

ATHI WATER SERVICES BOARD**FEASIBILITY STUDIES, DETAILED DESIGNS, TENDER DOCUMENTS PREPARATION AND WORKS SUPERVISION FOR EXTENSION OF WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES TO INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN NAIROBI**

Water and Sanitation Service Improvement Project
Nairobi Informal Settlements
CONTRACT No: AWSB/WaSSIP/COMP 1/CS-10/10

Resettlement Action Plan

For

LOT 4: Sanitation Component for Huruma (Ghetto Village)

By

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Name
AWSB	Athi Water Services Board
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CWSB	Coast Water Services Board
DPs	Displaced Persons
GoK	Government of Kenya
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
LVNWSB	Lake Victoria North Water Service Board
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCC	Nairobi City Council
NCWSC	Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PAPs	Project Affect Persons
PDP	Physical Development Plan
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
WAB	Water Appeal Board
WaSSIP	Water and Sanitation Service Improvement Project
WB	World Bank
WSB	Water Services Board
WSRB	Water Sector Regulatory Board
WSS	Water and Sanitation Sector

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

The following terms shall have the following meanings, unless the context dictates otherwise¹:

Census: A field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) or Displaced Persons (DPs). The meaning of the word shall also embrace the criteria for eligibility for compensation, resettlement and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities.

Project Affected Person: This is a person affected by land use or acquisition needs of the Water Supply and Sanitation Service Improvement Project (WaSSIP) in Kenya. The person is affected because s/he may lose "title to land or right to its use", and/or "title rights or other rights to structures constructed on the land" (thus s/he may lose, be denied, or be restricted access to economic assets, shelter, income sources, or means of livelihood). The person is affected whether or not s/he must move to another location.

Compensation: The payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the acquisition of land including fixed assets thereon.

Cut-off date: The date of commencement of the census of PAPs or DPs within the project area boundaries. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use, will not be eligible for compensation.

Displaced Person: A person who, for reasons due to involuntary acquisition or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets under the project, will suffer direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the said Displaced Person is physically relocated. The person will have his or her: standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Displaced Person must move to another location; lose right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable assets acquired or possessed, lose access to productive assets or any means of livelihood.

Involuntary Displacement: The involuntary acquisition of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by: loss of benefits from use of such land; relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the Displaced Person has moved to another location or not.

Involuntary Land Acquisition: This is the repossession of land by government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purpose of a public project against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.

Land: This refers to agricultural and/or non-agriculture land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the Project.

Land Acquisition: This means the repossession of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project.

Rehabilitation Assistance: This means the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities,

¹ Water Supply and Sanitation Service Improvement Project (WaSSIP). 2007. Resettlement Policy Framework, RP 583. Government of the Republic of Kenya.

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needed to enable a Displaced Person to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-Project levels.

SUMMARY

1) INTRODUCTION

Kenya, through its long-term development blueprint, *Kenya Vision 2030*, aims to ensure water and sanitation availability and access for all its citizens by the year 2030. For this to be a reality, the development blueprint documents eight challenges in the sector that need addressing through an integrated approach that involves: a) more efficient land management; b) investment in infrastructure in terms of both rehabilitation and expansion of existing facilities; and c) institutional strengthening in terms of adequacy with respect to equipment, and number and technical ability of staff. Key actors to the delivery of Kenya's goals are the country's eight water services boards (WSBs) that are established under the Water Act 2002.

Against this, one of the eight WSBs, Athi Water Services Board (AWSB), has received funding from the World Bank (WB) to finance a defined part of its overall investment plans on water supply and sanitation services improvement in its area of operation. The WB assistance targets to benefit areas within Nairobi. The assistance covers: i) water and sewerage infrastructure rehabilitation and expansion, which is focused on increasing access to safe water and improved sanitation services; and, ii) institutional strengthening, which is focused on the quality, reliability, affordability, and sustainability of service provision to beneficiaries as well as long term viability and sustainability of the service provision institution.

Some of the areas to benefit from the WB assistance are informal settlements within Nairobi. A total of 31 villages in informal settlements are targeted. These are grouped into phases as action is planned to be carried out in two stages, commencing with settlements grouped under Phase I. Settlements tagged for intervention under a Phase are further grouped into Lots so as to facilitate intervention activities. On 27th October 2010, consultancy services to undertake design, bid documentation and works supervision for WaSSIP informal settlements works commenced. By January 2013, the following reports towards improvement of sanitation services in Ghetto Informal Settlement were complete and handed over to AWSB: Inception Report; Conceptual Design Report; Detailed Design Reports – Water and Sanitation Components; Draft EIA Report; and, Draft Socio-Economic Report. Intervention activity under the sanitation component for Ghetto Informal Settlement is labelled as LOT 5.

As part of the consultancy, another report required is a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report for Ghetto Informal Settlement that is acceptable to AWSB, the World Bank, and NEMA. This report is in fulfilment of this output. The objective of the RAP report is to present an entitlement compensation package, put together and, consisting of a set of provisions to be funded by WaSSIP. The aim is to adequately re-install Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in Ghetto Informal Settlement. This is undertaken with the overall intent of minimising and reversing negative effects of compulsory asset acquisition.

Towards preparation of this RAP report, cognisance was taken on the requirements of: a) The laws of Kenya with regard to land tenure, development, usage, and compulsory acquisition; b) World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on compensation; and, c) WaSSIP's Resettlement Policy Framework.

Vis-à-vis, the design for improvement of sanitation services in Ghetto Informal Settlement envisages losses and disruptions that require development of a RAP Report. The design developed to improve on the sanitation situation in the Informal Settlement makes use of a

land use planning done on the Informal Settlement, by the Huruma Informal Settlements slum upgrading programme. This plan provides for public passageways with an overall objective of securing adequate services (that include water pipelines and sewage lines) to the settlement. The losses and disruptions anticipated are with respect to structures constructed on the public passageways identified to lay sewer lines. Where these losses and disruptions are inevitable, this RAP Report proposes mitigation measures to minimise the impact.

2) BRIEF ON THE DISRUPTIONS AND LOSSES EXPECTED FROM IMPROVEMENT OF SANITATION SERVICES IN GHETTO EMBAKASI SETTLEMENT AND THE PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

On 25th and 26th January 2013, a study was carried out in Ghetto Informal Settlement to identify the disruptions and losses anticipated toward effective implementation of the Proposed Project to lay sewer lines in the Settlement. The disruptions and losses it identified, as well as the proposed mitigation measures were as follows:

a. Type of Affected Structures and the Mitigation Measures Proposed

Structures for housing constitute the largest number of structures that would be affected on implementation of the Project. Other structures are two structures for commercial use, and two structures for religious use. Nearly all the structures are temporary in construction (only one, a school kitchen, was identified as semi-permanent in construction). The affected floor dimension of the affected structures were ascertained to range from 1.25m² to 18m², the average size being estimated as 5.4m².

Informed during the field survey, all owners of the structures located on the planned public passageways will benefit from the Huruma Informal Settlements slum upgrading programme. Following, the proposal of this Report as regards the approach towards effective implementation of the Project, the Project should avoid to the extent possible moving or relocating households, especially outside the informal settlement. This should be considered only under very compelling reasons. Vis-à-vis, the mitigation measures the Project could consider, either in combination or singly, as is appropriate, are:

1) Mitigation 1 - Highly recommended: Work in tandem with the Huruma Informal Settlements slum upgrading programme. Respecting, the Project could get into an agreement with the slum upgrading programme to fast track its slum upgrading plans along the Project's designated sewer pipeline routes.

2) Mitigation 2 - To be considered where Mitigation 1 is not enforced: As nearly all the affected structures are of temporary construction, the Project could reconstruct them to clear the path for laying the sewer pipelines. All reconstruction of affected structures should be completed by nightfall to minimise associated disruption to way of life of PAPs. This mitigation measure is recommended where the affected floor dimension of an affected housing or commercial structure is small.

3) Mitigation 3 - To be considered where Mitigation 1 is not enforced: Provide alternative residence for affected persons. This mitigation measure is recommended where the affected floor dimension of an affected housing or commercial structure is large. Affected persons under this mitigation can be categorised into two:

i. Residential tenants: Should these be given alternative accommodation, the proposed mitigation measure is making cash compensation estimated at three months' rent;

ii. Structure owners, where mitigation measures can be grouped into two:

a) Should these be given alternative accommodation, the proposed mitigation can be categorised as making cash compensation estimated at three months' rent;

- b) For structure owners that will experience loss of rental income due to residential tenants getting alternative accommodation, the Project could make cash compensation calculate at the rate of monthly rent lost, for the number of months not receiving the rental income from the affected structure.
- 4) Respecting Mitigation “2” and “3” – To be considered if Mitigation 1 is not being enforced: On the Project completing laying the sewer pipelines, it reconstructs the affected structures to their original dimensions.

The list of affected property owners and residential tenants is given in Annex 8.3. Annex 8.3 also gives the estimated value for compensation for each of the affected structures.

b. Loss of Access to Natural Resources and Energy

The Project’s design does not envisage loss of access to natural resources, and energy.

c. Loss of Access to Water and Sanitation

The Project’s objective is to improve on the water supply and sanitation services of Ghetto Informal Settlement. However, there are concerns that need addressing.

d. Increase of Morbidity, and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Should it be likely for re-installation of population, highly recommended is re-installation of PAPs within the Settlement which is synonymous to the project beneficiary area. In the project beneficiary area, during the construction process for the pipelines, expected are negative impacts to the environment with potential undesirable effects on the health and safety of residents from the beneficiary community. These and their proposed mitigation measures are as follows:

- 1) Solid waste management: The proposed mitigation measure is contractor complying with waste management regulations and the environment management plan developed under the ESIA Report.
- 2) Drainage: The proposed mitigation measure is: a) encouraging construction to take place during dry weather conditions to reduce flooding; and, b) provision of appropriate alternative wastewater disposal method during construction process.
- 3) Noise and vibration due to construction machinery: The proposed mitigation measures are: a) encouraging construction process to be undertaken during the day over night; b) whenever appropriate, use of hand labour over machinery to reduce on the noise and vibration levels; and, c) compliance to noise and vibrations regulations as provided under the laws of Kenya.
- 4) Air quality due to undesirable emissions during construction: The proposed mitigation measure is compliance to air quality guidelines as provided by the laws of the country.
- 5) Water quality due to possibility of contamination of water in existing water distribution pipes located near works areas: The proposed mitigation measures are: a) avoidance of damage to water pipes during construction; b) immediate repair of damaged water pipe areas; and, c) controlling waste spillage near water distribution lines.
- 6) Trenches and open areas due to digging during construction process: The proposed mitigation measures are, as appropriate: provision of barriers and reflectors at the respective sites; and, digging and laying of pipes to be undertaken on the same day for each affected section, and at the end of day, covering the trenches.
- 7) Transmissible diseases due to increased interaction between community members and construction workers, and, also among community members due to increased earning: The

proposed mitigation measure is integration of public health initiatives at project implementation stage, targeting both construction workers and beneficiary community.

e. Disruption of Family and Community Values, and Proposed Mitigation Measures

This is highly probable due to persons from outside migrating into the beneficiary community in response to income opportunities. This population from outside may disrupt established community values with possible undesirable effects. A most viable mitigation measure is for the project to get its labour, to the extent possible, from the beneficiary community.

f. Potential Impacts of New Re-Installation Site

The Project's design is deliberately conceived toward use of existing public passageways, (and not compulsorily acquiring land). However, observed during the field survey conducted 25th and 26th January 2013, there are housing structures that would be affected on implementation of the engineering works phase of the Project. The proposed mitigation measures are as given in brief in "a" above.

3) BRIEF ON THE PROPOSED RAP ACTIVITIES TOWARD EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT IN KAYOLE SOWETO SETTLEMENT

The broad activities proposed towards effective implementation of the Project, and which will be implemented as mandated by the applicable laws of Kenya (which are quoted in the main report) include:

1. Preliminary notice (i.e. a legal notice published in the Kenya Gazette) – notification to PAPs and general public of intention to acquire the property toward effective implementation of the project.
2. Public inquiry – to: a) determine the persons with genuine interest on the affected property; and, b) receive written claims of compensation from those with interest on the affected property.
3. Establishment of a Project Settlement Committee with an overall objective of easing the process of compensation.
4. Drafting, reading and signing of resettlement and compensation agreements.
5. Payment of compensation – the payment would be in accordance to individual awards established from the public inquiry process. The awards will only be made to persons eligible to receive them (e.g. asset owner).
6. Resettlement activities – these include and not limited to: a) serving all persons with interest on the property with a notice specifying date possession of the property and its title (where applicable) will vest in the Government; b) taking all possession of documents to title as is appropriate; c) Field visits by a team constituted by the Project, preferably from the Project Resettlement Committee, to monitor re-installation of PAPs (The Project will develop a checklist against which this activity apply to be useful); and, d) Quarterly meetings, quarterly and annual reports.
7. Implementation of post-project community support activities – this includes, but not limited to evaluation of how PAPs are settling, and as appropriate rectifying the situation. This is important as the Project has a responsibility of ensuring PAPs enjoy the same or higher standards of living than before.
8. Grievances, recording, reporting, and related mitigation action – this is in recognition that grievances are inevitable and can be of different levels. The channel for addressing the

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grievances is provided in this RAP report; and encouraged is fearless expression of grievances. Based on the grievances reported, the Project can design mitigation measures.

4) BRIEF ON THE PROPOSED RAP MONITORING AND EVALUATION COMPONENT

Monitoring and evaluation of the Project, as regards compensation, is significant as it facilitates in assessing whether the Project objectives of compensation are met. The monitoring plan indicates parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring guidelines and provide resources including responsible persons or institutions, necessary to carry out the monitoring activities. This RAP report has proposed a monitoring and evaluation framework which the Project could use. This could be improved on by the Project team as may be required, for a more comprehensive framework.

Generally, the broad activities discussed in brief above constitute the broad parameters in the monitoring and evaluation framework developed for the Action.

5) BRIEF ON ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

In connection to the Action Plan described here, the Project, through AWSB, bears the primary duty of: a) Administrator; b) Notifying structure owners and the general public; c) Taking and keeping thorough documentation, including of all holdings and assets affected by the Project; d) Observing to the greatest practical extent, fair resettlement and compensation practices, guarding against infringement of PAPs interests; e) Drawing resettlement and compensation agreements that will be signed by PAPs; and, f) Monitoring and evaluating resettlement and compensation activities brought about by its implementation; and appropriately acting on the adverse effects observed.

6) BRIEF ON VALUATION AND COMPENSATION

Assets in Kenya are valued on the principal of 'market value'. Under the Action described in this report, market value will be understood to mean an amount equal to or greater than the replacement value of the affected asset as at the time of the Project compulsorily acquiring the asset. Thus, the just compensation value that will be awarded to affected persons will be an amount not less than the market value of the asset as at the time of acquiring the asset.

7) BRIEF ON THE PROPOSED RAP BUDGET

The estimated value for the Action Plan in the identified Huruma Informal Settlements is Ksh **14,369,014.49** disaggregated as described below:

BUDGET ITEM		PROPOSED COST (KSH)	
1.	*Notification to title holders and general public of intention to acquire land	2,800,000	
2.	Public inquiry	3,300,000	
3.	**Payment of compensation/Settlement Name	Ghetto	Mahira
	a) Land basing on the estimated value derived by the Project Team	0	0
	b) Damage to structures basing on the estimated value derived by the Project Valuation Expert	637,644	561,800
	c) Providing alternative accommodation to tenants, estimate calculated at three months' rent	117,000	18,000
	d) Loss of rental income, paid to structures owners, estimated calculated at two months' rent	78,000	12,000
	e) Providing alternative accommodation to resident structure owners, estimated calculated at three months' rent.	432,000	144,000
	f) Total per Huruma Informal Settlements	1,264,644	735,800

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	BUDGET ITEM	PROPOSED COST (KSH)
	g) Total Ghetto and Mahira Informal Settlements	2,000,444
4.	Resettlement activities	3,300,000
5.	Implementation of post-project community support activities, if any	1,000,000
6.	Total Costs 1	12,400,444
7.	Project Resettlement Committee Activities (at 3% of the Total Costs 1) a) Establishment of a Project Resettlement Committee b) Drafting, reading and signing of resettlement and compensation agreements c) Grievances redressing	372,013.32
8.	Total Costs 2	12,772,457.32
9.	Contingency (at 12.5% of the Total Costs 2)	1,596,557.17
10.	GRAND TOTAL	14,369,014.49

Notes:

*Estimated for print, audio and television services

****Payment of compensation**

✚ Providing alternative accommodation to residential tenants at the rate of Ksh. 3000 per month, calculated for three months. Assumption made is that all tenants may opt for alternative accommodation. The assumption is made for budget purposes

✚ Loss of rental income, paid to structures owners: calculated for two months at the rate of Ksh. 3000 per month

✚ Providing alternative accommodation to resident structure owners: calculated for three months at the rate of Ksh. 3000 per month

✚ The above provisions are made on the assumption that alternative accommodation will be made for all affected persons. The assumption is made for budget purposes

*** The contingency is in addition expected to cover cost of handling affected services - water pipelines, electricity etc.

This RAP Report, in addition, proposes an implementation schedule, giving the timelines by activities.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) report for Ghetto Informal Settlement, which is located in Kiamaiko Sub-Location, Huruma Location of Mathare Constituency, in Nairobi County. Ghetto Informal Settlement is one of seven smaller informal settlements (or villages) comprising Huruma Informal Settlements. The RAP report is in part fulfilment of a consultancy service under the Water Supply and Sanitation Service Improvement Project (WaSSIP) in Kenya, to undertake feasibility studies, detailed designs, tender document preparation and works supervision for extension of sanitation services to Ghetto Informal Settlement; and, the client is Athi Water Service Board (AWSB). WaSSIP is a World Bank (WB) funded project.

One activity associated with extending sanitation services to Ghetto Informal Settlement is losses and disruptions associated with damage of assets. The design developed to improve on the sanitation situation in Ghetto Informal Settlement makes use of the land use planning done on the Settlement, under an upgrading programme, the process of which is geared towards regularisation of the Huruma Informal Settlements, thus opening up opportunities for the residents of the Huruma Informal Settlements to construct adequate housing, obtain secure tenure and adequate services. Parties in the upgrading programme are Nairobi City Council, residents of the Huruma Informal Settlement, Pamoja Trust, Intermediate Technology Development Group (now referred to as Practical Action), COOPI, and Shelter Forum.

The public passageways created through the upgrading programme provide ways that water and sewage pipelines can be laid. The anticipated losses and disruptions in Ghetto Informal Settlement are with respect to structures that are yet to be removed from the planned public passageways identified to lay the respective pipelines.

According to the WB Policy on Resettlement as regards projects funded by the Bank, and also according to WaSSIP's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), persons with i) no recognisable legal rights or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from, and ii) they occupied this land earmarked for project activities prior to the cut-off date (i.e. the date recommended for the census of project affected persons), are determined under the Project as eligible for resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation. Persons under this class include encroachers and illegal or bona fide occupants.

Vis-à-vis, this RAP Report documents the bona fide occupants from Ghetto Informal Settlement that would be affected towards effective implementation of WaSSIP, as well as the losses and disruptions the occupants would suffer. The Report additionally proposes mitigation measures to minimise the impact of the losses and disruptions that would be experienced. The proposed mitigation measures are informed by face-to-face consultations held with the affected occupants.

The objective of this RAP report is thus to present an entitlement resettlement assistance package that is aimed at adequately re-installing the bona fide occupants from Ghetto Informal Settlement that would be affected on implementation of WaSSIP in the Settlement - an action which is reasoned necessary for the effective extension of water and sanitation services to the Settlement. This is undertaken with the overall intent of minimising and reversing negative effects of the losses and disruptions brought upon these people.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Kenya Vision 2030

Kenya Vision 2030 is Kenya's long-term development blueprint. It documents by sector, challenges that need addressing to transform Kenya into a middle income country by the year 2030. On water and sanitation sector, it documents eight challenges that need addressing toward ensuring "water and sanitation availability and access for all" by 2030. Two challenges particularly related to this report are: increased demand as a result of population growth and economic development; and, a wanting water and sewerage infrastructure in terms of both coverage and condition².

2.1.1 Increased Demand Due to Population Growth and Economic Development

According to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2010), in the period 1999-2009, Kenya experienced an average annual household growth rate of 3.19%. This was slightly lower than for the period 1989-1999, which was estimated at 3.81% (KNBS, 2010).

Nairobi County, as subsequent sections illustrate, is not an exception to the high population growth experienced within the country. Additionally, as the region where located is the capital city of Kenya, the County's functions have over the years developed and expanded to make the County the largest urban centre in Kenya.

A-1) Nairobi - The Largest Urban Centre in Kenya

Nairobi is the capital city of Kenya. It is located at an altitude of between 1600 and 1850 metres above sea level, 1.19° of the Equator and 36.59° East of the Prime Meridian. Its area is approximately 686 Km².

Nairobi City owes its birth and growth to the Kenya Uganda Railway (KUR) which reached Nairobi in May 1899 from Mombasa enroute Kisumu (part of what is now Uganda). In June 1899, it was made the railway headquarter of KUR. In 1907, Nairobi was designated the capital of Kenya; but it was not until 1950 that the British Colonial Administration, through a Royal Charter, granted it city status³.

In terms of functions and population, Nairobi is the largest urban centre in Kenya; and this primacy position is expected to be sustained and strengthened in the coming years. The primacy position of Nairobi is due to its market attractiveness as a centre of economic activity. From a KUR headquarter in 1899, the functions of Nairobi have developed and expanded such that today it has achieved an overwhelming dominance in the political, social, cultural and economic life of the people of Kenya, as well as the whole of the Eastern

² Government of the Republic of Kenya. 2007. *Vision 2030: A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya*. Ministry of Planning and National Development and, National Economic and Social Council (NESC), Nairobi, Kenya

³ Mitullah, Winnie. 2003. *The Case of Nairobi, Kenya* in UN-Habitat Global Report on Human Settlements 2003. Aligula, Eric M; Zachary Abiero-Gariy; John Mutua; Fredrick Owegi; Charles Osengo; and, Reuben Olela. 2005. *Urban Public Transport Patterns in Kenya: A Case Study of Nairobi City*. Special Report No. 5. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis. Nairobi, Kenya; and,

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African Region. It additionally performs a significant role in the global economy⁴. For instance, it is the headquarters for the United Nations in Africa, as well as the headquarters for two United Nations agencies: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and United Nations Centre for Human Settlement (UN-Habitat).

Table 1: Pattern of Urbanisation in Kenya by Province, 1962 to 1999⁵

Province	Urban Population					Share as % of National Urban Population		Intercensal Growth Rate (%)	
	1962	1969	1979	1989	1999	1989	1999	1979-89	1989-99
Nairobi	343,500	506,286	827,775	1,324,570	2,087,668	34	39	5	5
Central	35,407	45,955	128,932	309,821	354,017	8	7	9	1
Coast	195,834	283,652	406,991	588,470	894,311	15	17	4	4
Eastern	28,746	37,965	233,316	354,359	265,280	9	5	4	3
Nyanza	28,068	43,829	207,757	352,527	423,183	9	8	5	2
Rift Valley	112,517	148,576	341,696	672,177	940,311	17	18	7	3
Western	3,939	10,645	105,743	186,049	270,503	5	5	6	4
North Eastern		63,486		90,724	125,644	2	2	4	3
Total	747,651	1,079,908	2,315,696	3,878,697	5,360,917	100	100	5	3

On population, as Table 1 shows, Nairobi has had the highest share of urban population in Kenya. This population has grown from slightly over 10,000 persons when Nairobi was a KUR headquarter to, as per the 2009 national census, over 3 million persons.

Table 2: Estimated Population of Nairobi, 1906 to 2009⁶

Year	1906	1928	1931	1936	1944	1948	1962
Population	11,512	29,864	47,919	49,600	108,900	118,976	343,500
Year	1963	1969	1979	1989	1999	2009	
Population	342,764	509,286	827,775	1,324,570	2,143,254	3,138,369	

As Table 3 shows, the 2009 national census results estimated 68% of the City's population was between the ages of 15 and 64 years old. This age bracket is described by many of Kenya's development plans as the productive age. The Government of the Republic of Kenya recognises persons ages 15 and above to be within the working age population of Kenya.

Table 3: Population by Sex and Age Cohorts for Nairobi

Age Cohort	Male	Female	Total
0-14	471,232	479,771	951,003
15-34	744,080	790,262	1,534,342
35-64	370,516	243,747	614,263
65-80+	17,592	17,598	35,190
Age NS	1,810	1761	3,571

⁴Aligula, Eric M; Zachary Abiero-Gariy; John Mutua; Fredrick Owegi; Charles Osengo; and, Reuben Olela. 2005. Urban Public Transport Patterns in Kenya: A Case Study of Nairobi City. Special Report No. 5. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis. Nairobi, Kenya; and,

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⁵ Mitullah, Winnie. 2003. The Case of Nairobi, Kenya in UN-Habitat Global Report on Human Settlements 2003.

⁶ Mitullah, Winnie. 2003. The Case of Nairobi, Kenya in UN-Habitat Global Report on Human Settlements 2003.

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Government of the Republic of Kenya. 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census: Volume IC - Population Distribution by Age, Sex and Administrative Units

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Age Cohort	Male	Female	Total
Total - Nairobi	1,605,230	1,533,139	3,138,369
15-64 Age Bracket			
Total: 15-64 age cohort	1,114,596	1,034,009	2,148,605
Share of Nairobi's total population (%)	36	33	68

Source: Director of KNBS, 2010

Significant of Nairobi's population, as is characteristic of major towns and cities globally, is that it has both a daytime and night-time population. Its daytime population embraces persons coming from outside the City, particularly from adjacent regions. These persons come into Nairobi City during normal business hours, more often than not to transact varied businesses; and, after business hours or transacting their respective business, leave the city. The City's night-time population is that which is present within Nairobi after close of business hours - i.e. during evening or night-time hours. This latter group of persons is often described as Nairobi's permanent or resident population. During the day-time, on business days, Nairobi's population is estimated to be between 20-25% higher. This has implications on the City's planned services and infrastructure⁷.

A-2) Well-Being in Nairobi

The Constituency Report on Well-Being in Kenya (2008) estimates that 22% of persons residing in Nairobi live below the poverty line. According to the report, as Table 4 illustrates, Westlands region has the least number of persons living below the poverty line; and, it is ranked the fourth richest region in Kenya. Makadara region has the highest number of persons living below the poverty line in Nairobi. Countrywide, it is ranked as the 36th richest region in Kenya. This ranking is based on a total of 210 regions, whose boundaries are described based on the old constituency boundaries. Based on this ranking, regions in Nairobi are within the first quarter of the richest regions in Kenya. This is hardly surprising as Nairobi alone accounts for between 40 to 50 per cent of Kenya's Gross Domestic Product.

The Constituency Report on Well-Being in Kenya (2008) is based on the Integrated Household Budget Survey 2005/06. It is arguable the most detailed poverty study available on Kenya. The survey establishes the number of poor people in Kenya by use of a monetary poverty line. This poverty line is determined and based on the expenditure required to purchase a food basket that allows minimum nutritional requirements to be met (set at 2,250 calories per adult equivalent per day) in addition to the costs of meeting basic non-food needs such as education, health, transportation and rent (KNBS, 2008). The 2008 Constituency Report on Well-Being in Kenya estimated this poverty line to be about Ksh. 2,331 for rural areas and Ksh. 6,673 for urban areas⁸. Nairobi, as aforementioned, is officially recognised as an urban area.

⁷ Okpala, Don C. I. undated. Spatial Information: The Basic Tool for Sustainable Human Settlements Development Planning and Management. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/daytime/daytimepop.html>

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⁸ Government of Kenya. 2008. Constituency Report on Well-Being in Kenya (Based on the Integrated Household Budget Survey 2005/06). Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. Nairobi, Kenya

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Table 4: Distribution of Nairobi's Population by Sex, Number of Households, Area, Density and Region

Region (described using old constituency boundary and name)	Population, 2009 Census						Poverty Incidence, 2005/06 Survey		
	Male	Female	Total	Households	Area in Sq. Km	Density	*Poverty	**Poverty	***Ranking
Westlands	124,748	122,354	247,102	75,427	97.4	2,537.0	15.3	31.3	4
Lang'ata	185,836	169,352	355,188	108,477	223.2	1,591.3	20.5	40.1	8
Embakasi	468,097	457,678	925,775	296,942	203.6	4,547.0	20.7	40.7	9
Starehe	142,097	132,510	274,607	87,519	10.7	25,664.2	20.8	44.1	10
Kamukunji	136,920	124,935	261,855	75,555	12.1	21,640.9	22.5	45.8	12
Dagoretti	166,391	163,186	329,577	103,818	38.6	8,538.3	23.6	45.7	15
Kasarani	266,684	258,940	525,624	164,354	86.4	6,083.6	24.2	47.3	19
Makadara	114,457	104,184	218,641	75,427	23.1	9,465.0	29.8	59.1	36
Nairobi City	1,605,230	1,533,139	3,138,369	987,519	695	4,515.0	22.0		

Source: KNBS⁹, 2010⁹; and, KNBS, 2008¹⁰

Notes: * Percentage of Individuals below Poverty Line (2005/06); ** Poverty Incidence: Percentage of Individuals below Poverty Line 1999; *** Constituency National Poverty Ranking (1=Richest, 210=Poorest)

A-3) Informal Settlements of Nairobi

Nairobi has urbanised rapidly, but against poor planning which has resulted in proliferation of informal settlements. The 2009 census estimates the number of informal settlements in Nairobi at over 200. These are spread across Nairobi, occupy about 2% of Nairobi's land, and are resident to about 44% of the City's population. The census results also inform Lang'ata region has the largest informal settlement inhabitants; and, Westlands region, the least.

The informal settlements in Nairobi are generally of two types: squatter settlements, and illegal subdivisions of either government or private land¹¹. Typical of the settlements is: (a) They are located in proximity to areas with employment opportunities¹²; (b) Bad living conditions (i.e. poor infrastructure services and, overcrowding as described in Table 6 and shown by the examples given in Figures 1 to 3); (c) Insecure land tenure status (as presented in Table 6); and, (d) A number are found on land that is inappropriate for construction. Tables 5 and 6 give more information on the settlements. Table 5 is derived from Table 6.

⁹ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Government of the Republic of Kenya. 2010. 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census: Population Distribution by Political Units - Volume I B

¹⁰ Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Government of Kenya. 2008. Constituency Report on Well-Being in Kenya (Based on the Integrated Household Budget Survey 2005/06)

¹¹ http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu-projects/Global_Report/cities/nairobi.htm

¹² (*ibid*)

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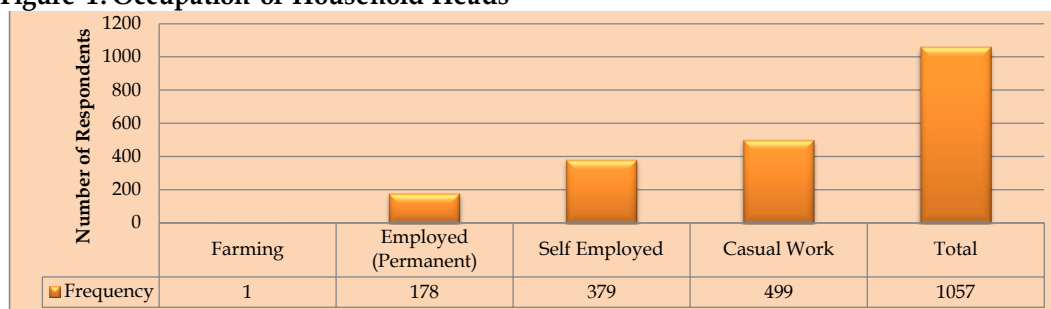
Table 5: Summary Data on Informal Settlements in Nairobi

Region (described using old constituency boundary and name)	Total number in region	Total land size occupied (ha)	Distribution of informal settlement population (%)
Westlands	13	14	3.09
Lang'ata	31	329.5	42.34
Embakasi	30	117	13.76
Starehe	21	55	5.96
Kamukunji	20	46	7.48
Dagoretti	37	36	4.56
Kasarani	30	525	9.61
Makadara	24	61	13.20

Residents of the informal settlements of Nairobi are low income earners with limited resources. They are observed to be engaged largely in low skill employment in casual and permanent work, (e.g. as domestic servants, construction workers, barmaids, and security guards), self-employment, and farming. The self-employed own micro-businesses, either retailing goods or services. Figure 5 gives some examples of micro-businesses that were observed in WaSSIP beneficiary settlements.

The farming activities observed are few and of subsistence level, the products of which are largely sold to residents of the informal settlements. Examples of the activities are pig, cow, chicken and rabbit farming.

Figure 1: Occupation of Household Heads



Source: Socio-Economic Study – under the consultancy

Figure 2: Examples of Self-Employment Ventures Found in the Informal Settlements of Nairobi

Observable as well in the informal settlements of Nairobi is discrimination, particularly along ethnic lines. The result is that most ethnic groups in these settlements live in (sub) communities of their own ethnic background¹³.

¹³ http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu-projects/Global_Report/cities/nairobi.htm

Figure 4: Mathare 4B Informal Settlement

Figure 3: Mashimoni Informal Settlement

Within Mashimoni Informal Settlement is a blocked septic tank (*on the picture, mid left stone structure*) belonging to the Kenya Air Force. This discharges its contents as shown in the picture. Adjacent are households. When it rains, the discharge overflows to the households

Figure 5: One of the In-Roads in Matopeni Settlement

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Table 6: List of Informal Settlements in Nairobi by Region and, Land Tenure Status

	Name of settlement	Land tenure status	Size (ha)	Population	Density (people/ha)	Trunk proximity	PDP
KAMUKUNJI							
1.	Biafra City Cotton	CNN	0.2	800	4,000	Piped water, no access to electricity	None
2.	Blue Estate - B.A.T. House	Private land	0.8	500	625	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
3.	Buru Buru City Cotton	CCN (alleged allocations)	12	6,000	500	Piped water, sewer, electricity mains near but no individual connection	Done
4.	Eastleigh Muungani	Private land	1	700	700	Electricity, piped water, electricity	
5.	Galole	Government	1.2	3,000	2,500	Sewer, piped water, electricity	None
6.	Gatanga Base - Pumwani	Private land	0.2	300	1,500	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
7.	Giciriri Slum 3rd street	Private land	0.2	300	1,500	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
8.	Kiambiu	CCN and AIRFORCE	6	17,000	2,833	Near trunk sewer, no electricity, piped water	None
9.	Kinyago Kanuku	CCN	1.7	20,000	11,765	Near water, electricity, road, sewer	Done
10.	Kitui	CCN	6	12,000	2,000	Near water, electricity, road, sewer	None
11.	Majengo	Private land	10	25,000	2,500	Electricity, piped water, fairly good access	None
12.	Motherland	Private land	0.8	5,000	6,250	Near trunk infrastructure	None
13.	Muganda					Near trunk infrastructure	
14.	New Akamba Dancers	Private land	0.2	400	2,000	Electricity, piped water, fairly good access	N/A
15.	Nyambura Slum - 12th street	0	0.4	1,000	2,500	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
16.	PLOT 30	Private land	0.8	500	625	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
17.	Sewer slum	Private land	0.4	400	1,000	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
18.	Sophia - Pumwani	Private land	0.1	700	7,000	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
19.	Upendo Slum - Eastleigh Airbase	Private land	0.4	800	2,000	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
20.	Zawadi	Alleged as a private?	4	9,000	2,250	Piped water, sewer, electricity mains near but no individual connection	N/A
	Total - Kamukunji		46	103,350			

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	Name of settlement	Land tenure status	Size (ha)	Population	Density (people/ha)	Trunk proximity	PDP
MAKADARA							
1.	Barclays Village	Road reserve, power way leave	1.2	2,000	1,667	Piped water, electricity, sewer	None
2.	Commercial	Private	0.5	6,000	12,000		N/A
3.	Donholm	Government	0.4			Latrines, proximity of sewer TBC, piped water with private water points access fairly good	None
4.	Fuata Nyayo	Alleged private ownership (TBC)/CCN	1.2	9,000	7,500	Near trunk infrastructure	None
5.	Hazina Sokoni	Kenya Railways	2.4	13,000	5,417	Piped water, toilets, earth road runs across the settlement, electricity	None
6.	Jamaica	Government	4				None
7.	Kabiria	Government	0.8	3,500	4,375	Piped water with private water points, private exhaust toilets, electricity, poor access	?
8.	Kaloleni - Agare Village	Railways/CCN?	1.6	10,000	6,250	Sewer, piped water, no individual connection for electricity, Agare Village self help group	None
9.	Kanaro	Government	1.2	10,000	8,333	No toilets, no electricity, very poor access, piped water with private water points	?
10.	Kenya Wine	Kenya Railways, power way leave and riparian way leave	2.8	10,000	3,571	Piped water, exhaust latrines, proximity of trunk sewer, TBC, electricity	N/A
11.	Kingston	Power way leave, private(TBC)	0.8	4,500	5,625	Piped water, no electricity, all weather road serve the area, access fairly good	N/A
12.	Kisii Village	Government	1.6	10,000	6,250	Piped water points, sewer, electricity	None
13.	Lunga Lunga	Power way leave	3.6	15,000	4,167	Latrines, proximity of sewer TBC, piped water with private water points, access fairly good	N/A
14.	Mariguini	NHC-Government	2.7	3,500	1,296		None
15.	Maasai Village	Power way leave	0.8	3,000	3,750	Piped water, with few private exhaust latrine	N/A
16.	Maziwa	Road reserve/alleged	1.2	15,000	12,500	Residents get water from Kaloleni and Makongeni, no	N/A

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Table 6: List of Informal Settlements in Nairobi by Region and, Land Tenure Status

	Name of settlement	Land tenure status	Size (ha)	Population	Density (people/ha)	Trunk proximity	PDP
		private ownership				toilets- residents go to Makongeni and Kaloleni, no electricity, few CBO's exist	
17.	Mbotela	Government					
18.	Mukuru Kayaba	Kenya Railways, power way leave	8	20,000	2,500	Piped water, electricity, access fairly good	N/A
19.	Paradise	Private	4			Piped water, toilets, earth road runs across the settlement, electricity	?
20.	Paradise	TBC-Government	6			Piped water with private water points, pit latrines, electricity, poor internal access	None
21.	Shimo La Tewa	Road reserve, power way leave	1.2	3,000	2,500	Piped water with private water points, pit latrines, electricity, poor internal access	None
22.	Sinai	Kenya Railways ,Kenya pipeline, Power way leave	6	30,000	5,000	Piped water with private water points, few private latrines, electricity, poor internal access	N/A
23.	Site Village (off Aoko Rd South B)	Government	2.8	15,000	5,357	Near trunk sewer, electricity, piped water with water points	?
24.	South B	Government	6				
	Total - Makadara		61	182,500			
EMBAKASI							
1.	48 Zone - Imara Daima	Private	1.2	1,000	833	No sewer	N/A
2.	Bins - Imara Daima	Private	1	600	600	No sewer	N/A
3.	Canan - Dandora	CCN/private	8	15,000	1,875	Near trunk infrastructure	None
4.	Embakasi Village	CCN	1.2	3,000	2,500	Near water, electricity, road, sewer	Done
5.	Gatope Zone - Imara Daima	Kenya railways / private	2	1,000	500	No sewer	N/A
6.	Gitari Marigo	Riparian/CCN	4		0	No sewer, there is electricity, piped water	None
7.	Kamulu	Private	1	200	200	no sewer	N/A
8.	Kangurue-Komarock	Power way leave	1	1,000	1,000	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
9.	Kayole Soweto	CCN	8	10,000	1,250	Trunk sewer connection, there is electricity but few	None

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Table 6: List of Informal Settlements in Nairobi by Region and, Land Tenure Status

	Name of settlement	Land tenure status	Size (ha)	Population	Density (people/ha)	Trunk proximity	PDP
						individual connection, access is good but requires opening up, there are CBO, NGO and CDF projects	
10.	KCC	CCN - alleged allocations	3.6	10,000	2,778	Trunk sewer, electricity & water	None
11.	Kwa Gitau	Private	1.2	1,000	833	No sewer, there is electricity, piped water	N/A
12.	Kware Village	Government	4	10,000	2,500	Near trunk infrastructure	None
13.	Kyangombe	Private	2	10,000	5,000	Piped water, electricity, poor sanitation proximity to sewer to be confirmed	N/A
14.	Maili Saba	Government	12	27,000	2,250	No sewer, there is electricity, piped water	None
15.	Mihango	Private	0.8	500	625	No Sewer	N/A
16.	Milimani - Imara	Private	1	2,000	2,000	No sewer	N/A
17.	Mohlaa Moidada	Disputed (private)	2	1,000	500	No piped water, no sewer, no electricity, poor access, no organised community	N/A
18.	Mowlem Village	Private	25	20,000	800	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
19.	Muigi Inn - Njiru	Private	0.8	3,000	3,750	No sewer	N/A
20.	Mukuru kwa Reuben	Private	8			Piped water, no electricity connection, poor accessibility	
21.	Mukuru Sinai	CCN & Private	2	10,000	5,000	Piped water, no electricity connection, poor accessibility	None
22.	Mwengenye	Private	2.5	700	280	No sewer	N/A
23.	Mworoto - Dandora	Private	4	10,000	2,500	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
24.	Pipeline	Private	5	20,000	4,000	Piped water, electricity, no CBO or NGO ,proximity to sewer to be confirmed	N/A
25.	Railway Zone - Imara Daima	Kenya railways	2.8	5,000	1,786	No sewer	N/A
26.	Riruta - Imara Daima	Private	0.8	700	875	No sewer	N/A
27.	Rurii - Imara Daima	Private	2	5,000	2,500	No sewer	N/A
28.	Tasia Village	Private	6	10,000	1,667	No sewer	N/A
29.	Waisige - Imara Daima	Private	1.2	2,500	2,083	No sewer	N/A

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	Name of settlement	Land tenure status	Size (ha)	Population	Density (people/ha)	Trunk proximity	PDP
30.	Vietnam	Private	3	10,000	3,333	Near trunk infrastructure	None
	Total - Embakasi		117	190,200			
LANG'ATA							
1.	Bangladesh - Mugumoini	Private	2	1,000	500	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
2.	City cotton - Wilson	Government	1	1,600	1,600	Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
3.	DC slum	Government				Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
4.	Gatwikira	Government	40	70,000	1,750	Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
5.	Kambi Kisii	Government				Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
6.	Kambi Lamu	Government				Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
7.	Kambi Muru	Government	8	7,000	875	Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
8.	Karanja Village	Government				Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
9.	Kianda	Government	4	15,000	3,750	Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
10.	Kiangombe	Government				Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
11.	Kichinjo	Government	20	50,000	2,500	Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
12.	Kisumu Ndogo	Government	30	35,000	1,167	Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
13.	Kariobangi-Karen	Private				Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	N/A
14.	Kuwindu	Government	5	7,000	1,400	Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
15.	Kwa Gathoni slums	Government				Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
16.	Laini Saba	Government	50	60,000	1,200	Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
17.	Lindi	Government	20	50,000	2,500	Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
18.	Makina	Government	20	50,000	2,500	Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
19.	Makina slums	Government	20	50,000	2,500	Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
20.	Mashimoni	Government	7	25,000	3,571	Piped water, electricity, proximity to sewer to be confirmed	None
21.	Mitumba	Government	14	6,000	429	Piped water, electricity, proximity to sewer to be confirmed	None
22.	PLOT 30	Government	1.5	650	433	Near trunk infrastructure - water, sewer, electricity	None
23.	Quarry/Raila Estate	Government	8	9,000	1,125	Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
24.	Riverside Mbagathi	Government	13	18,000	1,385	Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None

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Table 6: List of Informal Settlements in Nairobi by Region and, Land Tenure Status

	Name of settlement	Land tenure status	Size (ha)	Population	Density (people/ha)	Trunk proximity	PDP
25.	Sara Ng'ombe	Government				Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
26.	Silanga	Government	6	35,000	5,833	Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
27.	Songa Mbele slums	Government				Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
28.	Southlands - Mugumoini	Government/ private	5	5,000	1,000	Near trunk infrastructure	None
29.	Soweto East	Government	15	50,000	3,333	Near trunk infrastructure - water, sewer, electricity	None
30.	Soweto West Kianda	Government	40	40,000	1,000	Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
31.	Wangombe- Nairobi West					Piped water, electricity, near trunk sewer	None
	Total -Lang'ata		329.5	585,250			
STAREHE							
1.	Ghetto	CCN	1.4	1,000	714	Near trunk infrastructure: water, sewer, electricity	None
2.	Gitathuru	CCN	0.8	1,000	1,250	Near water, electricity, road, sewer	None
3.	Gorofani/Pipeline	Private	1.2	3,000	2,500	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
4.	Kahonoki	Private	8	6,000	750	Near trunk infrastructure	
5.	Kambi Moto	CCN	0.4	1,241	3,103	Near trunk infrastructure: water, sewer, electricity	None
6.	Kiamutisya	Government/ Alleged allocations	5	1,700	340		
7.	Kosovo	CCN				Near trunk infrastructure: water, sewer, electricity	None
8.	Kwa Kariuki	Private	1.6	1,000	625	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
9.	Mabatini	CCN	1.4	1,200	857	Near water, electricity, road, sewer. Have previous intervention. Have organised community groups	None
10.	Madoya village	Private	1.6	3,000	1,875	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
11.	Mahira	CCN	1.2	1,174	978	Near trunk infrastructure: water, sewer, electricity	None
12.	Mathare 3C	Private	6	3,000	500	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
13.	Mathare 4B	Government	4	12,000	3,000	Near water, electricity, road, sewer. Have no previous intervention. Have organised community groups	None
14.	Mathare Mashimoni	Government	2	4,000	2,000	Near water, electricity, road, sewer. Have previous intervention. Have organised community groups	None
15.	Mathare no. 10	Private	2.8	4,000	1,429	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A

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Table 6: List of Informal Settlements in Nairobi by Region and, Land Tenure Status

	Name of settlement	Land tenure status	Size (ha)	Population	Density (people/ha)	Trunk proximity	PDP
16.	Mathare 3B	Private	2	3,000	1,500	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
17.	Mathare 4A	Private	4	10,000	2,500	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
18.	Redeemed	CCN	0.8	1,000	1,250	Near trunk infrastructure: water, sewer, electricity	None
19.	Thayo	Private	1.2	3,000	2,500	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
20.	Tsunami	Private	1.2	2,000	1,667	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
21.	Village two	Private	8	20,000	2,500	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
	Total - Starehe		55	82,315			
DAGORETTI							
1.	Catholic area - Ngando	Private	0.8	2,000	2,500	No sewer	N/A
2.	Dagoretti Centre	Private	0.4	300	750	No sewer	N/A
3.	Gachui	Private	0.2	400	2,000		
4.	Gatina	Private	8	20,000	2,500	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
5.	Githarani	Private	0.2	400	2,000		N/A
6.	Kabiria	Private	0.8	1,000	1,250	No sewer	
7.	Kabiro	Private	4	5,000	1,250	No sewer	N/A
8.	Kaburi	Government	0.3	300	1,000	No sewer	N/A
9.	Kamwaya	Government		1,500		Near water mains, electricity, road, sewer	None
10.	Kandutu	Private	0.4	1,000	2,500	No sewer	
11.	Kanguku	CCN/Private	0.4	500	1,250	No sewer	None
12.	Kanunganga	Private	2	3,000	1,500	Near trunk infrastructure, no sewer	
13.	Kareru	CCN	0.2	300	1,500	No sewer	None
14.	Kareru	CCN	0.2	200	1,000	No sewer	N/A
15.	Kawangware - coast	CCN	0.1	100	1,000	No sewer	
16.	Kawangware - Kiambooni	CCN-road reserve	0.8	50	63	No trunk infrastructure	
17.	Kawangware - Sokoni	Private	0.05	100	2,000	No sewer	N/A
18.	Kimbo	Private	0.4	800	2,000	No sewer	N/A
19.	Kinyanjui	Private	4.9	3,000	612	No sewer	N/A

Water and Sanitation Service Improvement Project (WaSSIP)
Resettlement Action Plan for Ghetto Informal Settlement

Table 6: List of Informal Settlements in Nairobi by Region and, Land Tenure Status

	Name of settlement	Land tenure status	Size (ha)	Population	Density (people/ha)	Trunk proximity	PDP
20.	Kirigu	Private	0.1	200	2,000	No sewer	N/A
21.	Ki-West Ngando	Private	0.2	800	4,000	No sewer	N/A
22.	Kongo	Private	2.8	8,000	2,857	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
23.	Kwa Nganga	Private	2	3,000	1,500	No sewer	N/A
24.	Lenana	Private	1	2,000	2,000	No sewer	N/A
25.	Magithondia	Private	0.4	500	1,250	No sewer	
26.	Muria Mbogo	CCN	0.2	200	1,000	No sewer	
27.	Musamba	Private	0.4	1,000	2,500	No sewer	N/A
28.	Muslim	Private	0.8	3,000	3,750	No sewer	
29.	Mutego	Kenya Railways	0.2	200	1,000	No sewer	
30.	Njiku	Government	1	1,300	1,300	Far from water, electricity, road, sewer	None
31.	Pipeline	CCN	0.3	200	667	Near trunk infrastructure	
32.	Riruta East	Private	0.8	500	625	No sewer	
33.	Riruta Githembe	Private	0.4	300	750	No sewer	N/A
34.	Soko Mujinga	Government/CCN	0.8	1,000	1,250	No sewer	
35.	Stage Waria	CCN	0.2	400	2,000	No sewer	
36.	Stage 2	CCN	0.2	500	2,500	No sewer	
37.	Wanyee	Private(pockets in Githembe)				No sewer	
Total - Dagoretti			36	63,050			
KASARANI							
1.	Beth Village	Government	2	15,000	7,500	No sewer, there is electricity, piped water	None
2.	Clay Village						
3.	Dam Side	CCN/Private	12	10,000	833	Near trunk infrastructure	None
4.	Dampsite	Government	1.2	700	583	Near trunk infrastructure	None
5.	Gatheca	Private	5.7	15,000	2,632	Near trunk infrastructure	None
6.	Githurai	Private	5	3,000	600	No sewer	N/A
7.	Githurai-Majengo	Private	0.02	170	8,500	No sewer	N/A
8.	Gituamba-Mwiki	Private	5	3,000	600	No sewer	N/A
9.	Gituamba	Private	10	4,000	400	No sewer, there is electricity, piped water	N/A

Water and Sanitation Service Improvement Project (WaSSIP)
Resettlement Action Plan for Ghetto Informal Settlement

Table 6: List of Informal Settlements in Nairobi by Region and, Land Tenure Status

	Name of settlement	Land tenure status	Size (ha)	Population	Density (people/ha)	Trunk proximity	PDP
10.	Jangwani	Government/ Church claim ownership	4	5,000	1,250	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
11.	Kahawa Soweto	CCN	1.2	3,000	2,500	Near water, electricity, road, sewer	Done
12.	Kamae	Private-KU	421	6,000	14	No sewer	None
13.	Kariadudu-Baba Dogo	Private	3	3,000	1,000	Near trunk infrastructure	N/A
14.	Kariobangi Light Industry	CCN/Alleged private ownership (GRABBED)	1.2	800	667	Near trunk infrastructure	None
15.	Korogocho Grogon A	Government	8	7,000	875	Near trunk infrastructure	None
16.	Korogocho Grogon B	Government	2.8	9,000	3,214	Near trunk infrastructure	None
17.	Korogocho A	Government	7.5	5,000	667	Near trunk infrastructure	None
18.	Korogocho B	Government	5	5,000	1,000	Near trunk infrastructure	None
19.	Kwa Njoroge	Private	2	1,000	500	No sewer	N/A
20.	Kware Village	CCN/GSU - no clear ownership	1.2	3,000	2,500	No sewer	None
21.	Marurui	Private	0.8	3,500	4,375	No sewer, there is electricity, piped water	N/A
22.	Mugure - Baba Dogo	Private	1	300	300	No sewer	N/A
23.	Muthokinjo	Govt, Road reserve	1	600	600	No sewer	N/A
24.	Ngomongo	Private	3.2	6,000	1,875	Near trunk infrastructure - water, electricity - no sewer	N/A
25.	Ngunyumu	Government	4	10,000	2,500	Near trunk infrastructure	None
26.	Quarry Squatters	Private	12	10,000	833	No sewer	
27.	Ruaraka Akamba Dancers	CCN	0.4	400	1,000	Near trunk infrastructure	
28.	Sharp Corner	Government	4	2,500	625	No sewer	None
29.	Tusker	Road reserve					N/A
30.	Zimmerman B	KPLC	1.2	800	667	No sewer	N/A
	Total - Kasarani		525	132,770			
WESTLANDS							

Water and Sanitation Service Improvement Project (WaSSIP)
Resettlement Action Plan for Ghetto Informal Settlement

Table 6: List of Informal Settlements in Nairobi by Region and, Land Tenure Status

	Name of settlement	Land tenure status	Size (ha)	Population	Density (people/ha)	Trunk proximity	PDP
i.)	Dam	Vet lab & Kenya Railways		5,000			N/A
ii.)	Deep Sea	Govt-bypass road reserve, Private		7,500			
iii.)	Githogoro	Road reserve	6.9	17,000	2,464	Piped water & communal water points, electricity, no sewer	N/A
iv.)	Kaptagat	Road reserve		1,600			
v.)	Kariua	Private	1.2	1,000	833		
vi.)	Kibarage	CCK, Nairobi School	1.6	2,000	1,250	Piped water, no sewer-private and communal latrines, no electricity, access through an all weather road but internal circulation through an earth road	N/A
vii.)	Kwa Njoroje	Private		500			N/A
viii.)	Matopeni	Alleged private		750			N/A
ix.)	Mji wa Huruma	Government	2	2,500	1,250	Piped water, only 1 tap, no electricity, no sewer-use latrines	
x.)	Ndumbuini	Road reserve, alleged private ownership	1.2	800	667	Water is inadequate, no sewer, no electricity, access fairly good	N/A
xi.)	NITD	Government	1	1,800	1,800	Piped water but inadequate water points, electricity, poor sanitation due to use of pit latrines	N/A
xii.)	Suswa	CCN(TBC)-road reserve	0.25	1,820	7,280	Piped water & a communal water point, no electricity, no sewer	No
xiii.)	Waruku	CCN	0.2	500	2,500	No sewer, no electricity, water point	N/A
	Total - Westlands		14	42,770			
	GRAND TOTAL		1184	1,382,205			

Source: KNBS Director, 2011 (based on the 2009 national population census results)

2.1.2 Development of Water and Sanitation Infrastructure

The population growth and economic development witnessed in Kenya over the years, and in particular Nairobi County as the foregoing discussion informs, has been registered against low level of water and sanitation infrastructure development.

B-1) Development of Water Infrastructure

As indicated by findings from the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2005/06, at the time of the survey, an estimated 32.5% of households in Kenya had piped water (piped into dwelling, piped into plot/yard and, public tap) as their main source of drinking water¹⁴. This estimate is close to that of the 2009 national census results which, as Table 7 shows, estimated 30% of households in Kenya had piped water (piped into dwelling and piped) as their main source of water.

Table 7: Households by Main Source of Water and District

Main source of water by region	Kenya			Nairobi Province		Distribution of households by district			
	Total	% of Kenya HHs	Of which % in Urban Area	Total	% of HHs	Nairobi West	Nairobi East	Nairobi North	Westlands
Pond/Dam	352,821	4.02	10.92	2,761	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.32	0.24
Lake	97,925	1.12	16.12	99	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01
Stream	1,893,004	21.59	13.76	1,345	0.14	0.23	0.05	0.14	0.25
Spring/ Well/ Borehole	3,106,622	35.43	26.56	70,729	7.18	22.05	4.35	1.21	5.16
Piped into dwelling	602,884	6.88	80.09	230,704	23.42	15.08	23.26	26.45	34.54
Piped	2,023,745	23.08	64.56	514,943	52.28	42.27	49.61	62.29	50.07
Jabia/Rain /Harvested	95,279	1.09	24.99	1,691	0.17	0.23	0.17	0.12	0.20
Water Vendor	573,088	6.54	78.63	162,057	16.45	19.82	22.20	9.38	9.44
Other	22,586	0.26	13.06	687	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.09
Total	8,767,954	100.0	38.85	985,016	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Distribution of Households in Nairobi (%)					100.0	21.6	37.5	33.2	7.7

Source: KNBS, 2010¹⁵

Both estimates of KIHBS and 2009 census, which are supported by estimates given by the 2004 State of Environment Report on Kenya, inform that of these households in Kenya, the highest proportion is located in the urban areas of Kenya. From the 2009 census, of the approximately 30% of households in Kenya using piped water as their main source of water:

- a) About 68% were located in the urban areas of Kenya; and,
- b) Of these households located in the urban areas of Kenya, an estimated 42% were located in Nairobi.

Notable of this urban trend, as indicated by the 2004 State of Environment Report on Kenya, access to piped water services is markedly lower in the informal settlements than in the formal settlements¹⁶.

¹⁴ Ministry of Planning and National Development, Government of the Republic of Kenya. Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2005/06: Basic Report

¹⁵ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. 2010. 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census: Volume II. Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Government of the Republic of Kenya, Nairobi

B-2) Development of Sanitation Infrastructure

With respect to sanitation coverage, as Table 8 shows, the 2009 national census results estimated 85.93% of households in Kenya had access to some type of sanitary facility. Out of these, about 19.04% were grouped among those with improved main mode of human waste disposal facility that include main sewer, septic tanks, cess pool and VIP latrines. Of these estimated 19.04% households:

- a) About 47.03% had main sewer as their main mode of human waste disposal; while an estimated 20.85% had the septic tank, 2.08% the cess pool and, 30.04% the VIP latrine; and,
- b) An estimated 81% were located in the urban areas of Kenya; and, of these households located in the urban areas of Kenya, an estimated 52% were in Nairobi.

Similar to improved water services, access to improved sanitation services in the urban areas of Kenya is markedly lower in the informal settlements over the formal settlements.

Table 8: Households by Main Source of Human Waste Disposal

Main source of water by region	Kenya			Nairobi County		Distribution of households by district			
	Total	% of Kenya HHs	Of which % in Urban Area	Total	% of HHs	Nairobi West	Nairobi East	Nairobi North	Westlands
Main sewer	674,541	7.69	98.54	469,963	47.70	19.51	57.97	55.74	41.70
Septic tank	299,030	3.41	91.46	95,437	9.69	5.98	6.53	14.55	14.50
Cess pool	29,881	0.34	83.75	10,492	1.06	0.47	1.03	1.59	0.58
VIP latrine	430,827	4.91	46.84	26,486	2.69	3.73	2.05	2.97	1.65
Pit latrine (covered & uncovered)	6,100,234	69.57	34.90	370,587	37.61	68.55	31.35	23.88	40.83
Bucket	22,828	0.26	82.65	5,207	0.53	0.64	0.46	0.63	0.15
Bush	1,196,509	13.65	7.28	3,963	0.40	0.68	0.32	0.30	0.51
Other	14,104	0.16	45.79	3,181	0.32	0.44	0.29	0.34	0.08
Total	8,767,954	100.00	38.85	985,016	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Distribution of Households in Nairobi (%)					100.0	21.6	37.5	33.2	7.7

Source: KNBS, 2010¹⁷

2.1.3 Addressing the Water and Sanitation Challenges

Addressing the two specific water and sanitation sector challenges identified in *Kenya Vision 2030*, according to *Kenya Vision 2030*, will involve increasing development of water resources to meet the demand of an increasing population and a growing economy. It will also involve investment in infrastructure in terms of both rehabilitation and expansion of existing facilities.

Kenya Vision 2030 is being implemented through five five-year medium-term development plans. The medium term development plan in use at present is the first for Kenya, and it covers the period 2008 to 2012. This plan guides on the delivery of the 2012 goals for water

¹⁶ Chapter 8: State of Environment Report 2004, Kenya

(http://www.nema.go.ke/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=153&Itemid=35)

¹⁷ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. 2010. 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census: Volume II. Ministry of Planning, National Development and Visio 2030, Government of the Republic of Kenya, Nairobi

and sanitation through four strategies. Of specific interest here are the following two strategies:

- a) “Upgrading Water Supply and Sanitation Systems”, and its related Flagship Project *National Water Supply and Sanitation*, whose goal is improvement of water and sanitation services; and,
- b) “Water Sector Reforms” which has one of its initiatives as: *Increased national coverage of water supply and sanitation*. Covered under this particular initiative and is applicable to this report are: rehabilitation and expansion of urban water supply and sanitation; and, promotion of use of VIP latrines and septic tanks. These interventions would be undertaken with an overall aim of improving infrastructure and achieving improved access to safe water and sanitation.

Key actors to the delivery of the water and sanitation goals identified by *Kenya Vision 2030* are the eight Water Services Boards (WSBs) of the Republic of Kenya¹⁸. These are: Coast Water Services Board (CWSB); Athi Water Services Board (AWSB); Lake Victoria North Water Services Board (LVNWSB); Rift Valley Water Services Board (RVWB); Lake Victoria South Water Services Board (LVSWSB); Tana Athi Water Services Board; Tana Water Services Board (TWSB); and, Northern Water Services Board (NWSB). The WSBs are established under the Water Act 2002. Each is allocated a defined region to provide it with water and sanitation services. Each is in addition mandated to establish Water Service Providers (WSP) to whom it delegates the day-to-day responsibilities. The mandate of WSBs is to offer water and sewerage services to institutions under their area of control.

Of the eight WSBs, one that is related to this report is the AWSB, whose area of coverage embraces Nairobi, Thika, and Kiambu. In Nairobi, AWSB in turn has established Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company (NCWSC) to provide water and sewerage services to residents of Nairobi City.

2.2 Water Supply and Sanitation Service Improvement Project

Against the foregoing discussion, AWSB has received funds from The World Bank (WB) to support a defined part of its overall investment plans on water and sanitation services improvement in Nairobi. The WB assistance is through the Water Supply and Sanitation Service Improvement Project (WaSSIP) in Kenya.

In specific, WaSSIP’s support involves:

- a) On water supply:
 - i. Rehabilitation of selected existing water supply systems including transmission, treatment, storage and distribution facilities, and boreholes; and,
 - ii. Expansion of piped water supply services to under-served areas of Nairobi through extension of primary and secondary distribution pipes where required.
- b) On sewerage:
 - i. Rehabilitation of wastewater collection, treatment and disposal facilities in Nairobi; and,

¹⁸ Government of the Republic of Kenya. 2007. *Kenya Vision 2030: A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya*. Ministry of Planning and National Development and, National Economic and Social Council (NESAC), Nairobi, Kenya

Government of the Republic of Kenya. 2008. *Kenya Vision 2030: First Medium Term Plan, 2008-2012*. Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Nairobi, Kenya

- ii. Expansion of existing networks.
- c) On institutional strengthening of AWSB and NCWSC:
 - i. Supporting selected equipment and activities toward building the technical ability of AWSB and NCWSC, with emphasis on accountability and transparency of the institutional, governance and management framework.

WaSSIP, in addition, has a component supporting the operationalisation and strengthening of the Water Sector Regulatory Board (WSRB) and the Water Appeals Board (WAB).

Noteworthy of WaSSIP, portions of its budget have been set aside to rehabilitate existing water and sanitation infrastructure in, as well as expand water and sanitation infrastructure to informal settlements in Nairobi. This is through a balanced programme including the active involvement of beneficiary communities in decision making.

On the whole, the overall objective of WaSSIP is to increase access to reliable, affordable and sustainable water supply and sanitation services in Nairobi.

This Project: a) also supports CWSB and LVNWSB; and, b) has a life span of five years.

Figure 6: Households Mode of Human Waste Disposal By WaSSIP Beneficiary Settlement

Source: Socio-economic study carried out as one of the deliverables under the Consultancy: Detailed Design, Bid Documentation and Works Supervision for WaSSIP Informal Settlements Works

2.2.1 Informal Settlements in Nairobi Identified to Benefit from WaSSIP

As discussed above, one of WaSSIP's activities is targeted at benefiting selected informal settlements located within the areas of control of beneficiary WSBs. In connection to AWSB, the informal settlements from Nairobi that are identified to benefit read as follows:

Phase I			Phase II		
Settlement		Village	Settlement		Village
Njiru	1.	Maili Saba	Dagoretti	1.	Njiku
	2.	Matopeni & Spring Valley	Githogoro	2.	Githogoro
Embakasi	3.	River Bank	Kayole	3.	Soweto
	4.	Kayole Soweto	Kiambiu/City Cotton	4.	Kiambiu/City Cotton
Kahawa West	5.	Kahawa Soweto	Kiangombe	5.	Kiangombe
Mathare	6.	4B	Kinyago	6.	Kinyago
	7.	Gitathuru	Kitui	7.	Kitui
	8.	Mashimoni	Maasai	8.	Maasai
	9.	Mabatini	Mathare	9.	3A
	10.	Kosovo		10.	3B
	11.	Kiamutisya		11.	No. 10
	12.	Bondeni	Mitumba	12.	Mitumba
Huruma	13.	3C			
	14.	Gitathuru			
	15.	Ghetto			
	16.	Kambi Moto			
	17.	Redeemed			
	18.	Grogon			
	19.	Mahira			

These settlements are grouped into phases as intervention is planned to be carried out in two stages, commencing with settlements grouped under Phase I. A classification criterion, developed by AWSB, enabled the identification and placement of settlements by phase. Phase I settlements were those, at project inception, had processes underway that would facilitate infrastructure improvements and the likelihood that investments would be sustainable. These processes were: a) mobilisation and organisation of communities (with support of local NGOs and CBOs); b) physical planning processes which were complete or underway; and/or, c) land tenure issues had been resolved (in coordination with the Nairobi City Council).

Phase II settlements were those, at project inception, data collection, physical planning and mapping was in the early stages, but were expected to be completed by the third quarter of the year 2010.

2.2.2 Consultancy Services for Detailed Design, Bid Documentation and Works Supervision

On 12th October 2010, Runji & Partners Consulting Engineers and Planners Ltd (Runji & Partners) signed a contract with AWSB to undertake a detailed design, bid documentation and works supervision for WaSSIP – informal settlements works. The contract became effective on 27th October 2010. The scope of the consultancy included: a) site visits; b) carrying out a feasibility study for different water and sanitation options in each site; c) carrying out detailed designs of the water and sanitation infrastructure in targeted informal settlements and preparing bidding documents for the procurement of contractors; d)

carrying out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the recommended options and issue an EIA Report in accordance with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 1999 and WB environmental safeguards requirements; e) carrying out a financial impact analysis of the intended investment indicating project revenues over a five year period, expected break-even point, the internal rate of return for each village, and for the sub-project; and, f) preparing contract packages for the construction works.

Outputs expected of the consultancy were: a) Feasibility Study; b) Conceptual Design for Sewerage and Water Supply; c) Proposals for Design Criteria, and Packaging of Works Contract; d) Environmental Impact Assessment Report; e) Social, Environmental Management Plan, and Resettlement Action Plan Reports; f) Financial Analysis Report; g) Detailed Design Sewerage and Water Supply Improvements Report; h) Technical Report; i) Bidding Documents in three volumes; and, j) Support to AWSB in preparing evaluation reports for selection of contractors.

By January 2013, the following reports for Ghetto Informal Settlement were complete and handed in to AWSB: Inception Report; Conceptual Design Report; Detailed Design Reports – Sanitation and Water Components; Draft EIA Report; and, Draft Socio-Economic Report.

As part of the consultancy, another report required is a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report for Ghetto Informal Settlement that is acceptable to AWSB, the WB, and NEMA. This report is in fulfilment of this output. Toward development of this RAP report, reference was made on The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for WaSSIP, as well as the abovementioned reports the consultant has completed and handed over to AWSB. The sections that follow are focused on the Resettlement Action Plan for Ghetto Informal Settlement, i.e. LOT 5 Settlement. LOT 5 is the label given to intervention activity under the sanitation component for Huruma Informal Settlements.

3.0 OBJECTIVE OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

WaSSIP is a development project. It involves investment in infrastructure in terms of both rehabilitation and expansion of existing facilities as described in Section 2.2. above. As with development projects worldwide, implementation of WaSSIP may disrupt previous production systems and way of life of affected persons. In connection, WaSSIP has an obligation to the affected persons (henceforth referred to as Project Affected Persons, abbreviated PAPs), to observe fair practice in payment of compensation. This is the backbone of this RAP report.

The objective of this RAP report is to present an entitlement compensation package, put together and, consisting of a set of provisions to be funded by WaSSIP, with an aim at adequately re-installing PAPs in Ghetto Informal Settlement. This is undertaken with the overall intent of minimising and reversing negative effects of compulsory asset acquisition.

In the preparation of this RAP report, cognisance was taken on the requirements of:

- a) The laws of Kenya with regard to land tenure, development, usage, and compulsory acquisition;
- b) World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on compensation; and,
- c) WaSSIP's RPF.

4.0 LEGAL FRAMEWORK THAT GUIDED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

This section gives a description of the Laws of Kenya whose requirements were reflected upon in preparation of this RAP report. The section in addition describes the provisions of WB OP 4.12 taken into cognisance; and, makes a comparison of this with the Kenyan law.

4.1 Land Tenure Systems in Kenya

Interests on land in Kenya broadly fall into two groups: rights that are held through traditional African systems; and, rights that are derived from the English system introduced and maintained through laws enacted by the colonial administration and then the national parliament. The former is loosely known as customary tenure and the latter statutory tenure. These are secured and expressed through national law, namely:

- a) The Constitution of Kenya (2010): the supreme law of the Republic of Kenya.
- b) The Land Act, 2012 (Act No. 6 of 2012): This Act provides for the sustainable administration and management of land and land based resources, and connected purposes in Kenya.
- c) The Land Registration Act, 2012 (Act No. 3 of 2012): This is the Act on registration of titles to land in Kenya. It gives effect to the principles and objects of devolved government in land registration, and connected purposes.

4.1.1 Customary Land Tenure

This tenure is made possible through land rights conferred by or derived from Kenyan customary law whether formally recognised by legislation or not, and is consistent with the Constitution of Kenya (2010). It refers to land ownership practices by certain communities in accordance with the law relating to community land enacted pursuant to Article 63 of the Constitution of Kenya (2010). Kenya is a diverse country in terms of its ethnic composition. Subsequently it has multiple customary tenure systems, which vary mainly due to different agricultural practices, climatic conditions, and cultural practices. However, most customary tenure systems exhibit a number of similar characteristics as follows:

- a) Individuals or groups by virtue of their membership in some social unit of production or political community have guaranteed rights of access to land and other natural resources; and,
- b) Individuals or families thus can claim property rights by virtue of their affiliation to the group.

4.1.2 Freehold Tenure

This tenure confers the greatest interest in land called absolute right of ownership or possession of land for an indefinite period of time, or in perpetuity. Freehold land is governed by the Land Act 2012 and Land Registration Act 2012 of the Laws of Kenya. The Acts provide that the registration of a person as the proprietor of the land vests in that person the absolute ownership of that land together with all rights, privileges relating thereto. A freehold title generally has no restriction as to the use and occupation but in practice there are conditional freeholds, which restrict the use for say agricultural or ranching purposes only. Land individualisation was demanded by the colonial settlers who required legal guarantee for the private ownership of land without which they were reluctant to invest.

4.1.3 Leasehold Tenure

Leasehold is an interest in land for a definite term of years and may be granted by a freeholder usually subject to the payment of a fee or rent, and is subject also to certain conditions which must be observed, e.g. relating to development and usage.

Leases are granted by the government for government land, community for community land, and by individuals or organisations owning freehold land.

4.1.4 Public Tenure

This is where land owned by the government for her own purpose, and which includes unutilised or un-alienated government land reserved for future use by the government itself or may be available to the general public for various uses. The land is administered under the Land Act 2012; and, is managed by the National Land Commission on behalf of the national and county governments. Categories of public land are as prescribed under Article 62 of the Constitution of Kenya (2010). They include: forest reserves; other government reserves; alienated and un-alienated government land; national parks; townships and other urban centres; and, open water bodies.

4.2 Public Trust Doctrine

Notwithstanding the foregoing discussion, it is a common law doctrine to the effect that common property resources such as rivers, forests and parks are held by the state in trust for the general public. Consequently, the state cannot alienate these resources or use them in a way detrimental to public interest. This is the doctrine that would ensure that public land cannot be alienated or committed to waste to the detriment of public interest.

4.3 Police Powers

It is the case that the statutory framework for land ownership in Kenya is heavily influenced by common law jurisprudence on land ownership – the owner’s rights include the rights of use and abuse. In Kenya, however, the development of physical planning legislation has vested in the state the cumulative rights of other land owners. The regulatory power is referred to as police power.

Within the Kenyan context, police power is spread in a wide range of statutes, such as:

a) **Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority Act 2013**, which provides the statutory framework for the establishment of an Authority with the functions of, among others: administering the Crops Act and Fisheries Act; regulating and promoting best practices on agriculture and aquatic matters, excluding livestock matters; and, determining research priorities for agriculture and aquatic matters (excluding livestock matters), advising on the research and, based on the research findings, advising the national and county governments on policy wants towards development of general guidelines promoting best practices with respect to development, preservation and utilisation of agricultural land.

b) **The Public Health Act Cap 242**, which regulates activities detrimental to human health. It safeguards against environmental nuisances that affect human health, their introduction as well as their levels. Under this Act, the owner of the premises responsible for environmental nuisances, such as noise and emission, at levels that can affect human health, are liable to prosecution. An environmental nuisance is defined in the Act as one that causes danger, discomfort or annoyance to the local inhabitants or that is hazardous to human health.

c) **Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011**, which is a legislative framework providing for: a) classification of areas as cities or urban areas; b) governance and management of cities and urban areas; c) participation by residents in the governance of cities and urban areas; and, d) other matters for the attainment of the objects provided for in “a” and “c”.

By this Act, a city means an area conferred with the status of a city (as provided under Section 8 of the Act), and an urban area means a municipality or a town (as provided, respectively, under Sections 9 and 10 of the Act). With reference, these sections of the Act instruct an area can be conferred with the status of a city or an urban area on fulfilment of a particular benchmark, the evaluation of which is based on dimensions that include: a) population size, b) revenue generation capacity vis-à-vis ability to sustain its operations; c) management system; d) level of service provision to its residents; e) level of infrastructure development; f) level of citizen participation in the governance of the area; and, g) development plans.

This Act, in Section 36(1), provides that every city and municipality established under the Act shall operate within the framework of integrated development planning which shall, among other objectives, be the basis for development control. Section 36(2) further provides, the integrated development plan prepared for a city or municipality shall bind, guide and inform all planning development and decisions and ensure comprehensive inclusion of all functions.

Before moving on, there are four observations worth mentioning about the Act. First, the Act classifies Nairobi as the capital city of Kenya, and provides this capital city shall be governed and managed in the same manner as a county government. It additionally lists the functions of the capital city, and instructs the capital city shall supply infrastructure necessary to sustain these functions.

Second, in relation to level of service provision, the Act, in its First Schedule, provides the list of essential services a city or urban area should have the capacity to effectively and efficiently deliver to its residents. For cities and municipalities, water and sanitation is amongst the list of essential services. In the Second Schedule, the Act provides residents of a city or urban areas have the right to have access to services which the city or municipality provides.

Third, on governance and management of either a city or urban area, the Act establishes a Board and directs on its functions as well as its relationship with the National Government and County Government. Among the functions of the Board are to: a) implement applicable national and county legislation; b) develop and manage schemes, including site development in collaboration with the relevant national and county agencies; c) monitor the impact and effectiveness of any services, policies, programmes or plans; and, d) promote a safe and healthy environment.

Lastly, regarding participation by residents in the governance of the city or urban area, the Act instructs, subject to the Second Schedule of the Act, the residents of the city or urban area may, among other, deliberate and make proposals to the relevant bodies or institutions on, but not limited to, the provision of services.

d) **Physical Planning Act Cap 286**, which stipulates development control measures. It deals with all matters relating to preparation of all kinds of physical development plans and subdivisions. Through the Act: physical planners are empowered to carry out all planning issues on all categories of land; planning problems between boundaries of two local authorities are dealt with; and, encouraged is involvement of varied expertise in planning.

e) **Environmental Management and Coordination Act, No. 8 of 1999**, which provides for the establishment of an appropriate legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto. By the Act every person in Kenya is entitled to a clean and healthy environment; has the duty to safeguard and enhance the environment; and, may seek legal redress should they allege the entitlement to a clean and healthy environment has been, is being or is likely to be contravened in relation to them. Vis-à-vis, the Act regulates how projects or activities should behave prior to, during and, on their implementation. It subjects these projects or activities to environmental audits through which, potential impacts and their mitigation measures are enumerated for compliance. An environmental audit and compliance to it, is vital for a licence, from the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), to proceed.

f) **The Forests Act 2005**, which provides for the establishment of a legal and institutional framework for the management of forest land and connected matters. Using this Act gazetted forest land is reserved; a piece of forest land can be de-gazetted and converted to other uses, but following approval based on a rigorous vetting process as provided for under the Act; and, forest land can be leased for use for other purposes provided that such use does not contradict conservation goals. The same act also allows for Participatory Management of Forests and thus guarantees communities rights to access and utilise certain forest goods and services, including citing of water supply intake works in forest areas.

g) **Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act, Cap 376**, which establishes the legal and institutional framework for the protection, conservation and management of wildlife in Kenya, and related purposes. The point of this Act is ensuring wildlife in Kenya is managed and conserved so as to yield to the Nation in general and to individual areas in particular, optimum returns incidental to proper wildlife management and conservation, and which may be secured without prejudice to such proper management and conservation. By this Act, security of the animal and vegetable life is ensured by notice in the Gazette, declaring the area they are located on to be a protection area, thus restricting or regulating the extent of human activity on the area. Persons contravening the Gazette notice declaring a protection area are liable to prosecution.

h) **The Water Act, 2002**, which provides for the establishment of a legal and institutional framework for: a) the management, conservation, and control of water resources, and for the acquisition and regulation of rights to use water; b) the regulation and management of water supply and sewerage services; and c) related purposes

As is observable from the short descriptions on the Acts, the extent of the exercise of police power varies across these statutes.

4.4 Eminent Domain

This is the common law theory that the government is the ultimate owner of all property. The government can acquire property for the public good. Compulsory acquisition has been used for eminent domain. The laws of Kenya related to compulsory acquisition are contained within Part VIII of The Land Act 2012 (Act No. 6).

4.5 Other Acts of Parliament Relevant to this RAP

Other Acts pertinent to this RAP are:

a) **National Museums of Kenya Act**: National Museums of Kenya is a state corporation charged with research, management and documentation of historical sites, archaeological sites and site of natural and national heritage and monuments. National Museums of Kenya

has also been designated as a national biodiversity centre and is involved in taxonomic and herbaria activities.

b) **Trust Land Act Cap. 288:** Under this Act, all land that is not registered under any Act of Parliament is vested in local authorities as Trust Land. In these Trust Lands, a person may acquire leasehold interest for a specific number of years. The local authorities retain the powers to repossess such land for their own use should the need arise. By invoking the provisions of this Act, it will ensure proper use of such land within the provisions of the Act.

c) **Mining Act:** All un-extracted minerals (other than common minerals) under or upon any land are vested in the government, subject to any rights in respect thereof which, by or under this Act or any other written law, have been or are granted, or recognised as being vested, in any other person. Minerals in this Act, does not include clay, murram, limestone, sandstone or other stone or such other common mineral substances as the Minister may by notice in the Gazette declare not be minerals for the purposes of this Act.

d) **Land Control Act 302:** This Act restricts transfer of land and as such has some bearing on the flexibility with which affected farmers can acquire replacement land. It also allows for all private land to be adjudicated and registered following which, a title deed is issued to the registered owner. Additionally, the Act controls the subdivision of agricultural land, in the process stating the economic size for agricultural land. Under the Act, all transferred land is registered with the District Land Registrar following approval by the Land Controls Board.

e) **The Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act (No. 56 of) 2012:** This Act makes further provision for the prevention, protection and provision of assistance to internally displaced persons and affected communities, and gives effect to the Great Lakes Protocol on the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons, and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and for connected purposes.

In this Act, provisions on the relationship between internal displacement and “public interest” are observed, where “public interest” is construed in reference to development projects or interests for the benefit of the people of the Republic, including persons displaced by such projects or interests. Vis-à-vis, according to the Act, displacement and relocation due to development projects or interests shall only be lawful if justified by compelling and overriding public interest; and, where the displacement and relocation cannot be averted:

✚ The Government shall minimise it;

✚ The Government shall undertake public consultations with aims that include: i) awareness creation; ii) education on causes, impacts and consequences of internal displacement; and, iii) defining suitable and durable mitigation measures;

✚ The Government shall create the conditions for and provide internally displaced persons with a durable and sustainable solution in safety and dignity, and shall respect and ensure respect for the right of internally displaced persons to make an informed and voluntary decision on re-installation; and,

✚ Without limiting, the conditions that apply for durable solutions shall include: long-term safety and security; full restoration and enjoyment of the freedom of movement; enjoyment of an adequate standard of living without discrimination; access to employment and livelihoods; access to effective mechanisms that restore housing, land and property; access to documentation; equal participation in public affairs; and, access to justice without discrimination.

4.6 World Bank Operational Policy 4.12

The WB’s Safeguard Policy OP 4.12 applies to some components of WaSSIP, and to all economically and/or physically project displaced persons, regardless of the number of people affected, the severity of impacts, and the legality of land holding. According to the Policy, particular attention should be given to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, and other disadvantage persons.

The Bank’s Policy requires that the provision of compensation and other assistance to PAPs is carried out prior to the displacement of people. In particular, repossession of land for project activities may take place only after compensation has been paid. Resettlement sites, new homes and related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances must be provided to the affected persons in accordance with the provisions of the Bank’s Policy.

4.6.1 Kenyan Law Vis-à-Vis World Bank Operational Policy 4.12

Table 9 summarises the comparison between Kenyan law and the WB OP 4.12 as regards compensation. The main difference between the two is that the Kenyan system recognises only title holders as bona fide property owners; while under the WB OP 4.12, lack of a legal title does not bar in extending assistance and support to those affected by development projects. With respect, the measure this Project will take to resolve this gap, and is reflected in the relevant sections, is the WB OP 4.12 shall prevail.

Table 9: Comparison of Kenyan Law and World Bank OP 4.12 Regarding Compensation

Category of Project Affected Persons & Type of Assets	Kenyan Law	WB OP 4.12
Land owners	Just cash compensation based upon market value as prescribed under statute. On agreement with PAP, land compensation not exceeding in value the amount of cash compensation considered would have been awarded.	Recommends land for land compensation. Other compensation is at replacement cost
Land tenants	Entitled to just compensation based on the amount of rights they hold upon land under relevant laws. Illegal tenants not entitled to compensation	Project Affected Persons are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal or illegal recognition of their occupancy.
Land users	Entitled to just compensation for crops and any other economic assets. Illegal land users not entitled to compensation	Whatever the legal recognition, entitled to compensation for crops, may be entitled to replacement land and income must be restored to at least pre-project levels.
Owners of temporary buildings	Entitled to just cash compensation based on market value (as prescribed under statute) or entitled to new housing on authorised land under government (state or local) housing programmes.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacements.
Owners of	Entitled to just cash compensation	Entitled to in-kind compensation or

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Category of Project Affected Persons & Type of Assets	Kenyan Law	WB OP 4.12
permanent buildings	based on market value as prescribed under statute. On agreement with PAP, land compensation not exceeding in value the amount of cash compensation considered would have been awarded.	cash compensation at full replacement cost, including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement
Perennial crops	Cash compensation based upon rates calculated as an average net agricultural income.	As per specifications of the RPF.

5.0 GHETTO INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

5.1 Introduction

Ghetto Informal Settlement is located in Kiamaiko Sub-Location, Huruma Location of Mathare Constituency, in Nairobi County. The Settlement, measuring approximately 1.5 hectares, is on Nairobi City Council land; and, is one of seven smaller informal settlements (or villages) that comprise Huruma Informal Settlements.

Ghetto Informal Settlement has no PDP. However, planning of the Settlement has been undertaken, under a slum upgrading programme, the process of which is geared towards regularisation of the Settlement, (as well as other four settlements that comprise Huruma Informal Settlements¹⁹), thus opening up opportunities for the residents of the informal settlement to construct adequate housing, obtain secure tenure and adequate services. Parties to the slum upgrading programme are Nairobi City Council, residents of the Huruma Informal Settlement, Pamoja Trust, Intermediate Technology Development Group (now referred to as Practical Action), COOPI, and Shelter Forum. The official documentation proving this arrangement is a year 2003 signed "Memorandum of Understanding on Upgrading of the Slums in Huruma", a scanned copy of which is provided in Annex 8.4.

At the time of collecting data for this report, informed, Ghetto Informal Settlement had approximately 550 households. This is the same number of households counted to benefit from the slum's upgrading programme. According to the leadership of the settlement, under the upgrading programme, the Nairobi City Council has given the green light to the beneficiaries to fairly distribute the land amongst self, taking care to allocate space for public passage ways, which is critical towards securing adequate services. By this arrangement, no individual title to land would be issued, but a block (communal) title. To be issued with the block title to land, the residents are to group and register as a cooperative society (and not a self-help group), and apply for the block title to the land.

Towards the residents of the informal settlement securing adequate housing and services, they worked together with Pamoja Trust to come up with a land use plan, which provides spaces for public passageways.

Additionally, towards the residents of the informal settlement constructing proper and affordable housing, a non-governmental organisation, Akiba Mashinani Trust, is involved with an objective of ensuring the residents get access to affordable credit. The credit offered is given to be repaid in eight (8) years at an interest rate of 6% p.a.

Figure 7: An Example of Formal Housing Units Constructed Under the Huruma Informal Settlements Upgrading Programme

Observable from the picture, vertically are three windows: each represents a room at a floor; and horizontally are four windows: each represents a room. As per the upgrading programme, a formal housing unit, complete with basic kitchen and toilet facilities is composed of one room at each floor (i.e. it is three storied with three rooms).

The four horizontal rooms signify four units of formal housing; each three storied, and is complete with basic kitchen and toilet facilities. Thus, the number of households' resident to this side of the photographed structure is four.

This is how space in the beneficiary settlements has been maximised to secure adequate housing per household; and also the reason why for the block title to land, as each housing unit is located on land less than an eighth of an acre. Title to land is issued to land not less than an eighth of an acre.

¹⁹ The Huruma Informal Settlements that are beneficiaries of the upgrading programme are: Kambi Moto, Mahira, Redeemed, Ghetto, and Gitathuru

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In Ghetto Informal Settlement, majority of residents reside in rooms measuring not more than 8m² (i.e. 4m x 4m) in size. Rent for this size of room ranges between Ksh. 2000 and Ksh. 3000 per month.

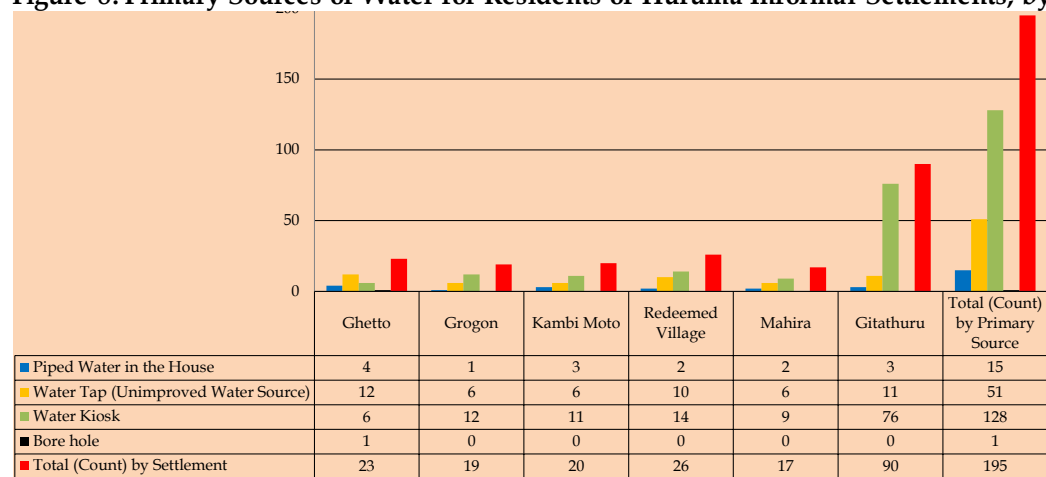
5.2 Existing Water and Sanitation Facilities

Improved water and sewerage services to Ghetto Informal Settlement are amongst the top priority development items for residents of the Settlement.

5.2.1 Water Facilities

Observed from the socio-economic study under the consultancy, as Figure 8 illustrates, few residents of Huruma Informal Settlement had piped water into their house as their main water source. For majority, the water kiosk is their primary source of water. Water not obtained from piped water into the house, is purchased and from small-scale water service providers who, as reported, charge prices above the recommended price by the official water service provider in Nairobi, i.e. Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company.

Figure 8: Primary Sources of Water for Residents of Huruma Informal Settlements, by Village



Source: Socio-Economic Study – under the consultancy

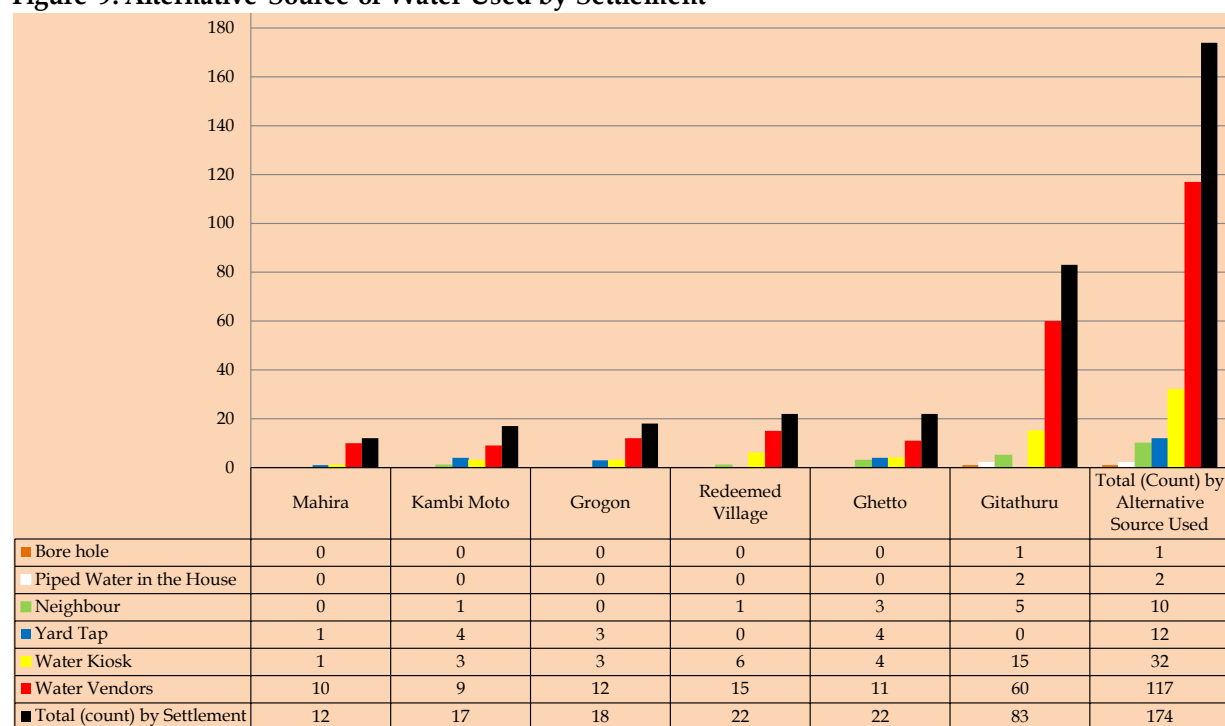
Approximately 91% of households from Huruma Informal Settlement have an alternative water source, which they use besides their primary water source. Accordingly, as Figure 9 illustrates, for about two-thirds of the residents, the alternative water source used is water vendors.

When enquired about their coping strategy during times of water shortage, observed as Table 10 illustrates, the main strategies applied include storing water, buying water from vendors, and reducing on the amount of water used respectively²⁰.

²⁰ Runji & Partners Consulting Engineers; and, Athi Water Services Board. 2011. Consultancy Services for Detailed Design, Bid Documentation for WASSIP Informal Settlements, Nairobi City: Socio-Economic Report. Athi Water Services Board, Nairobi

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Figure 9: Alternative Source of Water Used by Settlement



Source: Socio-Economic Study under the consultancy

Table 10: Coping Mechanism Applied During Times of Short Water Supply

Huruma Informal Settlement	Borehole	Fetch from river	Store & buy water	Reduce water for domestic uses and store water	Reduce water	Buy from vendors	Store water	Total
Ghetto	1	0	0	1	5	7	10	24
Grogon	0	0	0	4	3	3	7	17
Mahira	0	0	0	0	3	4	10	17
Kambi Moto	1	1	1	3	5	1	8	20
Redeemed Village	0	1	1	2	5	3	12	24
Gitathuru	3	3	5	6	19	30	23	89
Total	5	5	7	16	40	48	70	191

Source: Socio-Economic Study - under the consultancy

5.2.1.1 Maji Mashinani Initiative

At end of October 2012, the NCWSC launched a social connections programme to improve water supply and sewerage services to the residents of Kayole Soweto Settlement; and, according to the World Bank Country Director who was present at the launch, “the innovations introduced by *the initiative* hold promise for scalable solutions for improving delivery of water and sanitation services in informal settlements low-income area countrywide”. The WB Country Director added, “There are plans to extend the reach of *the initiative* to other under-served informal settlements in Nairobi, *in specific*: Kawangware-Gatina (113,000 people), Matopeni-Spring Valley (15, 000 people), Embakasi Riverbank (3,000 people), and Kangemi (80,000 people).

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The initiative launched is dubbed *Maji Mashinani* – “water at the grass roots”. Partners in this initiative include: NCWSC, WaSSIP, AWSB, K-Rep Bank, and the community (which is providing the labour and security, and for ownership)²¹.

K-Rep Bank’s involvement in the initiative is from the reason that most residents of the settlements are unable to afford the lump sum connection fee charged by NCWSC to install metered water connection to their households. In connection, K-Rep Bank’s presence allows households access micro-credit for the metered water connection, to be repaid in instalments together with the monthly water bill²². The average cost of getting piped water connection from the NCWSC is Ksh. 8,215.00 (about US\$100), which includes a non-refundable fee, deposit for meter installation, piping and fittings²³.

K-Rep was established in 1984 as a project that supported the development of Small and Micro Enterprises through NGO managed programs. In 1987, the project was incorporated as local NGO. It changed its original strategy of supporting NGOs with grants and technical assistance, to that of advancing loans to the NGOs, in 1989.

In the same year it established a micro-credit lending program and established this as the core business and growth area. It also expanded its activities to include research & product development, as well as changing its Technical Assistance (TA) activities to a for-a-fee capacity building service.

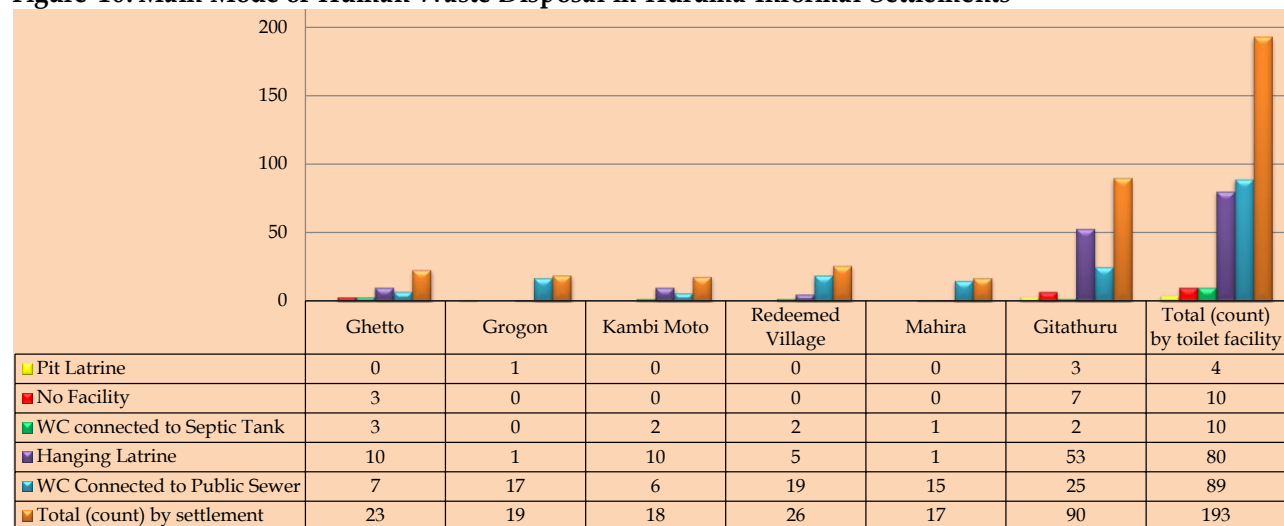
In 1999 it established K-Rep Bank and two other entities: K-Rep Development Agency – to carry on its research and development work and K-Rep Advisory Services to serve as its consulting wing.

The products offered by K-Rep Bank’s are broadly grouped under: Micro-Finance Based Loans; Personal Banking; and, Business Banking. <http://www.k-repbank.com/about-us/history.html>

5.2.2 Sanitation Facilities

Huruma Informal Settlements lack a sewer and wastewater collection system. Subsequently, as Figure 10 illustrates, (*which is derived from the socio-economic survey that is a deliverable in the*

Figure 10: Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal in Huruma Informal Settlements



Source: Socio-Economic Study under the consultancy

²¹

<http://www.wsp.org/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/wsp-Press-Release-Nairobi-Water-Company-launches-innovative-social-connections-program.pdf>; and,

<http://www.epa.gov/international/public-participation-guide/workshopPDFs/kayole.pdf>

²² <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2012/11/09/social-connections-increase-access-to-water-for-kenya-s-urban-poor>

²³ <http://www.wsp.org/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/wsp-Press-Release-Nairobi-Water-Company-launches-innovative-social-connections-program.pdf>

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Consultancy for water supply and sanitation service improvement in Huruma Informal Settlement), observed of households in the Huruma Informal Settlements is a heavy reliance on on-site mode of human waste disposal. Less than half of the household are connected to the main sewer.

As Figure 12 and Table 11 illustrates, about 63% of the human waste disposal facilities in the Huruma Informal Settlements are owned by the landlord; and, these landlord owned facilities are shared by households in the settlements. As Table 12 illustrates, an estimated 89.9% users of the landlord owned (shared) facilities do not pay to use the facilities.

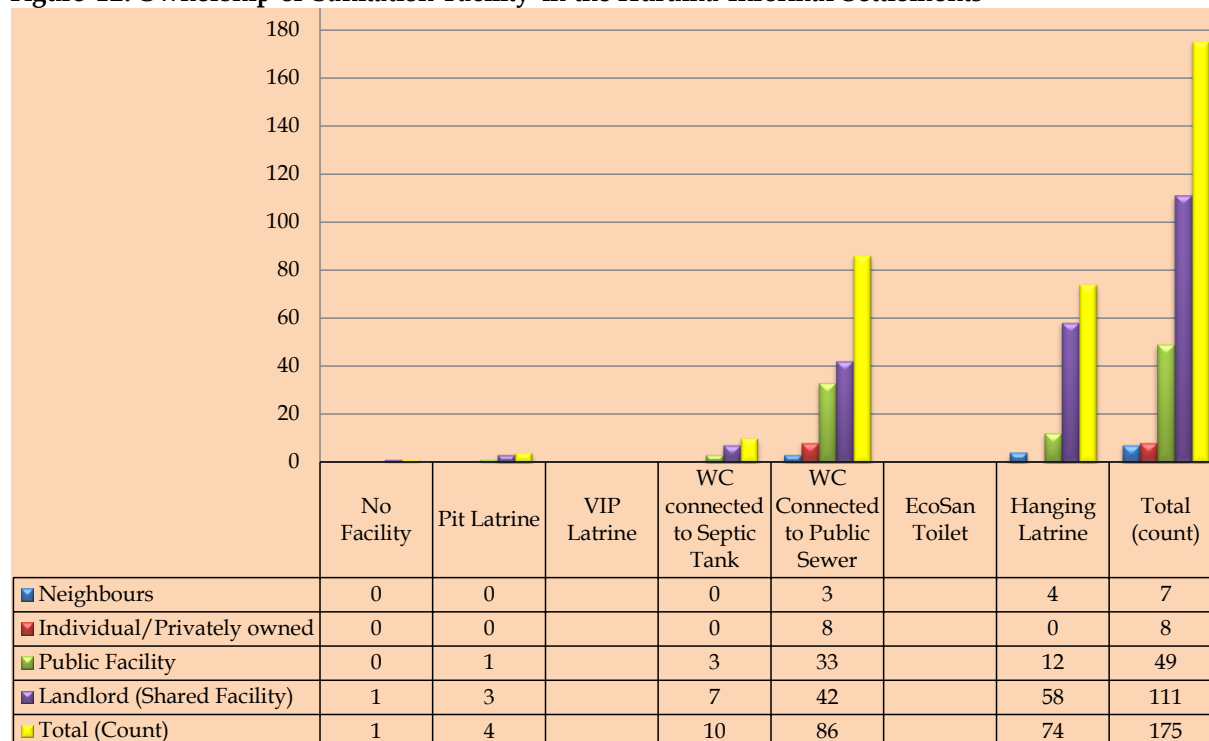
The second significant owner of the human waste disposal facilities in the settlements are public facilities, estimated at 28%. An estimated 76.2% of users of these facilities pay to use the facilities.

Figure 11: Examples Illustrating the Typical Sanitation Services Found in Ghetto Settlement

Left: Picture illustrating the typical way of disposing of waste water - which is pouring on the ground. The lady bending is doing her laundry

Right: Pit latrines used a lot by students of St Aggreys Academy

Figure 12: Ownership of Sanitation Facility in the Huruma Informal Settlements



Source: Socio-Economic Study under the consultancy

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Table 11: Ownership of Sanitation Facility in the Huruma Informal Settlements, By Settlement

Name of Settlement	No Facility	Pit Latrine	VIP Latrine	WC connected to Septic Tank	WC Connected to Public Sewer	EcoSan Toilet	Hanging Latrine	Total (Count)
Individual/Privately owned								
Ghetto		0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Kambi Moto		0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Redeemed Village		0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Mahira		0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gitathuru		0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total (Count)	0	0		0	8		0	8
Landlord (Shared Facility)								
Ghetto	0	0	0	1	0		6	7
Grogon	0	0	0	0	8		0	8
Kambi Moto	0	0	0	2	4		10	16
Redeemed Village	0	0	0	1	9		2	12
Mahira	0	0	0	1	4		1	6
Gitathuru	1	3	0	2	17		39	62
Total (count)	1	3		7	42		58	111
Public Facility								
Ghetto	0	0	0	2	4		3	9
Grogon	0	1	0	0	9		1	11
Kambi Moto	0	0	0	0	1		0	1
Redeemed Village	0	0	0	1	7		1	9
Mahira	0	0	0	0	9		0	9
Gitathuru	0	0	0	0	3		7	10
Total (count)	0	1		3	33		12	49
Neighbours								
Ghetto	0	0	0	0	1		0	1
Gitathuru	0	0	0	0	2		4	6
Total (count)	0	0		0	3		4	7
Total								
Ghetto	0	0	0	3	7	0	9	19
Grogon	0	1	0	0	17	0	1	19
Kambi Moto	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	18
Redeemed Village	0	0	0	2	19	0	3	24
Mahira	0	0	0	1	14	0	1	16
Gitathuru	1	3	0	2	23	0	50	79
Total (count)	1	4		10	86		74	175

Source: Socio-Economic Study under the consultancy

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Table 12: Payment for Toilet Facility by Toilet Facility and Ownership

Owner of the Sanitation Facility	Type of Toilet/Latrine Facility							Total (Count)
	No Facility	Pit Latrine	VIP Latrine	WC connected to Septic Tank	WC Connected to Public Sewer	EcoSan Toilet	Hanging Latrine	
Pays to use toilet facility: Yes								
Individual/ Privately owned		0		0	5		0	5
Landlord (Shared Facility)		2		1	4		2	9
Public Facility		1		2	26		3	32
Neighbours		0		0	0		2	2
Total (Count)		3		3	35		7	48
Pays to use toilet facility: No								
Individual/ Privately owned	0	0		0	1		0	1
Landlord (Shared Facility)	1	1		6	23		49	80
Public Facility	0	0		1	1		8	10
Neighbours	0	0		0	2		2	4
Total (Count)	1	1		7	27		59	95
Total								
Individual/ Privately owned	0	0		0	6		0	6
Landlord (Shared Facility)	1	3		7	27		51	89
Public Facility	0	1		3	27		11	42
Neighbours	0	0		0	2		4	6
Total (Count)	1	4		10	62		66	143

Source: Socio-Economic Study under the consultancy

6.0 WASSIP SUPPORT TO GHETTO SETTLEMENT

6.1 Improved Water Supply and Sanitation Services to Ghetto Informal Settlement

Through WaSSIP support, AWSB plan of improving water supply and sanitation services to Ghetto Informal Settlement involves construction of water and sewer main pipelines on the basis of individual connections. An individual connection would be made on payment of the connection fee charged by NCWSC to install metered connection to the household.

7.0 ACTION PLAN

7.1 Study Assessing the Sites Selected to Construct the Proposed Sewer Lines

On 25th and 26th January 2013 a study assessing the public passageway selected for placement of the proposed sewer pipelines was conducted. The overall objective of the study was to enable development of a RAP Report. The specific objectives of the study were:

1. To establish the degree of bareness of the public passageways identified to lay the sewer pipelines;
2. To establish type of structures and other assets on the public passageways identified to lay the sewer pipelines
3. To obtain details of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) – owners of the structures and other assets on the public passageways identified to lay the sewer pipelines; and,
4. To engage the PAPs on compensation matters, (to obtain their opinion, suggestions and consent), an action that is considered necessary toward effective implementation of the Project.

Figure 13: Training of Local Research Assistants

Two local research assistants were trained to facilitate collection of data on Project Affected Persons. Present at the training were the Project's Licensed Valuer, Engineer, and RAP Specialist

An interview guide designed for face-to-face interviews with each PAP, was prepared for this purpose. Annex 8.2 gives the interview guide used.

Prior to proceeding with the report from this point, a detail needs mention: 26th January 2013 is represents the cut-off date.

7.2 Potential Impacts of the Project

7.2.1 Evaluation of the Impacts of the Project

To make possible evaluation of the impacts of WaSSIP support on Ghetto Informal Settlement, the guidelines provided by the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for WaSSIP was made use of. Generally, the design for sanitation improvement in Ghetto Informal Settlement envisages the following disruptions and losses. Proposed against each anticipated disruption and loss is its mitigation measure(s).

a) Loss of Land and Proposed Mitigation Measures

According to the project design, compulsory acquisition of land will not be necessary toward works for the sewer pipelines. These are confined to planned public passageways.

Figure 14: An Example of Affected Structure for Housing in Ghetto Informal Settlement

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b) Loss of Structures and Proposed Mitigation Measures

However, there are structures on the planned public passageways identified to lay the sewer pipelines. Of the identified and counted 81 PAPs, 65 were classified under those of structures that are on the planned public passageways singled out to lay the sewer pipelines.

Observable, as Table 13 illustrates, the largest number of PAPs is that categorised under affected structures for housing. They were 61.

Majority of PAPs categorised under affected structures (i.e. count: 52 of 65) were determined as property owners.

Table 13: Type of Affected Structure by Category of Project Affected Person

Category of affected structures	Specific type of affected structure	Category of Project Affected Person		Total (Count)
		Property owner	Residential tenant	
Structures for housing	Structure for housing	48	13	61
Total (Count)		48	13	61
Structures for commercial use	School Kitchen	1		1
	Structure for commercial use	1		1
Total (Count)		2		2
Structures for religious use	Church	2		2
Total		2		2
Total (Summary)	Church	2	0	2
	School Kitchen	1	0	1
	Structure for commercial use	1	0	1
	Structure for housing	48	13	61
Total (Count)		52	13	65

Source: Field Survey

Nearly all the affected structures were ascertained as temporary. Their temporary nature was established as described below:

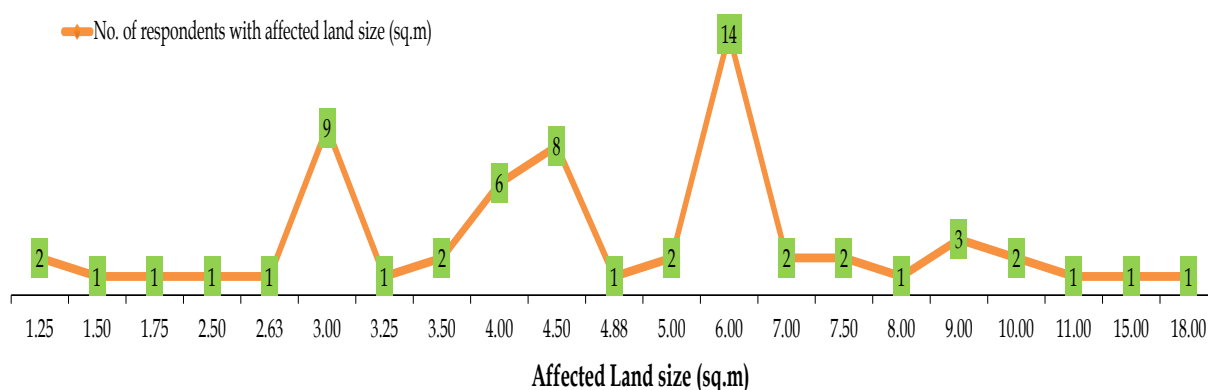
Construction material used to make the roof of the structure	*Construction material used to make the floor of the structure	Construction material used to make the wall of the structure				Total (%)
		Iron sheets	Mud/earth/clay	Wood	Concrete/stone	
Iron sheets	Concrete/stone	96.9%	4.7%	51.6%	1.6%	100.0%

Note:

1. Percentages and totals are based on respondents.
2. *Concerning construction material used to make the floor of the structure, it was agreed to have all as concrete/stone whether the material used was wood, or mud/earth/clay, or concrete/stone.

As Figure 15 illustrates, the affected floor dimensions of the Project Affected Structures were ascertained to range from 1.25m² to 18m², the average size being estimated as 5.4m².

Figure 15: Affected Floor Sizes of the Affected Structures by Number of Affected Structures



Informed during the field survey, all owners of the structures located on the planned public passageways will benefit from the slum upgrading programme as discussed in Section 5.1 above. Following, the proposal of this Report as regards the approach towards effective implementation of the Project, the Project should avoid to the extent possible moving or relocating households, especially outside the informal settlement. This should be considered only under very compelling reasons. Vis-à-vis, the mitigation measures the Project could consider, either in combination or singly, as is appropriate, are:

5) Mitigation 1 - Highly recommended: Work in tandem with the Huruma Informal Settlements slum upgrading programme. Respecting, the Project could get into an agreement with the slum upgrading programme to fast track its slum upgrading plans along the Project’s designated sewer pipeline routes.

6) Mitigation 2 - To be considered where Mitigation 1 is not enforced: As nearly all the affected structures are of temporary construction, the Project could reconstruct them to clear the path for laying the sewer pipelines. All reconstruction of affected structures should be completed by nightfall to minimise associated disruption to way of life of PAPs. This mitigation measure is recommended where the affected floor dimension of an affected housing or commercial structure is small.

7) Mitigation 3 - To be considered where Mitigation 1 is not enforced: Provide alternative residence for affected persons. This mitigation measure is recommended where the affected floor dimension of an affected housing or commercial structure is large.

8) Respecting Mitigation “2” and “3” - To be considered if Mitigation 1 is not being enforced: On the Project completing laying the sewer pipelines, it reconstructs the affected structures to their original dimensions.

The list of affected property owners and residential tenants is given in Annex 8.3. Annex 8.3 also gives the estimated value for compensation for each of the affected structures.

c) Loss of Revenue and Proposed Mitigation Measures

As noted under ‘b’, the field survey conducted on 25th and 26th January 2013 observed two structures for commercial use that would be affected toward effective implementation of the Project. The structures for commercial use are a School Kitchen and a general retail Kiosk. The general retail kiosk is of temporary construction: roof is made from iron sheets, floor from concrete/stone, and wall from iron sheets. The school kitchen is of semi-permanent construction: roof is from iron sheets, floor from concrete/stone, and wall from concrete/stone.

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Additionally, there are a category of PAPs (count: 13 – refer to Table 13 above) that are residential tenants, implying rental income for owners of the affected structures for housing that the tenants are resident. All the affected residential tenants reside in housing structures that are of temporary construction: roof is made from iron sheets, floor from concrete/stone, and wall mainly from iron sheets.

Table 14: Description of Wall Construction Material by Type of Affected Structure and Category of Project Affected Person

Category of PAP	Type of affected structure		Description of wall construction material ^a				Total
			Iron sheets	Mud/earth/ clay	Wood	Concrete/stone	
Property owner	Structures for housing	Count	49	1	22	0	48
		% of Total	94.2%	1.9%	42.3%	.0%	92.3%
	Structures for commercial use	Count	1	0	1	1	2
		% of Total	1.9%	.0%	1.9%	1.9%	3.8%
	Structures for religious use	Count	2	1	1	0	2
		% of Total	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	.0%	3.8%
	Total	Count	52	2	24	1	52
% of Total		100.0%	3.8%	46.2%	1.9%	100.0%	
Residential tenant	Structures for housing	Count	12	1	9		13
		% of Total	92.3%	7.7%	69.2%		100.0%
	Total	Count	12	1	9		13
		% of Total	92.3%	7.7%	69.2%		100.0%

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.

a. Group

To reiterate a segment of the discussion in “a” above, all owners of the structures located on the planned public passageways will benefit from the Huruma Informal Settlements slum upgrading programme, which is briefly reviewed in Section 5.1 above. Thus, the proposal of this Report as regards mitigation measures for loss of revenue, that the Project could consider either in combination or singly, as is appropriate, are:

- 1) Mitigation 1 - Highly recommended: Work in tandem with the Huruma Informal Settlements slum upgrading programme. Respecting, the Project could get into an agreement with the slum upgrading programme to fast track its slum upgrading plans along the Project’s designated sewer pipeline routes.
- 2) Mitigation 2 - To be considered where Mitigation 1 is not enforced: As nearly all the affected structures are of temporary construction material, (only one is semi-permanent), the Project could reconstruct them to clear the path for laying the sewer pipelines. All reconstruction of affected structures should be completed by nightfall to minimise associated disruption to way of life of the PAPs. This mitigation measure is recommended for application where the affected floor dimension of an affected housing or commercial structure is small.
- 3) Mitigation 3 - To be considered where Mitigation 1 is not enforced: Cash compensate property owners of affected structures for housing, who would experience loss of rental income due to residential tenants vacating the affected structures. The cash compensation should be at the rate of Ksh. 3000 per month, the number of months being determined by the

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number of months the Project will prevent the affected property owner from receiving rental income from the affected structure.

The list of affected property owners and residential tenants is given in Annex 8.3. Annex 8.3 also gives the estimated value for compensation for each of the affected structures.

d) Loss of Other Assets and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Besides the abovementioned losses, other losses anticipated and corresponding mitigation measures are:

Asset type on planned public passage way	Description of asset	Proposed mitigation measures
1. Perennial crops	One avocado tree, that is 10 years old	Cash compensation, calculate as per the RPF of WaSSIP
2. Annual crops	From one PAP: Maize cultivated on 5m ² land; and, Sukuma wiki. All subsistence	Allow the PAP to harvest the crops
3. Other assets	One plastic water tank, that is 23000 litres in size	Move the water tank to clear the path to lay the sewer line, while ensuring the users still have access to the water tank

e) Re-Installation of Population, and Proposed Mitigation Measures

As the foregoing discussion informs, as well as is illustrated in Tables 13 and 14, there are parts of structures for housing on the public passageways the Project design indicates sewer pipelines will be laid. Following, the proposal of this Report as regards mitigation measures, to be considered either in combination or singly, as is appropriate, are:

1) Mitigation 1 - Highly recommended: Work in tandem with the slum’s upgrading programme. Respecting, the Project could get into an agreement with the slum upgrading programme to fast track its slum upgrading plans along the Project’s designated sewer pipeline routes.

2) Mitigation 2 - To be considered where Mitigation 1 is not enforced: As all affected structures are of temporary construction, (only one is semi-permanent), the Project could reconstruct them to clear the path for laying the sewer pipelines. All reconstruction of affected structures should be completed by nightfall to minimise associated disruption to way of life of the PAPs. This mitigation measure is recommended where the affected floor dimension of an affected housing or commercial structure is small.

9) Mitigation 3 - To be considered where Mitigation 1 is not enforced: Provide alternative accommodation for affected persons. Proposed is to give an affected person rent for three months, at the rate of Ksh. 3000 per month. As explained in section 5.1 above, in Ghetto Informal Settlement, majority of residents reside in rooms measuring not more than 8m² (i.e. 4m x 4m) in size. Rent for this size of room ranges between Ksh. 2000 and Ksh. 3000 per month. This mitigation measure is recommended where the affected floor dimension of an affected housing or commercial structure is large.

f) Loss of Access to Natural Resources, Health Facilities, Water and Sanitation, and Energy, and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The Project’s design does not envisage loss of access to natural resources, health facilities, water and sanitation, and energy. Vis-à-vis, established from the 25th and 26th January 2013 field observations:

- 1) The parcels of land identified to lay the sewer pipelines are planned public passageways. Additionally, in none of these parcels of land is constructed a health facility.
- 2) All the PAPs use the traditional pit latrine as their main mode of human waste disposal; and, the Project's objective is to improve on the water supply and sanitation services of the Informal Settlement. Once the formal sewer system is completed, the PAPs access to improved sanitation services will be better.

g) Increase of Morbidity, and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Should it be likely for re-installation of population, highly recommended is re-installation of PAPs within the Settlement which is synonymous to the project beneficiary area. In the project beneficiary area, during the construction process for the sewer pipelines, expected are negative impacts to the environment with potential undesirable effects on the health and safety of residents from the beneficiary community. These and their proposed mitigation measures are as follows:

- 1) **Solid waste:** Excavations and site clearing in parts of the beneficiary settlement may remove solid waste materials accumulated over time. The solid wastes that may be encountered may comprise contaminated earth, decaying organic matter and, non-biodegradable materials (e.g. plastics). Disposal of this waste will pose serious health challenge to handlers, residents of destination points, and the environment.

The mitigation measures proposed by this Report include the contractor complying with waste management regulations and the environment management plan developed under the ESIA Report.

- 2) **Drainage:** There is potential but temporary disruption of surface runoff around the construction sites due to possible blockage of existing drainage channels. This could result to flooding during rains, thus affecting both community members and existing infrastructure such as residential homes and roads.

Mitigation measures proposed toward alleviating this condition include: a) encouraging construction to take place during dry weather conditions to reduce flooding; and, b) provision of appropriate alternative wastewater disposal method during construction process.

- 3) **Noise and vibration:** Noise and vibrations are expected during the construction process due to the construction machinery.

Figure 16: Extensive Use of Manual Labour Where Possible during Works is Highly Recommended

Mitigation measures proposed toward this condition include: a) encouraging construction process to be undertaken during the day over night; b) whenever appropriate, use of hand labour over machinery to reduce on the noise and vibration levels; and, c) compliance to noise and vibrations regulations as provided under the laws of Kenya.

- 4) **Air quality:** Undesirable air emissions expected during the construction process include: a) foul smell from disruption of decaying organic matter accumulated over time; b) dust from movement of soil and decaying matters; and, mixing of dry works material such as cement and sand; c) and, smoke from running petrol powered construction machinery.

The mitigation measures proposed toward alleviating this undesirable condition is compliance to air quality guidelines as provided by the laws of the country.

5) **Water quality:** There is possibility of contamination of water in existing distribution water pipes located near works areas, especially during low pressure. This may have minimal effect. However, its knowledge and mitigation measures are desirable.

The mitigation measures proposed toward alleviating this unwanted situation are: a) avoidance of damage to water pipes during construction; b) immediate repair of damaged water pipe areas; and, c) controlling waste spillage near water distribution lines.

6) **Trenches and open areas:** Digging that will result to trenches and other open areas are likely during the construction process. The trenches and open areas are potentially risky as persons, especially children, could fall into them with damaging consequences. Proposed to mitigate this is, as appropriate:

Figure 17: Trenches dug in preparation to lay water pipes in Matopeni Settlement

- i. Provision of barriers and reflectors at the sites; or,
- ii. Digging of trenches, laying of pipes and covering of trenches be undertaken on the same day for all affected sections.

7) **Transmissible diseases:** Human beings are naturally social creatures. Highly possible therefore during the construction period is interaction between community members and construction workers. Also highly possible is intensified interaction between community members due to increased earnings which may predispose some members into risky behaviour. The mitigation measure proposed is integration of public health initiatives at project implementation stage, targeting both construction workers and beneficiary community.

h) Disruption of Family and Community Values, and Proposed Mitigation Measures

A probable outcome of the Project is temporary increase in the population of the Settlement as a result of persons from outside the beneficiary community migrating into the Project area in response to income opportunities. The population from outside may disrupt established community values with possible undesirable effects. A most viable mitigation measure is for the project to get its labour, to the extent possible, from the beneficiary community.

7.2.2 Potential Impacts of New Re-Installation Site

As discussed above, the Project's design is deliberately conceived toward use of planned public passageways, (and not compulsorily acquiring land). Noted also from the foregoing discussion:

- 1) There are parts of structures on the identified public passageways.
- 2) The affected structures are mainly structures for housing. Few are structures for commercial use.
- 3) As the mitigation measures recommended illustrate, highly discouraged is new re-installation, and particularly to sites outside the settlement.

For these reasons, potential impacts of new re-installation site are expected to be low. Where re-installation is eminent, highly recommended under this RAP Report is re-installation of affected populations within the Settlement. This strategy is bound to significantly minimise the potential impacts associated with new re-installation sites as discussed under Table 16.

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Table 15: Summary of the Evaluation of the Impacts of WaSSIP on Ghetto Informal Settlement

Element	Yes	No	Result	Mitigation and Attenuation
Does the Project entail:				
1) The loss of land?		No	The pipelines will be laid on planned public passageways.	N/A
2) The loss of structures for:				
+ Housing?	Yes		The number of counted PAPs that will be affected is 61.	<p>The proposed mitigation measures, to be considered either in combination or singly, as is appropriate, are:</p> <p>a) Mitigation 1 - Highly recommended: The Project to work in tandem with the Huruma Informal Settlements slum upgrading programme. Respecting, the Project could get into an agreement with the slum upgrading programme to fast track its slum upgrading plans along the Project's designated sewer pipeline routes.</p> <p>b) Mitigation 2 - To be considered where Mitigation 1 is not enforced: The Project could consider reconstructing affected structures to clear the path for laying the sewer pipelines. All reconstruction of affected structures should be completed by nightfall to minimise associated disruption to way of life of PAPs. This mitigation measure is recommended where the affected floor dimension of an affected structure is small.</p> <p>c) Mitigation 3 - To be considered where Mitigation 1 is not enforced: Provide alternative accommodation for affected persons. Proposed is to give an affected person rent for three months, at the rate of Ksh. 3000 per month. This mitigation measure is recommended where the affected floor dimension of an affected structure is large.</p> <p>d) Respecting Mitigation "2" and "3" - To be considered if Mitigation 1 is not being enforced: On the Project completing laying the sewer pipelines, it reconstructs the affected structures to their original dimensions.</p>
+ Commercial use?	Yes		<p>a) Two structures: a school kitchen, and a general retail shop. The kiosk is of temporary construction, while the school Kitchen, semi-permanent construction</p> <p>b) Counted are 13 PAPs that are residential tenants, implying rental income, hence the</p>	<p>The proposed mitigation measures, to be considered either in combination or singly, as is appropriate, are:</p> <p>a) Mitigation 1 - Highly recommended: Similar to Mitigation 1 under "2: Loss of structures for housing" above.</p> <p>b) Mitigation 2 - To be considered where Mitigation 1 is not enforced: Similar to Mitigation 2 under "2: Loss of structures for housing" above.</p>

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Element	Yes	No	Result	Mitigation and Attenuation
Does the Project entail:				
			affected housing structures qualifying to be termed as structures for commercial use. All the affected structures are of temporary construction.	c) Mitigation 3 - To be considered where Mitigation 1 is not enforced: Cash compensate property owners of affected structures for housing, who would experience loss of rental income due to residential tenants vacating the affected structures. The cash compensation should be at the rate of Ksh. 3000 per month, the number of months being determined by the number of months the Project will prevent the affected property owner from renting out the affected structure. d) Respecting Mitigation "2" and "3" - To be considered if Mitigation 1 is not being enforced: Similar to Mitigation proposed under "2: Loss of structures for housing" above
3) The loss of access to:				
+ Natural resources?		No	N/A	N/A
+ Health facilities?		No	N/A	N/A
+ Water and Sanitation?		No	N/A	N/A
+ Energy?		No	N/A	N/A
+ Other	Yes		On the way leaves proposed to lay the pipelines are: 1. One avocado tree, that is 10 years old 2. From one PAP: Maize cultivated on 5m ² land; and, Sukuma wiki. All subsistence 3. One plastic water tank, that is 23000 litres in size	The mitigation measures proposed for consideration are: Avocado tree: Cash compensation, calculate as per the RPF of WaSSIP Annual crops: Allow the PAPs to harvest the crops Water tank: Move the water tank to clear the path to lay the sewer line, while ensuring the users still have access to the water tank
4) The loss of revenue?	Yes		Refer to 2 (The loss of structures for commercial use)	Refer to 2 (The loss of structures for commercial use)
5) The re-installation of populations?	Yes		Refer to 2 above	Refer to 2 (The loss of structures for housing and commercial use)
6) Increased morbidity?	Yes		From: Ill handling of solid waste that has accumulated over time in the beneficiary areas. Drainage challenges due to temporary	Compliance to solid waste management regulations, and environmental management plan developed under the ESIA Report Working under dry weather conditions and provision of alternative

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Element	Yes	No	Result	Mitigation and Attenuation
Does the Project entail:				
			disruption of surface runoff as a result of the construction process.	wastewater disposal methods during construction.
			Emission of noise and vibration from the construction machinery	Undertaking to the extent possible daytime construction over night-time, employing hand labour, and compliance to related regulations as provided in the country's regulations.
			Emission of foul smell, dust and smoke from, respectively: disturbing decaying organic matter, mixing of construction materials, and running petrol powered construction machinery.	Compliance to related regulations as provided in the country's regulations.
			Contamination of water in distribution lines due damage of the distribution lines or spillage close to the distribution line.	Avoidance of damage to distribution lines, immediate repairing of damaged distribution lines, and avoidance of spillage of contaminated products close to the distribution lines
			Dug up trenches and open spaces that present risk of persons falling into them with damaging consequences	Use of barriers and reflectors
			Incidence of transmissible diseases due to increased interactions between construction workers and community as well as amongst the community members	Integrate public health initiatives into the project implementation phase.
7) Disruption of family and community values?	Yes		Likely temporary increase in the population of the beneficiary settlement due to in-migration in response to income opportunities.	The Project, to the extent possible, to get manual labour from the beneficiary community.
8) Disruption of socio-cultural or cultural values?	Yes		Similar to '6' above	Similar to '6' above

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Table 16: Potential Impacts at New Re-Installation Site

Item	Yes	No	Result	Mitigation and Attenuation
1) Is re-housing necessary?	Yes		In connection to affected structures for housing, counted number of PAPs that will be affected is 61; of which 13 PAPs were counted as residential tenants	<p>The proposed mitigation measures, to be considered either in combination or singly, as is appropriate, are:</p> <p>a) Mitigation 1 - Highly recommended: The Project to work in tandem with the Huruma Informal Settlements slum upgrading programme. Respecting, the Project could get into an agreement with the slum upgrading programme to fast track its slum upgrading plans along the Project's designated sewer pipeline routes.</p> <p>b) Mitigation 2 - To be considered where Mitigation 1 is not enforced: The Project could consider reconstructing affected structures to clear the path for laying the sewer pipelines. All reconstruction of affected structures should be completed by nightfall to minimise associated disruption to way of life of PAPs. This mitigation measure is recommended where the affected floor dimension of an affected housing structure is small.</p> <p>c) Mitigation 3 - To be considered where Mitigation 1 is not enforced: Provide alternative accommodation for affected persons. Proposed is to give an affected person rent for three months, at the rate of Ksh. 3000 per month.</p> <p>d) Respecting Mitigation "2" and "3" - To be considered if Mitigation 1 is not being enforced: On the Project completing laying the sewer pipelines, it reconstructs the affected structures to their original dimensions.</p>
2) What persons are affected?		N/A	N/A	N/A
3) Is there any loss of:				
i. Agricultural land?		N/A	However, should it be necessary to re-install populations, highly recommended is to re-install within the project settlement. And, the predominant land use, both regulated and unregulated, of the informal settlement is	N/A

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Item	Yes	No	Result	Mitigation and Attenuation
			residential	
ii. Parks?		N/A	However, should it be necessary to re-install populations, highly recommended is to re-install within the project settlement. And, the informal settlement is not a protected area that takes the complete ban on the exercise of private rights; and, no part of it has a predominant land use comparable to a park	N/A
iii. Trees?		N/A	N/A	N/A
4) Is the new site difficult to access or subject to inundation?		N/A	Highly recommended under this RAP Report, should it be found necessary, is re-installation of PAPs within their pre-project settlements. This is attainable, and ensures maintenance of similar lifestyle	N/A
5) Does the new site improve mobility of the populations?		N/A	Similar to '4' above	N/A
6) Is:				
i. Solid waste generated?		N/A	However, should it be necessary to re-install populations, highly recommended is to re-install within the project settlement. Solid waste is generated in the beneficiary informal settlement.	Re-installing affected persons within their pre-project settlements will minimise disruption to their present lifestyles
ii. There an appropriate disposal site?		N/A	However, should it be necessary to re-install populations, highly recommended is to re-install within the project settlement. Poor solid waste management is an observable problem within the beneficiary community.	The Project could consider partnering with relevant government agencies toward solid waste management within the beneficiary community, which are the re-installation sites
7) Is:				
i. Liquid waste generated?		N/A	However, should it be necessary to re-install populations, highly recommended is to re-install within the project settlement. Liquid waste is generated within the beneficiary settlements.	Re-installing affected persons within their pre-project settlements will minimise disruption to their lifestyles
ii. There an appropriate disposal		N/A	However, should it be necessary to re-install	Implementation of the Project is expected to some extent

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Item	Yes	No	Result	Mitigation and Attenuation
system.			populations, highly recommended is to re-install within the project settlement. Evident within the beneficiary community is poor liquid waste management.	improve on liquid waste disposal in beneficiary settlements, which are synonymous with the proposed re-installation sites. Other mitigation measure the Project could consider is partnering with relevant government agencies toward mitigating this difficulty.
8) Is there an adequate sanitation system in place?		N/A	However, should it be necessary to re-install populations, highly recommended is to re-install within the project settlement. The Project's beneficiary areas heavily rely on on-site disposal systems which pose environmental health difficulties	Project implementation is expected to improve the sanitation situation of the re-installation sites, which are the Project's beneficiary areas. Highly recommended under this RAP is, if found necessary, re-installing affected persons within their respective pre-project settlement, which are the beneficiary villages under the Project.
9) Is any soil erosion likely to occur?		N/A	N/A	N/A
10) Are the drainage systems adequate?		N/A	However, should it be necessary to re-install populations, highly recommended is to re-install within the project settlement. The re-installation sites suffer poor drainage.	Disruption of the affected person's lifestyle is minimised by re-installing them within their pre-project settlement. However, the Project could consider partnering with relevant government agencies to improve on the drainage situation in the beneficiary villages.
11) Are groundwater resources likely to be polluted?		N/A	The re-installation sites highly recommended for affected persons are the settlements they reside in prior to Project implementation, and which are the Project beneficiary areas. The threat to groundwater sources is real within the beneficiary settlement, even prior to Project implementation.	One of the objectives of the Project is to minimise this threat by implementing improved systems of human waste and wastewater disposal
12) Is there likelihood of negative impacts on the health of the displaced persons?		N/A	Re-installing affected persons within their pre-project settlements, which are the Project beneficiary areas, predisposes these persons to the potential impacts of the Project as discussed under Section 7.2	As discussed under Section 7.2
13) Is there a plan for the maintenance of the site?		N/A	N/A	N/A

7.3 Eligibility

Eligibility in this report is used in the context of the person that is entitled to or qualifies for any of the following provisions: compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation assistance. Under this report, a person is determined amongst those that have qualified for any of the identified provisions when s/he meets in full the following conditions:

- a) Part or whole parcels of his or her land is tagged for compulsorily acquisition for the effective implementation of the Project;
- b) S/he occupied this land earmarked for project activities, prior to the cut-off date – i.e. the date recommended for the census.
- c) His or her rights or claim to the tagged land falls into any of the following categories:
 - i. Formal legal rights to land as recognised by the national and customary Laws of Kenya. Persons considered here are those that hold leasehold land, freehold land and, land held within the family or passed on through generations.
 - ii. No formal legal rights to the land or assets at the time the census begins, but has recognised claim of use of such land or ownership of assets through the national and customary Laws of Kenya. Persons taken into account here are those that come from outside the country and have been given land by the local dignitaries to settle, and or to occupy.
 - iii. No recognisable legal rights or claim to the land s/he is occupying, using or getting his or her livelihood from. Persons allowed under this class include encroachers and illegal or bona fide occupants.

An affected person who satisfies paragraph (a) and (b), and his or her land tenure complies with either sub-paragraph (i) or (ii), is determined under the Project as eligible for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for the land, building or fixed assets on the land and building taken by WaSSIP. The compensation is in accordance to the conditions of WaSSIP's RPF.

An affected person who satisfies paragraph (a) and (b), and his or her land tenure complies with sub-paragraph (iii), is determined under the Project as eligible for resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation. In addition, s/he is allowed relocation assistance in accordance to the conditions of WaSSIP's RPF.

All PAPs in Ghetto Informal Settlement satisfy paragraph (a) and (b), and their land tenure complies with sub-paragraph (iii). Vis-à-vis, they are determined under the Project as eligible for resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation. In addition, they are allowed relocation assistance in accordance to the conditions of WaSSIP's RPF. Annex 8.3 gives the list of PAPs.

7.4 Valuation and Compensation for Losses

From the foregoing discussion, and as Table 13 illustrates, assets will be compulsorily acquired toward effective implementation of the Project. Following, the nature of losses anticipated due to the Project include: a) "title rights or other rights to structures constructed on the planned public passageways"; and, b) "non-corporal elements of commercial funds".

In connection, the duty of the Project is to promptly make just compensation to the affected persons for the losses incurred. The just compensation value is in practice fixed either amicably or through legal procedures. Whatever the approach:

1. For losses falling under “title rights or other rights to structures constructed”: The just compensation value is an amount not less than the market value of the asset as at the time of the census date. If payment of this compensation value is not made at the time the just compensation value is fixed, the proposal of this Report is for the Project to open a special account into which it shall pay interest on the amount awarded at the prevailing bank rates from the time the just compensation value was fixed until the time of payment. Thus the total amount paid at the time of payment will include the additional amount due to interest, which accounts for inflation over the period.

Assets in Kenya are valued on the principal of ‘market value’. Under the Action described in this report, market value will be understood to mean an amount equal to or greater than the replacement value of the affected asset as at the time of the Project compulsorily acquiring the asset.

2. For non-corporal commercial loss: The compensation value will not be less than the value of real benefits declared to fiscal authorities over the last year prior to cut-off date.

On the just compensation value, the Project could budget on a figure as presented in Table 19, and disaggregated by PAP as presented in the valuation report presented together with this report – refer to Annex 8.3 for the estimated values for compensation. The compensation value presented in this report is fixed through a combination of consultations with the affected persons as well as beneficiary community and the Project’s appointed licensed valuation expert.

7.5 Resettlement Measures

The Project will ensure total compensation of PAPs takes place prior to commencement of its works phase. The Project may constitute a Project Resettlement Committee prior to compensation, with an overall objective of easing the process of compensation. Specifically, the functions of the Project Resettlement Committee may include, but not limited to:

- ✚ Ensuring all PAPs are duly registered;
- ✚ Protecting PAPs until adequately re-installed;
- ✚ Overseeing the efficient and effective management and use of the compensation fund provided under the Project;
- ✚ Incorporating an implementation schedule with popular backing, and which takes care of prejudices;
- ✚ Ensuring dissemination of accurate information on the Project to the public, and in particular on compensation matters;
- ✚ Monitoring and supervising compensation activities under the Project; and,
- ✚ Preparing, as appropriate, reports relating to the fulfilment of its functions. This is significant for accounting purposes on the situation;

The proposed composition of the Project Resettlement Committee is, but not limited to, as follows:

- a) The Project represented by AWSB, and NCWSC;
- b) Representative from the WB;
- c) Representative(s) from the National Lands Commission, and/or government department responsible for matters relating to land;

- d) Representative(s) from the Attorney General's office, and/or government department responsible for matters relating to justice and constitutional matters;
- e) The Area Chief's Office, which is taken to represent the National Government Service;
- f) Representative from the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights;
- g) Representative from the government department responsible for matters relating to internal displacement;
- h) Two persons of the opposite gender nominated by PAPs from amongst their number. The nomination of these persons should take into consideration representation of vulnerable persons;
- i) One (or two) persons appointed by AWSB in collaboration with NCWSC to represent the non-state actors. Recommended, Pamoja Trust could be considered as one of the persons, as it is one of the parties implementing a slum upgrading programme in the informal settlement, and the residents have demonstrated confidence in it;
- j) Village Elder(s) (or Chairman or Chairlady) of the beneficiary informal settlement; and,
- k) Representatives from other relevant government agencies as appropriate.

Members of the Project Resettlement Committee shall hold office for the period until all PAPs are adequately re-installed. No person shall be eligible to be a member of the Committee who does not fulfil the requirement of the integrity set out in Chapter Six of the Constitution of Kenya 2010; and, a member of the Committee may resign from office by notice in writing to the Chief Executive Officer of AWSB, as the head of the Project. A member of the Project Resettlement Committee may be removed from office, on recommendation of the Project Resettlement Committee, if s/he is determined unable or unfit to discharge their functions.

The Project Resettlement Committee shall meet as often as is appropriate for the transaction of the business of the Committee. The quorum for the conduct of business of the Committee shall not be less than half the total number of members; and, a decision reached on any matter before the Committee shall be by a majority of votes of the members present and voting. On its constitution, the Project Resettlement Committee may determine its own procedure and the procedure for any member of the Committee and for the attendance of other persons at its meeting.

7.6 Site Selection, Site Preparation and Relocation

As discussed above, the Project's design is deliberately conceived to utilise planned public passageways, so as to avoid displacement of populations. Thus, site selection, and preparation is highly unlikely, and if relocation is likely, activities will be oriented on the strategy of re-installing PAPs within the beneficiary Settlement.

7.7 Housing Infrastructure and Social Services

As discussed above, the Project's design is deliberately conceived to utilise planned public passageways, so as to avoid or minimise displacement of populations. This faces low challenge as discussed above, and the mitigation measures proposed are toward avoiding disruptions associated with relocation to new land areas outside the Project beneficiary areas, should it be likely. Thus, if the mitigation measures are achieved, which is highly likely, housing infrastructure and social services are aspects that will not be applicable under the proposed works for Ghetto Informal Settlement.

7.8 Environmental Protection and Management

As discussed above, the Project's design is deliberately conceived to utilise planned public passageways, so as to avoid or minimise displacement of populations. This faces low challenge as discussed above, and the mitigation measures proposed are toward avoiding extreme disruptions associated with relocation to new land areas outside the Project beneficiary areas. Thus, if the mitigation measures are achieved, which is highly likely, concerns on environmental protection and management that are associated with relocation to new land areas outside the Project beneficiary area are aspects that may not concern The Project.

7.9 Community Participation

As discussed above, the Project's design is deliberately conceived to utilise planned public passageways, so as to avoid or minimise displacement of populations. This faces low challenge as discussed above, and the mitigation measures proposed are toward discouraging relocation of PAPs to new land areas outside the Project beneficiary areas. Community contributions that take place will therefore be limited to within the Project beneficiary area. In connection, the Project will encourage community contributions on:

- a) Determination of genuine PAPs;
- b) Determination of an adequate compensation as per the Laws of Kenya and WB OP 4.12;
- c) Drafting, reading and signing of resettlement and compensation agreements;
- d) Payment of compensation;
- e) Resettlement activities; and,
- f) Implementation of post-project community support activities, if any.

7.10 Integration with Host Population

As discussed above, the Project's design is deliberately conceived to utilise planned public passageways, so as to avoid displacement of populations. This faces low challenge as discussed above, and the mitigation measures proposed are toward discouraging relocation of PAPs to new land areas outside the Project beneficiary areas. Thus, the host population will therefore be the same population the displaced persons will be from. Concerns with host population are therefore anticipated to be low if not nil.

7.11 Grievance Procedures

The Project recognises grievances are inevitable and can be of different levels. It therefore will encourage fearless expression of grievances; and, will not restrict redressing of the grievances. In redressing of the grievances, it will encourage the use of community structures, first elders then Chief's Office, as the first forum. This it will do in an attempt to resolve the grievances in an amicable manner. If this fails, the Chief may refer it to the Project Resettlement Committee as the second forum. If this fails, the Project, on the recommendation of the Project Resettlement Committee, may refer the matter for arbitration. And, where all these avenues are exhausted without arrival of an amicable solution or consensual decision, the Project will not restrict recourse being had with the judicial institutions in place, namely the law courts. In this regard, the Project is obliged to provide, in particular to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, the requisite assistance enabling them to present their case to such decision-making organs of government.

7.12 Organisational Responsibilities

In connection to the Action Plan described here, the Project, through AWSB, bears the primary duty of:

- 1) Administrator.
- 2) Notifying asset owners and the general public through the mass media (radio, television, and daily newspapers) and local administration of its intention to acquire all or part of the assets for the effective implementation of the Project. Added, a copy of this notice shall be served to each PAP – owners, occupiers and agents. This notice shall state:
 - a) The Project’s proposal to acquire the assets;
 - b) The public purpose for which the assets are wanted;
 - c) That the proposal or plan may be inspected at AWSB Headquarter or other appropriate office as AWSB may determine; and,
 - d) That any person affected may, by written notice, object to the transaction giving reasons for doing so, to AWSB within a period to be specified at the time of publication of the notice.
- 3) Taking and keeping thorough documentation, including of all holdings and assets affected by the Project.
- 4) Observing to the greatest practical extent, fair resettlement and compensation practices, guarding against infringement of PAPs interests. Toward achieving this, among others, the Project:
 - a) Shall bear the ultimate burden of resettlement and compensation;
 - b) As appropriate, shall totally resettle and compensate PAPs prior to commencement of its works phase;
 - c) Shall take into account the rights and freedoms of PAPs as set out in the Bill of Rights, and Articles 46 and 47 of the Constitution of Kenya (2010);
 - d) Shall provide full information to PAPs on the procedures it applies and decisions it makes, including on valuation of their assets;
 - e) Shall make all compensation payments in the presence of PAPs and a witness; and,
 - f) May involve independent institutions to monitor related activities and report back on deviations. The independent institutions may either or not use their own funding, depending on the agreement entered with the Project.
- 5) Drawing resettlement and compensation agreements that will be signed by PAPs.
- 6) Monitoring and evaluating resettlement and compensation activities brought about by its implementation; and appropriately acting on the adverse effects observed.

7.13 Implementation Schedule

As per the foregoing discussion, the implementation schedule of compensating PAPs will therefore be limited to re-installing PAPs within the Project beneficiary areas. Its proposed broad components, respective timelines, and activities are as given under Table 17. The Project implementation team could improve on this, to make it as exhaustive and effective as possible.

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Table 17: Proposed Implementation Schedule

	Component	Proposed Timeline	Proposed Activities
1.	Preliminary Notice to affected structure owners and general public of intention to acquire the property	1. Base date: The date of publishing the legal notice in the Gazette (i.e. the gazette notice). 2. Timeline for component: Not less than 30 working days	1. Submit a request to the National Land Commission to acquire the property on the Project's behalf. 2. Publish a gazette notice and deliver a copy of the notice to the Registrar and every person with interest on the property targeted for compulsory acquisition. The person with interest on the property should in addition to the written notice, be orally notified. 3. Publish the notice in at least two mass media publications with national circulation. 4. Note: This component will be implemented as per the laws of Kenya (<i>refer to Part VIII of the Land Act, 2012</i>)
2.	Public inquiry to: 1. Determine who are the persons with genuine interest on the property; and, 2. Receive written claims of compensation from those with interest on the property.	1. Date from which a public inquiry can be scheduled: Not before 30 working days from the base date (the date of publishing the gazette notice under Component No. 1) 2. Timeline: 30 working Days	1. Determine the public inquiry date – which can be scheduled from the 31 st working day of the base date. Proposed is the 46 th to 50 th working day of the base date. 2. Publish a gazette notice giving the date of the public inquiry. The gazette notice: ❖ Should be at least 15 days before the date of inquiry; ❖ Should call upon all with interest on the identified property affected by the Project to present written claims on compensation before or on the date of the inquiry, and not later. 3. Serve a copy of the notice (of the inquiry) to all persons with interest on the property 4. Receive not later than the inquiry date written claims to compensation 5. Public hearing of claims to compensation by persons with interest on the property. Objectives of the inquiry will include: ❖ Establishing who are the genuine persons with interest on the property; ❖ Establishing true value of the assets for compensation in accordance with the Laws of Kenya; ❖ Establishing in accordance with the Laws of Kenya, what compensation is due to each person with interest on the property to be affected by the Project ❖ Hearing from all persons with interest on the property on any other matters connected to compensation – e.g. preferred mode of compensation, is it cash compensation etc.? 6. Preparation of a written award report, in which made is a separate award of compensation to each person determined with a genuine interest on the property. An award shall at the minimum contain: ❖ The size of the property to be affected; ❖ The value of the property as determined from the Public Inquiry; ❖ The amount of the compensation payable; and, ❖ Where more than one person has an interest on the property, the shares payable to the persons. 7. Serve each person determined with an interest on the property identified to be Project affected, with a notice of the award and offer of compensation (established to be due to them). 8. Note: The public inquiry shall be conducted as per WB requirements and the applicable laws of Kenya (<i>refer to the Land Act 2012</i>)
3.	Establishment of a Project Settlement	1. Date of commencement: After the public inquire (stated under	1. Two days: Preparation 2. One day: The Project calls for a half to one day workshop attended by representatives of all stakeholders. One

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	Component	Proposed Timeline	Proposed Activities
	Committee	Component 2) 2. Timeline: Three (3) working days	of the agendas of the workshop would be refinement on the composition of Project Resettlement Committee, and selection of community representatives that would be part of the Project Resettlement Committee Members. 3. Note: Establishment of the Project Settlement Committee will be as per applicable Laws of Kenya - <i>refer to Part IX [Settlement Programmes] of Land Act 2012 for guidance</i>
4.	Drafting, reading and signing of resettlement and compensation agreements	1. Date of commencement: After establishment of the Project Resettlement Committee (stated under Component 3) 2. Timeline: Five (5) working days	1. One day: Drafting of the agreement by the Project. 2. One day: Presentation of the draft to Project Resettlement Committee for their comments. 3. Two days: Reading of the draft resettlement and compensation agreements to or by persons with interest on the land; and, obtaining their comments 4. One day: Preparation of the final resettlement and compensation agreements
5.	Payment of compensation	1. Date to commence: After preparation of final resettlement and compensation agreements (stated under Component 4) 2. Timeline: Two (2) working days	1. Signing of an agreement by a person with interest on the property in the presence of witnesses. 2. Payment of compensation in accordance to individual awards established from the public inquiry process. The awards will only be made to persons eligible to receive them (e.g. asset owner). 3. Record of all payments of compensations Note: The activities are spread over a period of five working days; and, payment of compensation will be in accordance to the applicable Laws of Kenya.
6.	Resettlement activities	1. Date of commencement: After payment of full compensation (stated under Component 5) 2. Timeline: Thirty (30) working days	9. Serving all persons with interest on the property with a notice specifying date possession of the property and its title (where applicable) will vest in the Government 10. Taking all possession of documents to title 11. Field visits by a team constituted by the Project, preferably from the Project Resettlement Committee, to monitor re-installation of PAPs. The Project will develop a checklist against which this activity apply to be useful 12. Quarterly meetings, quarterly and annual reports 13. Other resettlement activities as may be determined by the Project 14. Note: The activities will be implemented as per WB requirements and the applicable laws of Kenya
7.	Implementation of post-project community support activities, if any	1. Date of commencement: Not before completion of works phase of the Project 2. Timeline: Seven (7) working days	1. Evaluation - 2 working days: After completion of works phase, and probably after a year or a period the Project may determine as appropriate, evaluation of how PAPs are settling in may be conducted. The results are not however envisaged to inform of massive disruptions of the PAPs lifestyle for reasons discussed elsewhere in this report. Nonetheless, the Project has a duty to ensure that this does not occur, and should it and it is ascertained it is a result of the Project, it has a duty to step in as appropriate and rectify the situation. The Project has a responsibility of ensuring PAPs enjoy the same or higher standards of living than before. 2. Implementation of the evaluation results - 5 working days
8.	Grievances recording, reporting, and related	Throughout the Project	The Project will encourage PAPs to express their grievances at all times. The timeline for this component is therefore throughout the Project, from when PAPs are engaged to finish of the Project. Based on the grievances

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	Component	Proposed Timeline	Proposed Activities
	mitigation action		reported, the Project can design mitigation measures

7.14 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the Project, as regards compensation, is significant as it facilitates in assessing whether the Project objectives of compensation are met. The monitoring plan indicates parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring guidelines and provide resources including responsible persons or institutions, necessary to carry out the monitoring activities. Table 18 is a proposal of the monitoring framework that the Project could use. The “*Key Activities*” to be monitored under each “**Specific Objective**”, and their “*Timeline*”, are synonymous to the “*Proposed Activities*” and their “*Proposed Timeline*” under each “**Component**” as put in Table 17 (*Table 17: Proposed Implementation Schedule*). Successful completion of each proposed “*Key Activity*” marks as the indicator that clearly shows output of the activity has been achieved.

This proposed monitoring framework could be improved on by the Project team as may be required, for a more comprehensive framework. Noteworthy, field visits, quarterly meetings, and quarterly and annual reports are part of this monitoring framework. The reports will be produced basing on the Project Implementation cycle.

About six months after completion of the Project, or as may be determined by the Project team, but a period after end of the Project’s implementation works phase, an evaluation of the Project, as regards compensation of PAPs, will be conducted. The objective of this evaluation is to assess whether PAPs are well settled. Successful compensation of each PAP as suggested in:

- a) Section 7.2 (*Potential Impacts of the Project* – which in addition gives the mitigation measures) and summarised in Table 15 (*Summary of the Evaluation of the Impacts of WaSSIP on Ghetto Informal Settlement*), and
- b) Section 7.4 (*Valuation and Compensation for Losses*),

will mark as the indicator that clearly shows PAPs are well settled. The Project has a responsibility of ensuring PAPs enjoy the same or higher standards of living than before the Project. The risk of massive disruption to lifestyles of PAPs as a result of the Project is predicted to be low, but the activity is recommended all the same.

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Table 18: Proposed Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Specific Objective:					
Expected output: Preliminary notice – notification to affected structure owners and general public of intention to acquire the structures					
Key Activities <i>(to carry out to attain expected output)</i>	Implementer <i>(person responsible for implementing activity)</i>	Key indicators <i>(that clearly show expected output has been achieved)</i>	Time line <i>(to achieve output)</i>	Difficulties or obstacles <i>(in the way of delivering the expected output)</i>	Addressing the difficulties or obstacles <i>(How difficulty or obstacle should be addressed to deliver on output)</i>
Specific Objective:					
Expected output: Public inquiry to determine persons with interest on the property and receive written claims of compensation from these persons					
Key Activities <i>(to carry out to attain expected output)</i>	Implementer <i>(person responsible for implementing activity)</i>	Key indicators <i>(that clearly show expected output has been achieved)</i>	Time line <i>(to achieve output)</i>	Difficulties or obstacles <i>(in the way of delivering the expected output)</i>	Addressing the difficulties or obstacles <i>(How difficulty or obstacle should be addressed to deliver on output)</i>
Specific Objective:					
Expected output: Establishment of a Project Settlement Committee					
Key Activities <i>(to carry out to attain expected output)</i>	Implementer <i>(person responsible for implementing activity)</i>	Key indicators <i>(that clearly show expected output has been achieved)</i>	Time line <i>(to achieve output)</i>	Difficulties or obstacles <i>(in the way of delivering the expected output)</i>	Addressing the difficulties or obstacles <i>(How difficulty or obstacle should be addressed to deliver on output)</i>

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Specific Objective:					
Expected output: Drafting, reading and signing of resettlement and compensation agreements					
Key Activities (to carry out to attain expected output)	Implementer (person responsible for implementing activity)	Key indicators (that clearly show expected output has been achieved)	Time line (to achieve output)	Difficulties or obstacles (in the way of delivering the expected output)	Addressing the difficulties or obstacles (How difficulty or obstacle should be addressed to deliver on output)
Specific Objective:					
Expected output: Payment of compensation					
Key Activities (to carry out to attain expected output)	Implementer (person responsible for implementing activity)	Key indicators (that clearly show expected output has been achieved)	Time line (to achieve output)	Difficulties or obstacles (in the way of delivering the expected output)	Addressing the difficulties or obstacles (How difficulty or obstacle should be addressed to deliver on output)
Specific Objective:					
Expected output: Resettlement activities					
Key Activities (to carry out to attain expected output)	Implementer (person responsible for implementing activity)	Key indicators (that clearly show expected output has been achieved)	Time line (to achieve output)	Difficulties or obstacles (in the way of delivering the expected output)	Addressing the difficulties or obstacles (How difficulty or obstacle should be addressed to deliver on output)

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Specific Objective:					
Expected output: Grievances reporting					
Key Activities <i>(to carry out to attain expected output)</i>	Implementer <i>(person responsible for implementing activity)</i>	Key indicators <i>(that clearly show expected output has been achieved)</i>	Time line <i>(to achieve output)</i>	Difficulties or obstacles <i>(in the way of delivering the expected output)</i>	Addressing the difficulties or obstacles <i>(How difficulty or obstacle should be addressed to deliver on output)</i>
Specific Objective:					
Expected output: Post-project community support activities, if any					
Key Activities <i>(to carry out to attain expected output)</i>	Implementer <i>(person responsible for implementing activity)</i>	Key indicators <i>(that clearly show expected output has been achieved)</i>	Time line <i>(to achieve output)</i>	Difficulties or obstacles <i>(in the way of delivering the expected output)</i>	Addressing the difficulties or obstacles <i>(How difficulty or obstacle should be addressed to deliver on output)</i>

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7.15 Cost and Budget

The estimated value for the Action Plan in Ghetto and Mahira Informal Settlement of Huruma Informal Settlements is **Ksh. 14,369,014.49** disaggregated as described under Table 19.

Table 19: Proposed Budget for RAP in Ghetto and Mahira Informal Settlements of Huruma Informal Settlements

1.	BUDGET ITEM	PROPOSED COST (KSH)	
		Ghetto	Mahira
1.	*Notification to title holders and general public of intention to acquire land	2,800,000	
2.	Public inquiry	3,300,000	
3.	**Payment of compensation/Settlement Name	Ghetto	Mahira
	h) Land basing on the estimated value derived by the Project Team	0	0
	i) Damage to structures basing on the estimated value derived by the Project Valuation Expert	637,644	561,800
	j) Providing alternative accommodation to tenants, estimate calculated at three months' rent	117,000	18,000
	k) Loss of rental income, paid to structures owners, estimated calculated at two months' rent	78,000	12,000
	l) Providing alternative accommodation to resident structure owners, estimated calculated at three months' rent.	432,000	144,000
	m) Total per Huruma Informal Settlements	1,264,644	735,800
	n) Total Ghetto and Mahira Informal Settlements	2,000,444	
4.	Resettlement activities	3,300,000	
5.	Implementation of post-project community support activities, if any	1,000,000	
6.	Total Costs 1	12,400,444	
7.	Project Resettlement Committee Activities (at 3% of the Total Costs 1)		
	d) Establishment of a Project Resettlement Committee		
	e) Drafting, reading and signing of resettlement and compensation agreements		
	f) Grievances redressing	372,013.32	
8.	Total Costs 2	12,772,457.32	
9.	Contingency (at 12.5% of the Total Costs 2)	1,596,557.17	
10.	GRAND TOTAL	14,369,014.49	

Notes:

*Estimated for print, audio and television services

**Payment of compensation

✚ Providing alternative accommodation to residential tenants at the rate of Ksh. 3000 per month, calculated for three months. Assumption made is that all tenants may opt for alternative accommodation. The assumption is made for budget purposes

✚ Loss of rental income, paid to structures owners: calculated for two months at the rate of Ksh. 3000 per month

✚ Providing alternative accommodation to resident structure owners: calculated for three months at the rate of Ksh. 3000 per month

✚ The above provisions are made on the assumption that alternative accommodation will be made for all affected persons. The assumption is made for budget purposes

*** The contingency is in addition expected to cover cost of handling affected services - water pipelines, electricity etc.

