



*Resettlement Action Plan for the Loiyangalani - Suswa
400 kV Transmission Line*

Addendum to Draft RAP Report January 2012



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfDB	Africa Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental Social Management Plan
GIS	Global Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
km	kilometres
KES	Kenya Shillings
KETRACO	Kenya Electricity Transmission Company
kV	Kilovolt (1000 volts)
LIDAR	Light Detecting And Ranging
m	metres
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MS	Microsoft

MW	Megawatt or (1,000,000 watts)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
OMV	Open Market Value
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PCC	Tribunal of Public Complaints Committee
PC&D	Public Consultation and Disclosure
PDPs	Project Displaced Persons
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RPT	Resettlement Project Team
RWG	Resettlement Working Group
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinate System

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Assets: Comprises land, structures or crops/trees, unless otherwise defined.

Assistance: Comprises of measures to assist those PAPs that fall within the entitlement matrix as vulnerable or physically displaced person, (PDP). When a PDP is deemed to be vulnerable in accordance with Ketraco's RPF and the RAP entitlement matrix, assistance provided, will be tailored to the individual needs of the PAP/ PAH.

Business Tenant: Someone who has an agreement with the landowner to rent land for the purposes of his/her business. This person is eligible for compensation if the business activity must relocate/be altered or suffers delayed income.

Cash Per centum: For restriction/ prohibitions imposed on land use and encumbrance of the affected parcel by the way leave, either 30% or 50% of the OMV of land in the district/ area of the plot will be paid to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in compensation in accordance with the following principle: land parcels below 4000m² (an acre) and less than 50% affected, the compensation per centum used will be 50% of the OMV; and where the parcel is greater than 4000m² and less than 50% affected, the compensation per centum will be 30% of the OMV. When a parcel is greater than 50% affected and deemed uneconomically viable then compensation will be paid at the full OMV for the affected parcel on the district/ area where it is located. This will be deemed to be compensation for temporary loss of use of land and not outright purchase.

Census: Means a field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of PAPs families/households/persons or displaced persons (PDPs). The meaning of the word shall also embrace the criteria for eligibility for compensation, resettlement and other measures that result from consultation with PAPs.

Compensation: Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.

Cut-Off Date: Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off-date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

Crop Damage: Shall be compensated at the value assessed on the basis of prevailing market rates for crops and trees. Cognisance of seasons planting schedules will be taken (based on information acquired during the socio-economic survey). A one-off payment will be provided at the time of bush clearance by the contractor.

Easement: The right attached to a parcel of land which allows access to or restricts the proprietor of the parcel to either make use of the land in a particular manner and or to restrict its use to a particular extent, but does not include the right to receive a profit.

Entitlements: The benefits set out in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood restoration programs; housing, house sites and service provision; and, transport and other short-term assistance required to resettle or relocate.

Household: A person, or group of persons living together, in an individual house or compound, who share cooking and eating facilities, and form a basic socio-economic and decision-making unit.

Involuntary Resettlement: Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.

Land Expropriation: Process whereby a public authority requires a person, household or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies. KETRACO has this right.

Millennium Development Goals: There are eight United Nations brokered MDGs, which range from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS (Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) and providing universal primary education, all by a target date of 2015. They form a blueprint agreed to by all the world’s countries and leading development institutions, and seek to galvanize efforts to meet the needs of the World’s poorest.

OP 4.12: World Bank's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

Project-Affected Person: Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Project Displaced Persons: All the people affected by a project who through involuntary acquisition and/ or encumbrance placed upon the land on account of the execution of the project, necessitating the moving and resettlement from the affected land; includes any person, household, firms, or public or private institutions who as a result of a project would have their standard of living adversely affected; right, title or interest in all or any part of a house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest and grazing land) or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily adversely affected; or business, occupation, place of work, residence, habitat or access to forest or community resources adversely affected, with or without displacement.

Relocation: Physical moving of PAPs from their pre-project place or residence, place for work or business premises, to an area that is not affected by the project.

Replacement Cost: Full cost of replacing or reinstating an asset with another of similar functionality, quality and quantity with an amount sufficient to cover the loss and related costs such as labour and contractor fees, transporting building materials and related transaction costs and taxes but without depreciation.

Resettlement Action Plan: The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

Resettlement Policy Framework: The document sets out Ketraco’s policy statement for development of a resettlement procedural framework manual for all transmission infrastructure developments that involved involuntary resettlement. The statement confirms Ketraco’s firm commitment by its employees to follow the procedures and standards as defined within the manual. The resettlement policy framework sets out the guiding principles and requirements for the development of specific resettlement action plans for those projects that entail acquisition of land and easement for way-leaves corridors for which displacement or restriction of access may result.. The overriding objective is to avoid settlements with residential structures and areas with sensitive natural habitat, to the extent possible.

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

Transition Assistance: Will be provided to business as goodwill for disturbance caused to the businesses that need to relocate their premises.

Vulnerable Groups: People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

Squatters: People who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying for residential, business and/or other purposes. They are not eligible for land compensation but qualify for compensation for loss of structures, loss of crops and resettlement assistance

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Finally, we wish to register special thanks to the Consultant, Log Associates for the dedication, effort and zeal towards the assignment.

Thank you all.

A: PREAMBLE

This report is an addendum to the Draft RAP (resettlement action plan) prepared in December 2011 for Ketraco, the proponent of the transmission line, for internal budgetary requirements and submitted in January 2012 following an extensive six week field exercise gathering baseline and social information collected through household census and community consultations along the 428km transmission route by Log Associates.

In addition, this report, in agreement with Ketraco, is being submitted to Lenders of the Lake Turkana Wind Project (LTWP) for public disclosure on their various information platforms namely African Development Bank (AfDB), European Investment Bank (EIB) and will be shared with other finance institution that are providing various funding facilities, instruments and guarantees to the LTWP and Ketraco.

In accordance with the above institutions environmental and social policies the transmission line is considered an *'associated facility'* to the Lake Turkana Wind Project. An *'associated facility'* is a sub-project that is being planned, developed, carried out, contemporaneously as a consequence of another project and relies upon the existence of the sub-project as an essential component to the construction or operation of the project being financed by LTWP lenders. The transmission line must therefore conform to the policies, procedures and guidelines of the Lenders. The timing of this wind project is dependent upon the completion of the RAP, obtaining access easements, construction and commissioning of the transmission line and associated substations (Loiyangalani – Suswa).

Ketraco is a newly formed parastatal and is currently in the process of developing its environmental and social management system to conform to the above institutions requirements and standards. Ketraco and LTWP have agreed a coordinating agreement, establishing a joint Ketraco/ LTWP taskforce that is

working collectively in developing and implementing the RAP for the Loiyangalani-Suswa transmission line.

This addendum of May 2013, amends the Draft RAP Report of January 2012, the latter is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

Since submission of the draft RAP report, a number of changes have taken place both to the original alignment and financing arrangements for the project necessitating that the report be update.

This addendum, whilst endeavouring, to retain the main structure of the draft RAP report of 2012 and its findings will to the extent possible, embellish the findings of the draft report, taking cognisance of the community engagement programmes undertaken during 2012 and first quarter of 2013 by the proponent, consultants and third parties.

The report will also address and elaborate upon the comments provided by financiers namely AfDB, EIB and (EKF) Danish Export Credit agency in April and May 2013.

FINDINGS OF THE DRAFT RAP REPORT 2012

For ease of reference below in outline are the major findings, limitation and budget figures detailed in the Draft RAP Report 2012.

- Socio-economic enumeration findings
 - Northern sector (trust land) 30 temporary nomadic structures within way-leave;
 - Southern sector Titled land
 - Plots affected 1252;

- Plots with structures 211;
- Residential structures 610
- Total number of structures 1759;
- PAPs interviewed (socioeconomic) data 586
- Households 586 with 3,587 persons affected;
- Squatters in Kaimbaga 33;
- Business 17;
- Public Utilities 7; and
- Total compensation budget was estimated at KES 853,370,285

This 2012 budget included a provision for the rerouting of a section in the Malu area north of Naivasha as well as provisions for; trees, crops, fruit trees, administration costs such as formation of local RAP/ PAP committees, monitoring and final valuation of verification of assets. The budget for these provisions remain as provided for in the Draft RAP 2012.

CHANGES THAT HAVE OCCURRED SINCE SUBMISSION OF DRAFT RAP REPORT

i) Legal:

The Constitution was promulgated on 27 August 2010. Various Laws and Acts were repealed and amended and as such Section 2.0 Legal and Regulatory Framework has been amended and updated to reflect these changes.

ii) Way-leave Realignment:

Several changes to the way-leave trace have occurred from a technical/ construction and from an environmental perspective.

In the northern corridor, two (#2) minor rerouting of the way-leave trace were agreed between the contractor and Ketraco. These changes were made due to inaccessible areas that would be difficult to access during construction or when undertaking maintenance. The net result of these changes from a technical/ construction perspective are that access will be improved, design/ technical and construction impacts reduced and the route will be shortened marginally; from angle point AP17 to AP15 and from AP11 to AP08. From an environmental and social perspective the trust land is mainly used from grazing purposes and there are no additional social impacts. Overall the changes will provide a marginally improvement.

In the southern sector, between the then angle towers AP30 and AP29, an objection was raised by a private company on environmental grounds citing; that the proposed transmission route would traverse one of the last remaining indigenous cedar forest and as such have devastating impact on biological diversity and the aesthetics of the land. Amongst other issues the claimant also cited impacts to tourism, constraint to the flight path of the private airstrip, health, and land value as other considerations. Ketraco, taking cognisance of this objection and having assessed various realignments for environmental, social, commercial and constructability decided to reroute the transmission line to the eastern side of Malu. The change resulted in a slightly longer route, over poor topography and through a more densely populated area consisting of small scale farming ultimately increasing the number of affected plots and PAPs. These changes and associated impacts are reflected throughout this addendum.

LIMITATION/ CHALLENGES TO PROGRESS

i) Mapping:

One of the serious limitations to the initial survey was obtaining cadastral mapping of titled plots. In respect to land, Kenya is fraught with unbelievable bureaucracy and a dysfunctional land management system of which the new Constitution and the accompanying new land laws intends to rectify.

Early in 2013, the project, after more than a year of searches in the various land offices, acquired the final cadastral map for a circa 20km way-leave stretch which was the last gap in the cadastral mapping process. This gap increased the number of affected plot by 251 and the settlement scheme is registered under the registry name of 'SIPILI/DONYOLOIP BLOCK-2 (Mutukanio)'. However, following scanning, digitising of this cadastral map there still remained a gap of 3.8km. Land registry search investigation and discussions with the district land surveyor has identified that this 3.8km gap in the cadastral mapping is believed to be a plot with land registry number LR8048. Field activities are planned for June 17, to resolve this final gap in the cadastral mapping for the project. The master land database holds details of land registrations, titles, areas on thirty-one affected settlement schemes along the 228km of affected titled land.

The information in this Addendum RAP mainly features on the southern titled corridor as the way-leave have been acquired in the 200km northern sector of Marsabit and Samburu which is trust land.

ii) Subdivisions:

In addition to the changes mentioned above, titled plots have been subdivided. Some subdivisions have been formally registered yet not detailed on the cadastral maps acquired. Other plots have been subdivided

informally either by sale agreements agreed and or witnessed by the local administration/ third parties and others subdivided through informal internal family agreements.

Extensive field activities involving PAPs, community and administrative engagements, searches in the local and in the main Nairobi land office where cadastral maps were obtained have cumulated in a master land and social database being developed. The database is augmented by use of LIDAR (Light Detecting and Ranging) imagery, and the associated GIS (Global Information System) and GPS (Global Positioning System) that works simultaneous with the LIDAR. Cadastral Mapping is scanned and digitised and superimposed on top of the LIDAR imagery using various software packages. The output from the software provides accurate details of plot total and affected areas for individual parcels along the whole 428km transmission line. In conjunction with the above physical surveys are undertaken to identify, all landowners, co-owners, tenants, business, public utilities and squatters that are impacted by the way-leave. The use of the above equipment, software and findings of physical surveys activities are captured in the MLDB (master land database) and reflected below in various sections of this addendum.

iii) Information system:

Given the additional data collected during field activities, community engagements, acquired mapping both physical and from searches in the various land offices the RAP database has been extensively altered from the initial predominately focused land database to that of a social/PAP database. Titled Land in the southern section has been delineated into (31) settlement schemes and by social demographics of the PAPs along the way-leave trace.

B: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PREFACE

This Draft RAP report was prepared for Kenya Electricity Transmission Company (KETRACO) by Log Associates. This addendum is provided for Ketraco and to Lenders/ financiers to the LTWP wind-farm project for information disclosure purposes. This report has been prepared by Ketraco, Log Associates and the LTWP RAP Team.

This addendum provides an update to the findings of the Draft RAP Report of 2012 and sets out the appropriate procedures to be followed and the actions to be taken to ensure relocation/resettlement and compensation of all the affected people and communities along the proposed Loiyangalani - Suswa 400 kV Transmission Line are compensated in compliance with requirements, policies and procedures as detailed below. The report has been developed in accordance with the Laws of Kenya, KETRACO's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), AfDB Involuntary Resettlement Policy (2003), EIB and the World Bank Operational Policy (O.P.) 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Loiyangalani-Suswa 400kV (kilovolt) transmission line is one of the associated components of the Lake Turkana Wind Power Project, an independent power project sponsored by the Lake Turkana consortium expected to inject an additional 300MW (megawatts) of wind generated energy to the national grid. The line will be constructed and owned by Kenya Transmission Company (KETRACO), a Government owned corporation mandated to plan, design, construct, own, operate and maintain high voltage (132kV and above) electricity transmission infrastructure that will form the backbone of the national grid and regional

interconnection. KETRACO has subcontracted the construction of the line to Isolux Corsán of Spain an international company with activities linked to the production, transmission and distribution of electrical power. On a positive aspect, it is anticipated that the line will also evacuate power from planned geothermal developments along the Rift Valley negating the need of additional land-take for way-leaves for these projects.

The line will be ~428km (kilometres) long and 60m (metres) wide. It traverses the counties of Marsabit, Samburu, Laikipia, Nyandarua, Nakuru and Narok. The construction of the proposed line is anticipated to result in adverse social impacts such as involuntary displacement along with disruption to and loss of livelihoods for PAPs if not implemented through a transparent, consultative, and equitable process. To mitigate these impacts and ensure that the project is implemented in a sustainable manner, appropriate mitigation measures are needed. A RAP includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the Project.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This RAP has identified and reviewed all Government of Kenya laws applicable to easement over land, way-leave access and involuntary resettlement. In areas where gaps were identified, this RAP followed AfDB's and EIB's Environmental and social procedures, as well as the World Bank OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement and other international best practices. Since submission of the draft RAP Report 2012 a new Constitution of Kenya was promulgated and Section 2 has been amended and updated to reflect these changes.

UPDATE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PAPS

A socioeconomic survey was conducted in the project area in 2011 and was unable to reach and engage with a number of PAPS (586). Since then additional RAP engagement activities undertaken in 2012 and 2013 have supplemented the previous survey findings. The data gathered from each of the various activities undertaken to date has accumulated to a total of 832 households (HH) interviewed. This data has been populated into the RAP database, specifically designed for the Loiyangalani – Suswa line, and output from the database reveals that a total of 1890 HH and 4924 persons are affected. An updated summary of the socio-economic characteristics of those PAPS that have been interviewed is presented as follows:

- **Age and sex distribution:** 49% of the PAPS were males and 51% females. Majority (69%) of the affected persons are aged between 19 – 65 years. PAPS aged above 65 years amounted to (9%) of respondents. The rest are children.
- **Education and Literacy:** The study found that 88% of the PAPS were literate. Regarding education, 53% had attained basic education; 29% secondary education and 11% had university level education. Of those PAPS who responded 7% never attended school.
- **Economic conditions and livelihood activities:** The average HH income for the PAHs was computed to KES 15,270 (USD 180.60)¹ per month. Income from crop farming accounted for 10% of the total income earnings of the households. Other income sources include livestock rearing, business and employment. The average household expenditure was computed to KES 5,285 (USD 62.53) per month. Food accounted for 20% of the overall

¹ 1 USD = KES 84.52

household expenditure and school fees 26%. Other household expenditure includes clothes, water, fuel, medicine, transport and farming expenses.

- **Health:** Malaria and flu accounted for 75% of diseases among the PAPs. Other common sicknesses include stomach disorders, pneumonia, typhoid and headache. 69% of the PAPs live more than 6km away from the nearest health facility.
- **HIV/AIDS:** Is recognised as a national adversity. Over 90% of the PAPs are knowledgeable and aware of the pandemic its prevention and treatment measures. This will go a long way in helping mitigate the negative impact of escalation of STIs (Sexually Transmitted Infections) due to the temporary influx of workers into the project area.
- **Housing Condition of the PAPs:** The updated findings revealed that housing condition of the PAPs was varied, comprising of permanent brick, semi-permanent metal sidings and temporary/moveable housing consisting of basic cloth and thatch materiel. To date a total of 1456 structures have been identified within the 60m Right of Way (ROW), of which 502 are residential structures.
- **Physically challenged:** The disability act 2003 defines disability as; physical impairment, sensory, mental or other impairment, including visual, hearing which has substantial long term adverse effect on a person’s ability to carry out usual day to day activities. Among the (832) households that responded, (76) households, which accounted for 9% of the respondents, had physically challenged persons.
- **Sources of Water:** These included rivers, rainwater, ponds, boreholes, protected springs, taps and lakes. The socioeconomic survey findings revealed that rivers, protected springs and ponds accounted for 71% of the water sources for the PAHs.
- **Vulnerability:** Vulnerable groups were identified as children (921), the elderly (361), female household heads (200), physically challenged PAPs (76) and squatters’ households (31).

IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

The RAP identified the project impacts as displacement, loss of land, loss of structures, loss of trees, loss of crops, and loss of business income for some of the PAPs. These impacts are defined briefly below and represent the current findings and information stored in the database.

Table 1.0: Nature of Project Impacts

IMPACT	ASPECTS	QUANTITY / EXTENT
Displacement	Physical (number)	324 PAPS with Structures
		45 PDPs with Structures
	Economic (number)	53 Fully Affected PDPs Land
		14 Business Premises
		10 Public Facilities
Loss of land use	Permanent (area)	69 Acres
	Temporary (area)	6227 Acres
Loss of structures	Residential (number)	502
	Non-residential (number)	954
Loss of crops	Farm crops (area)	621.8 Acres
	Fruit Trees (number)	54,848 trees
Businesses	Limited Liabilities Companies	23
	Business Centres (Shops)	19
	Horticulture Farms	3
	Tourism (Mugie Conservatory)	1
	Total	46
Public Facilities	Religious Facilities (number)	12
	Cattle Dips (number)	2
	Schools (number)	5
	Water Projects (number)	2
	Community Projects (number)	7
	Total	28

(SOURCE: LOG ASSOCIATES AND LTWP RAP DATABASE)

Notes: [Project affects 46 businesses; 14 have structures i.e. would be displaced]

[Project affects 28 Public Facilities; 10 have structures i.e. would be displaced]

DRAFT RAP COMPARED TO CURRENT DATABASE INFORMATION

It is clear from the comparison of the various categories below that the activities and engagements undertaken with PAPS and communities, during 2012 and 1st Quarter 2013, and the data collected during this period has enabled a better understanding and refining of the social impacts and associated costs. It is worth stating that the information gleaned by Log Associates was for initial budgetary purposes and the commission was constrained to a six week period. Log Associates focused on engaging with PAPS with structures, always the critical path in any RAP implementation process. The resulting information and finding formed the bases for developing the Loiyangalani-Suswa database.

The availability of this information in a centralised digital environment with a dedicated team has lots of benefits from a control, management, planning, logistics, implementation, costs, monitoring and auditing perspective.

The table below is an extract from the database detailing the major RAP categories and how they have changed and been refined compared to those in January 2012.

Table 1.1: Statistical Comparison

Categories	RAP Jan 2012	RAP May 2013
Number of Plots	1252	1679
Number of PAPs	N/A	1890
Number of SE PAPs	586	832
Number of Dependants	3587	4922
Number of PAPs with Structures	442	324
Number of Plots with Structures	211	230
Number of Structures	1759	1156
Number of Residential Structures	610	502
Land Budget	199,638,221	342,238,113
Structure Budget:	139,538,751	397,623,632
15% DA on structures	65,930,813	59,643,545
30% contingency on land/structures	N/A	239,857,387
Number of Businesses	17	46
Number of Public Utilities	7	28
Number of Vulnerable PAPs(Land-Age-Health)	N/A	387
Number of PDPs	N/A	238
Number of PDPs with structures	N/A	45

(Source: LTWP RAP Database)

RAP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

An updated consolidated overview of the current RAP implementation budget is provided in Table 1.2 below.

A portion of this budget has been implemented through ongoing community compensation activities described later in this addendum.

Table 1.2: RAP implementation budget estimates

Item	Amount, KES
Easement on Land	342,258,113
Affected Structures	397,623,632
DA 15% on Affected Structures	59,643,545
30% Contingency	239,857,587
Trees	120,665,600
Fruit Trees	44,880,000
Transitional Support Costs	1,295,400
Sub-Total ST1	1,206,223,877
Formation on Local RAP PAP Committees	4,000,000
Monitoring and Evaluation	14,691,260
Final Valuation and Verification of Assets	22,036,890
Sub-Total(ST2)	40,728,150
Total ST1+ST2	1,246,952,027
Contingency 10%	124,695,203
Grand Total	1,371,647,230

(Source: LTWP RAP Database)

RECOMMENDATIONS

From the study findings and ongoing RAP implementation activities, revised recommendations are as follows:

- Consultations:** PAPs will be consulted continuously about the resettlement plan and implementation of the same prior to commencement of ongoing RAP implementation activities and before construction activities commence. Particular attention will be given to vulnerable groups such as the elderly, female headed households, the sick, physically challenged, orphans and squatters. Individually tailored consultation will be undertaken with this group of PAPs and they will be provided with necessary resettlement assistance as part of their compensation package. PAPs have been informed of the compensation eligibility 'cut-of-date'.
- RAP Implementation Budget:** The proponent has set aside a budget of KES 1,370,911,467 million for the implementation of RAP. This figure including

contingency provisions should be sufficient in fulfilling the requirements of resettlement activities based on Ketraco RPF, AfDB and EIB's Environmental and Social Procedures and other international best practices.

- **Compensation:** The compensation implementation process will be undertaken in phases with sub-activities in the various settlement schemes, as outlined below within this addendum. To the extent possible Ketraco will endeavour to stick to the schedule and compensation will be through 'Letters of Offer' on a 'willing-buyer-willing-seller' negotiated basis in accordance with compensation option criteria derived from the RAP database. The compensation packages provided in this report are based on market rates, full replacement costs and will be paid to the PAPs (owners) who may not necessarily be the household head.
- **Disturbance Allowance:** Will be paid on all affected structures to cater for relocation from one point to another. A sum equal to 15% of the market value will be added by way of compensation as disturbance allowance on affected structures. The affected community members will be enlightened on the legal restrictions that govern the process.
- **Notice:** A minimum of three (3) months' (90-days) notice will be given to the PAPs with structures to enable them to relocate and/or salvage all their assets from the ROW. This is considered adequate for re-construction of ordinary residential homes in rural areas. However, where reasonable extra time is required by a PAP to complete relocation, it will be considered favourably and sympathetically to the extent possible. The PAPs will be allowed to harvest seasonal crops (maize, beans etc.) nearing maturity as well as transfer fruit trees, where feasible, and within the stipulated relocation schedule included in the offer agreement to the extent possible. Where this is not possible PAPs will be compensated according to market rates. Cognisance of seasons and planting schedules will be taken into consideration. The PAPs are aware that trees/crops with a height of over 12

feet are prohibited within the way-leave corridor and must be removed prior to construction.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Monitoring and evaluation will be a continuous process. KETRACO will be responsible for all aspects of internal monitoring. Six months to one year upon completion of the project, the proponent will conduct an independent assessment of the RAP process to evaluate and document lessons learnt. The evaluation, which will be carried out by a consultant who is knowledgeable in resettlement matters.
- **Community Expectations:** The PAPs raised numerous issues for the attention of the project proponent. These issues are identified in section 8.3 of this report and will be taken seriously to minimise complaints, grievances and potential delays. KETRACO will establish its Resettlement Work Group (RWG) in conformance with RPF, Standing Operating Procedures (SOP), in order to manage grievances professionally, promptly in a timely manner with the objective of an equitable resolution.
- **PAPs List:** The proponent has and will continuously update the PAP database register to cater for both those PAPs who are rightfully entitled for compensation but were not physically reached during the initial census survey due to unavoidable circumstances. The database should also capture those PAPs that have been compensated during the recent RAP structure engagement exercises and those that will be compensated during the planned engagement phases; to insure that PAPs are paid promptly in accordance with policies and procedures detailed herein, documentation is updated and stored in digital format so that grievances, monitoring and auditing can be effectively and efficiently conducted.
- **Affected Squatters:** This category of PAPs will be compensated for the loss of crops and structures and be provided with necessary resettlement assistance.

1.0 REVIEW AND BACKGROUND TO DRAFT RAP OF 2012

1.1 PREFACE

In December, 2012 a draft RAP report was initially prepared for KETRACO for internal budgetary purposes by Log Associates. This addendum report provides an update to the draft RAP of December 2012 submitted to Ketraco and reaffirms the procedures to be followed and the actions to be taken to ensure relocation, resettlement and compensation of all the affected people and communities concerns along the proposed 428km Loiyangalani - Suswa 400kV transmission line is undertaken in an appropriate manner. The implementation of the RAP will be in accordance with the Laws of Kenya, KETRACO's RPF, AfDB Involuntary Resettlement Policy (2003), EIB environmental and social policies and the World Bank Operational Policy (O.P.) 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement.

1.2 PROJECT RATIONALE AND ROUTE SELECTION

In 2008, Schicon undertook a power integration and economics study to evaluate the most optimal routing of the transmission line for integration into the existing grid network. Six options were studied and the preferred option was the construction of a new double-circuit 400kV line from the wind farm site to Suswa. Subsequent to this, surveyors 42 Geomatics Services were commissioned to identify and explore four alternative routes in detail; taking cognisance of environmental sensitive receptors, social, settlements, technical, design, construction and commercial considerations. The preferred route option following analysis and the criteria above was extended by approximately 40km in order to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and minimise passing through the more populated areas.

1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 400kV transmission line will run 428km from the wind farm site switchyard to Suswa where a second switchyard, to connect to the existing double circuit transmission line from Olkaria, will be constructed. The line will traverse through five counties, three in the southern section a distance of ~228km from Suswa in Nakuru through Nyandarua, Laikipia that is titled land and two counties in the northern sector Samburu and Marsabit a distance of ~200km which is Trust Land.

Below is a topographical illustration of the Loiyangalani - Suswa 428km transmission line route including the wind-farm and rehabilitation access road sub-project that will be constructed and operated by LTWP.

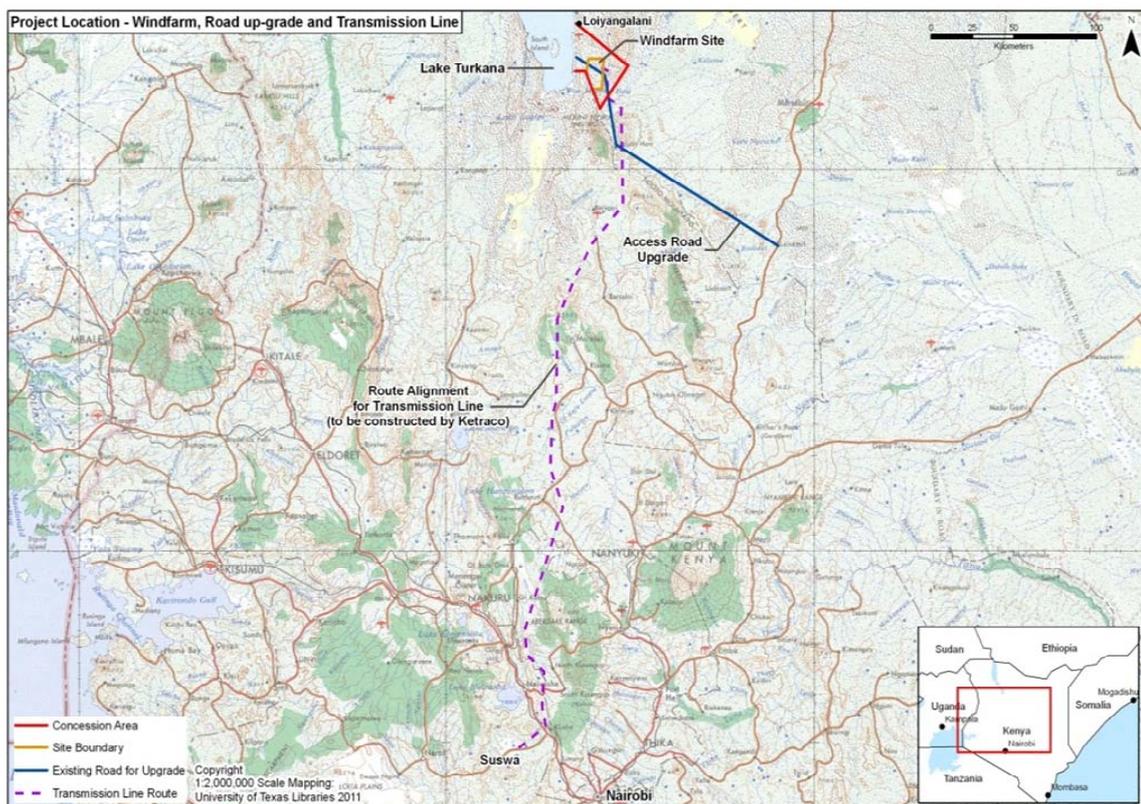


Figure 1.1: Transmission line route illustration

The normal specifications of a 400kV double circuit suspension transmission tower of lattice steel construction, is around 52m in height, supported on (4) foundation

of between 3m² to 5m² covering an area of 225m². The span between towers over normal topography is ~400m. Given the chainage is 428km there will be 1,072 lattice style transmission towers spread along the way-leave trace.

1.4 SCOPE OF WORK

The general scope of services for the Draft RAP undertaken by Logs Associates was to:

- (a) Carry out a detailed survey on the actual number of people to be affected by the proposed line.
- (b) Carry out a detailed valuation of the amount of land to be affected by the project.
- (c) Carry out a detailed survey on the structures in the southern section to be affected by the proposed line.
- (d) Present detailed description of valuation, calculation, justification and methodologies adopted nature and type of compensation, compensation and legal framework.
- (e) Prepare an inventory of losses and a detailed Entitlement Matrix that will be used for compensation.

1.5 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

A highly participatory, collaborative and integrated approach was adopted prior to undertaking the study. Before commencement of the fieldwork a comprehensive stakeholder analysis for involvement in the preparation of the plan was undertaken. A mix of methods, tools, and techniques to collect data and information used in the preparation of this RAP report was developed and adopted. Both qualitative and quantitative data through socioeconomic surveys in the affected areas and census of the PAPs was collected. The various methods and instruments used are discussed as follows:

1.5.1 DOCUMENT REVIEW AND INITIAL CONSULTATIONS

Background information and relevant literature on the project was reviewed. Initial discussions with KETRACO, World Bank representatives and other key players were held to get a philosophical understanding of the project.

Some of the documents reviewed are as follows:

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report for the Proposed Line, 2008;
- Social Impact Assessment Report for the Proposed Wind Farm and the Transmission Line, 2009;
- KETRACO Resettlement Policy Framework (Draft);
- World Bank Policy OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement;
- Environmental Management and Coordination Act 1999;
- Relevant legislation and laws related to resettlement and land expropriation in Kenya;
- AfDB Environmental Procedures for the Public Sector (2001); and
- AfDB Involuntary Resettlement Policy (2003).

Log Associates have continued their involvement in the project undertaking various additional consultancy services such as Malu realignment and various valuation exercises. Consultation and mobilisation of communities feature in all of these commissions and very recently, a meeting with an AfDB environmental representative was held in Nairobi to discuss RAP progress, findings and community feedback.

1.5.2 FIELD INSPECTION

Field inspections and consultations from 14/11/2011 to 05/12/2011 were carried out and a structured data collection exercise was undertaken to establish a sound understanding of the project, identify people affected, the nature of impacts and strategies for minimisation and assess resettlement alternatives available for the PAPs. The following data collection tools were used:

QUESTIONNAIRES

Socioeconomic questionnaire was developed, tested and applied during the survey to collect data on the following and provided in Appendix D of this report:

- Location of the PAPs;
- Household information and community affiliation;
- Household demography;
- Household land holding and assets;
- Household income and expenditure;
- Health and vulnerability (including HIV/AIDs); and
- Welfare indicators.

Thirty two enumerators were recruited and trained in the initial enumeration of PAPs to assist with the administration of the questionnaire. The enumerators were drawn from the local areas where the PAPs resided. The local area chiefs were used to identify suitable candidates. The minimum qualification for selection was form four certificate with past experience in enumeration work. Figure 1.2 shows a training session for some of the enumerators used for the socioeconomic survey.



Figure 1.2: Enumerators training session (Shamata Location)

TRANSECT WALKS

To understand the biophysical and social nature of the project area, transit walks along the trace of the proposed transmission line were undertaken. During such walks, the salient features of the project areas were identified; sampling points for meetings with stakeholders arranged and assessment of possible alternative areas for resettlement were also identified.

OBSERVATION

The biophysical, economic and social characteristics of the project areas observed first-hand, which greatly formed the nature of our discussions with the community members and analysis of data.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Cameras were used to take photographs of public participation meetings, PAPs and affected assets (trees, crops, houses etc.), which are again presented as a photo gallery in this addendum report.

GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM AND MAPS

Socioeconomic, census and inventory of the PAPs using GPS and maps were conducted. UTM coordinates of the way-leave were loaded into GPS equipment, which enabled us to demarcate the actual affected boundaries of the project. Cadastral maps with LIDAR imagery (Figure 1.3) were loaded into computers and used alongside with the GPS to assist identify the settlement areas, specific plots and other geographical features along the line.



Figure 1.3: Section of the LIDAR Imagery showing line trace and an affected structure

1.5.3 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

Various public consultation meetings in the areas were undertaken are presented in the Appendix of this report. The objectives of the consultations were to share and disclose information regarding the project and its components to the PAPs and enable interested and affected parties to present their concerns, opinions and

expectations to ensure that the resettlement and compensation activities are carried out in a transparent, coherent and integrated manner.

1.7.4 DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS

Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected. This data was cross-checked on a daily basis to ensure quality. All quantitative data was analysed in SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Scientists) and Microsoft Excel. Qualitative data was grouped into thematic areas later discussed in various sections of this addendum

2.0 UPDATE OF LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter has been amended and updated to reflect the changes brought about by the promulgation of the new Constitution for Kenya.

There are several statutes that regulate the legal framework regarding expropriation of land and development of infrastructure in Kenya and Internationally. This chapter identifies and presents a comprehensive review of all relevant laws, policies and regulations relevant to resettlement activities associated with the proposed transmission line.

2.2 NATIONAL

This section reviews various legislations which deal with involuntary resettlement and acquisition of way leave access/easement in Kenya.

2.2.1 THE CONSTITUTION OF REPUBLIC OF KENYA

The Constitution of the Republic Kenya is the supreme law regarding land issues in the country. Issues related to land are provided in Chapter Five requiring that land be held and used in a manner that is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable. Section 61 (2) of the Constitution has classified land as public, community or private. The definitions of the same are provided in sections 62, 63 and 64 of the Constitution. The proposed transmission line will traverse public, community and private land. These are discussed briefly below.

Public/Government Owned Land: Land that previously vested in the Regions was relocated to the Government of Kenya in 1964 and this situation continues to this date. Government land includes all un-alienated Government land held and occupied by Government agencies, territorial sea and sea bed, all public roads whether gazetted or not and land that remained un-adjudicated Land Act.

Community/Trust Land: The Kenya Independence Order Council in 1963 provided that all land that was vested in Her Majesty or in the Governor shall be deemed to have vested in the Regions or the Government of Kenya on 12th December, 1963. All trust lands are vested in county councils, to hold such land for the benefit of the persons ordinarily resident on that land.

Private Land: All land with registered title in accordance with any registration statute. Under the National Constitution, all land is vested with the Government and occupants of private land only enjoy usage rights either under lease or freehold arrangements. Article 40 of the Constitution of Kenya recognizes and protects the right to private property including land.

2.2.7 LAND ACTS 2012

Pursuant to the Constitution of Kenya, on 2nd May, 2012, Parliament passed the National Land Commission Act, No.5 of 2012; the Land Act, No.6 of 2012; and the Land Registration Act, No.3 of 2012; and repealed the Indian Transfer of Properties Act, 1882; the Government Lands Act, Cap 280; the Registration of Titles Act, Cap 281; the Land Titles Act, Cap 282; the Registered Land Act, Cap 300; The Way-leaves Act, Cap 292; and Land Acquisition Act, Cap 295. These were the statutes governing the registration of transactions in land and other documents.

The National Land Commission Act, 2012

The Act provides that there shall be a National Land Commission responsible for administration of land use and planning. The role of the Commission shall be to:

- Manage public land on behalf of the national and county governments;
- Recommend a national land policy to the national government;
- Advise the national government on a comprehensive programme for the registration of title in land throughout Kenya

- On behalf of, and with the consent of the national and county governments, alienate public land;
- Manage and administer all unregistered trust land and unregistered community land on behalf of the county government: and
- Develop and encourage alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in land dispute handling and management.

Land Act, 2012

Relevant sections of the act provides as follows:

- Community land shall be managed in accordance with the law relating to community land enacted pursuant to Article 63 of the Constitution.
- For compulsory acquisition of Interests in land, whenever the national or county government is satisfied that it may be necessary to acquire some particular land, the respective Cabinet Secretary or the County Executive Committee Member shall submit a request for acquisition of public land to the Commission to acquire the land on its behalf.
- The Commission shall prescribe a criteria and guidelines to be adhered to by the acquiring authorities in the acquisition of land.
- On Compensation to be paid, if land is acquired compulsorily under this Act, just compensation shall be paid promptly in full to all persons whose interests in the land have been determined. The Commission shall make rules to regulate the assessment of just compensation; and upon the conclusion of the inquiry, prepare a written award, to all persons determined to have an interest in the subject land.

2.2.8 KETRACO RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

KETRACO has developed a comprehensive RPF that follows guidelines delineated in World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement establishing the principles, procedures, entitlements and eligibility criteria, the organisation arrangements and provisions for monitoring and evaluation, the framework of stakeholder participation, as well as the mechanism for redressing grievances. These guidelines are in line with AfDB and EIB resettlement guiding principles.

The objectives of the RPF are to:

- Avoid or minimise involuntary resettlement
- Ensure that affected individuals and households and /or displaced communities are meaningfully consulted, have participated in the planning process, and are adequately compensated to the extent that at least their pre-displacement incomes have been restored and that people and enterprises affected by the project are compensated for any loss of property and/or socio-economic displacement as a result of the project
- Provide the PAPs with opportunities to restore or improve their living standards and income earning capacity to at least pre-project levels
- Provide guidelines to stakeholders' participation in the mitigation of adverse social impacts of the project, including rehabilitation or resettlement operations to ensure that PAPs are not impoverished by the adverse effects of the project.

The RPF provides that, in the performance of its mandate, KETRACO will adhere to all relevant legislations, guiding principles and polices both locally and internationally.

2.3 INTERNATIONAL

2.3.1 AfDB INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT POLICY (2003)

The AfDB Involuntary Resettlement Policy applies to projects that result in relocation or loss of shelter of the persons residing in the project area, assets being lost or livelihoods being affected. The primary goal of the policy is to ensure that when people must be displaced they are treated equitably, and that they share the benefits of the project that involves their resettlement.

Policy Goal, Objectives and Guiding Principles

The bank's policy provides that:

- The primary goal of the involuntary resettlement policy is to ensure that when people must be displaced they are treated equitably, and that they share in the benefits of the project that involves their resettlement. The objectives of the policy are to ensure that the disruption of the livelihood of people in the project's area is minimised, ensure that the displaced persons receive resettlement assistance so as to improve their living standards, provide explicit guidance to Bank staff and to borrowers, and set up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of the resettlement programs. Most importantly, the Resettlement Action Plan (RP) should be prepared and based on a development approach that addresses issues of the livelihood and living standards of the displaced person as well as compensation for loss of assets, using a participatory approach at all stages of project design and implementation.
- Compensation at the full replacement cost for loss of lands and other assets should be paid prior to projects implementation with the view to improve the former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels of the affected population.

- The improvement of these living standards should also apply to host communities. In addition, the needs of disadvantaged groups (landless, female headed households, children, elderly, minority ethnic, religious and linguistic groups, etc.) must be at the centre of the development approach.
- Economic benefits and costs should be applied to determine project feasibility with regard to resettlement. The full costs of resettlement activities necessary to achieve the objectives of the project should be included in the total costs of the project. The costs of resettlement like the costs of other project activities are treated as a charge against the economic benefits; and any net benefits to those that need to be resettled (as compared to the “without-project” circumstances) should be added to the benefits stream of the project.
- Economic and social considerations should be taken into account in determining the requirements for compensation. Under the present policy, only displaced population having formal legal rights to land or assets and those who can prove entitlement under the country’s customary laws are considered and will be fully compensated for loss of land or other assets. However, a third category of displaced persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area will be entitled to resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land. Nevertheless, at the minimum, under the Bank’s policy (with no contradiction to the borrower’s legislation), land, housing, and infrastructure will be provided to the adversely affected population, including indigenous groups, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and pastoralists who may have usufruct rights to the land or other resources taken for the project.
- The borrower will be required to prepare a full resettlement plan (FRP) for any project that involve a significant number of people (200 or more

persons) who would need to be displaced with a loss of assets, or access to assets or reduction in their livelihood.

- The full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be released as a supplement document to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) summary for Bank’s financed projects involving involuntary resettlement issues. For any project involving the resettlement of less than 200 persons, an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (A-RAP) will be released together with the environmental annex of the Bank’s Appraisal Report. The full RAP and the A-RAP (refer to as resettlement plan) should be posted in the Bank’s Public Information Centre (PIC) and the Bank’s web site for public review and comments in accordance to the Bank’s disclosure policy and the Bank’s Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures (ESAP 2001).

2.3.2 WORLD BANK OP 4.12 - INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

The World Bank's Operational Policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12) establishes guidelines for land acquisition and compensation of people affected by a project. Key principles and policy objectives of OP 4.12 are to:

- Minimise or avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible and to explore all viable alternative project designs in terms of reducing the number of affected persons
- Conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programmes where affected people are provided with sufficient investment resources and opportunities to share in the project benefits
- Assist affected people, where resettlement is necessary, in their efforts to improve their livelihood and living standard income earning capacity and production levels, or at least to restore in a manner that maintains suitability of resettlement programmes

- Resettlement programmes affect not only individuals and households who are displaced, but also members of the existing host communities to which they are relocated. In recognition of this, the Operational Policy provides that displaced people will be socially and economically integrated into host communities and steps will be taken to minimise adverse impacts on the host communities caused by influx of displaced households.
- The Operational Policy further requires that community participation involving displaced people and the host communities will be carried out throughout the planning and implementation of resettlement programmes. Consultations will provide all affected people with comprehensive and timely information about their options and rights and effective opportunities to express needs and preference to make choice among the acceptable alternatives and communicate concerns. Particular attention is required to be paid to the participation of vulnerable groups, namely the poor, elderly, women and children, indigenous groups and ethnic minorities.

2.4 LAND TENURE SYSTEMS IN THE PROJECT AREA

The term tenure means to hold and defines the social relations between people in respect to the object of tenure such as land. Tenure also defines the methods by which individuals or groups acquire or transfer property rights on land.

Property rights include a variety of different rights such as to build, use or transfer among other rights. The rights may be transferred or transmitted either individually or together without limitations depending on the tenure system. Formal rules of tenure therefore define the nature and content of property rights on land or other resources and the conditions under which the rights are held and enjoyed. Land tenure systems in the project area falls in four broad categories as follows:

2.4.1 FREEHOLD TENURE SYSTEM

Most of the land holdings between Suswa and Rumuruti fall under the freehold land tenure system. Freehold tenure confers the greatest interest in land called absolute right of ownership or possession of land for an indefinite period of time, or in perpetuity. Freehold land is governed by the Land Act, 2012 Laws of Kenya. A freehold title generally has no restriction as to the use and occupation but in practice there are conditional freeholds, which may restrict the use of land for say agricultural or ranching purposes only.

2.4.2 LEASEHOLD TENURE SYSTEM

Most of the ranchers within the project area operate under leasehold tenure. Leasehold is interest on land for a definite period of time and may be granted by a freeholder usually subject to the payment of a fee or rent together with other conditions relating to development and usage. Leases are granted by the government for government land, the local Authorities for trust land and by individuals or organisations owning freehold land. The constitution has set the maximum term for leasehold tenure to ninety-nine years.

2.4.3 COMMUNITY TENURE SYSTEM

Most of the land holdings between Rumuruti and Loiyangalani fall under the community tenure system. This mode of ownership is currently governed by the Land Act, 2012, by which all land in the rural areas which is neither government land nor individually owned is vested in the county council in trust for the residents living there. Over 50 per cent of the line trace is trust land.

2.4.4 PUBLIC TENURE SYSTEM

Categories of government land within the project area include forest reserves, national parks, open water bodies and markets. The land under the public tenure system is administered under the Land Act, 2012.

2.5 EASEMENT AND THE RIGHT OF WAY (ROW)

For most part of the line, KETRACO requires easements for the way-leave corridor. An easement in this case is an agreement made between the landowners and KETRACO granting the width of 60m ROW throughout to place towers on or string cables under his or her land. While KETRACO will not acquire part of the land affected by the easement, it will register an encumbrance upon the land and pay for the registration of the same. For instance, while the landowners will continue to own the land and may use such land for crop farming and animal grazing, they will not be allowed to construct structures or grow vegetation that can reach greater than 12 feet high within the way-leave trace. The provisions concerning the acquisition of easement are set out in the Limitations of Actions Act and Land Act, 2012 Laws of Kenya.

3.0 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF PAPs

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter presents the findings of the socioeconomic aspects of PAPs along the way-leave. The information provided is an update to the initial RAP budget survey carried out by Log Associates and is supplemented by additional information gleaned during community engagements undertaken by Ketraco and third parties in 2012 and 1st quarter 2013. The social information gathered enables analytical assessment and evaluation of the economic resource base and social conditions of the PAPs including issues of household demography, household land holding and assets, community affiliation, and welfare indicators among others.

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The proposed line exhibits two distinct zones based on population and settlement patterns. The distribution of the population in the various sections of the line is dictated by factors pertaining to culture, climate, soils, rainfall patterns, availability and development of means of transport and communication, growth of trade and other secondary and tertiary activities. This section gives a brief description of the project area based on these two distinct zones.

3.2.1 SOUTHERN SECTION (SUSWA - RUMURUTI)

This section of the line covers a total length of 228km and manifests a mix of economic activities ranging from cattle rearing and wheat farming at Suswa - Longonot area to small scale mixed farming in Nyandarua district. The climate of this area favours the production of crops such as maize, wheat, beans, cabbages,

peas, potatoes and rearing of high quality grade cattle. The area between Kipipiri and Ndaragwa settlements is dominated with small scale commercial eucalyptus farming some of which will be cleared during the line construction. There are also a few flower farms (3) and community ranches (23) in this section of the line.

The picture below depicts the general biophysical and topography of southern section corridor (228km) with scattered settlements where land utilisation is mainly crop farming and cattle grazing.



Figure 3.1: Perspective of Land and Settlements in Southern Corridor

3.2.2 NORTHERN SECTION (RUMURUTI – LOIYANGALANI)

The area between Rumuruti and Loyangalani occupies a total length of 200km. The climate of the area is semi-arid. The area is sparsely populated with most families living in Manyattas (stick and straw dwellings). The dominant economic activity for this section of the line is pastoral nomadism. There are a number of ranchers including wildlife conservancies, none of which have raised concerns during the consultations as they are not directly impacted by the way-leave trace.



Figure 3.2: View of Trust Land Open Semi-desert towards Wind-farm Site



Figure 3.3: View of Trust Land Open Savannah grassland

3.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

3.3.1 RESPONSE RATE

From the additional community engagement activities undertaken (1679) plots will be affected by the line. The owners of (126) plots could not be identified, (23) plots were owned by the Government of Kenya, (71) plots were owned by institutions. Out of (1679) plots, (51) plots have been identified as possible subdivisions. From these possible subdivisions and the information held in the database it is expected that these subdivisions will create another (118) PAPs. The data also confirms that there are (62) tenants and (31) squatters. The total number of PAPs held on record is (1890). Of these (1890) PAPs, (1726) are land owners, (71) co-owners, (62) tenants and (31) squatters.

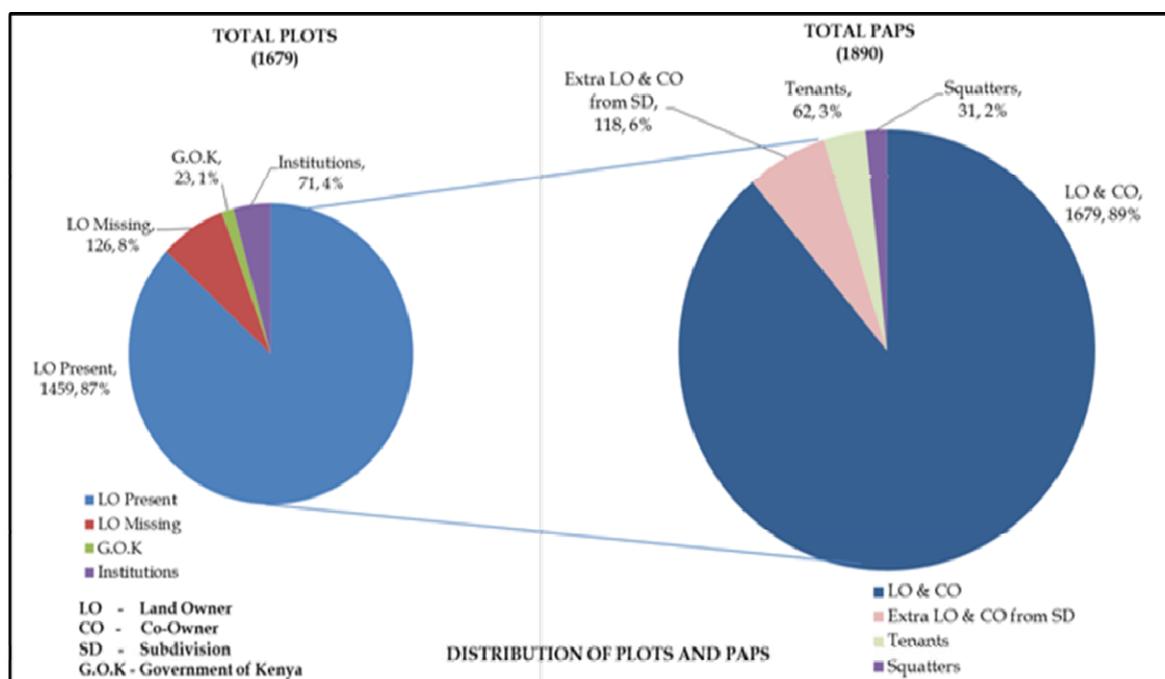


Figure 3.4: Distribution of PAPs and Plots

(Source: LTWP RAP Database)

The records in the database confirm that (832) PAPs participated in the socioeconomic survey. The data reveals that 44% of the (832) socioeconomic forms were correctly completed and therefore valid for analysis. The analyses that follow relate to (832) PAHs and (4924) PAPs including HH (without HHs this figure would be (4090).

The table below is an extract from the database providing detail demographic breakdown of affected plots; number of PAPs, PAHs, Landowners, Co-owners, Tenants, Squatters and Gender of PAPs by settlement scheme in the southern corridor. Of the (832) respondents, males represent (577 or 69.4%), females (200 or 24%), those indicating joint-ownership accounted for (36 or 4.3%) and others (19 or 2.3%)

Table 3.1: Demographics of Gender and PAP/RAP Categorisation

	LTWP RAP DATABASE SUMMARY	INFORMATION ABOUT PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPs)							GENDER FOR PAPs WITH SE DATA (832)				
		1679	1890	1730	58	31	71	4922	832	69.4%	24.0%	4.3%	2.3%
Settlement Schemes	SETTLEMENT BLOCKS ALONG THE LOIYNGOLANI-SUSWA TRANSMISSION LINE	TOTAL PLOTS	NUMBER OF PAHs	Land Owners	Tenants	Squatters	Co-owners in Subdivided Plots	No. of Household (HH) Members (including HHH)	PAPs With Socio-Economic Data (HHH)	Male	Female	Joint Ownership	Others (Institutions e.c)
1	LORROKI - Ng' ARUA DIVISION - MUGIE	2	2	2						0			
2	MUTUKANYO SETTLEMENT SCHEME	251	252	251	1			12		6	5	1	
3	SALAMA/MURUKU BLOCK 1(KIENI EAST)	85	91	91				97		11	9	2	
4	SALAMA/MURUKU BLOCK 4(PESI)	66	66	66				185		30	22	7	1
5	MBUYU SETTLEMENT SCHEME	10	14	14				4		1	1		
6	NDARAGWA/ KIANJOGU BLOCK 2(NYONJORO)	41	62	46			16	439		51	33	18	
7	NDARAGWA/ KIANJOGU BLOCK 1(NDURURI)	39	48	46	1		1	203		39	35	4	
8	NDARAGUA/NDARAGUA BLOCK 4(MURICHO RANCHING)	73	79	76			3	544		62	48	12	2
9	NDARAGWA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	29	39	37	1		1	218		32	25	7	
10	SIMBARA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	12	15	13	1		1	61		7	4	3	
11	SHAMATA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	28	35	30	3		2	149		31	19	10	2
12	MURUAI SETTLEMENT SCHEME	4	10	10				51		9	4	5	
13	OL BOLOSSAT SETTLEMENT SCHEME	1	1	1						0			
14	KIRIMA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	81	98	94	3		1	200		45	26	13	6
15	NDEMI SALIENT SETTLEMENT SCHEME	109	118	108	5		5	452		77	55	21	1
16	MALEWA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	5	8	8				75		8	7	1	
17	KAIBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	42	93	49	12	31	1	271		41	3	2	36
18	KIPIPIRI/ LERESWA BLOCK 1(MALEWA RANCH)	61	62	55	1		6	286		57	42	11	4
19	TURASHA RIDGE SETTLEMENT SCHEME	100	108	100	8			383		63	40	23	
20	OL ARAGWI SETTLEMENT SCHEME (Malu)	26	28	27	1			131		21	17	3	1
21	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK 10(LIMURU NYAKINYUA)	134	137	133	4			145		33	21	12	
22	OL ARAGWI SETTLEMENT SCHEME (non Malu)	31	34	26	2		6	119		20	13	7	
23	KAHURU	21	21	19			2	18		4	4		
24	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK 4(NEW KARATI)	82	93	80	2		11	223		58	35	20	3
25	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK6 (NORTH KANGEMA)	7	7	7						0			
26	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK 1(MISSOURI)	55	66	56	5		5	241		44	33	11	
27	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK II(KARAI)	30	33	31	1		1	112		19	12	7	
28	NAIVASHA/MWICHIRINGIRI BLOCK 2(NYAMATHI)	37	48	39	5		4	123		27	24	3	
29	NAIVASHA/MWICHIRINGIRI BLOCK 4(MIRERA)	111	113	110			3	88		14	14		
30	LONGONOT/ KIJABE BLOCK 3 (KENTON KIJABE)	41	43	39	2		2	61		13	9	4	
31	LONGONOT/ KIJABE BLOCK 1(ERERI)	65	66	66				31		9	7	2	

(Source: LTWP RAP Database)

3.3.2 GENDER AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PAPs

The distribution of members of the PAPs based on sex and age is presented in the table below

Table 3.2: Gender and Age Distribution of PAPs

Age Group (Years)	Male		Female		Total	
	Count		Count		Count	
Less than 5	89	4.36%	81	3.86%	170	4.11%
6-18	378	18.51%	373	17.77%	751	18.14%
19-65	1392	68.17%	1467	69.89%	2859	69.04%
Above 65	183	8.96%	178	8.48%	361	8.72%
Totals	2042	100%	2099	100%	4141	100%

Source: Log Associates and LTWP RAP Database

From the above, majority (69%) of the affected persons are aged between (19 – 65) years who are economically independent. This age group is the working group in Kenya; the RAP will be carefully implemented with reference to the (19-65) age groups. The data held on file reveals that only (9%) of the PAPs are aged above (65) years. This group is considered vulnerable and may require special assistance to restore their income and/or livelihood status.

3.3.3 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Education is a key pillar for human development as it imparts knowledge and skill to individuals necessary for nation building. Kenya has therefore, embraced a national education system which starts from pre-primary, primary secondary, tertiary and university with linkages in the provision of basic literacy and vocational training. The education system is structured to integrate the needs of the young people and adults so as to provide relevant learning and life skills.

Information held on file in respect to school attendance and literacy levels of the PAPs are presented in Table 3.3 and Figure 3.5 respectively. Results in Table 3.3

indicate that 53% of the PAPs had attained basic education, 29% secondary education and 11% had attained university level education. 7% of the PAPs never attended school.

Table 3.3: Highest Level of Education Completed²

Education Level Completed	Count	%
Nursery	133	2.7%
Primary	2459	50.6%
Secondary	1405	28.9%
College	356	7.3%
University	185	3.8%
Never attended	320	6.6%
Total	4858	100%

(Source: Log Associates and LTWP RAP Database)

Results in Figure 3.5 below indicate that 88% (4278) of the PAPs are literate, which implies that most of the PAPs are easy to communicate with, can make informed decisions and should be susceptible to training. For the non-literate PAPs, it would be necessary when reaching out to this category that it is best done through local RAP/ PAP Committees, next of Kin and other local leaders. Again, constant consultations and counselling will be necessary so that they are able to make informed decision regarding the RAP compensation packages and options offered.

² Analysis does not include the under-fives.

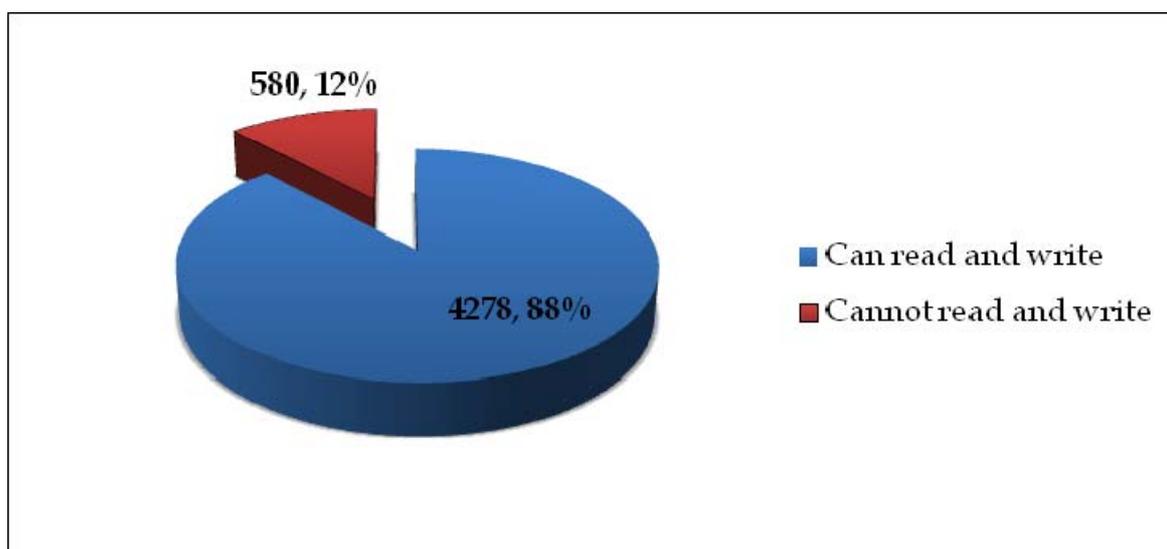


Figure 3.5: Literacy levels of the PAPs³

Source: Log Associates and LTWP Database:

3.4 ECONOMIC CONDITION AND LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES OF THE PAHs

Those households that responded to this question numbered (557). Among those who responded and held on record, the survey revealed that crop farming accounted for only 10% of the total household income (Table 3.4) non-agricultural income 17%, formal employment 16%, and temporary employment 20%. Other income sources included livestock rearing, business and formal employment. The average incomes for the Project Affected Households (PAHs) were computed to KES 15,270 (USD 180.60) per month.

Note: All information on this survey is based on the sample of 44% of the affected PAHs held on record that responded to the survey.

³ Analysis does not include the under-fives

Table 3.4: Main Source of Income for Project Affected Households

Main Source of Income	Count	Total Income (KES)	Average Income per month, KES	%
Crop Farming, KES	476	8,708,865	1,525	10.0%
Other Agricultural Income (e.g. livestock, poultry), KES	468	7,422,760	1,322	8.7%
Non-Agricultural Income (i.e. business), KES	138	4,279,800	2,584	16.9%
Rent received from rented property (land, housing), KES	60	833,550	1,158	7.6%
Family Allowances/ social security benefits, KES	21	185,300	735	4.8%
Remittances and assistance received from others, KES	40	588,300	1,226	8.0%
Others (inheritance, alimony, scholarships etc.), KES	3	45,000	1,250	8.2%
Formal employment (employee) income, KES	56	1,669,000	2,484	16.3%
Temporary status of employment, KES	97	3,476,500	2,987	19.6%
TOTAL SOURCES OF INCOME, KES	1,359	27,209,075	15,270	100%

(Source: Log Associates and LTWP RAP Database)

The income from the above sources is used to meet household requirements such as food, water, medicine, school fees and transport. The PAPs average monthly expenditure was computed to KES 5,285 (USD 62.53) per month. Food accounts for 20% of the total household expenditure followed by school fees at 26 per cent. These results are summarised in Table 3.6.

Table 3.5: Main Categories of Expenditure for Project Affected Households

Type of Expenditure	Count of PAPs	Total Expenditure, KES	Average Expenditure per month, KES	%
Water	328	769,250.00	195	3.70%
Clothes	552	3,133,900.00	473	8.95%
Medical	532	2,866,700.00	449	8.50%
School Fees	451	7,480,132.00	1,382	26.15%
Fuel/wood	409	1,406,720.00	287	5.42%
Kerosene	515	811,700.00	131	2.49%
Farming	503	4,098,570.00	679	12.85%
Transport	523	3,051,170.00	486	9.20%
Food	536	6,781,450.00	1,054	19.95%
Electricity	112	198,560.00	148	2.80%
Total	4461	30,598,152	5,285	100%

(Source: Log Associates and LTWP Database)

Most PAPs will lose some of their agricultural land temporarily due to (ROW) and access roads. However, they are expected to continue farming in the land once the line is constructed. Some of the PAPs may also lose an insignificant size of land holding permanently due to tower foundation (foot print area).

3.5 HEALTH AND VULNERABILITY

3.5.1 HEALTH

Malaria and Flu or cough account for 75% of the diseases among the PAPs (Table 3.6). Other common diseases include typhoid, pneumonia, stomach disorder and headache. From survey and data information held on file it is clear that PAPs (99.6%) of the households prefer hospital/medical care, if available locally, and few, less than 1% would use traditional herbs or healers.

Table 3.6: Common HH Diseases and Type of Care

Common HH Disease	Type of Care/Medication	
	Medical/Hospital	
	Count	%
Malaria	529	39.0%
Flu/Cough	494	36.4%
Headache	174	12.8%
Pneumonia	9	0.7%
Typhoid	12	0.9%
Stomach Disorders	140	10.3%
Total	1358	100%

(Source: Log Associates and LTWP Database)

Table 3.7 shows the distribution of distance to a health facility as reported by the PAPs. 70% of the PAPs are within 6km radius to a nearby health facility.

Table 3.7: Distance to the nearest health facility

<i>How far the nearest health centres/ hospital from the HH (km)?</i>	Count of PAP's	%
0kms - 6kms	503	69.86%
6kms - 18kms	203	28.19%
18kms - 30kms	14	1.94%
Total	720	100%

(Source: Log Associates and LTWP Database)

3.5.2 VULNERABILITY AMONG THE PAPs

Vulnerable people in the project area include children, the elderly, female-headed households and the physically challenged persons. This category of PAPs requires assistance and protection to help them overcome difficulties during the RAP implementation. Special attention will be given to them on a case by case basis, with regard to their habitation, livelihood and education.

A brief discussion of findings on each of the identified vulnerable categories is as follows:

- Children are vulnerable because they have no control over the direction or speed of the resettlement process. They have little say and entirely depend upon their parents and guardians for relocation and restoration of livelihoods. The study findings and additional data obtained during community engagement activities indicated that (921), which accounts for 22% of the PAPs were children.
- The elderly are vulnerable because most of them are physically weak and cannot relocate to new shelters nor restore their livelihoods without support from others. It is more difficult for the female elderly. Socioeconomic results and additional data obtained during community engagement activities revealed that (361), which accounts for 8.8% of the PAPs were elderly. Among the elderly, (178) were female elderly while (183) male elderly.
- Female headed households are vulnerable because they are faced with multiple tasks of being breadwinners, mothers, providers of shelter and providers of

security for those under their responsibility. Shelter relocation and livelihood restoration will be huge tasks for female headed households. The socio-economic survey and additional data obtained during community engagement activities revealed that 24% (200) of the PAHs were female-headed.

Table 3.8: Gender of Household Head

Gender Of HH Head	Count	%
Male	577	69.4%
Female	200	24.0%
Joined	36	4.3%
Institutions	19	2.3%
Total	832	100.0%

(Source: Log Associates and LTWP RAP Database)

Physically challenged: The disability act 2003 defines disability as; physical impairment, sensory, mental or other impairment, including visual, hearing which has substantial long term adverse effect on a person’s ability to carry out usual day to day activities. Among the (832) households that responded, (76) households, which accounted for 9% of the respondents, had physically challenged persons.

In this study, persons with disabilities included the lame, paralysed, blind, deaf, dumb, crippled, mentally ill, and crossed-eyed. Our findings on the nature of the physical challenges among the PAPs are presented in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9: Nature of Challenges among the PAPs

Nature of the Challenge	Count	%
Lame Leg	3	3.9%
Paralysis	21	27.6%
Blind/Dumb/Deaf	6	7.9%
Hearing Impaired	9	11.8%
Vocally impaired	13	17.1%
Crippled	8	10.5%
Crossed Eyes/Eye Problems	5	6.6%
Mentally Ill	7	9.2%
Growth hormone deficiency (GHD)	1	1.3%
Non-Response	3	3.9%
TOTAL	76	100%

(Source: Log Associates and LTWP RAP Database)

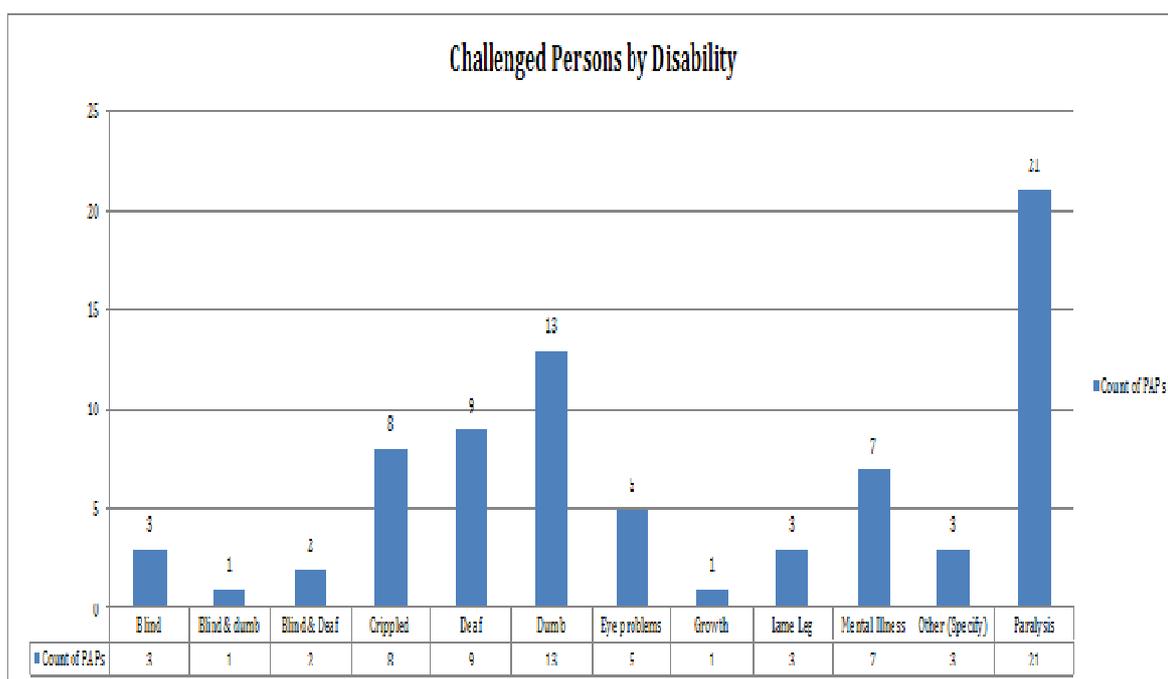


Figure 3.6: Challenged Persons by Disability

(Source: LTWP RAP Database)

The terminally/chronically ill are vulnerable because they cannot attend to their resettlement responsibilities without support from family members or relatives.

Among the (832) households that responded, 160 households, which accounted for 19% of the respondents, had persons who were terminally ill.

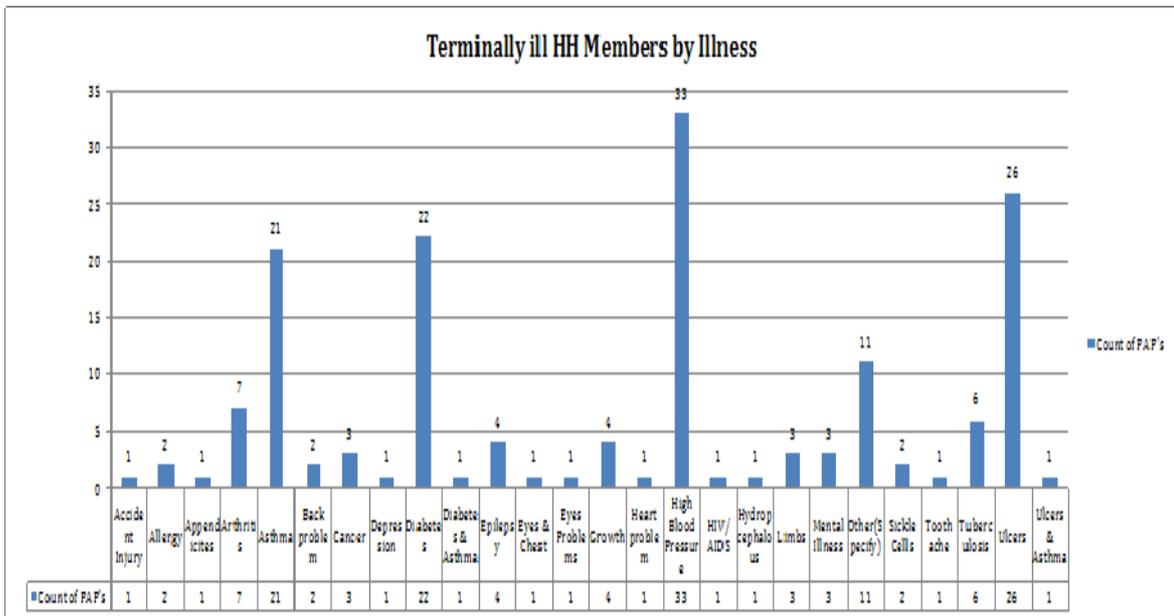


Figure 3.7: Terminally Ill HH Members

(Source: LTWP RAP Database)

In this study, terminal illnesses included cancer, leukaemia, diabetes, asthma, ulcers, high blood pressure, hydrocephalous, tuberculosis, arthritis, fibroids, stroke and HIV/AIDS. The nature and distribution of these diseases among the PAPs is presented in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10: Nature of terminal illnesses among PAPs

Nature of Illness	Count	%
Ulcers	26	16.3%
Cancer	3	1.9%
Diabetes	22	13.8%
Asthma	21	13.1%
High Blood Pressure	33	20.6%
Hydrocephalous	1	0.6%
Tuberculosis	6	3.8%
HIV/ AIDS	1	0.6%
Arthritis	7	4.4%
Growth hormone deficiency (GHD)	4	2.5%
Epilepsy	4	2.5%
Sickle Cell Anaemia	2	1.3%
Other	24	15.0%
Mental Illness	3	1.9%
Limbs	3	1.9%
Total	160	100%

(Source: Log Associates and LTWP RAP Database)

Kaimbaga Squatters: The study identified a total of (31) households within the way leave trace occupied by squatters. The average household size within the camp was found to be (6), which implies that approximately (186) people will be affected. Consequently; a total of (35) structures from (31) residential PAHs belonging to this group of PAPs and will need to be relocated from the way leave trace. Most of the squatters live in tattered stick tents, (Figure 3.6) and tarpaulins. A list of the owners of all the affected households is provided in Appendix C of this report.



Figure 3.8: Affected squatter household within the way leave trace (Kaimbaga area)

The squatters moved into the area in April 2009 and do not have recognisable legal right to claim the land they are occupying. The Limitation of Actions Act Cap 22 Laws of Kenya provides that if the squatters have been in occupation of private land for over twelve years uninterrupted, then they acquire rights as adverse possessors of the land. The OP 4.12 gives guidelines on how to deal with categories of affected persons with no recognisable legal right by providing that such persons may be compensated for the loss of assets and provided with necessary resettlement assistance but not for land.

3.6 RELIGION, ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGE

Religion is an important social activity that plays an important role in the life of a given community/society. The 2009 population and housing census established that 83% of the population were Christians while 11% were Muslims. The remaining 6% belonged to other religions including Hindu, Traditionalists among

others. In the project area, Christianity and Protestants are the two major religions that are practiced widely. Among the (805) households that responded, (577) respondents, which accounted for 72% of the respondents, were protestant, (211) respondents, which accounted for 26% of the respondents, were catholic and (17) respondents, which accounted for 2% of the respondents, were others (Figure 3.9).

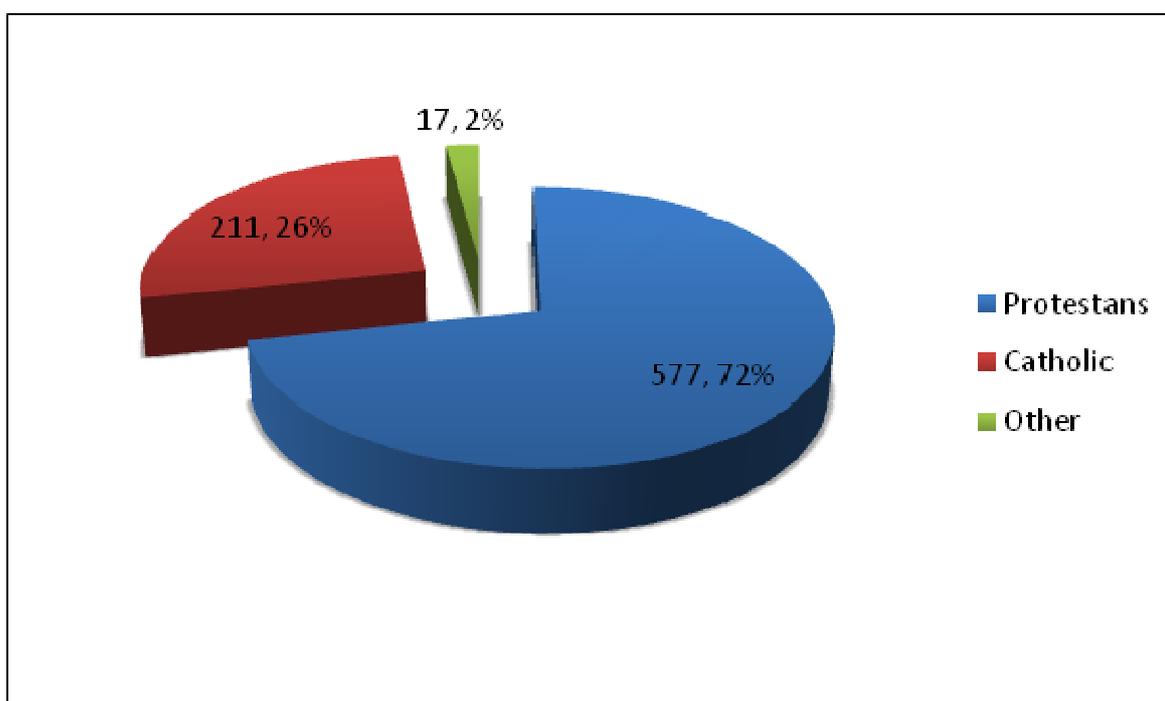


Figure 3.9: Religion of the PAPs

(Source: Log Associates and LTWP RAP Database)

The proposed transmission line traces Marsabit, Samburu, Laikipia, Nyandarua, Nakuru and Narok County’s. The ethnic diversity of these districts is presented in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Ethnic Diversity of the Communities Living within the Wider Vicinity of the Transmission Line

	County	Ethnic Group
1	Marsabit	Borana, Gabbra, Rendille, Burji, Turkana and El Mollo
2	Samburu	Samburu
3	Laikipia	Samburu/Kikuyu
4	Nyandarua	Kikuyu
5	Nakuru	Kikuyu
6	Narok	Maasai

(Source: Districts' Strategic Plans 2005 – 2010)

According to the 2009 housing and population census, Kikuyu account for 18 % of the total population, Turkana 3%, Maasai 2% and Samburu 1%. The other remaining tribes in Table 3.11 are considered minority tribes. The consultant did not encounter any of the mentioned minority groups within the line trace during field inspection.

3.7 ACCESS TO WATER

Access to water is recognised amongst others as key to sustainable development. During the socioeconomic survey, various sources of water for PAPs were examined. The results of the survey are presented in Figure 3.10 and show that about 50 per cent of the PAHs rely on river and rainwater for domestic use. Rivers found within the project area include Malewa, Karati, Wanjohi and Turasha. The community, through government and NGO (non-government organisations) interventions has invested in artificial water sources such as boreholes and shallow wells. Additionally, there are several springs that have been tapped and protected by the community members for domestic use.

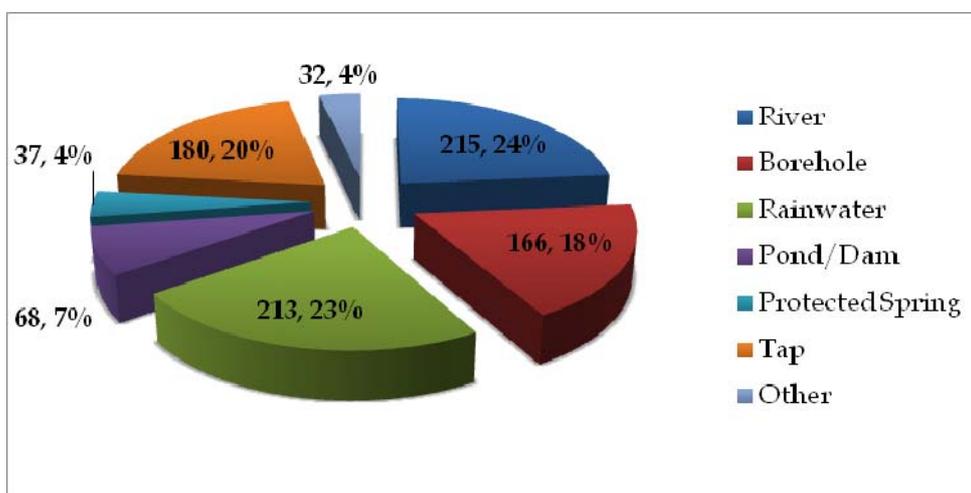


Figure 3.10: Sources for water for domestic use

(Source: Log Associates and LTWP RAP Database)

3.8 HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND WELFARE INDICATORS

Information collected on household assets and welfare indicators are presented below. The items included ownership of at least two sets of clothes, radio, mobile phone and personal transport. The results are given in Table 3.12.

Table 3.12: Ownership of Assets by PAPS

Item Owned	Count/ Respondents	%
At least 2 set of clothes	735/742	99.1%
Radio	718/735	97.7%
Mobile Phone	725/742	97.7%
Personal Transport	477/741	64.4%

Source: Log Associates Census and Socio-Economic Survey

3.9 HIV/AIDS

Currently HIV/AIDS is a major pandemic affecting Kenya. It is estimated that about 2.2 million people in Kenya are living with HIV/AIDS. Approximately 75%

of reported cases occur among those aged between (15-49) years. This is not only the most economically productive group of the population, but it also the age at which investment in education is beginning to pay off and families are formed. The people, skills, knowledge and manpower lost due to the disease imply dire economic and social consequences for the country. HIV/AIDS was declared a national disaster in 1999 by the Government. The declaration emphasised the importance of establishing effective measures to raise public awareness in the causes of HIV/AIDS, and the need to control it. Our findings on the level of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment awareness among the PAPs is captured in Figure 3.11. The results show that among the (745) households that responded, (676) respondents, which accounted for 91% of the respondents, were aware of HIV/AIDS, and (69) respondents, which accounted for 9% of the respondents, were not aware of HIV/AIDS.

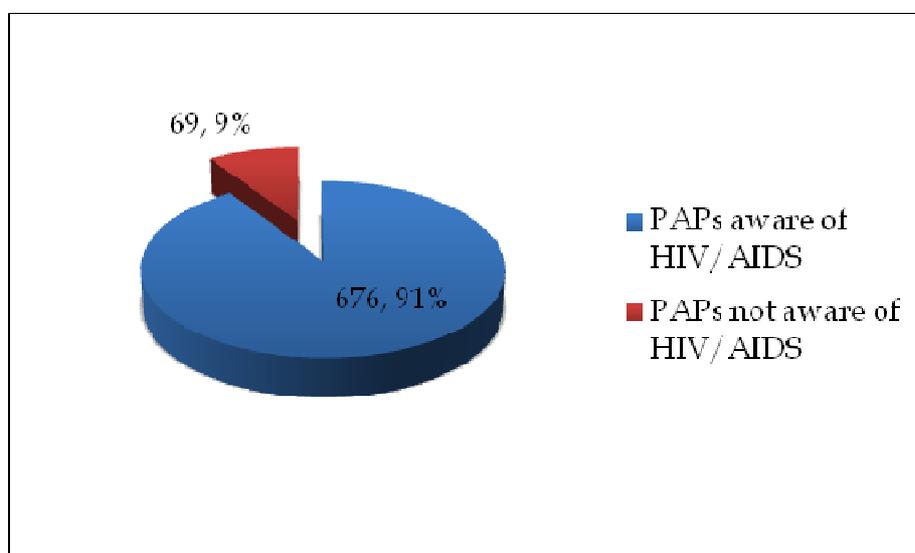


Figure 3.11: Aware of HIV/AIDS

Source: Log Associates Census and Socio-Economic Survey

The PAPs also reported various ways through which the disease can be contracted including unprotected sex with an infected person, sharing of instruments such as

needles, infected blood transfusion and maternal transmission. Concerning how the scourge can be controlled, the PAPs responded as shown in Figure 3.12.

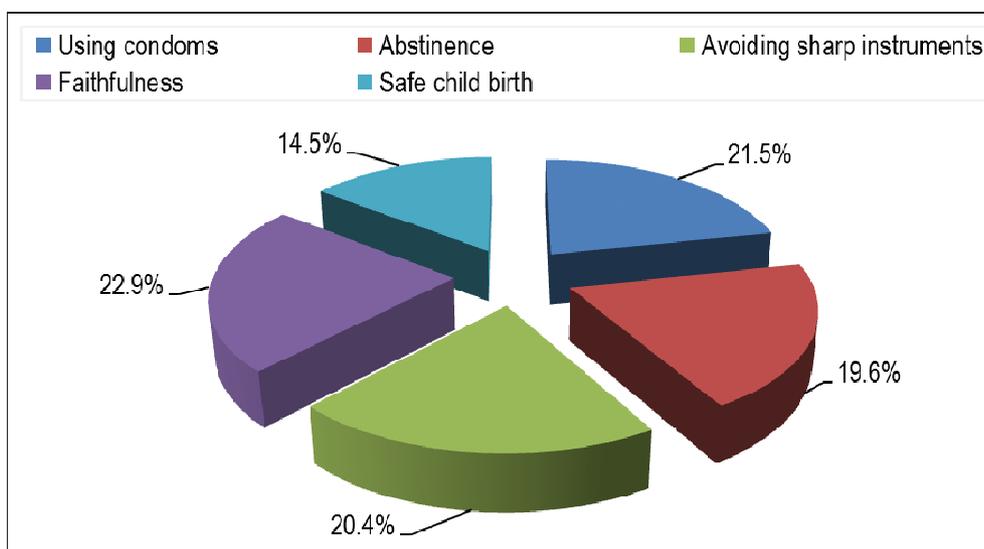


Figure 3.12: Ways of controlling of the spread HIV/AIDS

Source: Log Associates Census and Socio-Economic Survey

3.10 HOUSING CONDITION OF THE PAPs

Shelter, clothing and food are the three fundamental needs of human beings. The standard and quality of dwelling places are manifestations of economic growth and development. The condition of houses within the project area is mixed. During our field inspection, observations indicated that the type and quality of construction materials varied from place to place. In most cases the houses are constructed from wood or mud and covered with corrugated iron sheet. However, there are PAPs, who have constructed permanent houses made of stones or concrete and covered with tiles or corrugated iron sheet.

A total of (502) residential houses were identified that will be relocated from within the way leave trace categorised as shown in Table 3.13.

Table 3.13: Category of Affected Residential Houses

Category of Residential Houses	Count	%
Permanent	40	8.0%
Semi Permanent	402	80.1%
Temporary	60	12.0%
Total	502	100%

(Source: Log Associates and LTWP RAP Database)

Figure 3.13 below provides a collage of various types of dwelling structures in which PAHs reside.



Figure 3.13: Example of Residential Houses for the PAPs

(Source: Log Associates and LTWP RAP Database)

4.0 PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

A key initial task in any resettlement planning process is to identify project adverse impacts and the population that will be affected. The magnitude, nature and mitigation measures of the anticipated project impacts are addressed in the ESIA. In the previous chapter, the socioeconomic condition of the PAPs is presented. In this chapter the present project effects are presented and eligible for compensation.

The table below summarises the project impacts, displacement physical and or economic, businesses and public facilities, loss of land, structures, crops that will be impacted by the project.

Table 4.1: Displacement Impact Summary

IMPACT	ASPECTS	QUANTITY / EXTENT
Displacement	Physical (number)	324 PAPS with Structures
		45 PDPs with Structures
	Economic (number)	53 Fully Affected PDPs Land
		14 Business Premises
		10 Public Facilities
Loss of land use	Permanent (area)	59.5 Acres
	Temporary (area)	6293 Acres
Loss of structures	Residential (number)	502
	Non-residential (number)	954
Loss of crops	Farm crops (area)	621.8 Acres
	Fruit Trees (number)	54,848 trees
Businesses	Limited Liabilities Companies	23
	Business Centres (Shops)	19
	Horticulture Farms	3
	Tourism (Mugie Conservancy)	1
	Total	46
Public Facilities	Religious Facilities (number)	12
	Cattle Dips (number)	2
	Schools (number)	5
	Water Projects (number)	2
	Community Projects (number)	7
	Total	28

(Source: LTWP RAP Database)

4.2 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

4.2.1 DISPLACEMENT

Physical Displacement: In general terms is defined as ‘loss of shelter, productive assets or access to productive assets’ resulting from acquisition or encumbrance of land that requires affected person(s) to move to another location. The proposed project will involve displacement of those inhabitants occupying dwellings within the way leave trace built on or before the entitlement cut-off date as primary or sole residence. These PAH/ PAP number (324) and will have to remove or relocate any housing and or structures from the way leave trace either within the affected parcel or when the severity of the impact is sufficient that the PAH/ PAP needs to

be resettled on another parcel of land. Involuntary displacement of this nature will almost always disrupt the family social environment and impact the livelihood of those PAHs/ PAPs affected by the project.

Interrogation of the database identified that from the (324) PAH with structures/ residences that are displaced by the project only (45) of these PAHs are either fully affected by the project (land holding is >90% affected) or the severity of way-leave trace crossing their plot is such that there is insufficient unaffected land in which to either relocate the affected structures; and or the unaffected land portion is unable to provide sustenance for the household. The land sustenance capacity threshold assigned by Ketraco's in the RPF is 2,000m². PAHs that fall into any of these categories are considered PDPs according to Ketraco's RPF and the RAP compensation eligibility/ categorisation matrix.

IMPACT	ASPECTS	QUANTITY / EXTENT
Displacement	Physical (number)	324 PAPS with Structures
		45 PDPs with Structures
	Economic (number)	53 Fully Affected PDPs Land
		14 Business Premises
		10 Public Facilities

*Impact: Displacement table extract
(Source: LTWP RAP Database)*

Economic Displacement: Results from an action that interrupts or eliminates people's access to productive assets without physically relocating the people. These include resident houses as above and people living outside the line trace but having land, crops, non-residential structures, business or various usage rights on the land such that their standard of living or livelihood is impacted in an economic/ financial manner. The table extract below details physical and economic displacement impacts along the southern corridor.

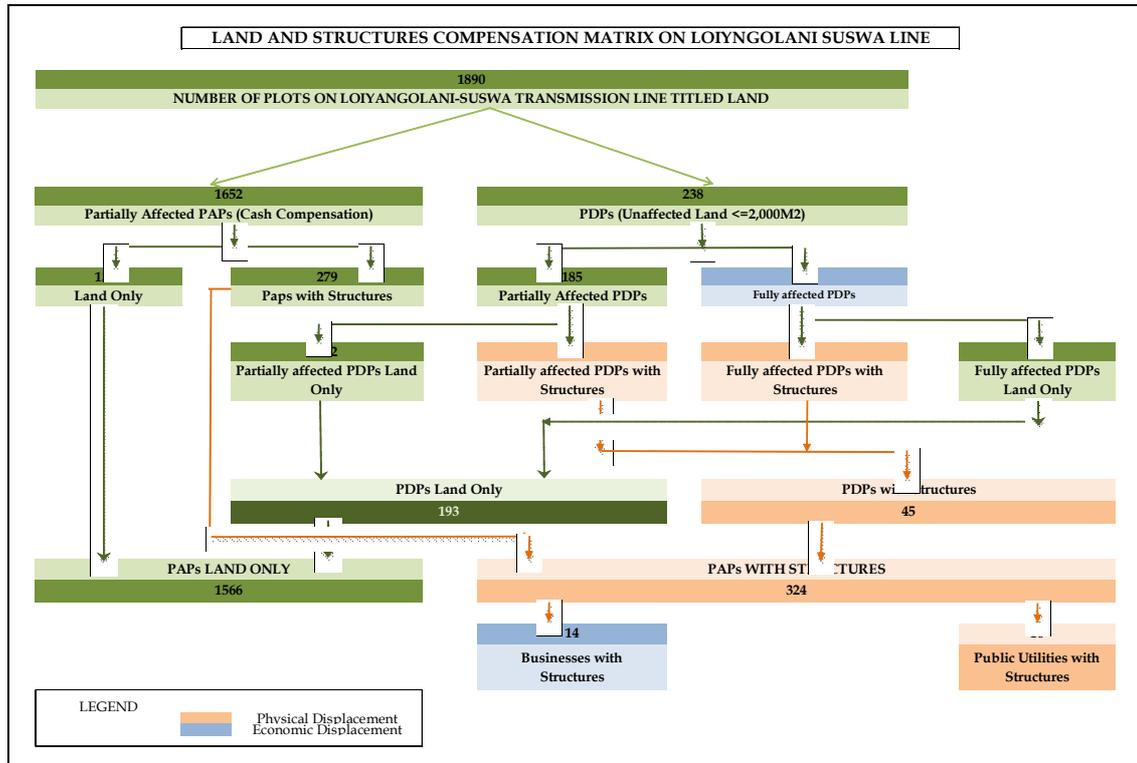


Figure 4.1: Displacement Physical & Economic Flow Chart
(Source: LTWP RAP Database)

The figure below depicts the (31) settlement schemes along the southern corridor and provides demographic illustration of the (238) PDPs as to their location, those that are 'Fully Affected' (53) by loss of land and shelter/ dwellings.

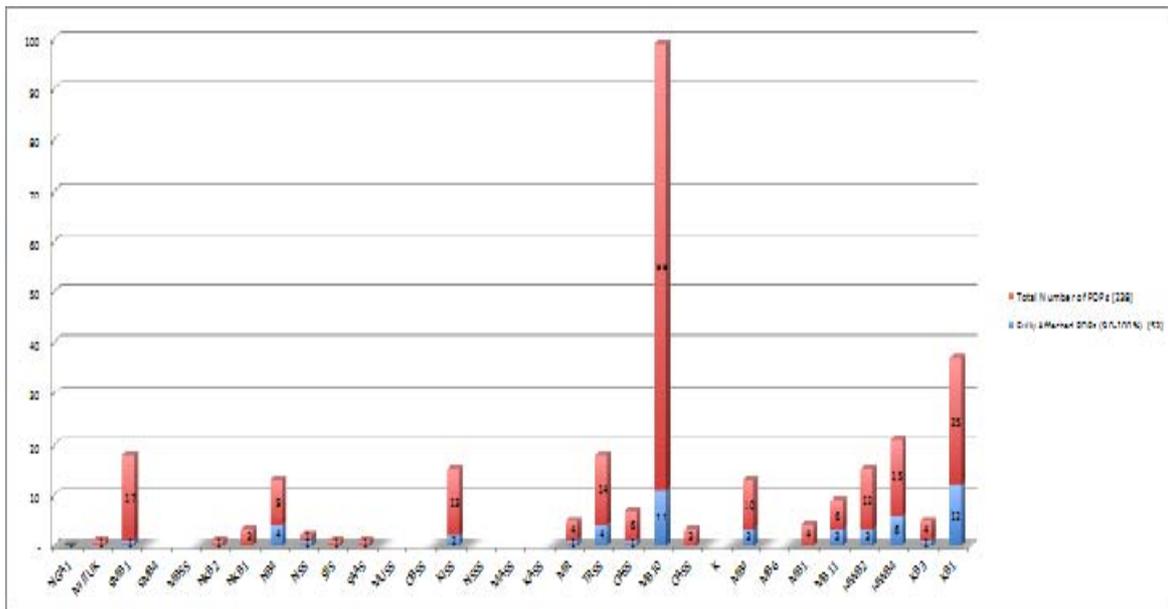


Figure 4.2: Displacement of PDPs by Settlement Scheme
(Source: LTWP RAP Database)

4.2.2 LOSSES

- i. **Loss of land:** Construction of the line will cause permanent and temporary loss of farmland. Permanent loss of land (59.5 acres) will occur due to tower foundation area. Temporary loss of land (6,293 acres) will be due to way-leave access.

IMPACT	ASPECTS	QUANTITY / EXTENT
Loss of land use	Permanent (area)	59.5 Acres
	Temporary (area)	6293 Acres

Impact: Land table extract
(Source: LTWP RAP Database)

The figure below is an illustration of the typical affected crop farms that are impacted by the project.



Figure 4.3: Example of affected farm land

- ii. **Loss of Structures:** The proposed project will lead to demolition of various structures including residential buildings, stores, kitchen, zero grazing units, toilets, bathrooms, water tanks, boreholes, wells and fence. The information held in the database confirms that a total of 1,456 structures will be affected by the way leave trace.



Figure 4.4: Examples of affected structures

IMPACT	ASPECTS	QUANTITY / EXTENT
Loss of structures	Residential (number)	502
	Non-residential (number)	954

Impact to Structures table extract
 (Source: LTWPRAP Database)

- iii. **Loss of Trees:** There are both indigenous and planted trees that will be cut down during the construction of the line. Common trees along the way leave trace include cypress, cedar and eucalyptus alongside other naturally growing tree species. The total number of affected trees was estimated to be 54,848.



Figure 4.5: Example of affected trees



Figure 4.6: Example of affected fruit trees

- iv. **Loss of Crops:** Common crops within the project area include maize, potatoes, wheat and onions. Some of these crops may be damaged during construction. The total cultivated area was estimated to be 621.81 acres.



Figure 4.7: Example of crops that may be affected

IMPACT	ASPECTS	QUANTITY / EXTENT
Loss of crops	Farm crops (area)	621.8 Acres
	Fruit Trees (number)	54,848 trees

Impact to crops/ trees table extract
 (Source: Log Associates)

4.2.3 IMPACT ON BUSINESS

There are (46) business affected by the way-leave trace. For classification purposes these have been categorised as limited companies (23) in number, shops numbering (19), and horticulture farms of which there are (3) and tourism/privately owned lodge and conservancy (1). Of these businesses (14) have structures that will be displaced. The rest, (32) will suffer some economic loss as well as encumbrance to their land utilisation. In respect to Mugie conservancy, the way-leave runs along its western perimeter alongside its internal perimeter road.

IMPACT	ASPECTS	QUANTITY / EXTENT
Businesses	Limited Liabilities Companies	23
	Business Centres (Shops)	19
	Horticulture Farms	3
	Tourism (Mugie Conservancy)	1
	Total	46

*Impact to Businesses table extract
(Source: LTWP Database)*

4.2.4 IMPACT ON PUBLIC FACILITIES

The proponent, to the extent possible, endeavoured to avoid public facilities. Nevertheless, (12) religious facilities, (5) schools, (2) cattle dips, (2) water projects and (7) community projects are affected by way-leave trace. Of these, (28) public facilities, (10) of which have structures (six religious facilities, two schools, one cattle dip and one water project) that will need to be relocated out of the way-leave trace. In respect to the two plots with schools, during the initial enumeration process the survey finding indicated that this plot was reserved for Magiuku Primary School by the District Education Board. We have been informed that these plans have changed and another site has been selected. This plot has a water pond that is affected. The other affected school is during week days a day-care centre where up to 25 kids can be catered for and on Sundays it is used for religious meetings. Figure 4.8 depicts the affected kindergarten/religious meeting hall and

the toilet facility that is also affected. The compensation of these public facilities has been captured under the affected structures. The impact to the other plots with schools is easement over land. The impact over land ranges from 7% to 39%. The number of pupils at these schools are (71) Light of Hope, (145) at Matuku and (300) at Kiambaga.



Figure 4.8: Malewa Day-Care Centre Affected Structures



Figure 4.9: Example of affected church

4.2.3 IMPACT ON GRAVES

During the transit walks, 20 graves were identified on a number of plots. It will not be necessary to exhume or relocate these graves as they are outside the way-leave trace; however, however it is recommended that the proponent observes

great care during construction so that they are not disturbed, and if possible, consults with families of deceased.



Figure 4.10: Example of affected grave

4.3 PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURE

The affected households will be compensated for their loss according to RAP compensation PAP categorisation matrix; existing legal framework and international best practices. Cultural sensitivity is paramount and detailed discussions with family/ relatives must be undertaken before any site activities are undertaken. Mitigation procedures should be included in the Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP) for construction. Given that no graves have been identified within the way-leave a chance find procedure for cultural property should also be included in the ESMP. The compensation will be at market value of land and full replacement cost for structures. PAH with affected dwellings/ structures will also be given additional 15% as disturbance allowance on all affected structures.

5.0 VALUATION, COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

RAP exercise commenced in 2011 and is an ever evolving process of data collection that identifies physical and productive assets within the way leave trace. These assets are valued for compensation to the PAPs with ‘legitimate interest’. The terms legitimate interest has been used to mean that even those PAPs with no recognisable legal right or claim to the asset they are occupying or using are considered eligible for compensation. Generally, valuation is undertaken on full replacement cost and open market value. Assets to be compensated along the way-leave trace include but not limited to land, structures, businesses, public facilities, cultural property, trees and crops.

5.2 VALUATION PROCEDURE AND METHODOLOGY

5.2.1 LEGAL PROCEDURE

The procedure followed in this report is based on legal procedure outlined in the Valuers Act Cap 532, which requires that a duly authorised valuer be engaged in making cost valuation of assets to be possessed by any development project. The other statutes governing valuation adopted in this report are the Land Acts 2012 and Rating Act Cap 267. The independent valuer also took cognisance of the values detailed in KETRACO’s RPF.

5.2.2 FAIR MARKET VALUE AND REPLACEMENT COST APPROACH

The ‘willing-buyer-willing-seller’ principle of Open Market Value (OMV) for valuation of land holdings and replacement cost for valuation of assets was adopted as an equitable methodology and procedure. The cost values provided by KETRACO as employer facilitation materials were found to be competitive with the values established during the exercise. Based on the materials used in construction of the target property, per unit rate were allocated to derive structures compensation values for the various structure categories identified within the line trace. Given the time necessary to gather information and implement a RAP, Ketraco continually review valuation rates and modify these when appropriate.

5.3 VALUATION AND COMPENSATION RESULTS

5.3.1 VALUATION AND COMPENSATION OF LAND

Length of land taken/encumbered by the way leave trace (428km) was multiplied by the 60m way-leave width to yield an area in square meters from which total hectares of the easement computed (2,571Ha). This value, in acres (6,353), was then multiplied by the local OMV land cost to yield an estimate of the total cost of the land to be encumbered by the way leave trace. Market values for land varied from place to place depending on: land use, soil condition, access to water/irrigation, topography, prevailing climatic conditions, availability to services and infrastructure. These rates are reviewed by Ketraco at least on an annual basis.

The total area affected by the project works out to 6,353 acres. Of the affected land, 47% (2965 acres) is trust land and under Kenyan law compensation for trust land is not required. The pastoral communities living within this area will continue to use the land for grazing purposes. KETRACO is only taking an easement over the land. KETRACO has applied for alienation and allocation of land for public use

through the Marsabit and Samburu county councils and received approval for 200km of the way-leave trace.

The southern section of the way-leave has a chainage of 228km that equates to 3,388 acres, circ 53% of the total way-leave chainage/ encumbrance.

This budgetary land take/ encumbrance and land compensation figure do not take cognisance of any roads, rivers or swamps that cross the way-leave trace and is therefore the maximum land take/ encumbrance for the project.

The other 53% (3,262 acres) of the affected area falls under freehold ownership and will be fully compensated at OMV. However, since KETRACO is only taking an easement over the affected land the title remains with the landowners. Consequently, compensation of land within the ROW shall be in the form of per centum of the OMV in accordance with the principle detailed in Ketraco’s RPF and provided below in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Per centum principle for land valuation

Land Parcel	Area Affected (%)	Per-centum of OMV
Less than 1 acre	>50	100
Less than 1 acre	<50	50
Greater than 1 acre	<50	30

(Source: KETRACO’s RPF)

Based on the above principle, the estimated total compensation cost for loss of land use is calculated as **KES 342,258,113**. However, compensation will only be paid for following the detailed physical survey has been completed, normally during construction to ensure that the proponent does not incur expenses of rerouting or payment for land which may not be affected due to unforeseen factors or factors which might have be identified during PAP engagement activities or been overlooked during design. In the case of absentee landowners or land under dispute, KETRACO will set aside sufficient funds in an escrow account or similar financial instrument to cover unpaid compensation. This unpaid

compensation provision is typical for the aforementioned cases. All land compensations will be paid to the land owner/valid claimant as authenticated through land registries searches or the provision of title deeds or sale agreements confirmed by the provincial administration or resulting from court declarations. Annexure I in the Volume II report provides the details of the affected land and statistical compensation entitlements.

5.3.2 VALUATION AND COMPENSATION OF STRUCTURES

In valuing buildings and other structures, an estimate of the total effort invested in terms of building materials (floor, wall, roof type, finish and labour input) were computed and valued at market rates without factoring in depreciation. Based on the condition of the structure (poor, fair, good); consultations with property owners and various contractors within project area; expert judgement and property comparison, were all used in the valuation process to derive an equitable and full replacement cost for each affected property. However, bearing in mind that the fundamental requirement of resettlement activities based on OP 4.12 is to restore, at least the standards of living and preferably improve the livelihoods of the PAPs, the KETRACO's rates reproduced in Table 5.2, were the best rates to achieve OP 4.12 requirement. The RPF rates, in most cases, are higher than the market rates for full replacement of similar structures within the project area.

Table 5.2: Rate for Structures

Structure	Unit of Measure	Rate (KES)
Buildings		
Permanent	Square Feet	1,500-4500
Semi-Permanent	Square Feet	1,000-3,000
Temporary	Square Feet	500-3,000
Other Structures		
Domestic Storage Facilities	Square Feet	500-2,000
Domestic Animal Units	Square Feet	500-1,000
Water Storage Facilities	Cubic Metre	1500-2000
Pit Latrines	Feet	1300
Boreholes/Wells	Feet	1000

(Source: Adopted from KETRACO's RPF and modified)

Total of (324) PAPs with total of (1,456) affected structures have been identified so far. Of these affected structures, 34% (502) are residential structures as shown in Figure 5.2 below. The non-residential structures which constitute 66% of the affected structures include domestic animal units, domestic storage units, and water storage facilities among others.

Table 5.3: Distribution of affected structures throughout the (31) Settlements Schemes

LTWP RAP DATABASE SUMMARY		STRUCTURE DATA			
		17%	15%		34.5%
		324	285	1456	502
SETTLEMENT BLOCKS ALONG THE LOIYNGOLANI-SUSWA TRANSMISSION LINE		NUMBER OF PAPS WITH STRUCTURES	NUMBER OF PAPS WITH RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES	NUMBER OF STRUCTURES	NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES
1	LORROKI - Ng' ARUA DIVISION - MUGIE	-	-	-	-
2	MUTUKANYO SETTLEMENT SCHEME	6	5	28	9
3	SALAMA/MURUKU BLOCK 1(KIENI EAST)	-	-	-	-
4	SALAMA/MURUKU BLOCK 4(PESI)	5	5	25	10
5	MBUYU SETTLEMENT SCHEME	-	-	-	-
6	NDARAGWA/KIANJOGU BLOCK 2(NYONJORO)	9	7	64	24
7	NDARAGWA/KIANJOGU BLOCK 1(NDURURI)	14	8	44	11
8	NDARAGWA/NDARAGUA BLOCK 4(MURICHO RANCHING)	24	19	135	42
9	NDARAGWA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	4	4	20	6
10	SIMBARA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	4	3	32	7
11	SHAMATA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	9	8	71	12
12	MURUAI SETTLEMENT SCHEME	5	5	30	7
13	OL'BOLOSSAT SETTLEMENT SCHEME	-	-	-	-
14	KIRIMA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	10	9	38	13
15	NDEMI SALIENT SETTLEMENT SCHEME	26	26	132	38
16	MALEWA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	1	1	6	1
17	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	47	47	85	56
18	KIPIPIRI/LERESWA BLOCK 1(MALEWA RANCH)	15	13	92	27
19	TURASHA RIDGE SETTLEMENT SCHEME	43	40	246	70
20	OL ARAGWI SETTLEMENT SCHEME (Malu)	8	2	17	4
21	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK 10(LIMURU NYAKINYUA)	24	20	118	37
22	OL ARAGWI SETTLEMENT SCHEME (non Malu)	10	8	21	10
23	KAHURU	-	-	-	-
24	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK 4(NEW KARATI)	16	13	59	30
25	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK6 (NORTH KANGEMA)	-	-	-	-
26	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK 1(MISSOURI)	14	13	66	24
27	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK II(KARAI)	7	6	31	7
28	NAIVASHA/MWICHIRINGIRI BLOCK 2(NYAMATHI)	7	7	26	21
29	NAIVASHA/MWICHIRINGIRI BLOCK 4(MIRERA)	7	7	35	21
30	LONGONOT/KIJABE BLOCK 3 (KENTON KIJABE)	6	6	20	9
31	LONGONOT/KIJABE BLOCK 1(ERERI)	3	3	15	6

(Source: LTWP RAP Database)

Using the full replacement cost principle and applying the rates in Table 5.2, compensation cost for all the affected structures works out to **KES 457,267,177**. This figure includes 15% disturbance allowance

5.3.3 VALUATION AND COMPENSATIONS OF TREES AND CROPS

The PAPs have been sensitised and are aware that trees/crops with a height of over (12) feet are prohibited within the way-leave corridor and must be removed prior to construction. As such, compensation for trees and crop damage will be paid during pegging and construction of works to avoid re-growth and will be a continuous process up to the stringing stage. During way-leave clearance, where possible, trees will only be ‘topped’ to maintain the industry standard (12) foot safety clearance required between conductors and earth and to provide unencumbered access during stringing of the line conductors.

Harvesting of crops and trees will be given first priority however where harvesting will not be possible, physical counting of the affected crops will be carried out and values applied according to the prevailing market rates. Cognisance of seasons and planting schedules will be taken into consideration. The study established that planting season within the project area falls between the months of March and April, while harvesting season falls between September and October.

For the purposes of this plan, during the field assessment, a total of 54,848 trees were physically counted as being within the 60m way-leave and could be affected during line construction. Consequently, using the Kenya Forest Services’ rates, the compensation for affected trees taking cognisance of maturity was computed to **KES 120,665,600**. A component of the counted trees was fruit trees included mangoes, palms, and oranges among others. The average income from such trees was computed as **KES 40,000** per annum. Using the above fruit tree parameters, calculations determined that the time estimated to receive earning from new plantings would take three years. Affected properties would need to be compensated for this loss in order to restore livelihoods to pre-project status. The total cash compensation for loss of income from fruit trees was computed to **KES**

44,880,000⁴. It is expected that a portion of the money obtained from tree compensation will be used by the PAPs to procure new grafted materials whilst the remainder is loss of income.

The study further established that 622 hectares of cultivated area will be affected. The average fruit yield per hectare reported to us by the PAPs was (15) bags. The market price per bag was reported as KES 1,500. Thus for planning purposes, the total compensation for crops that could be damaged during construction is calculated to be **KES 13,990,725**.

5.3.4 VALUATION AND COMPENSATION OF LOSS OF BUSINESS

The project will affect 46 business premises of which (14) have structures affected by the way-leave trace. It would be necessary to restore the economic status of the business owners to pre-project status. The survey of 2011, established the average monthly revenue for the affected businesses as **KES 92,529**. KETRACO will therefore need to establish quantifiable loss of revenue due to involuntary resettlement and determine a payment for their economic rehabilitation. The proponent's RFP allows for compensation for loss of revenue and income in form of a transitional income support payment equivalent to loss of income over the duration of impact to restore the previous level of livelihood. For planning purposes, a lump sum of **KES 1,295,400** equivalent to one month goodwill has been provided to cover transitional support expenses.

⁴ Figure includes 10% contingency

5.3.5 PUBLIC FACILITIES

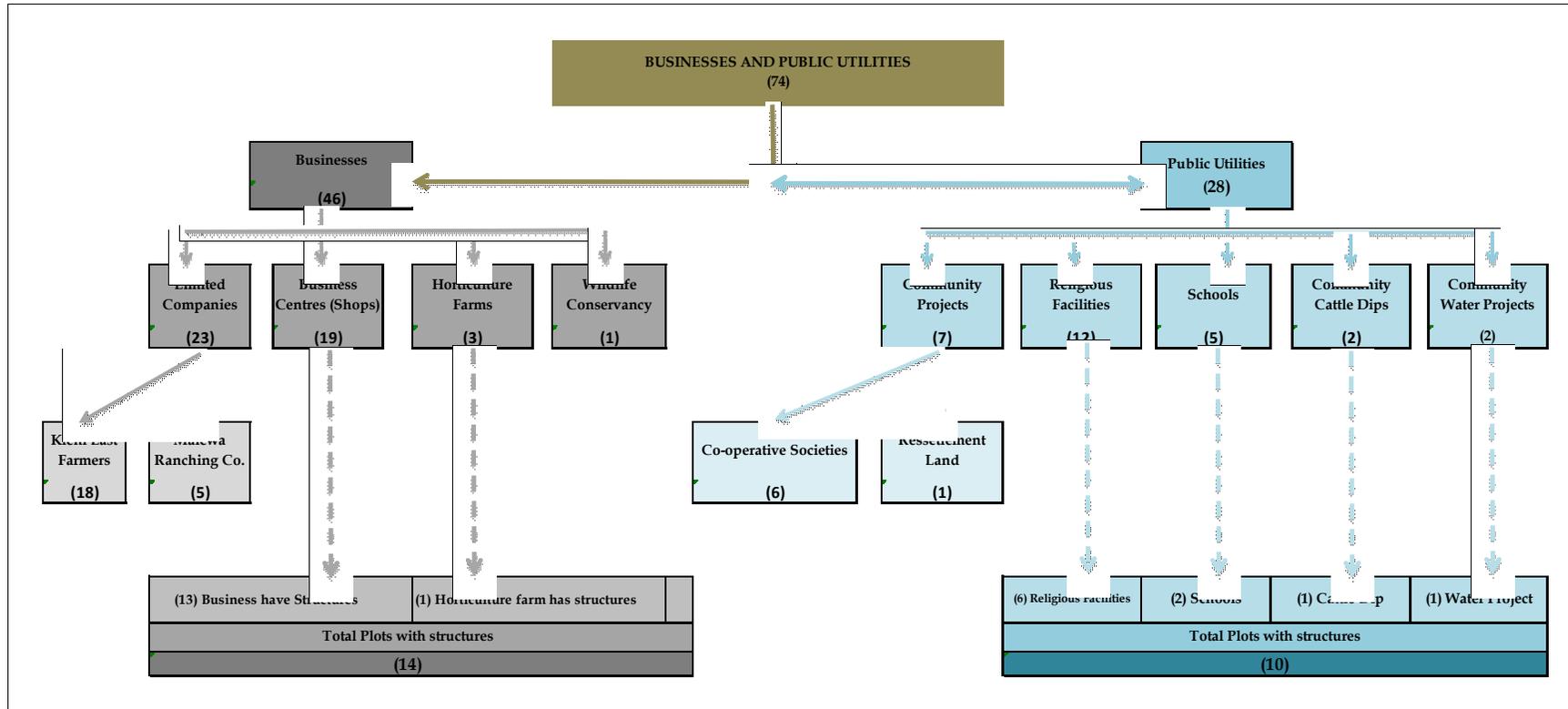
The project will affect a total of (1456) structures that are located within the way-leave trace owned by (324) PAPs. Of these PAPs (28) have been categorised as public facilities of which (10) of these facilities have structures affected by the way-leave trace. The ten facilities have a total of (24) affected structures of which (2) are residential. These PAPs will receive compensation for easement over the affected land portion and their structures including disturbance allowance and assistance if required.

The table below details each of the facilities and the impact to land and structures.

No	Name of Public Facility	What is the nature?	Settlement Scheme	Affected Plot Size, M2	Unaffected Plot Size, M2	% plot affected	Is PAP PDP YES/NO	Number of Affected Structures	Number of Residential Structures
1	P.C.E.A Church	RELIGIOUS FACILITIES	SALAMA/MURUKU BLOCK 4(PESI)	4,144	4,706	47%			
2	Grace Ministries	RELIGIOUS FACILITIES	NDARAGWA/ KIANJOGU BLOCK 2(NYONJORO)	Tenant	-	0%		2	
3	Paradise christian church	RELIGIOUS FACILITIES	NDARAGWA/ KIANJOGU BLOCK 2(NYONJORO)	1,909	20,644	8%		3	
4	Full Gospel Church	RELIGIOUS FACILITIES	NDARAGWA/ KIANJOGU BLOCK 1(NDURURI)	7,350	48,110	13%		3	1
5	Reserved for Mauiku Pr. Sch. (District Education Board)	SCHOOL	NDARAGUA/NDARAGUA BLOCK 4(MURICHO RANCHING)	8,209	7,808	51%			
6	Matuku Pr. Sch.	SCHOOL	NDARAGUA/NDARAGUA BLOCK 4(MURICHO RANCHING)	5,654	27,276	17%			
7	Murichu A.I.P.C. Church	RELIGIOUS FACILITIES	NDARAGUA/NDARAGUA BLOCK 4(MURICHO RANCHING)	2,066	9,510	18%			
8	Shamata co-op society	CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY	SIMBARA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	2,244	273	89%			
9	Community Dam	WATER PROJECT	NDEMI SALIENT SETTLEMENT SCHEME	14,633	48,483	23%			
10	Kiambaga Pr. School	SCHOOL	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	22,865	283,782	7%			
11	Squatter resettlement land	RESETTLEMENT LAND	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	12,577	201,207	6%			
12	Community Cattle Dip	COMMUNITY CATTLE DIP	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	6,651	30,317	18%			
13	Catholic Church	RELIGIOUS FACILITIES	KIPIPIRI/LERESWA BLOCK 1(MALEWA RANCH)	4,091	3,888	51%			
14	Preachers Church Of God	RELIGIOUS FACILITIES	KIPIPIRI/LERESWA BLOCK 1(MALEWA RANCH)	2,610	3,278	44%			
15	Nursery Day-Care building	SCHOOL	KIPIPIRI/LERESWA BLOCK 1(MALEWA RANCH)	4,325	19,879	18%		2	
16	Full Gospel Churches of Kenya	RELIGIOUS FACILITIES	TURASHA RIDGE SETTLEMENT SCHEME	1,909	1,726	53%	YES	3	1
17	Community Cattle Dip	COMMUNITY CATTLE DIP	OL ARAGWAI SETTLEMENT SCHEME	1,470	2,525	37%		1	
18	Church	RELIGIOUS FACILITIES	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUS HU BLOCK 10(LIMURU NYAKINYUA)	404	2,142	16%			
19	Holy Reedemer Church	RELIGIOUS FACILITIES	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUS HU BLOCK 10(LIMURU NYAKINYUA)	2,010	582	78%	YES	4	
20	Limuru Nyakinyua-Ndumo water project	WATER PROJECT	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUS HU BLOCK 10(LIMURU NYAKINYUA)	950	370	72%	YES	1	
21	ACK Church	RELIGIOUS FACILITIES	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUS HU BLOCK 10(LIMURU NYAKINYUA)	19,032	30,588	38%			
22	AIC New Karati	RELIGIOUS FACILITIES	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUS HU BLOCK 4(NEW KARATI)	6,085	26,820	18%		2	
23	Light of Hope Home and School	SCHOOL	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUS HU BLOCK 4(NEW KARATI)	11,402	17,571	39%		1	
24	Kenton Kijabe Co-op. Society	CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY	NAIVASHA/MWICHIRIN GIRI BLOCK 4(MIRERA)	6,179	5,650	52%			
25	Kenton Kijabe Co-op. Society	CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY	NAIVASHA/MWICHIRIN GIRI BLOCK 4(MIRERA)	5,902	5,387	52%			
26	Kamae Women Group	CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY	NAIVASHA/MWICHIRIN GIRI BLOCK 4(MIRERA)	685	11,312	6%			
27	Kenton Kijabe Co-op. Society	CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY	LONGONOT/KIJABE BLOCK 3 (KENTONE KIJABE)	1,331	18,468	7%			
28	Kenton Kijabe Co-op. Society	CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY	LONGONOT/KIJABE BLOCK 3 (KENTON KIJABE)	292	7,120	4%			

Table 5.4: Breakdown of Public Facilities and Impact

Figure 5.1: Businesses and Public Facilities



(Source: LTWP Database)

5.4 DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE

Some community members raised concerns over the 15% disturbance allowance. They cited that the rate was a bit low. However, the PAPs were informed, per KETRACO'S RPF policy, disturbance allowance is only paid for affected structures because it caters for demolition, relocation and construction of the affected structure from one place to another. Furthermore, the proponent is only seeking for an easement on the affected area as opposed to total acquisition which does not warrant for disturbance allowance as provided for in the land laws of Kenya. It was established, from assessments, document reviews and additional consultations, that the proponent's rates were fair and equitable. The proponent will also further enlighten the community members on legal restrictions that govern the process.

5.5 SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION COSTS

Based on the updated PAPs register and the re-routing of the Malu section, the total compensation cost for the loss of land and other affected assets works out to **KES 1,206,223,877 (USD 14,271,461⁵)** inclusive of the disturbance allowance and economic rehabilitation costs. The breakdown is provided in Table 5.5 below.

⁵ 1 USD = KES 84.52

Table 5.5: Breakdown of Compensation Costs^{[FE1][FE2]}

Item	Amount, KES
Easement on Land	342,258,113
Affected Structures	397,623,632
DA 15% on Affected Structures	59,643,545
30% Contingency (*)	239,857,587
Trees	120,665,600
Fruit Trees	44,880,000
Transitional Support Costs	1,295,400
Sub-Total ST1	1,206,223,877

(*) Assistance to Vulnerable Groups is included in contingency

5.6 COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

In so far as technically possible, prompt and effective compensation must be paid (or in case of dispute, offered with the estimated amount valued placed in escrow during negotiations).

The community members concurred with the following recommendations regarding compensation, that:

- Compensation must be paid before construction commences to avoid the possibilities of PAPs being short-changed;
- Crop compensation be paid during pegging and construction;
- The loss of land utilisation to be compensated once the detailed survey has been undertaken, after fully firming up the route and before construction commences;
- The project proponent to consider compensating loss of income for the disruption of business. The economic losses should also be computed and agreed with the PAPs and paid prior to the disruption;
- Compensation for structures and crops will be paid to the affected person, thus household heads will not be allowed to collect payments on behalf of other affected household members;

- Community members should not be forced to accept compensation at Government rates;
- Prior to compensation being paid, detailed group and individual consultation/ disclosure arrangement will be carried out with all affected persons so that affected people are fully informed of compensation modalities and the specific compensation package being offered to them; and
- Alternative forms of compensation (such as land for land or structure for structure) are to be considered by the proponent especially for those PAPs that fall within the vulnerable matrix category and where cash compensation would not be the appropriate or optimum option for these PAPs.

5.7 ELIGIBILITY, CUT-OFF DATE AND ENTITLEMENTS

5.7.1 ELIGIBILITY

This RAP shall be implemented in line with the laws of Kenya; the Proponent's RPF; AfDB environmental and social procedures; and the World Bank OP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement. The land laws in Kenya allow compensation to affected people who are legal occupants of the land; however the proponent should consider some kind of assistance or compensation that can be negotiated with people who occupy the land illegally.

5.7.2 CUT-OFF DATE

The establishment of the '*cut-off-date*' is required to prevent opportunistic invasion of the way-leave/ ROW. The cut-off date communicated to the PAPs is 5th December 2011 except for the section of the line around Limuru, Nyakinywa farms

up to Angle Point (AP) 14B (herein referred to as ‘the Malu section) which at the time of the initial survey required re-routing. The re-routing of the Malu section was completed identification of PAPs, census, and valuation of assets successfully carried out. The ‘cut-off-date’, for this section of the transmission line route was communicated to the PAPs, 31st May 2012, when the enumeration of PAPs and affected assets survey was completed.

5.7.3 ENTITLEMENTS

In tandem with the foregoing discussions, an ‘Entitlement Matrix’ was developed which identifies categories of affected people, type of loss associated with the project, types of compensation packages and/or assistance to which each category is entitled to assist the proponent in preparing the individual compensation Letters of Offer/ packages to PAPs.

5.7.4 VULNERABLE (ELIGIBLE PAPs/PDPs, SQUATTERS)

Vulnerable groups consisting of children, the elderly, female household heads, physically challenged, PAPs and squatters’ households who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status; who may be more adversely affected by involuntary resettlement than others and as such may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of the resettlement assistance offered or need additional help in managing this change. These PAPs who, through evaluation of their socioeconomic situation, severity of impact by the project have been identified and categorised as vulnerable are entitled to receive transition assistance. Other PAPs who had not been identified by the evaluation process may also select or request for assistance during their individual disclosure meeting.

Such assistance may include all or part thereof the following:

- Private and continuous consultation;
- Priority in site selection in case of resettlement or complete relocation;
- Relocation near to kin and/or former neighbours;
- Assistance with sourcing host land;
- Assistance in transportation of salvage material from original homestead and assistance in construction if there is no support structure for those considered vulnerable;
- Assistance in settling up Bank Accounts;
- Assistance in undertake transfer and registry of lands for the vulnerable PDPs; and
- Assistance in the form of a management resource (whether it be a KETRACO representative or someone agreeable to the PAP to oversee the transition); an allowance will be paid for this person to oversee the process.

In addition, consideration will be given other types of assistance proposed by PAPs from this vulnerable group.

Table 5.6: Entitlement Matrix for Losses

<i>Type of Loss</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Entitled Person</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Compensation Entitlements</i>
Land	Private land	Owners	Very small plots (PDPs) Project Displaced Persons	Provide 100% compensation at open market value
			Land parcels (<4000m ² and less than 50% affected)	Provide per centum rate of 50% of the Open Market Value of the land affected
			All other categories of land (> 4000 m ² and less than 50% affected)	Provide per centum rate of 30% of the open Market Value of the affected land.
	Trust land	County councils	All	Apply for alienation and allocation of the land through county council and the Ministry of Lands
Building and	Modern houses with modern finishes including concrete, natural stone, bricks and treated sawn timber	Owners	Permanent	Provide compensation rate within range of KES 1,500 – 3000 per square feet depending on

<i>Type of Loss</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Entitled Person</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Compensation Entitlements</i>
Structures	materials structures			finishes used
	Structures made from sawn timber, timber-off cuts, GCI walling, sundried bricks or cemented floors	Owners	Semi-permanent	Provide compensation rates of within range of KES 1000-2500 per square feet depending on finishes used
	Thatch roofs, rammed or earthen floors and Adobe blocks and wattle, thatch walls, tents, tarpaulins and Manyattas	Owners	Temporary Houses	Provide compensation rate within range of KES 500-1500 per square feet depending on finishes used

<i>Type of Loss</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Entitled Person</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Compensation Entitlements</i>
Domestic Storage Facilities	Based on the permanency, design, size and construction materials used.	Owners	Storage facilities	Rates will be between KES 500 - 1,500 per square feet
Domestic	Chicken pens, zero grazing units and	Owners	Animal facilities	Rates will be between KES 500 -

<i>Type of Loss</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Entitled Person</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Compensation Entitlements</i>
animal units	other domesticated animal facilities.			1,000 per square feet
Water storage facilities	These are storage facilities for water. They range from plastic tanks, concrete tanks, bricks and stone.	Owners		Provide rate in the range of KES 1,500.00-2,000 per cubic metre
Fencing	These will be determined by type of construction material, (chain links, barbed wire, concrete	Owners		Chain link from KES 400 – 600 per metre run, barbed wire from KES 100 – 300 per metre run, concrete/stone wall from KES700 –1,000 per metre run, natural hedge is catered for under crop damage. The variance will be determined by type of the supports
Crops	Crops damaged as a result of the	Owners	All crops	Crop damage compensation rates

<i>Type of Loss</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Entitled Person</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Compensation Entitlements</i>
	acquisition way leaves and construction activities.			will be at market rates
Trees	All trees taller than 12 feet	Owners	Private or Public	For trees, compensation rates will be derived at Market Rate
Economic loss	Business premises affected during construction activities.	Owners	All	Provide one month goodwill as transitional income support
Vulnerable Groups	Severity of impact or by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status;	children, the elderly, female household heads, physically challenged, PAPs	Vulnerable Groups	Provide transitional assistance as specified or requested per their individual Letter of Offer.
Squatters	Dwellings and structures that fall within the way-leave must be relocated outside	squatter		Resettlement assistance and compensation for lost crops and non-moveable assets, including

<i>Type of Loss</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Entitled Person</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Compensation Entitlements</i>
	the 60m trace. Crops that cannot be harvested will be compensated.			<p>structures.</p> <p>KETRACO Management will consider purchasing a resettlement plot of similar size and re-locate the squatters before construction works begin.</p> <p>Those to be moved will be sensitised and enumerated to ensure that only genuine affected Squatters/ PAPs are allocated space within the new parcel of land that will be purchased.</p> <p>The Management will also consider collaborating with the Ministry of Youth, Gender and Special Programmes to see how</p>

<i>Type of Loss</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Entitled Person</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Compensation Entitlements</i>
				the issue of squatters in this parcel can be sorted out.

6.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Regardless of scale and level of planning, involuntary resettlement inevitably gives rise to grievances among affected population. Timely redress of such grievance is vital to the satisfactory implementation of resettlement and the completion of the project in line with the schedule.

Grievance redress mechanisms are essential tools for allowing affected people to voice their concerns regarding resettlement and compensation process as they arise and, if necessary, for corrective action to be taken in a timely manner. Such mechanisms are fundamental to achieving transparency in the resettlement process.

6.2 POTENTIAL RESETTLEMENT GRIEVANCES

Potential grievances and disputes that may arise in the course of implementation of the RAP may be related to the following:

- Valuation process;
- Inventory mistakes;
- Mistakes related to identification and disagreements on land boundaries between PAPs;
- Disagreements on compensation values;
- Divorces, successors and family issues resulting into ownership disputes;
- Disputed ownership of a given asset; and
- Disagreements on relocation of affected assets within the existing plot; and or disagreements as to where the household should look to resettle if they fall within the fully displaced category

6.3 PROPOSED GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT AND REDRESS MECHANISM

During implementation of the RAP, any of the above mentioned grievances may occur. The same shall be resolved using the proponent's grievance redress mechanism.

KETRACO has put in place a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that seeks to manage complains in a planned and systematic manner. This is SOP was introduced to facilitate speedy resolution of disputes, grievances and also to provide trust and build a positive rapport with the PAPs.

The steps for grievance redress are as follows:

- **First Order Mechanism:** Involves registration of the grievances with the RWG, to be established by KETRACO as discussed in section 7. The RWG will then seek to eliminate nuisance claims and engage with legitimate claimants endeavouring to reconcile the aggrieved PAP(s) concern or depending upon the issue to negotiate and equitable resolution between PAP(s) and KETRACO. The RWG having heard the concern and documented the meeting will respond within to the aggrieved PAP(s) within two (2) weeks of the date of the meeting.
- **Second Order Mechanism:** Where the complaint and grievance cannot be resolved by the RWG, the complained is referred to the Tribunal of Public Complaints Committee (PCC).
- **Third Order Mechanism:** In instances where the PCC (Public Complaints Committee) is unable to resolve the matter, the same will be referred to the Courts for settlement. Kenyan citizens and legal entities have access to court recourse in conformance with applicable laws. The aggrieved PAP(s) have the right to pursue the matter up to the Supreme Court if necessary.
- **Fourth Order Mechanism:** Expropriation of land will be used as a last resort when all of the above procedures have either failed or extensive delays to the project are foreseen. Expropriation means taking away of private land and landed property for public purpose by the Government

with or without the owner’s consent subject to laws of ‘Eminent Domain’, which stipulates the right that government or one of its agents has the right to take property for public use following prompt and adequate compensation being paid, among other things. The above steps are summarised in Figure 6.1.

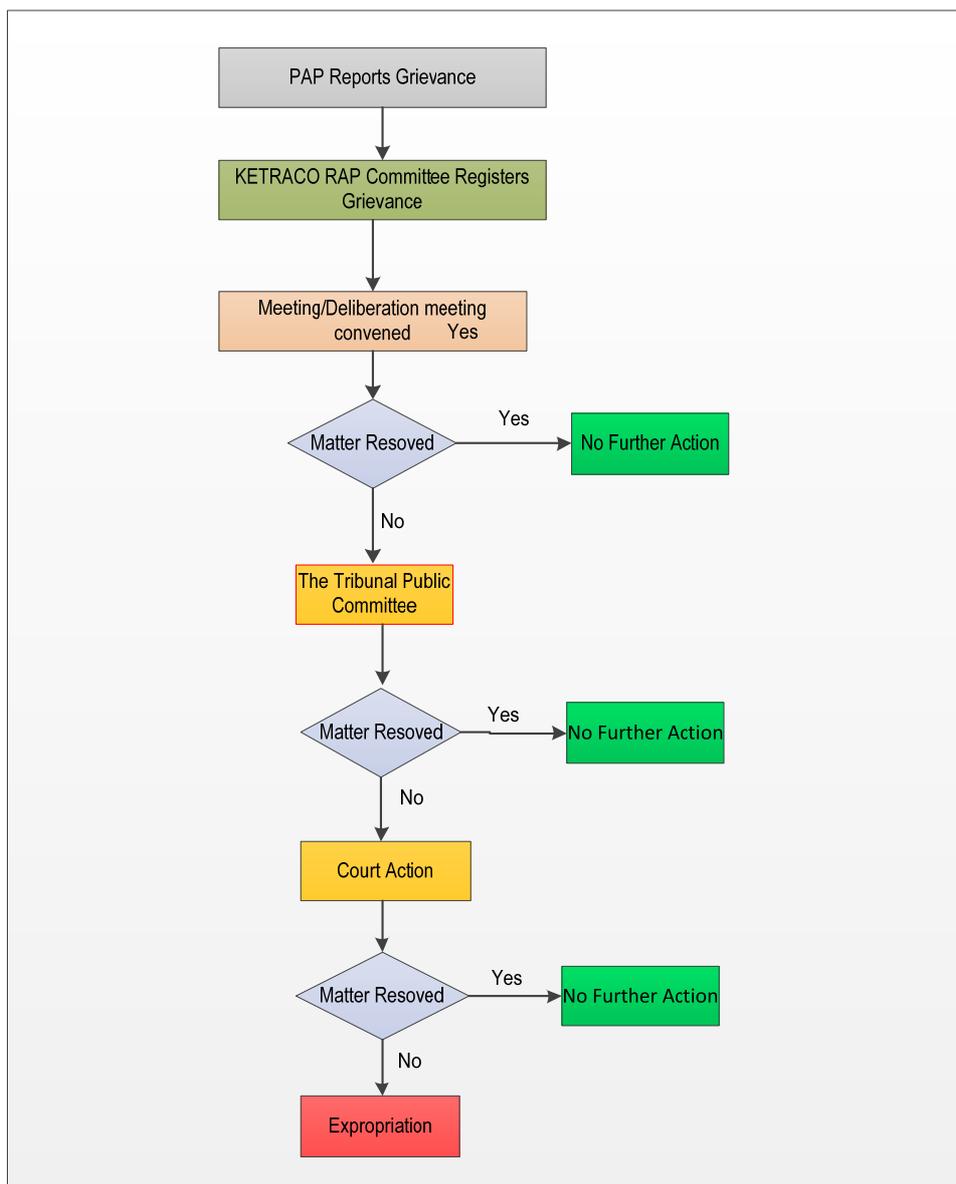


Figure 6.1: Grievance redress procedure

Source: KETRACO’s RPF

7.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Effective and successful implementation of the plan ultimately depends upon the quality of and access to data collected; the accuracy of the data, the institutional and organisational arrangements made for its implementation. Without such arrangement in place even a well-designed plan will fail to achieve its objectives. For this project, the overall responsibility for the implementation of the plan rests with KETRACO and more specifically, their Resettlement Project Team (RPT). The RPT will implement this plan in consultation with the PAPs and the local administration. Regular consultations will continue throughout the project life cycle between KETRACO and the all affected community members.

7.2 ORGANISATION STRUCTURE

7.2.1 RESETTLEMENT PROJECT TEAM

For this project, KETRACO will establish a project specific RPT, comprising a socio-economist, surveyor, way leave officer, environmental specialist, transmission engineer, land valuer, legal officer, commercial officer and building technician to manage the RAP process. Roles and responsibilities of the RPT will include but not limited to:

- i. Public sensitisation of all stakeholders and on-going community engagement;
- ii. Socio-economic survey to identify the PAPs;
- iii. Establish eligibility for compensation;

- iv. Valuation of loss of use of assets i.e. land, structures and crops/trees;
- v. Determination of compensation for loss of employment/incomes and loss of business;
- vi. Offer compensation options – including cash and resettlement alternatives;
- vii. Deliver prompt compensation/resettlement;
- viii. Undertake easements/encumbrances on affected land titles;
- ix. Transfer of lands titles for the vulnerable PDPs;
- x. Be a member of the grievance procedure; and
- xi. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

7.2.2 RESETTLEMENT WORKING GROUP (RWG)

The RAP will be implemented in partnership with various relevant governmental, non-governmental and community organisations. The RPT will where necessary instate a dedicated RWG to address all concerns and grievances which may occur. The RWG will comprise the local leaders and PAP (community) representatives.

The roles and responsibilities of the RWG will include but not limited to:

- Act as the primary channel of communication between the various interest groups/organizations involved in the resettlement process;
- Serve as communication link between KETRACO and the PAPs; and
- Serve as the court of first appeal to solve problems that may arise during RAP's implementation.

7.2.3 LOCAL RAP PAP COMMITTEES

During the public consultation meetings, the members expressed a desire to have a transparent and an all-inclusive compensation process. To create transparency in the process, the members recommended that in each settlement area, a local RAP PAP committee be formed to act as a link between the various communities and KETRACO. The committee will also ensure that those who have been compensated use the money for the intended purpose.

A local RAP PAP committee shall comprise:

- Chairperson appointed by the PAPs
- Secretary appointed by the PAPs
- 2 members nominated by the PAPs
- Local Area Chief

8.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Effective resettlement planning requires regular consultation with a wide array of stakeholders. Early consultation helps to manage public expectations concerning impacts of a project and expected benefits. Subsequent consultations provide opportunities for the project proponent and representatives of the PAPs to negotiate compensation packages and eligibility requirements, resettlement assistance and timing of resettlement activities.

KETRACO is committed to be pro-active and to have on-going communication with all parties interested in the development of the project. During field inspections, it was established that the project proponent had provided an extensive suite of disclosure documents, undertaken a comprehensive consultations programme as well as associated disclosure activities and stakeholder engagement exercises within the various areas along the route to be affected by the project. In our judgement, project stakeholders including individuals, groups had been actively engaged in the consultation process.

As part of this on-going process, a series of meetings with the PAPs, community groups and local leaders were held during fieldwork for the census and socio-economic surveys. These meetings were planned in collaboration with the provincial administration. This chapter presents the goals and objectives of the consultations, how the consultations were done and a summary of issues that were raised.

8.2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

The goal and objective of public participation and project disclosure is to ensure adequate information is provided to all stakeholders in a form that is easily understood by the audience being addressed, in a clear and timely manner and to present sufficient opportunity to these groups to voice their concerns and opinion so that their views can be incorporated into the design and development of the resettlement planning process.

The key objectives of such consultation are to:

- i. Educate and consult stakeholders on all aspects of the project;
- ii. Obtain community inputs in the resettlement planning and design of the project;
- iii. Describe the grievance redress mechanism and seek community input and involvement;
- iv. Keep the community or stakeholders informed of the project activities and progress; and
- v. Disclosure of project documents.

8.3 SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES ARISING FROM PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETINGS

During the initial survey (13) consultative meetings were held and to date we now have a total of 35 community engagements.

The agenda for the meeting was to re-introduce the project to the community and receive comments and questions from the participants.

The following is a summary of issues raised by the members who attended the meetings:

- i. That the locals be considered for employment during construction;
- ii. That timely, fair and upfront compensation be given for all losses;
- iii. Protection of cultural areas and property be adhered to;
- iv. Valuation of land and assets be at market rate;
- v. Adequate notice be given to the affected persons;
- vi. Local committees are appointed by the PAPs to oversee the RAP implementation;
- vii. All legitimate owners of properties be compensated even without legal titles (title deeds);
- viii. Updating of the PAPs register;
- ix. All vulnerable groups be given adequate assistance if they are to relocate;
- x. Compensation will be 100% for PAPs with very small plots and over 80% of the affected;
- xi. Personal bank accounts be used for remittance of compensation cash;
- xii. That they will be allowed to farm on the land after compensation;
- xiii. Detailed negotiations on compensation modalities be held before payments are made;
- xiv. The project considers improvement of social institutions such as hospitals and schools; and
- xv. That alternative mode of compensation be discussed and agreed upon on individual basis as some PAPs might not prefer cash compensation.

The table below addresses how the issues raised have been considered and implemented into the RAP process.

	Issues Raised	Treatment of Concerns
1	That the locals be considered for employment during construction;	Construction contract has a best efforts clause to use local labour to extent possible
2	That timely, fair and upfront compensation be given for all losses;	Part of the RAP procedures
3	Protection of cultural areas and property be adhered to;	Chance finds requirement in ESMP
4	Valuation of land and assets be at market rate;	Part of the RAP procedures
5	Adequate notice be given to the affected persons;	Part of the RAP procedures & PC&D, Community Engagement, Cutt-off Date
6	Local committees are appointed by the PAPs to oversee the RAP implementation;	Local administration manages this which is part of the RWG
7	All legitimate owners of properties be compensated even without legal titles (title deeds);	RAP procedures along with local administration identify the legitimate owners of all assets
8	Updating of the PAPs register;	On going RAP Process from queries recieved and field activities.
9	All vulnerable groups be given adequate assistance if they are to relocate;	Part of the RAP eligibility Process and procedures
10	Compensation will be 100% for PAPs with very small plots and over 80% of the affected;	PAPs will be compensated in accordance with entitlement as per RAP and Ketraco's RPF
11	Personal bank accounts be used for remittance of compensation cash;	Part of the RAP payment Procedure. Assistance has been provided to PAPs setting up Bank Accounts
12	That they will be allowed to farm on the land after compensation;	Farming is permitted except that trees will not be allowed to grow above 12 ft.
13	Detailed negotiations on compensation modalities be held before payments are made;	Group and individual disclosure are undertaken as part of the RAP process
14	The project considers improvement of social institutions such as hospitals and schools; and	Ketraco has a CSR programme and will consider proposal put forward by PAPs.
15	That alternative mode of compensation be discussed and agreed upon on individual basis as some PAPs might not prefer cash compensation.	Part of Individual disclosure consultation

Table 8.0: Breakdown of Compensation Costs

8.4 DISCLOSURE

During the public consultations exercise, project information, facilitated by the proponent was disclosed as detailed below to all stakeholders that attended the introductory meetings and those PAPs that we met and interviewed along the route.

A three pronged strategy was employed.

- Project information pamphlets were developed and facilitated by the proponent and distributed in both Kiswahili and English for individual PAPs to read;
- Project information notices were placed at the location Chief’s Office and other Public Places; and
- Household listing of all known affected PAPs or plots were read out at the meetings and a copy provided to each of the Area Chief for reference.

The content of the disclosure documents were as follows, and are available from the KETRACO and LTWP offices in Nairobi and on the LTWP website:

- i. Introduction;
- ii. Environmental review process;
- iii. Project Rationale and route selection;
- iv. ESIA Report;
- v. Key issues arising from ESIA review;
- vi. KETRACO’s approach to resettlement;
- vii. The resettlement action plan process;
- viii. Affected way-leave area;
- ix. KETRACO compensation and resettlement principles;
- x. Public disclosure;

- xi. Environmental and Social Management Plan; and
- xii. Summary of project impacts and proposed mitigation measures.

The figures below show representative photographs from the public participation and disclosure meetings.

Minutes of these meeting are stored by the proponent and can be provided on request.



Figure 8.1: Public consultations and project disclosure meetings

9.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and evaluation are fundamental components of the RAP. The objective would be to provide the proponent with feedback and to identify problems, challenges and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment to implementation arrangements. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be integrated into the overall project management process and the RAP must provide a coherent monitoring plan that identifies the organizational responsibilities, methodology, and the schedule for monitoring and reporting.

9.2 MONITORING

9.2.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of monitoring is to provide project management and the PAPs, with timely, concise, indicative information whether compensation, resettlement and other impact mitigation measures are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare and livelihood of the affected people, or that adjustments are needed.

Monitoring ensures that:

- i. Actions and commitments for compensation, resettlement, land access, and development in the RAP are implemented fully and on time;
- ii. Entitled persons receive their compensation and replacement of structures in time;

- iii. Compensation and livelihood investments are achieving sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the PAPs and host communities;
- iv. Complaints and grievances are followed up with appropriate corrective action;
- v. Vulnerable persons are tracked and assisted as necessary; and
- vi. Data for final evaluation of the project is available.

9.2.2 PROPOSED MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The monitoring will consist of internal monitoring by KERACO as an integral part of the proponents management of the project and if deemed necessary external monitoring by an appointed consultant, working with the impacted communities.

a) Internal Monitoring

- **Internal monitoring:** of RAP implementation will be undertaken by KETRACO. Regular progress reports will be prepared and submitted by the RPT to KETRACO management. The internal monitoring will look at inputs, processes, and outcomes of compensation, resettlement and other impact mitigation measures. Input monitoring will establish if staff, organization, finance, equipment, supplies and other inputs are on schedule, in the requisite quantity and quality.
- **Process monitoring:** Assess program implementation strategies and methodologies and the capacity and capability of program management personnel to effectively implement and manage the RAP process. It will also document lessons learned and best practices and provide recommendations to strengthen the design and implementation of the RAP;

- **Output monitoring:** Will be used to establish if agreed outputs are realized on time for: Communication with the affected communities; agreed resettlement and compensation policy, procedures, and rates; compensation for crops, buildings, and lost business; grievance resolution; and vulnerable people; and
- **Outcome or Effective Monitoring:** Will be used to determine the level of achievement of resettlement objectives.

b) External Monitoring and Evaluation

- Six months to one year after the completion of the project, the proponent will conduct an independent monitoring and evaluation to collect and collate the views of the PAPs. The appointed consultant will work closely with the project-affected communities to track the progress of the RAP implementation. The appointed consultant will have relevant experience in resettlement, hands on experience in monitoring and evaluation and proven ability to identify actions that improve implementation and mitigate negative impacts of resettlement.

External monitoring will serve the purposes of compliance monitoring and impact evaluation.

The overall objective of external monitoring will be to:

- i. Review the results of internal monitoring and review overall compliance of RAP
- ii. Assess whether relocation objectives have been met especially with regard to housing, living standards, and compensation levels among other parameters
- iii. Assess general efficiency, sustainability and effectiveness of relocation and formulate lessons for future resettlement activities.

9.2.3 MONITORING INDICATORS

An indicator is a quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect the changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of a party or institution. Or, a variable that allows the verification of changes in the development intervention or shows results relative to what was planned. The monitoring indicators for the RAP are attached in Appendix B, which will be used to evaluate the achievement of this plan.

9.4 RAP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET ESTIMATES

A consolidated overview of the RAP implementation cost is slightly over KES 1.37 billion as shown in Table 9.1 below.

Table 9.1: RAP implementation budget estimates

Item	Amount, KES
Easement on Land	342,258,113
Affected Structures	397,623,632
DA 15% on Affected Structures	59,643,545
30% Contingency	239,857,587
Trees	120,665,600
Fruit Trees	44,880,000
Transitional Support Costs	1,295,400
Sub-Total ST1	1,206,223,877
Formation on Local RAP PAP Committees	4,000,000
Monitoring and Evaluation	14,691,260
Final Valuation and Verification of Assets	22,036,890
Sub-Total(ST2)	40,728,150
Total ST1+ST2	1,246,952,027
Contingency 10%	124,695,203
Grand Total	1,371,647,230

(Source: LTWP RAP Database)

10.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 CONCLUSIONS

The subject of this RAP is the proposed construction of the 400kV transmission line from the Lake Turkana Wind Project site some 50km south of Loiyangalani Township in Marsabit district to the Suswa substation in Narok on the north-eastern outskirts of Nairobi. The report has been prepared in line with the laws of Kenya, AfDB and World Bank safeguard/environmental social policies in respect to involuntary resettlement. These laws, policies and regulations require that a RAP be prepared for all projects that anticipate acquisition of land, way-leave access/easement, displacement of persons and interference with livelihoods of people. This draft RAP has, to the extent possible and with the proponent assistance, identified and presented an inventory of most of the people to be affected by the construction of the line. In conjunction with the above this report has proposed a compensation matrix delineating eligibility criteria that will enable individual compensation option package to be developed for PAPs and for the identified impacts.

The proposed transmission line is 428km long and 60m wide. Consequently, a total of 2,571 ha will be earmarked for the way leave trace. An estimated 54,848 trees assuming that the whole 60m way-leave with is cleared will need to be cut down during line construction. Depending upon access, equipment being used, topography and height of the trees the number of trees to be felled or topped may differ from this assessment. A complete asset register detailing all farms/plots likely to be affected and the likely damage has been developed.

A total of **KES 1,206,223,877** given the assumptions above and throughout this report is required to compensate all losses of land, trees, crops and structures. An entitlement matrix setting out compensation packages for diverse set of impacts

both physical and social has been prepared and presented in Section 5 in this report.

All compensation is based on market values and in accordance with full replacement cost approach. This RAP in our judgement is in compliance with the laws of Kenya, AfDB and EIB environmental and social policies as well as the World Bank safeguard polices and in line with international best practices. Additionally, detailed negotiations with the PAPs will be carried out before compensations Letters of Offer are made.

10.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

From the study findings, our recommendations are as follows:

- i. **Consultations:** PAPs will be consulted continuously about the resettlement plan and implementation of the same prior to commencement of construction activities. Particular attention will be given to vulnerable groups such as the elderly, female headed households, the sick, the orphans and the internally displaced persons.
- ii. **RAP Implementation Budget:** The proponent will set aside a budget of **KES 1,371,647,229** million for the implementation of RAP. This will go a long way in fulfilling the requirements of resettlement activities based on AfDB Environmental and Social Procedures and other international best practices.
- iii. **Compensation:** The compensation package provided in this report is based on market rates. Compensation for Structures and disturbance allowance will be paid promptly and prior to commencement of construction activities to the PAPs (owners) who may not necessarily be the household head. Compensation for crop damage, tree felling or topping will be paid during pegging and construction of works to avoid re-growth and will be a continuous process up to the stringing stage. Compensation for loss of use of land will be paid for once the detailed survey has been done, normally during construction to ensure that the proponent does not incur expenses of rerouting or paying for land which may not be affected due to unforeseen factors or factors which might have been overlooked during design. In the case of absentee landowners or land under dispute, KETRACO will set aside sufficient funds in an escrow account or similar financial instrument to cover unpaid compensation. All land compensations will be to the land owner/valid claimant as authenticated through land registries searches,

provision of title deeds or sale agreements confirmed by the provincial administration.

- iv. **Notice:** A minimum of three (3) months' notice will be given to the PAPs to enable them to relocate and/or salvage all their assets from the ROW. This is considered adequate for re-construction of ordinary residential homes in the rural areas. However, where reasonable, and when extra time is required by a PAP to complete relocation of structures due to unforeseen issues, it will be considered. The PAPs will to the extent possible be allowed to harvest seasonal crops (maize, beans etc.) nearing maturity as well as transfer fruit trees, where feasible, and within the stipulated relocation schedule included in the offer agreement. Cognisance of seasons and planting schedules will be taken into consideration. The PAPs are aware that trees/crops with a height of over 12 feet are prohibited within the way-leave corridor and must be removed prior to construction.
- v. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Monitoring and evaluation will be a continuous process. KETRACO will be responsible for all aspects of internal monitoring. Six months to one year upon completion of the project, the proponent will conduct an independent assessment of the RAP process to evaluate and document lessons learnt. The evaluation, which will be carried out by a consultant who is knowledgeable in resettlement matters.
- vi. **Community Expectations:** The PAPs raised numerous issues for the attention of the project proponent. These issues are identified in section 8.3 of this report and will be taken seriously to minimize complaints, grievances and potential delays. KETRACO will establish its RWG in order to deal with any grievances in a timely fashion.
- vii. **Disturbance Allowance:** This will be paid for affected structures to cater for movements from one point to another. A sum equal to 15% of the market value will be added by way of compensation as disturbance allowance on

all affected structures. The affected community members will be enlightened on the legal restrictions that govern the process.

- viii. **PAPs List:** The Proponent has and will continuously update the PAP register to cater for those who are rightfully entitled for compensation but were not physically reached during the census survey due to unavoidable circumstances.
- ix. **Affected Squatters:** This category of PAPs will be compensated for the loss of crops and structures and be provided with necessary resettlement assistance.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: RAP IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

INTRODUCTION

This section describes how the way-leave implementation process has been planned, the methodology adopted, what has been achieved to date and the programme of activities going forward. The process has been jointly developed by Ketraco and LTWP Loiyangalani – Suswa transmission line taskforce teams. Ketraco is responsible for project management, implementation and interface with PAPs, paying compensation and LTWP is responsible for information management, oversight and capacity building. The exercise/ activities detailed below are a joint undertaken with both parties fully involved at all stages providing the necessary quality controls.

METHODOLOGY

Mapping of the project impact area is the basic 1st step in the development of a RAP implementation process and can be more difficult to complete than most RAP practitioners realise especially in Africa. Mapping of the impact area was accomplished using LIDAR (Light Detecting and Ranging) imagery, and the associated GIS (Global Information System) and GPS (Global Positioning System) that works simultaneous with the LIDAR. Cadastral Maps were obtained, scanned and digitised. These digitised maps were superimposed on top of the LIDAR imagery using ArcGIS software package. ArcGIS is special purpose software compatible with maps and geographic information. The mapping registration detail from the cadastral maps is extrapolated by the software and can be outputted in various forms and to a range of applications enabling management of geographic information in databases. Typical information for a RAP would be plot total and affected areas for individual parcels as well as title registration details along the whole 428km transmission line. This mapping and updating of information is a continuous procedure throughout the development

and implementation of a RAP process as data is collected. A dedicated/ central information system and processing team is essential.

However, the success of a RAP goes beyond mapping and physical inventories and is directly related to the accuracy and quality of the data collected, how the database is structured, populated and the various analyses that are undertaken. Typically the analyses will involve a detailed examination of social environmental, economic conditions, in conjunction with PAPs physical land holding and assets. However, the real success of a RAP implementation plan, if it is to be a success, is the direct interface with affected communities and individual PAPs. The social interface and continuity of team members is what brings mutual trust and confidence to PAPs that they will be treated in an equitable manner.

From the initial socioeconomic exercise in 2011 and subsequent field engagement activities with PAPs in 2012 and 1st quarter 2013, this rigorous consultation and engagement with PAPs continued. To date we have an extensive database with clean and accurate information. Populating the RAP database with this information and undertaking the necessitate quality checks helps to identify gaps that ultimately minimise delays. Resolution of these gaps is an ongoing process throughout the RAP process.

When sufficient comfort was obtained that the mapping of the directly impacted area was virtually complete the structure of the database was modified from that of a land base (plots) to that of a PAP/ social database by assigning unique reference numbering to all PAHs. This significant change enabled interrogation of the database demographically and in other ways such as individually or by settlement scheme, county, business, income streams, expenditure, culturally, health, gender, vulnerability and or collectively in order to develop an entitlement matrix of compensation packages and assistance to be provided were necessary.

PLANNING

In planning a RAP implementation programme the main components are compliance, execution/ implementation and timely completion.

- **Compliance:** Experience has shown that resettlement planning can enhance the development impact of a project. It is also clear that without proper planning and management, involuntary resettlement may result in long-term hardship for PAPs and the communities in which they reside.
- **Execution:** Proper planning making use of the information gathered and analysis performed ensure that PAPs receive compensation packages and option that is tailored to their individual circumstances and should ensure that they receive fair and equitable compensation in accordance with the compensation eligibility matrix and are no worse off than before the project. Proper planning also protects the sponsor against unanticipated or exaggerated claims from individuals who have spurious eligibility for resettlement benefits. The mediation of such claims can cause significant delays in project implementation, which can result in cost overruns.

Having analysed the data and categorised the PAPs in accordance with the entitlement criteria, defined in the RPF, the next stage was the development of an implementation plan.

IMPLEMENTATION

The objective of the implementation process is to clear the way-leave and acquire easements.

In order to achieve the above objective, cognisance was taken of compliance with Ketraco's RPF, Lenders environmental policies and procedures, legal constraints, compensation entitlement matrix, demographics, chainage of the way-leave trace, logistics, outstanding activities, mobilisation of communities etc to come up with a critical path. Following analysis of the above factors the critical path as in all RAPs is basically clearing the way-leave of all physical structures.

The implementation of the project given that consultations is ongoing; has been extensively undertaken, institutional arrangements are in place, entitlement packages are prepared, taking cognisance of PDP and vulnerability of PAPs including various logistic and legal constrains the taskforce came up with a

‘staged approach’ implementation plan as being the most efficient way to undertake all various activities necessary to compensate and acquire easements along the way-leave.

The main lead time in implementing a RAP from a project management perspective is legal constraints. Kenyan Law decrees that a minimum of three (3) months (90-days) notice be given to the PAPs with structures to enable them to relocate and/or salvage all their assets from the ROW. This aspect cannot be viewed in isolation or the complexity or disruptions that it involves to PAPs however there are and will be various activities that can be undertaken in parallel that assist in managing the implementation process. The initial staged strategy was refined to incorporate sub-phases in Stage I with parallel activities with teams engaging with PAPs with affected structures along the 228km way-leave. This refining of the Stage I activity was adapted to cater for the rerouting of Malu which was ongoing; enumeration was complete however the option matrix was still being developed due to cleaning and population of data. The constraint necessitated a phased approach involving multiple activities as described and depicted in the various figures below.

STAGE I:

- **Phase I:** Compensation for structures, both residential and others will be undertaken in two payments. In Phase I, the first payment will be 70% of the full replacement cost of all affected assets plus disturbance allowance (115% of the valuation agreed. This activity did not include those PAHs in Malu. For those PAPs that fall within the RAP database, PDP eligibility categorisation matrix termed (fully affected by land encumbrance) and cannot relocate their structure(s) within the unaffected portion of their plot, their compensation package will include payment for land at the OMV for the entire parcel. Assistance will be provided for PAPs that fall within the vulnerability matrix or for any PAP that request assistance. By law, ninety

(90) days notice is provided for PAPs to demolish their structures and vacate the way-leave.

Note: *Compensation for affected structures has already commenced.*

- **Phase II:** Following completion of Phase I a similar exercise will take place for Malu PAH/ PAPs. Malu enumeration and structure engagement is currently in progress with PAHs/ PAPs having received their letters of offer and are currently being processed by Ketraco' finance and compensation department.
- **Phase III:** During the (90) day period check and engagement with PAPs is undertaken to see how progress is going and where necessary assistance will be provided to ensure that the destruction, salvaging, construction and relocation/ resettlement is either ongoing or has been completed.
- **Phase IV:** The second and final payment of 30% (of the agreed valuation) for those PAPs in Phase I will be paid following confirmation that the structure(s) have been demolished and removed from the way-leave trace.
- **Phase V:** prior to and up to (90) days after the initial 'letter of Offers' have been provided to the Malu PAPs, offers signed and compensation paid, checks will be carried out to ensure that the destruction, construction and relocation/ resettlement is either ongoing or has been completed. If there are issues raised they will be dealt through the resolution procedure and rectified accordingly in an amicable way and to minimise delays.
- **Phase VI:** Following confirmation the final (30%) structure engagement instalment will be paid.

During the above activities any outstanding issues, grievance will have been handled and resolved by Ketraco's RPT team.

STAGE II:

- Compensation for loss of use of land or access to productive assets for non residential plots will be implemented following completion of the detailed land survey and prior to commencement of construction activities to ensure that the proponent does not incur expenses of rerouting or paying for land which may not be affected due to unforeseen factors or factors beyond Ketraco’s control which might have been overlooked during design. In the case of absentee landowners or land under dispute, KETRACO will set aside sufficient funds in an escrow account or similar financial instrument to cover unpaid compensation. All land compensations will be paid to the land owner/valid claimant as authenticated through land registries searches, provision of title deeds or sale agreements confirmed by the provincial administration or court decrees. Ketraco will undertake the process of land title encumbrance/ easements and pay registry costs. At this juncture in the RAP implementation process Ketraco and the contractor will have right of access to affected properties that have received their land compensation.

STAGE III:

- Compensation for crop damage will be in accordance with current market rates, paid during pegging and construction of works to avoid re-growth and will be a continuous process up to the tower stringing stage. Damaged crops will be counted in the presence of the owner, local administration and Ketraco. Details for the number, type and costs of crops damaged will be documented signed and witness by the parties concerned. Ketraco will make full and prompt payment for damaged crops.

RAP PROGRESS TO DATE

This section provides an account of the RAP activities that have been undertaken to date. The information provided below is current, provides a perspective of a in the RAP process when the data was extracted. The RAP process is organic and changes daily. The narration that follows, the statistics, tables, charts and figures are correct at the window in time when extracted and should not be viewed as definitive.

The below Figure A2 illustrates the structures distribution along the way-leave. There are (1,465) structures in total of which (502) are residential dwellings constructed using various materials and are of a temporary and permanent nature. This type of chart/ figure along with various statistical analysis undertaken assisted in developing a (4) team structure engagement activity. Team #1 and #4 commenced the activity from north and south working towards the centre and team #2 working from centre to north and team #3 from centre to south. Each of the activities, take between (4 to 6) weeks to complete depending on climatic condition and involve activities such as planning, mobilisation of RAP teams, communities, PAHs, PAPs, logistics and administration of appropriate documentation.

Figure A1 below depicts the distribution of residential and other structures along the way-leave trace by settlement scheme. It is clear from the figure and statistics that the rerouting around Malu added significantly to the number of PAHs/ PAPs, assets compared to the finding of the draft RAP of 2012.

The rerouting, (<20kms), crosses a densely populated area where small scale farming takes place. The findings of the socioeconomic enumeration of Malu revealed that formal and informal subdivision had taken place along the (3) settlement schemes in this location namely Turasha, Ol Aragwi and Maraigushu Block III. Plots increased by (260), PAHs/ PAPs with affected structures increased by (75) from the findings in detailed in the draft RAP of 2012.

In addition, another 20km mapping gap thought to be trust land or part of an (LR) a large land registry plot that the cadastral map was could not be found. The area is known as Mutukanio Settlement Scheme and has close to 15,000 plots of which (251) plots are affected of which (5) plots have affected structures. These findings also increased the numbers from that detailed in the draft RAP of 2012 significantly.

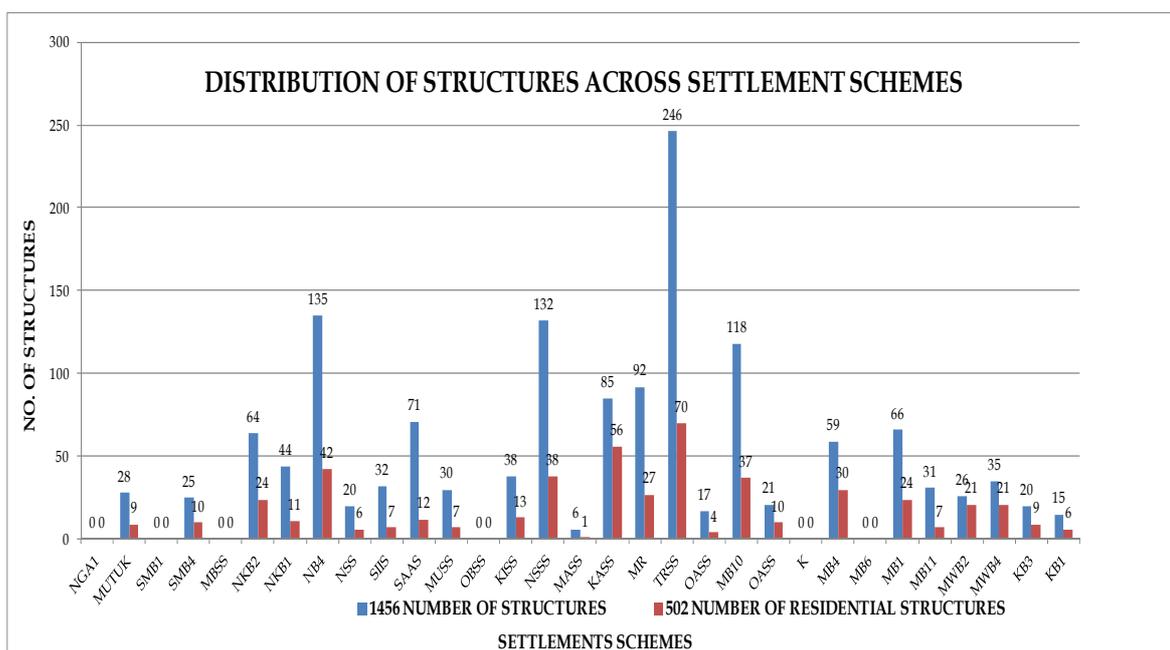


Figure A1: Structure Distribution across Settlement Schemes

(Source LTWP RAP Database)

Figure A2 below depicts the (6) phased Stage I, structure compensation implementation and engagement exercise undertaken to date, May 2013. From a total of (1,890) PAHs/ PAPs affected along the way-leave trace, (324) have affected structures. Given the length of the line 428km and the assessment and optimising of the various alternative alignments undertaken is a clear indication that settlement schemes were avoided to the extent possible. These PAHs/ PAPs with structures have been split into (2) groups, Ex-Malu/ other settlement schemes and Malu for efficiency of implementation.

Ex-Malu, Phase I, and III RAP structure engagement activity has been completed albeit with some queries (53) that have or are currently being resolved by Ketraco's RPT. Of the (249) PAPs engaged, (188) signed their letters of offer and of these (135) received the initial 70% payment and notice to vacate. To date, (89) PAPs have demolished their structures, and relocate out of the way-leave. These PAH are now eligible to receive the final (30) compensation payment. Of the (53) that had issues (19) have been resolved and are now eligible to receive their initial 70% payment and notice to vacate. The queries raised were associated with quality checks that necessitated withholding of payment, such as structure omissions, valuation, and uncertainty of where to relocate structure (s), some did not have bank accounts; disputes over ownership of structures; absentee landowners or the head of the household was unavailable living in Nairobi elsewhere amongst other matters.

Phase II, Malu engagement of (75) PAHs has been completed, (68) signed the letters of offer and (7) had queries that are currently being processed. (63) PAHs that signed their letters of offers/ compensation packages are ready for their initial 70% payment. At this juncture in time collectively from Phase I and II there are (82) PAPs ready for their initial compensation payment. It's clear that the Malu engagement was a success and the experienced gleaned from the first phase engagement, lessons learned assisted greatly to the result achieved. So far there is only (1) PAP/ PAH that has officially objected to the letter of offer. Ketraco's RPT is currently processing this grievance and is confident of an amicable resolution.

Figure A3 below illustrates in a graphical format the structure engagement compensation progress achieved to date by settlement scheme. The objective of this progress chart is to show what has been achieved to date the number of compensation packages (CPs) signed, what is outstanding and needs to be resolved or has been resolved, those that have been compensated, those that have relocated and those that are being processed. Ultimately the objective is to have all columns within each settlement scheme at the same level as PAPs with structures

(blue column). When this is achieved the way-leave will be cleared of all structures. This is a typical management reporting figure detailing progress.

Once Malu PAPs have received their first payment, Stage II, land compensation engagement will commence for those PAPs without structures whereby consultation will be undertaken in accordance with the procedures that have been put in place and described above in this report. Initial consultation is undertaken in a community group forum, followed by individual consultation and ‘Letters of Offer’ for land will be provided to PAPs and the option available to them. Following the consultation activity and for those that have signed their compensation packages (CP) prompt compensation will follow. Those PAPs that have queries/ issues will be resolved by the RPT. Those that do not sign following the required resolution period these PAPs will go through the formal grievance procedure as outlined above. Following completion of Stage II access will be acquired for the way leave.

Stage III, damaged crops will commence as and when Ketraco gives notice to proceed to the contractor. This exercise will involve preparing access to the way-leave for the contractor. Any crops, trees that are damage or cut will be counted and compensation paid. PAPs will be allowed to harvest their crops. Access clearing will be curtailed to the extent possible that will allow sufficient access to enable vehicles, equipment and materials to be transported along the way-leave trace to where transmission towers are to be located. At these locations areas less than the way-leave or up to the boundary may be cleared to facilitate construction of the tower foundations.

At all stages through the process consultation will take place and where there are issues these will be resolved by the RPT or put through the grievance procedure. Prompt payment will be made to the bank accounts of entitled PAP. Documentation of each of the above process will be strictly adhered to and the database will be populated with each of the individual consultation, transactions undertake so that a transparent monitoring process and audit can be undertaken.

Six months to a year following completion of the RAP process, Ketraco will undertake monitoring and or an independent body or will undertake the RAP audit exercise to record the status of PAPs following completion of the RAP.

The figures below illustrate the implementation process undertaken to date. Figure A1, is a flow chart detailing the (6) phased process with associated statistics of progress achieved to date and work in progress, solving queries or issues raised. Currently, (89) PAHs have relocated out of the way-leave and are being processed for their final payment. In parallel a further (82) have been processed are ready for their initial 70% payment.

CONCLUSION

The RAP exercise is progressing well. Initially there were some teething challenges but now each of the RAP team members are aware of the roles and responsibilities and this can be seen with the success achieved in the Malu structure engagement exercise. It is clear that structure engagement is critical path to achieving way-leave easements and the process going forward with the experienced gained to date will assist in obtaining easements along the 228km southern corridor.

Below is a pictorial illustration of relocated and reconstructed dwelling by PAHs following Stage I Structure Engagement activity.

COMPENSATION IMPLEMENTATION _ PHASE 1 : EXAMPLE OF RELOCATION CASES						
URN	PLOT NO.	SETTLEMENT	NAME OF PAP	BEFORE	AFTER	COMMENT
G-NSS-LO-0341	339	Ndaragwa settlement Scheme	Johnson Kagiri			Some PAP's like this one decided to upgrade there Residential houses.
G-NSS-LO-0315	205	Ndaragwa settlement Scheme	Joel Mwangi			Others decided to maintain the same kind of houses

(Source: Database Monitoring)

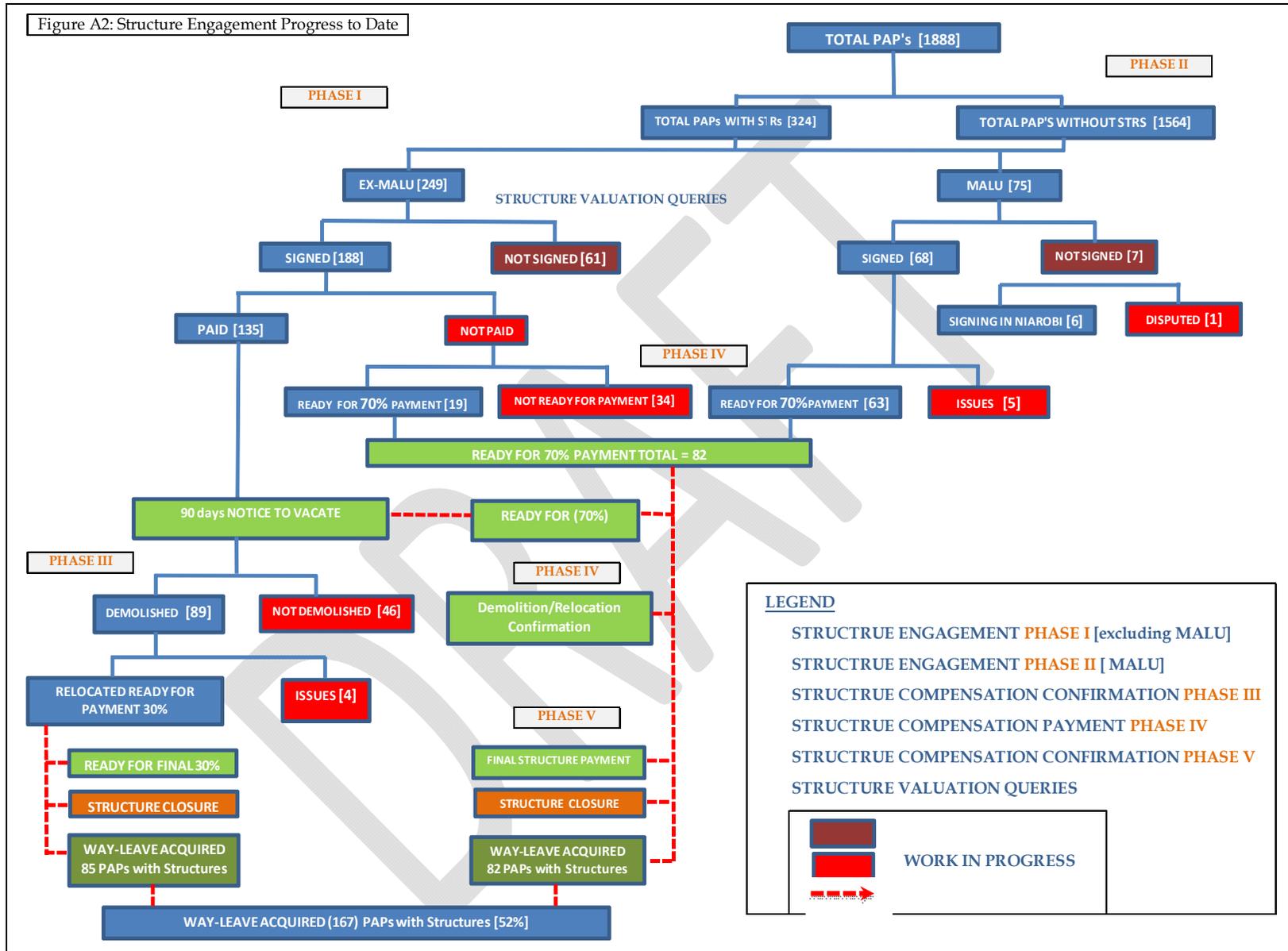


Figure A2: Structure Engagement Flow Chart

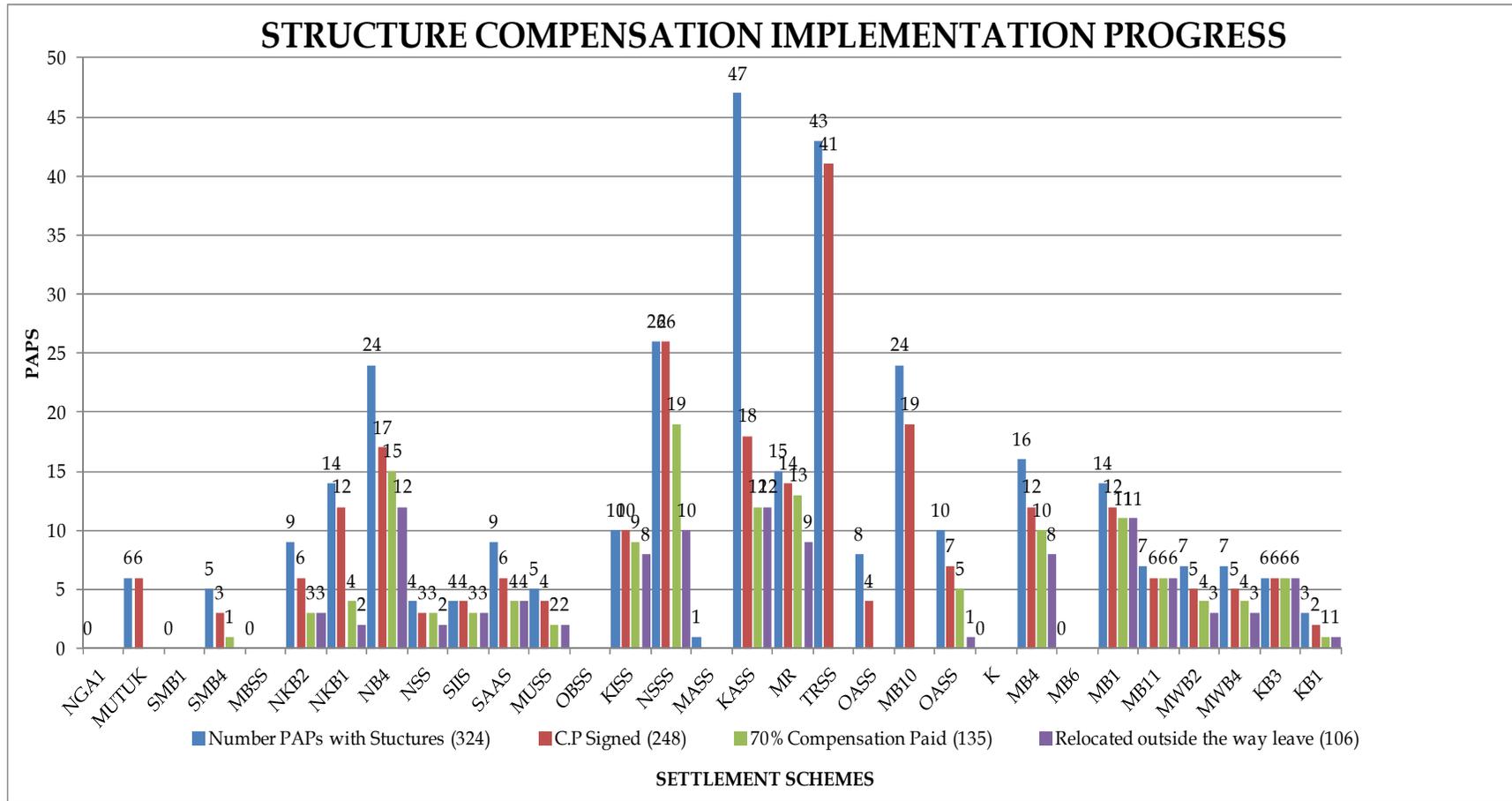


Figure A3: Phase I - Structure Implementation Progress to Date

(Source LTWP RAP Database)

Below is an extract from the master database of the main RAP particulars used in this Addendum.

Amended_130522		LTWP RAP DATABASE SUMMARY				LAND DATA			SUBDIVIDED PLOTS			INFORMATION ABOUT PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS)					GENDER FOR PAPS WITH SE DATA (832)				TRUE	
		MAP CODE	START CHAINAGE	END CHAINAGE	LENGTH IN KM (APPROX)	TOTAL PLOTS	Possible subdivided Plots (Information Source: SE, Valuation data, Field Work)	Possible Subdivided Plots (Information Source: Lidar Check)	TOTAL SUBDIVISIONS TO BE CONFIRMED	NUMBER OF PAPS	Land Owners	Tenants	Squatters	Co-owners in Subdivided Plots	Number of Household (HH) Members (including Household Heads (HHH) ie 832 PAPS from SE)	PAPS With Socio-Economic Data (HHH)	Male	Female	Male/Female (Joint Ownership)	Others (Institutions e.tc)	TRUE	
						228	1679	51	45	96	1890	1730	58	31	71	4924	832	567	209	4	52	TRUE
1	LORROKI - Ng' ARUA DIVISION - MUGIE	NGA1	201+730	220+000	18	2			-	2	2	-	-	-	2	0						
2	MUTUKANYO SETTLEMENT SCHEME	MUTUK	220+000	240+000	20	251			-	252	251	1	-	-	12	6	5	1				
3	SALAMA/MURUKU BLOCK 1(KIENI EAST)	SMB1	240+000	279+800	40	85	2		2	91	91	-	-	-	97	11	9	2				
4	SALAMA/MURUKU BLOCK 4(PESI)	SMB4	279+800	285+430	6	66			-	66	66	-	-	-	185	30	22	7			1	
5	MBUYU SETTLEMENT SCHEME	MBSS	285+430	290+000	5	10	1		1	14	14	-	-	-	4	1	1					
6	NDARAGWA/KIANJOGU BLOCK 2(NYONJORO)	NKB2	290+000	294+160	4	41	7		7	62	46	-	-	16	439	51	33	18				
7	NDARAGWA/KIANJOGU BLOCK 1(NDURUR)	NKB1	294+160	296+520	2	39	2	1	3	48	46	1	-	1	203	39	35	4				
8	NDARAGWA/NDARAGWA BLOCK 4(MURICHO RANCHING)	NB4	296+520	302+000	5	73	1		1	79	76	-	-	3	544	62	48	12			2	
9	NDARAGWA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	NSS	302+000	309+900	8	29	4	1	5	39	37	1	-	1	218	32	25	7				
10	SIMBARA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	SIIS	309+900	311+920	2	12		1	1	15	13	1	-	1	61	7	4	3				
11	SHAMATA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	SAAS	311+920	314+850	3	28	4	5	9	35	30	3	-	2	149	31	19	10			2	
12	MURUAI SETTLEMENT SCHEME	MUSS	314+850	315+850	1	4	1		1	10	10	-	-	-	51	9	4	5				
13	OL'BOLOSSAT SETTLEMENT SCHEME	OBSS	318+600	318+600	0	1			-	1	1	-	-	-		0						
14	KIRIMA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	KISS	315+850	324+325	8	81	4	3	7	98	94	3	-	1	200	45	26	13			6	
15	NDEMI SALIENT SETTLEMENT SCHEME	NSSS	324+325	336+320	12	109	3	13	16	118	108	5	-	5	452	77	55	21			1	
16	MALEWA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	MASS	336+320	337+500	1	5	2		2	8	8	-	-	-	75	8	7	1				
17	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	KASS	337+500	347+900	10	42	7	2	9	93	49	12	31	1	271	41	3	2			36	
18	KIPIPIRI/LERESWA BLOCK 1(MALEWA RANCH)	MR	347+900	352+400	5	61	1	3	4	62	55	1	-	6	286	57	42	11	4			
19	TURASHA RIDGE SETTLEMENT SCHEME	TRSS	352+400	359+700	8	100			-	108	100	8	-	-	383	63	40	23				
20	OL ARAGWI SETTLEMENT SCHEME (Malu)	OASS	359+700	361+200	2	26			-	28	27	1	-	-	131	21	17	3			1	
21	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK 10(LIMURU NYAKINYUA)	MB10	361+200	366+000	5	134			-	137	133	4	-	-	145	33	21	12				
22	OL ARAGWI SETTLEMENT SCHEME (non Malu)	OASS	366+000	368+100	2	31		3	3	34	26	2	-	6	119	20	13	7				
23	KAHURU	K	368+100	372+800	3	21			-	21	19	-	-	2	18	4	4					
24	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK 4(NEW KARATI)	MB4	372+800	379+800	7	82	4	6	10	93	80	2	-	11	223	58	35	20			3	
25	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK 6(NORTH KANGEMA)	MB6	378+200	379+500	1	7	1		1	7	7	-	-	-		0						
26	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK 1(MISSOURI)	MB1	379+500	384+960	5	55	1	1	2	66	56	5	-	5	241	44	33	11				
27	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK II(KARAI)	MB11	384+960	387+250	2	30	1		1	33	31	1	-	1	112	19	12	7				
28	NAIVASHA/MWICHIRINGIRI BLOCK 2(NYAMATHI)	MWB2	387+250	389+650	2	37	3	2	5	48	39	5	-	4	123	27	24	3				
29	NAIVASHA/MWICHIRINGIRI BLOCK 4(MIRERA)	MWB4	389+650	396+600	7	111	1	4	5	113	110	-	-	3	88	14	14					
30	LONGNOT/KIABE BLOCK 3 (KENTON KIABE)	KB3	396+600	400+640	4	41			-	43	39	2	-	2	61	13	9	4				
31	LONGNOT/KIABE BLOCK 1(ERERI)	KB1	400+640	428+002	27	65	1		1	66	66	-	-	-	31	9	7	2				

Figure A4: Phase I - Structure Implementation Progress to Date

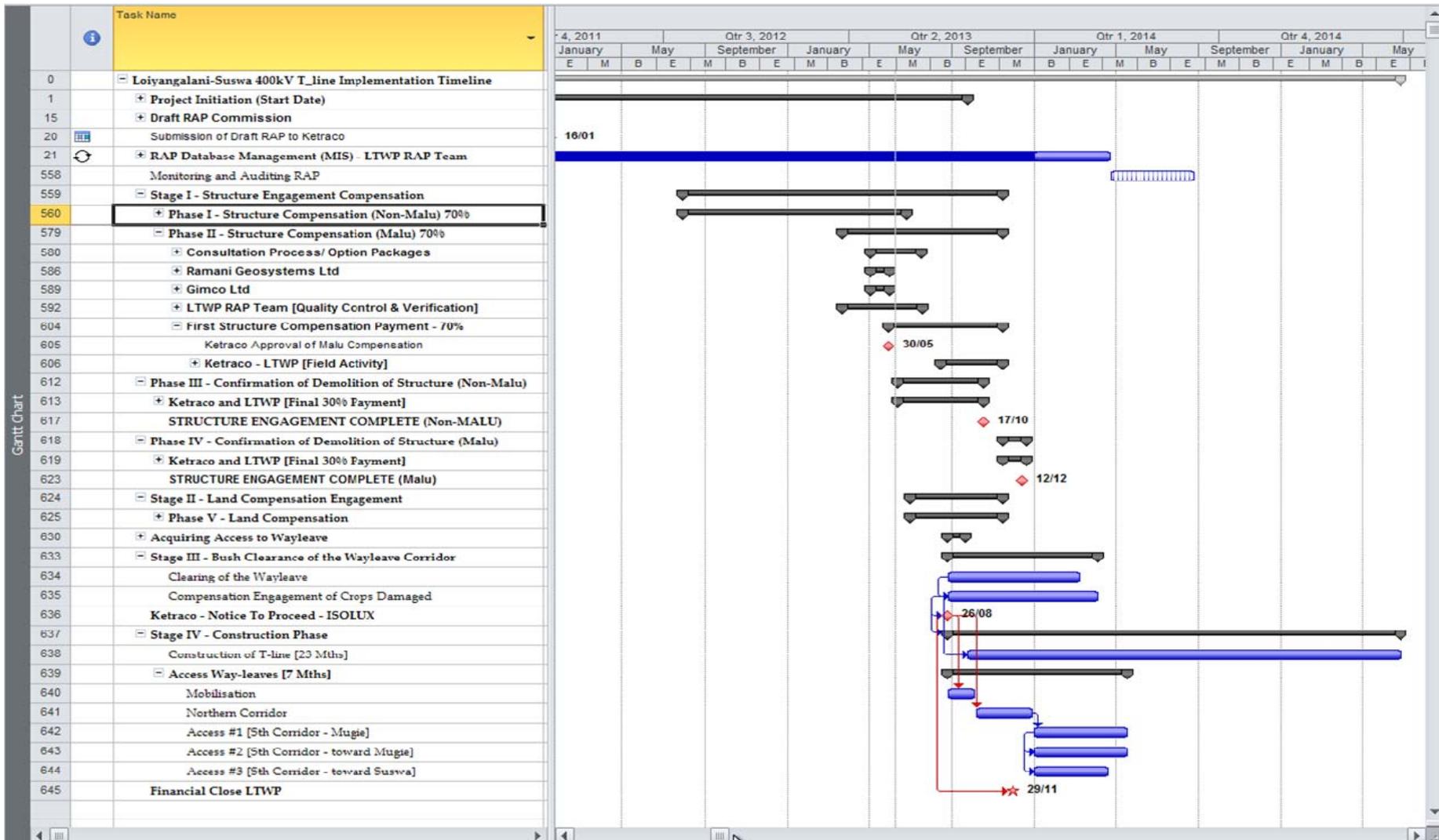
(Source LTWP RAP Database)

Amended_130522		LTWP RAP DATABASE SUMMARY																							
		TRUE	TRUE	GENDER FOR PAPs WITH STRUCTURES (324)			TRUE	GENDER FOR PAPs WITH RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES (285)				BUSINESSES/ PUBLIC UTILITIES [74]				COMPENSATION MATRIX									
				62%	28%	9%		69%	27%	1%	2%				74		TRUE	TRUE			TRUE				
		4092	1504	1180	202	92	30	1322	1037	197	78	3	7	46	11	12	5	1837	53	185	238	45	25	0	20
SETTLEMENT BLOCKS ALONG THE LOIYNGOLANI-SUSWA TRANSMISSION LINE		Number of HH Members without HHH (dependents)	Number of HH Members for PAPs with Structures (including HHH)	Number of HH Members for PAPs with Structures (without HHH)	Male	Female	Others (Institutions etc)	Number of HH Members for PAPs with Residential Structures (including HHH)	Number of HH Members for PAPs with Residential Structures (without HHH)	Male	Female	Male/Female (Joint Ownership)	Others (Institutions e.tc)	Business (Shops, Horticulture Farms)	Public Utilities	Churches	Public Schools	Partially Affected PAPs (Cash Compensation)	Fully Affected PDPs (90-100%) (Resettlement/ Economic Displacement) Assistance Offered	Partially Affected PDPs (Unaffected Land <=2,000M2)	Total Number PDPs (Unaffected Land <=2,000M2) [100% Land Compensation]	PDPs with Structures	PDPs Received Land Offers	PDPs required Assistance in Relocation	PDPs Pending 100% Land Offers
1	LORROKI - Ng' ARUA DIVISION - MUGIE	2												1				2							
2	MUTUKANYO SETTLEMENT SCHEME	6	12	6	5	1		11	6	4	1							252		1	1				
3	SALAMA/MURUKU BLOCK 1(KIENI EAST)	86		0										18				90	1	16	17				
4	SALAMA/MURUKU BLOCK 4(PESI)	155	23	18	4	1		23	18	4	1					1		66							
5	MBUYU SETTLEMENT SCHEME	3		0														14							
6	NDARAGWA/KIANIOGU BLOCK 2(NYONJORO)	388	75	66	4	5		75	68	6	1					2		62		1	1				
7	NDARAGWA/KIANIOGU BLOCK 1(NDURURI)	164	80	66	14			35	27	7			1	5		1		48		7	3	3	1		1
8	NDARAGWA/NDARAGWA BLOCK 4(MURICHO RANCHING)	482	204	180	19	5		160	141	16	3			4		1	2	75	4	5	9	5			5
9	NDARAGWA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	186	30	26	4			30	26	4								38	1		1				
10	SIMBARA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	54	29	25	2	2		23	20	2	1					1		15		1	1				
11	SHAMATA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	118	48	39	5	2	2	42	34	6	2	1		1				35		1	1	1			1
12	MURUAI SETTLEMENT SCHEME	42	31	26	2	3		31	26	1	3							10							
13	OL'BOLOSSAT SETTLEMENT SCHEME	0												1				1							
14	KIRIMA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	155	43	33	4	2	4	38	29	6	3			4				96	2	11	13	1			1
15	NDEMI SALIENT SETTLEMENT SCHEME	375	148	122	15	10	1	148	122	17	9					1		118							
16	MALEWA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	67	8	7	1			8	7	1								8							
17	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	230	66	19	13	18	16	66	19	25	18			3	3	2	1	93							
18	KIPIPIRI/LERESWA BLOCK 1(MALEWA RANCH)	229	76	61	11	3	1	72	59	7	6			5		2	1	61	1	3	4	2			2
19	TURASHA RIDGE SETTLEMENT SCHEME	320	189	146	27	17		163	123	23	15	1	1			1		104	4	10	14	7	4		3
20	OL ARAGWI SETTLEMENT SCHEME (Malu)	110	51	43	7		1	11	9	2			1			1		27	1	5	6	2	1		1
21	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK 10(LIMURU NYAKINYUA)	112	73	49	18	5	1	63	43	14	6					1	3	126	11	77	88	20	20		1
22	OL ARAGWI SETTLEMENT SCHEME (non Malu)	99	22	12	8	2		22	14	6	1		1	1				34		3	3	1			1
23	KAHURU	14		0					0					2				21							
24	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK 4(NEW KARATI)	165	50	34	9	4	3	52	39	10	2	1				1	1	90	3	7	10	2			2
25	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK6 (NORTH KANGEMA)	0		0					0									7				1			
26	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK 1(MISSOURI)	197	69	55	9	4	1	77	64	11	2							66		4	4				1
27	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK II(KARAI)	93	30	23	5	2		25	19	4	2			1				30	3	3	6				
28	NAIVASHA/MWICHIRINGIRI BLOCK 2(NYAMATHI)	96	67	60	6	1		67	60	7								45	3	9	12	1			1
29	NAIVASHA/MWICHIRINGIRI BLOCK 4(MIRERA)	74	43	36	6	1		43	36	7						3		107	6	9	15	1			
30	LONGONOT/KIJABE BLOCK 3 (KENTON KIJABE)	48	23	17	2	3		23	17	4	2					2		42	1	3	4				
31	LONGONOT/KIJABE BLOCK 1(ERERI)	22	14	11	2	1		14	11	3								54	12	13	25				

Amended_130522		LTWP RAP DATABASE SUMMARY						STRUCTURE DATA						VULNERABILITY MATRIX						STRUCTURE ENGAGEMENT COMPENSATION PACKAGES DATA						STRUCTURE DEMOLITION			TOTAL COMPENSATION FOR PAPS [Land+Structures], KES			
		17%	15%		14%	12%	TRUE			TRUE					TRUE		TRUE	TRUE	27%	33%	26%											
		324	285	1456	502	230	201	427	238	123	66	99	45	31	22	30	248	76	36	26	9	2	3	135	189	89	106	85	1,039,382,877			
SETTLEMENT BLOCKS ALONG THE LOIYANGALANI-SUSWA TRANSMISSION LINE		NUMBER OF PAPS WITH STRUCTURES	NUMBER OF PAPS WITH RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES	NUMBER OF STRUCTURES	NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES	NUMBER OF PLOTS WITH STRUCTURES	NUMBER OF PLOTS WITH RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES	VULNERABLE PAPS	VULNERABLE PAPS LAND	VULNERABLE PAPS (AGE OVER 70)	VULNERABLE PAPS (HEALTH/DISABILITY)	VULNERABLE PAPS WITH STRUCTURES	VULNERABLE PAPS WITH STRUCTURES (LAND)	VULNERABLE PAPS WITH STRUCTURES (AGE OVER 70)	VULNERABLE PAPS WITH STRUCTURES (HEALTH)	DOUBLE VULNERABILITY (LAND+HEALTH, AGE+HEALTH)	C.P Signed	C.P not signed	Reasons for not signing: VALUATION QUERIES	Reasons for not signing: SQUATTERS	Reasons for not signing: SINGING IN NAIROBI	Reasons for not signing: NOT AVAILABLE	Reasons for not signing: DISPUTE	70% Compensation Paid	70% Compensation unpaid	PAPS Demolished Structures following 70% payment (Yes/In progress, Partial)	PAPS relocated outside the Way-leave	PAPS ready for 30% Payment FINAL PAYMENT [ie WAY-LEAVE IS CLEAR]				
1	LORROKI - Ng' ARUA DIVISION - MUGIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000,000		
2	MUTUKANYO SETTLEMENT SCHEME	6	5	28	9	5	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	19,188,890		
3	SALAMA/MURUKU BLOCK 1(KIENI EAST)	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,711,512		
4	SALAMA/MURUKU BLOCK 4(PESI)	5	5	25	10	5	5	12	-	12	-	2	-	2	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	11,426,592		
5	MBUYU SETTLEMENT SCHEME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,099,039	
6	NDARAGWA/KIANJOGU BLOCK 2(NYONJORO)	9	7	64	24	8	7	15	1	8	6	2	-	1	1	2	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	6	3	3	3	-	-	17,941,308	
7	NDARAGWA/KIANJOGU BLOCK 1(NDURURI)	14	8	44	11	10	7	10	3	5	2	5	1	2	2	3	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	10	2	2	2	-	-	21,381,583	
8	NDARAGUA/NDARAGUA BLOCK 4(MURICHO RANCHING)	24	19	135	42	23	18	32	9	9	14	13	5	1	7	5	17	7	7	-	-	-	-	15	9	14	12	12	-	-	44,205,089	
9	NDARAGWA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	4	4	20	6	4	3	8	1	6	1	2	-	2	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	2	2	-	-	14,795,639	
10	SIMBARA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	4	3	32	7	3	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	3	1	-	-	10,060,103	
11	SHAMATA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	9	8	71	12	6	5	9	1	5	3	2	1	1	-	3	6	3	-	3	-	-	-	4	5	3	4	3	-	-	24,432,544	
12	MURUAI SETTLEMENT SCHEME	5	5	30	7	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	2	2	-	-	6,101,889	
13	OL'BOLOSSAT SETTLEMENT SCHEME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	555,593	
14	KIRIMA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	10	9	38	13	4	4	17	13	3	1	3	1	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	8	8	8	-	-	30,384,889	
15	NDEMI SALIENT SETTLEMENT SCHEME	26	26	132	38	20	21	20	-	15	4	4	-	3	-	4	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	7	7	10	7	-	-	41,236,890	
16	MALEWA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	1	1	6	1	1	1	4	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9,277,522	
17	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	47	47	85	56	4	4	16	-	11	5	4	-	2	2	1	18	29	1	26	2	-	-	12	35	4	12	4	-	-	30,764,829	
18	KIPIRIJ/LERESWA BLOCK 1(MALEWA RANCH)	15	13	92	27	14	13	20	4	7	9	7	2	2	2	4	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	13	2	10	9	9	-	-	27,457,223	
19	TURASHA RIDGE SETTLEMENT SCHEME	43	40	246	70	35	34	23	14	6	3	11	7	2	2	1	41	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,842,482	
20	OL ARAGWI SETTLEMENT SCHEME (Malu)	8	2	17	4	7	2	12	6	4	3	3	2	1	1	-	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	7,009,105	
21	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK 10(LIMURU NYAKINYUA)	24	20	118	37	21	17	91	88	2	1	21	20	-	2	19	5	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	46,724,128	
22	OL ARAGWI SETTLEMENT SCHEME (non Malu)	10	8	21	10	7	6	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	3	1	-	1	-	1	5	5	1	1	1	-	-	20,579,837	
23	KAHURU	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,578,528
24	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK 4(NEW KARATI)	16	13	59	30	15	12	20	10	8	2	4	2	1	1	1	12	4	4	-	-	-	-	10	6	8	8	8	-	-	26,656,757	
25	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK 6(NORTH KANGEMA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,760,270
26	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK 1(MISSOURI)	14	13	66	24	11	10	13	4	6	3	4	-	1	2	1	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	11	3	7	11	7	-	-	36,375,382	
27	NAIVASHA/MARAIGUSHU BLOCK II(KARAI)	7	6	31	7	5	4	8	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	6	5	-	-	17,512,223	
28	NAIVASHA/MWICHIRINGIRI BLOCK 2(NYAMATHI)	7	7	26	21	7	7	17	12	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	3	3	-	-	15,236,692	
29	NAIVASHA/MWICHIRINGIRI BLOCK 4(MIRERA)	7	7	35	21	7	7	20	15	5	1	3	1	3	-	1	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	4	3	3	3	3	-	-	48,008,405	
30	LONGONOT/KIJABE BLOCK 3 (KENTON KIJABE)	6	6	20	9	4	4	5	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	6	4	-	-	14,685,463	

(Source LTWP RAP Database)

APPENDIX B: RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE



APPENDIX C: PUBLIC CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN TO DATE

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING WITH PAPS					
	Date	PLACE	BLOCK NAME	REASON/ACTIVITY	PARTICIPANTS
1	15/11/2011	Suswa (Longonot Market)	Longonot/Kijabe Block 1 (Eleri)	Socio-Economic Enumeration, Affected Structure Valuation	Log Associates, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
2	16/11/2011	Kamunyu(Longonot)	Longonot/Kijabe Block 3 (Kenton Kijabe)	Socio-Economic Enumeration, Affected Structure Valuation	Log Associates, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
3	19/11/2011	Kahuruko(Maraigushu)	Kahuru Settlement Scheme	Socio-Economic Enumeration, Affected Structure Valuation	Log Associates, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
4	19/11/2011	Mlimani (New Karati)	Naivasha/Maraigushu Block 4 (New Karati)	Socio-Economic Enumeration, Affected Structure Valuation	Log Associates, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
5	19/11/2011	Kamahia (Kipipiri)	Kipipiri/Lereswa Block 1(Malewa Ranch)	Socio-Economic Enumeration, Affected Structure Valuation	Log Associates, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
6	22/11/2011	Ndemi Chief Camp	Ndemi Salient Settlement Scheme	Socio-Economic Enumeration, Affected Structure Valuation	Log Associates, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
7	22/11/2011	Gatondo (Rironi)	Ndemi Salient Settlement Scheme	Socio-Economic Enumeration, Affected Structure Valuation	Log Associates, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
8	22/11/2011	Kaimbaga Chief Office	Kaimbaga Settlement Scheme	Socio-Economic Enumeration, Affected Structure Valuation	Log Associates, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
9	23/11/2011	Olbolsat/Kirima	Kirima settlement Scheme	Socio-Economic Enumeration, Affected Structure Valuation	Log Associates, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
10	23/11/2011	Shamata/Simbara	Shamata settlement Scheme	Socio-Economic Enumeration, Affected Structure Valuation	Log Associates, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
11	26/11/2011	Muricho Chief Camp	Ndaragua/Ndaragua Block 4 (Muricho Ranching)	Socio-Economic Enumeration, Affected Structure Valuation	Log Associates, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
12	26/11/2011	Ndururi/Nyonjoro/Mbuyu	Ndaragwa/Kianjogu Block 2 (Nyonjoro)	Socio-Economic Enumeration, Affected Structure Valuation	Log Associates, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
13	28/11/2011	Ndaragwa	Ndaragwa Settlement Scheme	Socio-Economic Enumeration, Affected Structure Valuation	Log Associates, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
14	28/05/2012	Kimbo Primary School	Turasha Ridge Settlement Scheme	Socio-Economic Enumeration	Log Associates, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
15	31/05/2012	Limuru Nyakinyua Primary School	Limuru Nyakinyua Settlement Scheme	Socio-Economic Enumeration	Log Associates, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING WITH PAPS					
	Date	PLACE	BLOCK NAME	REASON/ACTIVITY	PARTICIPANTS
16	08/07/2012	Kenton Kijabe Chief Camp	Longonot/Kijabe Block 3 (Kenton Kijabe)	Structure Compensation Offer Letters	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
17	08/11/2012	A.I.C Karati Church	Naivasha/Maraigushu Block 4 (New Karati)	Structure Compensation Offer Letters	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
18	13/8/2012	Karai Chief Camp	Naivasha/Maraigushu Block II (Karai)	Structure Compensation Offer Letters	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
19	16/8/2012	Missouri Chief Office	Naivasha/Maraigushu Block I (Missouri)	Structure Compensation Offer Letters	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
20	08/08/2012	Nyonjoro Chief Office	Ndaragwa/Kianjogu Block 2 (Nyonjoro)	Structure Compensation Offer Letters	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
21	16/8/2012	Muricho Church	Ndaragua/Ndaragua Block 4 (Muricho Ranching)	Structure Compensation Offer Letters	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
22	08/07/2012	Kaimbaga Chief Office	Kaimbaga Settlement Scheme	Structure Compensation Offer Letters	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
23	15/8/2012	Muruai Chief Office	Muruai Settlement Scheme	Structure Compensation Offer Letters	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
24	08/11/2012	Ndemi Chief Camp	Ndemi Salient Settlement Scheme	Structure Compensation Offer Letters	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
25	17/01/2013	Muricho Chief Camp	Ndaragua/Ndaragua Block 4 (Muricho Ranching)	Progress of RAP. A Meeting with PAPs	LTWP, AFDB, Area Chief and PAPs
26	17/01/2013	Ndemi Chief Camp	Ndemi Salient Settlement Scheme	Progress of RAP. A Meeting with PAPs	LTWP, AFDB, Area Chief and PAPs
27	19/02/2013	Lereswa Primary School	Turasha Ridge Settlement Scheme	Structure Compensation Engagement	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
28	19/02/2013	Limuru Nyakinyua Primary School	Limuru Nyakinyua Settlement Scheme	Structure Compensation Engagement	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
29	19/02/2013	Olargwi Community Cattle Dip	Olargwi Settlement Scheme	Structure Compensation Engagement	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
30	16/04/2013	Kenton Kijabe Chief Camp	Longonot/Kijabe Block 3 (Kenton Kijabe)	Confirmation of Demolition of Structures	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
31	17/04/2013	Karai Chief Camp	Naivasha/Maraigushu Block II (Karai)	Confirmation of Demolition of Structures	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
32	18/04/2013	Ndururi/Nyonjoro/Mbuyu	Ndaragwa/Kianjogu Block 2 (Nyonjoro)	Confirmation of Demolition of Structures	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
33	19/04/2013	Ndemi Chief Camp	Ndemi Salient Settlement Scheme	Confirmation of Demolition of Structures	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
34	20/04/2013	Muricho Church	Ndaragua/Ndaragua Block 4 (Muricho Ranching)	Confirmation of Demolition of Structures	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief and PAPs
35	29/04/2013	Chief's Office	Sipili/Donyoloip Block Block 2 (Mutukanio)	Sensitization Meeting with Directors of Mutukanio Scheme	Ketraco, LTWP, Area Chief, Mutukanio Directors

APPENDIX C: LIST OF AFFECTED SQUATTERS

<i>RAP UNIQUE REF</i>	<i>Plot No</i>	<i>Block/Settlement Area</i>	<i>Land Owner's Name</i>	<i>Structure Owner's Name</i>	<i>Structures Exist on the plot (YES)</i>	<i>Number of Affected Structures</i>	<i>Number of Residential Structures</i>
N-KASS-S-0634/1	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Paul M Kariuki	YES	3	1
N-KASS-S-0634/2	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Alice Wangari Mburu	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/3	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Damaris Wangari Mathenge	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/4	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	David Kamau Marige	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/5	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Eunice Wamina Njoroge	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/6	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Filomena Nyambura Ngige	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/7	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Jacinta Wambui Maina	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/8	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Jacinta Wanjiru Kiruku	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/9	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	James Kariuki Gachanja	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/10	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	John Ngui Nduati	YES	3	1
N-KASS-S-0634/11	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Joseph Maina	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/12	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Joseph Ndung'u Kinyua	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/13	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Lucy Wambui Mwangi	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/14	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Lydia Wairimu Ndung'u	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/15	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Margaret Njeri Motogoti	YES	1	1

RAP UNIQUE REF	Plot No	Block/Settlement Area	Land Owner's Name	Structure Owner's Name	Structures Exist on the plot (YES)	Number of Affected Structures	Number of Residential Structures
N-KASS-S-0634/16	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Mary Wambui Kinyanjui	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/17	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Mary Wambui Mwaura	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/18	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Micah	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/19	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Miriam Njeri Karanja	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/20	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Miriam Wanja Thuo	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/21	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	STRUCTURE OWNER MISSING	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/22	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	STRUCTURE OWNER MISSING	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/23	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	STRUCTURE OWNER MISSING	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/24	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Ngugi Kumotoka	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/25	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Njambi Karanja Muchiri	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/26	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Pauline Nyokabi Kimani	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/27	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Rachel Watere	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/28	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Ruth Wambui Mugane	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/29	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Samwel Maina Kamau	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/30	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Stephene Njenga Mugane	YES	1	1
N-KASS-S-0634/31	1206	KAIMBAGA SETTLEMENT SCHEME	Settlement Fund Trustees	Teresia Wanjiku	YES	1	1
						35	31

APPENDIX D: RAP SOCIOECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

Hello. My name is [.....]. I am working with Log Associates. We are developing a Resettlement Action Plan for the Loiyangalani – Suswa 400kV power transmission line. The plan will ensure that all those people who are affected by the project will be adequately compensated and/or resettled. We have noted that you are likely to be affected by the line so we are requesting that you assist us fill this questionnaire to enable us determine how you might be compensated.

A1:	Enumerator name (ref)	
A2:	Name of respondent	
A3:	ID of respondent	
A2:	Enumeration date	

SECTION B: LOCATION

B1:	Name of the nearest village (not town)	
B2:	Distance to the nearest village (km)	
B3:	Name of [settlement] area	

SECTION C: HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

C1	C2	C3	C4
RAP unique ref no.	Plot registration no.	Size of land	Affected area

C5 (tick)	Land owner	Co-owner	Tenant	Co-tenant	Licensee	Renter	Squatter
Nature of occupancy							

C6	C7	C8	C9
What is your family name?	Are you the head of the Household? 1. Yes >> C12 2. No >> C8	If not, what is the name of the HH head?	What is your relationship to the HH head? 1. Spouse 2. Son 3. Daughter 4. Brother 5. Sister 6. Parent 7. Other (Specify)

C10		C11		C12			
Contact details of respondent?		Reason head of HH not interviewed?		Contact details HH head			
Item	Details			Item	Details		
Name (ID)				Name (ID)			
Address				Address			
Phone				Phone			
C13		C14		C15		C16	
Where were you born?		Are your parents alive?		If yes, which?		Do/did your parents live here?	
		1. Yes >> C15 2. No >> C16		1. Both parents 2. Mother 3. Father		1. Yes >> C19 2. No >> C17	
C17				C18			
If no, where do/did your parents live?				Why did they move to here?			

C19	C20	C21	C22	C23
Sex of Respondent 1. Male 2. Female	Marital Status 1. Single 2. Married (No. of Spouses) 3. Separated (formal) 4. Separated (informal) 5. Widowed	Date of Birth (day/month/year) <i>(Write/estimate age for those who cannot recall actual DOB)</i>	Religion of respondent 1. Catholic 2. Protestant 3. Muslim 4. Other (Specify)	Languages spoken by respondent 1. Mother tongue 2. Both English and Kiswahili 3. English Only 4. Kiswahili Only 5. Other (Specify)
C24 (tick)		Main Occupation		Secondary Occupation
Occupation of respondent				
C25	C26	C27		C28
Current place of work of respondent	In which year did you acquire this property?	How did you acquire this property?	From whom did you acquire this property?	Do you have mortgage/ lien on this property? 1. Yes 2. No

C29		C30		C31	
How many families reside within Plot?		What are the families names?		For the affected plot, do you have any details of title or tenancy? 1. Yes 2. No	
		S/no.	Family Name		
		1.			
		2.			
		3.			
		4.			
C32		C33	C34	C35	
Is the affected plot a principal place of residence for all affected families? 1. Yes 2. No		How many residential structures are there within the plot?	How many Residential structures fall within the trace/ affected area?	Who owns the affected residential structures? (Show pictures/point the affected structures)	
				S/no	Name
				1.	
				2.	
				3.	
				4.	
				5.	
				6.	
				7.	

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C36			C37		C38	
What other structures are affected? <i>(Showpoint to the affected structures)</i> 1. Kitchen 2. Toilet 3. Store rooms 4. Bams 5. Stables 6. Livestock Pens 7. Granaries 8. Workshops 9. Other (Specify)			Who owns affected structures in C36?		Can you relocate residential structures within your plot (if settlement land) or outside the wayleave trace (if trust land)? 1. Yes >> D1 2. No >> C39	
S/no.	Structure	Quantity Affected	Owner			
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						

C39		C40	
If no in C38, why?		Where would you relocate to?	

SECTION D: COMMUNITY AFFILIATION

D1	D2	D3		D4	D5										
Do you consider yourself part of the clan that lives here? 1. Yes 2. No	Is it a tribe, or part of a tribe? 1. Tribe 2. Part of a tribe 3. Other (Specify)	What is the name of your tribe/ clan? Who is the current chief/leader? <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Item</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Name</th> </tr> <tr><td>Clan</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Tribe</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Leader</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Chief</td><td></td></tr> </table>		Item	Name	Clan		Tribe		Leader		Chief		Do you have a good relationship with neighbouring communities/tribes? 1. Yes >> D6 2. No >> D5	If not, why?
Item	Name														
Clan															
Tribe															
Leader															
Chief															

D6	D7	D8	D9	D10
Are there common property resources within this plot? 1. Yes 2. No	Are there common property resources within the community? 1. Yes 2. No	Is there seasonal migration 1. Yes >> D9 2. No >> D11	If yes, do women migrate? 1. Yes 2. No	Why do you migrate?

E9	E10	E11	
Who is your next of kin?	What is your relationship with the next of kin? 1. Head 2. Spouse 3. Son 4. Daughter 5. Brother 6. Sister 7. Parent 8. Other (Specify)	Provide contact details of next of kin?	
		<i>Item</i>	<i>Details</i>
		Name	
		Address	
		Phone	

SECTION F: HOUSEHOLD LAND HOLDINGS AND ASSETS

F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10
Do you or any of the affected families on this plot have other land holdings nearby or elsewhere? 1. Yes >>F2 2. No	If yes, where?	Estimated total size (Acres)	Land Type 1. Settlement 2. Trust	Nature occupancy 1. Land owner 2. Tenant 3. Co-owner 4. Co-tenant 5. Licensee 6. Renter 7. Squatter	Use of land 1. Agriculture (Irrigated) 2. Agriculture (non-irrigated/ Crop rotation 3. Pasture 4. Forest/woodlot 5. Commercial 6. Rental Income Residential	Location 1. Urban 2. Peri-Urban 3. Rural	Principle Residence 1. Yes 2. No >> F9	if no, where?	Who if any has claims to these land holdings?

F11	F11	F13	F14
For the affected plot, do you have any details of the title/tenancy agreement relating to these plots? 1. Yes 2. No	When did you acquire the affected land/plot?	From whom?	Do you have mortgage/ lien on the affected property? 1. Yes 2. No

SECTION G: HOUSEHOLD INCOME		
G1	G2	G3
What is the main HH Income?	Average Monthly Expenditure (KES)	From affected land [1. Yes; 2. No]
G4		
What are your other sources of income		
Crop Farming		
Other Agricultural Income (e.g. livestock, poultry)		
Non-Agricultural Income (i.e. businesses)		
Rent received from rented property (land, housing)		
Family Allowances/ social security benefits		
Remittances and assistance received from others		
Others (inheritance, alimony, scholarships etc.)		
Formal employment (employee) income		
Temporary status of employment		
Total		

SECTION H: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE	
H1	H2
What is the main HH Expenditure?	Average Monthly Expenditure (KES)
H3	
What are your other HH Expenditures?	
Water	
Clothes	
Medical	
School Fees	
Fuel wood	
Kerosene	
Electricity	
Seeds/ seedlings	
Transport	
Food	
Total	

SECTION I: BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS						
I1		I2				
Do you have a bank account 1. Yes >> I2 2. No >> J1		If yes, provide the bank details				
		Item	Details			
		Bank Name				
		Account Number				
		Account Name				
		Branch				
SECTION J: HEALTH AND VULNERABILITY						
J1	J2		J3	J4		
Are there physically challenged people in the HH? 1. Yes >> J2 2. No >> J3	What is the nature of the challenge 1. Lamelleg 2. Blind 3. Deaf 4. Dump 5. Crippled 6. Crossed eyes 7. Other (Specify)		Are there chronically/long term ill people in the HH? 1. Yes >> J4 2. No >> J5	What is the nature of illness? 1. Ulcers 2. Sickle Cells 3. Cancer 4. Leukemia 5. Diabetes 6. Asthma 7. High Blood Pressure 8. Hydrocephalous 9. Tuberculosis 10. HIV/AIDS 11. Other (specify)		
	Name	Disability	Type of Care	Name	Illness	Type of Care

J5		J6	J7	J8	J9
What are common diseases in the household? 1. Malaria 2. Flu/Cough 3. Stomach disorders 4. Headache 5. Sleeping sickness 6. Herpes 7. Other (specify)		Which is the nearest health centre/hospital known to the HH?	How far is health centre/ hospital from the HH (km)?	Is it used by the HH? 1. Yes >> J10 2. No >> J9	If No, Why? 1. Use traditional herbalist 2. Cannot afford 3. Very far 4. Cultural/religious beliefs 5. Other (specify)
Disease	Type of care				
J10	J11	J12		J13	
Number of births over the last 12 months in the HH - resident families?	Number of deaths over the last 12 months in the HH - resident families	Causes of Death 1. Illness 2. Accident 3. Conflicts 4. Old age 5. Other (specify)		Do you practice family planning? 1. Yes 2. No	
		S/no.			
		1.			
		2.			
		3.			
		4.			

SECTION K: HIV/AIDS		
K1	K2	K3
Are you aware of HIV/AIDS? 1. Yes >> K2 2. No >> L1	If yes, how is HIV/AIDS contracted? 1. Unprotected sex with an infected person 2. Sharing sharp instruments 3. Infected blood transfusion 4. Mother to child transmission at birth 5. Other (specify)	How can HIV/AIDS be avoided? 1. Using condoms 2. Abstinence 3. Avoiding sharing sharp instruments 4. Faithfulness 5. Safe child birth 6. Other (specify)
SECTION L: WELFARE INDICATORS		
[1. Yes; 2. No]		
L1	Does everyone in the household have at least two sets of clothes? [Y/N]	
L2	Does the household have access to electricity? [Y/N]	
[1. Kerosene Lamp; 2. Candle; 3. Torch; 4. (Other Specify)]		
L3	What does the family use for lighting?	
L4	Does anyone in the household own a radio? [Y/N]	
[1. KBC; 2. Citizen; 3. Coro FM; 4. Kememe FM; 4. Radio Free Africa 5. Others (Specify)]		
L5	If yes, radio station listened to?	
L6	Does anyone in the household own a mobile telephone? [Y/N]	

L7	If yes, how many phones?	
L8	Does the household own a fixed telephone [Y/N]	
L9	Does anyone in the household have personal transport [Y/N]	
[1. Bicycle; 2. Motorbike; 3. Car; 4. Lorry; 4. Others (Specify)]		
L10	If yes, which one	
L11	Is public transport readily available? [Y/N]	
L12	If someone in the HH had a serious problem, is there anybody in this area that you could ask assistance from? [Y/N]	
[1. River; 2. Rainwater; 3. Pond/Dams; 4. Community Borehole; 4. Protected Spring; 5. Tap; 6. Lake 7. Other (Specify)]		
L13	Where do you get water for domestic use?	
L14	Do you fish in the present situation? [Y/N]	
L15	If yes, where?	
L16	How often do you fish?	
L17	Do you eat meat? [Y/N]	
L18	If yes, where from?	
[1. Firewood; 2. Gas; 3. Charcoal; 4. Solar; 4. Kerosene; 5. Biogas; 6. Electricity 7. Other (Specify)]		
L19	What fuel does the HH use for cooking?	
L20	What are the daily dietary food dishes consumed by the families?	

SECTION M: COMMENTS

M1	M2
Enumerators comments	Field supervisors comments

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SECTION N: VERIFICATION

1. I understand that this form is not the agreement to buy my land or place an encumbrance upon my land or to compensate me. I understand that I must continue farming as usual until further notice.
2. I understand that from today date that I/we shall not construct any structures within the way-leave trace / affected area as any new structures will not be compensated. As of this date I understand that this is the CUT-OFF Date for compensation for those structures currently located within the way-leave.
3. I understand that along with this socio-economic survey that all assets belonging to me, land and structures located within the way-leave trace (affected area) have been valued and a Letter of Offer will be made compensating either in cash or alternative options and I/ we will have the opportunity to review and decide which option best suit our wishes.
4. I have read the above information and agree that the information on this form is true, full and complete

<u>Date of Interview</u>	
<u>Signature of person interviewed</u>	<u>Signature of witness</u>
	<u>Name (print block capitals)</u>
<u>Title</u>	<u>Title</u>
<u>Signature of interviewer</u>	<u>Signature of supervisor</u>
<u>Name (print block capitals)</u>	<u>Name (print block capitals)</u>
<u>Start time</u>	<u>End Time</u>

SECTION O: CHECK LIST OF ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSES

1. Provide a copy of the TLine disclosure document.
2. Explain that a TLine will be built and how the person will be affected i.e. show cadastral map overlying lidar picture.
3. Explain that there cannot be any structures with the 60m way leave. If any new ones are built then they will be removed (whether it be settlement or trust land).
4. Explain that the information provided is confidential.
5. Confirm that the option of resettlement (if applicable), rather than just cash compensation, has been discussed.
6. Explain that completion of this form represents the cut-off date for their individual compensation i.e. the structures recorded on this form are the only ones that will be compensated. Crops will be compensated as the construction contractors move along the line.
7. Explain transparent process.
8. Explain anticipated timeline and process for valuation, negotiation, Ketraco Board approval of compensation, initial compensation payment; removal of structure and vacating construction area; second and final compensation payment.
9. Explain grievance procedures and inform of contact details for designated person to contact.

SECTION P: REMEMBER

1. Photos of ID
2. Photos of PAP(s)
3. Photos of structures

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

APPENDIX E: MONITORING INDICATORS

Subject	Indicator	Variable
Land	Relocated PAPs	✓ Area of cultivation land acquired for KETRACO
		✓ developments
		✓ Area of communal land acquired for KETRACO
		✓ developments
		✓ Area of private land acquired?
		✓ Area of government land acquired?
Buildings/ Structures	Number of buildings to be demolished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number, type and size of private buildings acquired ✓ Number, type and size of community buildings acquired ✓ Number, type and size of government buildings acquired
	Number of other structures to be demolished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number, type and size of other private structures acquired ✓ Number, type and size of other community structures acquired
Trees and	Number of trees to be lopped	✓ Number and type of trees cut
Crops		✓ Age size at girth level
	Value of crops to be destroyed	✓ Crops destroyed by area, type and ownership
Compensation, Re-establishment and Rehabilitation	Number of PAPs compensated	✓ Number of households affected (buildings, land, trees, crops)
		✓ Number of owners compensated by type of loss
		✓ Amount compensated by type and owner
		✓ Number of replacement houses constructed
		✓ Size, construction, durability and environmental suitability of replacement houses
		✓ Possession of latrines
		✓ Water supply access
		✓ Number of replacement businesses constructed
	Number of community resources re-established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number of community buildings replaced ✓ Number, type of plants lost ✓ Number of seedlings supplied by type ✓ Number of trees planted
Hazards and Disturbances	Number of complaints received from PAPs	✓ Number of households affected by hazards and disturbances from construction (noise levels, blasting, increased traffic levels)

Subject	Indicator	Variable
Social/ Demographic	Changes to household structure	✓ Household size (births, deaths, migration in and out)
		✓ Age distribution
		✓ Gender distribution
		✓ Marital status
		✓ Relationship to household head
	✓ Status of vulnerable households	
	Population migration	✓ Residential status of household members ✓ Movement in and out of the household (place and residence of household members)
	Changes to access	✓ Distance/travel time to nearest school, health Centre, church, shop, village
	Changes to health status	✓ Nutritional status of resettled household members
		✓ Number of people with disease, by type (sexually transmitted diseases, diarrhea, malaria)
		✓ Mortality rates
		✓ Access to health care services (distance to nearest facility, cost of services, quality of services)
		✓ Utilization of health care services
		✓ Disease prevention strategies
		✓ Extent of educational programmes
	✓ Latrine provision at schools (school child population per latrine on site)	
	Changes to educational status	✓ Literacy and educational attainment of household members ✓ School attendance rates (age, gender) ✓ Number, type of educational establishments
	Changes to status of women	✓ Participation in training programmes ✓ Use of credit facilities ✓ Landholding status ✓ Participation in KETRACO related activities and enterprises