.

### 4.5.2 Existing CGRM

Complaints and grievances are supposed to be channeled through ward representatives in the current county governance system. However, there was a general feeling of helplessness among the community members with regards to channeling C&G for redress to the available institutional bodies. A section of the community members felt that all the avenues for C&G are ineffective because the existing committees operate in cahoots with the leadership to disenfranchise those with C&G. Distance to the ward offices to report C&G were considered a key hindrance to accessing redress. For instance, VMGs have to travel long distances to sub-county offices to report grievances that may not be acted upon.

The Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP), which is implemented through the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), has facilitated the formation of Rights Committees



(RCs) in Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera and Wajir counties whose primary mandate is to receive C&G on cash transfers. It is notable that many complaints received by the organization are unrelated to cash transfers. These C&G, which range from early marriages, human rights violations to cross-border issues go beyond the scope of HSNP yet there is no clear process of referring the people for appropriate redress. In response to these and other challenges, the County Government of Turkana plans to establish Citizen Resource Centers at all market centers in the County. These centers will be managed by local people and will bring services closer to the people. The centers are expected to provide a channel for local people to give feedback on development including C&G.

#### 4.5.3 *Proposed CGRM measures*

To redress complaints and grievances that may arise as a result of implementing the Project, a two-pronged mechanism is proposed to compliment the mechanisms established through other structures. The proposed approach aims at resolving grievances at the earliest opportunity and at the lowest possible level – the community. Consultations with VMGs from the six VMG minority counties affirmed that the VMGs prefer conflicts and grievances to resolved at the community level through soci-cultural or traditional mechanism and that only a cursed person should resort to the legal or court process in order to resolve a conflict.

#### 4.5.4 *Proactive Approach*

This approach promotes a common understanding through multiple processes following free, prior and informed consultation and dialogue, including: (i) wide-spread disclosure of project information and discussions on the way forward with regard to known C&G; (ii) clarification of the criteria of eligibility for engagement in the project activities in terms of contractual agreements and access to grants and other services; (iii) clarification of the duties and responsibilities of the various key stakeholders; and (iv) community involvement in conflict resolution and public awareness. A KOSAP focal person at the project implementation level will support the communities in the C&G mechanisms.

#### 4.5.5 *Reactive Approach*

Conflicts that may arise in the course of Project implementation would be dealt with through the CGRMs agreed upon by the VMGs and in accordance to the law. During consultations, it was clear that most of the communities use the traditional arbitration skills of their elders, religious leaders and local administration to facilitate peaceful resolution of disagreements. The elders and local leaders discuss and reach a consensus on issues that can reconcile or improve the welfare of the community. This traditional mechanism of C&G handling is currently facing challenges, more so from forces of modernity with the use judicial systems. However, some of the communities live far from state controlled security and the court system, implying that the fallback position is the traditional system. Mediation is a key component of this approach. Efforts will be made to train local implementing partners in mediation skills that will be applied whenever there is a hint of disagreement to forestall fully fledged conflict.

To resolve C&G issues comprehensively, KOSAP will be best served by setting up and supporting conflict resolution committees in the Project areas that comprise of a mix of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, through clan elders and the structures of the headman, representatives of KOSAP implementation team, representatives of civil society advocacy networks for the VMGs, religious leaders and the local administration. Lessons from the experience of the HSNP could be used to inform the operationalization of such teams. The C&G committees should sit from time to time to deliberate on emerging conflicts during

Project implementation. Such committees should be able to offer recourse mechanisms during the life of the Project. In case the conflict resolution committees fail to arbitrate on such disputes, the matter can be referred to the KNHRC, the Ombudsman or the courts of law. Table 5 below provides levels for conflict resolution during Project implementation.

**Table 6:** Proposed levels for conflict resolution

Level	Description
<b>Community level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At this level, there will be a Local Project Management Committees (PMC) comprising of elected members that would ensure representation from the various VMGs. Each local PMC will have a sub-committee that will be responsible for C&amp;G. A complainant in dispute across the villages will report to the sub-committee who will make efforts to address the conflict as quickly as possible.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-County level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the issue is not resolved at the community level, the chair of the Community PMC will escalate it to sub-county level, where it will be discussed with the sub-committee responsible for C&amp;G. If the sub-county level cannot resolve the issue, it shall be referred to the County Project committee.</li> </ul>
<b>County level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County PMC will be created as necessary depending on the interventions to be implemented. The County PMC will have a sub-committee to handle C&amp;Gs referred from the sub-county level. If unable to resolve the issue(s), the Committee will refer to the National PMC.</li> </ul>
<b>National PMC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the case is not resolved at county level, it would then go to the national PMC for decision making and resolution. Note that the complainant will be free to seek redress from other avenues including the administrative and legal avenues as appropriate</li> </ul>

## 4.6 Free, Prior and Informed Participatory and Consultation Approaches

This section elaborates on the appropriate consultation approaches preferred by the VMGs. The strategy for participation is presented in three major parts covering the pre-project and the project implementation phases. The third part covers the consultation procedures to be adopted during the SA disclosure. Lastly, the section outlines the recommended methods for consultation with VMGs so as to enhance their maximum participation in the projection cycle.

### 4.6.1 Framework for Free, Prior and Informed Consultation

The FPI Consultations, in relation to activities taking place that affect VMGs and IPs, refers to a process whereby affected vulnerable and marginalized communities, freely have the choice, based on sufficient information concerning the benefits and disadvantages of the project, of whether and how these activities will occur according to their systems of customary representation and decision-making. Table 10 presents the operationalization of FPIC for the proposed project.

**Table 5: Framework for Free, Prior and Informed Consultation**

<b>Free</b>	No threats: the VMGs and IPs will not be coerced to support any activity by any of the project teams and local leaders through any means such as threats of not being included in the project if they do not support the process
	No manipulation: the VMGs and IPs will not be manipulated by the leaders through any means possible to participate or support decisions and actions
	No intimidation: the VMGs and IPs will be allowed to participate in project activities with full understanding of their rights and of their own willingness
	No incentives: there will be no use of ‘carrot and stick’ tactics to lure VMGs and IPs into supporting or engaging in Project activities
<b>Prior</b>	The consultation process will start early and be iterative in nature. This will allow the PIU to incorporate concerns of the VMGs and IPs and recommendations into project design
	Before any activity is initiated, the project team will ensure that the development plans are finalized and the specific requirements, including consultations, consensus building and land acquisition are included
<b>Informed</b>	Information to be provided will be accurate and in an appropriate language
	The information will articulate the objectives of the proposed activities, duration, those targeted, proposed benefits sharing and legal issues
	Information will be channeled by use of various media accessible to the VMGs and IPs
	Information will take into view the cultural contexts
<b>Consultation</b>	The form may vary for different communities – it may be oral or written but will be consultative and participatory
	The process for providing consent will reflect the diversity of views and outcomes which will be documented
	Decision-making will not exclude or marginalize individuals due to gender, ethnicity, age, disability, location or any other factor

## 4.7 Consultations during the Social Assessment

This sections outlines the details of the free, prior and informed consultation with the VMGs carried out during the social assessment with VMGs and other stakeholders.

### 4.7.1 Consultation with the VMGs and other stakeholders in project counties

Consultations with VMGs and other stakeholders in all the 14 project counties were done from 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 2017 to 24<sup>th</sup> February 2017. The assessment team began the mission by calling

on the offices of county government for introduction and performing a general courtesy call. Upon debriefing the county secretaries and county project liaison persons on the project and the objective of the scheduled assessment, the team was assisted to freely hold discussions with the relevant staff in the county including organizing consultative meetings with the VMGs which was also done through assistance of the local administration.

The participants in various VMG meetings in the counties included men, women and youth. In order to have an overall synthesized perception and group opinions of larger community and VMGs living within the project areas focused groups discussions were held with various representatives of women, elders and youths among the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs).



*Photos of VMG consultations in counties*

#### **4.7.2 Targeted consultations with the minority VMGs**

The consultations with the representatives of the minority VMGs were held on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2017 at the North Coast Beach Hotel. The VMG representatives included: Wailwana of Tana River County; Wakifundi/Wachuyu of Kwale County; Sengwer from West Pokot County; Watha of Tana River, Taita Taveta and Kilifi Counties; Wasanye of Lamu County and Munyoyaya of Tana River County.

The VMG participants who were invited to the meeting were informed in advance of the objectives of the meetings, location, the time and the stakeholders to be expected at the event. During the actual consultations prayers were conducted, followed by the introduction of team members and VMG members. The assessment team then took up the session by informing the participants of the project details, objectives of the social assessment and the procedure to be followed to enhance constructive engagement in line with the expectations of FPIC. In all sessions with the VMGs, an interpreter who was selected from the participants was at hand to ensure that all the communication was relayed in the language of the VMGs.

In order to accord the various VMGs to provide detailed specific information, focus group discussions were held during the meeting. Among the key issues discussed during these meetings included livelihoods, community structure, sources of energy, anticipated project impacts, grievance redress mechanism, process of free, prior and informed consultations and strategies to ensure the communities benefit from project interventions.



Photos of VMG Consultative Meeting at North Coast Beach Hotel- 15th March, 2017

#### 4.7.3 Summary of Key Issues from the VMGs and Stakeholder Consultations

Below is a summary of the key issues from consultation of stakeholders and VMGs.

- *Anticipated project benefits:* Across the project counties, the stakeholders and VMGs consulted on the proposed project, were positive about the project noting that with access to energy source, they anticipate improved socio-economic living standards and opening up the areas for alternative livelihood sources. They also anticipate improved academic levels, availability of vaccines that require cold storage in health centers, phone charging, minimal expenses on water pumping from boreholes that currently use generators etc.
- *Involvement of the local communities:* The local communities wish to be directly involved in the project activities. They want to be consulted on the major decisions including but not limited to the selection of project sites for setting up of the mini-grids and boreholes for installation of solar pumping systems. The communities also noted that they should play a key role in selection of those who will be in the project implementation committees.
- *Exclusion from participation in paid labor during construction phase of the project:* The VMGs in the locality felt that they are economically marginalized and experience above average levels of poverty with below average rates of participation in mainstream labor markets due to their socioeconomic disadvantage, geographical location and the cultural preference for traditional pastoral/hunting-gathering or fishing/farming lifestyle or other livelihood strategies such as blacksmithing. They noted that this may lead to a scenario whereby only a small number of VMGs turn up for paid work during the project.
- *Non – affordability of solar installations:* Majority of the VMGs expressed their worries that they may not afford the costs that related to project installations. They pointed out to their poverty levels and prioritization of other primary needs such as food and shelter. This may lead to several households not able to benefit from the installations. Thus, they requested the project to include affordability strategies such as financial subsidies.
- *Fear of political interference with the project:* Being a national election year, some of the communities were skeptical of the proposed project. They view it as incentive by the government to vote for certain leaders. Another fear was that the project used as bait will not be implemented after the August 2017 elections when the rural community votes have already been swayed.
- The participants also pointed out to the influence by the county-level and ward-level

politicians to selfishly site development projects to address their individual interest and aspirations.

- *Corruption*: there are fears that the recruitment of personnel and procurement contracts could be influenced by nepotism and clannism and that project resources could be misused and/or leaked through the system.
- *Training and Capacity Building*: The communities brought attention to their low literacy levels. The rate of school dropout is very high in these regions coupled with early and/or arranged marriages. They therefore requested for extensive training and capacity building of project management committees on the operations of the project and financial management. They also noted that there should also be specialized training of local technicians who have knowledge on electricity and plumbing works so as to undertake repairs and minor installations once the project is operational. This will ensure timely repairs and empower the community to successfully run the project.
- *Acceptance of the proposed project*: Overall, the stakeholders consulted confirmed that they welcomed the project and thus looked forward towards its implementation.

*Detailed summary of VMGs and stakeholder's feedback in various meetings held during the SA is presented in Annex 1 of this Report*

#### **4.8 Consultation during the Social Assessment disclosure to the VMGs**

The contents of the Social Assessment will be disclosed in each of the 14 counties headquarters and at the World Bank info shop to allow the public and interested stakeholders to be informed and provide feedback. Similarly, copies of the document will be displayed strategically in public establishments within each of the county for wide circulation and public scrutiny.

A disclosure, which will be supported by the County governments, will be held on site in close proximity to the VMGs so as to enhance unlimited accessibility to all vulnerable groups. The procedure will involve:

- Presentation of an executive summary, which will also be translated to the local language for ease of communication by VMGs. A popular version will also be presented.
- Public event dissemination in form of presentations and explanations to the VMGs.
- During the actual consultation event, all concerns brought up will be recorded down and the answers to the questions given.

#### **4.9 Consultation during project implementation**

The consultations and participation of VMGs will be undertaken in the formulation of the interventions to ensure that they adequately deal with the needs, priorities, and preferences of the VMGs and IPs. The VMGs and IPs will be provided with relevant project information in language and manner suitable to them. Separate FGDs and community dialogue meetings will be carried out to assess the project impacts and benefits to these groups.

Regular consultation with the VMGs should take place during the project implementation period. The liaison/Focal Point office to be set up immediately the project activities kick off should operate scheduled consultation programs for the VMGs in line with the following key elements:

- Target an informed understanding of the project progress by the beneficiary communities and their leadership through routine consultation.
- Ensure that the consultation is inclusive and captures the diversity of views within the community. Engage openly in public consultation events to address any emerging concerns.

- Maintain a record of decisions reached with the VMGs including the results of monitoring and evaluation or reviews.
- Come up with a mutually agreeable mechanism to resolve grievances and disputes.

#### **4.10 Culturally appropriate methods for meaningful participation of VMGs**

In order to enhance inclusion and effective consultation with the VMGs, it is imperative that the existing communication channels are adopted during the project cycle. This will ensure that the segments of the community that are traditionally underserved such as women, youth, the disabled and other vulnerable groups are fully heard and their interests and aspirations are reflected in all project activities.

The various components of the VMGs will be consulted in the following manner:

##### a) General stakeholder consultation meetings

The meetings will be convened in consultation with the local leaders such as chiefs, Assistant chiefs and local village and clan elders. The purpose and key matters to be discussed should be revealed to the local leaders well in advance so as to be passed on to the VMGs. The convenient venue and time of the meeting will be mutually agreed upon in close consultation with the local leaders.

##### b) Meetings for women VMGs

The SA study identified that the role of women as decision makers is very limited even on issues on water that directly affect their rights. It was also observed that they stand or sit at the back of gatherings during the mixed stakeholder consultation forums. This means that their voices are unlikely to be captured, unless meetings specifically targeting them are arranged. Separate meetings targeting women are recommended. These can be organized under *Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization* (MYWO), existing Women groups or simply meetings targeting women in identifiable clusters of households.

##### c) Meetings for youth

The male youth indicated their preference to be consulted in meetings involving young people only. Separate meetings should, therefore be held for this component of the VMGs. However, female youth can freely be reached in meetings organized for women.

##### d) Meetings with minority VMGs

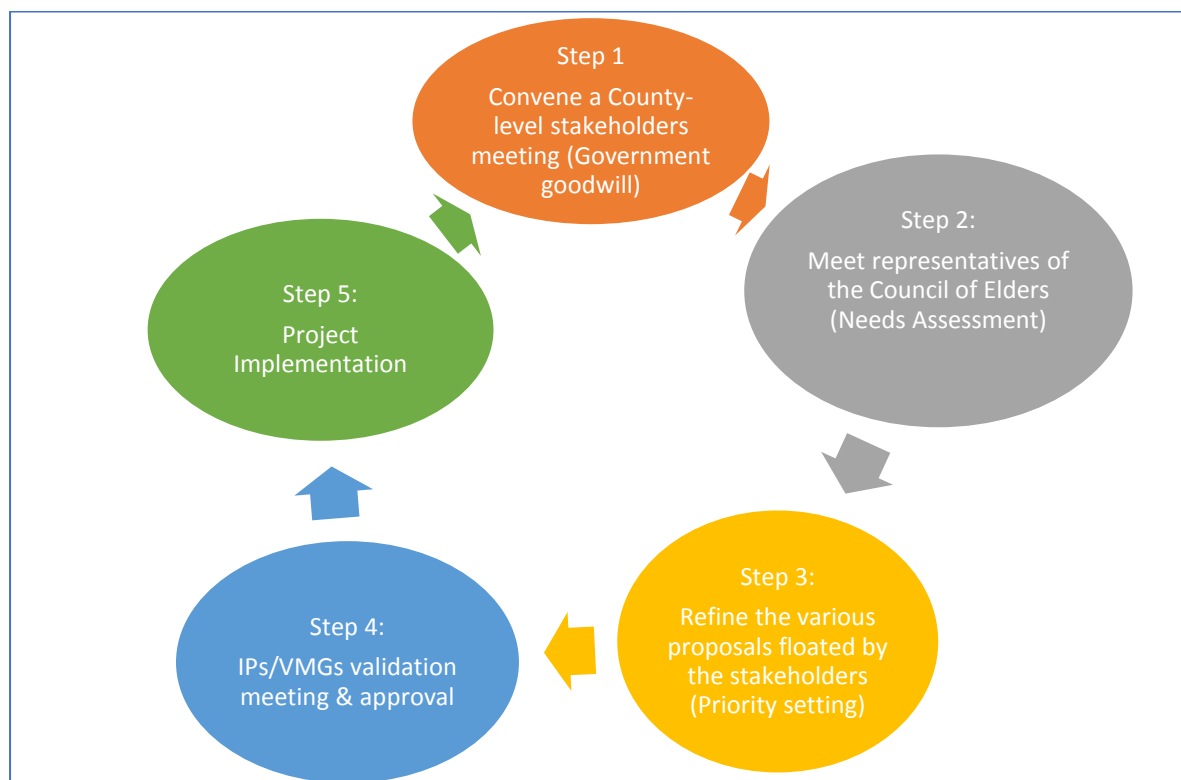
The minority VMGs that include Wailwana of Tana River County; Sengwer from West Pokot County; Watha of Tana River, Taita Taveta and Kilifi Counties; Wakifundi/Wachwaka of Kwale County, Wasanye of Lamu County and Munyoyaya of Tana River County noted that their preference for consultation should be through their representatives and their local leadership structures. They also noted that KOSAP project implementers should undertake consultations directly with the minority VMGs in their respective communities and not together with the larger communities so that their voices can be heard. Most VMG representatives noted that the literacy levels for most of their community members are very low. Thus, they suggested the need for extensive capacity building before implementation of the project.

##### e) Strategies for targeting of VMGs who live among the more dominant groups

Strategies for special targeting could include: (i) strategies for free prior and informed consultations including specific meetings with these VMGs in culturally and inter-generationally appropriate ways to enable them discuss their concerns and aspirations in relation to the project in a relaxed and flexible manner; (ii) waivers/reductions/subsidizing installation costs (as already recommended for the vulnerable groups within the mostly VMG counties); (iii) special provisions for VMGs (women and youth) in employment opportunities; and, (iv) CSR projects (if any) for VMGs; inclusion such VMGs in the sub-countywide GRM.

The assessment team had consultations with representatives of NGOs working in the project areas, with a view of understanding the civil society sector with regards to the design,

implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects. The assessment found that to ensure community buy-in and project sustainability, the steps in Figure 3 are recommended.



**Figure 3:** Steps in engaging various stakeholders



## 5 STAKEHOLDERS AND INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

Stakeholder analysis is a methodology used to facilitate institutional and policy reform processes by accounting for and often incorporating the needs of those who have a “stake” or an interest in the reforms under consideration. It is a tool for identifying those affected by and involved in a proposed reform. The process of stakeholder analysis involves grouping identified stakeholders into categories on the basis of their relationships with the proposed policy reforms, programs or plans. Implementation of community projects in various target counties involves several partners that support the communities, and which the project needs to identify, including their areas of focus, in order to leverage synergies with them during project implementation.

Some of the groups/Associations and government agencies identified during VMG consultation process and their activities are presented in annex 4. It emerged during the consultation process that group formation permeates the lives of the VMGs in the coastal region and that such groups can be utilized as avenues for implementing development activities and change in a culturally appropriate way that is also conducive to the lives of the VMGs. However, these groups need to be fully involved in the process of designing VMG action plans for them to fully participate in their implementation. The registered groups from these communities shall be screened and vetted for their suitability to implement projects for the VMGs through consultations with the clan elders and during community and stakeholders’ forums for the finalization of the action plans.

The social assessment found out that there are different institutions or groupings in each of the VMGs with interests which might compete for control of resources when KOSAP launches. These groups are listed at the annex one of this report. In addition to the community based groups identified during the consultative meetings, there are other established groupings with wider coverage and special interests in the activities taking place within the VMGs particularly -the Watha community. For instance, the Masowat Education and Environmental Project in Kwale and Centre for Minority Development of Kenya among the Watha in Kilifi and Taita Taveta counties claim to advocate for the rights of the larger Watha communities at the Coast. These institutions operating at different levels among the VMG communities can be a potential barrier to successful implementation of the sub-projects and a source of conflicts at community level. This scenario needs to be carefully evaluated at the planning stage of the sub-activities through a careful consultation at community level to eliminate any source of conflict between these two groupings. On the other hand, these two groupings if carefully consulted and included in the design of the sub-projects can provide better opportunities for initial project buy-in at community level and successful implementation of the KOSAP with proper participation of the local institutions. The use of traditional structures among the VMGs can be useful in moderating the operations of these different institutions. An important constraint noted in all these local institutions is inadequate capacity in conflict resolutions and group dynamics.

The design considerations for sub-projects with the involvement of these institutions can therefore be promoted through a careful validation of the choices of these institutions at the community levels where their operations and membership are well known, the integration of the traditional structures of authority within the project design and the training of the different stakeholders within these institutions and the traditional authority in conflict resolutions and group dynamics. This integrated approach to the project design should also be used for training in the monitoring and evaluation of the project activities involving these institutions in a culturally appropriate way.

**Table 7: Key Organizations involved with VMGs**

<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Focus Area</b>
Indigenous Information Network (IIN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Works on rights issues for pastoralist and forest-dwelling indigenous groups in Kenya.</li> <li>- It is a non-profit, volunteer-run non- governmental organization (NGO) registered in the Republic of Kenya.</li> <li>- It has been involved in dissemination of information, environmental conservation activities, community development, and advocacy activities in support of Indigenous and Minority Peoples in the region.</li> </ul>
Ogiek Peoples' Development Program(OPDP),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The core mandate of OPDP is undertake social work aimed at promoting social change, social development, social justice, social cohesion, and the empowerment of the Ogiek community.</li> </ul>
Pastoralist Development Network of Kenya (PDNK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PDNK works to identify gaps in policies that affect pastoralist's communities in Kenya by mobilizing communities to interrogate and generate issues of concern in their respective regions. This way PDNK ensures grassroots pastoralists identify their own issues, determine policy interventions and thus enable them to engage in policy making processes on issues concerning their livelihoods and well-being. Through advocacy, PDNK engages the media in lobbying/championing pastoralist rights and privileges as a strategic mind-set changer and opinion shaping partner.</li> </ul>
Center for Minority Rights Group (MRG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Works to secure rights for ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and indigenous people around the world. They have represented the Endorois in Kenya.</li> </ul>
The Indigenous Livelihoods Enhancement Partners (ILEPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aims to enhance environmental conservation and livelihoods diversification for pastoralist indigenous communities with focus on Osuopuko division of Narok South Sub-County.</li> <li>- The immediate objective is to promote alternative sources of livelihoods through an ecosystems-based approach.</li> <li>- It aims to improve and enhance indigenous peoples' participation in governance in the context of natural resource management promoting accountability and transparency.</li> </ul>
Samburu Women Trust (SWT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Champions for the rights of women and girls among the pastoralist communities through strengthening their capacity to influence policies both at the national and county levels, decision making processes and address harmful cultural practices.</li> </ul>
Marsabit Women's Advocacy Development Organization (Mwado)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mwado agitates for women's rights for the Wayu/Watha community in Marsabit, Kenya.</li> </ul>
PIDI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pastoralist Integrated Development Initiative</li> </ul>

Stakeholder	Focus Area
Save Lamu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raise awareness on the environmental, social, and political challenges facing the peoples and environs of Lamu</li> <li>- Document and raise awareness on community knowledge, practices and rights over communally managed lands</li> <li>- Foster sustainable and responsible development and use of natural resources</li> <li>- Preserve the cultural and social identity of the marginalized indigenous communities in Lamu</li> <li>- Advocate and lobby for the recognition of the communities' natural resource rights</li> <li>- Build capacity for the local community in natural resource rights advocacy</li> <li>- Enhance partnerships between local, multinational, and national groups to carry out any of the above objectives</li> </ul>
Kuto Sengwer Indigenous Peoples (SIPP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To promote interests of Sengwer in the Cherangany Hills, Western Kenya</li> </ul>
Pastoral Integrated Support Programme (PISP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thematic field: Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Education, livelihoods Support, Good Governance and Capacity development services.</li> </ul>
Community Initiative Facilitation and Assistance (CIFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoting opportunities for livelihoods improvement for the Nomadic and sedentary pastoralist.</li> <li>- Support the pastoralist communities in Northern Kenya and Southern Ethiopia, and strengthen its advocacy role for pastoralists</li> </ul>
The Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance (PACIDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotes sustainable pastoralist development</li> <li>- Works with pastoralist communities in Kenya and Ethiopia to end poverty, hunger and disease while addressing the most pressing challenges affecting the communities.</li> </ul>
Friends of Lake Turkana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Friends of Lake Turkana is a grassroots organization dedicated to the protection of the environment and people of the Lake Turkana Basin.</li> <li>- Focuses on campaigning for the rights of marginalized communities whose livelihoods are threatened by 'development' and government/corporate victimization. FLT campaigns for the rights of communities to enjoy healthy environments and to access their natural resources.</li> </ul>
The Rural Agency for Community Development and Assistance (RACIDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RACIDA is founded on the need to address poverty and public distress in Kenya, with specific reference to pastoralist communities in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas (ASALs)</li> <li>- These are attained through the development and implementation of community based programs for self-reliance and sustainable development</li> </ul>

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## 6 PROJECT IMPACT MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

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### 6.1 Introduction

This section outlines the contents of the proposed monitoring and evaluation framework for the project to monitor the adverse impacts of the project on VMGs. It includes the objectives, approach and the adverse impacts and proposed mitigation measures.

### 6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) components

The M&E will constitute the verification of attainment of targets regarding the mitigation measures and the provision of anticipated project benefits to the VMGs.

### 6.3 Objectives of Monitoring & Evaluation

The objectives of the M&E will be to:

- a) Track the perception of the VMG towards the project during the implementation phase.
- b) Track the project' compliance with proposed mitigation measures with regard to socio-cultural and environmental aspects.
- c) To determine the impact of the KOSAP Project on the wellbeing of the VMGs.

### 6.4 M&E Approach

Participatory approaches will be adopted in order to accord the VMGs the opportunity to participate to the maximum in project organization.

M&E shall be undertaken by the three implementing agencies and KPLC will be reporting to the MoEP and World Bank on regular basis during the project cycle.

### 6.5 Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

The M&E plan will be developed jointly with VMGs during the project design so as to formulate mitigation measures that are culturally compliant to their situation.

### 6.6 Compliance and completion audits and outcome evaluation

KPLC, MoEP and REA will engage an independent auditor to ascertain the project compliance with relevant frameworks including the SA, ESIA and RAP. The evaluation process should be participatory involving the VMGs in all aspects.

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## 7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 7.1 Conclusion

The proposed KOSAP represents an investment in infrastructure for the generation of clean, renewable energy, which, given the challenges created by climate change, represents a positive social benefit for society as a whole. The project interventions are likely to have significant prospects to transform the VMGs in the targeted counties. However, it is imperative that for all project components the exercise of inclusion, maximum engagement and participation of VMGs be enhanced. It can be deduced that this social assessment has commenced the consultative decision making process, which the concerned parties ought to commit to execute in a fair, timely and culturally appropriate manner.

The stakeholders consulted noted that involvement of the community is very vital in sustainability of the projects. The community members are involved in planning processes through public participation forums organized by the relevant organizations and the national and county government. During project implementation, community members are given priority in employment and in supply of goods and services where possible. The community will be involved in managing the project and giving regular feedback to the implementing agencies.

In order to ensure sustainability of the KOSAP project, it is recommended to maximize community awareness, involvement and support. Involvement of community representatives in the project implementation committees is vital in order to factor in community suggestions in the project. Capacity building is also very vital for the staff representing the various implementing agencies and to the operations and maintenance team. KOSAP should also provide employment quarters for VMGs especially in unskilled or semi-skilled cadres during project implementation.

The key measures and actions that were proposed by VMGs for ensuring social, economic and cultural benefits to them. These include actions to: (i) enhance and strengthen the livelihood and economic capabilities of the VMGs in order to lift them out of poverty; (ii) fast track implementation of KOSAP components that are aimed at bringing VMGs to par with other communities in of Kenya (if not better) in the immediate to medium term basis; (iii) ensure the free, prior and informed consultations with VMGs to enable their involvement and participation at every step of the KOSAP implementation.

Strategies for special targeting should include: (i) strategies for free prior and informed consultations; (ii) specific meetings with these VMGs in culturally and inter-generationally appropriate ways to enable them discuss their concerns and aspirations in relation to the project in a relaxed and flexible manner; (iii) waivers/reductions/subsidizing installation costs (as already recommended for the vulnerable groups within the mostly VMG counties); (iv) special provisions for VMGs (women and youth) in employment opportunities; (v) CSR projects (if any) for VMGs; inclusion such VMGs in the sub-countywide GRM.

### 7.2 Recommendations

A key recommendation for free, prior and informed consultations with VMGs during project implementation was that KOSAP should undertake in-depth village by village informational, awareness raising, educational and decision-making consultations with VMGs. Based on such consultations, the VMGs will be able to make informed decisions on whether or not they wish to maintain existing community structures and institutions, such as those that were established under another Bank funded project – Kenya Coast Development Project (KCDP) – to facilitate

implementation of KOSAP subprojects and the grievance redress, or if they wish to establish new ones.

On grievance redress, the VMGs suggested that their socio-cultural and traditional systems for grievance redress be adopted by the project, with difficult cases being referred to the community level government administration offices for resolution. It is their desire to have complaints or grievances resolved at the community level although complainants are free to go to courts of law.

The table below presents a list of specific recommendations and key actions to safeguard the wellbeing of VMGs and IPs in the project sites:

**Table 8:** Recommendations

Recommendations	Actions
1. Establish structures to enhance VMGs participation in the project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance outreach and awareness raising to ensure clarity on the project by all key stakeholders               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project implementation structures at the national, county, sub-county and community levels will include representation of the VMGs and IPs</li> </ul> </li> <li>• For VMGs that meet the OP 4.10 criteria, the targeted information dissemination and general communication strategies should be done in a culturally appropriate manner and through accessible channels/media that are acceptable to them.</li> <li>• Sensitize community members to the Project and consult the VMGs on the project design that it turns relevant, culturally appropriate and responsive to their needs and aspirations</li> <li>• Share information widely and in a timely manner. Various channels of communication will be explored including telephone, local radio stations, county and sub-county offices, religious places (Churches and Mosques), social halls and chiefs/assistant chiefs' offices</li> </ul>
2. Recommendations for project design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on the information obtained in this social assessment and the requirements of OP4.10, we recommend that consultative meetings for the design of the project should be based on prior information provided to the VMG communities regarding the sub-projects proposed based on this social assessment report after its validation by the VMG communities themselves and their representatives. Thus, the prioritization of the sub-projects should be carried out at these two stages.</li> <li>• The design of the projects and the validation process should involve the use of the identified institutions and stakeholders based on the information on stakeholder analysis to address the potential threats, interests of various institutions and stakeholders as well as properly utilize the opportunities that are within these institutions for project implementation and initial buy-in.</li> <li>• This social assessment has shown that there are external institutions such as NGOs that worked in the communities on a one-off basis and do not have running interests in these communities or in the projects they initiated.</li> <li>• There are Community Based Organizations (CBOs) operating at two levels in the society but which have similar interests in accessing donor funds for community development and the</li> </ul>

Recommendations	Actions
	<p>indigenous institutions such as the village headmen and council of elders which hold traditional authority and can provide opportunities for vetting CBOs and other stakeholders in the project. They can also be instrumental in providing a monitoring and evaluation framework for the community projects.</p>
<p>3. Recommendations for participating in free, prior and informed consultations for engaging VMGs in the project implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on the findings of this social assessment, it is recommended that the process for participating in free, prior and informed consultations during project implementation should be discussed at a planning workshop where the experts can provide guidance on how to prioritize the various projects by the VMG representatives based on the validated contents of the social assessment report.</li> <li>• The VMG representatives should also be guided to suggest the names of the CBOs that they would wish to work with at the community level.</li> <li>• The prioritized VMG plans and the suggested CBOs should then be subjected to the wider community validation process in the villages where the consultative processes were done and at the venues that are suggested by the VMG representatives after consulting other community members.</li> <li>• The larger community members should be provided with prior information regarding the prioritized plans and suggested CBOs to allow them adequate time to consult amongst themselves and to have more information regarding the intended activities so as to effectively participate in the community validation process.</li> </ul>
<p>4. Development of VMG Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The development plans for the Vulnerable and Marginalized Communities should be based on identified activities that the VMGs are involved in, their suggestions of possible projects that are appropriate to their cultural conditions and an assessment of the environmental conditions. This would enable the projects proposed for these VMG communities to be culturally appropriate to their conditions</li> </ul>
<p>5. Implementation of prioritized projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The implementation of the prioritized projects for the VMGs should be carried out based on the provisions of the World Bank Operational policy no. 4.10 and as described under the section of free, prior and informed consultations in this report.</li> <li>• Ensure there are clear implementation mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability in identification of subproject sites/communities and facilities that the VMGs will benefit with the project</li> <li>• The award of contracts should be done equitably not favoring any segment of the communities while ensuring that groups of VMGs are not discriminated against</li> <li>• Officers at the national, county and sub-county levels will monitor and address all cases of error, fraud and corruption (EFC)</li> <li>• Communicate and implement strict penalties for project officers implicated in EFC</li> <li>• Include EFC indicators in all monitoring and evaluation activities</li> </ul>
<p>6. Gender and age differentiation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to improve and sustain the support of the project particularly among the VMGs such as those observed during</li> </ul>

<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Actions</b>
	consultation process, it is recommended that the project should take into consideration the gender and age variations in the needs and development initiatives based on the opportunities, capabilities and existing resources for each of the VMGs.
7. Monitoring and evaluation of project activities to be done with the lens of the VMGs and IPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities identified for implementation will be clearly documented and disseminated</li> <li>• All meetings will be documented capturing information on attendance, people involved and decisions made</li> <li>• Feedback meetings will be held regularly with community committees</li> </ul>



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## 8 REFERENCES

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- Constitution of Kenya, 2010
- CRA-Annual Report 2014/2015
- Garissa County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017
- Isiolo County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017
- Kenya, DHS, 2014
- Kilifi County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017
- Kwale County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017
- Lamu County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017
- Legal and policy guidelines within the energy and other relevant sectors
- Mandera County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017
- Marsabit County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017
- Narok County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017
- Policy guidelines that are relevant to environmental and social issues.
- Samburu County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017
- Taita Taveta County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017
- Tana River County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017
- Turkana County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017
- Wajir County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017
- West Pokot County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017
- World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (known as the "EHS guidelines").
- World Bank Project Appraisal documentation for KOSAP
- World Bank, 2017: Kenya Off -grid Solar Access Project for Underserved Counties (P160009)

## ANNEXES

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**Annex 1: Schedule of Consultative meetings**

<b>Consultative Meeting</b>	<b>Categories of Participants</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Date</b>
Minority VMGs	VMGs that include Wailwana of Tana River County; Sengwer from West Pokot County; Watha of Tana River, Taita Taveta and Kilifi Counties; Wakifundi/Wachuyu of Kwale County, Wasanye of Lamu County and Munyoyaya of Tana River County	North Coast Beach Hotel	15th March, 2016
<b>Mandera County</b>			
County Executive Members	KII with Hussein, CEC - Lands, Housing & Physical Planning Environmental officer	County Executive Offices	26 <sup>th</sup> January 2017
RACIDA	Program implementer	RACIDA Boardroom	27 <sup>th</sup> January 2017
Mandera North Sub-County	VMGs at Olla Village community members, Mandera North Sub-County	Chief's Office, Olla Village	27 <sup>th</sup> January 2017
Mandera West	DCC, chiefs and Peace Chairman	Deputy County Commissioner's Home, Takaba.	28 <sup>th</sup> January 2017
<b>Wajir county</b>			
Riba Community	Area Chief and VMG/community representatives	Chief's Office, Riba Location	29 <sup>th</sup> January 2017
Tarbaj Administrators	All Chiefs of Tarbaj Sub-County	Tarbaj Sub-County Headquarters	30 <sup>th</sup> January 2017
<b>Narok</b>			
Olulunga, Narok South Sub County	Women, Youth, Representatives of VMGs, PLWDs and Members of the public	Assistant County Commissioner's office	1 <sup>st</sup> February 2017
Narok North Sub county	Assistant County Commissioner, Community elders, VMGs, Women groups, Youth groups and CBOs and NGOs	Youth Hall, Narok Town	1 <sup>st</sup> February 2017
Narok County	County and sub county administrators, County CECs, Chief Officers and Heads of Departments	Youth Hall, Narok Town	2 <sup>nd</sup> February 2017
Naereki Nkare, Narok East Sub County	Local Administration, Women Representatives, Youth Representatives, Representatives from religious organizations, VMGs, Members of the public	Assistant County Commissioner's office	2 <sup>nd</sup> February 2017
<b>Lamu County</b>			
Lamu county	Chief officers, Heads of Departments, Local Administration, women groups, youth and civil society groups	Huduma Center, Lamu	31st February, 2017
Lamu West Sub county	Sub county administrators, Representatives of Nyumba kumi, Women groups, Youth groups, Village elders, Religious leaders, Youth Representatives and Head teachers	Meeting hall at ACC's compound in Hindi	31st February, 2017
<b>Kilifi</b>			
Kilifi County Government	Chief officers and heads of departments	County Government Board room	27 <sup>th</sup> January 2017

<b>Consultative Meeting</b>	<b>Categories of Participants</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Date</b>
Magarini sub county	Ward representatives Representatives of various women, youth and various dispensaries	Board Room, Magarini Sub county offices	1 <sup>st</sup> February, 2017
Ganze Sub county	Sub county administrator, ward administrators, Women groups, youth groups, Representatives of PLWD	Board Room, Ganze Sub county	2 <sup>nd</sup> February, 2017
<b>Turkana</b>			
	Turkana county Chief officer Deputy and director of energy and petroleum, Chief of staff ministry of energy, County director and deputy director of health, Director of education, Acting director of environment and natural resources. KPLC Lodwar station manager Civil society representative	Turkana Ministry of Energy Boardroom	24 <sup>th</sup> January 2017
Loima Sub County	Local administration Community groups	Assistant Chiefs Place	25 <sup>th</sup> January 2017
Turkana West Kakuma	Local Administration Community Groups	Assistant Chief Place	27 <sup>th</sup> January 2017
Turkana South-Lokichar	Local Administration Community Groups		27 <sup>th</sup> January 2017
<b>Samburu</b>			
Samburu	VMGS	Leirr, Baawa, kiloriti, Lalaingok, Nontoto, Kiltamany	18 <sup>th</sup> February
Representatives of Samburu County Government	Seneiya Grace- CEC, Environment Irene Senei- CEC Lands Daniel S. Lealo- Director Public Works Julius Leseeto- CO-Environment Seveino Lenamunyi- Subcounty ECDE officer	CDF Boardroom	20 <sup>th</sup> February 2017
National Government Departments Heads in Maralal	Representatives from departments of Interior, Education, lands, treasurer, social development	CC boardroom	
Meeting with NGOs	ACTED KENYA CARITAS MARALAL AMREF		
Community VMG at Baragoi and Wamba	Local administration, Ward administrators, Religious leaders, Teachers, NGOs, VMGs	Catholic Church Hall	23 <sup>rd</sup> February 2017
<b>Isiolo County</b>			
National Governments Heads of Departments	Ministry of Interior, Children department, Education, Probation Department, youth affairs	DCC Boardroom- Isiolo	23 <sup>rd</sup> February 2017
County Government Representatives	Ali Surraw- CEC_ Water, Energy and Climate Change, Ahmed Shone- CEC- Infrastructure, John Njoroge- Chief officer, Energy	CEC –Water Office	23 <sup>rd</sup> February 2017
NGOs	SAchary Kaimenyi- Programme	FH boardroom	23 <sup>rd</sup>

Consultative Meeting	Categories of Participants	Venue	Date
	Manager Glory Kajuju- Multi sector facilitator Francis Kiruja-Programme supervisor Malich Galgalo- Multi-sector facilitator		February 2017
Community and VMGs	Local administration, elders and VMGs	Outside ACCs Office Oldonyiro	24 <sup>th</sup> February 2017
<b>TANA RIVER</b>			
Tana North Sub County Hosingo village, Chewe Location	Women representatives, Youth representatives Elders representatives, Assistant Chief, Chief	Chief's Office Compound	24 <sup>th</sup> February 2017
Galole Sub-County Wayu Location	Women representatives, Youth representatives, Elders representatives, Chief, Assistant Chief, Representative of the Area MCA	Community Meeting Area	22 <sup>nd</sup> February 2017
<b>WEST POKOT COUNTY</b>			
County and NGOs Representatives in Kapenguria and West Pokot	County administration officers Representatives from National and county government ministries Program manager, Mercy Corps Regional Head, Action Against Hunger	Respective Offices	21 <sup>st</sup> February 2017
Provincial/ County Administrators and Heads of Departments	Assistant County Commissioner, County Government Directors, County Administrators	Treasury Boardroom, Kapenguria	22 <sup>nd</sup> February 2017
Kapenguria, West Pokot Sub County	County and sub county administrators Members of the Provincial administration Opinion Leaders, Religious leaders, Youth leaders, Women leaders, PLWDs, Members of the public	Assistant County Commissioner's office	24 <sup>th</sup> February 2017
<b>Garissa</b>			
Balambala Sub-County Shimbirey Location	Representatives of Elders, Representatives of the Youth, Representatives of Women, Representatives of Religious leaders, Chief	Sub-County Admin Office	20 <sup>th</sup> February 2017
Interview with Dadaab Sub-county Administrator.	<b>Dadaab Sub-county Administrator-</b> Sulehman A. Osman	Sub-County Admin Office	21 <sup>st</sup> February 2017
Interview with Dadaab Sub-county Administrator.	Chief Ali Dubow, Chief Dadaab Location Idris Garat Noor, PA to the Dadaab MP Abdi Ahmed Hire, Resident, Abdillahi Mahat, Resident	Sub-County Admin Office	20 <sup>th</sup> February 2017
<b>Kwale County</b>			
Kwale County Officials	Mr. Ali Mafimbo, Mr. Hemed Mwabudzo	Mvinden County Government Offices	20 <sup>th</sup> February
Regional Water Services Officer	Mr Anthony Kingi - Water Services Trust Fund Kwale & Taita Taveta Counties	Kwale County Water Offices	21 <sup>st</sup> February 2017
Community member at Mwereni Lunga Lunga Sub- county	Administrators, teachers, elders and VMGS	Mwereni Ward Social Hall	22 February 2017
Lunga Lunga	Mr. Edward Chibu	Mwereni Ward Offices	22 <sup>nd</sup>

<b>Consultative Meeting</b>	<b>Categories of Participants</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Date</b>
Subcounty Administrator			February 2017
Community members at Karyaka, Kinango Subcounty	Administrators, teachers, elders and VMGS	Karyaka Faith Victory church	23 <sup>RD</sup> February 2017
<b>Taita Taveta County</b>			
County Executive Members	County Director-Tourism & Natural Resources, County Electrical Engineer-PublicWorks &Infrastructure, CCO-Lands and Mining, County Director-ICT County Director-Industrialization, County Health Administrator, CCO-Industrialization, Energy, ICT & Research, Senior Administrator-Energy/ICT	Ministry of Energy & ICT Boardroom	21 <sup>st</sup> February 2017
Wundanyi Sub County	Chiefs, Village Elders, Ward Administrators, Persons with Disabilities Youth, Women, Other members of the public	Wundanyi CC Hall	21 <sup>st</sup> February 2017
Mwatate Sub County	Chiefs, Village Elders, Ward Administrators, Persons with Disabilities, Youth, Women, Other members of the public	Youth Empowerment Social Hall, Mwatate	22 <sup>nd</sup> February 2017
Taveta Sub County	Chiefs, Village Elders, Ward Administrators, Persons with Disabilities, Youth, Women, Other members of the public	DANIDA Hall, Taveta	23rd February 2017

## **Annex 2: FGD/KII Interview Guide**

### **SOCIAL ASSESSMENT FOR KENYA OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT (KOSAP) FOR UNDERSERVED COUNTIES**

#### **FGD & In-depth Interview Guide**

#### **Introduction**

Kenya Power and Lighting Company would like to carry out a Social Assessment of the Kenya off-grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP). This is meant to identify the social issues that are relevant to project and hence establish how the project can be implemented.

It is upon this background that you are requested to assist in providing relevant information related to this project based on the topical questions here below. Your views/comments will highly be appreciated.

#### **Topical Issues**

##### **A. Livelihood**

- i. What are the main sources of livelihood for people in this area? (*i.e. on farming, livestock keeping, fishing, small scale businesses, etc.*). What are some of the main livelihood activities in this area? What changes have occurred overtime on the main livelihood activities? What has caused these changes?

##### **B. Community structure**

- i. How would you describe the structure of this community? (*i.e on ethnicity, household structure, leadership structure, gender relations, clanism, roles, gate keepers and influence, etc.*)
- ii. What is the role played by the youth in this community? (*i.e on education and employment opportunities, access to credit facilities, decision making processes, political issues etc.*).

##### **C. Gender relations**

- i. How would you describe the relation between men and women in this community? (*i.e on women empowerment, decision making processes, involvement in political affairs, gender-based violence, etc.*).
- ii. How are gender based-related issues solved in this community? (*i.e on the role of justice system, kangaroo courts, local structures, religious institutions, etc.*).

##### **D. Social, cultural, and political characteristics of VMGs**

- i. Who are considered vulnerable and marginalized in this community? (*i.e on people with severe disabilities, women, children, youth, minority groups, displaced people, etc.*).
- ii. How would you describe the structure of VMGs in this community? (*i.e on land territories, customs, relations, interactions with the larger community, leadership roles, etc.*).
- iii. What services are available for VMGs in this community? (*i.e on access to essential services – water, health and education, energy, markets, land, etc.*).

##### **E. Community involvement in development projects**

- i. How are community members involved in development processes in this area? (*i.e planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, etc.*).
- ii. What categories of people are considered influential in development matters in this community? (*i.e on men, women, youth, religious leaders, local leaders, etc.*).

##### **F. Energy Access**

- i. What are main sources of energy in this county? (*i.e electricity, solar, fire wood, gas etc*)
- ii. What challenges are faced in accessing power supply?

**G. Anticipated impacts of the project**

- iii. What would be the potential impacts of implementing the proposed KOSAP project in this community? (*i.e on community attitude and expectations, beliefs, culture, environmental issues, vulnerability risks, sexual and gender based impact, conflict, etc.*).
- iv. What would you suggest as the potential mitigation measures for the foreseen risks related to KOSAP?

**H. Institutional context, Cooperation & partnerships**

- i. What major Institutions and organizations are present in this county that can partner in the KOSAP? (*i.e Formal and informal organizations in the county, opportunities for collaborations/ partnership in the project*)
- ii. What possible institutional constraints and barriers are likely to affect the project?
- iii. What institutional arrangements are needed for participation and project delivery?

**I. Grievance redress mechanisms**

- i. What are some of the complaints about program(s) implementation in this community? (*i.e on selection, transparency, accountability, community involvement, sustainability, etc.*).
- ii. What structures are in place to address community members' grievances? (*i.e on the availability of committees, use of local administration, use of community structures - such as council of elders, etc.*).
- iii. What is your opinion regarding the existing mechanisms? (*i.e on capacity, effectiveness, understanding of the issues, etc.*).

**J. Sustainability strategies**

- iv. In your view, what measures should be put in place to ensure that the proposed project to be introduced in this community by the KPLC is sustained? (*i.e coordination/management of project, Capacity building and community participation etc*)

**K. We have come to the end of our interview, what other views do you have that would inform developmental issues in this community?**


- End -



### Annex 3: Summary of the Outcome of Consultative Meetings



#### 1. Summary of the consultative meeting with Minority VMGs

##### VM GROUP\_ WAILWANA OF TANA RIVER

<b>Participants</b>	
Faten H. Said– Chewele Village; Adiha N. Gulu - Sala Village; Juma Kurawa - Nanighi village; Sofia Igu-Shikadabu village; Fatuma Aboi - Milungani Village	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>Livelihood</b>	The main source of livelihood for the community is farming, bee keeping, livestock and poultry keeping. Due to changes in climate change which affected farming, some community members have resorted to small scale businesses.
<b>Community structure</b>	The community leadership structure consists of King named Gasa that deal with general community issues. They also have women leadership called Mwewe that mainly deal with women issues.
<b>Involvement in development projects</b>	The community members have in the past not involved in project development activities. However, they suggested that that they should be involved in making key decisions related to the project in order to ensure their communities benefit from project interventions.
<b>Energy access</b>	The group indicated that currently, their main source of energy is firewood which they use for cooking and lighting. However, with the project, they feel this will boost development in their area
<b>Grievance redress mechanisms</b>	The community uses the Wailwana leadership structure to solve any conflicts within themselves and any other communities. Most of their conflicts are solved locally and only in rear cases do they have their cases in court.
<b>Strategies to ensure that the project benefits reach your community</b>	For the community to access the project benefits, they should be approached through the Wailwanana leadership. Creation of awareness and capacity building should also be undertaken through active community groups and the leadership structure
<i>FGD by Wailwana VMG representatives</i>	


##### VM GROUP\_ SENGWER, WEST POKOT COUNTY

<b>Participants</b>	Dickson Rotich of Chepkoti village and Ever Tumto of Kipitot Village
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>Livelihood</b>	The indigenous livelihood of the community is hunters and gathering. However, this has changed over time and some community members keep livestock and practice small scale farming
<b>Community structure</b>	At the household level, the head is the man. However, where for the widows the women take leadership. They also noted that there are few child-headed orphan households. Their traditional system of leadership is made up of elders that consist of men and very old women that are involved in key decision making. Some youth and women also have their decisions opinions listened to during community meetings but they don't make key decisions. However, in terms of gender relations, men have priority in key decision making and ownership of household assets. The community is divided into clan systems that include kapchepororwa,


	kapumbo, kapcheper, kaptoyoi, kapcherop, kaptegitiny, kakisongo, kamarich and kapsornei.
<b>Involvement in development projects</b>	The community should be involved in project planning and implementation through project management committees whose membership should be decided by community members. The major NGO that can partner with KOSAP in the community is Sengwer Aid that majorly deals with Education, water and health projects.
<b>Energy access</b>	The major source of energy for the community is firewood that is used for cooking and paraffin for lighting. With the project, the community anticipates to benefit education, new businesses such as hair salons, milk coolants, health centres and security improvement.
<b>Grievance redress mechanisms</b>	The community has village elders that paly major role in conflict resolution. However, other cases are referred to the local administration such as chiefs
<b>Strategies to ensure that the project benefits reach your community</b>	For the community to access the project benefits, there should be awareness forums on the project and the community leadership should be involved. For key community facilities, the project management committees should be formed to oversee operations and maintenance of the projects.
	
<i>FGD with Sengwer Representatives</i>	<i>Presentation by Sengwer Representative</i>

**VM GROUP\_ WATHA OF TANA RIVER, TAITA TAVETA AND KILIFI COUNTIES**

<b>Participants</b>	
<b>Watha- Tana River County:</b> Godhawali Juma- Hamesa village, Ismail Halkano-Kalaule Village, Fatuma Kitole-Hamesa Village, Abdala Badiba-Hamesa Village, Ibrahim Ware-Bili Village.	
<b>Watha- Kilifi County:</b> Geoffrey Guyo- Gedi village, Stephen Said-Dasaso Village, Silas Makame-Mabuandi village, Nelson said-Dasaso village, Godama Amani-Mkenge village, Rachael Guyo- Gede village	
<b>Watha- Taita Taveta County:</b> Pamela Shida, Ngonyo Dewicha, Halaku Kambi, Elizabeth Kabeyu, Jacob Dadi, Abadiwa Shawa and Solomon galgalo of Birikani village.	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>Livelihood</b>	The main source of livelihood is farming and fishing. Due to severe droughts, some community members have resorted to small businesses.
<b>Community structure</b>	The community has village headman and village council of elders' known as Abagaaza
<b>Involvement in development projects</b>	The community noted that they have not been involved in any project development activities However, for they proposed project, they should be involved in planning and implementation. They also suggested that they should be given priority in employment opportunities during project implementation
<b>Energy access</b>	The major source of energy for the community is firewood
<b>Grievance redress mechanisms</b>	The GRM should use existing community council of elders and local administration to address any conflicts that may come along with the project
<b>Strategies to ensure that the project benefits reach your community</b>	For the community to access the project benefits, there should be awareness forums on the project and the community leadership should be involved. For key community facilities, the PMCs be


	formed to oversee operations and maintenance of the projects.
	<i>FGD by the Watha VMG representatives</i>

**VM GROUP\_ WASANYE OF LAMU COUNTY**

<b>Participants</b>	Said Yusuf-Shekale Village, Ali Mohammed-Dae Village
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>Livelihood</b>	The main source of livelihood is farming (mapenya and nkulumbini). However, due to lack of permanent individual land ownership, the community also undertake fishing.
<b>Community structure</b>	The community is divided into clans who currently occupy some settlements in the areas of Mapenya, Mkunumbi, Ndambwe, Witu and Kipini in Mpeketoni. The community groups include Dae development Group, wasanye shekale youth group, gana council of elders and wasange kizuke development group.
<b>Involvement in development projects</b>	The community has not been involved in national development projects. In some projects such as KCDP, the community were consulted for their views and suggestions on implementations which should also be done under the KOSAP project. Local community should play a major role in their priority projects.
<b>Energy access</b>	The major source of energy for the community is firewood that is used for cooking. Charcoal produced by some community members is mainly for sale as source of income. With the project, they anticipate lighting of their households.
<b>Grievance redress mechanisms</b>	The community have council of elders who handle major conflicts and should also be used for GRM in KOSAP project.
<i>FGD by the Wasanye VMG Representatives</i>	

**VM GROUP\_ MUNYOYAYA OF TANA RIVER COUNTY**

<b>Participants</b>	Ralia Hassan-Makutano village, Saddam Hassan-Hadhama village, Halima Illesa- Morero village and Garro Wario-Fafbare village
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>Livelihood</b>	The main source of livelihood is crop farming and livestock keeping. Some community members also undertake small businesses such as charcoal burning.
<b>Community structure</b>	The community has a kingdom system of governance and community elders

	who lead the community decision making and solving of conflicts
<b>Involvement in development projects</b>	The community has not been involved in national development projects. In some projects, such as KCDP, the community were consulted for their views and suggestions on implementations which should also be done under the KOSAP project. Local community should play a major role in their priority projects.
<b>Energy access</b>	The major source of energy for the community is firewood that is used for cooking and lighting. With the project, the community anticipate improved education levels, availability of drugs that require cold storage in the health centres. They also indicated access to water through pumping to households and suggested support to undertake irrigated agriculture.
<b>Grievance redress mechanisms</b>	The community have a king who has committee that settle disputes among the community. There are also elders who play major role in conflict resolution
<b>Strategies to ensure that the project benefits reach your community</b>	Ensure awareness creation for community buy-in of the project and formation of project management committees who will oversee project implementation at the community.
	
<i>FGD Discussions by Munyoyaya VMG</i>	<i>Presentation of group findings by munyoyaya representative</i>

#### VM GROUP\_ WAKIFUNDI/WACHUYU OF KWALE COUNTY

<b>Participants</b>	Mohamed Ndal, Abdul Hamisi, Mwanakombo Alfan, Mwamoje Fosi, Hasan Ropa, Mwanakombo Bogoa, Hassan Juma Chamira from Shimoni Village in Kwale County
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>Livelihood</b>	The main source of livelihood is fishing and farming. Some also undertake weaving of mats and hats that are sold in local markets
<b>Community structure</b>	The community is divided into clans that include Shirazi and chuyu. In terms of leadership, the community have elders who resolve community disputes
<b>Involvement in development projects</b>	The community noted that they have local contractors who can be involved in the project implementation.
<b>Energy access</b>	The major source of energy for the community is firewood. The Wakifundi occupy Wasini, Funzi and Mkwiro Islands that have no electricity and should be considered for the project With the KOSAP project, the VMG noted that they anticipate employment activities, improved security, businesses and freezers for fishermen
<b>Grievance redress mechanisms</b>	The GRM for the project to include village elders, village chairmen, administrators and youth representatives
<b>Strategies to ensure that the project benefits reach their community</b>	Ensure awareness creation for community buy-in of the project which should be done through the elders and local administration



FGD Discussions by Munyoyaya VMG

Presentation of group findings by Wakifundi representative

## 2. Summary of the outcome of consultative meetings – Mandera County

### A: Consultative meeting with County Executive Members

#### Categories of participants

Adan Hussein  
CEC - Lands, Housing & Physical Planning

**Venue:** County Executive Offices

Environmental officer

**Date:** 26 Jan 2017



List of Participants presented in Annex 3


#### Summary of major issues

<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Address the historical marginalization of the County (economic improvements of the livelihood patterns)</li> <li>- Increase in agricultural production with the new water pump stations</li> <li>- Controlling of unplanned settlement areas as residents will only settle in places where the mini-grids are stationed</li> <li>- Heightened security along the Kenyan-Somalia border due to street lights.</li> <li>- Save the destruction of trees by adopting other modes of cooking and lighting fuel</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community consultations to be conducted through the area Chiefs who shall mobilize the community members</li> <li>- Each sub-clan have their own elders who make decisions on their behalf</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- County government through the relevant departments (lands, water, education, planning)</li> <li>- Non-State Actors working closely with the County &amp; running programs relevant to the projects being initiated by KOSAP</li> <li>- National government (especially in security)</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure the various clan elders endorse your project on behalf of the sub-clans they represent</li> <li>- Share the project's roll out plan with the relevant departments in the County (for community sensitization and follow up in cases where projects overlap)</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use the mini-grids in Mandera town to improve the farming technology and food production in the farms around River Daua</li> <li>- The proposed KOSAP projects under consideration should use the already available spatial plans developed by the County in consultation with the national government (for ease of planning)</li> <li>- There is need to manage the expectations of the community for whom the project is intended to benefit. Avoid promising project components that are not included in the implementation programme</li> </ul>

### B: Consultative meeting with RACIDA program implementers

#### Categories of participants

Senior program officer Project manager Program Officer, Health & Sanitation Logistician Field Officer	<b>Venue:</b> RACIDA Boardroom  <b>Date:</b> 27 January 2017
<b>Summary of major issues</b>	
<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of livelihoods of the communities living around the riverine areas (crop farming improvement)</li> <li>- Improvement in school enrolment and literacy rate by upgrading learning facilities</li> <li>- Reduction in insecurity incidences leading to improvement in the business environment (more investment leads to improved livelihoods)</li> <li>- The solar power at the household level will enable them charge their phones and hence improve communication</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Involve the community at every level of the project design, implementation and management</li> <li>- Engage the relevant community development committee (CDCs) and the Project Management Committees (PMCs) in every stage of the project cycle</li> <li>- Do not ignore the corner tribes who also form a significant number of residents in several parts of the county</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local Non-Governmental organizations working in the proposed project areas (Islamic Relief, EPAG Kenya, Women for Peace, RACIDA)</li> <li>- International NGOs working in the area of livelihoods improvements, water and sanitation (WFP, UNICEF)</li> <li>- Government security organs (Ministry of Interior, Kenya Defence Forces, Kenya Police, and local security committees)</li> <li>- National government organs running programs on disaster relief and livelihood patterns (NDMA,</li> <li>- County government departments</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use the already existing community-level sensitization forums to involve communities in project management</li> <li>- Communities are worried about the cost of power (there is need to involve them in the price determination)</li> <li>- Involve the already existing Rights committees at the community level to receive project-related feedback</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consider the farming communities living along the riverine areas who need the solar power project for efficiency and increased food productivity</li> <li>- Build the capacity of local communities to service the pumps, boreholes and solar panels in case they break down.</li> <li>- Empower the project management committees with relevant project-specific information to reduce information dissemination lag-time between Kenya Power and communities</li> </ul>
<b>Pictorial Presentations</b>	
	

<b>C: Consultative meeting (FGD) with Community members</b>	
<b>Categories of participants</b>	
Olla Village community members, Mandera North Sub-County	<b>Venue:</b> Chief's Office, Olla Village <b>Date:</b> 27 January 2017
<b>Summary of major issues</b>	
<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project will encourage the warring sub-clans to settle down and focus on community-level development.</li> <li>- The respective divisional headquarters will benefit from being connected to the power grid (settlements will be more permanent and the economy will grow)</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is important to involve the following leaders in the project full cycle; political leadership, local elders, chiefs/asst. chiefs, county government, national government, and the security personnel.</li> <li>- The elders (UGAS) have to be notified at every process of the way, since they influence the community in decision-making.</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local community members through their leadership</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Employ local community members as watchmen to protect the mini-grids from vandalism,</li> <li>- - Build the capacity of local community members (especially young men) as artisans and engineers to help is repairing fault lines and rural</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sort out the long-running challenge of inter-clan conflict between the Garre, Degodia and Murulle communities in this sub-county. Without a long-term plan to cease inter-clan hostilities, the proposed project faces risks related to vandalism, community neglect and/or lack of cooperation.</li> <li>- Involve the vulnerable and marginalized group (especially women and the corner tribes) at the local level of project implementation and ownership.</li> <li>- Clarify the contentious issue of electricity bills payment since majority of locals expect to receive electricity for free.</li> </ul>
<b>Pictorial Presentations</b>	
	

<b>D: Consultative meeting (FGD) with Community representatives</b>	
<b>Categories of participants</b>	
Lawrence Omondi, DCC Mandera West Mohammed Abdi, Chief, Didkuro Location Hajiow H. Issack, Chief, Lagiure North Abdi M. Haji, Chief, Lagiure South Issak Ibrahim Rabow, Snr Chief, Darwed Location Mohammed Haji Dahir, Peace Chairman, Mandera West	<b>Venue:</b> Mandera West Deputy County Commissioner's Home, Takaba.  <b>Date:</b> 28 January 2017
<b>Summary of major issues</b>	

<i>Anticipated Impacts</i>	<i>social</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Many settlements around the sub-county not connected to the grid will benefit from this project, and this will encourage the thriving of businesses, Islamic centers and Mosques.</li> <li>- There are boreholes with generators currently but they are prone to breaking down and they need this solar project for backup. Without steady supply of water, there will be drought and famine, which will lead to hunger and deaths.</li> <li>- The Darwed Dispensary has a low power solar energy supply which needs boosting, and this project has the capacity to increase the supply and save lives.</li> <li>- Mandera West has 13 locations and only the location in Takaba town has electricity connection. This project will help light and power up the remaining locations which will lead to an increase in social and economic status of the residents.</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The best way to approach this project is by speaking to the area chiefs who will in-turn engage the respective clan-elders in project design and implementation.</li> <li>- The County administrators should also be fully involved as Mandera County is a security-risk area (due to terrorism).</li> <li>- Religious leaders (especially the Imams and Sheikhs) should also be considered as they offer spiritual direction to their people and they listen to them.</li> <li>- We also have Peace Committee members drawn from the respective clans and who are responsible for bringing warring clans together and ensuring residents harmoniously co-exist.</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Connecting power to individual residents will be easy because the community here live in clusters and this will make the work of the Kenya Power easy as they will spend less time in connecting the already settled communities.</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Projects must be sensitive to the prevailing intra-clan politics, as this has the potential to derail the implementation.</li> <li>- Employ local community members as watchmen to protect the mini-grids from vandalism,</li> <li>- Build the capacity of local community members (especially young men) as artisans and engineers to help in repairing fault lines and rural</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is lack of manpower to repair broken pumps and pastoralists are suffering from delay in getting help from Kenya Power staff in Mandera town. There is need to build the local capacity to repair broken borehole pumps immediately.</li> </ul>

#### Pictorial Presentations



## 2: Summary of the outcome of consultative meetings – Wajir County

### A: Consultative meeting (FGD) with Riba Community

#### Categories of participants

Abdi Omar Shiki, Snr Chief, Riba Location  
 Siyad N. Dahir  
 Mohamed Abdullahi  
 Mohamed Osmane  
 Hassan Abdullahi  
 Gella Abdi

**Venue:** Chief's Office, Riba Location

**Date:** 29 January 2017

#### Summary of major issues



<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are some households using standardized solar panels but most of them cannot provide adequate electricity for lighting. We welcome the project because it will be cheaper than the current ones they are using.</li> <li>- Solar will be cheaper than the sources of energy they are using now.</li> <li>- Those who will benefit from the project will be charging their phones and that increases their communication.</li> <li>- The boreholes we are using are diesel-powered and we need water urgently for our animals and domestic use. We pay for the diesel and sometimes it is not cheap</li> <li>- This project will help us receive reliable and affordable water.</li> <li>- The school in Wajir-Bor where our children go to have solar lighting but only in the classes where there is the digital learning aid. This solar project will help power on the whole school and this will improve enrolment and performance in the school.</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	- The Kenya Power should have no issue with approaching the community for resources they need to actualize this project. All they need to do is to inform us when they are ready and we shall prepare ourselves to welcome them.
<i>Partnerships</i>	- The community living here is ready to offer any necessary support to see to it that the project is rolled out smoothly. In fact, we have already identified the site where the proposed mini-grids will be installed, and there is consensus about the land because this will benefit the community. We are all in support.
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	- The community will give Kenya Power project implementation officials to work with, together they will form the project management committee; who will be responsible for solving the issues arising from the implementation of the project
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	- The diesel generator at the borehole breaks down often and needs maintenance; if there was local capacity and resources to maintain it.

#### Pictorial Presentations



<b>B: Consultative meeting (FGD) with Tarbaj Administrators</b>	
<b>Categories of participants</b>	
All Chiefs of Tarbaj Sub-County	<b>Venue:</b> Tarbaj Sub-County Headquarters <b>Date:</b> 30 January 2017
<b>Summary of major issues</b>	
<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When we have solar lighting at home it means the community would have developed from using wood fuel for cooking and that means their socioeconomic status will have changed</li> <li>- The street lights in Tarbaj will receive additional power and that mean they will shine brighter at night and this might encourage this town to have a 24-hour economy.</li> <li>- Most of our boreholes have broken down, or are at the risk of breaking down and we don't have an alternative whenever that happens.</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	- The Kenya Power should come up with a clear plan on how they will be tapping into the already existing community resources to make sure they do not have the problems when the implementation time comes. Already the community have been prepared and they should no problems.

<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work closely with the area chiefs who are here to better advise you on how you move with your field work.</li> <li>- We also have to have the security personnel lead by the County Commissioner, it is important they be engaged especially on issues to do with being alert to threats of terrorism</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project must be sensitive to the community's specific cultures, traditions and beliefs.</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When the programme is ready, it is wise to begin with those communities who have already set aside land for the infrastructure to be in place. There are locations where land for development projects have already been set aside and reserved.</li> <li>- When Kenya Power are ready to implement the project, they should call for a major stakeholders meeting with the local leaders so that they can begin the project from one page.</li> </ul>

### 3: Summary of the outcome of consultative meetings – Kilifi County




#### A: Consultative meeting with Departmental Heads and Chief Officers



##### Categories of participants

Chief officers and heads of departments	<b>Venue:</b> County Board Room <b>Date:</b> 27/1/2017
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##### Summary of major issues

<i>Sub counties with minimal access to electricity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Magarini and Ganze</li> <li>- The county representatives confirmed to have prepared and presented a list of the boreholes and dispensaries that can benefit from KOSAP components.</li> </ul>
<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access to light in several remote areas of the county</li> <li>- Improve in education performance in schools</li> <li>- Availability of power to store vaccines in dispensaries</li> <li>- Reduction in eye diseases due to exposure to paraffin lighting</li> <li>- Increase in irrigated agriculture from solar pump installations</li> <li>- Women relieved of the burden associated with drawing water manually and hence improved health</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community members to form project management committees especially for public installations such as boreholes</li> <li>- Consulted on their priority projects</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- County government</li> <li>- World Vision, Plan International etc</li> <li>- KIWASCO a water service provider in the county</li> <li>- MoUs to be signed with different development partners</li> <li>- The project to work with bio-medical Engineers on installations and O&amp;M of the systems to be installed in various dispensaries</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure ownership through community involvement from the start of the project</li> <li>- Training of local artisans who will participate in installations and maintenance of the systems Policies/frameworks to be put in place to prevent politicizing of the projects</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- M&amp;E to be done after project completion</li> <li>- The poverty situation in some may hinder ability of some households to make any contribution to the project. Hence consider subsidies or free installations for such households</li> <li>- Consider solar lanterns in the remote areas of the county</li> <li>- Ensure adequate creation of awareness for people to understand</li> <li>- Political arm to be incorporated in sensitization</li> <li>- Local contractors to be considered during project implementation</li> </ul>
<b>Pictorial Presentations</b>	

	<i>KII with Hon. Charles Dadu- CEC –LEH&amp;PP</i>
	<i>Consultative meeting with Hon. Mwachitu Kiringi-CECM WFEN &amp;SWM</i>
	<i>Consultative meeting with Departmental Heads and Chief officers, Kilifi County</i>
<b>B: Consultation meeting at Magarini sub county</b>	
<b>Categories of participants</b>	
Ward representatives Representatives of various women, youth and various dispensaries	<b>Venue:</b> Board Room, Magarini Sub county offices <b>Date:</b> 1/2/2017
<b>Summary of major issues</b>	
<i>Anticipated Social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Equipping of community boreholes will benefit the community and reduce time spent in fetching water. The boreholes to be targeted to include: Bombi, Matolani and Shakahola in Adu ward, Kanyumbuni in Marafa Ward</li> <li>- Lighting of HHs and institutions</li> <li>- Reduced time in drawing water from the borehole</li> <li>- Access to power supply</li> <li>- Reduced family expenditures on paraffin</li> <li>- Reduced exposure to diseases associated with paraffin fumes</li> </ul> <p><u>Verbatim quotes</u>  “...with manual hand pump, a woman takes upto 10minutes to fill a 20 litre jerry can. With the solar pump, drawing water will take shorter time....” By a female participant during the meeting   “...our women will have time with their husbands instead of spending most of their time fetching water. This will reduce divorce closer to their ....” By a male participant during the meeting</p>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitization meetings</li> <li>- Project identification</li> <li>- Project implementation committees</li> </ul>

<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community groups in provision of labour</li> <li>- AMREF- Borehole drilling and pump installation</li> <li>- WVK, Red cross, Religious organization in borehole drilling</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formation of project management committees with community representatives</li> <li>- Training and capacity building of local electricians on solar installation to assist during maintenance</li> <li>- Payment of fee that can sustain O&amp;M especially for community borehole solar pumping</li> <li>- The manual hand pumps on boreholes should not be removed for installation of solar pumps in order to operate in case of breakdowns.</li> </ul>
<b>Pictorial Presentations</b>	
	
<i>Group photo taken with various participants after a meeting at Makarini Subcounty</i>	<i>Consultative meeting at Magarini subcounty office</i>
<b>C: Consultative meeting at Ganze Subcounty</b>	
<b>Categories of participants</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sub county administrators</li> <li>2. Women groups and youth groups</li> </ol>	<b>Venue:</b> Board Room, Ganze Subcounty office <b>Date:</b> 2/2/2017
<b>Summary of major issues</b>	
<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced cost compared to installation from grid or use of paraffin</li> <li>- Access to power supply in remote areas</li> <li>- Reduced felling of trees and environmental conservation</li> <li>- Employment opportunities eg local electricians</li> <li>- Improve communication eg phone charging Improved standards of living</li> <li>- Several boreholes to be equipped with solar pumps to include: Dooni and Rimarapera in Ganze ward, Gede/Shirango in Bamba, Ndigiria and Mirihini dispensary boreholes in sokoke,</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- County government, women and youth groups</li> <li>- NGOs- Plan international, WVK, Redcross</li> <li>- Local business men to supply materials</li> <li>- Local electricians in provision of labour</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitization and creation of awareness in order to gain buy-in of the project</li> <li>- Management to involve the locals</li> <li>- Clear polices and regulations on the project</li> </ul>
<b>Pictorial Presentations</b>	




The sub-county administrator addressing the participants



Participants in a consultative meeting

### Summary of the outcome of consultative meetings – Lamu County

<b>A: Consultation meeting with Chief officers, Heads of Departments, Local Administration, women groups, youth and civil society groups</b>	
<b>Categories of participants</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lamu county chief officers</li> <li>2. Heads of Departments</li> <li>3. Representatives of women and youths</li> <li>4. Local administration represented by area chiefs</li> <li>5. Civil society groups</li> </ol>	<b>Venue:</b> Huduma Center, Lamu <b>Date:</b> 31/1/2017
<b>Summary of major issues</b>	
<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lighting of households and institutions</li> <li>- Reduced expenditure in power</li> <li>- Installations in cooling stores will ensure preservation of fish</li> <li>- Improve in communication</li> <li>- Improved education performances</li> <li>- Children sticking on social media</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitization of community members through local administration</li> <li>- Preliminary planning of the project</li> <li>- Committees managing projects</li> <li>- Consultation on project intervention areas</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government line ministries</li> <li>- Ministry of education to be involved in school installations</li> <li>- WSTF on borehole drilling</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure mechanisms for security are in place especially for public installations</li> <li>- Various project components to be channeled through relevant county departments</li> <li>- Adequate mobilization to be undertaken</li> <li>- Ensure transparency in implementation of the project</li> <li>- Politicking in project to be avoided</li> <li>- Project management committee members to be selected by community</li> <li>- Community to be encouraged to contribute towards O&amp;M</li> <li>- Technical assistance and capacity building to be embraced</li> <li>- Ensure proper information dissemination to communities</li> <li>- Sensitization meetings on the project should be undertake</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community members should be considered for employment opportunities under the project</li> <li>- The project to consider solar lanterns in some remote areas where installation of solar panels may not be appropriate</li> <li>- Subsidize costs for those that are vulnerable</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The minimum fee to be paid for those that are to be employed in the project should be agreeable to minimum wage bill</li> <li>- Youths to be trained on installation of solar panels</li> <li>- Local contractors/suppliers to be considered for opportunities in implementation and O&amp;M of the project.</li> </ul>
	Consultative meeting at Lamu County

### B: Consultation meeting at Lamu West Subcounty

#### Categories of participants

- Sub county administrators
- Representatives- Nyumba kumi
- Women groups
- Youth groups
- Village elders
- Religious leaders
- Youth Representatives
- Head teachers

**Venue:** Meeting hall at ACC's compound in Hindi

**Date:** 31/1/2017

#### Summary of major issues

<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced expenditure on purchase of paraffin</li> <li>- To light up and open remote areas eg Kwasasi, mzumari, kongoni etc.</li> <li>- Schools to benefit from the solar lights</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project management committees from community members</li> <li>- Involvement in project maintenance</li> <li>- Labour during project construction</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Himwa water users' association managing a borehole and supplying water to the community to provide data on boreholes to be fitted with solar pump</li> <li>- MoA to provide extension services to farmers</li> <li>- WSTF on borehole drilling</li> <li>- Various CBOs to be involved during community awareness</li> <li>- NGOs- WVK, Plan International, GTZ</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A committee that also involves community members to be formed in order to coordinate implementation of the project</li> <li>- Consider installation of street lighting in various shopping centres</li> <li>- Locals should be given employment priority during project implementation</li> <li>- Consider local suppliers where possible</li> </ul>



Consultative meeting with ACC and Senior Chief at Hindi



ACC Hindi sub county addressing the participants during the consultative meeting Lamu West

#### 5: 4: Summary of the outcome of consultative meetings – Narok County

##### A: Consultative meeting with the Public and Opinion leaders in Olulunga, Narok South Sub County

###### Categories of participants

1. Local Administration
2. Women Representatives
3. Youth Representatives
4. Representatives from religious organizations
5. Representatives of PLWDs
6. Members of the public

**Venue:** Assistant County  
Commissioner's office  
**Date:** 1<sup>st</sup> February 2017

List of Participants presented in Annex 3

###### Summary of major issues

<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased access to electricity especially in underserved areas of Loita and Osupuko divisions</li> <li>- Improve in education performance in schools</li> <li>- Higher school enrolment for pupils</li> <li>- Lower school dropouts especially for the girl child</li> <li>- Deforestation in search for firewood and charcoal will be reduced</li> <li>- Pollution resulting from use of paraffin and firewood will be reduced</li> <li>- Economic levels will improve due to increase in SMEs</li> <li>- Reduction in eye diseases like trachoma due to exposure to paraffin and firewood lighting</li> <li>- Improved access to water</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community members should be involved in all phases of development projects through public participation forums.</li> <li>- Community members to form project management committees especially for public installations such as boreholes</li> <li>- Employment of skilled and unskilled members of the community for all development projects</li> <li>- Capacity building of community members on various aspects of upcoming projects</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- County government, women and youth groups</li> <li>- NGOs</li> <li>- Local business men to supply materials</li> <li>- Local electricians in provision of labour</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure project ownership through community involvement in all phases of the project</li> <li>- Training of local artisans who will participate in installations and maintenance of the systems Policies/frameworks to be put in place to prevent politicizing of the projects</li> <li>- Put in place measures that target reducing theft of solar panels</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distribution of solar panels to households should be on need basis</li> <li>- Distribution of solar panels should not be influenced politically</li> <li>- Capacity building of youth and other stakeholders to be done in all stages of the project.</li> <li>- The community members to be sensitized on the importance of solar energy for them to embrace it</li> <li>- Solar panels and wiring to be done by the government since the people in the rural areas are poor and may not afford installing the panels.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consider creating central charging points for solar lanterns that can be distributed to households which might not benefit from the solar</li> <li>- The management of the KOSAP project should not be left to KPLC. Stakeholders need to sit and come up with an independent management body.</li> </ul>
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**Pictorial Presentations**



*Consultative meeting with opinion leaders and the public at Olulunga, Narok South Sub County*



*Assessment team member explaining a point to the public gathering at Olulunga.*



*An elder explaining a point during the consultative forum at Olulunga, Narok South Sub County*



*A women leader explaining a point during the consultative forum at Olulunga, Narok South Sub County*

**B: Consultative meeting with community groups – Narok North Sub county**

**Categories of participants**

1. Assistant County Commissioner
2. Community elders
3. Women groups
4. Youth groups
5. CBOs and NGOs

*List of Participants presented in Annex 3*

**Venue:** Youth Hall, Narok Town

**Date:** 1<sup>st</sup> February 2017

**Summary of major issues**

*Anticipated social Impacts*

- Increased employment opportunities for the youth due to demand for labour
- Improved health standards since most health facilities will be connected to the grid
- Improved security particularly in area within Narok town where there is no lighting
- Improved education standards since scholars will get more study time especially at night
- Business opportunities for the people e.g youth can be able to start up barbershops even in remote areas of the sub county.

*Community involvement in Development Projects*

- Community members should be involved in all phases of development projects through public participation forums.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community members to form project management committees especially for public installations such as boreholes</li> <li>- Employment of skilled and unskilled members of the community for all development projects</li> <li>- Capacity building of community members on various aspects of upcoming projects</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- County government departments</li> <li>- National government line ministries and agencies</li> <li>- NAWASCO a water service provider in the county</li> <li>- Vocational training Centres</li> <li>- Technical training Institutes</li> <li>- NGOs</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Involve the youth in project development processes</li> <li>- Public participation should be enhanced through public barazas</li> <li>- Ensure collaboration between all implementing agencies</li> <li>- Formation of development committees to oversee implementation of development projects</li> <li>- Empowering locally based artisans and technicians with the necessary skills so as to ensure timely maintenance of the power system.</li> <li>- Put in place measures that target reducing theft of solar panels</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distribution of solar panels should not be influenced politically</li> <li>- Capacity building of youth and other stakeholders to be done in all stages of the project.</li> <li>- The community members to be sensitized on the importance of solar energy for them to embrace it</li> <li>- Solar panels and wiring to be done by the government since the people in the rural areas are poor and may not afford installing the panels.</li> <li>- Ensure adequate creation of awareness for people to understand the project</li> <li>- Political arm to be incorporated in sensitization processes</li> <li>- KPLC should decentralize its offices from Nakuru to all other County headquarters within the region</li> </ul>

#### Pictorial Presentations



*A religious group members raising a point at the consultative forum at the Youth Hall, in Narok town*



*KPLC staff explaining the project to participants at the Youth Hall, in Narok town*



Participants of the consultative forum at the consultative forum at the Youth Hall, in Narok town



Participants of the consultative forum at the consultative forum at the Youth Hall, in Narok town

### C: Consultative meeting with County Government/National Government Officials – Narok County

#### Categories of participants

1. County members of the provincial administration
2. County and sub county administrators
3. County CECs, Chief Officers and Heads of Departments

List of Participants presented in Annex 3

**Venue:** Youth Hall, Narok Town

**Date:** 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2017

#### Summary of major issues

<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved livelihoods</li> <li>- Improved ICT accessibility</li> <li>- Improved skill base among the youth courtesy of project related trainings</li> <li>- Deforestation in search for firewood and charcoal will be reduced</li> <li>- Pollution resulting from use of paraffin and firewood will be reduced</li> <li>- Economic levels will improve due to increase in SMEs</li> <li>- Improved health standards since most health facilities will be connected to the grid</li> <li>- Cheaper power hence community members will pay lesser bills</li> <li>- Improved security</li> <li>- Improved education standards since scholars will get more study time especially at night</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community members should be involved in all phases of development projects through public participation forums.</li> <li>- Community members to form project management committees especially for public installations such as boreholes</li> <li>- Employment of skilled and unskilled members of the community for all development projects</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- County government departments</li> <li>- National government line ministries and agencies</li> <li>- Local leadership</li> <li>- Vocational training Centres</li> <li>- Technical training Institutes</li> <li>- NGOs</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The central government and central government agencies ought to involve the county government in all project related phases.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public participation should be enhanced through public barazas</li> <li>- Ensure collaboration between all implementing agencies</li> <li>- Formation of development committees to oversee implementation of development projects</li> <li>- Empowering locally based artisans and technicians with the necessary skills so as to ensure timely maintenance of the power system.</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- County government to be involved in identification and distribution of solar panels to beneficiaries</li> <li>- Capacity building of stakeholders to be done in all stages of the project.</li> <li>- The community members to be sensitized on the importance of solar energy for them to embrace it</li> <li>- Ensure adequate creation of awareness for people to understand the project</li> <li>- Political arm to be incorporated in sensitization processes</li> </ul>

#### Pictorial Presentations



*Consultative meeting with County/ National Government officers at the Youth Hall, in Narok town*

*County/ National Government officers during the consultative meeting at the Youth Hall, in Narok town*

#### **D: Consultative meeting with the Public and Opinion leaders in Naareki Nkare, Narok East Sub County**

##### Categories of participants

1. Local Provincial Administration
2. Women Representatives
3. Youth Representatives
4. Representatives from religious organizations
5. Members of the public

*List of Participants presented in Annex 3*

**Venue:** Assistant County Commissioner's office

**Date:** 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2017

##### Summary of major issues

###### *Anticipated social Impacts*

- Enhanced access to information since people will be listening to news on radios and watching TVs
- Social activities will be brought closer to the people and hence youth won't waste away in towns
- Improve in education performance in schools
- Lower school dropouts especially for the girl child
- Deforestation in search for firewood and charcoal will be reduced
- Pollution resulting from use of paraffin and firewood will be reduced
- Economic levels will improve due to increase in SMEs
- Reduction in eye diseases like trachoma due to exposure to paraffin and firewood lighting

<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community members should be involved in all phases of development projects through public participation forums.</li> <li>- Community members to form project management committees especially for public installations such as boreholes</li> <li>- Employment of skilled and unskilled members of the community for all development projects</li> <li>- Capacity building of community members on various aspects of upcoming projects</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- County government, women and youth groups</li> <li>- NGOs</li> <li>- Local business men to supply materials</li> <li>- Local electricians in provision of labour</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure project ownership through community involvement in all phases of the project</li> <li>- Training of local artisans who will participate in installations and maintenance of the systems Policies/frameworks to be put in place to prevent politicizing of the projects</li> <li>- Put in place measures that target reducing theft of solar panels</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distribution of solar panels to households should be on need basis</li> <li>- Distribution of solar panels should not be influenced politically</li> <li>- Capacity building of youth and other stakeholders to be done in all stages of the project.</li> <li>- The community members to be sensitized on the importance of solar energy for them to embrace it</li> <li>- Solar panels and wiring to be done by the government since the people in the rural areas are poor and may not afford installing the panels.</li> <li>- Consider creating central charging points for solar lanterns that can be distributed to households which might not benefit from the solar</li> </ul>

#### Pictorial Presentations



Consultative meeting with opinion leaders and the public at Naereki Nkare, Narok East Sub County

Consultancy team member explaining a point to the public gathering at Naereki Nkare.

#### 6: Summary of the outcome of consultative meetings – Marsabit County

<b>A: Consultative meeting with NGOs operating in Marsabit County</b>	
<b>CIFA</b>	
Adan Wako CEO - Community Initiative Facilitation and Assistance (CIFA)	<b>Venue:</b> CIFA Offices <b>Date:</b> 26 Jan 2017
<b>Summary of major comments</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Initiative Facilitation and Assistance (CIFA) is a Kenyan international NGO that was formed in 1999 in promoting opportunities for livelihoods improvement for the Nomadic and sedentary pastoralist.</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KOSAP should support high yielding boreholes like Wolda, Jaldesa, Awaye Yamicha and Shur. Diesel run boreholes are expensive to run and breakdowns cause a lot of stress to pastoral communities especially during droughts.</li> <li>• Also, the water user association are not managing the funds well hence solar pumps can alleviate these problems. Other project components can bring positive impacts like.</li> <li>• Exploitation of the locally abundant solar resource for the benefit of locals. Utilization of freely available range land resource</li> <li>• Provides employment to the local communities</li> <li>• Improvement of the local infrastructure hoping that the project will have corporate social responsibility</li> <li>• Opening up the area to the world</li> <li>• It will reduce rural-urban migration therefore increase market for locally produced goods and services leading to economic growth.</li> <li>• Increases networking with the same interest groups</li> <li>• Provide an alternative source of energy to reduce pressure on wood fuel and tree cutting.</li> <li>• Increase micro-enterprise e.g. jua kali etc</li> <li>• The project should also look out for other impacts like Conflict of interest for various ethnic groups in the area- “ownership of local projects and other electricity risks and dangers</li> </ul>	
<b>CARITAS</b>	
Meeting with Caritas Marsabit representatives	Venue: CARITAS Offices - Date: 26 Jan 2017
Summary of comments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caritas Marsabit is the development wing of the Catholic Diocese of Marsabit that support integral human development within Marsabit Diocese on behalf of church. It has core programmes in the areas of Health, Water, Justice and Peace, Disaster Management and Sustainable Livelihoods. Caritas Marsabit WASH program have constructed and Rehabilitate Community Boreholes, Water Pans, Sand and Earth Dams among other water provision initiatives in the County. KOSAP can look to support this borehole by installing water pumps. Caritas can provide the project team with locations of various interventions within the Marsabit where KOSAP can support.</li> <li>• Caritas Marsabit also supported women group in Maikona to set up lodges. KOSAP projects can add value to this initiative by installing solar pans. This will uplift their livelihood.</li> <li>• Caritas is part of the County steering groups hosted by the County Government where monthly meetings are held to address various projects and issues within County.</li> <li>• Caritas Wash department is also a member of WESCOORD.</li> </ul>	

<b>B: Consultative meeting with Bubisa community representatives</b>	
<b>Categories of participants</b>	
Bubisa community representatives, Turbi Ward, Northhor Sub County, Marsabit County	<b>Venue:</b> Bubisa high yield borehole <b>Date:</b> 27 January 2017
<b>Summary of comments</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The solar powered boreholes can act as back up during breakdown of the diesel generator ensuring water flow. It will also save on diesel cost</li> <li>- Improvement in school enrolment and literacy rate by upgrading learning facilities</li> <li>- The solar power at the household level will enable them charge their phones and hence improve communication</li> <li>- Involve the community at every level of the project design, implementation and management</li> <li>- Use the already existing community-level sensitization forums to involve communities in project management</li> <li>- Communities are worried about the cost of power (there is need to involve them in the price determination)</li> <li>- Involve the already existing Rights committees at the community level to receive project-related feedback</li> </ul>	



**C: Consultative meeting with Wolda town community**

**Categories of participants**

Wolda town community members, Moyale Sub County

**Venue:** Wolda Borehole

**Date:** 27 January 2017

**Summary of comments**

- The county government street lighting program has skipped Wolda town and the project should install this lights.
- Schools, health centres and villages will benefit from being connected to the power grid (settlements will be more permanent and the economy will grow)
- It is important to involve the following leaders in the project full cycle; political leadership, local elders, chief's/asst. chiefs, county government, national government, and the security personnel.
- The project should employ local community members as watchmen to protect the mini-grids from vandalism and build the capacity of local community members (especially young men) as artisans and engineers to help is repairing fault lines and rural
- Clarify the contentious issue of electricity bills payment since majority of locals expect to receive electricity for free.

**Pictorial Presentations**



**C: Consultative meeting with Jaldesa Community representatives**

Categories of participants: Jaldesa Community representatives

**Summary of major issues**

**Anticipated social Impacts**

- Jaldesa center is not connected to the grid and will benefit from this project, and this will encourage the thriving of businesses.
- Jaldesa borehole is a very important borehole but runs on generators. currently the generator consumes a lot of diesel and is also prone to breaking down and they need this solar project for backup. Without steady supply of water there will be drought and famine will lead to hunger and deaths.

- The new Jaldesa Dispensary constructed by county government has is not staffed and locals medicine. The project can install solar power to the dispensary and the teachers' quarters at Jaldesa primary. This will motivate the teachers and attract nurses to settle in the area and run the facility.
- This project will help light Jaldesa leading to an increase in social and economic status of the residents.
- Clan politics, as this has the potential to derail the implementation.
- Employ local community members as watchmen to protect the mini-grids from vandalism,
- Build the capacity of local community members (especially young men) as artisans and engineers to help is repairing fault lines and rural
- There is lack of manpower to repair broken pumps and pastoralists are suffering from delay in getting help from County government. There is need to build the local capacity to repair broken borehole pumps immediately.

#### Pictorial Presentations



#### D: Consultative meeting with KWS

##### Categories of participants

KWS Deputy Warden and Senior and research scientist

**Venue:** KWS Office Marsabit

*List of Participants presented in Annex...*

**Date:** 29 January 2017

##### Summary of comments

To prevent pastoralists from entering Marsabit forest looking for pastures and KWS has plans to construct check dams outside the Marsabit National Park. The project can assist by providing solar pumps to pump water to communities living around park. This will help reduce encroachment.

KWS mobile stations like Lake Turkana South Island, Losai, Laisamis, Karari, Songa, Ngurennet and Sibiloil can benefit greatly from standalone solar systems to run radio stations and guard houses.

The project support to KWS can immensely contribute to ecosystem conservation in Marsabit County

#### C: Consultative meeting county executives

##### Categories of participants

County executive water  
County executive Livestock  
MCA Sololo Ward  
County executive Energy

**Venue:** CEC water office

**Date:** 30 January 2017

##### Summary of major issues

- The project can greatly benefit the community through value addition like cold milk storage facilities, cool storage of vaccines, cold rooms for fish. The project can construct storage centres running on solar in Moyale, Forrole, Dukana, and Ilarert through component 4.
- Other target centres can be along stock routes and border towns

- Energy infrastructure like provision of ice for fishermen in Loyangalani can greatly improve their livelihood. Currently ice is sourced from Marsabit over 250km away from the fishing bays due to lack of power in Loyangalani. The project can support solar refrigerated fish trucks and production of ice at fish landing sites.
- The project can also support youths and women in agriculture through partnership with county government initiatives by provision of the energy component through renewable energy
- Support by provision of energy infrastructure at abattoirs can greatly the local economy
- Other intervention can be installation solar aided pumps at water pans to facilitate irrigation
- Sololo town with over 3000 households has no power connection. The project should consider such centres because population is already very high.
- Secondary schools also stand to benefit as primary schools are already connected to the grid.

#### *Borehole breakdown problems MCA sololo*

- Solar water pumps are very useful for far flung areas like Golbo in Ambalo which is 80km from the main roads. Other very needy areas are Dirib se, Nanuna and Ramole. The locals of this areas source diesel to run the generators from very far places and it would make a lot of sense to have solar water instead.
- Diesel generators have a lot of breakdowns due to lack of servicing. Therefore, a solar back up is very crucial especially during dry seasons.
- Management of boreholes is a very big problem in the county. The county has tried several initiatives of training the WUAs but management is a big challenge. The county government is now looking at PPP and borehole privatization
- Places like Lalesa and Mado Adi where the boreholes are high yielding have no network coverage. The county is forced to spend a lot of resources by having 3 technical teams. When breakdowns exceed 3 then there is a crisis. Hence the solar back up can ease the burden and stress on the communities.

### **7: SUMMARY OF THE OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS HELD IN TURKANA COUNTY.**

#### **A: Consultative meetings with Departmental Heads and Chief Officers –Turkana Central Lodwar**

##### **Categories of participants**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Turkana county Chief officer</li> <li>2. Deputy and director of energy and petroleum,</li> <li>3. Chief of staff ministry of energy,</li> <li>4. County director and deputy director of health,</li> <li>5. Director of education,</li> <li>6. Acting director of environment and natural resources.</li> <li>7. KPLC Lodwar station manager</li> <li>8. Civil society representative</li> </ol> <p><i>List of Participants presented in (attached attendance lists(24<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup> Jauary 2017))</i></p>	<p><b>Venue:</b> Turkana County Ministry of Energy Boardroom.</p> <p><b>Date:</b> 24<sup>th</sup> January 2017</p>
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##### **Summary of major issues**

Anticipated social Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved security</li> <li>- Improved health services by use of power in hospitals for running hospital equipment i.e. x ray machines.</li> <li>- Access to light in many rural parts of the county</li> <li>- Improved education standards</li> <li>- Increased access to water due to easy pumping by solar energy, therefore reduced burden to women</li> <li>- Increased access to IT facilities (Cyber cafes)</li> <li>- Population concentration in areas where there are power leading to congestion and stress in social facilities.</li> </ul>
Community involvement in Development Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communities should be consulted and encouraged to form management committees that includes the vulnerable (women, the old and the disabled).</li> <li>- They should participate in all the stages of the project cycle, from inception to implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</li> </ul>
Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Turkana County government</li> <li>- Dioceses of Lodwar</li> <li>- National government –Ministry of Energy</li> </ul>
Sustainability Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community participation and incorporation in the projects throughout its cycle from inception to implementation to ensure ownership and acceptance to be a need in the community.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training of community members who will participate in installations and maintenance of the solar systems.</li> <li>- Partnership with county government in all the stages of the project development.</li> </ul>
Comments/suggestions 7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Should be affordable or free to the poor and the vulnerable.</li> <li>- Mobile solar lamps should be developed to the Turkana pastoralists.</li> <li>- Budget for maintenance in institutions</li> <li>- Should be reliable</li> <li>- Sensitize the community members on the importance of the project.</li> <li>- Work with the Turkana county government.</li> <li>- They hope that the project will be implemented it's not a 2017 reelection gimmick.</li> </ul>

### **B: Consultative meeting with local administration and community groups- Loima Sub county-Turkana County**

#### **Categories of participants**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ward administrator</li> <li>2. Assistant chief</li> <li>3. Women and youth groups</li> <li>4. Elders</li> </ol> <p><i>List of Participants presented in Attached attendce lists (25<sup>th</sup> January 2017)</i></p>	<p><b>Venue:</b> At the Assistants chiefs place under Ewoi tree.</p> <p><b>Date:</b> 25<sup>th</sup> January 2017</p>
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#### **Summary of major issues**

<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More businesses will emerge for example babershops leading to employment of the youths</li> <li>- Low cost of business because of easy access to power</li> <li>- Improved education</li> <li>- Improved health facilities in hospitals- fridges to conserve vaccines.</li> <li>- Lighting of rural communities of Loima</li> <li>- Improved security</li> <li>- Increased social maladies due to increased urban centers leading to development of bars and lodges leading to increase in prostitution.</li> <li>- Improved girl child education, they can do domestic shores at daytime and study at night.</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public participation of the community at the inception of the projects.</li> <li>- Involvement of the community members in the development and management of the project through community committees.</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Turkana county government</li> <li>- World vision</li> <li>- Dioceses of Lodwar</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorporate community members in all the stages of the project development.</li> <li>- Sensitize the community on what the project is and its advantages.</li> <li>- Involve the community leadership in the project /political class/county government and faith based organizations</li> <li>- Involve women and the vulnerable in the project.</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make it affordable and reliable to the community</li> <li>- Make it accessible to all the community members including the poor and the vulnerables.</li> <li>- Train the locals on maintenance and management of the solar systems.</li> </ul>

Community meeting at Loima	
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**C: Consultative meeting with local administration and community groups- Turkana West Sub county- Kakuma.**

**Categories of participants**

1. Assistant County Commissioner
2. Chief Kakuma
3. Assistant chief-Nadapal, Turkana West
4. Lands administrator
5. Women and youth groups representatives
6. Elders


**Venue:** At the Assistant county commissioner's office, compound.

**Date:** 26<sup>th</sup> January 2017

*List of Participants presented in (attached attendance lists 26<sup>th</sup> January 2017)*

**Summary of major issues**

<p><i>Anticipated social Impacts</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved communication, radios, Tvs and mobile phones would access power easily.</li> <li>- Low cost of business because of easy access to power which at present is very expensive in Kakuma because of private power dealers, leading to high cost of living.</li> <li>- Improved education and IT technology-introduction of computers in schools.</li> <li>- Improved health facilities in hospitals: Use of equipment like x ray, deep freezers for drugs etc.</li> <li>- Improved security</li> <li>- Improved girl child education, because of increased low costs girls boarding schools.</li> <li>- Increased output of women-they will not be wasting time searching for firewood and water but would be productive in other areas.</li> <li>- Easy pumping of water-leading to improved health of women.</li> <li>- Environmental conservation, because of reduced use of firewood due to availability of solar power.</li> <li>- Improved livelihoods of the vulnerables (Women, elderly, ophans,) since they can start small scale businesses ie saloons and barbershops. They can also easily access water</li> <li>- Create employment opportunities.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public participation of the community in barazaas and in all stages of project development.</li> <li>- Community to be encouraged to form management committee.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Partnerships</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Turkana county government</li> <li>- National government, Ministry of energy</li> <li>- Community based organisations.</li> </ul>

<p><i>Sustainability Strategies</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage the community adequately when accessing their land while implementing the project.</li> <li>- Implement the project in schools and government institutions and then expand it to homesteads.</li> <li>- Incorporate community members in all the stages of the project development.</li> <li>- Sensitize the community on what the project is and its advantages.</li> <li>- Involve the community leadership in the project /political class/county government and faith based organizations</li> <li>- Involve women and the vulnerable groups in the project.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Comments/suggestions</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- KPLC should have competitors to avoid monopoly which has made them to be very expensive and inefficient.</li> <li>- Should be able to support irrigation projects</li> <li>- Should initiate the project in Kakuma, because the area has never benefited from any KPLC project.</li> <li>- Should be affordable and reliable to the community</li> <li>- Make it accessible to all the community members including the poor and the vulnerable.</li> <li>- Employ the local Turkana people in the project</li> <li>- Hope it is not a white elephant project that will not help the people by constant breakages and power outages.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Community consultative meeting in Turkana West-Kakuma</b></p>	

**D: Consultative meetings with local administration and community groups- Turkana South Sub county-Lokichar**

**Categories of participants**

1. Deputy County Commissioner (DCC)
2. Sub county Lands Administrator
3. Chief-Lokichar
4. Medical officer of health-RCEA health Centre
5. Water officer
6. Ward administrator
7. District Education officer (DEO)
8. Women and youth groups representatives
9. Elders

**Venue:** Lokichar, DCC compound.


**Date:** 30<sup>th</sup> January and 1<sup>st</sup> Feb, 2017

*List of Participants presented in Attached attendance list (30<sup>th</sup> January, 2017).*

**Summary of major issues**

*Anticipated social Impacts*

- Improved security
- Improved living standards, households will be able to access power.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved communication through social media, mobile phones, computers, Televisions and radios.</li> <li>- More businesses will develop and operate even at night, this will support in improving on people's livelihood.</li> <li>- Improved access to health facilities: hospital equipment will be functioning, hospitals will operate even at night and impatient sections will also be operating on 24 hour basis.</li> <li>- Improved education and IT technology-introduction of computers in schools.</li> <li>- Improved girl child education, because of increased low costs girls boarding schools.</li> <li>- Increased output of women-they will not be wasting time searching for firewood and water but would be productive in other areas.</li> <li>- Environmental conservation, because of reduced use of firewood due to availability of solar power.</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public participation of the community in barazaas to enable them understand what the project is about and its advantages to the community.</li> <li>- Community management committee should be formed.</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Turkana County government</li> <li>- Dioceses of Lodwar</li> <li>- Reformed Church of East Africa (RCEA)</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partner with the Turkana County government</li> <li>- Incorporate community development committee in all the stages of the project development.</li> <li>- Sensitize the community on the project</li> <li>- Train the locals on technical skills to enable them work in the maintenance of the project equipment.</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Should be affordable and reliable</li> <li>- Accessible to all the community members including the poor and the vulnerable.</li> <li>- Avoid politicization of the project, since it is a government project for all the community members.</li> <li>- Use administrative boundaries when implementing the project, this will help in avoiding complaints of discrimination.</li> </ul>
Community consultative meeting at Lokichar, in Turkana South	

## 8. SUMMARY OF THE OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS – SAMBURU COUNTY

### A: Consultative meeting with VMGs at Leirr, Baawa, Ilkiloriti, Lalaingok, Nontoto and Kiltamany Boreholes

#### Categories of participants

VMGs at Leirr, Ilkiloriti, Lalaingok and Nontoto Boreholes

**Date:** 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2017

#### Summary of comments

- Leirr Borehole fitted with electricity from national grid through help of WVK. The payment for domestic water is Kshs. 3 for 20liter jerry can and Kshs. 200 for livestock payable per week.
- The women found washing clothes near the boreholes sites noted that whatever water is left after livestock have consumed they use to wash clothes for free.
- The major challenge noted by one of the PWD who is the borehole chairman is the lack of local expertise to undertake any repairs.
- The Ilkilorit borehole is fitted with solar pump and was confirmed to be in good operational state.
- The women at Nontoto borehole confirmed that through the hand pump was in good operational state, they spend a lot of energy pumping the water. They also noted that they have difficulty crossing the laga during the rainy season to fetch water.
- The Kiltamany borehole installed with solar pump and a Smart Water Meter that uses prepaid token chips.



Consultation with one of the PWD at Leirr borehole



Meeting with young women at Nontoto borehole



Consultation with an operator-Ilkiloriti borehole



Ilkioriti community = borehole fitted with solar pump




A VMG demonstrating use of Smart token chip to draw water at Kiltamany community borehole



Meeting at Kiltamany community borehole

**B: Consultative meeting with representatives of Samburu County Government**

<b>Categories of participants</b>	
Seneiya Grace- CEC, Environment Irene Senei- CEC Lands Daniel S. Lealo- Director Public Works Julius Leseeto- CO-Environment Seveino Lenamunyi- Subounty ECDE officer	<b>Venue:</b> CDF- Boardroom  <b>Date:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> February, 2017
<b>Summary of comments</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project to benefit households, dispensaries, schools and boreholes</li> <li>- Dispensaries facing major challenge due to lack of electricity for use to run fridges to store vaccines, light the facilities at night</li> <li>- Anticipated challenges could be acquisition of land for mini-grids from the group ranch owners.</li> <li>- Socio cultural challenges to be incorporated in the project Eg. For the pastoralists, consider provision of solar lanterns that are portable.</li> <li>- Community awareness and capacity building to be embraced in the project.</li> <li>- The GRM structure to consider involvement of elders, youth, village administrators and nyumba kumi in commercial centres.</li> <li>- Key NGOs that undertake water and sanitation projects in the county include: CARITAS, WVK, AMREF and Child Fund and Red Cross.</li> <li>- Site of mini-grids to involve members of group ranches and department of lands</li> <li>- Project management committees to be trained on leadership and governance, financial management, by-laws and future progress.</li> <li>- For sustainability of the project, there will be need for community ownership, capacity building of local artisans and community involvement to gap issues of vandalism</li> <li>- The borehole payment to consider installation of token payment gadget that has been confirmed to work efficiently in some boreholes such as Kiltamany community borehole installed by Safaricom limited.</li> </ul>	
	Meeting with county representatives at the CDF board room

### **C: Consultative meeting with National Government Departmental Heads in Maralal**

<b>Categories of participants</b>	
Representatives from departments of Interior, Education, lands, treasurer, social development	<b>Venue:</b> CC- Boardroom  <b>Date:</b> 21 <sup>st</sup> February, 2017
<b>Summary of comments</b>	

- Nomadic life movement likely to affect the household installations
- For group ranches, the committee members should be consulted if part of their land will be acquired for mini-grids. Compensation should also be undertaken for the group and not individuals and this should be undertaken before project implementation
- During land valuation for compensation, adequate consultation should be undertaken to avoid political interference
- Community involvement to be embraced throughout project phases
- For conflict management, the project should follow all required stages i.e from identification to implementation. The major players in conflict resolution are elders and local administration



Meeting with county representatives County commissioners board room

### C: Consultative meeting with NGOs

NGO and Representatives consulted	Summary of comments
<p><b>ACTED KENYA:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Antony Njengi Burugu-head office,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio-cultural issues affecting project implementation include nomadic life and sidelining of women in project activities.</li> <li>• Community water projects to be managed by water users' committee</li> <li>• Challenge in project implementation and operation is infighting among the committee members. Thus, need for close supervision and backstopping should be with the line ministry</li> <li>• To mitigate theft of solar pumps, involvement of community and county will mitigate any vandalism</li> <li>• Capacity building to be embraced in the project</li> <li>• In order to reduce politics on the project, embrace transparency and ensure clear flow of information to the community</li> </ul>
<p><b>CARITAS, MARALAL</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Philip Ekiro- Head of Programs and Deputy Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CARITAS implementing food security, justice and peace, access to basic services, disaster management and organization strengthening</li> <li>• Challenge in some of their projects is vandalism of cables and solar panels.</li> <li>• Socio-cultural issues affecting projects is nomadic lifestyle, women discrimination in decision making, Morans vandalizing solar power cables and using as ornaments.</li> <li>• Recommendations: Solar pump installations to have touchable panels, the control panels should be tamper proof, ensure that for all PMC there should be women representatives, capacity building of PMCs</li> </ul>
<p><b>AMREF: Project officers:</b> Fredric Majiwa, Otieno Moses, Solomon Mwaniki and Joshua Muchiri</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lessons learnt in project implementation: lack of continuous technical capacity and O&amp;M Plan affecting project sustainability, embrace community capacity participation to ensure ownership of the project</li> </ul>
<p><b>Summary of comments</b></p>	

- Project to benefit households, dispensaries, schools and boreholes
- Dispensaries facing major challenge due to lack of electricity for use to run fridges to store vaccines, light the facilities at night
- Anticipated challenges could be acquisition of land for mini-grids from the group ranch owners.
- Socio cultural challenges to be incorporated in the project E.g. For the pastoralists, consider provision of solar lanterns that are portable.
- Community awareness and capacity building to be embraced in the project.
- The GRM structure to consider involvement of elders, youth, village administrators and nyumba kumi in commercial centres.
- Key NGOs that undertake water and sanitation projects in the county include: CARITAS, WVK, AMREF and Child Fund and Red Cross.
- Site of mini-grids to involve members of group ranches and department of lands
- Project management committees to be trained on leadership and governance, financial management, by-laws and future progress.
- For sustainability of the project, there will be need for community ownership, capacity building of local artisans and community involvement to gap issues of vandalism
- The borehole payment to consider installation of token payment gadget that has been confirmed to work efficiently in some boreholes such as Kiltamany community borehole installed by Safaricom limited.



Meeting with county representatives at the CDF board room

#### **D: Consultative meeting with community and VMGs at Baragoi and Wamba**

Participants : Local administration, ward administrators, religious leaders, teachers, NGOs, VMGs

Venue: Catholic Church Hall, Baragoi- 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2017  
Venue: ACC office, WAMBA- 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2017

#### **Summary of Comments**

- Socio-cultural issues likely to affect project implementation include the nomadic life, temporary nature of house, poverty levels leading to inability to pay for the installations.
- Identification of boreholes to be equipped with solar pumps to involve community representatives
- A liaison person to be appointed to act as a link between the community and the project implementers
- Community members should be equally treated
- There should be transparency in the project
- Locals should be considered for employment
- Training and capacity building should target project beneficiaries
- The project should include financial subsidies for the installations
- Project should not be used for political mileage
- Project to consider provision of portable solar lanterns for the morans





Meeting at Baragoi



Meeting at Wamba

**9. SUMMARY OF THE OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS - ISIOLO COUNTY****A: Consultative meeting with National Government Heads of Departments****Categories of participants**

Participants from the Ministry of Interior, Children department, Education, Probation Department, youth affairs

**Venue:** DCC Board Room in Isiolo

**Date:** 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2017

**Summary of comments**

- Major area currently underserved in Isiolo sub-county is Oldonyiro
- Socio-cultural issues that may affect project implementation could include the nomadic life of the pastoralists, ethnicity between the Samburu and Somali communities.
- The entry to the community should be through involvement of elders especially the Borana community
- Involve the community at every level of the project design, implementation and management
- Use the already existing community-level sensitization forums to involve communities in project management
- To promote project ownership by involving communities in project identification areas and also in contributing a fee towards the project
- Project management committees to be formed to manage boreholes that will be installed with solar pumps

**B: Meeting with County Government Representatives****Participants**

Ali Surraw- CEC\_Water, Energy and Climate Change

Ahmed Shone- CEC- Infrastructure

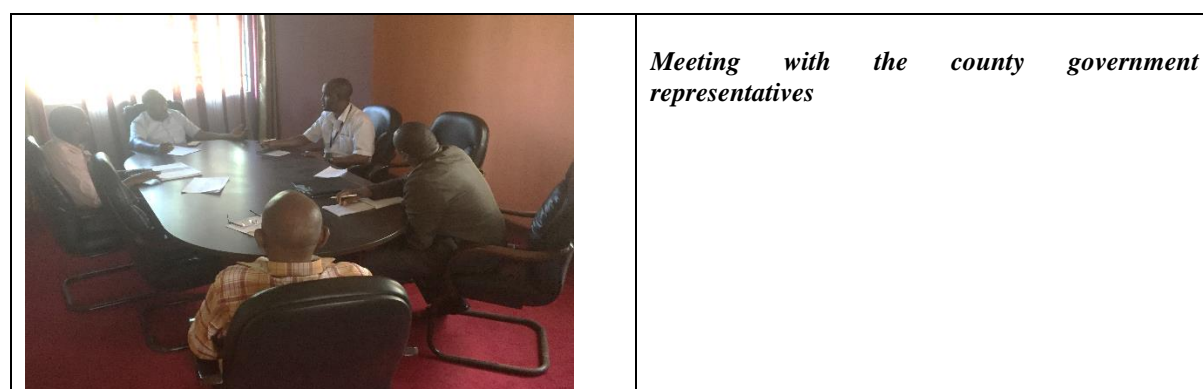
John Njoroge- Chief officer, Energy

**Venue:** Office of the CEC- Water

**Date:** 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2017

**Summary of comments**

- Coverage of Electricity in Isiolo County is approximately at 19%; way below the national coverage
- Major centers covered in Isiolo by the Last Mile Power supply project to primary schools include Kina, Garbatulla and Merti, Buleza, Gombola, Sericho
- Socio cultural issues that may affect project implementation include the nomadic lifestyle
- Poverty levels will be a major challenge in getting the targeted beneficiaries benefit from project components unless KOSAP considers subsidies
- Awareness promotion should be embraced before project implementation



*Meeting with the county government representatives*

**C: Consultative meeting with NGOs-Food for the Hungry(FH)**

**Categories of participants**

SAchary Kaimenyi- Programme Manager  
 Glory Kajuju- Multi sector facilitator  
 Francis Kiruja-Programme supervisors  
 Malich Galgallo- Multi-sector facilitator

**Venue:** FH- Board room  
**Date:** 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2017

**Summary of comments**

- FH is a non-governmental organization that deals with education, health, water and sanitation, livelihood, agriculture and livestock development in parts of Isiolo county
- Challenges faced in project implementation include the (i) nomadic lifestyle that leads to abandoning projects by the locals as they move from one place to another in search of pasture, (ii) low literacy levels and (iii) alcoholism that is common in some parts
- Major projects proposed by community as alternative source of income affected by lack of electricity
- Project reliability affected by lack of ownership by the community and overreliance of donor
- Entry to the community through the religious leaders
- Community groups working with FH in project implementation include Community transformation team (CTT) with representation of the Chief, Children officer, religious leaders, school teachers, school boys and girls, ministry of health, agriculture and the PWD.
- Strategies adopted by FH:
  - o Not initiating projects not requested by the community
  - o Community contribution eg 10 to 20% in form of labour or in-kind
  - o Project handed immediately to the project management committee after completion
  - o Capacity building of the PMC undertaken immediately upon project implementation
  - o Working closely with the PMC for at least one year in order to improve management skills
  - o Promotion of equal participation of self-help group members by rotating chairpersons on weekly basis.



*Consultative meeting with representatives of FH*

**C: Consultative meeting with community and VMGs in Oldonyiro**

**Categories of participants**

Local administration, elders and VMGs

**Venue:** Outside ACCs office in Oldonyiro  
**Date:** 24<sup>th</sup> February 2017

**Summary of comments**

- Oldonyiro a fast-growing town with major challenge being electricity, water supply and roads
- Due to lack of electricity, the community members are forced to Nanyuki which is more than 100km to get such services as hair dressing, welding etc.
- With solar panels installed by Catholic Mission, some youth groups confirmed that they have started such businesses as cyber café, hair shaving and phone charging
- Some schools such as Oldonyiro Secondary school confirmed to have challenge with maintenance of solar batteries
- The nomadic life by the community may affect project installations such as standalone solar for households. However, the community confirmed that the occupants don't move with their livestock- only the herders



**10: SUMMARY OF THE OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS – TANA RIVER COUNTY**

<b>TANA RIVER COUNTY</b>	
<b>A: Focus Group Discussion with Community Members.</b>	
<b>Categories of participants</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women representatives</li> <li>2. Youth representatives</li> <li>3. Elders representatives</li> <li>4. Assistant Chief</li> <li>5. Chief</li> </ol>	<p><b>County:</b> Tana River County  <b>Sub-County:</b> Tana North  <b>Location:</b> Hosingo village, Chewele Loc.  <b>Venue:</b> Chief's Office Compound,  <b>Date:</b> 24 February 2017</p>
<b>Summary of major issues</b>	
<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement livelihoods of communities living around the riverine areas; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The community are in dire need of a water pump to save them from crocodile attacks, while fetching water directly from the river.</li> <li>o The solar project will also help in boosting large scale agricultural activity along the river banks – the two pumps donated to them by the Red Cross and the Catholic Church have since broken down.</li> <li>o They need the KOSAP project to build an electric fence around their farms to prevent conflicts between farmers and pastoralists.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Improvement in school enrolment and literacy rate by upgrading learning facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Chewele primary school already has a solar project for the Digital learning programme but it is not enough as it only covers one class. The KOSAP project will help power the entire school.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Improvement in the business environment (more investment leads to improved livelihoods); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Businesses operating in Chewele will now have an opportunity to preserve their perishable products for much longer, and also cool bottled water which is in high demand due to the prevailing hot and humid climate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- The solar power at the household level will enable them charge their phones and hence improve communication.</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Involve the community at every level of the project design, implementation and management; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Examples were given of respective government and non-governmental projects that were launched with fanfare but died down and abandoned due to lack of community involvement.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Engage the relevant community development committee (CDCs) and the Project Management Committees (PMCs) in every stage of the project cycle; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Communities should be allowed to form their own PMCs without outside interference by development partners, as this will guarantee independence.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- However, development partners should offer periodical oversight and guide the PMCs in the running of the project to ensure that teething problems with regards to capacity building are addressed.</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The community advised that the KOSAP project should involve the various stakeholders working at the community level in foster a cordial working relationship and compare notes with them; Some of the partners cited included; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Red Cross (Disaster risk reduction, emergency response &amp; management)</li> <li>o German Agro Action (Community engagement and project sustainability)</li> <li>o World Food Programme (Disaster relief response)</li> <li>o The Office of the County Commissioner (Security, Travel advisory, and Community dynamics),</li> <li>o Tana River County Government (Community land issues and local political advisory).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use the already existing community-level sensitization forums to involve communities in project management</li> <li>- Communities are worried about the cost of power; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o There is need for Kenya Power to involve them in, and sensitize them on, price determination and power consumption.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hold community-level consultation forums at every step of the project design and implementation process for ease of community buy-in and ownership.</li> </ul>

	- Use the KOSAP project to fence their farms to prevent pastoralists-farmers conflict.
Pictorial Presentations	
	

## 11: SUMMARY OF COMMENTS FROM TANA RIVER COUNTY

### B: Focus Group Discussion with Community Members

#### Categories of participants

6. Women representatives
7. Youth representatives
8. Elders representatives
9. Assistant Chief
10. Chief
11. Representative of the Area MCA

**County:** Tana River County  
**Sub-County:** Galole Sub-County  
**Location:** Wayu Location  
**Venue:** Community Meeting Area  
**Date:** 22 February 2017

*List of Participants presented in Annex...*

#### Summary of major issues



<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The area is inhabited by pastoralist Orma who settled in the village because of sporadic banditry attacks. The proposed KOSAP project will benefit them in terms of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Powering the Wayu Boro and Wayu Duka settlement areas which make up Wayu Location.</li> <li>o Empower the small-scale traders selling retail items to stock more perishable goods as they will not last longer due to the acquisition of coolers and other refrigeration machines.</li> <li>o Connect the health facility at Wayu Duka with electricity to preserve drugs and help the medical personnel conduct deliveries at night (they have been using a spotlight).</li> <li>o Wayu primary school only has two classes connected to electricity; the KOSAP project should be able to power the whole school and increase literacy and enrolment rates.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In order to gain community entry for the project, there is need to approach the recognized community elders who act as the gateway to the pastoralist community; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The Wayu community respect the office of the village headman who is the representative of the government at the village level. For this project to gain community good will, there is need to involve the Wayu village headmen who will then advise on the next best steps to follow.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Involve the community at every level of the project design, implementation and management; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The Wayu community expressed their support for the KOSAP project but cautioned against sidelining them. It is advised that before any necessary step is made, there is need to reach out to the Wayu elders for advice on the best ways to go about the respective processes, for community buy in.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The community advised that the KOSAP project should involve the various stakeholders working at the community level in foster a cordial working relationship and compare notes with them; Some of the partners cited included; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Red Cross (Disaster risk reduction, emergency response &amp; management)</li> <li>o German Agro Action (Community engagement and project sustainability)</li> <li>o World Food Programme (Disaster relief response)</li> <li>o The Office of the County Commissioner (Security, Travel advisory, Land ownership and Community dynamics),</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Tana River County Government (Community land issues and local political advisory).</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use the already existing community-level sensitization forums to involve communities in project management</li> <li>- The Wayu community expressed their concern with the attendant cost of power that comes with the connection; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ There is need for Kenya Power to involve them in, and sensitize them on, price determination and power consumption.</li> <li>○ Although the Wayu community expects Kenya Power to foot their electricity bills in-toto, there is need for a dialogue on this issue so that a determination is made before the connection is done – otherwise the cost might be too prohibitive which might lead to Kenya Power incurring losses after the installation of the basic infrastructure.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Orma pastoralists living in Wayu expressed their happiness towards the government's consideration to power their location, as this meant that they are no longer marginalized by the national government.</li> </ul>

## Pictorial Presentations



<b>TANA RIVER COUNTY</b>	
<b>C: Focus Group Discussion with Elders.</b>	
<b>Categories of participants</b>	
12. Community elders 13. Chief <i>List of Participants presented in Annex...</i>	<b>County:</b> Tana River County <b>Sub-County:</b> Galole Sub-County <b>Location:</b> Wayu Location <b>Venue:</b> Chief's Office <b>Date:</b> 22 February 2017
<b>Summary of major issues</b>	
<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The area is inhabited by pastoralist Orma who settled in the village because of sporadic banditry attacks. The proposed KOSAP project will benefit them in terms of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Powering the Wayu Boro and Wayu Duka settlement areas which make up Wayu Location. This will ensure they charge their phones (communication) and preserve their perishable foods (meat and milk).</li> <li>○ Connect the health facility at Wayu Duka with electricity to preserve drugs and help the medical personnel conduct deliveries at night (they have been using a spotlight).</li> <li>○ Wayu primary school only has two classes connected to electricity; the KOSAP project should be able to power the whole school and increase literacy and enrolment rates.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To gain community entry for the project, there is need to approach the recognized community elders who act as the gateway to the pastoralist community;</li> <li>- Involve the community at every level of the project design, implementation and management; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Wayu community expressed their support for the KOSAP project but cautioned against sidelining them. It is advised that before any necessary step</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	is made, there is need to reach out to the Wayu elders for advice on the best ways to go about the respective processes, for community buy in.
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The community advised that the KOSAP project should involve the various stakeholders working at the community level in foster a cordial working relationship and compare notes with them; Some of the partners cited included; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Red Cross (Disaster risk reduction, emergency response &amp; management)</li> <li>o German Agro Action (Community engagement and project sustainability)</li> <li>o World Food Programme (Disaster relief response)</li> <li>o The Office of the County Commissioner (Security, Travel advisory, Land ownership and Community dynamics), <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Tana River County Government (Community land issues and local political advisory).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use the already existing community-level sensitization forums to involve communities in project management</li> <li>- The Wayu community expressed their concern with the attendant cost of power that comes with the connection; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o There is need for Kenya Power to involve them in, and sensitize them on, price determination and power consumption.</li> <li>o Although the Wayu community expects Kenya Power to foot their electricity bills in-toto, there is need for a dialogue on this issue so that a determination is made before the connection is done – otherwise the cost might be too prohibitive which might lead to Kenya Power incurring losses after the installation of the basic infrastructure.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>The Orma elders representing the residents of Wayu expressed their happiness towards the government's consideration to power their location, as this meant that they are no longer marginalized by the national government.</i></li> <li>- <i>They, however, requested that Kenya Power help them foot the cost of electricity as they have no source of income to pay bills.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Pictorial Presentations</b>	
	

## 12. SUMMARY OF THE OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS – WEST POKOT COUNTY

### A: Consultative meetings with the County and NGO representatives in Kapenguria, West Pokot County

#### Categories of participants

1. County administration officers
2. Representatives from National and county government ministries
3. Program manager, Mercy Corps
4. Regional Head, Action Against Hunger

*List of Participants presented in Annex 1*

**Venue:** Respective Offices  
**Date:** 21<sup>st</sup> February 2017

#### Summary of major issues

##### *Anticipated social Impacts*

- Reduction in environmental degradation due to the felling of trees in search of wood fuel
- Creation of employment opportunities within the project life cycle especially for the youth
- Reduction of rural – urban migration



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduction of nomadism hence sedentary lifestyles in many parts of West Pokot</li> <li>- Reduction in respiratory infections caused by exposure to paraffin and wood fuel.</li> <li>- Improved access to water since water shall be pumped from boreholes</li> <li>- Higher school enrolment for pupils</li> <li>- Lower school dropouts especially for the girl child</li> <li>- Improve in education performance in schools</li> <li>- Improved storage of medicines in hospitals through refrigeration – especially anti-venom for curing snake bites</li> <li>- Increased access to electricity especially in underserved areas of North and South Pokot.</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community members are involved in all phases of development projects through public participation forums.</li> <li>- Community members ought to be involved in identification of project sites</li> <li>- They are involved in supply and transport of project materials.</li> <li>- Community members form project management committees especially for public installations such as boreholes</li> <li>- Employment of skilled and unskilled members of the community for all development projects</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- County government, women and youth groups</li> <li>- NGOs and CBOs</li> <li>- Local businessmen and women</li> <li>- Skilled and unskilled members of the community.</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formation of local project management committees</li> <li>- Ensure project ownership through community involvement in all phases of the project</li> <li>- Formation of county coordination body/committee</li> <li>- Regular monitoring and evaluation by partners</li> <li>- Training of local artisans who will participate in installations and maintenance of the systems</li> <li>- Put in place measures that target reducing theft of solar panels</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is need to sensitize community members on the project prior to its implementation through local radio stations, local leaders and government field officers.</li> <li>- Distribution of solar panels to households should be on need basis</li> <li>- Proper and effective disposal of solar project components should be put in place to ensure environmental safety.</li> <li>- Consider creating central charging points for solar lanterns that can be distributed to households which might not benefit from the solar</li> <li>- Solar panels and wiring to be done by the government since the people in the rural areas are poor and may not afford installing the panels.</li> <li>- Distribution of solar panels should not be influenced politically</li> </ul>
<b>B: Consultative meeting with Provincial/County Administration and heads of departments – West Pokot Sub county</b>	
<b>Categories of participants</b>	
6. Assistant County Commissioner 7. County Government Directors 8. County Administrators <i>List of Participants presented in Annex 2</i>	<b>Venue:</b> Treasury Boardroom, Kapenguria <b>Date:</b> 22 <sup>nd</sup> February 2017
<b>Summary of major issues</b>	
<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economic improvement through agro-processing</li> <li>- Increased employment opportunities for the youth due to demand for labour</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved health standards since most health facilities will be connected to solar power</li> <li>- Efficient withdrawal and use of borehole water</li> <li>- Reduction in respiratory infections caused by exposure to paraffin and wood fuel.</li> <li>- Business opportunities for the people e.g youth can be able to start up barbershops even in remote areas of the sub county.</li> <li>- Farmers shall be able to irrigate their lands since borehole water shall be available in sufficient quantities.</li> <li>- Enhanced security in less secure areas of major towns within the county</li> <li>- Improved education standards since pupils and students will get more study time especially at night when they are at home</li> <li>- Improved productivity especially in businesses due to increased hours of operation</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community members should be involved in all phases of development projects through public participation forums. In these forums, priorities areas of implementation are set.</li> <li>- Capacity building of community members on various aspects of upcoming projects</li> <li>- Community members to form project management and leadership committees especially for public installations such as boreholes and dispensaries.</li> <li>- Cost sharing in some of the phases of the project</li> <li>- Provision of skilled and unskilled labour</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National government line ministries and agencies</li> <li>- County government</li> <li>- NGOs and CBOs</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cost sharing</li> <li>- Ensure collaboration between all implementing agencies</li> <li>- Formation of development committees to oversee implementation of development projects</li> <li>- Prior sensitization of community members</li> <li>- Public participation should be enhanced through public barazas</li> <li>- Policies/frameworks to be put in place to prevent politicizing of the projects</li> <li>- Involve the youth in project development processes</li> <li>- Empowering locally based artisans and technicians with the necessary skills so as to ensure timely maintenance of the power system.</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distribution of solar panels should not be influenced politically</li> <li>- The community members to be sensitized on the importance of solar energy for them to embrace it</li> <li>- Critical areas such as agro-processing be given a priority in project implementation.</li> <li>- Capacity building of youth and other stakeholders to be done in all stages of the project.</li> </ul>

#### Pictorial Presentations



Noriken consultant explaining the project to the key



A key informant raising a point during the

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informants	consultation forum
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<b>C: Consultative meeting with Opinion Leaders and members of the public – Kapenguria, West Pokot Sub County</b>	
<b>Categories of participants</b>	
4. County and sub county administrators 5. Members of the Provincial administration 6. Opinion Leaders 7. Religious leaders 8. Youth leaders 9. Women leaders 10. PLWDs 11. Members of the public <i>List of Participants presented in Annex 3</i>	<b>Venue:</b> Treasury Boardroom, Kapenguria <b>Date:</b> 23 <sup>rd</sup> February 2017
<b>Summary of major issues</b>	
<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved access to information through radios and TVs</li> <li>- Improved skill base among the youth courtesy of project related trainings</li> <li>- Improved access to education and hence more literacy</li> <li>- Improved ICT accessibility</li> <li>- Deforestation in search for firewood and charcoal will be reduced</li> <li>- Pollution resulting from use of paraffin and firewood will be reduced</li> <li>- Improved household incomes due to increase in SMEs</li> <li>- Improved health standards since most health facilities will be connected to solar</li> <li>- Cheaper power hence community members will pay lesser bills</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community members should be involved in all phases of development projects through public participation forums.</li> <li>- Participatory monitoring and evaluation by community members</li> <li>- Community members to form project management committees especially for public installations such as boreholes</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- County government departments</li> <li>- National government line ministries and agencies</li> <li>- Local leadership</li> <li>- Technical training Institutions</li> <li>- NGOs</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The central government and central government agencies ought to involve the county government in all project related phases.</li> <li>- Public participation should be enhanced through public barazas</li> <li>- Continuous monitoring and evaluation programs</li> <li>- Ensure collaboration between all implementing agencies</li> <li>- Formation of development committees to oversee implementation of development projects</li> <li>- Procure good quality solar products</li> <li>- Empowering locally based artisans and technicians with the necessary skills so as to ensure timely maintenance of the power system.</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proper and effective disposal of solar project components should be put in place to ensure environmental safety.</li> <li>- Ensure adequate creation of awareness for community members to understand the project</li> <li>- County government to be partisan in identification and distribution of solar panels to beneficiaries</li> <li>- Capacity building of stakeholders to be done in all stages of the project.</li> <li>- Political arm to be incorporated in sensitization processes</li> </ul>
Pictorial Presentations	
<b>D: Consultative meeting with the Public and Opinion leaders in Chepareria, South Pokot Sub County</b>	
<b>Categories of participants</b>	

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ward administrators</li> <li>2. Members of the Provincial administration</li> <li>3. Opinion Leaders</li> <li>4. Religious leaders</li> <li>5. Youth leaders</li> <li>6. Women leaders</li> <li>7. PLWDs</li> <li>8. Members of the public</li> <li>9. Teachers</li> </ol>	<p><b>Venue:</b> Assistant County Commissioner's office  <b>Date:</b> 24<sup>th</sup> February 2017</p>
<b>Summary of major issues</b>	
<p><i>Anticipated social Impacts</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhanced access to information since people will be listening to news on radios and watching TVs</li> <li>- Increased savings due to availability of cheaper sources of power</li> <li>- Social activities will be brought closer to the people and hence youth won't waste away in towns</li> <li>- Reduction of rural-urban migration</li> <li>- Improve in education performance in schools</li> <li>- Lower school dropouts especially for the girl child</li> <li>- Deforestation in search for firewood and charcoal will be reduced</li> <li>- Pollution resulting from use of paraffin and firewood will be reduced</li> <li>- Economic levels will improve due to increase in SMEs</li> <li>- Reduction in eye diseases like trachoma due to exposure to paraffin and firewood lighting</li> </ul>
<p><i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community members should be involved in all phases of development projects through public participation forums.</li> <li>- Community members to form project management committees especially for public installations such as boreholes</li> <li>- Participation in identification of potential beneficiaries of the project</li> <li>- Employment of skilled and unskilled members of the community for all development projects</li> <li>- Capacity building of community members on various aspects of upcoming projects</li> </ul>
<p><i>Partnerships</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- County government, women and youth groups</li> <li>- NGOs/CBOs</li> <li>- Religious groups</li> <li>- Local business men and women</li> <li>- Local technicians in provision of labour</li> </ul>
<p><i>Sustainability Strategies</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure project ownership through community involvement in all phases of the project</li> <li>- Training of local artisans who will participate in installations and maintenance of the systems</li> <li>- Policies/frameworks to be put in place to prevent politicizing of the projects</li> <li>- Put in place measures that target reducing theft of solar panels</li> </ul>
<p><i>Comments/suggestions</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Train technical personnel so as to be able to carry out maintenance of the systems</li> <li>- Consider creating central charging points for solar lanterns that can be distributed to</li> </ul>

	<p>households which might not benefit from the solar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distribution of solar panels to households should be on need basis</li> <li>- Put in place measures to ensure safe disposal of panels and batteries.</li> <li>- Solar panels and batteries should be coded to ensure it is easily traced when it is stolen.</li> <li>- Distribution of solar panels should not be influenced politically</li> <li>- Capacity building of youth and other stakeholders to be done in all stages of the project.</li> <li>- The community members to be sensitized on the importance of solar energy for them to embrace it</li> <li>- Solar panels and wiring to be done by the government since the people in the rural areas are poor and may not afford installing the panels.</li> </ul>
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## Pictorial Presentations



Consultant addressing opinion leaders and the public at Chepareria, North Pokot Sub County

A section of participants at the consultative meeting at Chepareria, North Pokot Sub County

### 12: SUMMARY OF THE OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS – GARISSA

#### D: Focus Group Discussion with Community Members.

##### Categories of participants

14. Representatives of Elders
15. Representatives of the Youth
16. Representatives of Women
17. Representatives of Religious leaders
18. Chief

*List of Participants presented in Annex...*

**County:** Garissa County  
**Sub-County:** Balambala Sub-County  
**Location:** Shimbirey Location  
**Venue:** Chief's Office Compound  
**Date:** 22 February 2017

##### Summary of major issues

<p><i>Anticipated social Impacts</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The area is inhabited by pastoralists from the Ogaden clan of the Somali community;             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The Shimbirey borehole relies on a diesel generator which breaks down often and takes time to be repaired. The KOSAP solar power project will help with consistency.</li> <li>o The The KOSAP project will help the Shimbirey dispensary with non-stop power supply for maternal health deliveries at night and also to preserve the drugs at room temperature.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Shimbirey community is composed of both the Auliyahan and Abduwak sub-clans of the major Ogaden clan, living in Garissa county. The respective sub-clans have their elders whom they rely on for community direction and</li> </ul>

	project participation. The KOSAP project must approach the elders for community goodwill and ownership.
<i>Partnerships</i>	- Having two sub-clans at the same place has its political implications too. The KOSAP project is advised to seek partnership with local political including: MCA, MP, and the County Government.
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	- Involve the community at every level of the project design, implementation and management. - Use the already existing community-level sensitization forums to involve communities in project management - The KOSAP project to take into account the fact that most of their locals have no capacity to maintain the solar power infrastructure and that they need to be trained better.
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	- <i>The Shimbererey community are ready for the KOSAP project, and all the attendant cost that comes with it. They are also ready to allocate land for the project's mini-grid; all they need is for Kenya Power to come to them when they are ready.</i>

## Pictorial Presentations



## GARISSA COUNTY

**E: Interview with Dadaab Sub-County Administrator.****Categories of participants**

19. Sulehman A. Osman

*List of Participants presented in Annex...*

**County:** Garissa County  
**Sub-County:** Dadaab Sub-County  
**Venue:** Sub-County Admin Office  
**Date:** 21 February 2017

**Summary of major issues***Anticipated social Impacts*

- The Dadaab area is mostly inhabited by pastoralists from the Ogaden clan of the Somali community, but also has a large number of refugees housed in the 5 Dadaab complex;
  - o The Dadaab sub-county solar project is godsend as the schools will benefit from it, this will improve their academic performance;
  - o There are no printing services in Dadaab, residents have to go Garissa town. The KOSAP project will bring booming business and some will set up printing and stationery shops here.
  - o The Dadaab area has a large reservoir of underground water, but drilling it remains the major issue. The KOSAP project brings with it the potential to install a large solar powered water borehole that will supply the whole town with reliable drinking water.

*Community involvement in Development Projects*

- The community living in Dadaab heavily relies on their elders for community direction and project participation. The KOSAP project must approach the elders for community goodwill and ownership.

<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The KOSAP project need to involve the input of various governmental organizations working here in Dadaab, including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Political leaders (MCA, MP, County)</li> <li>o National government officers (County commissioner, Kenya Police, Refugee Affairs Secretariat)</li> <li>o UNICEF</li> <li>o WFP</li> <li>o Red Cross</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Involve the community at every level of the project design, implementation and management.</li> <li>- Use the already existing community-level sensitization forums to involve communities in project management</li> <li>- The KOSAP project to consider the fact that most of their locals have no capacity to maintain the solar power infrastructure and that they need to be trained better.</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	- <i>The Dadaab community have welcomed the project and are eager to be guided through their role in making the project work, for them and everyone in Garissa County.</i>

## Pictorial Presentations



## GARISSA COUNTY

**F: Interview with Dadaab Sub-County Administrator.****Categories of participants**

20. Chief Ali Dubow, Chief Dadaab Location
21. Idris Garat Noor, PA to the Dadaab MP
22. Abdi Ahmed Hire, Resident
23. Abdillahi Mahat, Resident

*List of Participants presented in Annex...*

**County:** Garissa County  
**Sub-County:** Dadaab Sub-County  
**Venue:** Sub-County Admin Office  
**Date:** 20 February 2017

**Summary of major issues**

<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Dadaab area is mostly inhabited by pastoralists from the Ogaden clan of the Somali community, but also has a large number of refugees housed in the 5 Dadaab complex; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The Dadaab sub-county solar project is godsend as the schools will benefit from it, this will improve their academic performance;</li> <li>o The Dadaab area has a large reservoir of underground water, but drilling it remains the major issue. The KOSAP project brings with it the potential to install a large solar powered water borehole that will supply the whole town with reliable drinking water.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	- The community living in Dadaab heavily relies on their elders for community direction and project participation. The KOSAP project must approach the elders for community goodwill and ownership.
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The KOSAP project need to involve the input of various governmental organizations working here in Dadaab, including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Political leaders (MCA, MP, County)</li> <li>o National government officers (County commissioner, Kenya Police, Refugee Affairs)</li> <li>o UNHCR</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	- The community in Dadaab needs training on how to handle power surges with the potential to cause fire outbreaks. Kenya Power is advised to select a few residents for special training to act community response persons. They will also help with electricity connections and handling with grievances.
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	- <i>The Dadaab community have welcomed the project and are eager to be guided through their role in making the project work, for them and everyone in Garissa County.</i>


## Pictorial Presentations

**13: SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS – TAITA TAVETA COUNTY****A: Consultative meeting with County Executive Members****Categories of participants**

8. County Director-Tourism & Natural Resources
9. County Electrical Engineer-Public Works&Infrastructure
10. CCO-Lands and Mining
11. County Director-ICT
12. County Director-Industrialization
13. County Health Administrator
14. CCO-Industrialization, Energy, ICT & Research
15. Senior Office Administrator- Energy/ICT

**Venue:** Ministry of Energy and ICT Boardroom**Date:** 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2017**Summary of major issues**


<i>Anticipated Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Less power outages and consistent power supply</li> <li>- Easier access to power by the poor</li> <li>- Politicians may use the project to gain mileage</li> <li>- Project will provide energy for lighting and pumping water out of holes for local artisanal gemstone miners</li> <li>- Project will promote economic development in the County</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community involvement to happen at two levels: the highest level being through the Governor and the second level through a Steering Committee</li> <li>- The committee will comprise 3 or 4 co-opted community members who will mobilize locals at the grassroots and will be called upon from time to time. Other members of the Steering Committee will be the County departmental representatives of Energy/ICT, Lands, Public Works, Health, Environment, Water &amp; Irrigation and Trade &amp; Community Affairs.</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- County government through the relevant departments (Energy/ICT, Lands, Public Works, Health, Environment, Water and Trade)</li> <li>- The Kenya Wildlife Service to help in addressing human-wildlife conflict since the County has a significant number of wildlife</li> <li>- TAVEVO Water and Sewerage Company, the water body supplying water in the area</li> <li>- Non-State Actors running renewable energy programs for instance, Wildlife Works</li> <li>- Tertiary and learning institutions to carry out research and capacity building in areas relevant to the KOSAP</li> <li>- The County Commissioner's Office particularly the local chiefs</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kenya Power should disclose from the beginning the tariff rates to avoid conflict</li> <li>- Involve the Governor because no project can thrive without political goodwill</li> </ul>




	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure the Ward Administrators and Chiefs endorse your project on behalf of the communities they represent</li> <li>- Involve the relevant departments in the County in KOSAP forums</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Involve the County when deciding which areas to channel KOSAP resources</li> <li>- Among the underserved areas in Taita Taveta, Kishushi and Mbulia are the most affected by outages and inconsistent power supply</li> <li>- There is need to tread carefully when bringing the project to the community by avoiding ambiguity over the tariff rates. The various KOSAP parties should decide on this early on and disclose to the community</li> </ul>
<b>Pictorial Presentations</b>	
	
<b>B: Consultative meeting (FGD) with Wundanyi Sub-County Community members</b>	
<b>Categories of participants</b>	
Local administration and VMGS	<b>Venue:</b> Wundanyi CC Hall, Wundanyi Town <b>Date:</b> 21 <sup>st</sup> February, 2017
<b>Summary of major issues</b>	
<i>Anticipated Project Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- School children will be able to study at night since there will be power supply</li> <li>- Air pollution from burning of fossil fuel will reduce due to decreased reliance on the same</li> <li>- Households will spend less money on paraffin, charcoal and firewood</li> <li>- Environmental protection due to reduced felling of trees</li> <li>- Businesses selling paraffin and fuel wood will be adversely affected with the introduction of solar energy</li> <li>- Fewer people will need electricity from the main grid Kenya Power will therefore lose customers</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	- The community may be involved through the various committees they have formed at the village levels during all project cycles.
<i>Conflicts that may affect project implementation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land conflicts arising due to disagreements over plot boundaries</li> <li>- Human-wildlife conflict</li> <li>- Lack of public involvement in policy formulation</li> </ul>
<i>Proposed grievance redress mechanism</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First involve village elders and nyumba kumi initiative</li> <li>- Involve chiefs and religious leaders</li> <li>- Bring the disputing parties together to listen to their grievances</li> <li>- Involve the public in reaching a verdict or resolution</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nature Kenya through similar green energy projects such as energy saving jikos</li> <li>- World Vision to mobilize the community and build their capacity through trainings</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disseminate project information using chiefs barazas, religious institutions like churches, local media for instance anguo fm</li> <li>- Training the youth to enhance their capacity to efficiently participate in the project</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concerns were raised on the ability of the KOSAP project to harness enough solar energy to generate power due to Wundanyi being predominantly windy and wet</li> <li>- There was a feeling that the project may increase the population in the area. There is need for proactive planning for possible population growth</li> </ul>
<b>Pictorial Presentations</b>	



*Moderator addressing the community*

*Participants having discussions in their focus groups*

<b>C: Consultative meeting (FGD) with Mwatate Sub-County Community members</b>	
<b>Categories of participants</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chiefs</li> <li>2. Village Elders</li> <li>3. Ward Administrators</li> <li>4. Persons with Disabilities</li> <li>5. Youth</li> <li>6. Women</li> <li>7. Other members of the public</li> </ol> <p><i>List of Participants presented in Annex...</i></p>	<p><b>Venue:</b> Youth Empowerment Social Hall, Mwatate Town</p> <p><b>Date:</b> 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2017</p>
<b>Summary of major issues</b>	
<i>Anticipated Project Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Businesses dealing in alternative energy sources will incur losses</li> <li>- Increased power coverage in the region</li> <li>- People may fight over land because they all want to sell their plots to Kenya Power for the installation of solar panels</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The community proposed to be involved through coordination with relevant departments at the county level.</li> </ul>
<i>Conflicts that may affect project implementation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land disputes with people claiming ownership over land that is not theirs</li> <li>- Human-wildlife conflict</li> </ul>
<i>Proposed grievance redress mechanism</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First involve nyumba kumi initiative followed by the village elders</li> <li>- Then involve the assistant chief and finally the chief</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The County Government should be a key stakeholder in the project</li> <li>- World Vision can be a valuable partner in community mobilization and capacity building</li> <li>- Anglican Development Service has significant influence in the area</li> <li>- Bura-Nyangoro borehole scheme can give input in the KOSAP borehole component</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Being proactive in dealing with emerging issues in the project</li> <li>- Using chiefs barazas to advance the project</li> <li>- Also, disseminate project information using door-to-door approach since not everybody attends the chiefs barazas</li> <li>- Hold talent shows involving musicians, and social gatherings such as weddings and funerals to sensitize the public on the various project aspects</li> <li>- Use of mass media and social media for sensitization</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Residents said they were getting confused because of the numerous projects rolled out by Kenya Power. They called for sensitization of the public to avert conflict that may arise due to the confusion</li> <li>- There was a feeling that the geographical landscape of Mwatate and the poor road network may pose accessibility challenges during project implementation. The locals requested that these inconveniences should not be used in determining the tariff that will be set for the area.</li> </ul>
<b>Pictorial Presentations</b>	
	
<i>Participants having moderator-managed focus group discussions</i>	<i>Kenya Power representative repsonding to a question</i>

<b>D: Consultative meeting (FGD) with Taveta Sub-County Community members</b>		
<b>Categories of participants</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chiefs</li> <li>2. Village Elders</li> <li>3. Ward Administrators</li> <li>4. Persons with Disabilities</li> <li>5. Youth</li> <li>6. Women</li> <li>7. Other members of the public</li> </ol>	<b>Venue:</b> DANIDA Hall, Taveta Town  <b>Date:</b> 23 <sup>rd</sup> February, 2017	
<b>Summary of major issues</b>		
<i>Anticipated Project Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The cost of living will go down</li> <li>- Enhanced security</li> <li>- Business will be able to operate for 24 hours</li> <li>- Disposal of worn out solar panels and batteries will be a problem</li> </ul>	
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The community proposed to be involved through a structure headed by the Governor, followed by the Department of ICT, Energy and Industrialization which will be overseeing a County Committee. Subsequently, there will be a Sub-County Committee and a Ward Committee.</li> <li>- The community indicated that they would decide where committee members will be drawn from at a later stage in the project cycle</li> </ul>	
<i>Conflicts that may affect project implementation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land disputes</li> <li>- Water resource use conflict</li> <li>- Human-wildlife conflict</li> <li>- Tribal conflicts</li> <li>- Divisive politics</li> <li>- Lack of public involvement in the project</li> </ul>	
<i>Proposed grievance redress mechanism</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Through formation of a conflict resolution committee whose membership will be representative of all areas</li> </ul>	
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- World Vision, is already on the ground and be a valuable partner in capacity building through training of trainers</li> <li>- The Red Cross</li> <li>- The European Union as a financing partner</li> </ul>	
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct civil education to avert strife that may arise from divisive politics</li> <li>- Embrace local community policing for the security of the solar project</li> <li>- Roll out sensitization campaigns to enhance community acceptance of solar panels</li> </ul>	
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The community said it would be prudent to take some local leaders through training so they can the rest on various project aspects (training of trainers)</li> <li>- Raise awareness among the public using chiefs barazas</li> <li>- The team was informed that the community has a low perception of solar power. It was therefore recommended that some effort will be required to enhance acceptance</li> </ul>	
<b>Pictorial Presentations</b>		
		
<i>Community listening to the moderator</i>	<i>Two of the three group having discussions</i>	<i>One of the group leaders presenting their work</i>

**14: OUTCOME OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIVE MEETING IN KWALE COUNTY**

<b>Consultative meeting with Kwale County Officials</b>	
<b>Participants</b>	
Mr. Ali Mafimbo Mr. Hemed Mwabudzo	<b>Venue:</b> Mvinden County Government Offices <b>Date:</b> 20th February 2017

<b>Summary of major issues</b>	
<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved living standards of the rural communities in Kwale</li> <li>- Reduced water services cost from diesel generators to solar power</li> <li>- Alternative sources of livelihood</li> </ul>
<i>Community involvement in Development Projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kwale County leaders should be continuously updated on the progress of the project</li> <li>- Local community to be involved in decision making and planning of the proposed project</li> <li>- There is need to harmonize all the studies that have been conducted on the KOSAP project by the various interlinked agencies which are: REA, Kenya Power &amp; Water Services Trust Fund</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kwale County Government</li> <li>- Youth and Women groups</li> <li>- Community water management committees</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High poverty levels of the local communities should be factored into financing and credit access mechanisms</li> <li>- Training and capacity building of selected community members who will be involved in project operations upon completion</li> <li>- The community solar projects should be fairly distributed across the remote villages of the underserved subcounties</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Water (Kwale County) in collaboration with the Water Services Trust Fund has already conducted surveys and gathered data on all existing water boreholes in Kwale County</li> <li>- Suggested the underserved sub-counties as Kinango and Lunga Lunga. They are remotely located rural areas which are far away from the existing main electricity grid</li> <li>- The two ministries will offer support to the project</li> </ul>
<b>Consultative meeting with Kwale County REA Officer-in-charge Mr. Henry Manyara</b>	
<b>Venue:</b> Kwale County Government Offices <b>Date:</b> 21/02/2017	
<b>Summary of major issues</b>	
<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased electricity connectivity to rural households and public facilities</li> <li>- Provision of affordable energy solutions for the low-income households</li> <li>- Creation of energy-related employment opportunities and income generating activities in the county</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project design should incorporate a local billing mechanisms for the mini-grids and water pumping components. This should be subsidized and easily affordable for the target consumers. The funds collected to be channeled back to utility and operational costs.</li> <li>- Lack of proper maintenance and repairs has been the biggest threat facing rural electrification projects in schools and other institutions.</li> </ul>
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Msambweni and Matuga sub-counties have adequate coverage of electricity connections from the main grid. Extension plans are already underway to reach the areas that are not covered in these two subcounties.</li> <li>- The underserved sub-counties are Kinango and Lunga Lunga</li> <li>- Similar community consultation meetings have been held at Chindi &amp; Ntsunga (Lunga Lunga) and Nyango in Kinango sub-county</li> <li>- Assessments on solar projects have also been conducted at Wasini and Funzi islands</li> <li>- Outcomes of previous and current assessment studies on the project should be harmonized and shared with the key actors</li> </ul>
<b>Consultative meeting with Regional Water Services Officer Mr Anthony Kingi - Water Services Trust Fund Kwale &amp; Taita Taveta Counties</b>	
<b>Venue:</b> Kwale County Water Offices <b>Date:</b> 21/02/2017	
<b>Summary of major issues</b>	
<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced operational costs for accessing water services</li> <li>- Improved living standards</li> <li>- Creation of alternative sources of livelihoods</li> <li>- Reduced burden on women of accessing fuel and water</li> </ul>
<i>Partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There Joint-6 Programme (J6P) carried out in six counties: Tharaka Nithi, Narok, Nandi, Migori, Laikipia and Kwale. The project focuses on the expansion of storage</li> </ul>

	capacity and water supply to rural underserved areas of the selected counties. It is funded by the governments of Finland & Sweden.	
<i>Sustainability Strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project should design a self-sustaining mechanism to ensure intended project benefits are realized</li> <li>- Formation of management committees from the local communities to assist in planning, implementation and continued monitoring of the project</li> <li>- Subsidies to be given to those unable to raise initial costs of installation</li> </ul>	
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<p>Existing challenges facing water projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kwale and Taita Water Services Companies are unable to sustain high electricity costs for supplying the water</li> <li>- Long distances to water points especially in Kinango sub-county</li> <li>- Political interference in the siting of water projects to secure political interests. Results to unfair and unequal distribution of water facilities across the county</li> <li>- Consumption of contaminated water from open water pans used for watering of livestock and households</li> </ul>	
<b>Consultative meeting with Community members at Mwereni Lunga Lunga Sub-county</b>		
<b>Categories of participants</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Edward Chibu-Sub-County Administrator Lunga Lunga</li> <li>-Chaniro Ngome-Ward Administrator Mwereni</li> <li>-Salim Nyale Genya-Village Administrator Kilimangodo</li> <li>-Mwanasiti Mbwana-Community Development Officer</li> <li>-Local Community members (besides the few male administrators all the rest were women from various women groups of Mwereni ward)</li> </ul>		
<b>Venue:</b> Mwereni Ward Social Hall <b>Date:</b> 22/02/2017		
<b>Summary of major issues</b>		
<i>Anticipated social Impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Affordable electricity to households</li> <li>- Low operational costs incurred from using renewable energy</li> <li>- Diversification of livelihood activities</li> <li>- Introduction of irrigation farming will boost food supply and alleviate famine</li> <li>- Reduced insecurity posed by theft of property from homesteads</li> <li>- Equipped health facilities to handle emergency cases which will reduce maternal deaths during delivery</li> <li>- Electricity will be easily accessed by the community for charging their mobile phones</li> <li>- Improved education standards as pupils will have longer study hours at school and at home</li> </ul>	
<i>Community involvement in development projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The community welcomes the project as it will spur development among the rural communities</li> </ul>	
<i>Sustainability strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The community should be highly involved through all project phases to promote ownership and ensure better management of the projects.</li> <li>- Project management committees to be formed.</li> </ul>	
<i>Identified underserved areas in Mwereni</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kasemeni -Mbuji -Bondeni -Makwataa -Vuma Titini</li> <li>- Ntsunga -Nchingi -Mababarani</li> </ul>	
<i>Vulnerable groups</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PLWDs</li> <li>- The Elderly</li> </ul>	
<i>Gender related challenges</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extremely low literacy levels among women</li> <li>- Women face difficulty in accessing credit facilities as they do not own assets in the community i.e. they have no title deeds under their name. Men own property including livestock and land.</li> <li>- Women are not empowered to make independent decisions on household affairs. They have to consult their husbands and wait for their consent to go ahead.</li> <li>- High levels of school drop-out rates among women to get married</li> </ul>	
<i>Comments/suggestions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project should be distributed across all the underserved villages to reach a majority of people</li> <li>- The project design should factor in the challenges facing women in accessing credits and put in place mechanisms to ensure that the women stand to benefit from the project</li> </ul>	
<i>Women Groups Present in the meeting</i>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Group names</b>
	Maledi	-Chapuchapu Silk Group -Shauri Moyo -Muungano Group - Amukeni Group -Hiyari Group -Maendeleo Group -Twajiamini

	Group -Mkombozi Group
Kilimangodo	-Maendeleo Silk Group –Baraka B Silk Group –Ukombozi VSLA –Bidii ni Moyo Silk Group –Mwangaza VSLA –Imani Maendeleo
Majongwani	-Amkeni Silk Group
Mtumwa	-Baraka Silk Group –Amani B VSLA –Uwezo VSLA –Ufutilizi VSLA –Juhudi VSLA
Mteza	-Muungano Silk Group
Vichenjeleni	-Stamili VSLA –Silazima VSLA –Amani VSLA
Mwereni	-Upendo Silk Group
Mwangulu	-Amani ni Matendo
Mwena	-First Lady Silk Group -Neema Silk Group –Nuru Silk Group –Baraka VSLA –Jipe Moyo VSLA –Imara Silk Group –Jitegemee Silk Group –Mambo Polepole VSLA –Upendo Silk Group –Bidii VSLA –Pato Silk Group –Ngajeza VSLA –Amani Silk Group
Kasemeni	-Upendo Silk –Lwayoni Silk Group –Jiinue Silk Group –Mwangaza Silk Group –Amani Silk Group –Mapema A VSLA –Mapema B VSLA –Manyamani Shaurimoyo A –Jipe Moyo Mikomani A –Pangani CU –Maendeleo VSLA –Sianzi Mimi –Manyamani Shaurimoyo B –Jipe Moyo Mkomani A



Consultative meeting held at Mwereni Ward Social Hall in Lunga Lunga subcounty

**Consultative meeting with Lunga Lunga Subcounty Administrator  
Mr. Edward Chibu**

**Venue:** Mwereni Ward Offices **Date:** 22/02/2017

**Summary of major issues**

<i>Sources of livelihoods</i>	-Fishing -Charcoal burning -Peasant farming (maize, beans, green grams, fruits) -Livestock keeping
<i>Access to energy</i>	-The existing main electricity grid has focused on urban centres and schools. -Use of solar panels is extremely low. -Most of the population use kerosene lamps for lighting and firewood for cooking.
<i>Anticipated project impacts</i>	-Rural electrification will spur economic growth of village centres and sprouting of small scale businesses -Creation of employment opportunities will reduce rural-urban migration of the community youth -Better living standards and exposure to the rest of the world -Improved school performance standards -Improved security in the villages and homesteads -Introduction of irrigation farming will diversify crops farmed -Shift of livelihoods from farming and livestock keeping to small scale trading
<i>Social and cultural issues</i>	-Native inhabitants are the Duruma subtribe of the Mijikenda -Other people groups present are the Maasai, Lughya and Kamba communities -They coexist freely with mixed settlements



<i>Conflicts and redress mechanisms</i>	-Existing conflicts between the Maasai livestock keepers and the other peasant farmer groups over pasture lands and watering points -Existing redress mechanism comprises the Village Elders and the administrative Chiefs
<i>VMGs</i>	- PLWDs - Elderly
<i>Cooperation &amp; Partnerships</i>	- Formation of project management committees with members selected from community members
<i>Sustainability strategies</i>	- Involvement of community members in project activities - Capacity building and training - Setting up of a revolving fund by the management committees to offer loans to the community for solar installations. - The interest generated through the loans to be used for repairs
<i>Additional comments</i>	- There has been massive rural-urban migration of the youth out of the villages in search of employment opportunities. Most of the male youth are in the fishing, transport and tourism industries.

*Pictorial presentation:*

*The Lunga Lunga Subcounty Administrator, Mr. Edward Chibu addressing participants of the consultative meeting at Mwereni*



### Consultative meeting with Community members at Karyaka, Kinango Subcounty

#### Categories of participants

- Rocha Mriphe Ndago- Puma Ward Administrator
- Samson Mangale Nyawa- Mazola Village Administrator
- Sammy S. Ngala-Vigurungani Village Administrator
- Ruwa Tsuma-Karyaka A Village Elder
- Mutuku Kasongoi-Chairman Banga Youth Polytechnic
- Joseph Kimatu- Headteacher Karyaka Primary school
- Mwakupha Nzuga-Kideri A Village Elder
- Chikophe Mwarua-Tata B Village Elder
- Members of the community from Puma Ward

**Venue:** Karyaka Faith Victory church **Date:** 23/02/2017

#### Summary of major issues

<i>Sources of Livelihood</i>	-Charcoal burning -Peasant farming -Livestock keeping -Small scale businesses -Harvesting of aloe vera for sale
<i>Anticipated project impacts</i>	-Improved education standards -Creation of employment opportunities -Community connectivity to the rest of the world
<i>Social and cultural issues</i>	-The native community is the Duruma. Other communities are the Maasai and Kamba -They coexist peacefully and with undefined settlement patterns - The villages are led by the Elders -Opinion leaders are the local leaders and the religious leaders
<i>Involvement in development projects</i>	-The whole community comes to a consensus on whether to accept or reject the implementation of development projects in their locality

<i>Energy Access</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Use kerosene lamps for lighting and firewood and charcoal for cooking. Solar panels used in schools and few households</li> <li>-High costs of accessing power supply due to long distances from the existing grid</li> <li>-High poverty levels among majority of the community members coupled with famine hence household priority is to access food and water</li> </ul>
<i>Gender Relations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Men make ultimate decisions at family and community levels</li> <li>-Women are often consulted on decision making</li> <li>-Women have to seek consent from their husbands before engaging in development projects</li> <li>-There is division of labour with the men taking leadership roles and the women taking household roles</li> </ul>
<i>VMGs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-PLWDs</li> <li>-Orphans and widows</li> <li>-Elderly</li> <li>-The highly impoverished</li> </ul>
<i>Sustainability strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Formation of management committees to run operations and maintenance of the solar projects</li> <li>-Individual owners to sustain their household solar installations</li> <li>-Trainings and sensitization meetings</li> </ul>
<i>Underserved Villages</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ganagani -Maendeleo -Nyango -Rorogi -Metani -Tata -Kideri</li> <li>-Gozani -Mamase -Kidzaya -Karyaka -Kuranze</li> </ul>
<i>Additional comments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Modernization of the school facilities that will benefit from the solar projects to support the overall goal of improved education standards</li> <li>-Low education levels among the youth hinders their participation in development activities</li> <li>-Water sources that will be benefit from the solar projects should be re-constructed to separate access for livestock watering and for household use</li> </ul>



*Participants of the community consultative forum at Karyaka, Kinango subcounty-Faith Victory church*

<i>Additional views from women</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Women do not own property hence difficulty in accessing credit due to lack of security</li> <li>-They do not own title deeds to their lands</li> <li>-The solar project should prioritize health facilities so as to reduce maternal deaths</li> <li>-They will need financial assistance in setting up irrigation farming through using solar</li> <li>-Irrigation farming will boost their crop yields and be a source of gainful income</li> <li>-They are denied permission to venture into businesses as the men fear that this will lead to adultery</li> <li>-The Maasai communities in Kinango still actively engage in early and forced marriages of their young girls</li> </ul>
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*Participants of the women consultative forum (FGD) at Karyaka, Kinango subcounty*

#### **Annex 4: List of stakeholders Consulted**

See a separate attachment