



**MINISTRY OF WATER SANITATION AND IRRIGATION**  
**Kenya Water Security and Climate Resilience Project (KWSCR)**  
**Lower Nzoia Irrigation and Development Project**

**FINAL IMPLEMENTATION COMPLETION REPORT FOR  
LOWER NZOIA IRRIGATION PROJECT**

**FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) 3**

**JUNE 2025**



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## ACRONYMS

ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GoK	Government of Kenya
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ILO	International Labor Organization
LNIDP	Lower Nzoia Irrigation and Development Project
KfW	Kreditanstalt Für Wiederaufbau
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NIA	National Irrigation Authority
NLC	National Land Commission
OP	Operation Policies
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAP	Project Affected Person
PR	Performance Requirement
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RIC	RAP Implementation Consultant

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation completion report for the RAP 3 Lower Nzoia Irrigation Project Phase 1 (LNIP-I). This report has been prepared by the RAP Implementation Consultant (RIC) as a contractual deliverable and submitted to the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation.

The Government of Kenya (GoK), through the Kenya Water Security and Climate Resilience Project (KWSCR) is implementing LNP-1 i.e., as the first investment for financing under the KWSCR contributing to the productive use of water that serves climate resilience objectives. The project is jointly financed by the World Bank and Kreditanstalt Für Wiederaufbau (KfW). The LNP consists of Lower Nzoia Irrigation Scheme Phase 1 and the Improvement of Flood Mitigation Structures (IFMS) also known as the Nzoia Dykes Project.

### Lower Nzoia Irrigation Project Phase I Component

The Lower Nzoia Irrigation Scheme Phase 1 is located on the left bank of the Nzoia river. The overall objective of the project is to revitalize agricultural development in the project area (notably, high value crops) and to increase food production and security, thereby enhancing nutrition and standards of living of the local community. Located in Siaya and Busia Counties in Western Kenya this public irrigation scheme derives its water from the Nzoia River, which flows into Lake Victoria. At full capacity, the Lower Nzoia Irrigation Project Phase 1 can irrigate an estimated 4,043 ha and once fully developed can be devoted to high value cash crop production and benefit approximately 20,000 people, comprising about 12,600 people (2,100 households) that are currently farming on land in the project area and an additional 8,000 people who may be employed as wage workers. Another estimated 50,000 people are expected to benefit through value-chain linkages to the scheme activities and outputs.

The main irrigation infrastructure includes:

- 85 km of main and secondary irrigation canals,
- farm road network and access,
- flood control facilities, including dyke construction, enhancement and other associated structures.

The irrigation component is located on the left bank (southern bank) of the Nzoia River with the intake point some 37 km upstream of Lake Victoria, while the flood protection structures (dykes) are located on both the left and right banks of Nzoia River downstream of Rwambwa bridge and referred to as the southern and northern dykes respectively.

Since the project inception, the activities which have been completed include:

- An intake structure (weir) and associated infrastructure to command the southern and northern banks of the Nzoia River.
- Canals to convey, distribute and drain water for an estimated 7,697 ha irrigable area on both banks of the river (Phase 1- 4,075 ha on left bank and Phase 2-3,622ha on right bank).
- Rehabilitation/modification of the Bunyala irrigation scheme which is at 95%)
- Agricultural support and value chain services for project farmers (ongoing)

- Institutional development and enhancement support for the National Irrigation Authority (NIA) and XX farmers organization to enhance effective service delivery and scheme management.
- Capacity building of NIA staff, farmers, and farmers’ organizations

## Project Location

The Lower Nzoia Irrigation Scheme Phase 1 including the flood mitigation infrastructure is in the Busia and Siaya Counties in the western part of Kenya, covering nearly 30% of Kenya’s portion of the Lake Victoria basin’s land surface. Nzoia is the largest and longest river in Western Kenya, at about 300 km in length and with a drainage area of 12,950 km<sup>2</sup>. The basin lies between latitudes 00° 02’ N; 01’14’N and longitudes 33° 54’E; 35° 35’E. The river flows through the Rift Valley, Western and Nyanza provinces. With 2,593km<sup>2</sup>, the Lower Nzoia sub-catchment represents the lower 25 percent of the Nzoia Basin. The total irrigable area for the Lower Nzoia Basin was assessed at 25,000 ha. The improved flood mitigation infrastructure is located in Siaya County and Busia County and comprise of the southern and northern dykes.

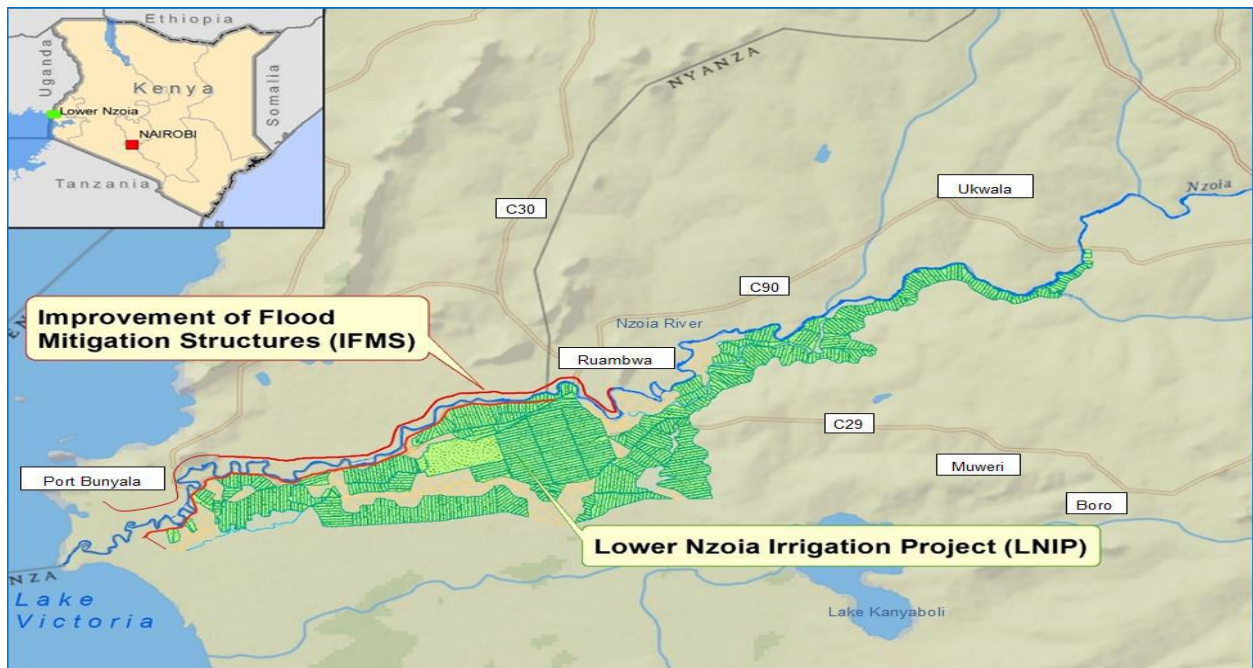


Figure 0-1: General location and development area

Source: Final RAP 3 Report for LNIP (2018)

## Project Construction Activities

Construction of about 83 km of conveyance, water distribution and drainage canals for the estimated 4,075 ha irrigable area as follows:

1. 32 km of left bank main canal
2. 30 km of 7 No. secondary canals
3. 31 km of main and secondary drains
4. 302 km of field canals
5. 2,060 Nos. irrigation and drainage structures
6. Rehabilitation of the Bunyala Irrigation Scheme

Not all the above activities are complete; some sections are still under construction., completed sections include Intake Works, Head Works Canal and main Canal until chainage 31+000. Pending components include the secondary and tertiary canal.

## Summary of Physical and Economic Displacement Impacts

### Total Land Take

The total land take for the Project is **134** Ha and required land take from approximately **3,092** PAHs. The parcels of affected land were being used for subsistence agriculture and as settlement areas for the PAHs who have residential structures.

**Table 0-1: Land Take and Total Number of PAHs**

Land Size	Project Component	Registration Section	Total Parcels Required (ha)	PAHs as per Master List
134Ha	Main Canals, Block 1–4 until Chainage 19.6km (58Ha)	Siaya/Umala Komenya Kalaka, Kowala, Kalkada, Uradi, Kabura Uhuyi and Sigoma Uranga	554	822
	Main Canal, Block 5-7 until Chainage 26.27km (17Ha)	Siaya/Sigoma Uranga, Nyadorera A and B	259	331
	Secondary Canals in Blocks 6,8,9,11,12,13 & 14 and Main Canal block 10 of 24km (59Ha)	Siaya/Nyadorera A& B, Sumba, Busia/ Magombe and Lugare	1,161	1,939

### Number of PAHs

The total number of PAHs is **3092** losing land, structures, crops, graves, and trees. Four (4) business structures and two (2) church buildings were affected by this phase of the project. Tables 0-2 shows the category of displacement and PAH number by section.

**Table 0-2: PAH Category and Impact**

Project section (s)	Nature of displacement		Total
	Physical displacement	Economic displacement	
Block 1 to 7	91	1,014	1,105
Block 8 to 14	29	1,447	1,476
<b>Grand total</b>			<b>2,581</b>

### Affected Assets

The project land acquisition affected the following assets belonging to PAHs: -

1. Residential structures
2. Trees and crops
3. Land (agricultural and residential)

Some cultural assets – graves – were also affected. The graves were relocated using the prevailing cultural rites as per agreement and advise by relevant community and customary leaders.

## **Vulnerable Households**

Some 47 persons were identified as vulnerable, given that demographic and health conditions could potentially exposed them to disproportionate adverse project impacts. They include the elderly, poor female-headed households and persons with chronic illnesses.

## **Resettlement Action Plan**

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Project was developed in 2013 and was approved by WB and KfW. The RAP was further updated in 2015 and 2018 respectively, due to design reviews as well as a 3-year time lapse between the RAP completion and the commencement of its implementation. The cut-off date for household survey and asset inventory leading the RAP was set at 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2017. It was disclosed at community consultative forums and there were no late arrivals. The final RAP report for the project was updated in 2018 and approved by the lenders and eventually split for ease of implementation into 3 separate RAP reports namely:

1. LNIP RAP 1-Head Works infrastructures (weir, connecting canal, backflow). RAP 1 has a land size of 56.6Ha, 220 affected land parcels, 239 PAHs, 29 households with affected structures, 86 affected structures, 100 households with affected trees, 3,839 affected trees for wood and fruit trees, 6 households with affected crops and 1 household with 2 graves.
2. LNIP RAP 2-Flood Protection/Mitigation Structures (dykes). RAP 2 has land size of 70.46Ha, 1,111 affected parcels, 1,225 PAHs, 132 households with affected structures, 273 affected structures, 312 households with affected trees, 12,931 affected trees for wood and fruit trees, 16 households with affected crops, 1 household with affected business, 1 affected business, 66 households with affected graves and 229 affected graves.
3. LNIP RAP 3-Primary and secondary canals. RAP 3 has a land size of 196Ha, 2,807 affected parcels, 3,229 affected households, 697 households with affected structures, 1,382 affected structures, 71 households with affected crops, 967 households with affected trees, 44,431 trees for wood and fruit trees, 49 households with affected businesses, 56 affected businesses, 181 households with affected graves and 546 affected graves,

## **Variation between Approved RAP and RAP Implementation Progress Report**

As the project evolves, some disparities between the World Bank approved RAP and RAP implementation was expected and were occasioned by the following reasons:

### **NLC Census Vs Project Census**

The WB approved RAP census survey included all PAHs, titled and untitled and regardless of the state of title transfer processes at the time of the census. For example, as is common practice in many African countries, the father of a homestead would allocate land to his sons without transferring the title deeds to their name. In keeping with WB OP.4.12, the WB approved RAP documented such cases as PAHs. However, National Land Commission, the entity with mandate to undertake compulsory land acquisition, when conducting its census survey, does not recognize those persons resident on father's land (without title) as landowners i.e. (PAHs). These differences underscore the variations in the number of PAHs in WB approved RAP and that of the RAP implementation progress report, a situation which is not unique to the LNIP alone but common in

all Bank funded projects in Kenya. For instance, the approved RAP identified 3,229 PAHs under RAP 3 while the RAP implementation report identified 3,092 PAHs a difference of 137 PAHs<sup>1</sup>.

### **Survey**

WB approved RAP (including census) were based on certain areas of the project footprint that were unadjudicated hence not surveyed at that time. These areas include Bulimia section for example. This makes the WB approved RAPs inadequate in terms of correct reflection of the PAHs affected by the project. Some of these areas have since been adjudicated and the findings of the adjudicated parcels reflects a disparity between the WB approved RAPs and the RAP implementation report which is based on NLC census and informed by surveyed areas only.

Further, there are certain areas in the project footprint originally considered to be privately owned but are in fact riparian land owned by GoK. The WB approved RAPs considered PAHs in such parcels as landowners whereas the on-going confirmation of the same by GoK is indicating that most of the land is GOK owned as a result of being riparian land. This is another reason for variation.

## **Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Consultant**

KWSCR/PMU recruited a RAP Implementation Consultant (RIC) to support the implementation of the RAP and to facilitate the participation of PAHs and host communities. The RIC's work includes (i) ensuring full stakeholder engagement process; (ii) implementing livelihood restoration support for PAHs; (iii) ensure that eligible PAHs are compensated and their standard of living improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels.

## **Resettlement Implementation Status**

### **Land Acquisition**

As at the closure of the World Bank loan in May 2025, the total number of PAHs in RAP 3 were 3,092, and RAP implementation covered **2,581**PAHs (land size 224Ha) who constitute 83%, meaning that land parcels belonging to 2581 PAHs have been fully acquired and handed over to the contractor for project-related works. The contractor was handed possession of the land only after the PAHs had been fully compensated and relocated from their affected parcels. The remaining 511, who comprise 17% are awaiting compensation payment from NLC and will relocate after payments.

### **Compensation Status**

The RIC is required to prepare a report upon 100% of the PAHs being compensated and resettled including restoration of livelihoods. However, the 100% target was not achieved. All the **2,581**PAHs who comprise 83% of the total PAHs have all been fully compensated for the loss of their assets (land, trees, crops, and structures). Compensation for the loss of assets was based on valuation undertaken by the National Land Commission (NLC) at full replacement cost which includes relocation, registration and inflation.

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<sup>1</sup> These PAPs were also validated and included into the compensation schedules

There are 511 PAHs (17%) whose payments by NLC are pending despite the awards being given to them. However, in keeping with the World Bank's OP. 4.12 and as stipulated in the RAP report, these PAHs have not vacated their land and will only do so when they are compensated.

### **Relocation Status**

Of the **2,581 PAHs**, a total of **120 PAHs** were fully (both physical and economic) displaced by the project and **2,461 PAHs** were economically displaced by the project as shown in table 0-3 above. All the fully displaced PAHs have relocated. However, not all economically displaced PAHs have been compensated as highlighted above.

### **Grave Relocation**

Some 2,407 graves were affected by the project activities and which have been relocated by the PAHs through the cultural rites, traditional norms, and procedures for relocation of graves after compensation.

### **Livelihood Restoration Activities**

There are on-going livelihood restoration activities targeting the PAHs being implemented by the Implementation Support Consultant<sup>2</sup> (ISC) and RIC based on the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) developed for the project and these activities include land-based subsistence agriculture. Farmers are trained on financial management, agriculture enhancement activities such as production clean planting materials under Shade Net System, conventional nursery establishment, SRI technologies and production of HVCs under irrigated agriculture among others. In addition, they are also provided with seedlings and supported with extension services.

### **Provision of Access**

The project design includes construction of access roads, culverts and crossing points at various points to ensure access by the PAHs to the river and other public utilities and services. These infrastructures have been constructed by the project as per the design.

### **Utilization of Compensation Funds**

During the RIC routine monitoring of RAP implementation, it was established that PAHs are utilizing the compensation funds in a sound manner. This is demonstrated by the fact that all those PAHs who are physically displaced (fully or partial) have all purchased alternative land and constructed structures of greater quality in terms of size and material in a bigger piece of land. Further consultations with the PAHs also indicate that most PAHs have either used the additional funds received to cater for needs including education, health food, investments in small and micro enterprises among others.

### **Grievance Redress Mechanism**

RAP 3 established a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which included the formation of GRM Committees at various levels. The RIC provided training to all the 14 GRCs established and has provided support in ensuring that the GRCs document, track, manage and resolve all grievances and complaints raised by PAHs in an accessible, timely and transparent fashion. A

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<sup>2</sup> Entity engaged by KWSCR to implement agricultural enhancement component of the project. The ISC is also the supervising engineer for the construction activities.

total of **156** grievances were received and handled by the GRCs. These grievances include:

1. Succession
2. Disputes over ownership of land
3. Boundary disputes

**Table 0-3: Grievance**

SECTION	TOTAL GRIEVANCES	RESOLVED	PENDING
<b>BLOCK 1-4</b>	91	91	0
<b>BLOCK 5-7</b>	45	40	5
<b>BLOCK 8-14</b>	20	16	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>9</b>

The outstanding complaints are being resolved.

### **Summary of Activities of RIC**

The RAP implementation Consultant (RIC) provided support in the compensation process by undertaking the following activities to facilitate and expedite the compensation process:

1. Facilitated in collaboration with the PAP representatives obtaining of Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) Personal Identification Numbers (PIN) for all PAHs who did not have the document which is a mandatory requirement and prerequisite to receiving compensation. The RIC did this by engaging a cybercafé operator in the project area who assisted PAPs to apply for the document.
2. Facilitated in collaboration with the PAH representatives opening of bank accounts for PAHs who did not have bank accounts which is a mandatory requirement and prerequisite to receiving compensation. All payments by NLC are made directly to the bank accounts of each PAP. The RIC did this by engaging the local banks in the project areas specifically Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) and Equity Bank and having the banks establish a desk at the RIC's office where the PAHs were assisted to open bank accounts.
3. Facilitated in collaboration with the PAH representatives, in obtaining national IDs for PAHs who did not have the document. The RIC liaised with the local administration (chief's office) and Huduma Centre to obtain ID cards for all the PAHs who lacked the document.
4. Facilitated in the acquisition of title deeds through the conveyance lawyer.
5. The RIC in collaboration with the PAH representatives assisted the PAHs in the identification of new land for relocation and monitored the construction of new residential houses for the PAHs.
6. The RIC linked PAHs with ISC for exposure and training to the Agricultural Enhancement Programs.
7. The RIC participated in the mobilisation of PAHs in collaboration with the PAP representatives (GRMC members) for NLC land acquisition processes. The activity involved door to door mobilisation by creating awareness and sensitisation and ensuring that all the PAHs were informed in advance of the dates and venues proposed by NLC for among others:

- Inspection
- Inquiry
- Issue of Awards
- GRMCs
- Providing chairs, refreshments during NLC sessions

## **Challenges and Lessons Learned**

The following were the challenges that were encountered in the process of ensuring efficient resettlement of the PAHs as per the RAP 3.

1. Delayed payment by NLC after the completion of the NLC land acquisition process led to anxiety among the PAHs and delayed to possession of land by the contractor which subsequently delayed the construction process and affected the construction schedule and project timelines.
2. Inadequate documentation by PAHs specifically the lack of Bank Account and KRA PIN also constrained the land acquisition process.
3. Disputes among the PAHs over land ownership, boundaries and succession related grievances delayed the land acquisition process.
4. NLC bureaucracy slowed down the compensation process.
5. COVID -19 affected the project timelines
6. A substantial number of PAHs required succession which took time to process.
7. Delays in dispute resolution due to serious family differences e.g., agreeing on an administrator delayed the compensation process.

## **Conclusions**

1. The GRCs are functional and accessible to all the PAHs with grievances reported by PAHs.
2. Almost all grievances have been resolved in an expedited manner demonstrating the effectiveness and capacity of the GRCs.
3. Compensation of the PAHs has been in line with the entitlement matrix in the approved RAP report. Other than the requirement to restore livelihoods and provide additional support to vulnerable PAHs. The RIC has implemented the livelihood restoration plan which is outside of the NLC compensation process and provided targeted support to vulnerable PAHs.
4. Valuation and compensation for assets by NCL was based on replacement cost method in line with World Bank OP. 4.12, NLC Act and as outlined in the approved RAP report.
5. Compensation funds were to a great extent utilized in a sound manner as demonstrated by evidence of replacement of lost assets (structures, and land purchase).
6. RIC was also informed by various households that compensation funds were used towards other needs such as education, food, health among others.
7. KWSCR/PMU social safeguards team and ISC provided RAP implementation support during the time that the RIC had not been recruited and resettlement had commenced.

## **Recommendations**

1. NLC needs to improve on its effectiveness in terms of disbursement of PAHs compensation once the awards process is completed.

# I INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This document constitutes the 83% progress report on the status of resettlement of Project Affected Households (PAHs) in the Lower Nzoia Irrigation Development Project (LNIDP) specifically for the Resettlement Action Plan 3 (RAP 3). The report describes the results of RAP implementation support including livelihood restoration activities undertaken by the RAP Implementation Consultant (RIC) on behalf of Project Management Unit (PMU) for Kenya Water Security and Climate Resilience Project (KWSCR) implemented by the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Sanitation and National Irrigation Authority (NIA).

## I.1 Project Overview

The Lower Nzoia Project (LNP) comprising of Lower Nzoia Irrigation Project Phase 1 (LNIP-1) and Improvement of Flood Mitigation Structures (IFMS) are approved investments under the KWSCR. The LNIP-1 component is jointly financed by the Government of Kenya (GoK), World Bank and KfW, while the IFMS component is financed by the GoK and World Bank. The two components of the Lower Nzoia Project are located in Siaya and Busia Counties in Western Kenya. The LNIP covers a net irrigation area of 7,697 ha and is designed as a gravity system with an intake weir structure abstracting water for both the LNIP Phase 1 (on the southern side of the river and of net irrigation area of 4,075 ha and LNIP Phase II (on the northern side of the river and of net irrigation area of 3,622 ha. Water supply to Phase II will be via an aqueduct over the Nzoia River to the northern bank at 2.9 km from the intake.

Water supply for LNIP Phase I is mainly through open earth canals with the main canal being lined. The irrigation project aims at introducing irrigation and capacity building in order to enhance agricultural production, which is presently at very low levels in the project region. Ultimately the main objective of the project is to increase food production and food security in the region, including access to better nutrition and enhanced standards of living for the local communities. Further benefits to be drawn from this project is to provide the farmers with a diversified economy, improved access to markets, and opportunities for development of agro-based industries and commerce. The success of the project will rely on the transition from current rain-fed subsistence agriculture to commercial farming-based horticulture, while maintaining functionality of the new irrigation scheme through adequate maintenance and cost effective and efficient operation. The project was, therefore, designed with three complementary pillars:

- Construction of the irrigation and drainage infrastructure
- Support to agricultural production and establishment of market linkages through a value chain approach
- Support to the efficient operation of the scheme as well as to progressive transfer of responsibilities and decision making from National Irrigation Authority (NIA) to farmers organized in Irrigation Water Users Associations (IWUAs).

The project was also focused on maximizing opportunities and establishing the necessary incentives for the private sector to play a critical role in the following areas: (i) a service/inputs provider, (ii) a regular off-take of farm produce, and/or (iii) an investor in the scheme, notably in facilities that may be needed for the agricultural products to be marketable. The project will therefore seek to facilitate private sector initiatives (agribusiness firms, banking system, NGOs, associations, service providers, etc.) that would ensure project success and sustainability and serve the interest of beneficiaries. To this end, the project will provide support services and capacity

building to farmers, such that they are better equipped to engage in business with the private sector. The project will also examine a concrete and adapted approach to Irrigation Management Transfer (IMT) for gradually handing over from development agencies to farmers the rights and responsibilities to operate, maintain, and manage irrigation systems.

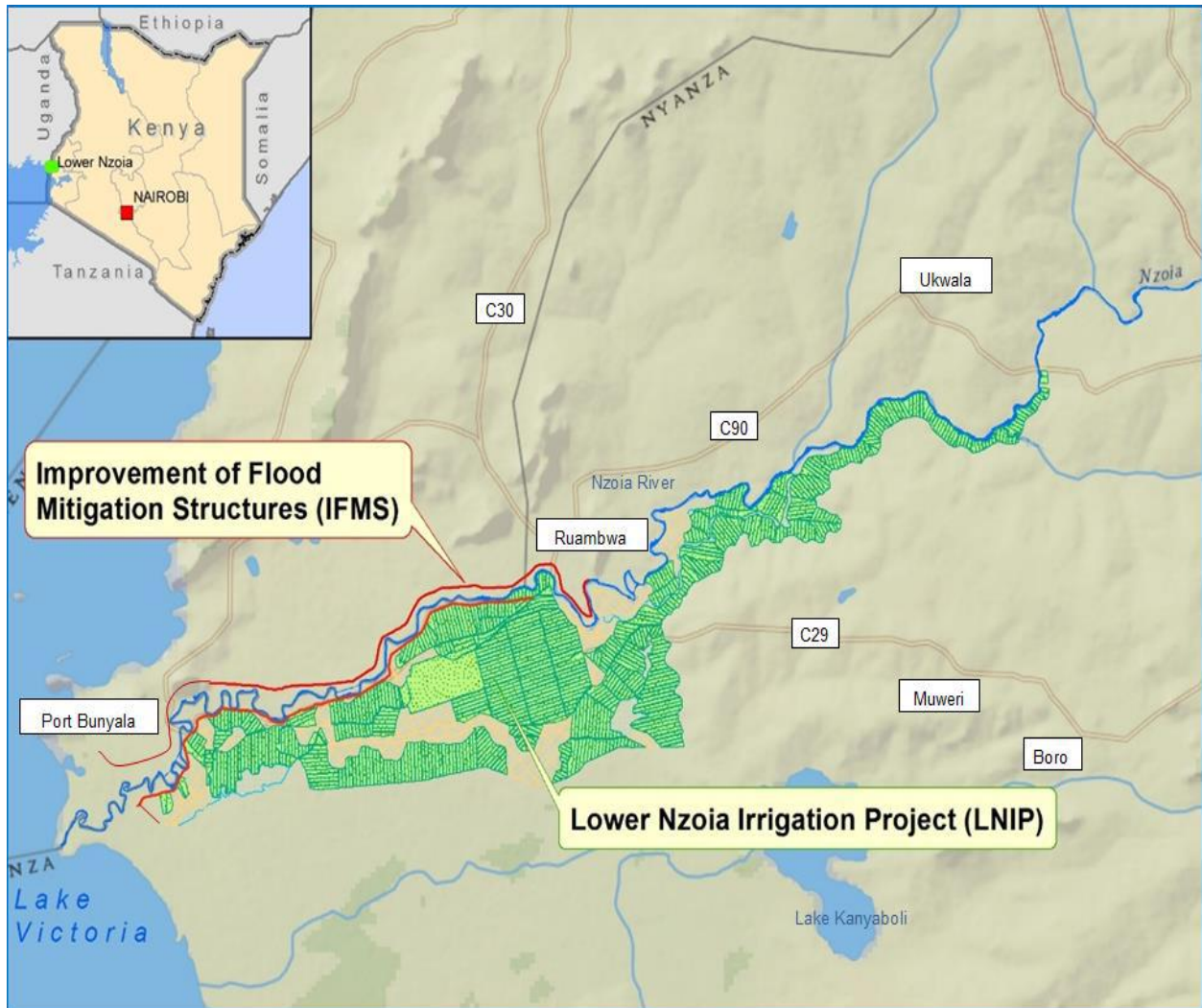
Given the complex and multi-dimensional nature of the project as well as its challenges, NIA and farmers are receiving comprehensive and integrated support from an Implementation Support Consultant (ISC), who plays an essential role in overall project management and coordination, and deliver critical activities under the project: construction supervision, provision of advisory and training services on agricultural and irrigation aspects, construction and multidisciplinary assistance in putting in place business models as a transaction officer, etc. One of the essential roles of the ISC is to provide on-the-job capacity building to the project stakeholders, such that high value irrigated agriculture in Lower Nzoia Irrigation Scheme Phase 1 is a sustainable enterprise.

## **1.2 Beneficiaries**

The LNIP Scheme Phase 1 is expected to directly benefit over 20,000 people with 2,100 households (i.e., 12,600 beneficiaries) who are primarily engaged in rain-fed subsistence agriculture (mainly maize and beans) and extensive livestock rearing in the command area and an additional 8,000 people who would be needed as workers. Another estimated 50,000 people are expected to benefit through linkages to the scheme activities and outputs.

## **1.3 Project Location**

The Lower Nzoia Irrigation Project (LNIP) Phase 1 is located in the Busia and Siaya Counties in the western part of Kenya, which covers nearly 30% of Kenya's portion of the Lake Victoria basin's land surface. Nzoia is the largest and longest river in Western Kenya, at about 300 km in length and with a drainage area of 12,950 km<sup>2</sup>. The basin lies between latitudes 00° 02' N; 01° 14' N and longitudes 33° 54' E; 35° 35' E. The river flows through the Rift Valley, Western and Nyanza provinces. With 2,593 km<sup>2</sup>, the Lower Nzoia sub-catchment represents the lower 25 percent of the Nzoia Basin. The total irrigable area for the Lower Nzoia Basin has been assessed at 25,000 ha. The infrastructure under RAP 3 are located in Siaya and Busia Counties as shown in table 1-1 (administrative) below.



**Figure 1-1: Location of LNIP and IFMS**  
**Source: RAP 3 Report for LNIP (2018)**

Irrigation agriculture is expected to build resilience against climate shocks and improve the livelihoods of both PAHs and other indirect beneficiaries of the project. The initial gross command area of phase one is around 5,800 ha excluding swamp area and the net irrigation area is 4,075 ha divided into 14 irrigation blocks (Blocks 1-14). The existing Bunyala Pump Irrigation Scheme developed in the late sixties is included within the project area is being rehabilitated.

#### **1.4 Project Administrative Area**

Administratively the project area falls in the following administrative areas. **(Figure 1-2 and Table 1-1).**

**Table 1-1: Project Area Administrative settings**

No.	Block/Section	County	Sub-County	Location	Sub-Location	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
1	B1	Siaya	Ugunja	Central Ugenya	Umala	210,331
2	B2	Siaya	Siaya	West Alego	Komenya Kalaka	99,885
3	B3	Siaya	Siaya	West Alego	Komenya Kowala	146,428
4	B4	Siaya	Siaya	West Alego	Kalkada Uradi	163,323
5	B5	Siaya	Siaya	West Alego, South west Alego	Kabura Uhuyi and Sigoma Uronga	158,629
6	B6	Siaya	Siaya	Usonga	Nyadorera A, and Nyadorera B	85,898
7	B7	Siaya and Busia	Siaya and Bunyala	Usonga, Bunyala Central	Nyadorera B, Sumba and Magombe Central	230,785
8	SC-6	Siaya	Siaya	Usonga	Nyadorera A and Kauga Udenda	325
9	SC-8	Siaya and Busia	Siaya and Bunyala	Usonga, Bunyala Central	Nyadorera A, Nyadorera B, Sumba, Magombe East	71,398
10	SC-9	Siaya and Busia	Siaya and Bunyala	Usonga, Bunyala Central	Nyadorera B, Sumba and Magombe East	109,930
11	SC-11	Siaya	Siaya	Usonga	Nyadorera B	20,007
12	SC-12	Siaya and Busia	Siaya and Bunyala	Usonga, Bunyala Central	Sumba and Magombe Central	108,389
13	SC-13	Busia	Bunyala	Bunyala Central	Magombe Central and Magombe East	97,659
14	SC-14	Busia	Bunyala	Bunyala Central, Khajula	Magombe Central, Magombe West, Lugale	146,944
15	MD-1	Siaya and Busia	Siaya and Bunyala	Usonga, Bunyala Central	Nyadorera B, Sumba, Magombe West and Magombe Central	148,133
16	MD-2	Siaya and Busia	Siaya and Bunyala	Usonga, Bunyala Central	Nyadorera B, Sumba, Magombe Central	164,680
<b>Total</b>						<b>1,962,743</b>

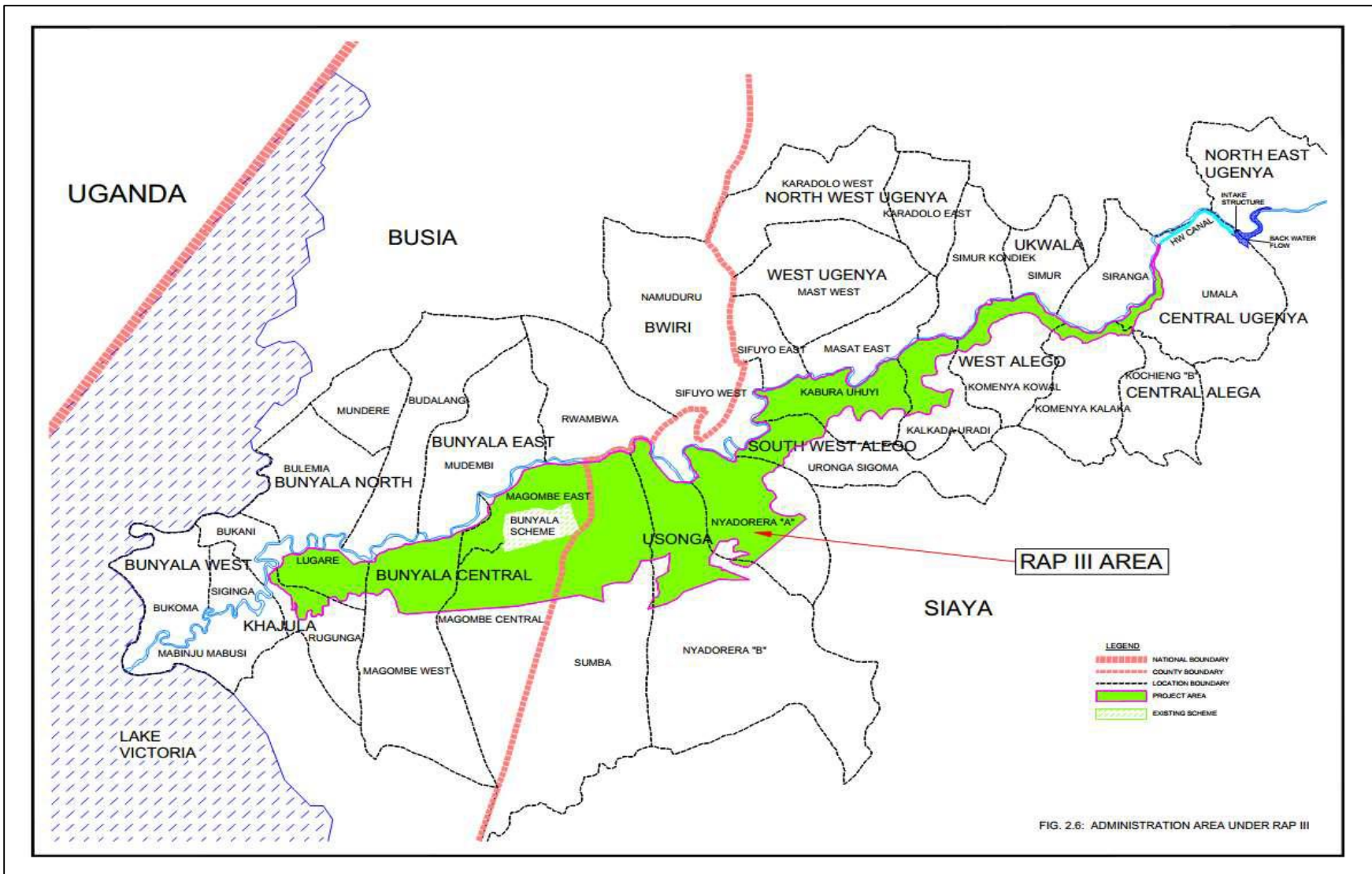


FIG. 2.6: ADMINISTRATION AREA UNDER RAP III

Figure 1-2: Administrative Areas-RAP 3

Source: Final RAP 3 Report for LNIP (2018)

## **1.5 Project Components**

The LNIP Phase I comprises four activities: (i) construction of irrigation and drainage infrastructure; (ii) support to agricultural production and establishment of market linkages through a value chain approach; (iii) support to the efficient operation of the infrastructure and to the progressive transfer of responsibilities and decision-making to Irrigation Water Users Associations (IWUAs); and (iv) project management.

### **1.5.1 Construction of Irrigation and Drainage Infrastructure**

The scheme has a net irrigable area of 4,043 ha. The technology is gravity canal irrigation with furrow or basin irrigation at farmers' plot levels depending on the crops. The key features of the infrastructure are:

- Diversion weir and intake facilities to command 4,043 ha on the left bank (Phase 1) and possibly serving an additional 3,795 ha on the right bank (Phase 2)
- Spillway, and sedimentation basin for both phases and one aqueduct across the river to serve the right bank
- Network of canals (main, primary, secondary, and tertiary) and drains down to farmers' fields and flow control structures (altogether, 85 km of main and secondary canals). The length of the main canal is approximately 36.7 kilometres. It would be primarily earthen, with only approximately one-third of its length (about 12 kilometres) lined, as necessitated by soil conditions. Eleven secondary canals are proposed for a total length 47.7 kilometres. The command area of the secondary canals is 3,899 ha, with the balance of 144 ha being served by tertiary canals/water courses directly from the main canal, for a total net command area of 4,043 ha.
- Water control structures (division box, hydraulic structures)
- Farm road network and passages (down to tertiary canal level)
- Technical buildings
- Farm development, including land levelling, tertiary canal/water courses, feeder canals and on-farm drains that will be partly financed by farmers in the form of a reimbursement, together with the irrigation fee

### **1.5.2 Agricultural Production and Establishment of Market Linkages**

This sub-component aims to support sustainable and inclusive agricultural production and marketing, including the establishment of necessary value chain arrangements. Specific activities include supporting extension services to farmers (including assisting farmers to contract with buyers), as well as improving timely access to agricultural inputs, credit, cropping and post-harvest infrastructure and equipment.

#### **1.5.2.1 Markets and Marketing**

The development of long-term and reliable market outlets, key to project success, is a specific activity supported by the project. The needed effort will vary from one crop to the other depending on a number of factors, including: volume produced, seasonality, and the existence of local/regional/national/international (including sub-regional) unmet demand. Surplus volumes of traditional cereals, pulses and tubers grown will be partly marketed locally or stored following a multi-annual household food security strategy. There is a significant deficit in rice availability at

the national level,<sup>3</sup> and a high demand for national production. Under this activity, the marketing arrangements currently in place at Bunyala will be improved, together with the implementation of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) technologies to increase the profitability of this crop. The demand for fruit (fresh markets or agro-processing) is on the rise in Kenya, both as export substitute (for processed juices) and as export product (markets in Europe, in particular). However, the amount to be ultimately produced in Nzoia is significant and requires continuously reliable markets outlets, possibly through contract farming. This activity will confirm these markets outlets-through the preparation of a sound value chain feasibility study—and will examine vegetable marketing and the establishment of contacts with existing players of the value chain, as achieved in other innovative projects in Kenya and elsewhere (e.g., experience of USAID and GIZ supported projects with the involvement of private sector). It is planned that this activity will specifically support the following:

- Institutional analysis of actual and potential actors of the agricultural supply and demand chains to be established, including a market analysis. This analysis will also include public actors such as the Ministry of Agriculture and its representatives, sub county level services, Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), and private professional unions and associations such as Horticultural Crop Development Authority of Kenya (HCDA), Fresh Produce Exporters Association of Kenya (FPEAK), and Kenya Horticultural Council (KHC).
- Setting up and financial support to sustainable and inclusive value chain arrangements, including facilitating contractual arrangements with private sector on the supply and demand side of agricultural production
- Setting up a multi-year agricultural development plan
- Setting up, in collaboration with the local authorities, a strategy to increase job creation, notably during peak labor demand periods
- Extension services to farmers and introducing improved agricultural techniques, such as SRI for rice
- Establishment of a nursery for improved seedlings for new crops
- Demonstration farms
- Construction of a resource centre that will serve for on-site training sessions
- Establishment of a revolving fund allowing farmers to access inputs and services from the first season onwards
- Training sessions
- Post-harvest infrastructure (cold rooms, extension of Bunyala drying floor, and processing plant for a third of the passion fruit harvest).

#### **1.5.2.2 Efficient Scheme Operation and Progressive Transfer of Responsibilities to IWUAs**

The objective of this activity is to enhance the management efficiency and financial sustainability of the irrigation scheme, in line with Kenya's policy and legal provisions on irrigated agriculture that emphasize Irrigation Management Transfer (IMT) from government to organized farmers. This involves the following tasks: (i) forming, developing and strengthening the capacity of

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<sup>3</sup> About 400,000 tons of rice are consumed in Kenya annually, of which about 12.5 per cent is met from local production, the rest being imported mainly from Egypt and Asian countries (KIPPRA, 2011).

irrigation water user associations (IWUAs) to carry out necessary operations and maintenance (O&M) and cost recovery functions that would be transferred to them from NIA; (ii) developing, testing in the scheme (notably during the full two years of operation), monitoring and evaluating adapted tools and processes; (iii) if found feasible, testing and adapting to the case of Lower Nzoia Irrigation Scheme Phase 1 business models that are alternative to the progressive transfer from NIA to IWUAs. The specific activities include the following:

- Establishment of a detailed inclusive road map for IMT including during construction phase
- Study and establishment of an overall efficient and transparent governance structure for the scheme, including on issues such as approach to setting water fees, achieving mutual accountability between IWUAs and NIA, equity, and considerations of longer-term issues
- Establishment of tailored operational, maintenance, monitoring and evaluation (including performance indicators) and administrative manuals that will serve during the first two years of operation (years 6 and 7) and beyond.
- Assistance on plot reconfiguration processes as needed, as a result of the construction of tertiary level and feeder canals, with regards to particular issues related to effective use of irrigation water.
- Continuous and progressive capacity building of farmers to allow them carry out all technical and administrative functions necessary for adequate operation and maintenance of their sphere of responsibility in the scheme, from field to secondary canal level irrigation (scheduling and water application methods, crop management and watering regime, O&M planning, scheduling and costing, maintenance of structures and equipment, record keeping and accounting, fee charging and collection, participatory M&E).
- Continuous and progressive capacity building of NIA staff as needed, including for them to assist farmers.
- Monitoring of performance indicators initially by an implementation support consultant with progressive transfer to other actors with the consultant's assistance: NIA staff, IWUAs.
- Study of alternative business model for Nzoia, in connection with agribusiness firms potentially interested in providing technical advice on some aspects of irrigated agriculture; assistance in setting up such models if found feasible.

A progressive transfer of irrigation management to farmers will be supported under the project, as follows: The Nzoia scheme will be functionally divided into 14 irrigation blocks that are defined by the 14 secondary canals as hydraulic units. These blocks will be managed by one IWUA each. The 14 IWUAs will be combined in an Apex IWUA. The blocks are further subdivided into lines/feeders at the tertiary level, managed by water user groups (WUGs). Once irrigation starts, it is envisaged that NIA will initially manage the scheme and water distribution down to the secondary canal level. From the start, farmers organized in IWUAs will take responsibility for O&M of the tertiary canals and below, including irrigation fee collection and allocation. At the beginning, NIA will provide: (i) management, operation and maintenance services; (ii) formation and capacity building of IWUAs and cooperatives, and (iii) targeted support to irrigated agriculture and marketing. Farmers would be liable for water charges based on the budgeted estimated total O&M cost incurred by NIA but would pay a portion of them only (to be determined). In addition

to the progressive IMT, alternative business models for Lower Nzoia Irrigation Scheme will be explored. Such alternative business models that involve private operators should by their nature protect and enhance farmers' interests.

## **1.6 RAP 3 Components**

LNIP-1 RAP 3<sup>4</sup> covers project impacts induced by the following infrastructures: -

1. 83km conveyance, water distribution and drainage canals
2. 32 km of left bank main canal
3. 30 km of 7 No. secondary canals
4. 31 km of main and secondary drains
5. 302 km of field canals
6. 2,060 Nos. irrigation and drainage structures
7. Rehabilitation of the adjoining Bunyala Irrigation Scheme.

## **1.7 Displacement Impacts**

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Project was developed in 2013 and was approved by the World Bank (WB) and KfW Development Bank and further updated in 2015 and 2018 respectively. The reasons for the updates were due to design reviews as well as time slacks of about 3 years between the RAP preparation and commencement of actual implementation, resulting in changes in the socio-economic baseline, census, and assets valued in 2013 and 2015 would certainly be different. The RAP cut-off date was set at 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2017. The final RAP report for the project was updated in 2018 and approved by the lenders and eventually split into 3 separate RAP reports namely:

1. LNIP RAP 1-Headworks, connecting canal and intake weir
2. LNIP RAP 2-Flood Protection Structures (dykes)
3. LNIP RAP 3-Primary and secondary canals

The RAP were disclosed on the website for KWSCRIP and MOWSI, World Bank's external website and hard copies distributed to the County and Sub County Government of Siaya and Busia as well as the ISC, NWHC, NIA, RIC offices.

This report appertains to the status and progress of resettlement of PAHs associated with RAP 3 only. The status and progress of resettlement of PAHs associated with RAP 1 and 2 have been prepared separately.

## **1.8 RAP 3 Footprint**

LNIDP-1 RAP 3<sup>5</sup> includes the following infrastructures: -

1. Construction of about 83 km of conveyance, water distribution and drainage canals for the estimated 4,075 ha irrigable area as follows:
2. 32 km of left bank main canal
3. 30 km of 7 No. secondary canals
4. 31 km of main and secondary drains
5. 302 km of field canals

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<sup>4</sup> LNIDP contains 3 RAP reports (RAP 1, RAP 2 and RAP 3).

<sup>5</sup> LNIDP contains 3 RAP reports (RAP 1, RAP 2 and RAP 3).

6. 2,060 Nos. irrigation and drainage structures
7. Rehabilitation of the Bunyala Irrigation Scheme

## **I.9 Project Affected Areas**

### **I.9.1 Affected Land Area – Lower Nzoia Irrigation Project (RAP 3 Area)**

The affected land is area is **134 Ha**. The number of parcels to be acquired in the 14 blocks are as shown in the table 1-2 below.

**Table 1-2: Number of Land Parcels by Block**

<b>Block</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b># of Parcels</b>
Block 1-4	Main Canals, Block 1 – 4 until Chainage 19.6km (58Ha)	554
Block 5-7	Main Canal, Block 5- 7 until Chainage 26.27km (17Ha)	259
Block 8-14	Secondary Canals in Blocks 6,8,9,11,12,13 & 14 and Main Canal block 10 of 24km (59Ha)	1,161
<b>Total</b>		<b>1974</b>

### **I.9.2 Population of Project Affected Persons**

Property holders in RAP 3 are **3092** with the affected properties being land, structures, trees and crops, businesses, and special assets (graves). The infrastructure in RAP 3 that necessitates land acquisition are primary and secondary canals with related accompanying infrastructure such as drains. The LNIP RAP 3 covered displacement impacts on farmlands, residential and commercial structures (4 kiosks), crops, trees, and graves.

## 2 RESETTLEMENT STATUS

This chapter presents the resettlement/relocation status of the Project Affected Households (PAHs) who comprise of 83% of the total PAHs.

### 2.1 Number of Displaced PAHs

The total number of PAHs under RAP 3 according to the inspection undertaken by National Land Commission (NLC) is 3092, out of these 2,575 **PAHs** who constitute 83% of the total number of PAHs have been compensated for the loss of assets (land, structures, crops, graves, and trees). Compensation was cash based based on the primary preference of the PAHs. Compensation was based on the valuation of assets (crops, trees, graves, and land) undertaken by the National Land Commission (NLC). The determination of the value of affected assets was undertaken by NLC using the replacement cost method in accordance with the NLC Act 2012 and consistent with the lenders policies and guidelines. During the early community consultation process, PAHs were informed of cash compensation and land for land and they all opted for cash compensation.

### 2.2 Displacement Category

1. Full displacement
2. Partial displacement
3. Economic displacement

**Annex G** is the entitlement matrix from the approved RAP report which is in line with NLC's categorization of entitlement other than livelihood restoration entitlements including additional support to vulnerable PAHs. The entitlements were uniformly applied.

#### 2.2.1 Variation Between Approved RAP and RAP Implementation Progress Report

Disparity between the World Bank approved RAP and RAP implementation report was expected and is occasioned by the following reasons:

##### NLC Census Vs Project Census

The WB approved RAP census survey included all PAHs irrespective of whether they are title deed owners or whether they reside on land where the title has not (at the time of census) been transferred to them. For example, as is common practice in many African countries, the father of a homestead would allocate land to his sons without transferring the title deeds to their name. In keeping with WB OP.4.12, the WB approved RAP would document such cases as a PAH. However, National Land Commission, the entity with mandate to undertake compulsory land acquisition, when conducting its census survey, does not recognize those persons resident on father's land (without title) as landowners i.e. (PAHs). It is for this reason, that the total number of PAHs in WB approved RAP and findings of the RAP implementation progress report will show a variance, a situation which is not unique to the LNIP alone but common in all Bank funded projects in Kenya. The WB approved RAP identified 3,229 PAHs under RAP 3 while the RAP implementation report identified 3,092 PAHs, a difference of 137 PAHs<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> These PAPs were included into the compensation schedule

### **Alignment Variation**

The substantial variation from the approved RAP is occasioned by the change in alignment/design in certain sections of the project by the ISC after approval of the WB RAP. The RIC implementation progress reports are based on the most current design and informed by NLC census survey of the same.

### **Survey**

WB approved RAP reports (including census) were based on certain areas of the project footprint that were unadjudicated hence not surveyed at that time. These areas include Bulimia section for example. This makes the WB approved RAPs inadequate in terms of correct reflection of the PAHs affected by the project. Some of these areas have since been adjudicated and the findings of the adjudicated parcels reflects a disparity between the WB approved RAPs and the RAP implementation report which is based on NLC census and informed by surveyed areas only.

Further, there are certain areas in the project footprint originally considered to be privately owned but are in fact riparian land owned by GoK. The WB approved RAPs considered PAHs in such parcels as landowners whereas the on-going confirmation of the same by GoK is indicating that most of the land is GOK owned as a result of being riparian land. This is another reason for variation.

## **2.2.2 Summary of Physical and Economic Displacement Impacts of RAP 3**

The total land take for the Project is **134** Ha. The number of PAHs is **3,092**. There are 4 businesses affected by this phase of the project. There are 2 churches affected by the project. The parcels of affected land are being used for subsistence agriculture and as settlement areas for the PAHs who have residential structures.

**Table 2-1: Impact Category and numbers**

Project section (s)	Nature of displacement		Total
	Physical displacement	Economic displacement	
Block 1 to 7	91	1,014	1,105
Block 8 to 14	29	1,447	1,476
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>2,581</b>

## **2.3 Fully Displaced PAHs**

A total of **120 PAHs** have been fully displaced (physically and economically) by the LNIP project components which include.

**Table 2-2: Fully Displaced PAHs by Block**

<b>Block</b>	<b>Fully Displaced</b>
1	11
2	9
3	25
4	20
5	14
6	12
7	0
8 to 14	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>

### **Vulnerable PAHs**

Out of the **120** fully displaced PAHs, 47 are vulnerable. The nature of their vulnerability was typically connected to their age, household headship and illness, i.e., elderly, women headed household and chronically ill.

## **2.4 Physical Relocation Status**

### **2.4.1 Monetary Compensation**

All the 120 fully displaced PAHs received compensation for the loss of their assets (land, structures, crops, and trees) at full replacement cost based on the valuation undertaken by National Land Commission (NLC). The contractor did not possess the site for the construction until all the PAHs were fully compensated and relocated in line with the lender’s requirements.

### **2.4.2 Resettled in New Land**

All the 120 Project Affected Households (PAHs) have resettled in new parcels of land. In terms of land size, all PAHs have purchased and settled in land of larger than previously held land.

#### **2.4.2.1 Resettlement Location**

Their resettlement location is within the same sub districts, allowing the PAHs to maintain their social and cultural networks and avoiding social disruptions that often occur with physical relocating of PAHs from project areas to resettlement colonies.

#### **2.4.2.2 Constructed Residential Houses**

All the 120 PAHs have constructed new residential houses of better quality and size as compared to the residential structures occupied pre-project. This was confirmed during post-resettlement monitoring. **Annex D** lists the PAHs houses affected including photographs of the new residential houses constructed following compensation.

**Figure 2-1: PAHs newly constructed residential structures**





**2.4.2.3 Continuation of Livelihoods**

The RIC during post-resettlement monitoring confirmed that all the 120 PAHs who were primarily farmers (animal husbandry and crop production) have all resumed/resorted to this form of livelihood activity in their new settlements following their displacement which indicates some satisfactory restoration of their livelihoods. **Figure 2-2** shows the on-going agricultural activities being undertaken by the PAHs in their new settlements. **Annex D** lists all the PAHs including photographs of on-going agricultural activities.



**Figure 2-2: PAHs livelihood activities (agriculture) in newly acquired land**

**2.5 Economically Displaced PAHs**

Of the 83% PAHs who have been compensated, **2,455 PAHs** are economically displaced by the LNIP project under RAP 3.

**2.5.1 Monetary Compensation**

All the **2,581 PAHs** have received compensation for the loss of their assets (land, crops, and trees) at full replacement cost based on the valuation undertaken by National Land Commission (NLC). The contractor did not possess the site for the construction until all the PAHs were fully compensated and relocated in line with the lenders requirements. A total of **511 PAHs** who have

had their land inspected, valued and award issued by NLC have not been compensated as shown in **table 2-4** below and are still occupying their land.

Table 2-3: Uncompensated PAHs

<b>Project Area Gaps</b>	<b>Number of PAHs</b>
Blocks 1 – 7	<b>0</b>
Block 8 to 14	<b>511</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>511</b>

The proposal for addressing issues hindering compensation is as presented below

- Resolve issue of the availability of IDA after May 30, 2025 (including replacing IDA with GoK funds)
- Work with PAHs to resolve succession and related issues
- Make payments to PAHs
- Continuous services of the RIC, PMU Social Safeguards, NLC staff, GRCs

### **2.5.1.1 Resettlement Location**

This category of PAHs did not require relocation because their physical structures (residential) were not affected by the project and did not have to acquire (purchase) any new land for farming but instead relocated their agricultural activities to sections of their unaffected land parcels.

### **2.5.1.2 New Residential Houses**

This category of PAHs did not lose physical (residential) structures as a result of the project and did not require to construct new structures.

### **2.5.1.3 Continuation of Livelihoods**

The PAHs were primarily farmers (animal husbandry and crop production) and have all resumed/resorted to this form of livelihood activity in their new settlements after being displaced by the project which indicates successful restoration of their livelihoods. **Figure 2-2** shows the on-going agricultural activities being undertaken by the PAHs in their new settlements.

### **2.5.1.4 Grave Relocation**

There are 2,164 graves that have been affected by the project and which have been relocated by the PAHs through the cultural rites, traditional norms, and procedures for relocation of graves after compensation.

## **2.6 RIC Roles and Activities**

The RAP implementation Consultant (RIC) provided support in the compensation process by undertaking the following activities to facilitate and expedite the compensation process namely:

1. Facilitated in collaboration with the PAH representatives, obtaining of Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) Personal Identification Numbers (PIN) for all PAPs who did not have this document which is a mandatory requirement and prerequisite to receiving compensation. The RIC did this by engaging a cybercafé operator in the project area who registered PAPs.

2. Facilitated in collaboration with the PAH representatives opening of bank accounts for PAPs who did not have bank accounts which is a mandatory requirement and prerequisite to receiving compensation. All payments by NLC are made directly to the bank accounts of each PAP. The RIC engaged local banks in the project area specifically Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) and Equity Bank. The banks were invited to establish a desk at the RIC's office where the PAHs came and opened bank accounts.
3. Facilitated in collaboration with the PAH representatives in obtaining national IDs for PAHs who did not have the document. The RIC liaised with the local administration (chief's office) and Huduma Centre and assisted PAHs who did not have the document.
4. The RIC in collaboration with the PAH representatives assisted the PAHs in identification of new land for relocation and monitored the construction of new residential houses for the PAHs.
5. The RIC linked PAHs with ISC for exposure and training on the Agricultural Enhancement Programs.
6. The RIC participated in the mobilisation of PAHs in collaboration with the PAP representatives (GRMC members) for NLC land acquisition processes. The activity involved door to door mobilisation by creating awareness and sensitisation and ensuring that all the PAHs were informed in advance of the dates and venues proposed by NLC for among others:
  - Issuance gazette notice
  - Inspection (intention to acquire)
  - Inquiry
  - Issuance of awards
  - Vesting (issuance of letters to vacate by NLC)
  - Following on vesting notices
  - Following up PAHs with inadequate documentation
  - Informing PMU/contractor of vacated land
  - Following with conveyance lawyer on delayed succession cases (grievance)

**Figure 2-3: Inquiry and Award**





## 2.7 Livelihood Restoration Activities

There are on-going livelihood restoration activities targeting the PAHs being implemented by the Implementation Support Consultant (ISC) and RIC based on the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) developed for the project and these activities include land and non-land-based livelihood restoration activities as described below.

## 2.8 Non-Cash Based Livelihood enhancement support

All the PAHs have benefited from non-cash-based livelihood restoration programs (LRP) as recommended in the RAP 3 and LRP plan for RAP 3. Non-land-based livelihood was aimed at providing skills and training to all the PAHs in order to transition into alternative livelihoods, or the scaling up of existing non-land-based livelihoods. According to the socio-economic baseline survey undertaken by the RIC in 2019 for RAP 3, agriculture (animal husbandry and crop production) was found to be the key livelihood source of the PAHs. The RAP 3 recommended agricultural capacity enhancement for the PAHs in order to restore their livelihoods. The RIC has undertaken the following activities for the 83% of the PAHs under RAP 3 as part of the livelihood restoration activities namely: -

### 2.8.1 Financial Management Training

The socio-economic profile of the PAHs indicated low literacy levels where majority were either secondary school leavers or drop-outs with no additional skills. Imparting skills on financial management among the PAHs was one of the critical measures recommended in the RAP 3 to ensure wise use of the compensation money. Financial management training was provided by the RIC to the PAHs prior to receipt of compensation and the training covered the following areas;

- Basic numeracy skills.
- Money management and basic household budgeting.
- Savings and strategic cash management.
- Basic literacy.

This training was geared at equipping the PAHs with basic skills to enable them to manage the cash they will receive through compensation. Money management has been a gap experienced in many projects where people received cash compensation without skills to handle large sums of money. This has led to wastage leaving many PAHs vulnerable. The effectiveness of the training was assessed during post resettlement monitoring and it was observed that all PAHs used the compensation money appropriately, they replaced their affected assets and crops and none were rendered vulnerable by the project.

## 2.8.2 HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care Training

Siaya County, where the project is located has a high HIV prevalence ranking the county amongst the five highest burdened in the country. The HIV prevalence among the population in Siaya is 24.8% for people aged 15 years and above (NACC). Busia County has a population of 825,836 comprising of 398, 648 (48%) males and 472,188 (52%) females. HIV prevalence in Busia is 1.1 times higher than the national prevalence at 6.7%. The project area is situated along a major fishing hub and studies have revealed a strong link between fishing hubs and HIV and AIDS prevalence.

All PAHs participated in HIV prevention and care training which involved awareness creation, encouraging people go for testing services and linking them to existing HIV related services such as HTC, PrEP, PEP and joining of PLHIV support groups and seeking treatment where necessary. The training was conducted in collaboration with the existing national government, county structures and civil society organizations.



Figure 2-4: Financial literacy training conducted by the RIC

**Table 2-4: Financial Literacy and HIV/AIDs Trainings Dates**

<b>Block/Section</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number</b>
Block 1	22/12/2020	<b>60</b>
Block 2	22/12/2020	<b>72</b>
Block 3	23/12/2020	<b>76</b>
Block 4	23/12/2020	<b>66</b>
Block 5	10/12/2021	<b>87</b>
Block 6	14/12/2021	<b>27</b>
Block 7	09/12/2021	<b>133</b>
Block 8	22/02/2022	<b>75</b>
Block 9	23/02/2022	<b>71</b>
Block 10	06/08/2023	<b>34</b>
Block 11	21/08/2023	<b>49</b>
Block 12	11/09/2023	<b>62</b>
Block 13	06/03/2024	<b>67</b>
Block 14	12/03/2024	<b>58</b>

### **2.8.3 Provision of Access**

The project design includes construction of access roads and culverts including crossing points at various points to ensure access by the PAHs to the river and other public utilities. These infrastructures have been constructed by the project as per the design.

### **2.8.4 Agricultural Capacity Enhancement Program**

The agricultural capacity enhancement program which is a livelihood restoration activity targeting PAHs and beneficiaries is aimed at establishing and implementation of Irrigated Agricultural Support Fund (IASF) and Irrigated Agriculture Value Chain Management which is part of Sub-Component 2 of the LNIDP. This sub-component is designed in such a manner that, with the assistance of the Implementation Support Consultant, linkages between PAHs (project beneficiaries) and other market participants would be established and capacity building to the farmers (who are PAHs) developed to enable them to do business with the private sector such as agribusiness agencies, banks, NGOs, various service providers etc.

Component 2 activities seek to increase land under crop production, increase yields by introducing extension services, better farming technologies as well as introduction of high value crops production, which will lead to food security and thereby directly restoring livelihoods of the PAHs. Under this sub-component livelihood restoration activities would ensure that:

1. All PAHs participated in capacity building and training on irrigation practices, Sustainable Rice Intensification (SRI) technologies, Higher Value Crops (HVCs), etc.
2. All PAHs were sensitized and linked to agricultural initiatives being undertaken under the Project.
3. All PAHs are introduced to new farming technologies to encourage and promote commercial agriculture and agribusiness value chain including post-harvest handling (drying and storage).

4. All PAHs participated in training on marketing, value addition and understand the whole agriculture value chain.
5. All PAHs are supported in the development of farmer-market linkages
6. All PAHs access the Revolving Fund that will be established allowing farmers to access inputs and services.
7. All PAHs to have free access to the post-harvest infrastructure that will be developed (cold rooms, storage facilities, rice milling, and extension of Bunyala drying floor).
8. All PAHs to have free access to the irrigation and management facilities, laboratory, offices, and Resource Centre, IWUA meeting rooms and facilities for on-site training sessions.
9. All PAHs to benefit from and have free access to the demonstration farms in the irrigation area established by the project and specifically receive training on adoption of Rice Intensification technologies and adaptive research for the Higher Value Crops (HVCs). This shall be done in partnership with Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation (KARLO).
10. All PAHs to be supported in establishing nurseries for the proposed new crops, that could offer comparative advantages in the project area (passion fruit, banana, papaya, etc.)
11. All PAHs to benefit from free soil testing, improvement and conservation. In addition, they will receive free training on management of soil pollution, soil fertility and conservation.
12. All PAHs to receive free extension services on new farming technologies
13. All PAHs to be introduced to zero grazing farming practices to replace the free-range grazing. Livestock farming though practiced at a very small scale (2.2%) may improve with the zero grazing mainly because there will be intensive farming, extension services to introduce new farming technologies which may seek to promote livestock farming by producing fodder. This will increase milk production for domestic consumption and sale.
14. Fish farming consumption and sale to be introduced at the reservoir to be managed by the IWUA which the PAHs are members.
15. All PAHs to receive water all year round as a result of the irrigation scheme which will increase the productivity of the land used through farming by the PAHs.

Several agricultural capacity enhancement programs have been undertaken by the ISC targeting the PAHs who are also project beneficiaries. The RIC has specifically ensured that PAHs participate in all the agricultural capacity enhancement programs by the ISC described below by informing the PAHs of the dates and venues of the trainings and ensuring that ISC target PAHs in their extension services and linkages to markets. The details related to the agricultural capacity enhancement programs offered to date by the ISC, including the dates, venues, number of participants who are PAHs etc. are contained in the monthly progress report on agricultural capacity enhancement programs prepared by the ISC. These livelihood restoration activities implemented thus far and targeting the PAHs include: -

#### **2.8.4.1 Capacity Building, Training and Extension Services**

ISC has built the capacity of PAHs to produce and sell. The capacity building activities involved extension services, on-farm practical trainings, establishment of the model and SRI demonstration farms, field days, follow-ups on adoption of Good Agricultural Practises (GAP) and introduction of mechanical harvesting of rice.

#### 2.8.4.2 Extension and Training

ISC in collaboration with KEPHIS, the MOA is conducting rice seed bulking training for PAHs. The training target topics included land preparation, variety selection, seed bulking, field establishment, crop nutrition, pest, and disease management. ISC has also trained PAHs on the use of certified F1 seeds or seedlings, proper plant nutrition, timely weeding, harvesting, and postharvest techniques.



Figure 2-5: Farmers being trained in field management for high-value crops in Lwada

#### 2.8.4.3 Establishment of Model Farm

The ISC conducted Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) on the farm at the Nyadorera project office site targeting PAHs as well as other beneficiaries. Key activities included pest and disease management, application of foliar feed, transplanting of indigenous vegetables and ploughing of an area previously planted with bananas in order to provide space for planting more HVCs. The ISC has also initiated the planting of herbs and spices in collaboration with KALRO at the model farm.



Figure 2-6: Various crops at the Model Farm

#### 2.8.4.4 Establishment of SRI Demonstration Farm

ISC has led PAHs in implementing GAPs on the SRI demonstration. The GAPs under SRI included crop nutrition management, weed management, weed control, strategic application of water, application and rates of crop protection chemicals, and bird scaring. Farmers that had previously been trained on GAPs in rice production reported having realized high yields of about 100% increase. Farmers from the immediate farms actively participated in the implementation of these activities.



Figure 2-7: SRI performance at the demonstration farm

#### 2.8.4.5 Training Day

ISC held 18 training days at the Model and SRI demonstration farms. During the training days, PAHs have been trained on the importance of using clean seed, source, lot numbers and price, characteristics of each seed variety planted at the model farm, plant spacing. The trainings were organized in collaboration with the private and the public sector players such as seed companies<sup>7</sup>, agrochemical companies and county government officers from Busia and Siaya Counties.



Figure 2-8: Farmers attending Field Day at Model farm Supplier explaining appropriate usages of inputs

#### 2.8.4.6 Follow-up on formal Registration of FPMGs

ISC made follow-ups on the progress of documentation and formal registration of the FPMGs. The activity entailed verifying whether the FPMGs had put together all the documents required for formal registration. The key documents needed for the registration process include a duly signed list of members against their national identification numbers, minutes of the meeting authorizing the elected officials to undertake the registration, validated and agreed upon group by-laws signed by the elected officials, name of the group and a registration fee of Ksh. 1,000.

#### 2.8.4.7 Follow up on the adoption of Good Agricultural Practices

ISC has made extension visits and follow-ups on the adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAPS) that farmers were trained on. The GAPS include use of certified F1 seeds or seedlings, crop nutrition, timely weeding, harvesting, postharvest techniques, land preparation, variety selection, seed bulking, field establishment, pumpkin maturity index, pest and disease

<sup>7</sup> Kenya Seed Company Limited

management. The follow ups were made in blocks 4, 7, 9,10,11,12, 13 and 14, reaching out to 30 early adopters of high value crops (34 males and 16 females).



Figure 2-9: Good Agricultural Practices

### 2.8.5 Marketing and Market Linkages

ISC supported farmers in block 11, 10 and 14 to produce and sell pumpkin to structured markets within the quarter, 30 metric tons of pumpkin were harvested and sold to traders in Kikuyu and Ruiru with prices averaging between Ksh 20 to Ksh 25 per kg. The remaining stock of pumpkin was sold to nearby local markets. Averagely, 1kg of pumpkin was sold at Ksh. 20. ISC also enlisted 82 farmers from block 12 and 8 to grow soya bean for an off taker Zero Two Heroes, who prefer a group based contractual arrangements as opposed to working with individual farmers. In this arrangement, an input supplier, Magombe Cooperative Society was selected to provide ploughing services, whilst MAGOS farm enterprises, an input supplier from the private sector, agreed to supply crop protection chemicals and fertilizers on credit. This is a check-off payment model, which shall be effected by Zero Two Heroes at the point of collecting the produce from the farmers. A crop insurance facility shall be incorporated at the aggregation level. To actualise this process, a contract to produce and supply soya beans shall be signed between the farmers and Zero Two Heroes.

#### 2.8.5.1 Private and Public Sector Partnerships

The ISC has developed new partnerships with Chemical Land and KALRO stations in Njoro, Katumani, and Muguga who donated legumes seeds, herbs, and spices seedlings for the establishment of a demonstration site on the model farm. Further, ISC mobilized pre-production actors to collaborate in production capacity building activities and impressed upon the private sector actors to make in-kind contribution to the project i.e., give Agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, crop protection products), and also participate in the establishment and management of the model farm, SRI and on-farm activities as well as participate in farmer learning activities. The following actors were reached and engaged; Pannar, Pioneer, Africasia, KCB, Equity, Syngenta EA, Avepo Enterprises, Monsanto, Seedco, Baraka Fertilizers, Bayer EA, Yara Limited, Amiran, Magos Enterprises and KCB Port Victoria Branch.

### 2.8.6 Utilization of Compensation Funds

PAHs are utilizing the compensation funds in a sound manner as demonstrated by the fact that all those PAHs who are physically displaced (fully or partial) have all purchased alternative land and constructed structures of greater quality in terms of size and material in a bigger piece of land.

Consultations with the PAHs also indicate that most PAHs have either used the additional funds to cater for other needs such as education, health food, investments in small and micro enterprises among others. This information can also be gathered through follow-up assessment or beneficiary feedback.

## **3 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

### **3.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

The updated RAP 3 pertaining to the Lower Nzoia Irrigation Project-1 established a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). This mechanism contains provisions to document, track, manage and resolve all grievances and complaints raised by internal or external project stakeholders in an accessible, timely and transparent fashion. The purpose of the grievance mechanism is to allow PAHs the ability to give continuous input and/or to lodge complaints against the project, and to allow for the resolution of grievances. The GRMs comprises key aspects of a robust GRM including the procedure for; grievance submission; grievance registry recording; grievance analysis and review; completion/corrective actions, close out; and monitoring. PAHs and other stakeholders were sensitized during community consultation forums on the existence of the GRM during the inception phase of the project. The consultation forums targeted all PAPs including vulnerable groups (the elderly, chronically ill and women headed households).

#### **3.1.1 Capacity Building of GRCs**

GRM was established by the project and enhanced by RIC through capacity building. The RIC trained the local GRC members on the following topics; recording and monitoring of disputes, impartiality, transparency and accountability, respect and integrity, and resourcefulness among other topics. The GRC members were provided with notebooks to record minutes during meetings and forms to close resolved disputes. Once disputes are closed, the form is signed by the Chairman, Secretary and Chief/Assistant.

#### **3.1.2 GRC Awareness**

PAHs and other stakeholders were sensitized on the existence of the GRM at the inception phase of the project through community consultation forums. The Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) which are the first level GRM are comprised of local community members including PAPs and are easily accessible to PAHs. In addition, the RIC trained the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) on dispute resolution. User feedback and GRM tracking logs indicate that the use/uptake of the GRM system has been encouraging. PAHs have shown confidence in the system by reporting their grievances and showing contentment with the process.

#### **3.1.3 Types of Grievances Received and Status**

The use/uptake of the GRM system has been encouraging, PAHs have shown confidence in the system by reporting their grievances and showing contentment with the process. Most grievances have been resolved, there are a few grievances that are pending and negotiation is in progress to close them. Those grievances that first level GRCs cannot handle are moved to second level GRC. If unresolved, sometimes decisions have been made with consultation with PMU to transfer the compensation to escrow account to avoid unnecessary delays of the project. There have been different types of grievances that have been received by the GRMCs relating to resettlement by the PAHs. These grievances have been channeled to the GRMCs focal points, who have lodged these complaints in the grievance log and addressed them within the stipulated timelines for grievance redress as outlined in the RAP. PAHs showed confidence and satisfaction with the process by using the service throughout the project cycle. This was expressed through the feedback forms. A total of **146** grievances have been resolved by the GRCs with another 10 grievances

remaining unresolved. These grievances included among others:

1. Succession
2. Ownership of land
3. Boundary disputes

**Table 3-1: Grievances**

<b>SECTION</b>	<b>TOTAL REGISTERED GRIEVANCES</b>	<b>RESOLVED</b>	<b>UNRESOLVED</b>
Blocks 1 to 4	91	91	Nil
Blocks 5 to 7	11	8	3
Blocks 6 to 14 (Secondary Canal)	20	16	4
Main Canal 1 to 7 and Secondary Canal 8	34	31	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>9</b>

## 4 CONCLUSION

### 4.1 Challenges and Lessons Learned

The following were the challenges that were encountered in the process of ensuring efficient resettlement of the PAHs as per the RAP 3.

1. Delayed payment by NLC after the completion of the NLC land acquisition process led to anxiety among the PAHs and delayed to possession of land by the contractor which subsequently delayed the construction process and affected the construction schedule and project timelines.
2. Inadequate documentation by PAHs specifically the lack of Bank Account and KRA PIN also constrained the land acquisition process.
3. Disputes among the PAHs over land ownership, boundaries and succession related grievances delayed the land acquisition process. Some disputes were resolved while those that were not resolved the compensation money was put into a escrow account until they are resolved.
4. NLC bureaucracy slowed down the compensation process
5. COVID -19 affected the project timelines
6. A substantial number of PAHs required succession which took time to process.
7. Delays in dispute resolution due to serious family differences e.g., agreeing on an administrator delayed the compensation process.

### Conclusions

1. The GRCs are functional and accessible to all the PAHs with grievances reported by PAHs.
2. Almost all grievances have been resolved in an expedited manner demonstrating the effectiveness and capacity of the GRCs.
3. Compensation of the PAHs has been in line with the entitlement matrix in the approved RAP report. Other than the requirement to restore livelihoods and provide additional support to vulnerable PAHs. The RIC has implemented the livelihood restoration plan which is outside of the NLC compensation process and provided targeted support to vulnerable PAHs.
4. Valuation and compensation for assets by NCL was based on replacement cost method in line with World Bank OP. 4.12, NLC Act and as outlined in the approved RAP report.
5. Compensation funds were to a great extent utilized in a sound manner as demonstrated by evidence of replacement of lost assets (structures, and land purchase).
6. RIC was also informed by various households that compensation funds were used towards other needs such as education, food, health among others.
7. KWSCR/PMU social safeguards team and ISC provided RAP implementation support during the time that the RIC had not been recruited and resettlement had commenced.

### Recommendations

1. NLC needs to improve on its effectiveness in terms of disbursement of PAHs compensation once the awards process is completed.

## **5 ANNEX**

**5.1 Annex A. List of Participants Trained**

**5.2 Annex B. Land Acquisition Maps**

**5.3 Annex C. GRM Log**

**5.4 Annex D. Entitlement Matrix**

# Annex A: List of Participants Trained

No	NAME	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Edwin Odebo - Ric/Sund Water	070-370027	[Signature]
2	FREDRICK WANDERA WAMBE	0704107620	[Signature]
3	Fidelmas akuma okoko	077697320	[Signature]
4	Nelson Maduku Syinamas	0711796830	[Signature]
5	Robert Okwino MUCHE	0761955789	[Signature]
6	JAMES Anyanga	076505497	[Signature]
7	CHUKEN ONYIAKE	0706970373	[Signature]
8	MICHAEL OUMUN HASARI	0715751191	[Signature]
9	DEES Juma OMANO	0725557188	[Signature]
10	WILFRED ANYANGA OCHIENO	0702853167	[Signature]

No	NAME	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
11	VINCENT OLOCH KANALA	0115460563	[Signature]
12	ANTONY COWOY	0700347345	[Signature]
13	JOHN NTEKHO OCHIENO	0729690921	[Signature]
14	MARIN Salome OZAMBA	0733101777	[Signature]
15	Ursula O. Odongo	0721618501	[Signature]
16	STEPHEN OMUDI BITA	074609540	[Signature]
17	MARINCHI OKUMU	071339258	[Signature]
18	EMMANUEL MOLA OKONDO	078884150	[Signature]
19	ALBERT CHRISMAN	0212121096	[Signature]
20	Simeon	0765375454	[Signature]
21	Abraham Adulo	0214664721	[Signature]
22	Joseph Adhumbi Gali	0204531295	[Signature]
23	Amos Osiha	0214664721	[Signature]
24	Theresa Ojunga	0217099517	[Signature]
25	Pauline Alinda Okoro	0210977450	[Signature]
26	Alex Ombili	0213619539	[Signature]
27	Elijah Okach Nyalo	0219208107	[Signature]
28	John Lowland Otiemo	0218220109	[Signature]

No	NAME	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
29	Joseph Ojunga	0217996717	[Signature]
30	Simon Ombili Nyalo	021905332	[Signature]
31	John Lowland Otiemo Okumu	0219220109	[Signature]
32	Claphus Ojunga	022091112	[Signature]
33	Michael Ojunga Ojunga	021572628	[Signature]
34	Lucea Maduku Hilaga	021209916	[Signature]
35	Olak Wasulo	021500988	[Signature]
36	Alfred Ombili	022520787	[Signature]
37	Therese Hicaga	021081020	[Signature]
38	Bernard Atokro Otiemo	021826328	[Signature]
39	James Ojunga	021032489	[Signature]
40	Laura Ojunga	021230120	[Signature]
41	Thomas Ochiado	021877750	[Signature]
42	Solomon Ojunga	0219555960	[Signature]
43	Aly Ochiado	0228601239	[Signature]
44	Nicholas Ombili	021501131	[Signature]
45	Christine Otiemo	0215075515	[Signature]
46	James Ojunga	0215075515	[Signature]



IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR LOWER NZOIA IRRIGATION PROJECT  
FINANCIAL LITERACY TRAINING AND HIV/AIDS AWARENESS CAMPAIGN FOR NORTHERN DYKE  
ATTENDANCE LIST

DATE: 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2022

VENUE: Mububi Chief's Camp

No	NAME	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
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3	FELERIA NEGUS NI		<i>[Signature]</i>
4	JANE MUGONIA	0741262266	Jane
5	JOSAPHINE NGEONGA	0702172421	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	CHRISTINE A. ODHAMBO	0728004463	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	CHRISTINE N. ASANI	0724320932	Nemas
8	IGNATIUS A. ASANI	0724300932	Asani
9	PATRICK SIHANA OGDMO	0729816645	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	CHRISTIAN MATA DWERA	071113520	Mata

11	VERONICA MONDARI OSOMBO	0727035756	<i>[Signature]</i>
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26	LILIAN NAMABA	070515248	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	BENIDETA OGERE MANGO	0723029542	<i>[Signature]</i>
28	WILKINSTER TARA OGOTU	0790351295	<i>[Signature]</i>



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DATE: 28<sup>th</sup> February 2002

VENUE: Mudubi Chiefs Camp

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7	CHRISTINE N. ASANI	0724320920	Nemai
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10	CHRISTIAN MAITA DUEBA	071112520	Maita

11	VERONICA MONDARI OSOMBO	0727035756	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	ROSEMARI AKUKU OSOMBO	0798433439	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	DENTLA OGINGA OPIYO		<i>[Signature]</i>
14	CHRISTINE ANYANGO MAREGE		<i>[Signature]</i>
15	FRANCIS STOOKA JUMA	0702288753	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	MARIN IBI OLUKHU	0709386062	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	FRANCIS AMANDA	0119 312164	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	JOHN BWIRE	0711516990	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	DEMIS OUMA BANIIN	0728574230	<i>[Signature]</i>
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21	PETER ODORE OKUMU	0715272028	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	CRISPINUS MADEDE MARIMA	0719469402	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	FREDRICK OKOCHI OGETA		<i>[Signature]</i>
24	FREDRICK SIHANA MAGIO	0706191848	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	BEATRICE IFONDI	071769025	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	LILIAN NAMABA	0702515248	<i>[Signature]</i>
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FINANCIAL LITERACY TRAINING AND HIV/AIDS AWARENESS CAMPAIGN FOR NORTHERN DYKE  
ATTENDANCE LIST

DATE: 23/11/2022

VENUE: Mubali, Anjo Camp

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4	Simon Omondi Awacur		[Signature]
5	Jaha Wero	0716121544	[Signature]
6	Lucas Atimbo	07781292	[Signature]
7	Michael Opendo	0720161171	[Signature]
8	Nthonyaso Atwak	0713251312	[Signature]
9	Nathaly Njila	0716291182	[Signature]
10	Michael Oduri	0711222337	[Signature]

11	Abraham Atimbo	0712615910	[Signature]
12	Atirat amwali	0712331819	[Signature]
13	Osaka Atimbo	0719991222	[Signature]
14	George Mubali Kigo	071091102	[Signature]
15	Anthony Atimbo	071309729	[Signature]
16	Fidilina Omyo	071732196	[Signature]
17	Nicholas Omyo	071823102	[Signature]
18	Itijasi Odia	079811121	[Signature]
19	Patrick Ouma	0713992618	[Signature]
20	Edward Ombi	071939116	[Signature]
21	Victor Omyo	07720494	[Signature]
22	Douglas Ombi	071091338	[Signature]
23	Kenneth Wanyama	072709622	[Signature]
24	Mesumbako Omyo	0710692396	[Signature]
25	Mumeta Omyo	071226238	[Signature]
26	Jaha Okumu	0722529228	[Signature]
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29	Lucas Rando	0719503231	[Signature]
30	Jackline Atimbo	0715041619	[Signature]
31	Charles Omyo	0716336279	[Signature]
32	Moses Njila	071980140	[Signature]
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35	Abdulla Abonyo	071058521	[Signature]
36	Rosaline Wero Atimbo	0718339111	[Signature]
37	Nicholas Rando	0722666520	[Signature]
38	Osaka Omyo	0720631450	[Signature]
39	Joseph Masi	0738611334	[Signature]
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41	Silvan Atimbo	0729521581	[Signature]
42	Michael Atimbo	0719076544	[Signature]
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IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR LOWER NZOIA IRRIGATION PROJECT FINANCIAL LITERACY TRAINING AND HIV/AIDS AWARENESS CAMPAIGN FOR NORTHERN DYKE ATTENDANCE LIST

DATE: 22/12/2022

VENUE: Ntshoni - Mphahlele Camp

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DATE: 22/12/2022

VENUE: Mphahlele - Mphahlele Camp

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13	BOITUMI MASHALE	0725622922	[Signature]
14	BOITUMI MASHALE	0725622922	[Signature]
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20	BOITUMI MASHALE	0727262327	[Signature]



Southern Delta



IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR LOWER NZOIA IRRIGATION PROJECT FINANCIAL LITERACY TRAINING AND HIV/AIDS AWARENESS CAMPAIGN FOR NORTHERN DYKE ATTENDANCE LIST

DATE: 22/12/2022

VENUE: Mphahlele - Mphahlele Camp

No	NAME	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
21	ALEX MASHALE	0714552315	[Signature]
22	JOSEPH MASHALE	0714552315	[Signature]
23	JOSEPH MASHALE	0714552315	[Signature]
24	JOSEPH MASHALE	0714552315	[Signature]
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30	JOSEPH MASHALE	0714552315	[Signature]



Southern Delta



IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR LOWER NZOIA IRRIGATION PROJECT FINANCIAL LITERACY TRAINING AND HIV/AIDS AWARENESS CAMPAIGN FOR NORTHERN DYKE ATTENDANCE LIST

DATE: 22/12/2022

VENUE: Mphahlele - Mphahlele Camp

No	NAME	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
31	JOSEPH MASHALE	0714552315	[Signature]
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Southern Delta



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DATE: 22/12/2022

VENUE: Mphahlele - Mphahlele Camp

No	NAME	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
42	JOSEPH MASHALE	0714552315	[Signature]
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44	JOSEPH MASHALE	0714552315	[Signature]
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Southern Delta

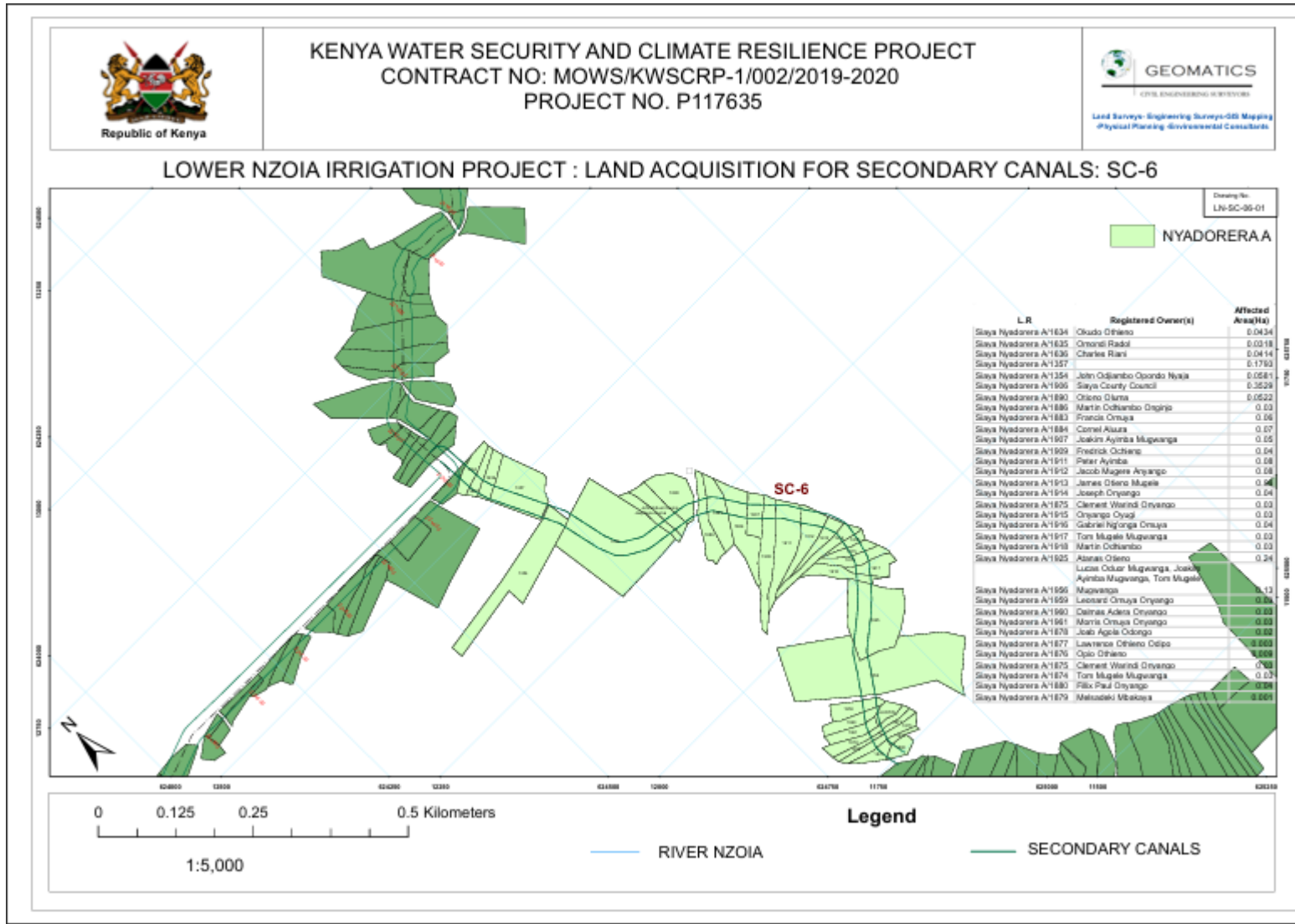


IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR LOWER NZOIA IRRIGATION PROJECT FINANCIAL LITERACY TRAINING AND HIV/AIDS AWARENESS CAMPAIGN FOR NORTHERN DYKE ATTENDANCE LIST

DATE: 22/12/2022

VENUE: Mphahlele - Mphahlele Camp

# ANNEX D: SAMPLE LAND ACQUISITION MAPS

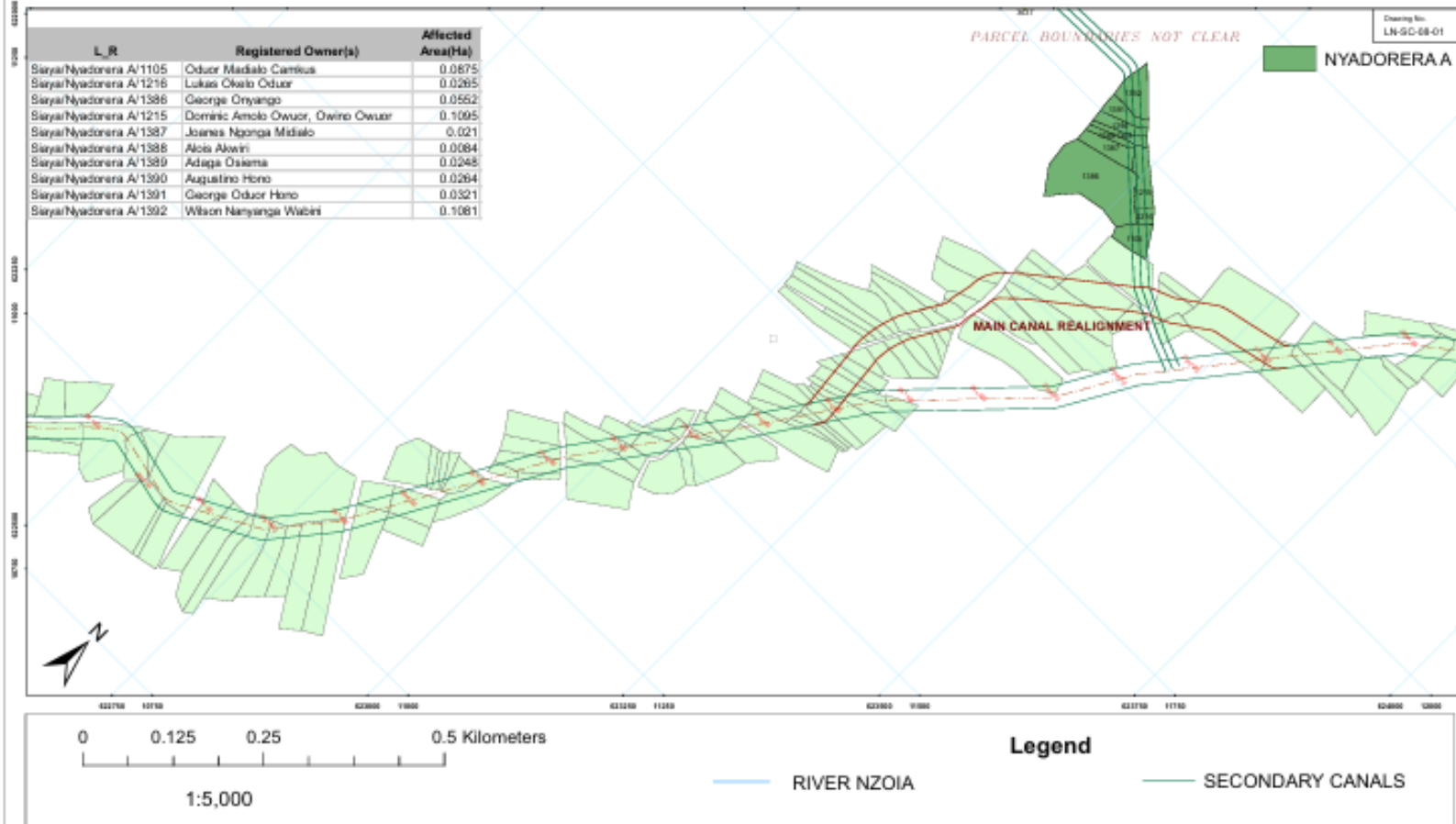




KENYA WATER SECURITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROJECT  
 CONTRACT NO: MOWS/KWSCR-1/002/2019-2020  
 PROJECT NO. P117635



LOWER NZOIA IRRIGATION PROJECT : LAND ACQUISITION FOR SECONDARY CANALS: SC-8





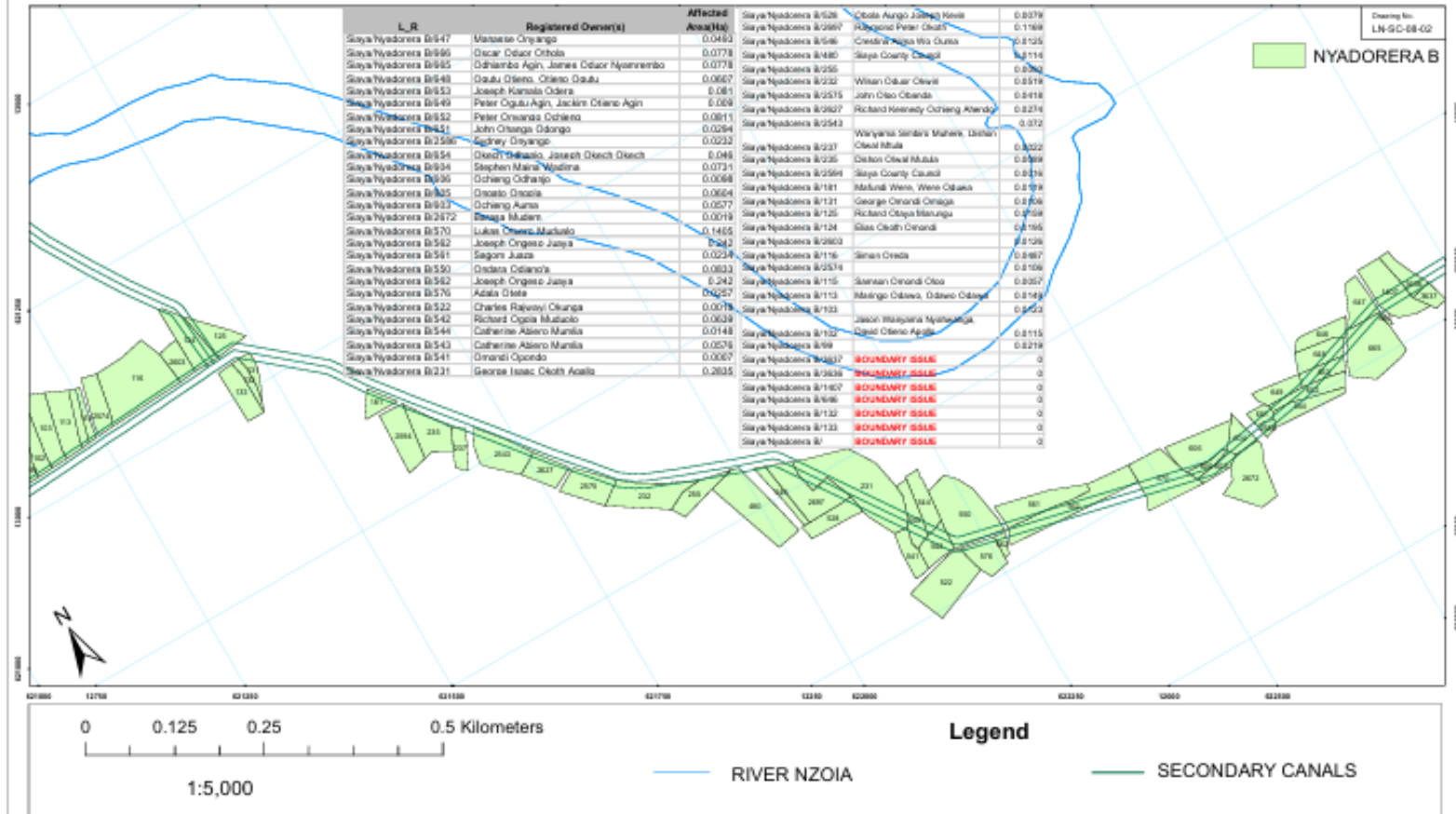
Republic of Kenya

KENYA WATER SECURITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROJECT  
 CONTRACT NO: MOWS/KWSCR-1/002/2019-2020  
 PROJECT NO. P117635



Land Surveys Engineering Surveys GIS Mapping  
 Physical Planning Environmental Consultants

LOWER NZOIA IRRIGATION PROJECT : LAND ACQUISITION FOR SECONDARY CANALS: SC-8

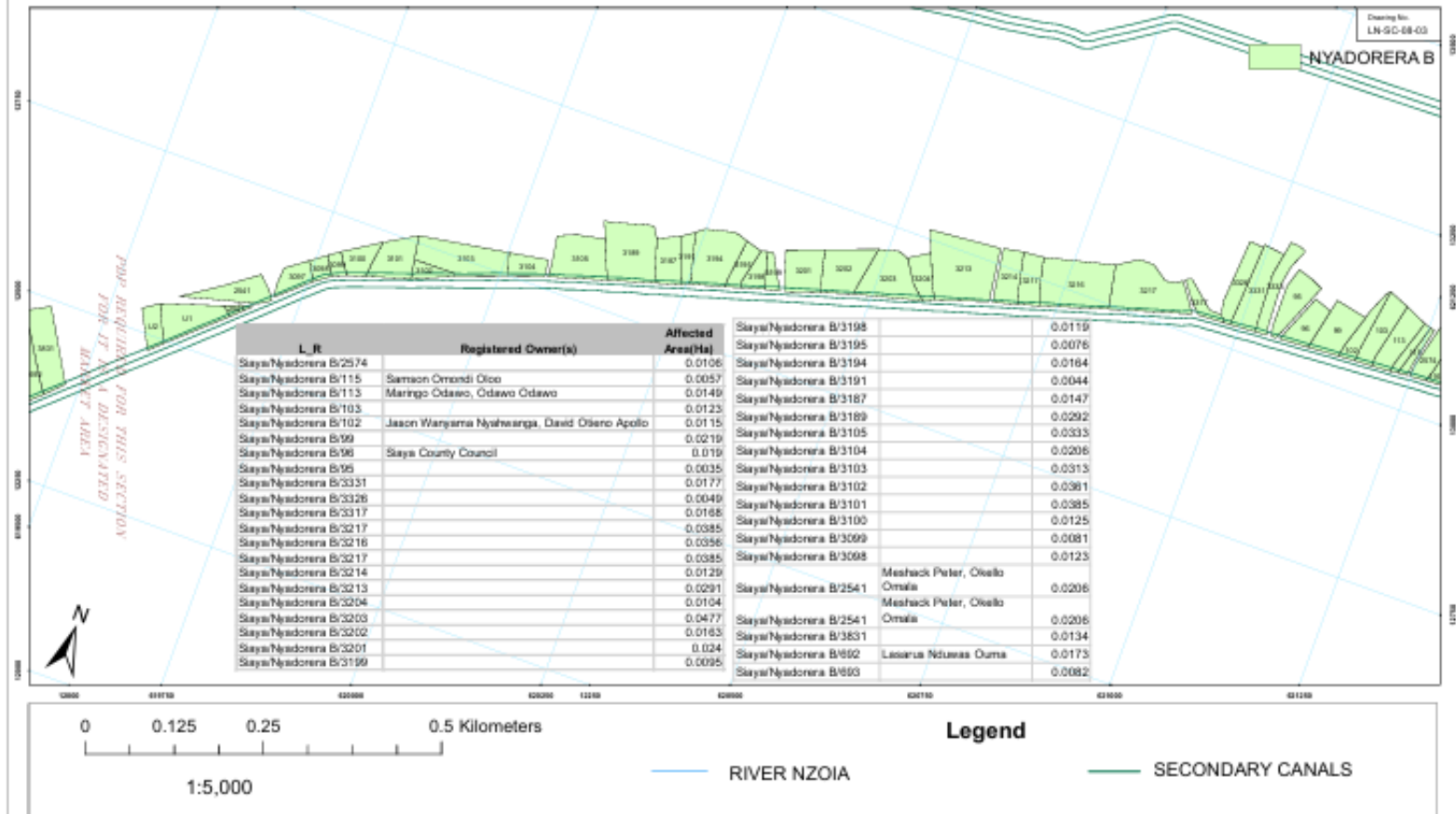




**KENYA WATER SECURITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROJECT**  
**CONTRACT NO: MOWS/KWSCR-1/002/2019-2020**  
**PROJECT NO. P117635**



**LOWER NZOIA IRRIGATION PROJECT : LAND ACQUISITION FOR SECONDARY CANALS: SC-8**

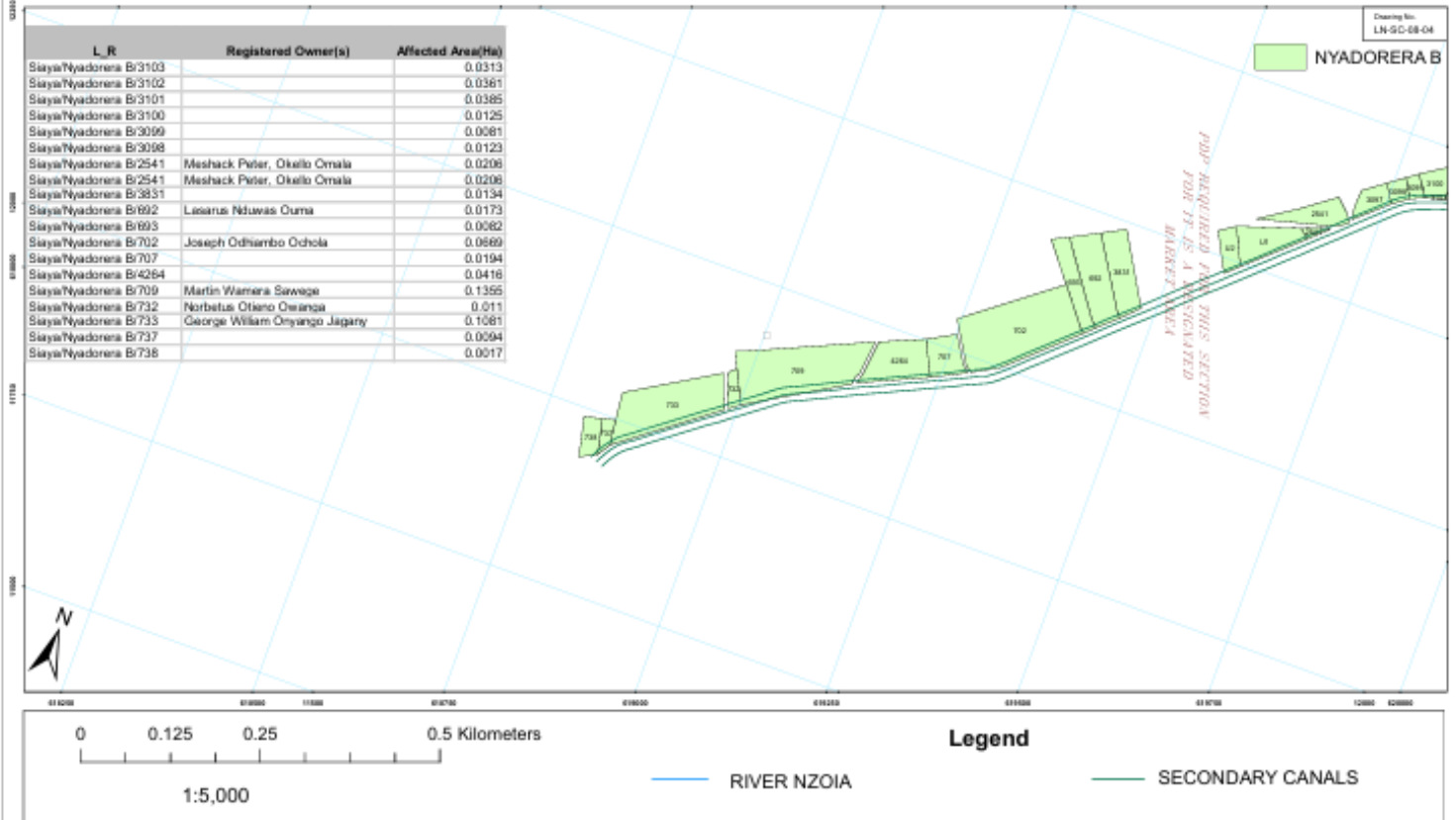




KENYA WATER SECURITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROJECT  
 CONTRACT NO: MOWS/KWSCR-1/002/2019-2020  
 PROJECT NO. P117635



LOWER NZOIA IRRIGATION PROJECT : LAND ACQUISITION FOR SECONDARY CANALS: SC-8



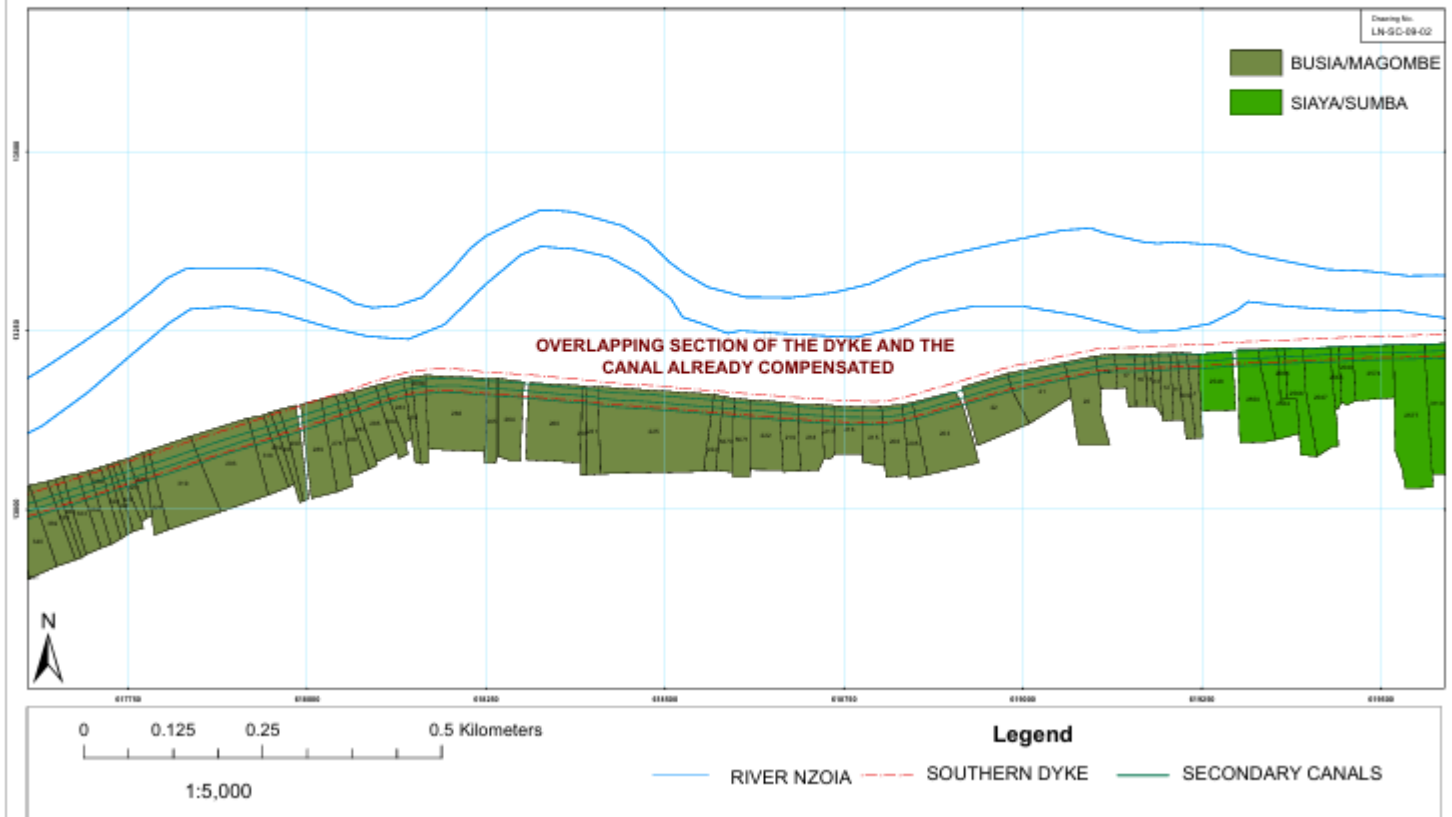




KENYA WATER SECURITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROJECT  
CONTRACT NO: MOWS/KWSCR-1/002/2019-2020  
PROJECT NO. P117635



LOWER NZOIA IRRIGATION PROJECT : LAND ACQUISITION FOR SECONDARY CANALS: SC-9



## Annex G. Entitlement Matrix

No.	Types Of Loss	Property Type/Use	Entitled Person	Type of Impact	Restorative Compensation
1.	Land	Agricultural land	Land Title Holder who have genuine land Title Deeds or Letters of Allotments through customary or legal acquisitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remaining land portion economically viable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for the affected land area at Full Replacement cost.</li> <li>• Sensitisation/Education of PAP on alternative viable farming that can be done on remaining parcel of land if it is not fully acquired.</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance is 15% of the land value.</li> <li>• Land for land replacement</li> </ul>
			Land Title Holder who have genuine land Title Deeds or Letters of Allotments through customary or legal acquisitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remaining land portion not economically viable</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where the portion of land affected is large rendering the remaining portion not economically viable, then the whole parcel shall be acquired and compensated at Full Replacement cost and PAPs will be facilitated to acquire land in the same area at no additional cost. Further details are outlined in the footnote below</li> <li>• Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to PAPs. Transfer of land t PAPS shall be free of taxes, registration and other costs.</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance</li> </ul>
		Residential land	Land Owners who have genuine land Title Deeds or Letters of Allotments through customary or legal acquisitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land used for residence partially affected/limited loss</li> <li>• Remaining land viable for present use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash for Land compensation for land at Full Replacement cost for acquired land</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance is 15% of the land value.</li> </ul>
			Land Owners who have genuine land Title Deeds or Letters of Allotments through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land used for residence severely affected</li> <li>• Remaining area insufficient for continued use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where the project interferes with the homestead arrangement and the remaining land is small the whole parcel is acquired and whole homestead relocated on a new parcel.</li> </ul>

No.	Types Of Loss	Property Type/Use	Entitled Person	Type of Impact	Restorative Compensation
			customary or legal acquisitions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitisation of affected homestead members, provision of resettlement support and jobs.</li> <li>• An option of construction of houses for the permanently displaced but who are considered vulnerable</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance is 15% of the land value</li> </ul>
		Commercial Land	Land Owners who have genuine land Title Deeds or Letters of Allotments through customary or legal acquisitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land used for business partially affected</li> <li>• Reduced land for commercial activities</li> <li>• Reduced commercial value of the land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for the affected area at Full Replacement cost</li> <li>• Sensitization/Education of PAPs on alternative commercial use of the remaining land if not fully acquired</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance is 15% of the land value</li> </ul>
			Land Owners who have genuine land Title Deeds or Letters of Allotments through customary or legal acquisitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced land for business severely affected</li> <li>• Reduced land for commercial activities</li> <li>• Reduced commercial value of the land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where affected land is large rendering the remaining portion not commercially viable, whole parcel is acquired and compensated at Full Replacement cost</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance is 15% of the land value</li> </ul>
		Grazing Land	Land Title Holder who have genuine land Title Deeds or Letters of Allotments through customary or legal acquisitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of land for grazing livestock</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash for Land compensation is the preferred option by most of the PAPs.</li> <li>• Where only a small portion of land is affected cash for the affected portion only is paid</li> <li>• Where the portion affected is large rendering the remaining portion not commercially viable, then MEWNR/NIB shall acquire and compensate at Full Replacement cost for the whole parcel</li> <li>• Sensitisation/Education of PAP on alternative methods of livestock keeping (keeping of high value livestock, zero</li> </ul>

No.	Types Of Loss	Property Type/Use	Entitled Person	Type of Impact	Restorative Compensation
					<p>grazing etc.) that can be done on remaining parcel of land if it is not fully acquired.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disturbance allowance is 15% of the land value.</li> </ul>
		Rented Land	Tenant as recognized by customary land owner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of asset within the rented land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for the asset lost at market prices.</li> <li>Transportation cost to the new area of relocation.</li> </ul>
2.	Structures	Residential Houses, , Commercial Buildings , Posho Mills, Shops	<p>PAPS who own all types of structures in the project area whether they have land title or other legal entitlement to the land or not</p> <p>PAPs who do not have legal rights or permission to live in the land</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of part or whole structure especially residential houses and commercial buildings</li> <li>Displacement of persons living in the affected houses</li> <li>Loss of business premises</li> <li>Disruption of regular income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for each structure to the owner whether they own the land or not. Even squatters are entitled to compensation for their building structure.</li> <li>Payment for the structure is for replacement cost of the structure at the current market rate.</li> <li>Sensitisation/Education of PAP on the loss and how restoration can be achieved.</li> <li>Right to salvage material</li> <li>3 months' advance notice to vacate. This period is adequate since majority of the structures in the area are semi-permanent and can be constructed within a short period of time, e.g. one week.</li> <li>Disturbance allowance is 15% of the structure</li> </ul>
4	Loss of Regular income from Business	Income from rentals	<p>Persons owning buildings used as shops or residential houses or hotel where monthly income from rent is obtained.</p> <p>Persons with Tents and Chairs for hire</p>	Loss of average monthly income for a period of 6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation of monthly income for a period of 6 months.</li> <li>Assistance to identify alternative locations where they can re-establish their businesses.</li> <li>Sensitisation/Education of PAP on alternative commercial activities that PAPs can venture into.</li> <li>Disturbance allowance is 15% of the monthly income</li> <li>Upon payment of compensation PAPs should be given at least 3 months' notice to relocate from the project site and re-</li> </ul>

No.	Types Of Loss	Property Type/Use	Entitled Person	Type of Impact	Restorative Compensation
					establishment of the business in the same locality
		Income from retail/grocery shop/kiosk businesses	Persons carrying out the selling of groceries and other consumer products	Loss of average monthly income for a period of 6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation of monthly income for a period of 6 months</li> <li>• Sensitisation/Education of PAP on alternative commercial activities and alternative location where they can re-establish their businesses.</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance is 15% of the monthly income</li> <li>• Upon payment of compensation PAPs should be given at least 3 months' notice to relocate from the project site and re-establishment of the business in the same locality</li> </ul>
		Income from services (Barber shop/salon, phone charging, posho mill, bicycle repair etc.)	Persons offering services at a fee	Loss of average monthly income for a period of 6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation of monthly income for a period of 6 months.</li> <li>• Sensitisation/Education of PAP on alternative commercial activities and alternative location where they can re-establish their businesses.</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance is 15% of the monthly income</li> <li>• Upon payment of compensation PAPs should be given at least 3 months' notice to relocate from the project site and re-establishment of the business in the same locality</li> </ul>
		Income from Sand Harvesting	Sand Harvesters in the project area	Loss of regular income from sand harvesting in the project area due lack of access to River Nzoia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access points have been provided to ensure individuals affected have access to River Nzoia.</li> </ul>
5.	Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timber, Building Material, Canopy providing shade</li> <li>• Trees for fruits</li> </ul>	Owners of the trees whether they own the land or not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of timber for furniture</li> <li>• Loss of shade within PAP Compound</li> <li>• Loss of building material</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for the trees affected by the project guided by rates of Kenya Forest Services (KFS) and also considering the local market value of the tree</li> </ul>

No.	Types Of Loss	Property Type/Use	Entitled Person	Type of Impact	Restorative Compensation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of both food and income from sale of the fruits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitisation and Education of PAPs on restoration through replanting</li> <li>Disturbance allowance is 15% of the value trees</li> </ul>
6.	Perennial Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subsistence food for farmers</li> <li>Source of income when sold</li> </ul>	Owner of the crops whether they own the land or not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of food crop for the farmer</li> <li>Loss of income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for damaged perennial crops as guided by the Ministry of Agriculture rates and also considering the local market value of the crop as if mature.</li> <li>Sensitisation and Education of PAPs on restoration through replanting</li> </ul>
	Loss of Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact on Vulnerable group</li> </ul>	All households with vulnerable PAPs and the households who will be permanently displaced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Psychological effect</li> <li>Not able to take care of themselves due to the status in the society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Vulnerable PAPs entitled to Livelihood Restoration support as defined in Chapter 12</li> </ul>
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Land</li> <li>Government Land</li> <li>Land, Trees, Pit Latrines, Building, Fence for Schools,</li> <li>Building and Gate of a Public Health Centre</li> <li>Land, Building, Trees and Pit Latrine belonging to Churches,</li> <li>Community Water Project (Borehole)</li> <li>Tree Nursery and Fence belonging to Self Help Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Land</li> <li>Learning Institutions</li> <li>Health Centre Serving Community</li> <li>Borehole for Community Water Supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community members affected by the project</li> <li>Government Departments using the land</li> <li>School Proprietors</li> <li>County Government owning the health Centre</li> <li>Members of the Self-Help Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of Government land</li> <li>Loss of Community land</li> <li>Loss of School land, building, pit latrine</li> <li>Loss of Health Centre ward building</li> <li>Loss of tree nursery that serves the community</li> <li>Loss of a borehole that provides domestic water to the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation of affected land and property at Full Replacement cost</li> <li>Part of the canal is passing through schools and health centre which are public institutions. Closed canals have been proposed for these sections</li> <li>Structure to structure compensation for the school property affected.</li> <li>Quick construction of the replacement water supply for the community and the Health Centre Ward</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sacred/Cultural Sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Graves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Next of Kin of the deceased</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong bond between the living and the departed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation on relocating graves will include the following:</li> </ul>

No.	Types Of Loss	Property Type/Use	Entitled Person	Type of Impact	Restorative Compensation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fear of disturbing the departed lest it brings a bad omen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning of the ceremony by family members and traditional leaders</li> <li>• Convening a traditional prayer ritual for reburial</li> <li>• Permit from the government</li> <li>• Exhumation and reburial cost</li> <li>• Feeding the mourners.</li> <li>• A sum of Ksh 150,000 to be compensated for relocating graves</li> </ul>

### Definitions:

1. **Full displacement** means relocation of land, shelter, and other fixed assets to a new location. This is where PAHs relocate to a different location because they have lost their land, structures, crops and graves.
2. **Partial displacement** means partial loss of either land, shelter and other fixed assets. This is where PAHs do not lose their houses but lose a portion of their land and crops requiring them to move their agricultural activities to a different section within their land that is not affected by the project.