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FINAL DRAFT SOCIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT



**KENYA MARINE FISHERIES SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (KEMFSED)**

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SOCIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

KENYA MARINE FISHERIES SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

Prepared by



IN JOINT VENTURE WITH



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List of Abbreviations

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
APHIA	Asia-Pacific Histocompatibility and Immunogenetics Association
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
AMREF	African Medical and Research Foundation
BMUs	Beach Management Units
CoK	Constitution of Kenya
CMA	Co-Management Area
CTAC	County Technical Advisory Committees
CAP	County Annual Plans
CEC	County Executive Committee
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CT-OVC	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
ESSA	Environmental Social Safeguards Assessment
EU	European Union
FIMS	Fishery Information and Monitoring System
FIP	Fishery Improvements Plans
FMP	Fishery Management Plans
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoK	Government of Kenya
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRM	Grievance Redress mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HH	House Hold
HIV-AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus-Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IP	Indigenous People
IDA	International Development Association
IPF	Investment Project Financing
ILO	International Labor Organization
ID	Identification Document
IUU	Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated
JCMA	Joint Co-Management Area
JASCOM	Joint Agriculture Sector Consultation and Cooperation Mechanism
KCDA	Kenya Coastal Development Authority
KFS	Kenya Forest Services
KeFS	Kenya Fisheries Service
KEFRI	Kenya Fisheries Research Institute
KHRC	Kenya Human Rights Commission

KMC	Kenya Marine Center
KEMFSED	Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development Project
KII	Key Informant Interviews
KCDP	Kenya Coastal Development Project
KAPAP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness Project
KCSAP	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
KMFRI	Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
MCS	Monitoring, Controlling, and Surveillance
MoALFI	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Irrigation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation.
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NDMA	National drought management authority
NEDI	North and North Eastern Development Initiative
NSNP	National Safety Net Program
NLP	National Land Policy
NCPWD	National Council of Persons with Disabilities
OP	Operational policy
PDO	Project Development Objectives
PWD	People With Disability
PLWD	People Living With Disabilities
PTAC	Project Technical Advisory Committee
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Units
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
SME-DS	Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises Development Service
SME	Small and Micro-Enterprises
SDFA-BE	State Department for Fisheries Aquaculture & the Blue Economy
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
TA	Technical Assistance
UN	United nation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VSL	Village Savings and Loans
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans associations
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
VMGs	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups
WWF	World Wide Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

Introduction

- 1 The Government of Kenya is preparing the Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development Project (KEMFSED). The KEMFSED project will cover a period of 5 years. The development project overall goal is to enhance economic benefits and coastal livelihoods from marine fisheries and coastal aquaculture while safeguarding associated ecosystems integrity. The implementing agency will be the State Department for Fisheries Aquaculture & the Blue Economy (SDFEA-BE) on behalf of the Government of Kenya. In Kenya, 5 counties along the Coast have been selected to be beneficiaries for the project namely Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi, Tana River and Lamu. KEMFSED Project seeks to empower coastal communities to improve management and value-addition of priority fisheries and Mariculture and strengthen access to complementary livelihood activities.
- 2 It is envisaged that the project will benefit the national and targeted coastal county governments through strengthening of the governance and management systems and structures of marine fisheries, enabling sustainable investment in marine fisheries and aquaculture through Small and Micro-Enterprises (SMEs) via private partners who will be involved in small and micro-enterprise interventions and coastal community empowerment and livelihoods in targeted communities along the coastal sub-counties.

Social Assessment

- 3 In line with the World Bank's OP4.10, a Social Assessment for World Bank funded project is carried out to improve the design of the project and establish a participatory process for the project implementation and monitoring for the vulnerable and marginalized groups. In order to achieve this, the social assessment process takes account of the status, views and preferences of vulnerable and marginalized groups. The objective of the Social Assessment is to develop an understanding of the socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) in the operational counties to inform the design of KEMFSED project, so as to make it responsive to their social development needs. The specific objectives of the assessment were to: assist the project to support the aspirations and needs of the VMGs and peoples in the project areas; Identify and prepare a comprehensive plan that will avert any potentially adverse effects from project interventions on VMGs and where not possible or feasible, mitigate or compensate such adverse impacts; and ensure that the project benefits reach the VMGs and peoples in an equitable manner and through institutions that respect and are able to serve them in a decentralized manner. For this project a separate plan will not be developed for the VMGs because community VMGs will be targeted and benefit from the project components to ensure their socio-economic development.
- 4 This social assessment was conducted with separate VMGs who currently occupy the wards within the sub-counties targeted for the implementation of KEMFSED project in the coastal

counties of Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu and Tana River. The methodology entailed collecting data using primary and secondary sources to simultaneously inform the development of the Social Assessment and the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF). Secondary data was obtained through literature review, while primary information was collected through consultation with stakeholders, key informant interviews (KII), focused group discussions and field observations including with VMGs and other groups in the selected counties.

Institutional, Policy and Legal Frameworks

- 5 There are several institutions upon which the rights of the VMGs in Kenya are anchored. They include Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs that coordinates empowerment programmes for the youth, women and people living with disabilities (PLWDs) in the country, and is also charged with promoting gender equity in the country; National Gender and Equality Commission that is involved in the mainstreaming of issues of minorities and marginalized communities and groups in development; Kenya National Commission on Human Rights that monitors government institutions and conducts investigations on alleged human rights violations; The National Cohesion and Integration Commission that is primarily preventing discrimination on the basis of race or ethnicity, and advocating for cohesiveness among the diverse groups in the country, and Kenyan Museums for protecting cultural heritage.

Legislation and Institutional Arrangement for the VMGs

- 6 The Constitution of Kenya (CoK) 2010 recognizes the socio-economic and cultural rights of all her citizens as stipulated in Article 43. It identifies indigenous peoples as being minority communities who have been marginalized through historical processes. It adopts a broad definition of marginalized groups that amalgamates most of the groups that identify themselves as indigenous peoples. The Constitution prohibits alienation of marginalized groups by virtue of their relatively small population or those that have been unable to fully develop their structures or resources to facilitate participation in the socio-economic life of Kenya. Further, it recognizes communities that have preserved their unique culture and identity thereby preventing them from participating in the economic development process in the country including hunter-gatherers, pastoralists, and fisherfolk among others. The recognition of these VMGs should contribute to the preservation of their identities and enable them to engage at par in development with other majority groups, including participation in political life.
- 7 The Constitution of Kenya and other related legislations have a lot of similarities with the tenets of OP. 4.10. There is considerable overlap between groups identified by the government of Kenya as vulnerable and marginalized and groups that have triggered OP 4.10.

Similarly, the groups identified both by the government and in the context of Bank-supported operations align with some of the groups that have been identified by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) in its conceptualization of the notion of indigeneity and what it means in the African context. Overall, there is no contradiction between the objectives and key principles of the OP 4.10 and the Kenyan Constitution. The implementation of some key Constitutional provisions would create an environment supportive of the application of the OP 4.10 in Kenya.

Identification of Key Project Stakeholders

- 8 During consultative meetings with VMGs, a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were mentioned as working with the local communities. It was also evident that most of the communities were not aware of all the stakeholders and the roles of various agencies working among them. In Shirazi/Wakifundi community, Department of fisheries, Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS), Reefolution, WCS, County government, National government, Beach Management Units (BMUs) are the most active stakeholders. In Wasini, the stakeholders identified by Wavumba Youth included - Wasinii education trust, Wasinii youth tunaweza, Wasinii boat operators, Wasinii women group, Wasinii BMU, Wasinii community ecotourism association, Wasini united football club. In Watta Community in Makinnon area, the county government; KAPP; WWF; KWS; Wildlife works (environmental conservation leaning); Ranches – Dokata ranch, Tara ranch, Mwabeji ranch, Kifungo ranch; KMC; KCDA; NDMA; Coast lobby; KALRO were identified as some of the stakeholders known by the local communities. Within the VMGs communities, there are other indigenous institutions such as the village headman and village elders' council known as Dhuro, Abagaasa among the Watta or gana system among the Saanye. Similar structures exist among the other VMGs. These institutions possess traditional authority which is much respected among these communities to provide opportunities for addressing emerging conflicts within the different institutions among the VMGs that will be recognized in the project's grievance redress mechanisms.

Socio-Economic Landscapes

- 9 Agriculture and agricultural related activities are the largest contributor to the rural household income at 90 percent among the coastal counties interviewed. Other sources include tourist related employment at five percent, wage employment at two percent and urban self-employment at two percent. The rural population constitutes 72 percent (93,641) of the county population. Mostly, the youth suffer poor educational attainment, which has led to unemployment due to insufficient employable skills. A majority of the labour force in the counties is unemployed. Unemployment levels are still very high in the county with poverty incidence standing at over 60 per cent.

10 A wide range of crops in coastal region include maize, cowpeas, cassava, coconut, cashew nut, bixa, cotton, sesame, citrus, and tomatoes among others are grown in the county under rain-fed system. This has had significant implications on income generation, food security and poverty reduction efforts in the project target counties. Most of the selected VMGs have transitory livelihoods and lifestyles ranging from traditional to a limited extent modern livelihood. This is due to low education but also exposure to and influence of other cultures and also changing social, economic, ecological and political contexts. The VMGs have shifted traditional occupation from hunting and gathering to subsistence farming. Most households are using borehole/spring/well as their main source of water for drinking. The FGDs conducted with VMGs indicate that water is the major challenge in the project area. The predominant source of food is fish, others are farming, livestock keeping, small and medium enterprises including selling of fish and coconut. Most fish produce is marketed locally.

Culturally Appropriate Process for Consulting with the VMGs at each Stage of Project Preparation

- 11 In order to enhance inclusion and effective consultation with the VMGs, it is imperative that the existing communication channels are adopted during the project cycle. This will ensure that the segments of the community that are traditionally underserved such as women, youth, the disabled and other vulnerable groups are fully heard, and their interests and aspirations are reflected in all project activities. The meetings should be convened in consultation with the local leaders such as chiefs, Assistant chiefs and local village and clan elders. The purpose and key matters to be discussed should be revealed to the local leaders well in advance so as to be passed on to the VMGs. The convenient venue and time of the meeting will be mutually agreed upon in close consultation with the local leaders. The social assessment realized that women's voices could be lost during the mixed stakeholder consultation forums. This means that their voices are unlikely to be captured, unless meetings specifically targeting them are arranged. Separate meetings targeting women were held. These were organized under existing Women groups or simply meetings targeting women in identifiable clusters of households.
- 12 The minority VMGs that include Watha of Tana River, and Kilifi Counties; Wakifundi/Wachwaka of Kwale County, Wasanye of Lamu County County preferred consultations through their representatives and their local leadership structures. They also noted that KEMFSED project implementers consult directly with the minority VMGs in their respective communities and not together with the larger communities so that their voices can be heard. Most VMG representatives noted that the literacy levels for most of their community members are very low. Thus, they suggested the need for extensive capacity building before implementation of the project.

No	Name of Men Group	Location	County	Date Consulted
1)	Washiratzi VMG	Vanga	Kwale	12 th February 2019
2)	Wavumba VMG	Wasini	Kwale	14 th February 2019

3)	Tswaka /VMG	Pongwe Kidimo/Shimoni	Kwale	14 th February 2019
4)	Watha VMG	Mackinon Road	Kwale	16 th February 2019
5)	Watha VMG	Dabaso	Kilifi	18 th February 2019
6)	Watha VMG	Watamu	Kilifi	18 th February 2019
7)	Watha Marereni	Marereni	Kilifi	20 th February 2019
8)	Saanye and Aweer Women/VMG	KEFRI Centre, Mokoe	Lamu	22 nd February 2019
9)	Saanye VMG	Kipini	Tana River	25 th February 2019
	Name of Women Group	Location	County	Date Consulted
10)	Wavumba Women Group/VMG	Wasini	Kwale	14 th February 2019
11)	Tswaka Women group/VMG	PongweKidimo/Shimoni	Kwale	14 th February 2019
12)	Watha Women/VMG	Mackinon Road	Kwale	16 th February 2019
13)	Watha Women/VMG	Dabaso	Kilifi	18 th February 2019
14)	Watha women/VMG	Watamu	Kilifi	18 th February 2019
15)	Saanye and Aweer Women/VMG	KEFRI Centre, Mokoe	Lamu	22 nd February 2019
16)	Saanye Women/VMG	Kipini	Tana River	25 th February 2019

An Assessment, based on Free, Prior, and Informed Consultation (FPIC) with the affected VMGs

13 The FPIC consultation for the project resulted to broad community support, with the affected vulnerable and marginalized communities throughout the KEFSED design and implementation process. The framework is to be infused into the process in all the steps which utilizes high level consultation and participatory tools at every stage of project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. About 5 distinct yet interdependent steps and/dimensions of participation emerged during FPIC along the coastal counties i.e. initial mobilization, information sharing, consultation, and joint decision-making. All these dimensions of full and effective participation of VMGs was conducted in a manner and form that was easily understood by communities.

Potential Negative and Positive Impacts of KEMFSED on VMGs

14 The main findings of the SA indicate that the VMGs welcome efforts to enhance their socio-economic situation. The project attracted overwhelming support during the consultations. The project activities will give priority to VMGs in specific identified locations. The project benefits will also include some community members who are non-VMGs. These overall findings are summarized in the sections that follow.

- 15 The VMGs interviewed perceive that improvement of fisheries governance and management will assist in dealing with lack of inclusion which has been there. Most VMGs also feel that currently there is little information on the activities in the sector. Strengthening of the management of marine fisheries, including the development of an efficient Fishery Information and Monitoring System (FIMS) will facilitate access to information for effective fishery management. Closer consultations with the VMGs will enhance identification and prioritization in order to target specific interventions in line with Fishery Improvements Plans (FIPs). Appropriately, the VMGs felt that since they lack the skills and technology for deep sea fishing, priority on artisanal fisheries will be to assist them in transiting from FIP programmes to Full Assessment and Certification. Equally positively embraced is the plan to improve management of nearshore fisheries. The VMGs also welcomed a synergy with national FMPs for priority fisheries and development of Joint Co-Management Areas (JCMAs) that includes local community members through affirmative action.
- 16 On the other hand, this social assessment has shown that the VMGs to a large extent depend on natural resources, particularly the forestry and wildlife resources for their livelihood. They depend on the forests for honey, fruits, medicinal plants, firewood and charcoal. These communities also use forests for worship and performance of rituals. The VMGs therefore are likely to be adversely affected if they are stopped/restricted from accessing the forests because the forestry resources constitute a significant proportion of their lives. Furthermore, the VMGs complained during the social assessment that they are currently being excluded by regulatory authorities such as Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forest Service etc. from the efforts to conserve the natural resources within their communities. They are particularly worried about the depletion of forests and wildlife despite the fact that the government has employed additional forest and wildlife officers. While government agencies require additional support to ensure sustainable resource use, participatory models involving the local communities to help in exploiting community efforts and dealing with feelings of alienation by VMGs.
- 17 The main social risk is that of exclusion of the VMGs. Social risks envisioned in the implementation process include:
- (i) possibility of elite capture at the community and county levels thus excluding target groups;
 - (ii) alienation of the VMGs since they lack representation in various cadres of community activities. These risks will be mitigated through the following: sequencing of project so that in first year focuses on building capacity of VMGs at community levels, lobbying and advocacy skills to understand and influence the project implementation process to ensure social accountability.

Success Stories about the VMGs

- 18 Across all the VMGs visited there was a lot of interest and anticipation of the project implementation. The VMGs hope for support and greater participation in the impending projects. Some of the challenges identified such as intra and inter community conflicts are not unique to the VMGs among the coastal communities. Such issues as conflicts over resources natural – over management (others wanted to start another management group); conflict over boundary, conflict over lack of respect of the law, and the officers in charge of regulatory enforcement over natural jurisdictions such as KWS, KFS, and KWS are common in other parts of Kenya. The most urgent interest by the VMGs is related to active representation at all the levels of project implementation in order to avoid alienation, i.e. at the community level, using highbred of both traditional and village level administrative systems of Village elders to the extent possible.
- 19 *Identification of measures to anticipate and avoid risks and impacts; where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels; Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate; and Where significant residual impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, where technically and financially feasible to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive Culturally appropriate benefits under the Project*
- 20 Through various consultations, the VMGs proposed a number of measures appropriate to ensure that they benefit from the implemented development projects. The IPs/VMGs interviewed have suggested on how their capacity can be strengthened so that they can meaningfully engage in, and benefit from KEMFSED. The measures include:
- Increased access to self-employment opportunities through local infrastructure services investments, development of entrepreneurial skills for the VMGs community members;
 - Skills development in business and training on personal and community development;
 - In all the VMGs consultations, it was apparent that many of them are losing their cultural identity as they struggle to fit within the majority groups linguistically and culturally due to transformation in society. Use of local languages while engaging with VMGs might help in reinforcing a sense of identity among them.
 - As they participate more and more in the planned project, awareness on their rights and unique cultures should be reinforced for them to maintain their identity and solidarity. This can be achieved by entrenching their rights to development, representation, to be heard at different levels of governance, protect their cultural heritage including language and participation in leadership.

*How the VMGs will benefit from all the project components:***Component 1 – Improve Governance and Management of Marine Fisheries.**

- 21 This will focus on improving the management of marine fisheries in Kenyan waters.

- a) **Sub-component 1.1:** Enhanced governance of marine fisheries and blue economy. This sub-component will focus on improving fisheries governance and management, reviewing fisheries policy and related legislation, and strengthening monitoring and surveillance. The sub-component will also focus on research needed to strengthen the management of marine fisheries, including the development of an efficient Fishery Information and Monitoring System (FIMS) that will facilitate access to information for effective fishery management. Where identified, priority fisheries will be targeted for specific interventions in line with Fishery Improvements Plans (FIPs), with the aim of transitioning these fisheries towards improved management thereby ensuring sustainable long-term benefits to relevant communities. The project will also support the development of National Plans of Action for sharks, birds and Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.
- b) **Sub-component 1.2:** Improve management of nearshore fisheries. This sub-component will strengthen the management of nearshore fisheries and the implementation of Fishery Management Plans (FMPs). In synergy with national FMPs for priority fisheries, new Joint Co-Management Areas (JCMAs) will be developed, and the management of existing ones strengthened. The project will also support the implementation of Co-Management Area (CMA) including implementation of Monitoring, Controlling, and Surveillance (MCS) strategies and the provision of required equipment and technical support for MCS.
- c) **Sub-component 1.3:** Infrastructure development for fisheries management. This sub-component comprises infrastructure development specifically aimed at supporting the management of fisheries at both the national and county level. Specifically, it includes an office building for the Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS) in Nairobi, and the National Marine Resources and Training Centre in Kwale County. Examples of potential fisheries infrastructure could include upgrading of county fisheries offices, and expansion of the Mombasa Bandari Maritime Training College.

Component 2 – Enable Sustainable Investment in Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture.

- 22 This will establish a Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) Development Service (SME-DS) offering ready access to relevant expertise to entrepreneurs, SMEs and authorities in coastal counties, as well as facilitate increasing the value generated from fisheries and Mariculture by investing in public infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, water supply, linked to specific value chains and private investment.
 - a) **Sub-Component 2.1:** SME-DS in Coastal Communities. An SME-DS will be contracted, made up of a team of SME development-related experts, available to fishing communities along the Kenyan coast. These experts will promote their services to Beach Management Units (BMUs) and coastal residents seeking to develop or expand a fisheries-related enterprise, and offer demand-driven technical assistance, analytical services, capacity building, and knowledge sharing services. The SME-DS will also identify systemic risks or issues that prevent potential projects from being investment ready and will recommend remediation steps required to remove or mitigate such risks. Training and guidance on accessing existing and emerging sources of credit will also be included. This sub-component will also support SMEs that wish to develop services to add value and make

more transparent seafood value chains. In addition, the project will provide technical assistance to guide the establishment and operation of Kenya Fish Marketing Authority.

- b) **Sub-Component 2.2:** Improve Fisheries and Mariculture Related Infrastructure for Value Chain development. This sub-component will target county-identified gaps in basic public infrastructure (water, electricity, transport) that are inhibiting private investment opportunities in marine fisheries and mariculture. To ensure that all investments will be clearly justified, support complementary private investment, and minimize the potential to stimulate excessive fishing effort, all value-chain related public infrastructure proposed by counties will be based on a county fishery and mariculture infrastructure development map and plan. Climate change related risks will be internalized in the development of all infrastructure investments.

Component 3 – Coastal Community Empowerment and Livelihoods.

- 23 This component will focus on strengthening the livelihoods of poor households in coastal communities, both as an end in itself, and to facilitate fishers to comply with fisheries management measures. A holistic approach, targeting complementary livelihood development, will be pursued, in part through the development of strategic partnerships with new or existing commercial enterprises applying agriculture or aquaculture contract farming schemes benefiting smallholder producers. More broadly, small-scale livelihood sub-projects, implemented by individual (micro) or small enterprise groups, will be supported through a combination of grant provision, technical assistance, and enterprise and skills training.

- a) **Sub-Component 3.1:** Enhance Coastal Community Livelihoods. This sub-component includes a grant fund providing financial support to eligible beneficiaries through three distinct channels: i) Livelihood grants for subprojects by eligible small-scale coastal producers; ii) Grants for social and environmental (natural capital) community sub-projects; and iii) Capital injection grants to village savings and loans (VSL) groups.
- b) **Sub-Component 3.2:** Support Services for Livelihood Enhancement and Capacity Development. Implemented by the individual counties, this sub-component will provide a package of support services and capacity-building to beneficiary groups needed to deliver, and complement, the activities implemented under sub-component 3.1 including: i) Service and Technical Assistance (TA) provision to identify grant recipients and support preparation, management and oversight of sub-projects; ii) Provision of enterprise & skills training to grant recipients and other micro-enterprises; iii) Village Savings and Loans (VSL) program; and iv) Scholarships for formal skills, vocational training, and academic education.

Component 4 – Project Management.

- 24 This Component 4 will finance supplemental support for project management at both national and county levels to ensure coordinated and timely execution of project activities. Specifically, it will support project oversight and coordination including facilitation of a National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) and Project Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC);

establishment and operation of a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) at the national level, and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at the county-level, including the provision of equipment; fiduciary management, including external/internal audits and accounting; quality control and assurance systems; environmental and social safeguards management; and technical audits as needed. The component will also finance the preparation and implementation of a communications strategy, and the implementation of a Monitoring and Evaluation. (M&E) system, which will need to be implemented to capture data on physical and financial progress, performance of the implementing agency and other entities/service providers, and the results achieved in terms of outputs and outcomes. In addition, it will support the creation of a Grievance Redress Mechanism and ensure citizens engagement.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project background

- 1 The Government of Kenya through an Executive Order No. 1/2016, made a clear commitment towards a new approach, the blue economy, and taking into cognizance the importance of the sector to fuel the country's economic growth, created the State Department for Fisheries and the Blue Economy. The coastal and marine space on which a blue economy is potentially founded contains a myriad of different uses, some currently destructive or unsustainable, while others are renewable, some mutually exclusive and others compatible. In a wider context, a blue economy approach is more proactive and embodies the need to focus on longer term sustainability despite it being understood as encompassing a better integrated approach to these sometimes-conflicting uses of marine resources, living and non-living (including shipping, fossil energy and mining), and renewable or exhaustive. Blue economy comprises many sectors; however, focus will be on fisheries and aquaculture; and maritime shipping and logistic services as priority sectors that would deliver fast socio-economic benefits to the communities in the coastal areas. For instance, the construction of the new Lamu port fit into this project in that it has the potential of decreasing access among the communities relying on fishing activities and other sea resources. This has got the danger of impoverishing these communities. There is therefore the need for this project to assess and come up with mechanisms on how to prevent these communities' exposure to losses, replace/re-establish lost assets, provide alternative sources and means that can enhance livelihood and improve their sustainability, and compensate for the losses. To strengthen fisheries governance for sustainable utilization and enhanced revenues for the government and employment creation, the government enacted the Fisheries Management and Development Act 2016 in September 2016. The Act established institutions that would strengthen the governance of the fishing industry and aquaculture and enable investments along the fisheries value chains for socio-economic benefits. The institutions established include; the Kenya Fisheries Service, Kenya Fish Marketing Authority and the Fish Levy Trust Fund.
- 2 To attain economic benefits from the coastal and marine resources, the Government of Kenya (GoK) through the State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture and the Blue Economy (SDFA&BE) requested the World Bank to support the proposed Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development Project (KEMFSED).
- 3 The Government of Kenya has received Project Preparation Advance from the World Bank towards the Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development Project (KEMFSED). The KEMFSED project will cover a period of 5 years. The development project overall goal is to enhance economic benefits and coastal livelihoods from marine fisheries and coastal aquaculture while safeguarding associated ecosystems integrity. The implementing agency

will be the State Department for Fisheries & the Blue Economy (SDF-A-BE) on behalf of the Government of Kenya. In Kenya, 5 counties along the Coast have been selected to be beneficiaries for the project namely Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi, Tana River and Lamu.

- 4 The project will be implemented through the State Department of Fisheries, Aquaculture and The Blue Economy, with funds made available by a credit of US\$ 100 million from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank, US\$ 13 million from the Government of Kenya (GoK) and community contributions. The IDA credit will be structured as an Investment Project Financing (IPF).
- 5 KEMFSED Project seeks to empower coastal communities to improve management and value-addition of priority fisheries and Mari-culture and strengthen access to complementary livelihood activities.

1.2. Project Development Objectives (PDO)

- 6 The PDO level objective is to improve management and value-addition of priority fisheries¹ and Mariculture and strengthen access to complementary livelihood activities in coastal communities. The PDO is expected to be achieved taking into consideration the following key principles of project design:
 - i. **Kenya's fisheries sector plays a significant role in contributing to the country's blue economy in terms of employment, income generation, nutrition and food security. By engaging with a variety of stakeholders during project preparation and continuing to work with them in a consultative manner and seeking their commitment and cooperation during implementation, the project is expected to result in sustainable management of the fisheries, and make a substantial contribution to the development of Kenya's blue economy;**
 - ii. Noting that it will be implemented in a sector that is highly devolved with the counties playing a key role in the execution of activities, the project is designed in a manner that is consistent with the principles of devolution at both levels of government. Implementation of this project will result in further strengthening of the fisheries sector in Kenya; and
 - iii. **Project recognizes overfishing as an issue where several species are either at vulnerable levels or overfished. While it will be difficult for poor fishers to voluntarily reduce fishing effort, the project will provide technical and financial incentives for complementary livelihoods and diversification of income sources, as well as capacity building and support to obtain more value from existing artisanal fisheries production.**

¹ The priority fisheries were identified during the South Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP) and elaborated during the Kenya Coastal development Project (KCDP) with potential for Mariculture development

1.3. Project Geographic Scope

- 7 The KEMFSED Project will cover the five (5) riparian counties in Kenya along the Indian Ocean, namely; Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi, Tana River and Lamu. Taita Taveta though one of the coast region counties, does not have a coast line and is therefore not included in the project.

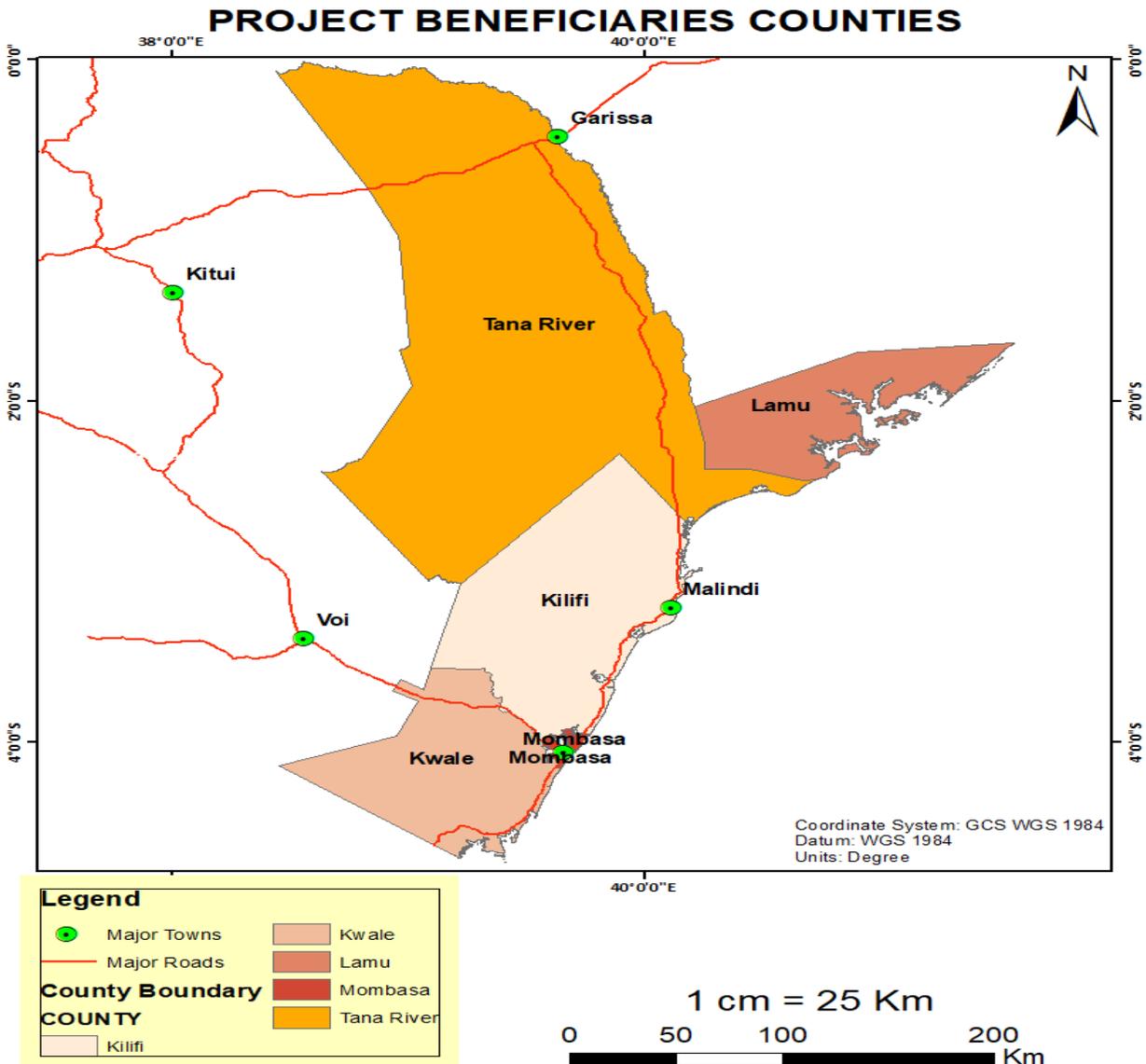


Figure 1: Project Beneficiary Counties

1.4. Project Beneficiaries

- 8 The project will provide a holistic response to a set of dynamic issues that poor, vulnerable coastal fishing communities face. The project target groups of beneficiaries are the fishers and

poor and extremely poor fisheries-dependent households in 5 coastal counties. Social inclusion as a principle of implementation will include the vulnerable and marginalized groups², the classification and categories of which will be determined by the project team (This will include: Elderly poor, differently abled persons, child headed households, HIV infected persons, drug recovering individuals, youth, women, widows, widowers, minority communities etc.). These groups meet the World Bank criteria as set out in the OP 4.10. Gender considerations will be applied in all structures of project implementation at national, county and community levels. However, attention will be paid to enabling women's participation in planning and decision-making processes and increasing their access to alternative livelihoods. These are also areas where gender gaps are the most glaring, but women and children will be targeted in the project to benefit from the support for the consumption, production, processing, and marketing of high nutrient- and protein-rich small fish in line with the Nutrition Policy in Kenya.

- 9 It is envisaged that the project will benefit the national and targeted coastal county governments through strengthening of the governance and management systems and structures of marine fisheries, enabling sustainable investment in marine fisheries and aquaculture through Small and Micro-Enterprises (SMEs) via private partners who will be involved in small and micro-enterprise interventions and coastal community empowerment and livelihoods in targeted communities along the coastal sub-counties.

1.5. Project Components

- 10 The Project components have been designed to fit within Kenya's broader Blue Economy framework and the on-going devolution process. The components and sub-components were refined and regrouped to improve focus, flow, integration and better balancing of hard/infrastructure aspects with soft/technical assistance, training and capacity building aspects.

² VMGs that meet the OP 4.10 Bank's criteria for "marginalization" and the GoK's criteria of "marginalized" and "minority" Communities will include youth, Indigenous People (IP), elderly women and men, widows/orphans, the differently-abled, recovering substance abusers, and people living with HIV/AIDS.

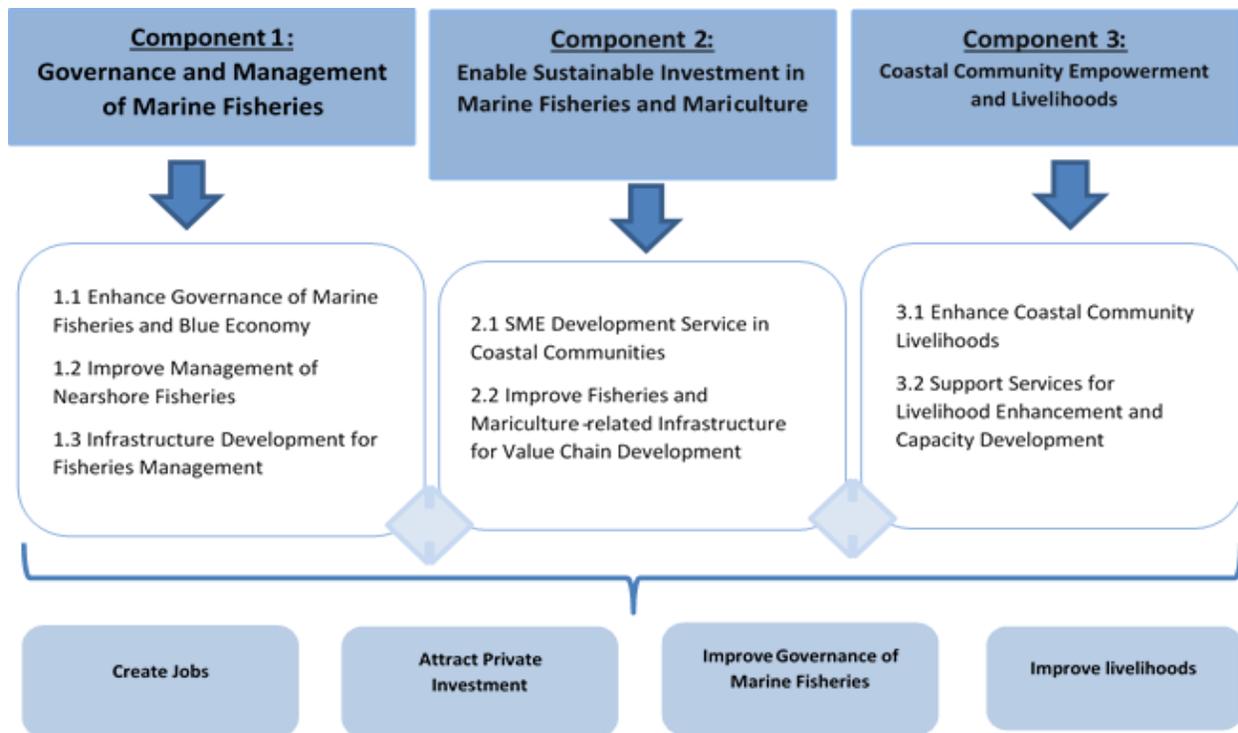


Figure 2: KEMFSED Project Theory of Change

Component 1 – Improve Governance and Management of Marine Fisheries.

11 This will focus on improving the management of marine fisheries in Kenyan waters.

- a) **Sub-component 1.1:** Enhanced governance of marine fisheries and blue economy. This sub-component will focus on improving fisheries governance and management, reviewing fisheries policy and related legislation, and strengthening monitoring and surveillance. The sub-component will also focus on research needed to strengthen the management of marine fisheries, including the development of an efficient Fishery Information and Monitoring System (FIMS) that will facilitate access to information for effective fishery management. Where identified, priority fisheries will be targeted for specific interventions in line with Fishery Improvements Plans (FIPs), with the aim of transitioning these fisheries towards improved management thereby ensuring sustainable long-term benefits to relevant communities. Some of the priority artisanal fisheries will be supported to transit from FIP programmes to Full Assessment and Certification. The project will also support the development of National Plans of Action for sharks, birds and Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.
- b) **Sub-component 1.2:** Improve management of nearshore fisheries. This sub-component will strengthen the management of nearshore fisheries and the implementation of Fishery Management Plans (FMPs). In synergy with national FMPs for priority fisheries, new Joint Co-Management Areas (JCMAs) will be developed, and the management of existing ones strengthened. The project will also support the implementation of Co-Management Area

(CMA) including implementation of Monitoring, Controlling, and Surveillance (MCS) strategies and the provision of required equipment and technical support for MCS.

- c) **Sub-component 1.3:** Infrastructure development for fisheries management. This sub-component comprises infrastructure development specifically aimed at supporting the management of fisheries at both the national and county level. Specifically, it includes an office building for the Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS) in Nairobi, and the National Marine Resources and Training Centre in Kwale County. Examples of potential fisheries infrastructure could include upgrading of county fisheries offices, and expansion of the Mombasa Bandari Maritime Training College and Supporting the installation and operationalization of a comprehensive Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for Kenya EEZ.

Component 2 – Enable Sustainable Investment in Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture. (US\$22 Million)

12 This will establish a Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) Development Service (SME-DS) offering ready access to relevant expertise to entrepreneurs, SMEs and authorities in coastal counties, as well as facilitate increasing the value generated from fisheries and Mariculture by investing in public infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, water supply, linked to specific value chains and private investment.

- a) **Sub-Component 2.1:** SME-DS in Coastal Communities. An SME-DS will be contracted, made up of a team of SME development-related experts, available to fishing communities along the Kenyan coast. These experts will promote their services to Beach Management Units (BMUs) and coastal residents seeking to develop or expand a fisheries-related enterprise, and offer demand-driven technical assistance, analytical services, capacity building, and knowledge sharing services. The SME-DS will also identify systemic risks or issues that prevent potential projects from being investment ready and will recommend remediation steps required to remove or mitigate such risks. Training and guidance on accessing existing and emerging sources of credit will also be included. This sub-component will also support SMEs that wish to develop services to add value and make more transparent seafood value chains. In addition, the project will provide technical assistance to guide the establishment and operation of Kenya Fish Marketing Authority.
- b) **Sub-Component 2.2:** Improve Fisheries and Mariculture Related Infrastructure for Value Chain development. This sub-component will target county-identified gaps in basic public infrastructure (water, electricity, transport) that are inhibiting private investment opportunities in marine fisheries and mariculture. To ensure that all investments will be clearly justified, support complementary private investment, and minimize the potential to stimulate excessive fishing effort, all value-chain related public infrastructure proposed by counties will be based on a county fishery and mariculture infrastructure development map and plan. Climate change related risks will be internalized in the development of all infrastructure investments.

Component 3 – Coastal Community Empowerment and Livelihoods. (US\$30 million)

- 13 This component will focus on strengthening the livelihoods of poor households in coastal communities, both as an end in itself, and to facilitate fishers to comply with fisheries management measures. A holistic approach, targeting complementary livelihood development, will be pursued, in part through the development of strategic partnerships with new or existing commercial enterprises applying agriculture or aquaculture contract farming schemes benefiting smallholder producers. More broadly, small-scale livelihood sub-projects, implemented by individual (micro) or small enterprise groups, will be supported through a combination of grant provision, asset financing, technical assistance, and enterprise and skills training.
- a) **Sub-Component 3.1: Enhance Coastal Community Livelihoods.** This sub-component includes a grant fund providing financial support to eligible beneficiaries through three distinct channels: i) Livelihood grants for sub-projects by eligible small-scale coastal producers; ii) Grants for social and environmental (natural capital) community sub-projects; and iii) Capital injection grants to Village Savings and Loans (VSL) groups.
 - b) **Sub-Component 3.2: Support Services for Livelihood Enhancement and Capacity Development.** Implemented by the individual counties, this sub-component will provide a package of support services and capacity-building to beneficiary groups needed to deliver, and complement, the activities implemented under sub-component 3.1 including: i) Service and Technical Assistance (TA) provision to identify grant recipients and support preparation, management and oversight of sub-projects; ii) Provision of enterprise & skills training to grant recipients and other micro-enterprises; iii) Village Savings and Loans (VSL) program; and iv) Scholarships for formal skills, vocational training, and academic education.

Component 4 – Project Management.

- 14 This Component 4 will finance supplemental support for project management at both national and county levels to ensure coordinated and timely execution of project activities. Specifically, it will support project oversight and coordination including facilitation of a National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) and Project Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC); establishment and operation of a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) at the national level, and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at the county-level, including the provision of equipment; fiduciary management, including external/internal audits and accounting; quality control and assurance systems; environmental and social safeguards management; and technical audits as needed. The component will also finance the preparation and implementation of a communications strategy, and the implementation of a Monitoring and Evaluation. (M&E) system, which will need to be implemented to capture data on physical and financial progress, performance of the implementing agency and other entities/service providers, and the results achieved in terms of outputs and outcomes. In addition, it will support the creation of a Grievance Redress Mechanism and ensure citizens engagement.

1.6. Project Implementation Arrangement

- 15 The institutional arrangements and coordination structures mirror other successful World Bank Projects, which had a strong emphasis on building capacity at the community level such as Kenya Coastal Development Project (KCDP), Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness Project (KAPAP), and the on-going National Agricultural Rural Inclusive Growth Project (NARIGP) and Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP).
- 16 The Project will promote a wide range of internal partnerships between different national and county government departments. These will include those departments whose functions will affect implementation of governance and management issues of marine fisheries, private sector involvement and SME inclusion and demand-driven and community-led initiatives. The functionality of other decentralized funds such as the National Youth Enterprise Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, Uwezo Fund and Bursary Funds administered by County Governments and Constituency Development Fund (CDF) will be roped in as supplementary options for supported community groups and individuals. The Project will partner with the Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) supporting the long-term transformation of Kenya's fisheries research and extension system better to support growth and respond to farmers' needs and Kenya Coast Guard.
- 17 Devolution changes have been considered and incorporated in the project implementation structure. The Project's institutional structures, especially those that are anchored in the Government, will be used throughout the Project implementation phase. Agriculture being a devolved function, considerations will be made to ensure that the counties' project coordination units put in place plays a central role in coordinating project implementation and reporting on county interventions under the direct leadership of the CEC/Chief Officers Agriculture. In addition, to provide the required structural linkage between the national and county governments, the Council of Governors will be roped in to support the setting up of the county implementation oversight institutions with diverse representation (public, private and civil society). These will provide project implementation oversight in respective counties and approve work plans and budgets at the county level and community micro-project proposals and ensure that project activities are incorporated in the respective County Annual Plans (CAPs) and CIDPs under the leadership of the County Executive Committee member for the agricultural sector. Other county level implementation institutions to be considered as provided for by the law will include County Technical Advisory Committees (CTAC) comprising relevant technical representatives to provide technical support to project implementation and quality assurance at county level under the leadership of the Director of the agricultural sector in each county.

1.7. Rationale for the SA

- 18 In line with the World Bank’s OP 4.10, a Social Assessment for World Bank funded project is `carried out to improve the design of the project and establish a participatory process for the project implementation and monitoring. In order to achieve this, the social assessment process takes account of the status, views and preferences of the affected people and other stakeholders. In addition, the social assessment for the purposes of World Bank supported projects also forms the basis for identifying the different groups and understanding the nature and significance of potential impacts on each of them.

1.8. Objectives of the Social Assessment

- 19 The objective of the Social Assessment is to develop an understanding of the socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the VMGs in the operational counties to inform the design of KEMFSED project, so as to make it responsive to their social development needs. The specific objectives of the assessment were to: Assist the project to support the aspirations and needs of the Vulnerable and Marginalized groups and peoples in the project areas; Identify and prepare a comprehensive plan that will avert any potentially adverse effects from project interventions on Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups and where not possible or feasible, mitigate or compensate such adverse impacts; and ensure that the project benefits reach the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups and peoples in an equitable manner and through institutions that respect and are able to serve them in a decentralized manner.

1.9. Approach and Methodology

1.9.1. Approach

- 20 The social assessment process covers 5 social assessment considerations for design of socially inclusive projects:
- Characterization of social context for project affected social groups;
 - Stakeholder analysis and elaboration of the culturally appropriate process for consulting with the project affected social group;
 - A review of the legal and institutional framework appropriate for the project affected social group;
 - Assessment of the potential adverse and positive effect for the project; and
 - Identification measures necessary to avoid adverse effect or if not feasible, measure to minimize, mitigate, or compensate the effects.
- 21 The key issue for the project is to ensure that VMGs are not excluded from the project where they fit the criteria, and that the project is appropriate to them to ensure that there is broad community support.

- 22 This social assessment was conducted among different project target communities including the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) who currently occupy the wards within the sub-counties targeted for the implementation of KEMFSED project in the coastal counties of Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu and Tana River. The methodology entailed collecting data using primary and secondary sources to simultaneously inform the development of the Social Assessment and the VMGF. Secondary data was obtained through literature review, while primary information was collected through consultation with stakeholders, key informant interviews (KII), focused group discussions and field observations including with VMGs and other groups in the selected counties. The selection of VMGs to inform the social assessment was based on the screening criteria adopted by the World Bank. The approach was informed by World Bank OP 4.10 and Constitution of Kenya, 2010 see Table 1.

Table 1: Criteria for screening VMGs using World Bank OP 4.10 and Constitution of Kenya, 2010

Criteria	
World Bank OP 4.10	1.0 Identity
	Self-identification
	Recognition of this identity by others
	2.0 Collective attachments
	Distinct habitats
	Ancestral territories
	Natural resources
	3.0 Distinct Customary institutions
	Cultural Institutions
	Economic Institutions
	Social Institutions
	Political Institutions
	4.0 Distinct Indigenous Language
	Indigenous language
	Neighboring languages
	National Language
Kenya, Constitution 2010	5.0 Social assessment
	Population (small)
	Unique culture
	Traditional lifestyle
	Traditional Livelihood
	Geographic location

1.9.2. Sampling of Counties

- 23 The KEMFSED Project covers the five (5) riparian counties in Kenya along the Indian Ocean, namely; Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi, Tana River and Lamu. In line with Marginalization Policy

2010-2018 of Kenya which provides definition of marginalized counties, the VMGs were picked from wards in four counties of Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River and Lamu. The representative VMGs were subsequently picked from preselected wards in the same project region.

1.9.3. Sampling of Counties project sites

- 24 The consulting team first had a meeting with the staff at the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute to discuss fieldwork plans, obtain information from the KEMFRI team on the lessons learnt during the implementation of KCDP particularly among the VMGs and obtain contacts of the VMG representatives from each of the five counties that facilitated community entry and project implementation for KCDP. Thereafter, the team paid courtesy calls to the county or sub-county commissioners, the CEC in charge of the fisheries, county fisheries officers, social development officers as well as gender officers in the sub-counties within the counties where the social assessment was done.
- 25 The consulting team received a list of wards within the selected sub counties at the coastal region where KEMFSED project will be implemented and selected the wards where VMGs occupy for purposes of this assessment. These included; Pongwe/Kikokeni ward (mkwiwo and wasini Islands and Tswaka sub-location) in Lunga Lunga sub-county, Ramisi ward in Msambweni sub-county and Samburu/Chengoni, Kasemeni, Mackinon Road wards in Kinango sub-county all in Kwale county; Dabaso and Watamu ward in Kilifi North sub-county, Maarafa, Gongoni and Adu wards in Magarini sub-county all within Kilifi county; Kiunga and Basuba wards in Lamu East sub-county and Hindi, Mkunumbi, Witu and Mkomani wards in Lamu West sub-county all in Lamu county and Kipini within Garsen/Tana Delta sub-county in Tana River county.

1.9.4. Literature review

- 26 Review of the existing baseline information and literature material was undertaken and helped in gaining a further and deeper understanding of the proposed project. A desk review of the Kenyan legal framework and policies was also conducted in order to identify the relevant legislations and policy documents that should be considered during project implementation. Among the documents reviewed are: Constitution of Kenya (2010), UN REDD Programme (2016). National Guidelines for Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), For REDD+ and Sustainable Forest Management in Kenya. Kenya National Redd + Coordination Office Kenya Vision 2030, National Social Protection Policy (2011), Gender Policy (2011), The World Bank OP 4.10 Annex A – Social Assessment, July 2005, Kenya National Youth Policy (2016), National Land Policy (2009), National Policy for Older Persons and Ageing (2009), the draft disability policy, the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), and the Economic Survey (2018). Other documents include: Lamu County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022); Tana River County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022); Kilifi County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022); Mombasa County Integrated

Development Plan (2018-2022); Kwale County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022); various evaluations and reviews of the NSNP, other recent social assessments that have been carried out for relevant World Bank projects, NSNP Environmental and Social Safeguards Assessment (ESSA), VMGF for Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC) Program, draft report on social risk in the North and North Eastern Development Initiative (NEDI) counties, the review of social safeguards for the NSNP and the CT-OVC which was carried out in 2016 and the 2018 Operational Monitoring reports for NSNP, particularly reports 3 and 4, which looked at grievance redress mechanism and VMGs, respectively.

1.9.5. Stakeholder Consultations and Free, Prior and Informed Consultation

Stakeholder Consultations

27 Stakeholder consultations was considered key to the preparation of this SA and formed the basis for the determination of key issues for consideration in project design and implementation strategies. Discussions on the social assessment were held with the World Bank and client's staff as part of the consultations. Direct consultations were held with key stakeholders during the social assessment conducted between 8th and 26th February 2019. This was done at various government offices, and the Ministry of Planning offices in all the five project counties. The county officials were informed of the intended KEMFSED and social assessment through an introductory letter sent directly from joint agriculture sector consultation and cooperation mechanism (JASCOM). In addition, the consultant deployed a social mobilizer who delivered letters to key stakeholders in person. The county officers were informed that the social assessment would be focusing on the target communities for the purpose of informing the local leaders, mobilization and participation in the community consultations. The sub-county stakeholders comprised of Business people, social development officers, BMU leaders, Environment officers, gender representatives, and representatives for the physically impaired. Discussions opened with a focus on the livelihood's status in the county.

Free, Prior and Informed Consultation

28 FPIC consultation for the project resulted to broad community support, with the affected vulnerable and marginalized communities throughout the KEFSED design and implementation process. The goal was to develop a framework to be used to the implementation process in all the steps which utilizes consultation and participation at every stage of project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. About 5 distinct yet interdependent steps and/dimensions of participation emerged during FPIC along the coastal counties i.e. initial mobilization, information sharing, consultation, and joint decision-making. All these dimensions of full and effective participation of VMGs was conducted in a manner

and form that was easily understood by communities. The VMG groups that were included in the FPIC included; the Wakifundi, Wavumba, Watswaka, Washiratzi, watha in Kwale (Kinango sub-county) and Kilifi county; the Aweer/Boni and Saanye in Lamu county and the Saanye who live in Kipini ward in Tana Delta sub-county in Tana River county. Separate VMGs community consultations were conducted with adult men, women and youths disaggregated by gender in order to obtain free and independent views on how the implementation of the KEMFSED project is likely to affect different categories of the VMGs within the targeted counties.

Table 2: Summary of Issues Discussed during FPIC meetings

	Main VMG issues	Areas of discussion/probing
1	Social, cultural and political characteristics	Ethnic groups, clans, languages, cultural differences, power structure, role of youth and women
2	Economic activities	Livelihood sources, services available for IPs, experiences with NSNP, desired economic/social projects
3	Community structure and consultation	Presence of groups/organisations in villages, opinion leaders, how to consult with community
4	Community involvement in development projects	Involvement of VMGs in project planning, implementation and monitoring, and challenges in effective engagement
5	Social cohesion and conflict resolution	Conflicts (inter-household, clan, ethnic), relationship with majority groups, conflict resolution mechanisms
6	Gender relations	Relation between men and women, women empowerment, decision-making, GBV, resolution of gender-based conflicts
7	Grievance redress mechanism	Complaints on NSNP and devolved funds, grievance redress structures, responsiveness to VMGs/IPs, potential improvements on GRMs
8	Project impacts	Potential positive and negative impacts of project implementation, preventing and mitigating negative impacts

2. INSTITUTIONAL, POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

2.1. Institutional Framework for VMGs in Kenya

- 29 There are several institutions upon which the rights of the VMGs in Kenya are anchored. They include Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs that coordinates empowerment programmes for the youth, women and people living with disabilities (PLWDs) in the country, and is also charged with promoting gender equity in the country; National Gender and Equality Commission that is involved in the mainstreaming of issues of minorities and marginalized communities and groups in development; Kenya National Commission on Human Rights that monitors government institutions and conducts investigations on alleged human rights violations; The National Cohesion and Integration Commission that is primarily preventing discrimination on the basis of race or ethnicity, and advocating for cohesiveness among the diverse groups in the country, and Kenyan Museums for protecting cultural heritage.

2.2. Legal Recognition of VMGs

- 30 The Constitution of Kenya (CoK) 2010 recognizes the socio-economic and cultural rights of all her citizens as stipulated in Article 43. It identifies indigenous peoples as being minority communities who have been marginalized through historical processes. It adopts a broad definition of marginalized groups that amalgamates most of the groups that identify themselves as indigenous peoples. Article 259 states that:

“marginalized group” means a group of people who, because of laws or practices before, on, or after the effective date, were or are disadvantaged by discrimination on one or more of the grounds. In Article 27 (4) it states that ‘The State shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against any person on any ground, including race, sex, pregnancy, marital status, health status, ethnic or social origin, color, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, dress, language or birth.’

- 31 The Constitution prohibits alienation of marginalized groups by virtue of their relatively small population or those that have been unable to fully develop their structures or resources to facilitate participation in the socio-economic life of Kenya. Further, it recognizes communities that have preserved their unique culture and identity thereby preventing them from participating in the economic development process in the country including hunter-gatherers, pastoralists, and fisherfolk among others. The recognition of these IPs/VMGs should contribute to the preservation of their identities and enable them to engage at par in development with other majority groups, including participation in political life.
- 32 The marginalized communities are identified as:

- a. a community that because of their relatively small population or for any other reason, has been unable to fully participate in the integrated social and economic life of Kenya as a whole;
 - b. a traditional community that, out of a need or desire to preserve its unique culture and identity from assimilation, has remained outside the integrated social and economic life of Kenya as a whole;
 - c. an indigenous community that has retained and maintained a traditional lifestyle and livelihood based on a hunter or gatherer economy; or
 - d. pastoralist persons and communities, whether they are—(i) Nomadic; or (ii) A settled community that, because of its relative geographic isolation, has experienced only marginal participation in the integrated social and economic life of Kenya as a whole.
- 33 This definition parallel’s the criteria as set out in the World Bank Policy O.P 4.10. It is also in line with ‘The Marginalization Policy 2010-2018 of Kenya’, that defined marginalized counties as the 14 arid counties: Turkana, Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, Samburu, West Pokot, Tana River, Narok, Kwale, Garissa, Kilifi, Taita-Taveta, Isiolo and Lamu.
- 34 *The Constitution of Kenya requires the State to address the needs of vulnerable groups, including “minority or marginalized” and “particular ethnic, religious or cultural communities” (Article 21.3):* The Specific provisions of the Constitution espouse:
- affirmative action programs and policies for minorities and marginalized groups (Articles 27.6 and 56);
 - rights of “cultural or linguistic” communities to maintain their culture and language (Articles 7, 44.2 and 56);
 - protection of community land, including land that is “lawfully held, managed or used by specific communities as community forests, grazing areas or shrines,” and “ancestral lands and lands traditionally occupied by hunter-gatherer communities” (Article 63);
 - promotion of representation in Parliament of “...(d) ethnic and other minorities; and (e) marginalized communities” (Article 100); and
 - an equalization fund to provide basic services to marginalized areas (Article 204).
- 35 Other Legal and Policy Provisions that Facilitate Operationalization of OP 4.10 within Kenya’s Legal Frameworks consistent with the VMGs among the coastal communities such as the Boni/Saanye, Watha and the Aweer who were originally forest dependent communities.
- 36 *The Forest Act of 2005 and Forest Policy of 2007 both provide some provisions for the customary rights of forest communities and community forestry:* The Forest Act states, that “nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any member of a forest community from using, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, such forest produce as it has been the custom of that community to take from such forest otherwise than for the purpose of sale” (Article 22), and “...may include activities such as ‘collection of forest produce for community based

industries” (Article 47.2.e) under a license or management agreement. The Act defines a "forest community" as “a group of persons who: (a) have a traditional association with a forest for purposes of livelihood, culture or religion [...]

(Article 3). The Forest Policy recognizes the “traditional interests of local communities customarily resident within or around a forest” (paragraph 4.3).

Similarities and Differences

37 The Constitution of Kenya and other related legislations as shown in the tables below have a lot of similarities with the tenets of OP. 4.10. There is considerable overlap between groups identified by the government of Kenya as vulnerable and marginalized and groups that have triggered OP 4.10. Similarly, the groups identified both by the government and in the context of Bank-supported operations align with some of the groups that have been identified by the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR) in its conceptualization of the notion of indigeneity and what it means in the African context. Overall, there is no contradiction between the objectives and key principles of the OP 4.10 and the Kenyan Constitution. The implementation of some key Constitutional provisions would create an environment supportive of the application of the application of OP 4.10 in Kenya. Summary Profile of Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups in Kenya which may possibly meet the Criteria of OP.4.10

2.3. Legal Framework on IPs and VMGs

2.3.1. Policy Framework

Table 3: Relevance of Policy Framework to VMGs in Kenya

Policy Document	VMGs Pertinent Issues
<i>The Kenya Vision 2030:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeks to put in place efforts to promote protection from discrimination, dealing respectively with gender, youth and vulnerable groups and equity and poverty reduction. Mirrors the ideals of social and economic justice as espoused in the World Bank OP 4.10 on indigenous peoples.
<i>Gender Policy, 2011:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantees equality of men and women before the law in accessing economic and employment opportunities. Facilitates the review of laws that hinder women’s access to and control over economic resources and improve vocational and technical skills of disadvantaged groups, notably unemployed youth, disabled women, poor urban and rural women, and street dwellers, for improved access to employment opportunities.
<i>Kenya National Youth Policy, 2006:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy envisions a society where youth have equal opportunity to productively participate in economic, social, political, cultural and religious life.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The young people are a component that makes up the VMG in communities. • Any initiatives aimed at addressing the sources of disadvantage within societies must take cognizance of young peoples’ special views and needs.
<i>National Land Policy, 2009:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy takes cognizance of the fact that women, children, minority groups and PWDs have been denied access to land rights as a result of discriminatory laws, customs and practices. • By recognizing that the land and resources that the IPs/VMGs live in and depend on are inextricably linked to their identities, cultures, livelihoods, physical, and spiritual well-being, the policy seeks to ameliorate their continued marginalization.
<i>The National Land Policy (NLP):</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Land Act is scheduled to be adopted within five years of the enactment of the new Constitution, along with a number of other land related laws and regulations. • The NLP includes a key policy principle for restitution of land rights of minority communities as a way of restoration and protection of land rights which were violated by colonial and post-colonial governments (articles 3.6.1.2 and 3.6.6 on restitution and land rights of minority communities respectively). • The policy calls on the GoK to secure community land and to “document and map existing forms of communal tenure, whether customary or non-customary, in consultation with the affected groups, and incorporate them into broad principles that will facilitate the orderly evolution of community land law” (article 3.3.1.2, paragraph 66).
<i>National Policy on Older Persons and Ageing, 2009:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy is facilitating the integration and mainstreaming of the needs and concerns of older persons in national development. • The policy, among other issues, emphasizes on social protection in old age through either non-contributory benefits focused on reducing poverty and vulnerability, or contributory benefits aimed at maintaining the income of individuals. • The national policy for older persons and ageing lays basis for the intervention of elderly.
<i>Draft Policy on Persons with Disabilities, 2006:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy seeks to address disparities in service provisions and also ensure that services that are available to other citizens are also available to PWDs in pursuance of article 19(b) of the Constitution. • For purposes of KEMFSED, targeting for economic inclusion shall need to take cognizance of this group.
<i>The National Policy on Culture and Heritage, 2009:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to promote and protect cultures and cultural diversity among Kenya’s ethnic communities. This includes the protection of indigenous languages, the expression of cultural traditions, knowledge, and practices, traditional medicines, and community rights.
<i>Ministry of Education’s</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Policy Framework for Education, Training and Research - Meeting the Challenges of Education, Training and Research in Kenya in the 21st Century.

<i>Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2005:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This sessional paper establishes that the language of instruction shall be the mother tongue in lower primary school (classes 1-3) in the rural areas, and that a culturally sensitive approach must be used to address the learning needs of different communities – including the VMGs.
<i>National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy thus calls on the government to establish a range of institutions that will provide long-term continuity in Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) development, including a National Drought Management Authority and National Drought and Disaster Contingency Fund to increase responsiveness to drought, National Council on Nomadic Education, a Northern Kenya Education Trust, a Livestock Marketing Board, and a Northern Kenya Investment Fund.
<i>Policy Framework for Nomadic Education in Kenya (COK, 2010):</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy contemplates education terms based on seasons rather than calendar terms. • The policy considers use of an academic calendar that would be flexible and factor in climatic conditions and patterns of nomadic livelihood. • The policy provides for the development of curriculum that would be useful to pastoral lifestyle. The policy further proposes creation of a National Council for Nomadic Education.
<i>Kenya draft policy on public participation, 2018</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy seeks to promote effective participation of minorities and marginalized groups, including women, youth, elderly, PWDs and children in the governance processes at all levels; • The policy calls on the government at the two levels to undertake stakeholder mapping to identify the minorities and marginalized groups for effective participation and engagement; • The policy calls on the government at the two levels to ensure public participation processes have plans for engagement of the minorities and marginalized Groups, including provisions for appropriate hours, and venue for meetings; • It further calls on the government at two levels to tailor communication to meet the needs of minorities and marginalized groups

2.3.2. The Legal Framework

Table 4: Relevance of Legal Framework to VMGs in Kenya

Legal Document	VMGs Pertinent Issues
<i>Public Participation Policy Bill 2018</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act promotes democracy and participation of the people in accordance with Article 10 of the Constitution; • Promote transparency and accountability in decision making; enhance public awareness and understanding of governance processes; • Support community ownership of public decisions; and • Entrenches public participation and collaboration in governance processes.

<i>National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2017:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act encourages national cohesion and integration by outlawing discrimination on ethnic grounds. • It introduces important provisions for “ethnically equitable” distribution of public resources and stipulates that distribution of public resources should take into account Kenya’s diverse population and poverty index.
<i>The Community Land Act, 2016:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act prohibits disposal of unregistered community land. Even though it does not limit compulsory acquisition for public purposes, it commits counties to hold compensation for the affected community until a formal title is secured. • The Act recognizes the validity of existing customary rights of occupancy in community land by IPs. Similarly, it spells out the rights of the community as the proprietor of the land.
<i>County Governments Act, 2012:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County Governments Act, 2012 spells out the principles governing devolution. • The act is relevant to the VMG since it aims at giving powers of self-governance to the people and enhancing their participation in decision making. • It also seeks to protect and promote the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized communities.
<i>Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Act, 2011:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act mandates the Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) to investigate and provide redress for human rights violations in Kenya, to research and monitor the compliance of human rights norms and standards, human rights education and training and campaigns, advocate and collaborate with other stakeholders in Kenya.
<i>The Equal Opportunities Commission Act, 2007:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims at promoting equal opportunities for all persons, prohibits discrimination and provides for remedies for victims of discrimination and for connected purposes. • Every person is entitled to equality with respect to the following without discrimination: employment; education and training; access and use of public facilities; health services and facilities; housing, goods, facilities and services including financial services; acquisition, change or retention of nationality and change of domicile; admission and membership into professional associations or qualification without which as a matter of law or of practice, a person would find it difficult to carry on a particular profession (including any vocation or occupation); or inheritance.
<i>Persons with Disabilities Act, 2003:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It creates the National Council of Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) as a statutory organ to oversee the welfare of persons with disabilities. • The Law also requires that both public and private sector employers reserve 5% of jobs for disabled persons.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED VMGS

3.1. Demographic Characteristics

38 The VMGs community discussion took place in Lamu, Kilifi, Kwale and Tana River. Lamu County has population comprising 71,348 (52%) males and 65,705 (48%) females by 2018. The population of Tana River County in 2018 is estimated at 313,374 with 157,282 being female and 156,092 males. The population of the Kilifi County is estimated to be 1,498,647 by 2018 based on the Kenya Population and Housing Census of 2009. The youth form a special category of the population in all the counties. The youth comprise about 27 percent of the total county population and 50 percent of the county labor force.

Table 5: Summary of VMG groups consulted

No	Name of Men Group	Location	County	Date Consulted
1)	Washiratzi VMG	Vanga	Kwale	12 th February 2019
2)	Wavumba VMG	Wasini	Kwale	14 th February 2019
3)	Tswaka /VMG	Pongwe Kidimo/Shimoni	Kwale	14 th February 2019
4)	Watha VMG	Mackinon Road	Kwale	16 th February 2019
5)	Watha VMG	Dabaso	Kilifi	18 th February 2019
6)	Watha VMG	Watamu	Kilifi	18 th February 2019
7)	Watha Marereni	Marereni	Kilifi	20 th February 2019
8)	Saanye and Aweer Women/VMG	KEFRI Centre, Mokoe	Lamu	22 nd February 2019
9)	Saanye VMG	Kipini	Tana River	25 th February 2019
	Name of Women Group	Location	County	Date Consulted
10)	Wavumba Women Group/VMG	Wasini	Kwale	14 th February 2019
11)	Tswaka Women group/VMG	PongweKidimo/Shimoni	Kwale	14 th February 2019
12)	Watha Women/VMG	Mackinon Road	Kwale	16 th February 2019
13)	Watha Women/VMG	Dabaso	Kilifi	18 th February 2019
14)	Watha women/VMG	Watamu	Kilifi	18 th February 2019
16)	Saanye and Aweer Women/VMG	KEFRI Centre, Mokoe	Lamu	22 nd February 2019
17)	Saanye Women/VMG	Kipini	Tana River	25 th February 2019

39 The Watha Community is found in various coast region counties including Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu and Tana River. The watha community members migrated to different areas because they were self-reliant and not a people who entertained begging from others. Their movement

to different locations was influenced by the search for wildlife meat, honey from forests, and water points. The community is comprised of about 6 clans namely Wayu, Worgulu, Karara, Urmeta, Jalantu, and Kojega – Gamadu. The various clans speak the same language and can marry from each other. In the Makinnon area of Kwale, the Watha live alongside other communities including the Duruma, Kamba, Tharaka, Kikuyu, Taita, Giriama, Luo, Masaai, and Somali. In this mixture the Watta community are the minority. According to the information captured from focus group discussion participants during community consultation, the predominant religion among the Watta is Christianity, other religions are Islam and indigenous.

- 40 The Shiratzi community live in various locations in Kwale namely Mukwiro, Bodo, Funzi, and Wachuyu in Shimoni. The Shiratzi community members in different locations speak one language with same accent. Both Shirazi and Wavumba community (in Wasinii and Vanga) speak the same language but with different accent. Around Bodo Beach, the Shiratzi community forms the majority and in their own perception the population is increasing with few visitors coming to reside amongst them from other communities.
- 41 In Ramisi area, the Shiratzi/Wakifundi community are the minority and live alongside the Digo (majority), Kamba, Makonde, Wakifundi, and Duruma. The existing divisions among these communities is based on the languages and cultural differences. Majority of the residents in the area practice Islamism, while a sizable number are of the Christian faith.
- 42 In Vanga Ward the community is comprised of members from different ethnicities. These include Digo, Wavumba, Waduruma, Wapemba, Wasiratzi, Kamba, Bajun, and Arabs. The differentiation within the community is along the lines of religious, cultural and economic activities undertaken by the members. Majority of the community members are of Islamic religion with few practicing Christianity. Most VMGs household members have primary level education with a negligible proportion with secondary or college education. The low-level secondary education transition is attributed to lack of school fees and in some cases insecurity, poor and few education institutions.
- 43 In Wasinii Island the proportion of the youth is estimated at about 50% of the total population. Key resource relied on by the youth who mainly belong to the Wavumba community in the area is the ocean. The livelihood activities undertaken by the youth include fishing, tourism, business (SMEs include selling petrol, shops, masonry, selling fish and shells. Fishing activity is highly dependent on external economy (market).
- 44 A summary of demographic statistics of the VMGs characteristics in the five counties has been tabulated below.

Table 6: Summary of Demographic Profile of some majority VMGs

VMG	Population	Livelihood	Location	Language
Saanye	12,582	Hunting and gathering	Lamu, Tana River	Dahalo
Waatha/Saanye		Hunting and gathering	Lamu, Tana River	Dahalo
Aweer/Boni	7,600	Hunting, gathering, Farming	Lamu	

3.2. Land and Territories Traditionally owned or Customarily Used or Occupied

- 45 The Aweer are often referred to - and even sometimes refer to themselves - as the "Boni". Considered by some as derogatory, Boni is based on the Swahili word "kubuni" which means 'to move', in reference to their proclivity, historically, to move around in pursuit of their livelihoods, rather than settle in one place. The Aweer/Boni are a remnant hunter group living along the Kenyan coast found in Lamu. In the project counties, they are found in Lamu (Lamu West-Jima Pandanguo, Baragoni & Lamu East-Milimani, Mangai, Basuba, Kiangwe, Mararani, Kiunga, Mkononi, Buthei). Aweer population is estimated to be about 8,000. These figures are quoted from the 2009 Kenya Population and Household Census KNBS page 397. They are indigenous hunter/gatherers famous for their longbows and poison arrows. As they were forced into a more sedentary lifestyle, they adopted agriculture. In the early post-independence years, their homeland was a battle field between Kenya and Somalia. To date, they still struggle to survive in search of new identity. Traditionally, they depend on their elders for leadership. The Boni people are known for their unique tradition of whistling to birds that guide them to honey. They still perceive the forests in their inhabited areas as theirs. They generally hold a belief in a Supreme Being, belief in spirits and other divinities, veneration of ancestors, use of magic and traditional medicine.
- 46 The Watha are mostly found in the rural semi-arid lands. They are associated with the Oromo groups of Eastern Africa. Watta community is comprised of about 6 clans namely Wayu, Worgulu, Karara, Urmeta, Jalantu, and Kojega – Gamadu. The various clans can marry from each other. All the clans speak one language, Watta. Predominant religion among the Watta is Christianity (80%). Other religions are Islam and indigenous. They live in scattered territorial groups along the Tana and Galana rivers, Taru Desert in eastern Kenya, Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta and Lamu counties on the Kenyan coast, in Isiolo, Mandera and Marsabit counties of northern Kenya, and in parts of southern, central and western Ethiopia, as well as in Tana River County. A minority of them still lives in thick forests across Kenya. They are traditionally hunters and gatherers. The abolishing of unlicensed hunting of game and wild animals forced them into other livelihoods. They now live in permanent settlements practicing mixed farming and fishing. Those along the forests carry out bee keeping while those along the river practice crop production. The population of the Watha community is estimated to be approximately 13,000. The Watha community has a traditional council of elders and headman

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

- 47 The Saanye are found in Lamu County (Lamu West-Mapenya (Shekale), Mkunumbi Witu, Madagoni, Sendemke) and Kwale County (Kinango-Kilibasi, Silaloni, Busho and Matuga-Mbegani/Mkongani). They are traditionally hunters and gatherers and were found deep in the forests of Mkunumbi. The community is made up of 7 clans: Walunku, Wamanka, Ebalawa, Ilam, Digilima, Simtumi, and Radhotu – speaking in distinct dialects that can compare to Xhosa in South Africa. Their indigenous source of livelihood was hunting and gathering. After hunting was banned by the Kenyan government, the tribe abandoned hunting and gathering and took on farming. They are currently doing subsistence farming, fishing as well as honey harvesting. They are suspicious of outsiders since their territory was taken over by Swahili and Pokomo farmers in a resettlement scheme during the 1970s. The Saanye community is focused on the forests and takes immense pride in their land. They take much comfort in their forest, spending most of their time there and rely on it for medicine as opposed to nearby hospitals. The herbs are used to make beverages and heal people. The neighbouring communities refer to them as ‘witches’ as they actively practice witchcraft and believe in the existence of evil spirits. Their primary language is Dahalo.
- 48 The other VMGs are the Wakifundi and Watswaka communities that are not well known. These groups started being recognized in 2016 at the advent of devolution, with development programs targeting them as the marginalized groups. This is also when they started self-determination and the World Bank started recognizing them. Across all the VMG communities, majority of the households in the counties have no title deeds. A large portion of land in the county remains unregistered. Most of the land they are occupying is ancestral land which has been shrinking over time. There is a high incidence of landlessness and squatting in all the counties consequently, the households are clearly vulnerable because of their low incomes and inaccessibility to land.

3.3. Economic Activities

- 49 Agriculture and agricultural related activity remain the largest contributor to the rural household income at 90 percent among the coastal counties interviewed. Other sources include tourist related employment at five percent, wage employment at two percent and urban self-employment at two percent. The rural population constitutes 72 percent (93,641) of the county population. Mostly, the youth suffer poor educational attainment, which has led to unemployment due to insufficient employable skills. A majority of the labour force in the 5

project counties is unemployed. Unemployment levels are still very high with poverty incidence standing at over 60 per cent.



Figure 3: Types of crops grown in Kipini, Tana Delta, Tana River County

- 50 A wide range of crops in coastal region include maize, cowpeas, cassava, coconut, cashew nut, bixa, cotton, sesame, citrus, and tomatoes among others are grown in the county under rain-fed system. This has had significant implications on income generation, food security and poverty reduction efforts in the county. About 80% of crops are planted during long rains and the remaining 20% during short rains. The main crops produced in the Tana River County are mangoes, cowpeas, bananas and green grams. Farmers in the county mainly rely on rain fed and flood recession farming systems with only a few practicing irrigated farming. Maize production also takes place in the irrigation scheme. The arable area in the county is 2,547 Km² with the average farm size being 0.71 ha. Farmers normally grow subsistence crops. Land as a resource is evidently under-utilized in Kwale County.
- 51 The average in Kilifi Land size per HH for most small holder farmers is 3.6 acres and 8.09 ha for large scale farms in the county. The most commonly practiced farming system in the county is the small-scale mixed farming comprising of crops, livestock and trees. The system is viable and economically feasible practiced by about 11,000 small-scale farmers with an average individual farm size of 4 hectares in Lamu. The land in the Tana River County is largely non-arable covering 29,798.7 km². The mean holding land size in the Tana River County is 4 ha, especially in the irrigation schemes of Hola and Bura. In the Tana River, the incidence of landlessness is high at 95.7 per cent with a majority of the communities in the county living as squatters since they hold no titles to the land they occupy. The mean land

holding size per household in Lamu is 3.04 Ha while the mean holding size for large scale farmers is 8.09 Ha in the county.

- 52 Most of the selected VMGs have transitory livelihoods and lifestyles ranging from traditional to a limited extent modern livelihood. This is due to low education but also exposure to and influence of other cultures and also changing social, economic, ecological and political contexts. The VMGs have shifted traditional occupation from hunting and gathering to subsistence farming. This result was corroborated by the response from participants during VMG consultation process. This could be attributed to restricted access to the forest by the government of Kenya. There is a very small number of VMGs who are still dependent on illegal hunting and gathering for survival. Majority of respondents were unhappy with their economic status which they considered to be poor. Mostly, the VMGs indicated that their income usually not enough to cover important household expenses.
- 53 Most households use borehole/spring/well as their main source of water for drinking. The FGDs conducted with VMGs indicate that water is the major challenge in the project areas. VMGs rely mainly on borehole/open well and spring/river/ponds which frequently dry up during dry seasons. Scarcity of water among these populations is also a barrier to irrigation agriculture which has high potential in the areas occupied by the VMGs in the project area. Most VMGs use open field defecation in project area. Other types of toilets mentioned but not prominent in the project include flush latrine/toilet and flush toilet.
- 54 The predominant source of food is fish, others are farming, livestock keeping, small and medium enterprises including selling of fish and coconut. Most fish produce is marketed locally. The external market handling a small proportion of fish is seasonal. Seaweed production is gaining prominence in the area because of the rising demand for the same by companies from China. Coconut is the main cash crop grown in the area. Other crops produced include cassava, sugarcane, mangrove harvesting, seaweeds production, banana, cowpea, mango, pigeon pea, water melon, oranges, and citrus. Harvested mangrove poles are also sold locally for construction purposes. On the other hand, the production of cashew nuts is on the decline because of the reduction in the number of buyers coming for the same in the area.

3.4. The Natural Resources

- 55 The Lamu community depend on the forest in various ways and derive their livelihoods from the forest products such as fruits; wild vegetables; herbal medicine from leaves, roots, and stems of the trees bee keeping and honey harvesting; pastures for livestock; construction materials; boat making in form of dug-out canoes, and fuel-wood. The fishery sub-sector contributes over 70% incomes to households in Lamu especially in Lamu East sub-county. The sub-sector is therefore a major economic driver generating incomes, wealth and

employment to the residents of Lamu. Kilifi has vast mineral deposits whose full exploitation could significantly transform the county in terms of poverty reduction and economic development. Mineral deposits and other extractive products found in the county include Barytes, Manganese, Silver, and Gypsum, lead, mercury, zircon and monazite. Other minerals extracted include barites, galena, ballasts, rubies, pozzolana, gypsum and limestone. Titanium has also been found in Sokoke, Timboni and Jaribuni areas within the county. In Kwale, the county has several on-going mining activities such as exploitation of limestone at Waa and Titanium at Nguluku and Mrima by Coast Calcium Limited and Base Titanium Limited respectively. The dominant wildlife species include elephants, baboons, monkeys, buffalos, giraffes and sable antelope (only found in Shimba Hills in Africa).

- 56 The community natural resources include the ocean, land, and forests. Wildlife, Hills, Cultural sites/ culture, silica sand, Minerals (gemstone – green and red), Quarry, and springs are some of the additional natural resources. In Kilifi, over 80% of the population in the county relies on wood fuel for their energy needs, a fact that has led to destruction of forests in the county. Electricity and Solar energy are the most widely used in Lamu County. Wood fuel commonly also known as firewood is the main source of energy for cooking and lighting in the rural areas of Lamu County with a few exceptions within the urban settings. Majority of the population (87.5%) in Tana River use wood fuel for cooking and 78.2 per cent use kerosene for lighting. Only 0.9 per cent of the households are connected with electricity. The most common source of energy in Kwale County is wood fuel with 80.2 per cent of households depending on it for cooking, and 0.5 per cent for lighting. Paraffin is used by 5.7 per cent and 95.5 per cent for cooking and lighting respectively, whereas 11.5 per cent of household use charcoal for cooking.
- 57 Resources and livelihood activities in Watha Community in Makinnon area Wildlife, Forest, Hills, Livestock, Land, Cultural sites/ culture, Minerals (gemstone – green and red), Quarry, Springs; Main livelihood activities include farming (maize, cowpea, pigeon pea), livestock keeping (goats, cows, sheep, poultry), SMEs (boda boda), saving groups (VSLAs), beekeeping, mining. Only mining though practiced by few community members is dependent on external economy.



Figure 4: Livelihood activities for Watha in Marereni Kilifi County

58 Resources and livelihood activities in Shirazi Community at Bodo Beach; Ocean, Land, Forests/ mangrove, Sandy beaches; About 80% of the community members are involved in fishing activity. Other activities include mangrove harvesting (2%), farming (5%) – rice, cassava, coconuts, cashew nuts, poultry, goats; Fishing activity is basically undertaken at small scale level; Mangrove harvest is used locally with substantial amount sold in Mombasa; Produce small quantity of coconut for external markets.

- *Resources and livelihood activities in Shirazi/Wakifundi community:* The community resources include the Ocean, land, coconut trees, cashew-nut trees, livestock, silica sand, minerals and quarries. The predominant source of livelihoods in the area is fishing. Others are farming, livestock keeping, small and medium enterprises including selling of fish and coconut. Coconut is the main cash crop grown in the area. Other crops produced include cassava, sugarcane, mangrove harvesting, seaweeds production, banana, cowpea, mango, pigeon pea, water melon, oranges, citrus; The livelihood activities relying on the external economy include fish, cashew-nut, coconut, mango and oranges production. While culturally access to fishing as a livelihood opportunity has been a preserve for men due to the masculinity perceptions, farming is undertaken by all (but in practice mostly women). Most fish produce is marketed locally. The external market handling a small proportion of fish is season. Seaweed production is gaining prominence in the area because of the rising demand for the same by companies from China. Harvested mangrove poles are also sold locally for construction purposes. Community members no longer produce sugarcane. On the other hand, the production of cashew nuts is on the decline because of the reduction in the number of buyers coming for the same in the area.
- Resources and livelihood activities in Shirazi/Wakifundi Mukwiro Ward Ocean, Forest (Kaya), Graveyards, Primary school, Dispensary, Madrassa, water catchments (5); Fishing (is the major activity, all are involved and is linked to external economy); Teaching religion; Small scale livestock keeping (goats, poultry, few cows) Small scale farming

Seaweed harvesting (dormant); SMEs (food business, small scale boats, handicrafts, merry-go-round)

- 59 Access to livelihood opportunities like fishing across different VMGs is determined by the proximity to the resource, religion, and conservation measures in place. For example, Wadigo, Washirazi, Pemba, Bajun, Makonde and Waduruma have better access fishing as a livelihood opportunity compared to the rest. Access is also viewed in two forms, direct and indirect access. Men and youth are seen to have direct access to fishing and transportation opportunities though a few women also undertake fishing as a livelihood opportunity. Women are seen to have more access to indirect opportunities like fish frying and hotel businesses compared to men and youth.

3.5. Social, Cultural and Political Characteristics

- 60 The availability of durable consumer goods is a useful indicator of a household's socioeconomic status. Moreover, particular goods have specific benefits. For instance, having access to a radio or a television exposes household member to innovative ideas; a refrigerator prolongs the wholesomeness of foods; and a means of transport allows greater access to many services away from the local area. Most of the VMGs had makuti thatched dwellings with earth floor, thatch roofs, wall type made of mud, and poor condition was the highest across the counties. The analysis revealed bed was the most owned item in the project area, followed by chair/bench/ sofa and tables.
- 61 The villages in coastal counties tend to be haphazard and poorly planned making accessibility difficult and roads are quite narrow and in other areas non-existent. Housing in the Lamu County is generally inadequate, and this shortage is more acute in the upcoming urban centers outside Lamu town. In Lamu, Swahili houses, bungalows, maisonettes and flats are very common. However, presence of shanties is very common in the urban areas. Housing Types. In Tana River, majority of the people (41.1 per cent) of Tana River live in mud/wood walled houses, with about 29.5 per cent living in grass straw houses. Twenty-six per cent of the roofing materials used are corrugated iron sheets and 13.9 per cent makuti. The statistics on dwelling structures in Kwale County indicate poor housing conditions with no water or sanitation facilities. Majority of the household structures are thatched using coconut tree leaves (makuti) as roofing materials at 49.8 per cent, while corrugated iron sheet account for 37.1 per cent. The main materials used for the construction of walls include mud and wood, stones. Consultations with key informants suggested the following patterns social stratification:
- *Older persons:* There is a cadre of the elderly who are currently beneficiaries of cash transfer programmes. Equally, a sizable proportion of the poor are left to fend for themselves without traditional family support systems.

- *Persons with disability:* People living with severe disabilities (PWSD) who are receiving financial support are less discriminated against and excluded from development activities in different communities. They also receive cash support from the government. Nevertheless, more attention is required to ensure their participation in development.
- *Youth:* Youth unemployment was found to be rampant across different communities. The Youth from these communities suffer from low levels of education and inadequate skills.
- The Saanye and Aweer generally have a strong sense of solidarity as a community, having formed AWEER SAANYE ASSOCIATION which has a bank account. Armed with strong cultural structures, i.e. for resolving their disputes, they rely heavily on medicinal plants and adore conservation of forest resources. Due to suspicion of other communities, the Aweer Saanye insist on having a development project that will be fully under their control without the involvement of other communities.

3.6. Community Structure, Consultation and Involvement in Development Projects

62 Various VMGs have encountered and continue to meet many challenges that hinder their involvement in development projects:

- In Shirazi/Wakifundi Mukwiro Ward Several layers of project management which in the past has resulted in skimming project funds to the detriment of the community; Inadequate mechanisms for community participation; Lack of representation in vital project implementation decision making organs; Lack of linkage with buyers; Lack of support to improve fishing activity; Procurement of poor-quality support equipment (like fishing nets, boats, etc) by the project.
- *Challenges* in Watha Community in Makinnon area - Farming is hampered by increasingly low rainfall, climate change. Mostly community members cope with these by seeking casual work, tree planting, early land preparation and planting of early maturing varieties, performing cultural rites with the hope of getting rains; Human-wildlife conflict, Illegal logging, Crop pests and diseases, Subsistence farming, Youth migrating to towns, Lack of capacity (tools and knowledge) to exploit mining opportunities, Livestock production challenges – drought, pest and diseases, poor breeds, inadequate water for livestock, inadequate livestock pasture and feeds, Declining status of the cultural sites due to differences in culture vs religious views (some think they are not important and need not be conserved key ones are (Kilibasi, Mudugani and Muzukani sites)
- *Challenges* in Shirazi Community at Bodo Beach Poor quality fishing equipment (boat, nets, gas, cold storage) that can only manage small scale operations for subsistence purposes; Lack of market infrastructure in the area; Lack of landing sites – most land around the shore are privately owned; No BMU land – what is currently used mostly belong to the Bodo primary school; The sea is continuously eating into the land – need for a sea wall and planting of mangrove trees; Though the community earmarked an area for the development of a market site through the county government support, the area still lack a title deed; Poor market for mangrove leading low prices and returns; Lack of value addition opportunities and employment; Reduced productivity of mangrove due to overharvesting leading future livelihood fears (over-exploitation is leading to the destruction of the fish breeding sites;

Lack of alternative livelihood opportunities; Weak CFA to oversee mangrove conservation and promote carbon credit business; Illegal harvesting of mangroves.

- Watha Baraka Chembe Community:* The Watha community depends largely on maritime resources for livelihoods i.e. coconut, fisheries and to minor extent farming. The other economic activities are quarrying and harvesting of forest resources – hunting small wildlife resources, honey and charcoal burning. A few community members have private land along the beach. With the banning of forest access, the community perceives itself as excluded from development. They are not represented in government administration structures and less engaged in known development projects. There have been past efforts to introduce improved livestock in the community, but the efforts collapsed. Other efforts were on water supply, KCDP, AMREF. Currently they access water from Kizingo water kiosk which is several kilometres away. The community faces a conflict over ownership of riparian land as some of their land appears to have been grabbed at mayungu. Currently, no land has been set aside for development. The community maintains traditional structures for resolving conflicts, with cultural and social rituals constructed in the adjacent forest set aside for them. The BMU has beach operator’s certificate. Among the *Watha Baraka Chembe Community the challenges are:* Salt mining companies the sucking the eggs and fingerlings from the shallow water. Discharge of brine waters by the salt mining companies thereby destroying the ecosystem. Rampant use of chemicals in fishing. Illegal fishing by powerful individuals. Lack of cooperation among the stakeholders. The vastness of the ocean area making it impossible for the BMU to intervene. Lack of cooperation by the government agencies who have no respect for community policing. The BMU proposed the need for strengthening the management institutions in order to protect fish breeding areas. Lack of cooperation has made difficult to forge a grievance redress mechanism.
- Marereni BMU Watha Baraka Chembe Community:* The group comprised of males of different age groups from the Waatha community members. The group has 70 members from across different ethnic groups – giriamama, wachonyi, watha, duruma, kambe, rabai, arabia. The group members engage in fishing, farming, and trade. The group manages 8 landing sites and subsidiaries. The major challenges faced by *Marereni Watha Community include alienation* by the larger communities. High unemployment among the youth. Limited capacity for deep sea fishing. There are weak cultural and social capital among the community members due to modernization. They perceive themselves are discriminated and unfairly targeted whenever there are forest based crimes. High illiteracy levels Lack of skills and technology, Low opportunities outside fishing and farming, High unemployment among the youth. Lack of communication gadgets between fishermen at sea and their families at shore. Conflict between fishing and pastoralist communities. Rivalry between the indigenous fishing communities and the bigger communities with modern fishing gear. Suspicion among community members. Poor access to services such as water for domestic use. Lack of representation in government structures.
- Marereni Watha Community:* The waatha in the community have faced the biggest threat of marginalization due to their proximity to the other communities in the area. The community engages in livestock keeping, crop farming and to limited extent fishing due to their lack of capacity in the fisheries exploitation.

- *Saanye and Aweer Communities in Lamu:* The Saanye and Aweer are the vulnerable and marginalized community. They consider themselves the domestic laborers in other communities' homesteads. They are a forest dependent community that currently practices peasant farming. Until recently they also considered themselves are nomadic community, without a title to any piece of land. Besides farming, they engage in shallow water fishing along the shores of Indian Ocean. This is because they lack the skills and the infrastructure to expand their fishing activities.
- *Saanye Swahili Communities in Kipini Tana River* The group comprised of male of different age-groups i.e. the elders, mid-aged and the youth. The main livelihoods activity by the community is fishing in shallow water and farming. The main crops produced are maize, cashew nuts, Sesame, beans. Culturally the community considers themselves rich but not supported by the government. The community brags of a strong elder council with strong customary process for dispute resolution and blames the local government administration for undermining those traditional structures. A number of development interventions exist in the community as support by Action Aid (education), KCDP (water project), EU (funding of fencing at the beach).
- Challenges among the *Aweer and Saanye Communities in Lamu* are High illiteracy levels, Lack of skills and technology, Low opportunities outside fishing and farming, High unemployment among the youth, Lack of communication gadgets between fishermen at sea and their families at shore. Lack of legal documents on the land at the shore lines. Conflict between fishing and pastoralist communities. Rivalry between the indigenous fishing communities and the bigger communities with modern fishing gear. Suspicion among community members. They face continuous harassment from local authorities such as KFS and KWS and have a dislike for these institutions. They also have a strong suspicion for the other dominant ethnic communities due to of fear alienation. They have low opportunities outside fishing and farming. High unemployment among the youth. Lack of communication gadgets between fishermen at sea and their families at shore. Their development aspirations include having a boarding primary school in response to security challenges in the region as well as poor network coverage for their mobile phones.
- The challenges faced by *Saanye Swahili Communities in Kipini Tana River* are marketing infrastructure, Encroachment on their land by outsiders, particularly the pastoralists; Rivalry with other and larger ethnic communities; Suspicion of other ethnicities and low trust of new development initiatives which do not materialize. A general perception of exclusion from development programmes. Low educational attainments among the community members. Lack of political representation in government structures. They are unable to exploit their resource potential in fisheries due to lack of capacity skills, fishing technology.
- *Key challenges* in Vanga Ward; Weak community ownership of resource management institutions like BMUs and CFAs; Weak mandate of institutions like BMUs to manage resources; Conflicting legislations rendering management of the resource in community institutions like BMUs difficult. This brings conflicts within the community; inadequate access to information; Differential participation in community projects led by the county and national governments. Substantial community involvement in projects led by county government compared to those led by the national government; inadequate recognition and involvement of the groups only officials are known in project implementation cycles.

- *What can prevent the Watta community from benefiting from new livelihood opportunities in Watta Community in Makinnon area include lack of close cooperation and participation by all stakeholders in project activities; lack of linkage to market for products resulting from new opportunities; Individualism/ lack of trust that a project taking too long will bring benefits.*
 - *Factors hindering the youth from benefiting from new livelihood opportunities in Wavumba Youth at Wasini are inadequate consultation to ascertain whether the proposed project has more negative effects than good – need for thorough consultation along the gender divides followed by integrated consultation; Inadequate involvement of the youth in the project – meetings trainings; If strong relationship is not encouraged between the youth and dominant livelihood operators to enhance technology and innovations transfer.*
 - *Factors that could constrain most members from benefiting from the existing livelihoods opportunities in Shirazi/Wakifundi community are inability to acquire legal permits e.g. for fishing in the sea, Lack of appropriate equipment like boats, ring nets; lack of market for the produce/ products; low sales locally and Low production.*
- 63 The community members proposed strong monitoring frameworks in order to support inclusive approach to local development. The major development challenges to be overcome include high illiteracy levels, lack of skills and technology, low opportunities outside fishing and farming, high unemployment among the youth. The communities also expressed the need to address the following issues: Lack of communication gadgets between fishermen at sea and their families at shore; Lack of legal documents on the land at the shore lines; Conflict between fishing and pastoralist communities; rivalry between the indigenous fishing communities and the bigger communities with modern fishing gear; strong suspicion among community members; poor access to services such as water for domestic use; and lack of representation in government structures.

3.7. Social Cohesion and Conflict Resolution Mechanisms

- 64 Social cohesion varies across the VMGs and sub-ethnic groups interviewed. There are a number of community institutions that support the management of resources and livelihood activities. These include BMUs, youth groups, CBOs, and VSLs. Consultation within community is done through village elders, chiefs, ‘nyumba kumi’ elders, imams, church leaders and traditional healers. Entry for consultation with the communities has been done through the local chiefs who in turn inform the village elder who eventually mobilizes the community members before interaction. This consultation normally takes place at these community officials’ offices/ homes. For this consultation to be effective, religious considerations must be given a lot of weight because imams and pastors have a lot of influence in the lives of the community members. Common internal conflicts among the community members include theft or stealing, family disputes, conflict over resources such as water places, lack of access to support services e.g. school for children. Traditionally, the conflicts

are resolved through elders – e.g. in case of fights or clan wars. Repeat offenders are condemned and banished from the community. Some of the disputes are reported directly to the police or local administration such as the chief. In a number of VMGs it was reported that trust on village elders is waning as many of them are amenable to manipulation by the elders.

3.8. Gender Assessment

3.8.1. Women’s Land and Property Rights

- 65 The VMG approached during the study highlighted the fact that they have been previously left out in other development projects conducted by the National and respective county governments even after they have been consulted. The level of education among the VMGs was generally low and a hindrance to effective flow of information as well as negatively affecting their participation in development activities. The low levels of education have made it difficult for the majority of the VMG communities to access formal employment and therefore many do not have any regular source of income. This has made the surrounding communities who are better educated to dominate over them while the VMG communities see themselves as inferior and refers to them as “*jamii duni wenye wamebaguliwa*” to mean discriminated communities that live in isolation. This feeling of isolation and inferiority has escalated their lack of access to and participation to development initiatives that are targeted to the communities in which they live.



The study has shown that majority of the women visited are mainly petty traders. Key businesses include selling fish and other aquatic animals (these women are commonly referred to as “Mama Karanga”), subsistence farming, sea weed farming, “makuti selling”, selling mats and selling “mahamri”. The women earn only enough cash to cater for their daily needs, little is left to save.

Figure 5: Typical Mama Karanga in the Market

- 66 The women have also formed groups through which they advance for economic sustainability. The women have begun thrift societies with the little money that is left. The women also get loans from VSLAs. Cases of gender-based violence against women were minimal. In fishing,

women are mostly involved in value addition and as fish mongers. The number of female fishermen was relatively low in addition very few women are represented in BMUs management. Women from VMGs consulted highlighted the fact that they have been neglected by both the county and national governments in previous projects that have been undertaken. Early marriages, drugs and substance abuse insecurity in Lamu County were among the factors inhibiting women from exploiting the ocean.



Figure 6: Consultation with Women

67 The Watha women in Dabaso, the Aweer and Saanye women in Lamu have proposed that KEMFSED should develop separately development projects for the VMGs. This is because they feel they are neglected and hope that if they are involved separately their people will benefit fully from the project. The Saanye and Aweer women highlighted that the biggest threat to their economic activities in Lamu County is the security threat posed by the Al Shaabab. The security threat has limited their activities to day time due to the 6.00am to 6pm curfew imposed by the Kenya Defense forces. There is no movement during the past 6.00pm such that fishermen transporting perishable goods such as fish will have to call off their businesses which sometimes make the fish stale. Unfortunately, also, the Kenya Defense Forces have labeled the Saanye and Aweer as sympathizers of the Al Shaabab, since these communities reside in the expansive Boni forest. This move by the KDF has not been received well by the Saanye and Aweer since they themselves are terrorized by the Al Shaabab.

3.8.2. Women's Land and Property Rights

68 The study exposed the fact that land primarily belong to the male members of the family. Issues of inheritance of land and property by women and the security thereof is not common. These rights and opportunities are left to the male counterparts. In most parts of the study area,

customary laws, which exist side by side with formal laws, dictates that sons have exclusive rights to inherit family property. Wives and unmarried daughters have the right to be maintained while married daughters have no right to their family property. A widow's maintenance right is lost if she re-marries a non-relative of the deceased husband or returns to her home. It was however evident that these women have access to land but no control. Most women are subsistence farmers with no rights to the land they till or the crops they produce. Subsequently, they feel the pinch of poverty more than anyone else. They are only in control of the 'kitchen gardening' in the land they till.

3.8.3. *Early Marriages*

- 69 The discussions with the women revealed that, rural areas are more likely to be married by the time they turn 13 -18 years, than their peers who live in urban areas. The women lamented that the contributing factor is poverty. The girl child attends school up to class eight level then they get married because they are unable to proceed with secondary school. Transition from primary to secondary school is very low. Some girls are also impregnated by their fellow classmates while in secondary school this results to them dropping out of school to take care of their children. Discussions with stakeholders in the project area revealed that the area has inadequate number educational centers from primary to university level. Some children have to travel long distances to reach school. This to some extent reduces morale of the girl child to attend school as they would rather stay home and be married of at a young age
- 70 Women in the project area can potentially benefit from the KEMFSED project if the proponent implements the following recommendations.
- The project design should consider the existing women groups in the project area. The women have faith in these groups and with proper education; the groups can benefit the entire community. The women can be integrated with their male counterparts based on using the existing savings structures and improving it further. Each BMU should have at least a woman in one of the management posts. Persons living with disability may also be considered.
 - The project designs in its endeavor to eradicate drug abuse should effectively coordinate a two-pronged campaign which if adhered to get rid of this vice through supply suppression and demand reduction. Demand reduction involves providing preventive education, public awareness, life skills, treatment, rehabilitation and psycho-social support to the general public. Supply suppression on the other hand is through policy formulation, legislations, eliminate production, trafficking, and enhance capacity building.
 - In 2017 the Ministry of Education came up with a directive that the government is planning on ensuring that there is 100% transition of all students from primary school to secondary school. This will ensure that the young girls that would have otherwise been married off continue with their education and benefit their community in one way or another in from the blue economy concept. There is therefore a need for awareness creation and support of the needy and vulnerable children especially young girls; this can be achieved by identifying and facilitating a select number of NGO/CBO that are already in this course.

- There should be more sensitization in the project area on the proposed KEMFSED project and its activities. In matters of the VMG the project should be carried out based on the provisions of ESS7.
- For women who practice fishing they should be provided with modern fishing equipment fishing nets, fridges and cold chain facilities for fish storage as well as training and capacity building on marketing.
- If possible, the government can try to curb illegal fishing using the newly launched coast guard department of the Kenya Police. In conjunction with the Ministry of education a curriculum on blue economy should be introduced into the Kenyan institutions of higher learning or specifically at Bandari College Mombasa.
- The national government should fix the security issue in Lamu and Tana river counties before the project is implemented.
- Radio Kaya, Maisha and Lulu FM can be used to communicate information regarding the project since they are the most listened to radio stations in the project area.

4. IDENTIFICATION OF KEY PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

- 71 During consultative meetings with VMGs in Kwale County, a number of public and private stakeholders including NGOs were mentioned as working with the local communities including the Shratzi/Wakifundi, Watta, Saanye and Wavumba. It was also evident that most of the communities were not aware of all the stakeholders and the roles of various agencies working among them. The key government agencies identified as working in Kwale County include Department of fisheries, KWS, Reefolution, WCS, County government, National government, KMC; KCDA; NDMA, KAPP; WWF; KWS; and KALRO. The NGOs and community institutions include the BMUs, Wavumba Youth at Wasini - Wasinii education trust, Wasinii youth tunaweza, Wasinii boat operators, Wasinii women group, Wasinii BMU, Wasinii community ecotourism association, Wasini united football club, Wildlife works (environmental conservation leaning); Ranches – Dokata ranch, Tara ranch, Mwabeji ranch, Kifungo ranch;; and Coast lobby.. In addition, within the VMGs communities, there are other indigenous institutions such as the village headman and village elders’ council known as Dhuro, Abagaasa among the Watta or gana system among the Saanye. Similar structures exist among the other VMGs. These institutions possess traditional authority which is much respected among these communities provide opportunities for addressing emerging conflicts within the different institutions among the VMGs.
- 72 In Tana River, there are 18 NGOs engaged with local communities in various development activities who are potentially key stakeholders in KEMFSED. They include among others German Agro Action, Samaritans’ Purse, Girl Child Network, Nature Kenya, International Medical Corps, Action Against Hunger, and Catholic Relief Services that are actively operating in the county. The NGOs undertake development activities including; provision of drinking water for humans and animals, construction of water facilities and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in schools. In addition, the county has 405 self-help groups, 340 women groups and about 385 youth groups. The groups, however, require training in order to equip them with entrepreneurial skills for self-employment.
- 73 In Lamu, there are 19 active Non-Governmental Organizations operating in the county. The NGOs are involved in various activities that include; capacity building, civic education, poverty eradication, HIV and AIDs campaigns, women empowerment, disaster preparedness and protection of marine ecosystem. These NGOs includes; APHIA Plus, ANIDAN, World Vision, Agakhan Foundation, Red Cross, Muslims for Human Rights, Zinduka Afrika, AMREF, and WWF. On the other hand, there are 9,649 registered groups in Lamu County: 4,770 self-help groups, 2,966 women groups, 67 groups for persons with disabilities, 1,692 youth groups and 154 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) as per 30% June 2018. These groups undertake a diverse range of activities which are influenced by among other factors,

programmes and projects being implemented by the government, development agencies civil society and non-state actors.

- 74 Kilifi County has numerous local and international organizations who work with different thematic areas to compliment the efforts of both the county and national government ministries in achieving their development goals and objectives. These include Plan International that focuses mainly on girl child care and education, World Vision in water and sanitation, education and livelihood, KRCS focuses on capacity building farmers and technical support staff on agriculture and livestock and improving diversification of food and income sources through agriculture and livestock, Caritas/CRS provides agriculture inputs to vulnerable HHs, Action Aid promotes smallholders agriculture production, ADS Pwani focuses on food security programing while Islamic relief Kenya (IRK) –focuses on irrigation development and training farmers on smart agriculture. Kenya marine and Fisheries Research Institute provides policy direction and conducts research and training in fisheries sector while CORDIO east Africa provides training and research in fisheries, WHO focus on Disease Surveillance and response, USAID supports access to HIV AIDS interventions, Nutrition, Wash, and Health Systems strengthening AMREF in health and education, USAID supports access to HIV AIDS interventions, Nutrition, Wash, and Health Systems strengthening. The county is also home to 654 Community Based Organizations of which are comprised of 457 women groups and 197 youth Groups. These organizations engage in an array of activities ranging from poultry, fishing, bee keeping, of small-scale farming in a bid to generate income to support their livelihoods. Some of the organizations are involved in advocacy work on environmental conservation and HIV/AIDS, music theatre, performing or creative arts.
- 75 In Kwale County, there are about 30 local and international non-governmental organizations distributed throughout the county. These are involved in various activities such as education, health, HIV and AIDS, children ‘s rights, livestock keeping among others. Some of the major NGOs include Plan International, World Vision and Action Aid. There are 1018 registered women groups, 186 self-help groups and 709 youth groups. Of these only 162 and 195 women and youth groups respectively are active. The aim of the community-based organizations is to build the people ‘s capacity and to help them in undertaking development programmes that lead to direct impact on their welfare.
- 76 Among the VMGs in Kwale, there are a number of community institutions that support the management of resources and livelihood activities. These include BMUs, youth groups, CBOs, and VSLs. The existing BMUs in Ramisi ward include Mkunguni, Mwaembe, Munje, Mwandani, Funzi and Bodo. The CBOs include Ujenzi Kaya group, Wazee wetu kaya group, Vinono vyenu kaya group, Mrambweni tartles and Mania conservation group. The notable VSLs include Safina, Rorarako, and Msambweni community volunteers. Consultation is done through village elders, chiefs, ‘nyumba kumi’ elders, imams, church leaders and traditional

healers. To be able to consult with the community, one has to first inform the chief who briefs the village elder, who then informs the community before interaction. This consultation normally takes place at these community officials' offices/ homes. For this consultation to be effective, religious considerations must be given a lot of weight because imams and pastors have a lot of influence in the lives of the community members.

5. CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE PROCESS FOR CONSULTING WITH THE VMGS AT EACH STAGE OF PROJECT PREPARATION

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

5.1. Consultations Carried Out as Part of Project Preparation

Various consultations were held as part of the preparation of this social assessment. A summary of the various groups of men and women has been provided in table 7 below.

Table 7: Men and women groups Consulted

No	Name of Men Group	Location	County	Date Consulted
10)	Washirazi VMG	Vanga	Kwale	12 th February 2019
11)	Wavumba VMG	Wasini	Kwale	14 th February 2019
12)	Tswaka /VMG	Pongwe Kidimo/Shimoni	Kwale	14 th February 2019
13)	Watha VMG	Mackinon Road	Kwale	16 th February 2019
14)	Watha VMG	Dabaso	Kilifi	18 th February 2019
15)	Watha VMG	Watamu	Kilifi	18 th February 2019
16)	Watha Marereni		Kilifi	20 th February 2019
17)	Saanye and Aweer Women/VMG	KEFRI Centre, Mokoe	Lamu	22 nd February 2019
18)	Saanye VMG	Kipini	Tana River	25 th February 2019
	Name of Women Group	Location	County	Date Consulted
10)	Wasini Women Group/VMG	Wasini	Kwale	14 th February 2019
11)	Tswaka Women group/VMG	PongweKidimo/Shimoni	Kwale	14 th February 2019
12)	Watha Women/VMG	Mackinon Road	Kwale	16 th February 2019
13)	Watha Women/VMG	Dabaso	Kilifi	18 th February 2019
14)	Watha women/VMG	Watamu	Kilifi	18 th February 2019
16)	Saanye and Aweer Women/VMG	KEFRI Centre, Mokoe	Lamu	22 nd February 2019

17)	Saanye Women/VMG	Kipini	Tana River	25 th February 2019
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5.2. Consultations that Need to Be Carried Out as Part of Project Preparation and Implementation.

78 As part of the project preparation and implementation, various components of the VMGs can be consulted in the following manner:

Guidelines for stakeholder consultation meetings

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



Figure 7: Community consultations at Kibuyuni, Kwale County

Meetings for women VMGs

80 The social assessment realized that women's voices could be lost during the mixed stakeholder consultation forums. This means that their voices are unlikely to be captured, unless meetings specifically targeting them are arranged. Separate meetings targeting women are

recommended. These can be organized under existing Women groups or simply meetings targeting women in identifiable clusters of households.

Meetings for youth

81 The male youth indicated their preference to be consulted in meetings involving young people only. Separate meetings should, therefore, be held for this component of the VMGs.

Meetings with minority VMGs

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

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

83 Strategies for special targeting could include: Strategies for free prior and informed consultations including specific meetings with these VMGs in culturally and intergenerationally appropriate ways to enable them to discuss their concerns and aspirations in relation to the project in a relaxed and flexible manner.

6. FREE, PRIOR, AND INFORMED CONSULTATION (FPIC) WITH THE AFFECTED VMGS

84 The Free, Prior and Informed consultation leads to broad community support, with the affected vulnerable and marginalized communities throughout the KEMFSED design and implementation process. The framework is to be infused into the process in all the steps which utilizes high level consultation and participatory tools at every stage of project design, preparation, appraisal, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

6.1. Appraisal of the FPIC Process and Grievance Redress Mechanism

85 About 5 distinct yet interdependent steps and/dimensions of participation emerged during FPIC along the coastal counties i.e. initial mobilization, information sharing, consultation, and joint decision-making. All these dimensions of full and effective participation of VMGs was conducted in a manner and form that was easily understood and acceptable to communities.

6.2. Information Disclosure and Dissemination

86 Prior to consultative meetings, invitation letters were delivered and duly acknowledged by the different VMGs. The letters clearly stated the goals of the project and the need for consultative meetings. (See annex 1 for invitation letters). At this invitation stage and initial sharing of information on the KEMFSED it was necessary to inform the community through their leaders and representatives of the plan to consult them to formally request participation in relation to a proposed project. Community leaders and representatives in consultation with project consultants determined the time, location, and requirements as appropriate, taking into account the availability of community members including youth, women, the elderly and persons with disability, and considering other activities and priorities of the community such as local market days, social stratifications, and traditional ceremonies. Efforts were made to reach out to women, youth and elderly in the community. Overall initial contacts with community leaders only focused on coordination in terms of sharing information, defining the objectives and the content/issues for the consultation, providing clarity on how the composition of the VMGs and preliminary arrangements on the dates, venues for the process of the consultations. There was provision for sufficient time in notifying and arranging consultations and consideration of the activities of VMGs and their own requirements to be prepared. The consultant ensured that concurrently relevant fisheries agencies and government authorities at national and county levels were informed of the intention to FPIC the communities in their jurisdiction. At this initial step of information dissemination, consultant teams also paid courtesy calls and requested government officials for a process of FPIC to ensue.

87 Information disclosure approach adopted Swahili, on account of the level of literacy, preferred language and form understood by the VMGs. The use of Swahili language not only facilitated understanding, but also allowed the VMGs to freely and comfortably express their thoughts, ideas, views and concerns. In some instances, the VMGs resorted to their own indigenous languages to clarify the positions. Dissemination of information regarding KEMFSED formed the first step in the full and effective participation of the VMGs. The facilitators took the opportunity to inform the community members on the impending project and the expectation on the different activities. After the initial or preliminary mobilization meeting, the concerned community leaders organized a meeting with other community leaders and representatives to discuss and agree on the details of the process of the consultations. The information included the project rationale, expected benefits/activities and possible social and environmental impacts. The VMGs raised questions in order to fully understand potential project impacts and verify information provided.

6.3. Consultations, Participation and Representation

88 The process entailed a two-way information flow with an exchange of opinions, views and feedback among the VMGs and between the consultant and the VMGs. The process also served as a forum to discuss and reach common understanding on KEMFSED. The teams took time to explain general and specific objectives, implementation plans, outcomes and impacts of the project and/or activity; possible locality and scale of the project; possible economic, social, cultural, and environmental impacts, including potential risks and fair and equitable benefit sharing mechanisms; full and clear disclosure of the information based on levels of VMGs understanding; possible roles and responsibilities of the different key actors in the proposed project, local community, national and county government, civil society organizations and others.

89 There was accurate documentation and recording of consultations processes and outcomes. At the onset there was an agreement with the VMGs on the recording and official documentation. The documentation was done in a variety of forms, especially considered friendly and familiar to indigenous communities e.g. audio/video recording and photo documentation. Consultation was free from any form of intimidation or harassment and no form of condition was imposed on VMGs. Adequate time to understand and ask questions and clarifications, to share their opinions and views, and to receive responses was provided. At the end of the consultations, the facilitators gave a summary on what had been discussed.

6.4. Collective and Joint Decision Making

90 Collective and joint decision making was a freely given decision by the VMG communities based on clear, understandable information given to them. Community members were granted

sufficient time and opportunity to independently process the information and then discuss and deliberate on their understanding, views and concerns collectively so as to facilitate prudent and informed collective decision-making leading to FPIC.

6.5. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

- 91 Early identification and understanding of the types of grievances that are likely to be raised by persons affected by a project are prerequisites for designing and planning a GRM. Initial questions for identifying possible grievances should be built during project preparation. Some of the relevant questions to be included are as follows:
- How are the affected parties (different groups and subgroups) likely to express their grievances?
 - Which institutions are they likely to approach or are they comfortable with to find redress?
 - What may prevent certain groups (especially VMGs) from raising their grievances or concerns?
 - What kind of relationship (actual or perceived) do the affected parties have with project executing agencies?
 - What kind of redress do they expect for their grievances?
- 92 A number of intra and inter community conflicts were reported by the VMGs. These include conflicts over resources especially mangrove – over management (others wanted to start another management group); conflict over boundary among the BMUs; conflict over lack of respect of the law by some fishermen; leadership related conflicts; and conflicts between the VMGs communities and the officers in charge regulatory enforcement over natural jurisdictions such as KFS, and KWS.
- 93 During the consultations, various VMGs expressed preferences over grievances or conflicts resolution mechanisms of and in structures where they are fully represented with less influence of dominant communities. They proposed representation at the lowest level, i.e. at the community level, using hybrid of both traditional and village level administrative systems of Village elders to the extent possible. Conflict resolution mechanisms should integrate existing structures such as chief ‘baraza’, project implementation committee, village administrator, village elders. Some of the Influential leaders in the community with regards to community development such as the village administrators and village elders and also representatives of political leaders should be incorporated.
- 94 Traditionally, the most common conflicts are resolved through village chairman, village elder, administrator, religious leaders, project implementation committee; First the conflicts can be resolved by the parties involved; If this fails and the issues involved is minor, then village chairman can arbitrate; If the issue involved is major (e.g. concerns project and conflicting parties) then the area chief, village elders, and religious leaders can arbitrate. Better grievance

resolution process based on the gravity of the grievance should entail; Elders conflict resolution committee (village elders, religious leaders). The selection of the elders to address the conflict should consider the clan here the elders come from, where the problem is coming from, and the ability of the elders to sit down deliberate on the matter and come up with a decision, integrity of the elders to be trusted with decisions of development nature; Involve local leaders, chief and administrator; Involve senior leaders like MPs.

- 95 There was expression of skepticism and mistrust of Grievance Redress Mechanisms organized away from the community. The communities reported conflicts over fishing; land boundary conflicts. The fishing conflicts were normally resolved through BMUs committees from different BMUs and administrator. The VMGs observed that in the past, there were disparities in access to project job opportunities – unclear selection process and lack of transparency; Lack of community involvement in planning and inadequate information; Lack of clear structure for addressing issues like conservation – need to strengthen BMU management to undertake this; Lack of involvement of the youth or administrator in project management committee; Lack of feedback mechanisms – e.g report to community or thematic groups; Lack of information of the progress – need to display these through posters; Lack of equitable representation of youth in project management compared to other dominant communities. Also raised was the challenge of elite capture in community project implementation and the need for transparency.
- 96 Taking the above concerns into consideration, a grievance redress mechanism will be developed for addressing the grievances from the affected VMGs related to fears in sub project implementation. The procedure of grievance redress will be incorporated in the project information pamphlet to be distributed prior to implementation. Under the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed for each subproject with involvement of VMGs representative and local stakeholders.
- 97 All sections of the community where a sub project investment is identified, including those with low levels of literacy, should be able to access the grievances mechanism easily. The Feedback and GRCs are to be formed and activated during the VMGPs preparation process to ensure that VMGs are consulted upstream in the design of such mechanism and are able to share their concerns and provide input. The Feedback and GRC should be accessible and assistance to VMGs will be given to document and record the complaint, if necessary. The grievance redress mechanism is designed with the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time which will be in the interest of all parties concerned and therefore implicitly discourages referring such matters to the law courts for resolution which would otherwise take a considerably longer time.

- 98 The traditional dispute resolution structures existing for each of the VMGs will be used as the first step in resolving grievances. From the sub-project level, any grievances can be channeled through the existing structures in Kenya for handling grievances beginning with the traditional institutions as the first stop before resorting to the Kenyan Courts of Law as the last resort. The Contracting Authority will make the public aware of the GRM through public awareness campaigns.
- 99 The VMGs communities will be provided with a variety of options for communicating issues and concerns, including in writing, orally, by telephone, over the internet or through more informal methods as part of the grievance redress mechanism. In the case of vulnerable groups (such as women and young people), a more proactive approach may be needed to ensure that their concerns have been identified and articulated. This will be done, for example, by providing for an independent person to meet periodically with such groups and to act as an intermediary.
- 100 Where a third-party mechanism is part of the procedural approach to handling complaints, one option will be to include women or youth as representatives on the body that deals with grievances. It should be made clear that access to the mechanism is without prejudice to the complainant's right to legal recourse. Prior to the approval of individual VMGPs, all the affected VMGs will have been informed of the process for expressing their views, providing feedback, expressing dissatisfaction and seeking redress. The grievance procedure will be simple and administered as far as possible at the local levels to facilitate access, flexibility and ensure transparency. Some of the grievances to be taken up in the procedure include those related to disparity in access to project job opportunities due to unclear selection process and lack of transparency, lack of community involvement in planning and inadequate information, lack of clear structure for addressing issues like conservation, lack of involvement of the youth or administrator in project management committee, and lack of feedback mechanisms.

6.6. Validation of the Outcomes of Meetings

- 101 After the consultations, the facilitators read the VMGs resolutions of the FPIC about the outcomes of the meeting. Further validation will be conducted upon the finalization of the framework reports.

7. POTENTIAL NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE IMPACTS ON VMGs

7.1. Potential Positive and Negative Impacts by Component

102 The main findings of the SA indicate that the VMGs welcome efforts to enhance their socio-economic situation. The project attracted overwhelming support during the consultations. The project activities will give priority to VMGs in specific locations identified. The project will also benefit include some community members who are non-VMGs. There is therefore a strong likelihood that deserving VMGs in other locations will continue to be excluded and therefore further marginalized. These overall findings are summarized in the sections that follow.

7.1.1. Potential Positive Impacts

103 The VMGs interviewed perceive that improvement of fisheries governance and management will assist in dealing with the alienation which has been there. Most VMGs also feel that currently there is little information on the activities in the sector. Strengthening of the management of marine fisheries, including the development of an efficient Fishery Information and Monitoring System (FIMS) will facilitate access to information for effective fishery management. Closer consultations with the VMGs will enhance identification and prioritization in order to target specific interventions in line with Fishery Improvements Plans (FIPs). Appropriately, the VMGs felt that since they lack the skills and technology for deep sea fishing, priority on artisanal fisheries will be assist them in transiting from FIP programmes to Full Assessment and Certification. Equally positively embraced is the plan to improve management of nearshore fisheries. The Lamu Port project area used to be a fishing ground for approximately 4,734 local fishers. The project area was sheltered from strong waves, making it a perfect spot for the local fisher communities. The fishermen have already been displaced. Unfortunately, some of the VMGs were displaced from the Lamu Port and were used to nearshore fishing grounds because of the rudimentary fishing equipment not suitable for other areas. The VMGs also welcomed a synergy with national FMPs for priority fisheries and development of Joint Co-Management Areas (JCMAs) that includes local community members through affirmative action.

104 Infrastructure development for fisheries management. This sub-component comprises infrastructure development specifically aimed at supporting the management of fisheries at both the national and county level. Specifically, it includes an office building for the Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS) in Nairobi, and the National Marine Resources and Training Centre in Kwale County. Examples of potential fisheries infrastructure could include upgrading of county fisheries offices, and expansion of the Mombasa Bandari Maritime Training College and Supporting the installation and operationalization of a comprehensive Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for Kenya EEZ.

105 Currently, most VMGs operate in an environment of poor infrastructure, poor roads, communications, undefined marketing chains, low quality trading environment. The establishment of Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) Development Service (SME-DS) offering ready access to relevant expertise to entrepreneurs, SMEs and authorities in coastal counties, as well as facilitating increasing the value generated from fisheries and Mariculture by investing in public infrastructure will benefit the VMGs directly. Training and guidance will most likely enhance the capacity of the VMGs in accessing existing production opportunities including acquiring credit.

106 Currently there are limited livelihoods opportunities among the VMGs. Strengthening the livelihoods of poor households in coastal communities, both as an end in itself, and to facilitate fishers to comply with fisheries management measures and has the prospect of enhancing the welfare of VMGs. Moreover, since the process will entail a combination of grant provision, asset financing, technical assistance, and enterprise and skills training, the sustainability of the intervention is likely to be high.

107 *Potential impact of the project in the area in Shirazi/Wakifundi community* Employment opportunities; Access to education due to improved incomes

108 *Other issues constraining community from benefiting from development projects* in Vanga Ward are lack of Political goodwill; Poor project coordination – when project coordinators have other activities apart from the core business, the community feel used; Lack of transparency on budget, bill of quantities, and tendering among others.

109 *Potential project benefits* in Watha Community in Makinnon area; Acquisition of skills; improved income; Employment opportunities.

1) ***Modernization***

110 Through KEMFSED the public can benefit from more modern technology in infrastructure and associated services.

2) ***Increased Private Sector Investment***

111 The KEMFSED project will put in place the necessary foundation for Kenya to realize the benefits of development including increased private investments in infrastructure. This framework will allow increasing the availability and quality of infrastructure in different sectors to boost enterprise growth and productivity and improve the wellbeing of Kenyans.

3) ***Improved economic growth***

112 Poor infrastructure has been identified as one of the primary causes of poor economic and employment growth in Kenya. If the KEMFSED succeeds therefore, the program will translate to overall measurable economic growth for the country.

4) Employment and Improved Service Delivery

113 KEMFSED could lead to increased employment opportunities, improved service delivery to enterprises and the population across the sector in general remains one of the positive benefits that will arise from the sub project investments. This project is no different and will therefore provide substantive employment opportunities to local populations. It is anticipated that the project will provide direct employment during the construction phase and another operational stage. Indirect employment through aspects such as transportation, infrastructure maintenance, markets, research and marketing will be far much greater and over a longer period of time.

Table 8: Summary of Strength, Opportunities, Risks and threats (SORT) analysis

Component	Positive Impacts (Strengths & Opportunities)	Negative Impacts (Risks and Threats)
Component 1: Supporting Community-Driven Development		
<i>Subcomponent 1.1: Strengthening Community Level Institutions</i>		
<p>i. Community mobilization</p> <p>ii. Awareness creation</p> <p>iii. Development of and training on standardized training modules</p> <p>iv. Payment to the competitively selected services providers</p> <p>v. Facilitation of county technical departments to provide oversight and quality assurance for service providers</p>	<p>VMG would get an opportunity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflecting of the locally and county-wise available resources. • Discover external capacities that they require for self-determination. • Learn and integrate development model within their traditional economies towards livelihood improvement. • Partnership required with Service providers and other stakeholders e.g. national and county government that they required to optimize their development opportunities o Promotion of non-commercial value chains o Enhanced participation in decision making processes. 	<p>Exclusion of VMG from the project due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited understanding of VMG by national and country government officers, Service Providers, FBO and NGO • Language barriers due to low literacy and competence in national language • Cultural barriers that exclude women and youth from certain economic activities and assets • Livelihood style like pastoralism, hunting and gathering, fishing • Women on-farm and household chores • Logistical issues like remoteness, distance, and transport cost from and to VMG sites • Lack of institutional frameworks (saving and credit)
<i>Subcomponent 1.2: Supporting Community Investments</i>		
<p>Sustainable and Value management chain</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases SLM knowledge, skills and appropriate practices. • Improved VMG production bases through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved micro-climate of farms (reduced soil erosion, improved soil moisture retention, soil nutrients, - Increased farm produce (crop and livestock) due to increase food base 	<p>Lack of incentive to undertake SLM initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of Land titles among hunter-gatherers, fishing communities. - Group ownership of land e.g. Group Ranches which suffer tragedy for the commons, community driver for sub-division. - Land conflict between different land users (pastoralist and farmers).

	<p>(livestock, cereal, pulse, tubers and roots crops, fruits) and reduce crop failure (early maturing, drought resistant and deep rooting crops, fodder crops and planting fruit trees).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved nutrition through variety of crops (cereals, pulses, vegetables, and fruits). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VMG have low incomes might require exemption from 10% contribution or do so in kind.
Market oriented livelihood interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased income base by creating off-season job opportunities such as: • Handcraft, aquaculture, and animal feed formulation • Increase income base by extending production base to processing and marketing through value addition: • Packaging honey, fish processing, and canning fruits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The remoteness of VMG site might limit the market-oriented opportunities • VMG cultural believes and perceptions might limit the market-oriented opportunities, these include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish farming is considered an exclusive activity for fishing communities • Beekeeping is considered a hunter-gatherer livelihood by pastoral communities
<i>o Targeted support to Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted support on VMG that is based on baseline survey will inform an inclusive socio-economic benefit that are culturally relevant. 	<p>Lack of targeting due to the following limitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stringent criteria for identification of VMG that might not target. - Lack capacity among project actors (national and county government officers, Service Providers) due to limited understanding of the application context of OP.10 and Constitution of Kenya, 2010 Article 260. <p>Raising expectation too high</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transference of unsettled historical land injustices to KEMFSED project context. - Overreliance on KEMFSED project to address historical marginalized and exclusion from the integrated social and economic life of Kenya.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>Nutrition mainstreaming</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women groups among the VMGs’ will be able to access: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labor saving initiatives o Credit schemes - Household food home-based gardening (“Healthy Garden Program”); • Schools (primary and secondary) have access to food through school- based gardening (“Healthy Garden Program”); 	<p>Exclusion of VMG in nutritional benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unregistered schools to participate in health gardens • Limited rural credit scheme among the VMG • Language barriers in utilizing nutritional education – need for translation of manuals in Kiswahili and local dialect
<p>Component 2: Strengthening Producer Organizations and Value-Chain Development</p>		
<p>Subcomponent 2.1: Capacity Building of Producer Organizations</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>Organization and capacity building of POs</i> 	<p>PO provides VMG with a stronger say in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining the VCs that they participate in • Negotiate for improved access to farming inputs and technologies, agricultural services (including finance and extension); • Markets for their produce 	<p>Limited VMG to federate into PO’s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited VMG’s with similar value chains for effective federation into PO’s • Incompatibility of VMG’s value chain with those from dominant societies for intercommunity federation • Resistance by VMG to federate within the CIG from dominant societies • Slow pace for VMG to develop their value chain at the pace of KEMFSED project cycle • Slow transition of VMG based PO across the MOEP1, MOEP 2 and MOEP 3
<p><i>Financing for PO enterprise development</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VMG will, through the PO’s be in a position to sustain their progress to profitable enterprise operations with reliable trading relations (MOPE 3). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion of very vulnerable VMG members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most VMG PO remain at MOPE 0 and 1 groups which do not have the organizational capacity to viably operate a business and therefore key required support will be capacity building support to first improve organizational structures and capacity.

<p>Subcomponent 2.2: Value Chain Development</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Identification and selection of value chains (at county and community levels)</i> <p><i>Value chain mapping and strategy development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Support to value chain stakeholder platforms</i> <p><i>Value chain upgrading matching grants</i> ○ <i>Value addition and processing</i></p>	<p>VMG through the PO's will be able to identify and upgrade competitive VCs for integration and economic empowerment by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Targeted investments in VC upgrading through a matching grant mechanism aimed at addressing key constraints, including: (a) strengthening of inputs supply system (e.g. foundation seed by research institutions, commercial seed production by private sector, and community-based seed multiplication); (b) developing farm mechanization technologies for climate smart-agricultural practices; (c) adding value through processing; and (d) postharvest management technologies and facilities (drying, storage and warehousing receipt system). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Providers has low social development and safeguards expertise and as such can lead to exclusion of VMG in value chain development: • County government and other development partners have limited capacity on VMG and thus might opt to concentrate on CIG's • The pace for establishing value chain stakeholder platforms might be slow than for CIG as the market forces that accelerate this pace are not fully operational, thus more time might be required than the 2 years • VMG lifestyle is characterized by socialism where competitiveness is attributed with dominant societies, this might limit their participation competitive grant • The VMG might not be able to provide matching grants due to their low capital base
<p>Component 3: Supporting County Community-Led Development</p>		
<p><i>Subcomponent 3.1: County Capacity-Building</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of VMG by the county government and other development will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draw attention to the marginal status of the VMG and attract. - Attract development resources from alternative sources like the 	<p>Support for community-led development is based on the understanding of the socio-economic and cultural context of the respective community and their geographies. County government and their development partners often overlook remotely located areas, communities with small population especially those with traditional economies. Capacity development should include principles of</p>

	county development funds and other donor or development partners.	inclusive development, bill of rights and fundamental freedoms, and VMG context.
Subcomponent 3.2: County Investments and Employment Programs		
<i>Multi-community investments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape SLM investments improve production system for many farmers /producers such provision of water for irrigating farms, controlling floods, utilizing run-off. • Improved infrastructure leads to good and accessible feeder roads and Foot Bridge that link VC production site with market sites. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Often infrastructure development project is highly politicized
o <i>Employment Programs</i>	Cash for work will offer VMG off-season opportunities for earning incomes and consequently livelihood improvement for unemployed and out-of-school.	VMG often associate intensive labor to members of dominant societies and as such they might be reluctant in undertaking activities in this component. There would be needed to mobilize and sensitize then youths on the purpose and benefits on this component.
Component 4: Project Coordination, Monitoring and Component Evaluation		
<i>Subcomponent 4.3: Contingency Emergency Response</i>	Localized disaster with likelihood of disrupting VC production base would be addressed to ensure and that would	Most VMG live in localities that experience localized disasters such as drought incidences, floods, fires, human-wildlife conflicts, disease outbreak, and landslide which could disrupt their local economies. KEMFSED should prompt ensure contingency emergency response provision is availed.

7.1.2. Potential Negative Impacts

- 114 This social assessment has shown that the VMGs to a large extent depend on natural resources, particularly the forestry and wildlife resources for their livelihood. They depend on the forests for honey, fruits, medicinal plants, firewood and charcoal. These communities also use forests for worship and performance of rituals. The VMGs therefore are likely to be adversely affected if they are stopped/restricted from accessing the mangrove forests because the forest resources constitute a significant proportion of their lives.
- 115 Furthermore, the VMGs complained during the social assessment that they are currently being excluded by regulatory authorities such as Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forest Service etc. from the efforts to conserve the natural resources within their communities. They are particularly worried about the depletion of forests and wildlife despite the fact that the government has employed additional forest and wildlife officers.
- 116 The VMG communities further explained that the conservation of forests and wildlife can benefit from their indigenous knowledge which has been used to sustainably manage the forests and wildlife resources. Such a suggestion points to the fact that the indigenous knowledge can be potentially used to conserve the natural resources when combined with the current efforts by the government through Kenya Wildlife Services and the Kenya Forest Services. Thus, the adverse effects that the VMGs are likely to encounter due to the implementation of the project would be loss of a livelihood through the restrictions of the entry in mangrove forests and use of mangrove forest resources that they have depended on for a livelihood.
- 117 The main social risks are that of exclusion of the VMGs. Social risks envisioned in the implementation process include:
- i. possibility of elite capture at the community and county levels thus excluding target groups;
 - ii. political capture as the project is being launched in the lead up to the national elections in 2017;
 - iii. Leakages of inputs and resources as funds are to be channeled to community groups. These risks will be mitigated through the following: sequencing of project so that in first year focuses on building capacity of VMGs at community levels, lobbying and advocacy skills to understand and influence the project implementation process to ensure social accountability.
- 118 In all the VMGs, focus group discussions showed that these communities were living among other major ethnic groups that they had strong suspicion for. Most of the groups blame the dominant ethnic groups for the marginalization. Most VMGs fear that they will not benefit from training due to low education. Their opportunities are likely to be taken by other

communities. There are inherent risks at the county level which include weak capacity to implement and monitor safeguards at the county level in order for the positive impacts to be realized. Most VMGs are worried that the project benefits might not be realized since they are likely to be sidelined once the project is implemented.

7.2. Cross-Cutting Potential Risks/Challenges and Positive and Negative Impacts

- 119 The Vulnerable and Marginalized Communities along the Kenyan coast just like other VMGs in other parts of the country to a large extent traditionally depended on natural resources within their land for a livelihood. These communities depend on forestry resources for firewood, charcoal burning for selling, gathering of fruits, and the use of plants for medicinal purposes and the traditional harvesting of honey as an important food item in the diet of these communities. The communities are caught up in web of challenges in which the bigger society is undergoing rapid transformation – shrinkage of traditional resource base; increasing competition for the natural resources; changing needs for survival – services such infrastructure, employment, modern health, cultural and religious artefacts, roads, communication, water, energy, education, skills are all critical for survival. Most VMGs have expressed strong attachment to the traditional ways of life of at least coping mechanisms that will not leave them disadvantaged or marginalized.
- 120 There is need to recognize the social-cultural and economic values of the VMGs traditional or cultural resources. The forests which provide shades where they worship and perform some of their rituals could be supported to construct and extract their values as tourist attraction centers. Furthermore, there is evidence emerging from this social assessment which shows that the VMGs have clear indigenous mechanisms for conserving and ensuring sustainable utilization of these natural resources. These indigenous mechanisms have not been incorporated in the current efforts to conserve and ensure sustainable management of the natural resources. According to the VMGs, this omission has adversely affected their livelihood prospects with regard to the existence of natural resources within their surroundings. It is important to appreciate that the VMGs have a long-standing knowledge that the conservation of these natural resources is for the long-term benefit to the communities although it has immediate adverse effects on the same communities that need to be addressed alongside the long-term measures of ensuring sustainability.
- 121 Except for the VMGs in Kipini (Tana River), all the other VMGs identified are under constant threat of food insecurity. In all areas, they have limited access to basic social services such as water, education, health and poor economic and livelihood opportunities. They are the petty traders, the artisanal fishermen, the herders for the livestock keepers, the subsistence crop farmers of among the Aweer and Saanye in Lamu, and the Watha of Watamu, Marereni among others.

8. IDENTIFICATION OF MEASURES TO MINIMIZE, MITIGATE, OR COMPENSATE FOR SUCH EFFECTS, TO ENSURE THAT THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES RECEIVE CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE BENEFITS UNDER THE PROJECT

122 Through various consultations, the VMGs proposed a number of measures appropriate to ensure that they benefit from the implemented development projects. These measures have been listed below:

- a) The VMGs interviewed have suggested on how their capacity can be strengthened so that they can meaningfully engage in, and benefit from KEMFSED including:
 - Increased access to self-employment opportunities through local infrastructure services investments, development of entrepreneurial skills for the VMGs community members;
 - Skills development in business and training on personal and community development.
 - In all the VMGs consultations, it was apparent that many of them are losing their identity as they struggle to fit within the majority groups linguistically and culturally due to transformation in society.
 - As they participate more and more in the planned project, awareness on their rights and unique cultures should be reinforced for them to maintain their identity and solidarity. This can be achieved by entrenching their rights to development, representation, to be heard at different levels of governance, protect their cultural heritage including language and participation in leadership.

- b) The VMGs felt the need to have strong and effective monitoring of the implementation of the programme activities in order to ensure that the project objectives are realized equitably. In particular, there a feeling that various government agencies currently involved in development interventions are complacent, partial, and have vested interests and are therefore ineffective in ensuring the realization of development project goals without third party monitoring.
 - A number of VMGs expressed fear that (i.e. in Watta Community in Makinnon area) they would not benefit from the impending KEMSFED project; Complaints mostly accessioned by lack of transparency in project implementation; structures to address voices and complaints include elders including members of all the communities involved, chief, village elders.

- c) There should be efforts to incorporate the VMGs through affirmative action, with efforts to ensure representation in all tiers of project management decisions. Among the Watta Community in Makinnon (Kwale-Kinango) and Dabaso in Watamu areas, the VMGs felt that they have no power to push for their interests in development fora due to low education among the community members. There is lack of political goodwill to foster their representation in the county assembly or county government management.

- d) The VMG communities can also benefit more through co-management of local natural resources forest and wildlife resources within the scope of KEMFSED. This can also guard against exclusion from the management of these natural resources. Through such arrangement, the VMG communities and the project development committee can mutually develop areas of common interests to the county and those of special interest to the local community.
- e) The VMG communities noted that currently there is a ban on access to forests yet they traditionally livelihoods depend on honey from the bee hives found in the forests for food. On a pilot basis, the VMGs can be assigned designated segments of the natural resources in order to practice indigenous knowledge in rolling out through local initiatives such as conservation of forests and wildlife among the VMG communities. This effort will guarantee local ownership of resources and development process.
- f) The VMGs also observed that current regulatory enforcement by government officials is fraught with harassment, extortion, and abuse of human rights. There are arbitrary arrests by officers which always ends in extortion of bribes. The end result is that the VMGs are left poorer and increasingly marginalized. Special attention should be paid to mechanisms in ensuring that these communities are supported to initiate alternative sources of, say, bee keeping and marketing so as to mitigate the adverse effects of restricted entry into the forests.
- g) Construction of cultural centers and conservatoires next to the forests and game reserves can further help to mitigate the adverse effects of exclusion from accessibility to the forest resources and the associated benefits that could accrue to the community due to their proximity to game reserves and other tourist attraction sites. The project can support the local VMGs to select their young men and women to be trained in sustainable practices such as eco-tourism.
- h) The VMGs also felt the need for partitioning of the fishing areas and controlling large private development along the fishing areas (the left accessible areas now have sand accumulation) which tend to displace or alienate the small operators.
- i) The need for promotion of the value chains for alternative livelihood activities like beekeeping and poultry whose demand is high, but the locals cannot penetrate supply/marketing opportunities into the lucrative markets like hotels. Related to this should be efforts to support value addition on other local products like cassava, mangoes which can favorably be produced but currently lack substantial market. Support can be targeted to capacity building of groups on collective approach to production and marketing; Enhancing access to affordable credit for capital since most community members lack collaterals.
- j) Finally, the VMGs (in Vanga Ward) voiced the need for capacity building – trainings – civic education on legal issues on their rights, alternative fishing technologies – currently is mostly artisanal fishing.

9. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

9.1. Stakeholder Consultations and Disclosure

- 123 A stakeholders' consultation and disclosure workshops on the draft final Social Assessment (SA) and Vulnerable and Marginalized Group's Framework (VMGF) was held on 19th and 20th June 2019 at KEMFRI headquarters in Mombasa. It was attended by representatives of various organizations and institutions which included: a representative from World Bank and officials of the State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy within the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MOALF), representatives of the KEMFSED Technical Project Preparation Team; the five Counties represented by Chief Officers of Fisheries, County Directors of Fisheries or their representatives, County Project Coordinator and Social Safeguards Officer/Social officer; several envisaged project implementing agencies; members of fisheries Value Chain Common Interest Groups; Representatives of VMGs/ IPs, representatives of various interest groups which included; women, youth, civil society groups, the disabled among others; Development Partners: Non-State actors and NGOs undertaking community-based value chain activities. The list of participants and a summary of issues discussed during the workshops are included as annex 5.
- 124 Disclosure: After the stakeholders' consultation and disclosure workshops and having incorporated all comments by the participants on the Social Assessment (SA) will be disclosed by the client on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MOALF) and the link shared with the World Bank. A summary of the framework will also be advertised in the main local daily newspapers. Subsequently, the framework will be disclosed in the World Bank external website and all project documents updated accordingly.

10. SUMMARY FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1. Introduction

125 The Government of Kenya has received Project Preparation Advance from the World Bank towards the Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development Project (KEMFSED). The KEMFSED project will cover a period of 5 years. The development project overall goal is to enhance economic benefits and coastal livelihoods from marine fisheries and coastal aquaculture while safeguarding associated ecosystems integrity. The implementing agency will be the State Department for Fisheries Aquaculture & the Blue Economy (SDFA-BE) on behalf of the Government of Kenya. In Kenya, 5 counties along the Coast have been selected to be beneficiaries for the project namely Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi, Tana River and Lamu. KEMFSED Project seeks to empower coastal communities to improve management and value-addition of priority fisheries and Mariculture and strengthen access to complementary livelihood activities.

126 It is envisaged that the project will benefit the national and targeted coastal county governments through strengthening of the governance and management systems and structures of marine fisheries, enabling sustainable investment in marine fisheries and aquaculture through Small and Micro-Enterprises (SMEs) via private partners who will be involved in small and micro-enterprise interventions and coastal community empowerment and livelihoods in targeted communities along the coastal sub-counties.

127 In line with the World Bank's OP4.10, a Social Assessment for World Bank funded project is carried out to improve the design of the project and establish a participatory process for the project implementation and monitoring. In order to achieve this, the social assessment process takes account of the status, views and preferences of the affected people and other stakeholders. The objective of the Social Assessment is to develop an understanding of the socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the VMGs in the operational counties to inform the design of KEMFSED project, so as to make it responsive to their social development needs. The specific objectives of the assessment were to: Assist the project to support the aspirations and needs of the Vulnerable and Marginalized groups and peoples in the project areas; Identify and prepare a comprehensive plan that will avert any potentially adverse effects from project interventions on Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups and where not possible or feasible, mitigate or compensate such adverse impacts; and Ensure that the project benefits reach the Vulnerable and marginalized groups and peoples in an equitable manner and through institutions that respect and are able to serve them in a decentralized manner.

128 This social assessment conducted separate Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) who currently occupy the wards within the sub-counties targeted for the implementation of KEMFSED project in the coastal counties of Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu and Tana River. The

methodology entailed collecting data using primary and secondary sources to simultaneously inform the development of the Social Assessment and the VMGF. Secondary data was obtained through literature review, while primary information was collected through consultation with stakeholders, key informant interviews (KII), focused group discussions and field observations including with VMGs and other groups in the selected counties. The selection of VMGs to inform the social assessment was based on the screening criteria adopted by the World Bank, IGWIA, UN special rapporteur and the ILO.

10.2. Findings

- 129 The main findings of the SA indicate that the VMGs welcome efforts to enhance their socio-economic situation. The project attracted overwhelming support during the consultations. The project activities will give priority to VMGs in specific locations identified. The project will also benefit some community members who are non-VMGs. These overall findings are summarized in the sections that follow.
- 130 The VMGs interviewed perceive that improvement of fisheries governance and management will assist in dealing with the alienation which has been there. Most VMGs also feel that currently there is little information on the activities in the sector. Strengthening of the management of marine fisheries, including the development of an efficient Fishery Information and Monitoring System (FIMS) will facilitate access to information for effective fishery management. Closer consultations with the VMGs will enhance identification and prioritization in order to target specific interventions in line with Fishery Improvements Plans (FIPs). Appropriately, the VMGs felt that since they lack the skills and technology for deep sea fishing, priority on artisanal fisheries will be assist them in transiting from FIP programmes to Full Assessment and Certification. Equally positively embraced is the plan to improve management of nearshore fisheries. The VMGs also welcomed a synergy with national FMPs for priority fisheries and development of Joint Co-Management Areas (JCMAs) that includes local community members through affirmative action.
- 131 On the other hand, this social assessment has shown that the VMGs to a large extent depend on natural resources, particularly the forestry and wildlife resources for their livelihood. They depend on the forests for honey, fruits, medicinal plants, firewood and charcoal. These communities also use forests for worship and performance of rituals. The VMGs therefore are likely to be adversely affected if they are stopped/restricted from accessing the forests because the forestry resources constitute a significant proportion of their lives. Furthermore, the VMGs complained during the social assessment that they are currently being excluded by regulatory authorities such as Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forest Service etc from the efforts to conserve the natural resources within their communities. They are particularly worried about the depletion of forests and wildlife despite the fact that the government has employed additional forest and wildlife officers.

132 The main social risks are that of exclusion of the VMGs. Social risks envisioned in the implementation process include:

- (i) possibility of elite capture at the community and county levels thus excluding target groups;
- (ii) political capture as the project is being launched in the lead up to the national elections in 2017;
- (iii) Leakages of inputs and resources as funds are to be channeled to community groups. These risks will be mitigated through the following: sequencing of project so that in first year focuses on building capacity of VMGs at community levels, lobbying and advocacy skills to understand and influence the project implementation process to ensure social accountability.

10.3. Conclusion

133 Through various consultations, the VMGs proposed a number of measures appropriate to ensure that they benefit from the implemented development projects. The IPs/VMGs interviewed have suggested on how their capacity can be strengthened so that they can meaningfully engage in, and benefit from KEMFSED including:

- Increased access to self-employment opportunities through local infrastructure services investments, development of entrepreneurial skills for the VMGs community members;
- Skills development in business and training on personal and community development.
- In all the VMGs consultations, it was apparent that many of them are losing their identity as they struggle to fit within the majority groups linguistically and culturally due to transformation in society.
- As they participate more and more in the planned project, awareness on their rights and unique cultures should be reinforced for them to maintain their identity and solidarity. This can be achieved by entrenching their rights to development, representation, to be heard at different levels of governance, protect their cultural heritage including language and participation in leadership.

10.4. Recommendations

134 Even though the VMGs emphasized the need to have own KEMFSED projects, it would still be in their interest to be incorporated in an integrated development project. This is because they likely to face more isolation and alienation by the larger communities if they were to benefit from specialized treatment. Moreover, they are disadvantaged in terms of education, skills and other human capacities. Finally, economies of scale would be realized if the projects are aimed at benefiting all community members, rather than in fragments. Targeting the VMGs through affirmative action and representation in all tiers of project management decisions would help allaying many of the fears.

135 For greater engagement and inclusion of the VMGs, there is need to involve the community at all stages of the project. This should cover among others inclusion in project management

processes like management committees, planning process, and participatory M&E processes. During implementation, inclusion of VMGs and their relationships with other communities, as well as the impact of the project on their welfare should be adequately monitored to see that the VMGs equally benefit from the project implementation. There should also be deliberate measures to see that the VMGs have a representative in all project committees.

- a) Appropriate communication and outreach activities should be mainstreamed throughout the various communication activities undertaken as part of the operational cycles (i.e. targeting, payments, G&CM etc.). It is expected that these will be on-going throughout the KEMFSED operational cycles, and further reinforced during KEMFSED.
- b) Communication tools and approaches will include broad based community barazas, radio, SMS, brochures/leaflets, megaphone announcements etc. Specifically, the Beneficiary Outreach Strategy with nuanced VMG messages would be used to ensure inclusion of VMGs and would provide the appropriate mechanisms to ascertain that VMGs are reached and that information is provided in ways that are easily understood. This may need to be tailored to different VMG groups, depending on their remoteness, language, literacy level, integration into the broader communities and civic education.
- c) Track the number and type of complaints that are lodged with the program and the actions taken and ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are planned and implemented.
- d) Carry out periodic reviews of beneficiary and grievance data to ensure targeted locations where minorities are present are reached and recurring complaints are investigated to ensure mitigation measures.
- e) Ensure that barriers to inclusion (e.g. difficulty securing IDs) are addressed for eligible population, including VMGs.
- f) Policies to be reviewed to integrate gender perspectives and ensure VMG women representation and active participation in governance. Affirmative Action measures could be embraced to ensure representation of the minorities in decision making processes. This can be achieved through institutional engagements/framework
- g) Provide security to VMG women and other vulnerable groups. Women are an easy target by criminal gangs who may sexually and or physically assault or harm them. This has created fear to some women from engaging certain fisheries activities. This could be done through increased patrols as well as establishing more friendly police posts manned by gender friendly police officers.
- h) The project design should consider the existing VMG women groups in the project area. The women have faith in these groups and with proper education; the groups can benefit the entire community. The women can be integrated with their male counterparts based on using the existing savings structures and improving it further.

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Annex 1: In-Depth Interview Guide for the Social Assessment and VMGF

Place:.....DATE:.....

...

County:	
Sub-County:	
Name of the interviewer:	
Name of respondent:	
Designation of respondent:	
Time:	

Self-Introduction

We are conducting an assessment on social issues that touch on a program called, Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development Project (KEMFSED) implemented by the State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy of the Government of Kenya (GoK).

The overall development project objective of KEMFSED is to enhance economic benefits and coastal livelihoods from marine fisheries and coastal aquaculture while safeguarding associated ecosystems' integrity.

Your selection to participate in this interview is based on the fact that you know this community well and therefore your views will be key in informing how KEMFSED program will be designed. Please understand that you are taking part in this interview on a voluntary basis. The interview shall last for 30 minutes. My kind request is that you share with us your honest views).

Do you have any issues you would like to raise before we start? (If any issues are raised, I'll address them before the interview).

1. Economic activities

- 1.1 What are the main economic activities for people in this area? (*EXPLORE on farming, livestock keeping, fishing, small scale businesses, tourism etc.*).

	Economic Activity	Tick where appropriate
1	Farming	
2	Fishing	
3	Livestock Keeping	
4	Small businesses	
5	Tourism	
6		
7		

2. Community structure

- 2.1 Please describe the structure of this community. (*EXPLORE on ethnicity, household structure, leadership structure, gender relations, clannism, etc.*).
- 2.2 What role does the youth play in this community? (*EXPLORE on education, skills and employment opportunities, access to credit facilities, decision making processes, political issues etc.*).
- 2.3 What about the elderly?

3. Social, cultural, and political characteristics of VMGs

- 3.1 Please describe the structure of IPs in this community? (*EXPLORE on land territories, customs, relations, interactions with the larger community, etc.*).
- 3.2 What services are available for IPs in this community? (*EXPLORE on access to essential services – water, health, financial credits, financial literacy, nutritional supplements, community centres, cash transfers and education among others*).
- 3.3 What are the challenges in accessing these services? (*EXPLORE on awareness of the availability of services, access to community centres, training, financial literacy access, credit facilities-barriers and perceptions*).
- 3.4 How in your view, can these challenges be overcome (*EXPLORE for more communication, awareness raising, training, inclusion in decision-making, etc*)

4. Community involvement in development projects

- 4.1 Kindly explain to us how community members, IPs and VMGs get involved in development processes in this area? (*EXPLORE planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation, etc.*).
- 4.2 Who are the influential people or groups in development matters in this community? (*EXPLORE on men, women, youth, religious leaders, local leaders, elders etc.*).
- 4.3 Who represents the IPs interest? Are they regarded to be representing their interests?
- 4.4 What would be the potential risks of implementing a development project in this community? (*EXPLORE on community attitude, beliefs, culture, environmental issues, conflict, community cohesion, inter and intra-household distribution of resources and tension--GBV, community support mechanisms*)

5. Grievance Redress mechanisms

- 5.1 Are you aware of any complaints about program(s) implementation in this community? (*EXPLORE on selection, transparency, accountability, community involvement, etc.*)
- 5.2 What structures are in place to address community members' grievances? (*EXPLORE on the availability of committees, use of local administration and community structures (e.g. council of elders, etc.)*).
- 5.3 What is your opinion on the existing grievance redress mechanisms in terms of its responsiveness to Indigenous People? (*EXPLORE on capacity, accessibility, if they are given contacts to refer complaints to, effectiveness, understanding of the issues, etc.*).
- 5.4 Are you aware of other GRMs and whether they are effective (*EXPLORE if aware of county government GRMs supported by Transparency International, and other agencies in Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi, Lamu and Tana River*).
- 5.5 Please give us five (5) suggestions for accessible Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs) in the community. (*EXPLORE on awareness, mode of logging/reporting/processing/communicating*).

6. Stakeholders and institution analysis

- 3.1 List the stakeholders likely to be instrumental in the realization of the proposed projects' objectives in the community, and why?
- 3.2 Which institutions are relevant for the implementation of the proposed project? and which rules govern these institution behaviour?
- 3.3 Which rules are likely to help or hinder proposed project beneficiaries' access to opportunity and how?
- 3.4 How can the problems posed for the proposed project's goals by certain rules and behavior patterns be overcome?

7. Gender relations

- 6.1 Please describe the relation between men and women in this community? (*EXPLORE on women empowerment, decision making processes, involvement in political affairs, gender-based violence, etc.*).
- 6.2 How are gender related issues solved in this community? (*EXPLORE kangaroo courts, local structure, religious institutions, etc.*).

- 6.3 How are gender related issues likely to affect the implementation of development projects in this community? Provide examples of past events.

8. Potential impacts of the project and stakeholders (community members) perceptions

- 3.5 What are the potential benefits of improving governance and management of marine fisheries and aquatic resources in this community?
- 3.6 What are the potential benefits of promoting investment in marine fisheries and coastal aquaculture in this community?
- 3.7 What are the potential benefits of strengthening marine fisheries and aquaculture-based livelihoods in your community?
- 3.8 What do you consider as the potential benefits of the project to the various categories of community members e.g. Youth, Women, elderly and to any other special and vulnerable populations?
- 3.9 What do you consider as the negative social effects and your suggestions for corrective action?
- 3.10 What are the existing physical assets that are likely to be lost during the implementation of the KEMFSED project in this community? (Probe for losses of buildings and investments around the possible sites where the project activities are likely to be implemented)
- 3.11 To what degree are you in support of the proposed project?

This is the end of our interview. Do you have any other views that you feel can inform developmental issues in this community?

Thank you..... (Name of respondent)

Annex 2: Focus Group Discussion Guide for Social Assessment and VMGF

1. Demographic profile

- 1.1 Which community (ies) live in this locality. What specific criterion is employed to identify the members? (*EXPLORE for ethnicity, clan or geographic boundaries*)
- 1.2 How many different (ethnic /clan) groups are there in this village?
- 1.3 What are the cultural and social differences if any?
- 1.4 Which languages are spoken in your community?
- 1.5 What is the main religion in your community? Are there any other religions?
- 1.6 Has the population of the village increased or decreased in the last 10 years? What reasons led to either of the situation?.

2. Community cultural and economic livelihood resources

- 2.1 What are some of the most important physical resources located in your locality? (*EXPLORE for religious, traditions and practices; beliefs etc.*)
- 2.2 Which are the major resources on which the livelihood of the community members is based?
- 2.3 What are the major sources of livelihood for the members of this community? If includes farming, what kind of farming activities are undertaken and who are mostly involved?
- 2.4 Do these activities rely on local or external economy?
- 2.5 What determines how various groups (youth, women, the elderly, the disabled and men) within your community access resources on which their livelihood is based?
- 2.6 What are the major problems faced by various groups in their livelihood activities?
- 2.7 Where are the products (fish, mangrove, coral reefs, salt making and aquaculture/seaweed products) from marine and fisheries activities sold, what is the trend in output and what are the causes of the stated trend?
- 2.8 What would prevent your community members from participating in or benefiting from new livelihood opportunities presented by the KEMFSED project in the area? Why do you say so?
- 2.9 What other projects would you like this project to come up with?
- 2.10 How will the proposed project affect the cultural resources?

4. Community involvement in development projects

- 4.1 Kindly explain to us how community members, IPs and VMGs get involved in development processes in this area? (*EXPLORE planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation, etc.*).
- 4.2 Who are the influential people or groups in development matters in this community? (*EXPLORE on men, women, youth, religious leaders, local leaders, etc.*).
- 4.3 Who represents your interest? Are they regarded as truly representing your interests?
- 4.4 What would be the potential risks of implementing a development project in this community? (*EXPLORE on community attitude, beliefs, culture, environmental issues, conflict, community cohesion, inter-household distribution of resources and tension--GBV, community support mechanisms*)
- 4.5 What about potential benefits???

5. Community power structure and appropriate consultation approaches

- 5.1 Are there any groups, organizations, associations and cooperatives in the village? (*EXPLORE for existence of youth, women and men's groups*).
- 5.2 Other than the above, are there any influential people, groups or representatives of interest groups in the village? (*EXPLORE to obtain local names, Council of elders*).
- 5.3 If an individual wishes to freely consult the people in this community.....
 - 5.3.1 Who would he/she approach first?
 - 5.3.2 How will he approach him/her?
 - 5.3.3 What will be the ideal medium of exchange for this purpose?
 - 5.3.4 Where will he /she be consulted from?
 - 5.3.5 What gender aspects should be borne in mind?

5.3.6 What religious considerations should be observed?

6. Social cohesion, conflict resolution, and their impact on VMGs livelihood and possible compensation

- 6.1 Has there been any conflict in your village over the following issues? If yes, what were the causes and how were these disputes solved.....
 - 6.1.1 Natural resources e.g. water, land
 - 6.1.2 Employment opportunities
 - 6.1.3 Issues related to cultural, religious differences
 - 6.1.4 Others
- 6.2 Do you think you/ the community will have good relationships with the people who might come for working purposes in the project?
 - 6.2.1 What do you think should be done to avoid such conflicts?
 - 6.2.2 How would you like conflicts to be resolved in this community?
- 6.3 How can the local community be involved more in this program? What are the existing social networks that the VMG depend on for their daily livelihoods in this community (Probe the basis of such social networks and what sustains them i.e fishing activities, use of surrounding natural resources, land use patterns, mangroves, small scale business activities etc)
 - 6.3.1 How is the implementation of the KEMFSED activities likely to influence these social networks and the livelihoods of those VMG who are involved (Probe for what the VMG are likely to lose and how that loss will affect the lives of the VMGs)
 - 6.3.2 In terms of gender, how is the loss of such social networks likely to affect women and men separately (Probe to obtain information on whether women or men are likely to be affected more and how such a loss is likely to be manifested in their daily lives)
 - 6.3.3 What are the possible mechanisms for compensation of the losses mentioned above due to instability in established social networks that are acceptable to the local community? (Probe for the mechanisms and appropriate process to follow during compensation and which community structures to follow when identifying people to be compensated and appropriate community strategies for ensuring that those to be compensated receive the rightful share of their compensation)
 - 6.3.4 How will the complaints arising from lack of compensation for the losses particularly emerging from the destabilization of social networks be addressed at the community level? (Probe for the possible community structures where such complaints can appropriately be channeled and why such structures are considered appropriate by the community members)

7. Prospects and challenges of integrating VMGs interest with those of the general community

- 7.1.1 Does your community have the power to make and integrate important decisions about your interest in the wider community? Explain
- 7.1.2 What are the existing challenges of integrating such community interests with those of the wider community?
- 7.1.3 How will such challenges of integrating your community interest in the wider community going to influence the implementation of KEMFSED project?
- 7.1.4 What are the opportunities for improving the integration of your community interests within the wider community in the implementation of KEMFSED project for enhanced benefit?

8. Potential impacts of the project and stakeholders (community members) perceptions

- 8.1 What are the potential benefits of improving governance and management of marine fisheries and aquatic resources in this community?
- 8.2 What are the potential benefits of promoting investment in marine fisheries and coastal aquaculture in this community?
- 8.3 What are the potential benefits of strengthening marine fisheries and aquaculture-based livelihoods in your community?
- 8.4 What do you consider as the potential benefits of the project to the various categories of community members e.g. Youth, Women, elderly and to any other special and vulnerable populations?

- 8.5 What do you consider as the negative social effects and your suggestions for corrective action?
- 8.6 What are the existing physical assets that are likely to be lost during the implementation of the KEMFSED project in this community? (Probe for losses of buildings and investments around the possible sites where the project activities are likely to be implemented)
- 8.7 To what degree are you in support of the proposed project?

9. Stakeholders and institution analysis

- 9.1 List the stakeholders likely to be instrumental in the realization of the proposed projects' objectives in the community, and why?
- 9.2 Which of the identified stakeholders are likely to have direct role in implementation of the proposed projects? what roles are they likely to play?
- 9.3 Which stakeholders are likely to control the implementation of the proposed project and determine how its interventions are distributed in the community?
- 9.4 Which stakeholders are likely to be accountable for the failure to deliver on the outcomes of the proposed project, and how are they likely to be penalized?
- 9.5 Which stakeholders are likely to disseminate information, measure performance, monitor compliance and define success of the proposed project in the community?
- 9.6 Which stakeholders' roles and interactions will likely help or hinder achievement of the project's development objectives? Please elaborate.
- 9.7 How best can these stakeholders work together in a way that the proposed project's development objectives will be met within the community?
- 9.8 Which institutions are relevant for the implementation of the proposed project? and which rules govern these institution behaviour?
- 9.9 Which rules are likely to help or hinder proposed project beneficiaries' access to opportunity and how?
- 9.10 How can the problems posed for the proposed project's goals by certain rules and behavior patterns be overcome?

10. Grievance mechanisms

- 10.1 Are you aware of any complaints about program(s) implementation in this community? (*EXPLORE on selection, transparency, accountability, community involvement, etc.*)
- 10.2 What structures are in place to address community members' grievances? (*EXPLORE on the availability of committees, use of local administration and community structures (e.g. council of elders, etc.).*)
- 10.3 What is your opinion on the existing grievance redress mechanisms in terms of its responsiveness to your complaints? (*EXPLORE on capacity, accessibility, if they are given contacts to refer complaints to, understanding of the issues, etc.*)
- 10.4 Are you aware of other GRMs and are they effective (*EXPLORE if aware of county government GRMs supported by Transparency International, and other agencies in Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi, Lamu and Tana River*).
- 10.5 Please give us five (5) suggestions for accessible Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs) in the community. (*EXPLORE on awareness, mode of logging/reporting/processing/communicating*).

11. Cross-cutting issues (gender, communication and most vulnerable's access to opportunities)

- 11.1 Please describe the relation between men and women in this community? (*EXPLORE on women empowerment, decision making processes, involvement in political affairs, gender-based violence, etc.*)
 - 11.1.1 How are gender related issues solved in this community? (*EXPLORE kangaroo courts, local structure, religious institutions, etc.*)
 - 11.1.2
 - 11.1.3 How are gender related issues likely to affect the implementation of development projects in this community? Provide examples of past events.
- 11.2 What are the existing communication channels that your community rely on for information?
 - 11.2.1 How is the way the community communicate likely to affect the implementation of KEMFSED project?

- 11.2.2 How can communication be improved to enhance participation in and impact of the project on the community?
- 11.3 Please describe how you address the interest of the most vulnerable members of your community in with regards to access to livelihood opportunities (EXPLORE on disabled, HIV/AIDS victims participation, etc)
 - 11.3.1 What challenges does the community encounter in enhancing their access to livelihood opportunities?
 - 11.3.2 How are these challenges likely to influence KEMFSED project in enhancing access of the most vulnerable members of the community to livelihood opportunities?
 - 11.3.3 How can their participation and access to opportunities likely to be presented by the KEMFSED project improved?

THANK YOU ALL. THIS IS THE END

Annex 3: Mobilization Letters



Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	CHRISTOPHER M. ING'ALA
Title	FISHERIES OFFICER
Mobile	0726 899115
Ward/Location/Village	V. LUNGA
Sub-County	LUNGA - LUNGA
County	KWALE
Date Received	30/01/2019

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

The government of Kenya through state department for fisheries in conjunction with World Bank intending to initiate a project called KEMFSED -Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development. The project will enhance the livelihoods of riparian coastal communities thru sustainable utilization of fisheries marine and aquaculture resources including of development of aquaculture.

The project targets riparian counties of Kwale, Kilifi, Mombasa, Tana River and Lamu. Part of project activities may include construction of new and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure such as fishing port facilities, fish landing sites, markets, and enhancement of subsistence farming and aquaculture.

It is envisaged that part of the project activities may affect the livelihoods of target communities in various ways.

Multiface Research Development Center in joint venture with Spantrack Consultants have been contracted by State Department for Fisheries and Blue Economy to carry out community consultations in order to develop environmental and social safeguard instruments that are intended to guide the implementation of various project activities. These instruments include:

- i. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF);
- ii. Resettlement Policy Framework;
- iii. Process Framework;
- iv. Social Assessment (SA);
- v. Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF);

Multiface would like to appeal to the relevant stakeholders and communities that may be affected by the project to participate in the scheduled consultations towards the development of the said safeguards as per the attached schedule.

Yours Faithfully,

George Amalo



Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	CHRISTOPHER M. ING'ALA
Title	FISHERIES OFFICER
Mobile	0726 389115
Ward/Location/Village	VANGA
Sub-County	LUNGA-LUNGA
County	KWALE
Date Received	30/01/2019

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

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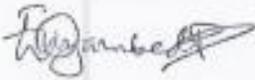
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- iii. Process Framework;
- iv. Social Assessment (SA);
- v. Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF);

Multiface would like to appeal to the relevant stakeholders and communities that may be affected by the project to participate in the scheduled consultations towards the development of the said safeguards as per the attached schedule.

Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo



Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	MTENGO OMAHI MAKONGE
Title	YKAGE MEDICAL SMY; KWALE SMY MEDICAL CHAIR
Mobile	074 743 007
Ward/Location/Village	DOKWE KIKOMENI
Sub-County	LUNDA LUNGA
County	KWALE
Date Received	30 th JANUARY, 2019.

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

The government of Kenya through state department for fisheries in conjunction with World Bank intending to initiate a project called KEMFSED -Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development. The project will enhance the livelihoods of riparian coastal communities thru sustainable utilization of fisheries marine and aquaculture resources including of development of aquaculture.

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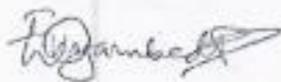
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- v. Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF);

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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo

Received
 Affected
 007
 19



DISTRICT SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
OFFICER
P. O. BOX 33
MSAMBENI SUB COUNTY
DATE 30/1/2019

Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	HAWA-Y KIDAN
Title	Sub-county social development officer
Mobile	0714162609
Ward/Location/Village	Msambeni
Sub-County	Msambeni and Lungu Lungu
County	Kwale
Date Received	30/1/2019

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

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Yours Faithfully,

Date: 23/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	RISHAD IKI HAMISI
Title	SECRETARY
Mobile	0729264544
Ward/Location/Village	PONGWE/KILIMENI BITHONI
Sub-County	LUNGA LUNGA
County	KINALE
Date Received	30-1-2019

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

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Yours Faithfully,

George Amalo

RECEIVED



Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	JUMAA SULBIMAN ZIYO
Title	V/ CHAIRMAN
Mobile	0727960822
Ward/Location/Village	PONGWE/KIDIMU
Sub-County	LUNGA/LUNGA
County	KWALE
Date Received	30/JAN/2019

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

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Yours Faithfully,

George Amalo

RECEIVED
FOR
CHIEF

Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	ATHIRIANI OMARI NG'ONGA
Title	TOUR GUIDE
Mobile	072827485
Ward/Location/Village	PONGWE/KIKONENI - SHIMONI
Sub-County	LUNGALUNGA
County	KWALE
Date Received	30 th JANUARY 2019

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo



MRDC

Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	NDALU MCHOGI MBWANNA
Title	CHAIRMAN VMG KWALE COUNTY
Mobile	0722 382368
Ward/Location/Village	PONGWE / KIDIMU
Sub-County	Lunga/Lunga
County	Kwale
Date Received	30/1/2019

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

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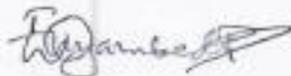
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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo

for
 Received
 (Kbuyuni B.M.U
 Kisite Boat operators
 Jimbo/Vanga B.M.U
 Women Boat Walk
 Shimani Youth group
 0722 3823683

Recipient Name	Solomon K. Mubashiri
Title	Senior Chief
Mobile	0714001958
Ward/Location/Village	CHAKAMA LOCATION
Sub-County	MALINDI
County	KILIFI
Date Received	31-01-2019.

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

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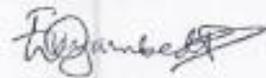
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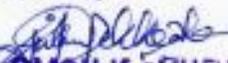
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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo

Received by the Senior Chief
Chakama Location


SOLOMON K. MUBASHIRI
SENIOR CHIEF CHAKAMA LOC.
P.O. BOX 1-60200-MALINDI
DATE 31-1-2019 0714001958

Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	Samuel T. Jayya
Title	LOA Chief
Mobile	0723 909 426
Ward/Location/Village	KADE
Sub-County	MALINDI
County	KILIFI
Date Received	31-01-2019

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

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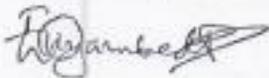
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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo





Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	MUHSIN M. LALI
Title	SCMA
Mobile	0705192202
Ward/Location/Village	STELA
Sub-County	MALINDI
County	KILIFI
Date Received	31/01/2019

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

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George Amalo



Recipient Name	RACHEAL C. MAZINGI
Title	ASSISTANT - CHIEF - SARAKI
Mobile	0726305960
Ward/Location/Village	MALINDI
Sub-County	MALINDI
County	KILIFI
Date Received	31/1/2019

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

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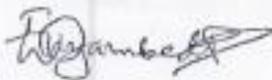
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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo

Received
Rgm

OTIB
MALINDI TOWN LOCATION
P. O. BOX 1 MALINDI



Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	FRANCIS NGALA KAMUNGU
Title	CHIEF
Mobile	0722325251
Ward/Location/Village	FUNDINA
Sub-County	MAGARINI
County	LAMU
Date Received	31-1-019

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

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George Amalo



ALLOCATIONS:

Recipient Name	Osumon Ombaka
Title	ASST CHIEF SOMBOKI
Mobile	0711415628
Ward/Location/Village	SALA/SOMBOKI
Sub-County	TANA NORTH
County	TANA RIVER
Date Received	5/2/2019

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

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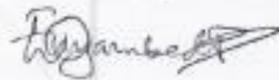
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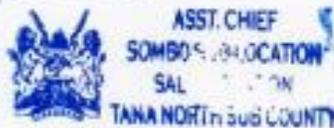
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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo

I received the form for the project no objection.

Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	BASHEIKH HUSSEIN BASHEIKH
Title	CHIEF (ADMINISTRATOR)
Mobile	0721274013
Ward/Location/Village	GONGONI
Sub-County	MAGARINI
County	KILIFI
Date Received	31-01-2019

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

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Yours Faithfully,

George Amalo



Recipient Name	IBRAHIM SONAYA WARE
Title	VMGDC CHAIRMAN
Mobile	0724340725
Ward/Location/Village	SALA
Sub-County	TANA NORTH
County	TANA RIVER
Date Received	6 TH FEBRUARY, 2019



REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo

SIGNED FOR

1. SADAM HASSAN SHARIF VMGDC SECRETARY
MUNHOTA
TEL: 0722 780738

2. JUMA BUKARI KURAWA-VMGDC
MEMBER - WMLWMA
TEL: 0720 733589





Date: 23/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	LIVERME MBOOLE BOSD
Title	SUB COUNTY SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
Mobile	0717 513154
Ward/Location/Village	BURA
Sub-County	TANA NORTH
County	TANA RIVER
Date Received	06/2/2019

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

The government of Kenya through state department for fisheries in conjunction with World Bank intending to initiate a project called KEMFSED -Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development. The project will enhance the livelihoods of riparian coastal communities thru sustainable utilization of fisheries marine and aquaculture resources including of development of aquaculture.

The project targets riparian counties of Kwale, Kilifi, Mombasa, Tana River and Lamu. Part of project activities may include construction of new and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure such as fishing port facilities, fish landing sites, markets, and enhancement of subsistence farming and aquaculture.

It is envisaged that part of the project activities may affect the livelihoods of target communities in various ways.

Multiface Research Development Center in joint venture with Spantrack Consultants have been contracted by State Department for Fisheries and Blue Economy to carry out community consultations in order to develop environmental and social safeguard instruments that are intended to guide the implementation of various project activities. These instruments include:

- i. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF);
- ii. Resettlement Policy Framework;
- iii. Process Framework;
- iv. Social Assessment (SA);
- v. Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF);

Multiface would like to appeal to the relevant stakeholders and communities that may be affected by the project to participate in the scheduled consultations towards the development of the said safeguards as per the attached schedule.

Yours Faithfully,

George Amalo



Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	Mohamed Kanjara
Title	V.M.E.D.C Chairman
Mobile	0712852545
Ward/Location/Village	With
Sub-County	Lamu West
County	Lamu
Date Received	8/2/2019

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

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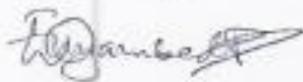
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Multiface would like to appeal to the relevant stakeholders and communities that may be affected by the project to participate in the scheduled consultations towards the development of the said safeguards as per the attached schedule.

Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo

Doza Diza

for Lamu

Attention:

Recipient Name	DIZA DOZA
Title	AWAR ELDER
Mobile	0719601952
Ward/Location/Village	HINDI
Sub-County	Lamu WEST
County	Lamu
Date Received	8/02/2019 <i>Am</i>

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

The government of Kenya through state department for fisheries in conjunction with World Bank intending to initiate a project called KEMFSED -Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development. The project will enhance the livelihoods of riparian coastal communities thru sustainable utilization of fisheries marine and aquaculture resources including of development of aquaculture.

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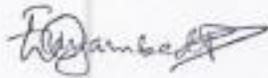
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- v. Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF);

Multiface would like to appeal to the relevant stakeholders and communities that may be affected by the project to participate in the scheduled consultations towards the development of the said safeguards as per the attached schedule.

Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo

for Awar \$
Sanye
Doza Diza - Jan

Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	KASSIM BAKARI KASSIM
Title	REGISTRY
Mobile	0796409003
Ward/Location/Village	
Sub-County	LAMU EAST / LAMU WEST
County	LAMU
Date Received	05/02/2019

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

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- iii. Process Framework;
- iv. Social Assessment (SA);
- v. Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF);

Multiface would like to appeal to the relevant stakeholders and communities that may be affected by the project to participate in the scheduled consultations towards the development of the said safeguards as per the attached schedule.

Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo



Date: 23/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	HASSAN OMAR MNACHIMARO
Title	SUB COUNTY SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
Mobile	0720801838 / 0725516732
Ward/Location/Village	---
Sub-County	LAMU WEST AND LAMU EAST.
County	LAMU
Date Received	8/02/2019

REF: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS FOR KEMFSED (KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT/BLUE ECONOMY IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

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- iii. Process Framework;
- iv. Social Assessment (SA);
- v. Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF);

Multiface would like to appeal to the relevant stakeholders and communities that may be affected by the project to participate in the scheduled consultations towards the development of the said safeguards as per the attached schedule.

Yours Faithfully,

[Signature]
COUNTY COORDINATOR
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
 P.O. Box 108 - 80500, LAMU
 Date: 08/02/2019

Annex 4: List of Participants





CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS/KEY INFORMANT IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

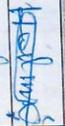
COUNTRY: Mombasa SUBCOUNTRY: Kisumu

LOCATION: Shanzu SUBLOCATION: Shanzu

VENUE: Fisheries Kericho DATE: 9/2/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

AL-HUD-HUD FOR WDMCU CONSULTATION

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	HALIMA HASSAN	CHAIRLADY	AL-HUD-HUD	0720887587	
2.	ZULFIKAR NISCUWA	SECRETARY	AL-HUD-HUD	0729668552	
3.	MARFA NYA KASSIM	ADP. CHAIRLADY	AL-HUD-HUD	0724700540	
4.	SALMA AMBI	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0703819907	
5.	ZUBERA MUSINYI	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0714692265	
6.	FURAH MUAHATIZA	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0713974078	
7.	MUHNAKOMAS KHAMIS	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0715218199	
8.	SAMU JUMBA	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0711671797	
9.	TIME KHAMIS	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0700077094	
10.	FATUMA MUKINYI	MEMBER	"	0711839784	



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(s)(Mobile & email)	Signature
11.	CHININANSI BANDA	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0789490974	C.B
12.	MWANASITI SALIM	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0700488041	[Signature]
13.	Mariam Hassan	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0733184037	[Signature]
14.	SALMA IUMA	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0700488041	M.B
15.	MEAMANI AMANI	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0911486631	[Signature]
16.	MAINUNA KHAMISI	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD		N.M
17.	NANZUA MAMBO	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD		[Signature]
18.	BANKI ABDULLAHI	"	"	0724274645	[Signature]
19.	MUHAMMADI MOHAMMED	"	"		[Signature]
20.	ASHA ABDULLAHI	"	"		[Signature]
21.	RAHMA AITHAMANI	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0703720008	[Signature]
22.	KHADITA MUSA	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0705331214	[Signature]
23.	KIGIBI AKI	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0727062263	[Signature]



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CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS/KEY INFORMANT IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: Mombasa SUBCOUNTY: Kisumu
 LOCATION: Shanzu
 VENUE: Firdhaus - Kerapat DATE: 9/2/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	IMA Harris	ORGANISER	AL-HUD-HUD	0720121531	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	SUSAN CHANGUSA	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0718506563	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	MASIMBO MWAENDE	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0718506563	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	MARLEEN SARA	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0714780363	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	FATUMA HASSAN	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0721413759	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	MUHAMMADI MWAENDE	TREASURER	AL-HUD-HUD		
7.	FATUMA BAKARI	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD		F.B.
8.	MWAENDE				
9.	MWAENDE				
10.					



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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: MOMBASA SUBCOUNTY: NYALI
 LOCATION: NYALI SUBLOCATION: MAMBENI
 VENUE: PALM CITY

DATE: 9th February 2019.

WOMEN PARTICIPANTS LIST for SAVING MOTHER EARTH

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	<u>Wabari Kibaka</u>	<u>SECRETARY</u>	<u>SAVING MOTHER EARTH CSO</u>	<u>0724462790</u> <u>wabari@khangadecor.com</u>	
2.	<u>Asha Said</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>SAVING MOTHER EARTH</u>	<u>0708215114</u> <u>asha.said@earth.com</u>	
3.	<u>Naomi Nyiguna</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>SAVING MOTHER EARTH</u>	<u>072294453</u> <u>naominyiguna@gmail.com</u>	
4.	<u>Valentine Wakesho</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Saving mother earth</u>	<u>0720902586</u> <u>valentiniemwakesho@gmail.com</u>	
5.	<u>Nyira Kogendo</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>()</u>	<u>0117158129</u> <u>dynakogendo@gmail.com</u>	
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Thrusting Sustainable Development

CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS/KEY INFORMANT IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: NOMBASA SUBCOUNTY: BARBARA KISAUNI
 LOCATION: BAMBURI SUBLOCATION: BAMBURI
 VENUE: MATISONI MOSKITINI DATE: 10th Feb 2019

INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANT PARTICIPANTS LIST 2 PM - 4 PM

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	RIZIKI CHENGO CHARO	MEMBER	MILELE PAMOJA	0729645434	[Signature]
2.	KANZO CHENGO CHARO	CHAIRLADY	MILELE PAMOJA	0703281734	[Signature]
3.	ZAWARDI KENGA	TREASURER	MILELE PAMOJA	0718734128	[Signature]
4.	KANZO MIWANGO	MEMBER	MILELE PAMOJA	0705252164	K.M
5.	DAMA KARISA	MEMBER	MILELE PAMOJA	0799287861	[Signature]
6.	BAHATI KENGA KATANA	MEMBER	MILELE PAMOJA	0768661125	[Signature]
7.	AGNES CHARE	MEMBER	MILELE PAMOJA	6764826666	[Signature]
8.	AGNES KANZO	MEMBER	MILELE PAMOJA		[Signature]
9.	SIDI MIWANGO KALI	MEMBER	MILELE PAMOJA	0743530642	Sidi
10.	HELLEN CHARO	MEMBER	MILELE PAMOJA		Hellen



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts(Mobile & email)	Signature
11.	KACHE KARISA	MEMBER	MUSELE PAMUISA	0718899405	
12.	KAFUDU KARISA	MEMBER	MUSELE PAMUISA		
13.	FLORENCE SIDI KENGA	SECRETARY	MUSELE PAMUISA	0799742626	
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: KWALE SUBCOUNTY: M/SAMBWENI
 LOCATION: M/SAMBWENI SUBLOCATION: VINGUINI
 VENUE: YOUTH HALL DCG DATE: 12/2/19
PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	MUSAHA SIDA SIKIYEH	M/SAMBWENI COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVE	M/SAMBWENI WOMEN		M
2.	NADINA SAIDI BANGI	"	"		B
3.	BIA SIDA ABDULLAH	"	"	0714549438	M
4.	MUSTANANISI MOH'D	"	"		
5.	HALIMA BAKARDI	"	"		
6.	MUSTANANIKASI ATIMAN	"	"	0791357164	
7.	MUSKIME SULEIMAN	"	"	0719772059	M
8.	MUSUNGANI ABDULLAH	"	"		M
9.	MUSA SIDA KASSIM	"	"	0710944712	M



No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	NYOTA SAIDI MUNAZINGA	MEMBER	MSAMBURZI		
11.	ZENA SULEIMAN CHABO			0717068453 0725840001 0710466746	ZENA
12.	SITI SALIM MUKHANI MUSAKA	C.O.O COMMUNITY MEMBER	MSAMBURZI	SitiSalima@kwaifp.orgmail.com	
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

COUNTY: Coast
 LOCATION: Mwasini
 VENUE: MUNJE B.M.U.
 PROJECT (KEMFSED)
 SUBCOUNTY: Mwasini
 SUBLOCATION: Ukoniwani
 DATE: 13/2/2019.

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(s)(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	HASSAN SAID,	Chairman	MUNJE B.M.U	0704934031	HS
2.	SAID H. KIPURUO	Secretary	Munje B.M.U	0728669997	SKipuruo
3.	HASSAN S. RIZWA	Village chairperson	Munje B.M.U	0736206297	HR
4.	ABDALLA S. RIZWA	Member	Munje B.M.U	0798776111	SR
5.	SAID SULEMAN	Member	Munje B.M.U	0718752107	SS
6.	KIATO KASSIM TIRO	Member	Munje B.M.U		KI
7.	HASSAN SAID MATHAU	Member	Munje B.M.U	0713365963	SM
8.	MWAZI ZORA FUNDI	Member	Munje B.M.U	0728984131	MZ
9.	ANUMU CWALEHA	Member	Munje B.M.U	0729424158	AC



CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



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COUNTY: Coast
 LOCATION: Mwasini
 VENUE: Mwasini B.M.U.
 PROJECT (KEMFSED)
 SUBCOUNTY: Mwasini
 SUBLOCATION: Mwasini
 DATE: 13/01/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	HASSAN SAID	Chairman	MUNTEBIA	0704934631	HS
2.	SAD H. KIPKURU	Secretary	Munje B.M.U	0728669997	[Signature]
3.	HASAM S. RENDWA	Village chairperson	Munje B.M.U	0736 206297	[Signature]
4.	ABDULA S. RENDWA	Member	MUNJE B.M.U	0798 776111	[Signature]
5.	SAM SULEMAN	Member	MUNJE B.M.U	0718 752 107	[Signature]
6.	KINATO KASSIM LINDA	Member	MUNJE B.M.U		[Signature]
7.	HASSAN SAID MUKHADO	Member	MUNJE B.M.U	0713 365963	[Signature]
8.	MWARA ZODIA FUNDI	Member	MUNJE B.M.U	0728984831	[Signature]
9.	ANUNE CWALEHA	Member	MUNJE B.M.U	0729424158	[Signature]



Nisambwene, Kwale
Youth and Empowerment
Centre, Nunguini



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Page 2

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	MUWALIMU ALI	VDAC	DIANI	0725003425	V
11.	BIDALA SAID	TRAINER	DIANI	0702801419	B
12.	MHADU M. MURPHYS	ACC-FIELD	MINISTRI OF PUBLIC SERVICE TOURS	0718113353	#
13.	RICHARD NYAMAU	LEAD FARMER	KINDU BO	0723388682	RB
14.	MURPHYS M. MURPHYS	SCALE-MANAGER	KISumu Coastal Boat	0724658873	MM
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Ukunda
disability
self help
group
nansumu@ngimbe
@yako.com

Nisambwene
@yako.com



Kitale Members on 13th Feb 2019
Munge BMD



Thrusting Sustainable Development



No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts(Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	DASHID KASSIM	MEMBER	MUNJE B.M.U.	0721235281	Rae
11.	HAMMADI KASSIM	MEMBER	MUNJE B.M.U.	0703748953	Hl.
12.	KOMBO MUKHAI	MEMBER	MUNJE B.M.U.	0712705809	Ken
13.	SALIMINI SHEE	MEMBER	MUNJE B.M.U.	0743041309	See.
14.	HAMMISI B.M.U.	MEMBER	MUNJE B.M.U.	0723039804	Phy
15.	ALI MUSA	MEMBER	MUNJE B.M.U.	0797266896	AND
16.	MITELO OMARI	BOATY CHAIRMAN	BMD NETWORK	0704743007	MTELO
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Thrusting Sustainable Development



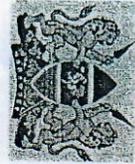
CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: KWALE SUBCOUNTY: LEUNGA
 LOCATION: DONEMBE/KIDIMU SUBLOCATION: MASINSI/MKWIRO
 VENUE: MASINSI BOARD WAZI DATE: 14/3/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	ZUBEIDA MYONGO	CHAIRLADY	MASINSI W. GROUP	0710 313 989	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	SUABRA MAHAMED	SECRETARY	MASINSI W. GROUP	0720 791 412	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	FARIA JUMA	TREASURER	MASINSI W. GROUP	0725-074710	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	MUNAD OMAR	MEMBER	"	0712 31 12 32	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	SOFIA IBRAHIM	VICECHAIRLADY	"	0713 936 109	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	FATIUMA BIKAL	MEMBER	"	0791 014 636	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	MARIAM ABEID	MEMBER	"		<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	MARBA HANAD	MEMBER	"	0700 486 390	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	TIMA MATAKA	MEMBER	"	0702 508 786	<i>[Signature]</i>



Thrusting Sustainable Development



No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	MWANAIISHA RASHID	MEMBER	WASINI W. Group	0725582168	R.R
11.	ZUBEKHA SOLEMAN	MEMBER	WASINI W. Group	0728076103	ZubeKha
12.	ZUBEKHA BINAL	MEMBER	11	0741291474	ZubeKha
13.	TAWADUB MOH'D	MEMBER	11	071537449	Tawadub
14.	ASAYA KASSIM	MEMBER	WASINI W. Group	0723450699	ASAYA
15.	MWANAMKASI JUMA	MEMBER	11	0701381848	Mwanamkasi
16.	MWASHASHA JUMBE	MEMBER	WASINI W. Group		Mwashasha
17.	SHA HARIYA ALI	MEMBER	WASINI W. Group		Sha Hariya
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: Kenya
 LOCATION: POLOWE KILIMONO
 VENUE: TAWANA PRIMARY
 SUBCOUNTRY: MOROGORO
 SUBLOCATION: MOROGORO
 DATE: 14/02/2019
 WORD: POLOWE KILIMONO

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Mudhyanvva Moyo	Member	Kilimo Group		<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Mukwacha Aki IDI	Member	Kilimo Group		<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Salams Julius MAREK	Member	Kilimo Group	0723304466	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Mavind W1 IDI	Member	Kilimo Group	0713972706	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Mudalivani Hej124	Member	Kilimo Group	0711329157	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	Tima Mavid Salim	Member	Kilimo Group		<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Mwanasiti Amri	Member	Kilimo Group	0715091324	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Kephaka Salim	Secretary	Kilimo Group	0708205541	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	Asha Juniq Mankah	Vice Chair	Kilimo Group	0717158918	<i>[Signature]</i>



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	Bethrice Ngata	Chair Lady	Amkenis	0749408740	Beth.
11.	Margda K. Muringi	Member	Amkenis	0707345872	M.K.
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CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS/KEY INFORMANT IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: Kwara
 LOCATION: Ponawe - KIRONG'EI
 VENUE: DIRECTOR OF FISHERIES OFFICE
 SUBCOUNTRY: LANJA LANJA
 SUBLOCATION: SHIMONI
 DATE: 14/02/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(s)(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	OMAR ABDULLAH	SECRETARY	USAMBI BANYU	07229870205	[Signature]
2.	CHARLES ODINDO	SENIOR FISHERIES OFFICER	KENYA FISHERIES SERVICE	07229870205	[Signature]
3.	MARTIN KIOGORA	CDE	Kwara - FISHERIES	07229870205	[Signature]
4.	Rishad Iki Hemes	SEC. BMU	SHIMONI BMU	07229870205	[Signature]
5.	BUSSEMUS ALI	MEMBER BMU	SHIMONI	07229870205	[Signature]
6.	BAYARA FOSI	RESCUE	SHIMONI BMU	07229870205	[Signature]
7.	AHTUMANI FADHIL	MEMBER	SHIMONI	07229870205	[Signature]
8.	ALI DAWA JIU	MEMBER BMU	SHIMONI	07229870205	[Signature]
9.					
10.					



SHIMONI SLAVES CAVE

MRDC

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SPANTRACK

CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS/KEY INFORMANT IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: KOBE
 LOCATION: PONGA - KIKOMANI
 VENUE: SHIMONI SLAVES CAVE OFFICE
 SUBLOCATION: SHIMONI
 SUBCOUNTY: LINDA LINDA
 DATE: 14/02/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(Mobile & email)	Signature
1	MUSCARI J. SALIM	Chairman S.S. SHIMONI S. CAVE C.B.O	SHIMONI SLAVE CAVE	0705858285	
2	ABDULHADI MACHWA KOPA	HUMAN RESOURCE PERSON	SHIMONI SLAVE CAVE	0758095981	
3	MASHAMUKWA HAMISI RAIKI	Community Member	SHIMONI SLAVE CAVE	0707709946	
4	HUSSEINI SALIM MURDAGU	Chairman	" "	0723847435	
5	HAMISI MURDAGU PARAGA	MEMBER	SHIMONI SLAVE CAVE	0744257124	
6	Mwamboge FDSI Mwalogo	Changee (Secretary)	SHIMONI SLAVE CAVE	0701797494	
7	Mwamboge FDSI Mwalogo	MEMBER	SHIMONI SLAVE CAVE	0701499295	
8	MASUD SHALIM	Community Rep. Shimoni Town	SHIMONI SLAVE CAVE	0726505751	
9	Paraga M. M. FDSI	Changee	SHIMONI SLAVE CAVE	0711515077	
10					

SAFE SHIMONI YOUTH GP

MRDC

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CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS/KEY INFORMANT IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: Wajir SUBCOUNTY: LENGA LANGA

LOCATION: Ponique Kidimu SUBLOCATION: SHIMONI

VENUE: SLAVE CAVE DATE: 14/2/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	MWANATUMU J. ZAHARAU	MEMBER MEMBER	SAFE SHIMONI	0715402417	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	KINAWAS Omba Mbwana	MAFUNDU	SAFE SHIMONI	0705 8777 28	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	BIBI MCHIA SH KOPA	CHAIRPERSON	SAFE SHIMONI	0717 3973 00	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.					
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTRY: Kenya
 LOCATION: Lyngga Lyngga
 VENUE: Kak Boro Room
 SUBCOUNTRY: Lyngga Lyngga
 SUBLOCATION: SEGA
 DATE: 15/02/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.					
2.	<u>ATHMANI NG'ONGA</u>	<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>SHIMONI CAVES</u>	<u>07282271185</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
3.	<u>PATRIK BOZI</u>	<u>INVESTIGATION ASSISTANT</u>	<u>KWS</u>	<u>0721677824</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
4.					
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: KWALE
 LOCATION: Msamwendeni
 VENUE: YOUTH AND EMPLOYEMENT CENTRE MSAMWENDENI
 SUBCOUNTRY: MSAMWENDENI
 SUBLICATION: VINDIGATIASI
 DATE: 15/02/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	KIBWANA Kilaco	CEO Director	CGK	0724834070	
2.	ABDULLA TSEMBEA	Trainer	MSAMWENDENI	0726868375	
3.	MAJALWA SALLIM	FISHERMAN	MSAMWENDENI BAY NETWORK	0704834169	
4.	MUSATIM MBARIRO	Member Kenyapora	Bny. Mkwinda	0798569098	
5.	SITI SALLIM	CCO	CGK	0725840001	
6.	FATUMA ALI	YOUTH REP.	MSAMWENDENI	0792278363	
7.	OMARI NYUKI	Youth	MSATOBBA	0724878503	
8.	HARIS MUKANO GU	Insurance Survey	MSAMWENDENI	0743814815	
9.	KIBWANA DAED	Self employed	MSAMWENDENI	0725550076	

Nino no
Vjela



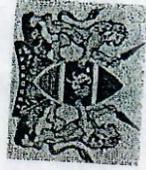
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: KWAZU
 LOCATION: MACKINNON
 VENUE: MACKINNON HALL
 SUBCOUNTRY: KWAZU
 SUBLOCATION:
 DATE: 16/02/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	JULIUS NGONYA BARISA TUKAL		KIKOBENI	0726773502	Ju
2.	ABADIWA BARISA	Sunkali	LANDI	0707400078	AB
3.	JOSUUA BARISA GATOGA		Shoranga	0701644555	JB
4.	HAMISI ABADIMBARA		LANDI		Ham
5.	SALIM B. BOMBEA	Tua Kali work	KILIBASI	0706146493	SAB
6.	DAENY JOHN		LANDI		DA
7.	THOMAS BARISA DEMWA		KIKOBENI	0743816113	TM
8.					
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: KILIFI
 LOCATION: DARASO SUBCOUNTY: MALINDI
 VENUE: DARASO SUBLOCATION: WATHIA COMMUNITY
 DATE: 18-2-2019
 PARTICIPANTS LIST 9/2019

No	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	STEPHEN A. SAID	MRBASC	WATHIA	071750574	[Signature]
2.	BASTOLA BAKODI DAN	DARASO	WATHIA	0712235348	[Signature]
3.	DADI GEDANIR	DARASO	WATHIA	0712389366	[Signature]
4.	ELIUS FUNDI HIRARDI	DARASO	WATHIA	0707595485	[Signature]
5.	STEPHEN HIRARDI FUNGI	DARASO	WATHIA	0711257334	[Signature]
6.	FUNDI HIRARDI	DARASO	WATHIA		[Signature]
7.	EDWARD BRISA SHIDI	DARASO	WATHIA	0700603531	[Signature]
8.	MICHAEL BOKO SKIDAR	DARASO	WATHIA		[Signature]
9.	JONATHAN HIRARDI	DARASO	WATHIA	0705198620	[Signature]



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No	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	Jumaa Saidi	Dabase	WATTHA		
11.	KELVIN SHAR	DABASO	WATTHA	0797554415	
12.	Johana Dadi	Dabase	WATTHA	0733728882	
13.	Anderson Uvzo Hamadi	Dabase	WATTHA	0705058354	
14.	Sauyasa Sweti	Dabase	WATTHA	0748510788	
15.	AMANI FUNGI	Dabase	WATTHA	0798077362	
16.	HANADI FUNDI	DABASO	WATTHA	0705109613	
17.	Graham Bwici	DABASO	WATTHA	0701095325	
18.	Edison Guyo Saidi	Dabase	WATTHA	0713296732	
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: KILIFI SUBCOUNTY: DABABA
 LOCATION: Sege SUBLOCATION: Dababa
 VENUE: Kaya Farms DATE: 18/02/19

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	RACHEAL SITU NANI	CHAIRLADY	WAFITH COMM	0725843890	<i>Ra</i>
2.	DIKAMO HANRAB I	MEMBER	"	0705109613	DHF
3.	SITU JARA	MEMBER	"		S.S
4.	CUYAITHO HIRIBAYE	"	"		G.H
5.	GRACE KITHI	"	"		GRACE
6.	MARY NAENGE	"	"		MB
7.	RIZIKI NZAI	"	"	0711257334	R-N
8.	JANEI KAZUWU	"	"		J.K
9.	MERCY P.LI ALI	"	"	0736582245	<i>PC</i>



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	ANNAH GURATHO	MEMBERS	WATHA	07205747783	A.G
11.	Susan Bin Dhd.	MEMBERS	WATHA	0740120093	B.
12.	MARY KATHUDI	"	"	075104941	M
13.	Mepenzi, Garama	"	"	0718294599	C.
14.	SIDI CHAD	"	"	0727627310	S.D
15.	MATHUKI KAMUCHE WANGE	MEMBERS	WATHA	072151837	TAT
16.	MASHAKA KAZUNGU	MEMBERS	WATHA		M-K
17.	ZAMUNJI GHOANA	"	"	0711820649	Z-Q
18.	KALUWARI KAZUNGU	"	"	0710723096	L.K
19.	TRIA SHIDI MASTINDAL	"	"		T.S
20.	Bini Bolani DMS	"	"		B.M
21.	Halekeo Mwendu	"	"		H.M
22.	DIBAMO KAPISA	"	"		D.H
23.					



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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: KILIFI
 LOCATION: MARSABAY
 VENUE: MARSABAY
 SUBCOUNTY: KILIFI
 SUBLOCATION: MARSABAY
 DATE: 18/2/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	REXSON M. KAZUJIA	ASST. CHIEF	INSERVA	0721940912	[Signature]
2.	SALIM SWARAZ	SMR ASST	INSERVA	0712928994	[Signature]
3.	AHMAD MUMBIRE	CHAIRMAN ENU	EMU WAFANU	0775861340	[Signature]
4.	STANLEY GUTO	COORDINATOR	PAAD HILAKA	0720377520	[Signature]
5.	AEMSTON MUMBU		''	0724773616	[Signature]
6.	MOHAMMED ABDALLA	Resident	EMU WAFANU		[Signature]
7.	PETER BAHARA	SECRETARY, PL	MANUSLAKI	0740826870	[Signature]
8.	DICKSON WILIZO	DR. SENATOR	EMBU COUNTY CONSTITUENT GROUP	070416707	[Signature]
9.	PHILIP RAYA	DONOR/KUNDA	CITIZEN	0725222414	[Signature]



Nakuru, Kenya - 18th Feb, 2019



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	NEUMBAO THOTA	FARMER JIMBA		0707287227	NT
11.	BENJAMIN KARISA	FARMER JIMBA		0728325117	ABJ
12.	NICHOLAS BARYA	DCCG/CRASIMBA KESAWAN JIMBA	DCCG/ CRASIMBA	0715602048	
13.	ANNA KENGA	DCCG/CRASIMBA	DCCG/CRASIMBA	0727309364	
14.	YOUSIN SHALUB	VICE SECRETARY	WICMA	0724061849	
15.	PASCA D. VOI	FARM JIMBA		0706683136	VOI
16.	MORTING BUNJI	FARM JIMBA		0701102535	
17.	STANLUS N. SIRYA	CHIEF	NGAO	0703592915	Immy
18.	GEOFFREY KATUKU	FARMER		0723112498	
19.	VIBZO KUDZA	FARMER			
20.	KENGA KABISA	FARMER			KENGA
21.	GRACE MURITHI	FARMER		0720273369	
22.	SELINA KANRE				CELINA
23.	BENJAMIN KARISA	CHIEF	DCCG	0718739301	



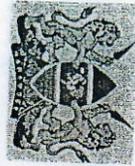
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: KWALE
 LOCATION: MACKINBORO
 VENUE: MWAKITINI VILLAGE
 SUBCOUNTY: KILIBANGO
 SUBLOCATION: MACKINBORO
 DATE: 16-2-019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	TENUIFEE Puri MARE	MWAKITINI VILLAGE	SHIRANGO B	0720866713	df
2.	HAGATHA GANYUQA	SHIRANGA B	SHIRANGO B	0700194724	AGATHA
3.	MARI ALAYU	MWAKITINI VILLAGE	SHIRANGO B	012-8590605	MARI
4.	HADIWA FARISA	MWAKITINI VILLAGE	KIROBENI		H
5.	MWAZI KIBIBAE	"	KILIBASI		
6.	HARAU YUUNOU	"	LANDI	0796139276	H
7.	HARAU DEITHS	"	KIROBENI		H
8.	DIDAM BOBY	"	LANDI	0703352463	H
9.	MATE ABDIWA	"	KILIBASI		H



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SPANTRACK

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.					
11.	REHEMA SAFO	WABITHA	KIKORENI	0703867177	Rehema
12.	SAMU GUTRU	WABITHA	LANDI		SAMU
13.	SAMU SALIM	WABITHA	LANDI	0702656932	
14.	HABIBU YIDIRAE	''	KIKORENI		H.
15.	HAYLA RAMADHAN	''	KILIBASI		
16.	DUKALE MWACHANGI	''	KILIBASI		DUKALE
17.	GUPATU BASTORA	''	SHIDANGO B		G.
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: Wajir SUBCOUNTY: Wajir
 LOCATION: WATANI VESITATION SUBLOCATION: WATANI CHENGE KIBABA
 VENUE: BARAKA CHENGE DATE: 19/07/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

10:00 HRS - 12:00 HRS

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	AUREONICA KARISA IHA	Wathwa	WATANI DIDA	0788337241	AKC
2.	RUCIITY FURAH KENGA	Wathwa	WATANI DIDA	0729377508	FGS
3.	IRBU KENGA	Wathwa	WATANI	0740303532	IRBU
4.	MARIAM KILUBAI DIDA	Wathwa	DIDA	0738953559	M.K
5.	LILIAN KADZO OZOMBO		DIDA	0754905318	W
6.	DIZIKI STEPHEN BARISA		DIDA		
7.	DREAMO KILUBAI DIDA		DIDA		
8.	AGNES DHABU KALAMA			0710104340	AG
9.	SALAMA PHILIP		DIDA	0726796176	SP



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.					
11.	RIZILI BANSO	WATHA	DIDA	0792124435	R.K
12.	MARGAM BANSO	WATHA	DIDA	0713239251	MAT
13.	MARGRET HASANYA	WATHA	DIDA	0790153021	MAT
14.	MARGRET HASANYA	WATHA	DIDA	0714044990	M.H
15.	PILI BANSO	WATHA	DIDA	0792758171	PER
16.	JUMWA BANSO	WATHA	DIDA	0718356008	
17.	MARY DIRAWU	WATHA	DIDA	0757267655	M.D
18.	LYDIA G. DADI	WATHA		07227212365	Lydia
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

COUNTY: WILDI PROJECT (KEMFSED)

LOCATION: MALINDI SUBCOUNTY: MALINDI SUBLOCATION: STANLEY GUYO

VENUE: MALINDI WINDY NE PLAIN DATE: 19/02/2018

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	ATTWAD OMAH SAID	CHARPERSON	WAKINDI B.M.D	0720489870	<i>(Signature)</i>
2.	PHERRIE OULU	SOCIETY MEMBER	SOCIAL SERVICE	0795022071	<i>(Signature)</i>
3.	STANLEY GUYO	WAKITA COMMUNITY	WAKITA COMMUNITY	0728271522	<i>(Signature)</i>
4.	JANE DJOLIA	ETHIOPEKSON	WAKINDI DET	0728791364	<i>(Signature)</i>
5.	Majid Swalla	K.N.C.C.R. Chairman	K.N.C.C.C	0721601715	<i>(Signature)</i>
6.	Dhany Norem	Redress Visher	Treasury K.N.C.C.1	0722-791472	<i>(Signature)</i>
7.	Lennox Mwangiolo	SEEO-Malindi	County Government of Kilifi	0729711599	<i>(Signature)</i>
8.			County Government of Kilifi	lennoxmwangiolo@gmail.com	<i>(Signature)</i>
9.					



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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: KILIFI
 LOCATION: WATAMU
 VENUE: BARAKA CHEMBE
 SUBCOUNTY: MKUNDU
 SUBLOCATION: SHARARA CHEMBE

DATE: 19/02/2018

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Atkinson Guyo	MZEE	WATHA	0711 635865	<i>Atkinson</i>
2.	KPAISO HANSIE	MZEE	UOKA	07172092683	<i>Hansie</i>
3.	JAMES DODI	MZEE	WATHA		<i>James</i>
4.	KIUBAI GUYO	MZEE	WATHA		<i>James</i>
5.	ISOMBA HANG'AMAI	MZEE	WATHA	0787863289	<i>Isom</i>
6.	PATRICK GUYO	KIYANN	WATHA	0417363037	<i>Patrick</i>
7.	SIMON RASHORRA	KIYANN	WATHA	0799124462	<i>Simon</i>
8.	EMMANUEL	DIWO	WATHA	0798785502	<i>Emmanuel</i>
9.	BARISA DIDA WAKOIO	MZEE	WATHA		<i>Barisa</i>



Natamui, Kilifi - 18th Feb, 2019



Thrusting Sustainable Development



No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	NEUMBAO THOTA	FARMER JIMBA		0707289727	NT.
11.	BENJAMIN KARISA	FARMER JIMBA		0729325117	ABJ
12.	NICHOLAS BAYO	DCG/CEASIMAK KEENYUANI/MORIS	DCG/ CEASIMAK	0715602048	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	ANG KENGA	DCG/CRAB SHAK	DCG/CRAB SHAK	0727589264	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	YASIN SHALUB	VICE SECRETARY	MEMA	07224061849	<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	PASCA D. VOI	FARM JIMBA		0706682136	OKOI
16.	MARTINA BIRI	FARM JIMBA		0701102535	<i>[Signature]</i>
17.	STANSLUS N. SIYU	CHIEF	NGAO	0703592913	<i>[Signature]</i>
18.	GEOFFREY KAZUK	FARMER		0723112498	<i>[Signature]</i>
19.	VIAZO KUDZU	FARMER			<i>[Signature]</i>
20.	KENYA KARISA	FARMER			KENYA
21.	GRACE MUMTHI	FARMER		0720273369	<i>[Signature]</i>
22.	SELINA KANRE			-	CELINA
23.	BENJAMIN KARISA	SPANTRACK	DCG	0718734367	<i>[Signature]</i>



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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTRY: Kenya
 LOCATION: JUNJU
 VENUE: KURUWITU LARDING
 SUBCOUNTRY: Kenya
 SUBLOCATION: KURUWITU
 DATE: 20/02/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	SOPHIE MOSE		Kururwitu	0740694200	
2.	AMINA NYAMAU		Kururwitu	0719510187	
3.	REHEMA RITHUMANI		Kururwitu	0704756684	
4.	UNICEF KAZUNGU		Kururwitu		
5.	KATHUNDA KETIGA		Kururwitu		
6.	MARGRETT SAMGA		Kururwitu	0710757046	
7.	WYU KAHINDI		"		
8.	HALIMA CHANGAWA		"		
9.	LEAH MUAHUNGA		"	0711816575	



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	GRACE WAZUNGU	COMMUNITY MEMBER.	IKURUWITU	0754697493	
11.	Margret Sogora		Ikuruwitu	090539666	
12.	Mweyo Hassan		Ikuruwitu	0748858029	
13.	Sospine Mhoro Kuuolongo		Ikuruwitu		
14.	KATHA OJHON		Ikuruwitu	0796163265	
15.	SOLINA CHAMBI		Ikuruwitu	0791591699	
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SPANTRACK

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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: WUFI

SUBCOUNTY: MARAKETI

LOCATION: FUNDISA

SUBLOCATION: MARAKETI

VENUE:

DATE: 20/2/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	SIMON BHAKSKEWOKO	MANAGER	WATHA	07227425274	<i>(Signature)</i>
2.	Isabelin Guyo	Member	WATHA	0712021277	<i>(Signature)</i>
3.	DHADI GUYO	MEMBER	WATHA	0716309154	<i>(Signature)</i>
4.	JAMES W. GUYO	MEMBER	WATHA	0797840569	<i>(Signature)</i>
5.	JUJUS HERAB GUYO	MEMBER	WATHA	0722458983	<i>(Signature)</i>
6.	IBRAHIM BAKISA	MEMBER	WATHA	0702423269	<i>(Signature)</i>
7.	DANIEL SILE GUYO	MEMBER	WATHA	0716355221	<i>(Signature)</i>
8.	Benson Gategiro Barika	MEMBER	WATHA	0707462052	<i>(Signature)</i>
9.	Jacob Barisa Bakisa	MEMBER	WATHA	0722640437	<i>(Signature)</i>



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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: KILIF
 LOCATION: TUNSI
 VENUE: KURURITU-LANDING SITE
 SUBCOUNTY: KILIF-POKISH
 SUBLOCATION: KURURITU
 DATE: 20-02-2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Chengo K. Kalawa	Secretary-K-BoU	KURURITU B.M.V	0713442458	
2.	Christopher Deche	Member	KURURITU-B.M.V	0702151234	
3.	Masha Makamsho	Member	"	0731425018	
4.	Dickson Juma	Member	K B M U	0723163512	
5.	Kalena Ngala Hinzoo	Member	KRMU/FCMA	0726348115	
6.	MARIAM E. JABAU	Treasurer	KCMU	0706009530	
7.	DOS SOWDEN	Partner	KCMU CBO	0722511870	
8.	Pauline Mbege Nyambu	Member	KURURITU-B.M.V	07176946734	
9.	Mwalimu Hingaro	Member	KURURITU-B.M.V		



Tungu, Kilifi County
Kumwaka Landing Site

20/02/2019



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	Geranna K. Yari	Member	Kumwaka-BMU	0717570104	G.
11.	Peter Chao Kittu	Member	Kumwaka-BMU	0754411081	Peter
12.	Mario Kabware	Member	K.C.W. C&O	070500593	Mario
13.	Daniel Guro	Member	Kumwaka BMU		Daniel
14.	Ali Hannisi	Member	Kumwaka BMU	0712692089	Ali
15.	Charles J. Nyale	Chair	KUMWAKA NETWORK	0729627820	Charles
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTRY: KILIFI
 LOCATION: FUNDI-155A SUBCOUNTRY: MAGARINI
 VENUE: MARERENI BEACH MANAGEMENT SUBLLOCATION: MARERENI
 DATE: 20/02/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (mobile & email)	Signature
1.	JEREMIAH K. NGUMBA	CHAIRMAN	BMU	0702-803-510	
2.	NICKSON K. CHAO	Vice Chairman	Mareeni Bmu	0714-501993	
3.	DAMIEL NASHA	SECRETARY	Mareeni BMU	0729808546	
4.	GLADYS .H. NGOMBA	Treasurer	BMU	01928733 97	
5.	PATRICE B. MUKANJIMBA	Committee	Mareeni Buo	0716348696	
6.	JACKSON NYILE KITI	Committee	Mareeni Bmu	0789309993	
7.	ERIC K FONGO BIREYA	Committee	"	0296176294	
8.	SIEPHER KENSO KENYA	COMM MEMBER	Bmu	0719166537	
9.	JULIET ZAVAS KIZUNGU	MEMBER	Mareeni BMU	0774377799	



Fundi-Issa, Kilifi on 20/02/2019
Mareni BMU



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Page 2

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.					
11.	AMOR BOLUS	Member	BMU	0725166029	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	Mariam MUSAIDALI	"	"	0736767324	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	MARENI PETER	MUSUNDAWA	BMU	0740816423	<i>[Signature]</i>
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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	Mohamed KAYARA	Randumbulo	Mbeoni	0712 86335245	Mbeoni
11.	DOZA DIZAR	BARUGONI	AMERE	079661852	Dula
12.	MUHAMMED ALALI	BASUBA	AWER	0700160740	ABD
13.	MOHAMMED FAHMI	ROKA	MSANYE	-	ABD
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: Lamu SUB-COUNTY: Lamu East

LOCATION: Barsana, Hamu Mawani SUBLOCATION: Mawani, Barsana

VENUE: Mwani Hamu DATE: 22/02/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	AMINA ABULI	B.H. UCHUMU	BANGLONI	0707296528	
2.					
3.	FARMA SAIDI	SAIDI	PANDANUW	2236687	
4.	AFUA MTONDO		ROKA	20914834	
5.	HADIJA SALI		RARGLONI	079903364	
6.	HADIJA GURUBA		BASUBA	070807811	
7.	IBRAHIM HADILI		BARIGLONI	9352913	
8.	HILKILI KOLA		ROKA		
9.	FATIUMA MBARAKA		ROKA	20999110 13045400	



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.					
11.	MUHAMMAD ABINISI		ROKA	31406383	MW
12.	MARIAMU BIVAYO		ROKA	0690587	MY
13.	RUKIYA KHANISI		ROKA	0650598	RE
14.	SALWA OMAR		ROKA	01580011	LY
15.	FATIUMA BAKARI		ROKA	20999110	SY
16.	FATIUMA OMAR		ROKA	20762737 2676237	TK
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: TANA RIVER

SUBCOUNTY:

LOCATION: KIPINI

SUBLOCATION: KIPINI

VENUE:

DATE: 25-02-2015

SPANNING & SWAHLI
PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Atkman Bwaga	Leviodirector	MRDC	0791164765	Atkman
2.	Filson Adouwa Hese	Farmer	Suburban	0703180150	Filson
3.	NASSIB ISSA AMIRAH	Fisherman/STORM	SPANNING	0726002891	NASSIB
4.	Telouu ADWA	CITIZEN	CFA	0727431000	Telouu
5.	Suee Halisi	Fisherman	Sanyu	0712575748	Suee
6.	Shava B Bwaga	Fisherman	TAFMEN	0715415855	Shava
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

COUNTY: TRAKU RAVEN PROJECT (KEMFSED)

LOCATION: KAPINI SUBCOUNTY: KAPINI

VENUE: CHAKWA 021 - CHAKWA DATE: 25/2/2015

PARTICIPANTS LIST KAPINI

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Ali A. Githuruk	KALOTIA	Bmu Carama	0726-853140	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Bajila S. Ali		021 Bmu	0708533655	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Said S. Diribee		021 Bmu	0723494490	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	hiribae ali Salim		021 Bmu	0705596208	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	godhana dhadho		021 Bmu	0720683762	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	ABDULA KOSKAT		021 Bmu	0799292029	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	OH DDO HIRIBAG		CHAKWA Bmu	0700725594	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Bukhanamuu A. FIKO		021 Bmu	07206222948	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	GILBO HASCAN KAPE		021 Lower Ward CENTREMAN	0710379056	<i>[Signature]</i>



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	ISSA JILLO	021 B.M.U	021 B.M.U	0761626625	ISSA
11.	MALIBE HABIBI KOKA		CHARA B.M.U	0721798329	Malibe
12.	MUHAMMAD M. DILLIKID		021 B.M.U	0711987008	Muhammad
13.	SAMI JILLO	SECRETARY	021 B.M.U	0726900088	Sami
14.	MOROVIA A. TAFET		021 B.M.U	0738977262	Morovia
15.	GONTHWA R. ASABH		021 B.M.U	0716054429	Gonthwa
16.	HUSSEIN B. GATOTE		021 B.M.U	0712825705	Hussein
17.	BEYO M SUMA		021 B.M.U	0798461018	Beyo
18.	DIRIMO H AKI		021 B.M.U	0719685276	Dirimo
19.	SALIM TAAO	V/S SECRETARY	021 B.M.U	0791164779	Salim
20.	MUHAMMAD SALIM FUSO		021 B.M.U	0746911863	Muhammad
21.	SALIB AKI CHUFI	CHAIRMAN TRUSTEES	021	0212129686	Salib
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: TANA RIVER SUBCOUNTY: TANA DELTA
 LOCATION: KIPINI SUBLOCATION: KIPINI
 VENUE:

PARTICIPANTS LIST

DATE: 26/01/2019
 @ 9:00 hrs - 12:00 hrs.

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	RIZIQ A. BROMAKE	KICG	KIPINI	0715 372724	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	FATIHA OMKELMUR	B.M.U	KIPINI	0723 999759	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	SAADIA AL ABDUL	B.M.U	KIPINI	0796612541	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	MAIMUNA ROHIT HARI	B.M.U	KIPINI	0797749141	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	NAIMA MOHAMED	B.M.U	KIPINI	0726050346	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	SAIDA ARWADY	B.M.U	KIPINI	0723045126	<i>[Signature]</i>
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: Lamu COUNTY SUBCOUNTY: Lamu WEST

LOCATION: SHELA - MADA

SUBLOCATION: SHELA

VENUE: Fisheries Headquarters Office & BARAZA

DATE: 05/03/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Sono M. Sono	Lamu County B.M.U	B.M.U	591-001/472@gmail.com - 0726067692	[Signature]
2.	ABDULLAHI MOHAMMED	B.M.U CHAIRMAN	B.M.U	0720088847	[Signature]
3.	WALID AHMED ALI	Lamu Youth Alliance	Program Manager	muhammadali@lamu.gov.ke 0726612166	[Signature]
4.	ISHAQ ABDUKARIM	SAVING LAMU BEACHES MEMBER	Savelamu	07109399233	[Signature]
5.	Mohammed Adnan	KEMFSED Lamu	KEMF	mohamedadnan84@gmail.com	[Signature]
6.	Jibril Kaman	Fisheries Intern	Fisheries Development	0727624630	[Signature]
7.					
8.	ALHA SHAI	Fisheries Development	Fisheries	0760 111 961	[Signature]
9.	Kassim Abubakar	Fisheries Develop	Fisheries	0712670400 0796409003	[Signature]

Meeting with Focal Team for KEMFSED in KEMFRI Board Room on 8/02/2019

ATTENDANCE LIST CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR FISHERIES AND THE BLUE ECONOMY

8/02/2019

MOMBASA

S/No	Name	Organization	Position	Tel No.	Sign
1	DR. JACQUELINE WUJ	KMFRI	SRO	0722682935	<i>Jacqueline</i>
2	DR. JACOB OCHIEWO	KMFRI	ADSE & P	0714780332	<i>Jacob Ochiewo</i>
3	Prof. Erick Nyambedha	Multiface	Team leader	0713816189	<i>Erick Nyambedha</i>
4	Dr. Raphael Iliot	Multiface	Researcher	0722-61442	<i>Raphael Iliot</i>
5	Allen Owino	Multiface	Asst. Gender expert	0729924873	<i>Allen Owino</i>
6	MR. STEPHEN KUMU	MULTIFACE	DOCUMENTATION	0724247260	<i>Stephen Kumu</i>
7	Dr. Joseph Kinuthia	Multiface	Environmentalist	0720851435	<i>Dr. Joseph Kinuthia</i>
8	George Amolo	"	Project Manager	0722-19343	<i>George Amolo</i>
9	Dr. Peter Sturion	"	Workshop	072291868	<i>Dr. Peter Sturion</i>
10	Pauline Ikuse	Multiface	Sociologist	072216877	<i>Pauline Ikuse</i>
11	Onsandi Amimo	Multiface	Gender expert / Communication	0721255307	<i>Onsandi Amimo</i>
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CONSULTATION WITH ~~WOMEN~~ STAKEHOLDERS/KEY INFORMANT IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: COAST SUBCOUNTY: COMBES
 LOCATION: SUBLOCATION:
 VENUE: COMETA HQ DATE: 12-23 Feb 2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Dayton Kileft	ECSD	SECURE DEV.	0722-781365 daykileft@gmail.com 0788996892	
2.	Mzawi H. Fuso	Senior Gender Specialist	Gender Affairs	mmfjio@gmail.com 0726445889	
3.	Elwina M. Mwangi	Gender Director	Mombasa County	elwina.mwangi@comt.co.ke 0723901574	
4.	Esther Ingole	Gender Director	WOMBAKA COUNTY	e.ingole@gmail.com	
5.	Teresa Mwangi	Gender Director	County Sirikwa	072007634	
6.	Silvia Chando	CSO	Rwala County	0722343653	
7.	MAGU MUTINDIKA	CC KILIF	
8.	HON. MUBETU	MP. C.M.P	0722783645	
9.	

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	Prof. Michael Njiru	PS	State Dept of Fisheries	0933724910	
11.	John M. Gachau	NAF	State Council of Fisheries	0921551143	
12.	MWENDA	CO. GENDE	COUNTY GOVT DE KILIF	0725806472	
13.	MWANDWE	CYRILUS Director - Gender	County Govt Kilif	mwendau.2001@telcel.com mwandwe.kilif@gmail.com	
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CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS/KEY INFORMANT IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

Trusting Sustainable Development

COUNTY: KWALE
 SUBCOUNTY: MATIGARA
 VENUE: COUNTY/NAKONKO OFFICES - MATUGA

DATE: 12/2/2015

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Organization	Contact (M, T, F & email)	Signature
1.	Ronald Dube	F22021	0717813060, Ronald.Dube@gmail.com	[Signature]
2.	JOSPH SHU MUDITA	Cg-Kwale-Agriculture	079211929 jshu@seph@gmail.com	[Signature]
3.	Juus Rusesa	CO LIVESTOCK	0722551015 rusesa@cpolun.co.ke	[Signature]
4.	Juma Mahupa Dulu	FBR/STGR	0725403303 mahupa@fbr.gov.ke	[Signature]
5.				
6.	Abdulla A Mungu	Kenya Chamber of Commerce	0722299457	[Signature]
7.	SHARIF A. MUKHOMBE	FAHAKI NAKONKO	0725512211	[Signature]
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

COUNTY: Kilifi
 LOCATION: Kilifi Township
 VENUE: County Offices (Lands Energy Planning)
 PROJECT (KEMFSED): Kilifi North
 SUBCOUNTY: Sokoni
 SUBLOCATION: NEEMA offices planning
 DATE: 19/12/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	<u>Wilfred baya</u>	<u>Energy Office</u>	<u>Kilifi county govt</u>	<u>0712 619022</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
2.	<u>Habel Mwarala</u>	<u>Incharge - KOSAP (Kilifi County)</u>	<u>Kilifi County govt</u>	<u>0721781223</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
3.	<u>Dr. James Agudo</u>	<u>Chief Officer - Lands</u>	<u>CGK</u>	<u>0725 824648</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
4.	<u>HONO CHARLES DABU</u>	<u>CECM</u>	<u>CGK</u>	<u>0722 424425</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
5.	<u>Agnes Wambua</u>	<u>Equipment Officer</u>	<u>NEUA</u>	<u>0725 141353</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
6.	<u>Samuel LOPOKORIT</u>	<u>CDE</u>	<u>NEUA</u>	<u>0720 895507</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
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CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS/KEY INFORMANT IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)



Trusting Sustainable Development

COUNTY: Nairobi
 SUBCOUNTY: Nyirita
 SUBLOCATION: Nyirita

VENUE: Nyirita County Offices - County
Nyirita Regional Offices
KFS - Regional Offices

PARTICIPANTS LIST

DATE: 22/2/2019

No.	Name of Participant	Organization	Contact(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	<u>Esakiel M. Moseca</u>	<u>Nyirita (M&A)</u>	<u>0722 492 156</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
2.	<u>SYMON K. WATHAMIE</u>	<u>HOC (KFS)</u>	<u>emobert@kenya.go.ke</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
3.	<u>Dr</u>		<u>stjoshmwa@yahoo.com</u>	
4.	<u>Dr. Joshua Okello Bolle</u>	<u>Asst HOC (KFS)</u>	<u>simbikem@gmail.com 070875241</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
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Thrusting Sustainable Development

CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: Nairobi SUBCOUNTY: Nairobi
 LOCATION: Ngara Plaza SUBLOCATION: Nairobi
 VENUE: NEMA Regional Offices PARTICIPANTS LIST
 DATE: 22/2/2019

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Titus W. Simiyu	DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ENVIS (DSE)	NEMA	0733554908 tsimiyu@nema.go.ke	
2.	Muthi Shimbwa	SCED	NEMA	0722671007 mshimbwa@gmail.com	
3.	Muthi Shimbwa Mwangi Amari	E.O	NEMA	0726994243 emomest@gmail.com	
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9.					



Thrusting Sustainable Development

CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: Kiuh County
 SUBCOUNTY: Kiuh North
 LOCATION:
 VENUE: COUNTY GOVT OFFICE - ENVIRONMENT, WATER
 DATE: 25/02/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	<u>Miriam Mwangi</u>	<u>Chief Office</u>	<u>Kiuh County</u>	<u>0729-074006</u>	
2.		<u>Department of Environment</u>			
3.					
4.	<u>Hezekiah Mwarina</u>	<u>MD-KIMATU CO</u>	<u>KIMATU CO</u>	<u>0721379956</u>	
5.		<u>NMK OFU KILIF OFFICER</u>	<u>NMK OFU KILIF</u>	<u>0721316115</u>	
6.	<u>Lawrence Chiro</u>				
7.					
8.					
9.					



CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS/KEY INFORMANT IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

Thrusting Sustainable Development

COUNTRY: LAMU COUNTY
 LOCATION: SHELA-MRDC
 VENUE: FISHERIES OFFICE - MENDOPUNTERS
 SUBLOCATION: SHELA
 SUBCOUNTRY: LAMU WEST
 DATE: 04/03/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & Email)	Signature
1.	Simon M. Kow	Co-Fillers	Fisheries	Simonkay 2000@gmail.com	
2.	Simon Motare	PPD.	Department of Fisheries KCSAP	Simonmotare@gmail.com 0723 153464	
3.	Benun Kiratu	CEO/ Mgr ESTO	Interior	benunkiratu@gmail.com 0723 153464	
4.	Louis Roneh.	DEC	INTERIOR	louisroneh@gmail.com 0723 153464	
5.	HAZI MATHIAS AKI	Plenarator	KIMW	ahijimathias@gmail.com	
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					

Annex 5: Minutes of Disclosure Workshop

**MINUTES OF A DISCLOSURE WORKSHOP MEETING OF THE STAKEHOLDERS
AND CONSULTANTS HELD IN MOMBASA, AT KEMFI HEADQUARTERS ON 19TH
JUNE 2019**



The meeting was called to order at 9:35 am, on June 19, 2019, at KEMFRI's meeting boardroom.

The meeting began with prayers followed with Individuals introducing themselves – by name and the interests they represent. Even though most participants speak English, Swahili language was recommended so that the message communicated reached in their native tongue. See participants list attached as Annex.

1. Agenda

Validation of KEMFSED frameworks (ESMF, VMGF, SA, RPF and PF)

- Presentation of individual frameworks by lead experts
- Reactions by the stakeholders to the frameworks through comments, questions.
- Consultants and technocrats' responses to the comments and questions raised by stakeholders.

2. Introduction and Briefing on the project

Technocrats, from KEMFRI, KEFIS and the ministry, Dr Jacob Ochiewo, Jared Agano, and Mrs. Rose Koboge, Project's Technical Director then gave their opening remarks and briefs about the project.

3. Presentations of frameworks

Prof Nyambedha, the head of MRDC, the research consultancy for KEMFSED, made a general, high level introduction of the project area, scope - the counties and sub-counties targeted, the methodology used – key informants, BMUs, fisheries officers, etc. He introduced the various frameworks and the lead experts who would later present them to the stakeholders.

Presentation of ESMF by Dr Kurauka

Dr Joseph Kurauka, the lead expert on environment, made his presentation on ESMF. He highlighted the focus areas, legal frameworks used in preparing it (NEMA Act, Vision 2030, Constitution, etc), the methodology and literature review. He talked about the level of consultations, mentioning some of the communities and institutions consulted. He talked about free prior and informed consultation, interviews, FGDs and KIIs with county officials. He showed images of group meetings as evidence of extensive community consultations. He also showed maps of county boundaries with GPS coordinates on where the research team visited. The maps also showed the targeted landing sites. He discussed in detail the effects (positive and negative) of the proposed project on livelihoods, fish species, mangroves, coral reefs, water pollution (oil spills in Lamu), hydrological changes, etc. He showed slides of areas which require urgent intervention, including damaged and endangered mangrove forests, damaged bridges, salt mines in Kilifi, water pollution (no toilets, etc, waste from Lamu and other continents), dust at road construction. He also highlights mitigation measures.

Question / Comment / Feedback on ESMF:

Salim Ali Mohammed of Tuna Fisheries Alliance, Indian Ocean Network observed that the impact of siltation on River Sabaki during South East Monsoon winds kills corals, rare species such as turtles, and destroys their breeding nests. He also noted salt mining as a major challenge in Kilifi County. He said that these issues have to be captured and asked how the project intends to address them.

Kahindi Heri, Environment Officer, NEMA, Lamu County said that a strategic environmental assessment must be done because the project is too big. According to him, the specific projects under the main KEMFSED project will then require EIA to be conducted. He went further to clarify the environmental laws. He asked Dr Kurauka to quote EMKA Cap 387 correctly. He urged that since NEMA has done a lot of work on these regulations, the framework should speak about EMCA regulations that are affected such as water quality regulations, noise regulation.

Responses to comments / questions on ESMF:

Dr Kurauka acknowledged that salt mining and siltation are major challenges, especially in Kilifi County. He confirmed that these issues have been captured in the frameworks. He gave examples of conservation groups and organizations they spoke with, such as Kiunga Sea Turtle, those

protecting the red macabre, and various tree/plant species. He reiterated that resources must be given to protect them. As for turtles, he said that there is need for more resources to motivate fishermen. Whenever a fisherman catches a turtle, they should be able to capture the GPS location, release the turtle and be paid for it. Otherwise turtles will be endangered and extinct in a few years.

He noted that siltation poses both negative and positive effects. He gave the example of the Tana River at the mouth meeting the Indian Ocean having a lot more mangroves than any other place along the Kenyan coast as an advantage of a combination of siltation and salty waters.

About the pollution on Sabaki River, he traced the source to Nairobi and Athi River, which is polluted mainly in Nairobi's Industrial Area, before it faces more pollution in other towns such as Thika and Machakos. He talked of presence of heavy metals and industrial waste all polluting the ocean. He advised that it is important to apply an ecosystem approach to manage these challenges.

Dr Kurauka agreed with comment that strategic environmental assessment is important for huge projects. He clarified, however, that this is a framework. He pointed out that if there was time, he would have shown samples of EIAs for small projects e.g. for construction of landing sites. For a sewer system in Lamu, a strategic environmental assessment will be necessary. About Cap 387, he said that changes will be made as suggested. He further pointed out that reference to the regulations/guidelines have been made in the detailed reports.

Prof Nyambedha explained that the project has not begun, that this is a framework, a guideline. Specific project plans and assessments will be conducted once the projects begin.

Jared Agano – KEFIS also clarified that, laws and regulations and measures put in place are sufficient to safeguard various risks. He assures participants that the project hasn't begun, but that there is a framework that will guide the project once it starts to guard potential effects.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:20 am to enable participants have a tea-break.

The meeting was reconvened at 11:40 am.

Before the session began proper, Prof Nyambedha once again clarified that these are specific frameworks which will guide the project implementation on key areas such as social, environmental, VMGs, and not a concrete project plan. This was to dispel the misconceptions about frameworks being the project plan.

Due to time constraints, the moderators asked that participants note down their observations, comments or questions and would then be given time to engage / ask after all experts have presented, rather than after each presentation.

Presentation of Social Assessment by Dr Peter Shimon

Dr Shimon discussed observations made by researchers on the social and cultural dynamics. He talked about the VMGs and the institutions - social and government - that work closely with them. He discussed other thematic issues such as unemployment, youth, women, politics, changing environmental and social landscape vs traditional methods of livelihood (hunting/gathering), education, water access (salty water even upon drilling boreholes), main source of livelihood

(fishing), how communities may benefit optimally from the project – through community consultations (local leaders – chief, village elders). He noted that it is important for the agenda for meetings to be clarified ahead of meetings, and meeting venues be made accessible (not too far from stakeholders). He also observed that meeting composition by gender is crucial as women need to be spared from men so that their voices are not drowned. Experts from outside need to consult closely with local communities. He highlighted the importance for capacity building before projects start is due to high illiteracy level. He noted that the project will raise capacity to fish. He cautioned against elite capture and advocated for co-management. He observed that local communities would like to experience tangible project benefits, and that it is important to compose committees that are inclusive.

Presentation of RPF by Prof Syaga

Prof Syaga talked about RPF, explained what RPF all is about, provided overview on WB involvement. He gave the example of Ndakaini Dam project in which people were compensated but there was no follow up as to what they did with their money, thus having many misusing the funds. He noted that the WB tries as much as possible to avoid displacement of the people. Since projects must be there and, in the event, government doesn't have land, private property will be used. However, people must not be punished. They must be compensated for the property. Their livelihoods must be restored so as to continue living as before. It must not be destroyed. He used a matrix on his slides presentation to educate participants on guidelines on compensation.

Presentation of VMGF by Prof Nyambedha

Prof Nyambedha clarified the value of social networks, in part as an explanation to Prof Syaga's presentation on the difficulty of placing valuation on non-tangible benefits. He noted that all the counties targeted, except Mombasa, have VMGs. He highlights that the project targets all communities along the coastline, without discrimination or favoritism of any specific group(s). He assured them that all community members will be involved.

The session was adjourned at 1:40 pm to allow participants have a lunch break.

The session resumed at 2:30 pm.

Presentation of PF by M/s Pauline Ikumi

Dr Ikumi explained to the plenary that the Process Framework looks at the procedures and activities, interests and needs of stakeholders. She posited that the PF follows participatory framework and should be seen as a people's project in which all key stakeholders take a role / are involved in deciding.

Questions, Comments	Responses on various presentations of frameworks
Jane Njona, Kilifi Sub County noted that albinos, though physically disabled, are not considered by this project and	Prof Nyambedha responded that although it may not have come out strongly in the presentation, this is in the report, and that if one looks carefully, they will find it well covered.

<p>should be brought on board / to participate in consultations. Mwalimu Ali, PWDs, Kwale (VMGF, PF, and SA) was concerned that he hasn't heard much about persons with disabilities and noted that VMGF presentation had been specific about ethnic communities. He asked how PWDs can benefit. He said that inclusion must be also consider PWDs, noting that disability act allocates them 5% of resources/representation.</p>	<p>Benjamin Kilaka, World Bank explained that the VMGs were lumped together in the design of this project (KEMFSED). He talked about the indigenous people not being assimilated, and whose livelihoods are mostly in the forests (hunter-gatherer), political representation – none, education – low, socio-economically down, even population is low. They cannot elect their leaders due to law numbers. He pointed out that the Kenya government argues that all Kenyans are indigenous, that the WB has to go to the constitution: Articles 43 &56. GoK and WB agreed on a definition. Goals of WB are to eradicate poverty by 2030, shared equality through share of benefits – O.P. 4.10. He said that the physically challenged are covered in that framework. He said that the reason leaders are here is to engage with PIU to sensitize communities.</p>
<p>Naima Twahi, Entrepreneur asked, who indigenous people are. She gave an example of her parents having been born in Lamu, moving to and settling in Mombasa. Assuming they are chased from Mombasa, where do they go, since they have no place in Lamu anymore?</p>	<p>Prof Nyambedha in response said that there is a difference between <i>indigenous</i> and <i>minority</i>. Indigenous doesn't have to be minority. The Kenyan Government recognizes 22 communities as being VMGs. The World Bank defines VMGs as people whose culture and livelihood depend on natural resources such as forests. Their language and culture haven't enabled them to integrate well with other communities. Wakifundi, Wachwaka, Waboni/Awer, Waelwana, Watta. Many groups may be minority but not indigenous.</p>
<p>Naima Twahi, also pointed out that the experts spoke of representation. She asked which one it should be, between <i>representation</i> and <i>decision making</i>?</p>	<p>On the issue of representation, Prof Nyambedha responded that representation should not be just for affirmative action. He said that the PF and VMGF have M&E. M&E will interrogate and show if project is being run in the required way. They must be seen to benefit, not just to be seen to be represented.</p> <p>To the question of representation, Benjamin Kilaka, WB said that leadership is about popularity, yet the minority do not have the numbers. Therefore, as leaders, the stakeholders have to decide to apply affirmative action to give seats. This, he said, it is within the constitution.</p>
<p>Athmani Mwambire, Watamu (on Social Assessment) asked about the enforcement of NEMA laws. He singles out the issue of monofilament fishing nets (plastic, transparent, fish cannot see), which is outlawed, but is still widely used. He said that fishermen are not involved in making laws that regulate their</p>	<p>Kahindi Kheri, NEMA (Lamu) said, in NEMA's defense, that the NEMA has bi-laws, EMCA 387, and that enforcement issues are due to NEMA's limited resources. People want a good environment but do not wish to take responsibility. Communities are hesitant to say who are responsible for breaking environmental laws, making enforcement difficult. He said that NEMA has safeguards in the event of collusion or corruption – environmental complaints committee, tribunals to investigate.</p>

<p>trade. These laws hurt fishermen, why are the laws made that hurt fishermen? Why were they not involved?</p>	<p>Mtengo, BMU chairman, said that BMUs can arrest and seize illegal fishing equipment, but cannot enforce the law alone. They do not have necessary support from stakeholders. Sometimes culprits are armed at the time of crime.</p> <p>Salim Ali refuted the notion that monofilament fishing is the problem. He questions why it is legal to <i>manufacture</i> and <i>sell</i> monofilament, yet fishermen are outlawed to use it?</p> <p>Somo Somo, in a rejoinder said that the danger isn't in their (monofilament) transparency, but in their destruction of corals – once they have been dumped, they do not decay like the fabric fishing nets.</p>
<p>Somo Somo, observed that KEMFSED is an extension of KCDP. They did not benefit from KCDP. Only officers in charge, women, youth, and few interest groups benefited. He quotes the disproportionate ownership of boats by women who are also dealers. Women also own other resources. How about the men?</p>	<p>Jared Agano, KEFIS responded that the project aims to build further upon on the gains and capacity building of KCDP. But it is not KCDP's continuation.</p>
<p>Somo Somo, also noted (on RPF) that resettlement / compensation should consider further effects such as relocation and separation of spouses over lengthier period of time.</p>	<p>Prof Syaga noted that all his reports (RPF) incorporate the human rights element.</p>
<p>Said Ali Chufu (on VMGF) observed that tribes are an ageless concept that did not start today. Those which alienated themselves from the rest of the societies still have the same issues which drove them away. They should be consulted on why they keep alienating themselves / what drove them away.</p> <p>Said Ali Chufu said that chiefs are involved in all government land compensations and that all grabbed landing sites should be</p>	<p>Jared Agano said that a team has been constituted to look into issue of all grabbed public landing sites, came to the ground, report ready, at the national office of the land commission.</p> <p>On Land Policy, Prof Syaga said that the NLC was to recover all irregularly allocated land. They would not know without communities showing them.</p>

<p>returned and non-gazetted ones be gazetted.</p>	
<p>Mohamad Athman, Lamu County, Project Coordinator – KEMFSED, asked Dr Kurauka to adjust components to be consistent with KEMFSED (3 vs 4 – 1.2 was removed).</p>	<p>Rose Koboge clarified that there have been revisions on the WB components. Component 3 was too complex and there was no money to implement.</p>
<p>One participant asked that they be furnished with necessary information and tools since officers will need documents ahead of implementation.</p> <p>(on ESMF) Salim Ali Mohammed, Indian Ocean Body Network - noted that there are plain historical sites - without any structures (e’g’ Sadaka ya Pwani) – how shall these be handled?</p> <p>(on RPF) - Salim Ali Mohammed, Indian Ocean Body Network (on ESMF) also asked that with gaps existing between EACC or NLC valuations, which ones will be used?</p> <p>(on PF) Salim Ali Mohammed, Indian Ocean Body Network (on ESMF) said that local communities should be given priority in allocation of job opportunities before others are considered.</p>	<p>It was agreed that all the summary reports will be availed to them.</p> <p>Prof Syaga asked, how the ocean resources can be quantified to the extent that we can put a price to them, say when there’s destruction.</p>
<p>Isak Aboubakar, appealed to people who use VMGs for their own personal gains to stop immediately. He said that the practice is rampant even in county government tendering processes. He asked officers to desist from trading with government through their companies or proxies. He also cautions that stakeholders must be vigilant to ensure that the project doesn’t go the KCDP way. All recommendations by</p>	<p>Prof Nyambedha on representation of fishermen in decision / law making. He said that fishermen gave feedback that corruption is rampant. BMU should be empowered to arrest.</p> <p>Jared Agano, DG, KEFIS said that the creation of the laws involved everyone from grassroots through to Senate and national assembly, before amendments and then signing into law by president. Involvement may be done through representation. He said that the BMUs are empowered to arrest or confiscate equipment of fishermen breaking laws, and hand over to the police. He pointed out that women</p>

<p>consultants should be implemented to the letter.</p> <p>Charles Janji Nyadhe, BMU Network said that the government institutions are not pulling together, which is a problem to stakeholders. He said that harmonization is necessary for report's implementation to be successful. All (NEMA, KWS, Police, etc) should be involved in consultations / meetings.</p>	<p>have been given 30% representation. He adds that the laws, made in 2007, are currently being revised.</p>
<p>Tom Ng'ar, Coast Development, asked in what ways it is possible that compensation may not benefit the women.</p> <p>Tom Ng'ar also asked Prof Syaga (on RAP) why he could not learn from other areas (even outside Kenya). He asked if Prof Syaga has looked at other Kenyans who are satisfied? He noted that many are still languishing in poverty despite compensation.</p> <p>Tom Ng'ar also noted that he was not seeing where private partnership is involved in the project.</p>	<p>Prof Syaga said that valuation is never done without benchmarking. He clarified that valuation is not theoretical but must be practical. He gave examples of various countries he has travelled to for benchmarking purposes. He informed participants that before a report is accepted, it must demonstrate where benchmarking has been done. He noted that the challenge is to cover every interest and how do to implement. He also noted that human rights demand for adequate and prompt compensation, but how does one know that it is adequate? This, he said, is why/where we call all experts – sociologists, anthropologists, environmentalists, economists, etc. He asked how to bring in social networks and human rights into compensation. He questioned if they can be converted into money. He advised that compensation does not end with money. As a first step, one has to see how affected people continue with their livelihoods. The second step will be the person doing RAP physically going door to door, with government representatives present, and the property owner and land valuers present. All have to sign. He warned that at the moment, we do not yet even know what will be approved. That time will come. He said that what we are giving them is a framework on what to look for while preparing that RAP.</p>
<p>Kokota Tchavati Mduze, on mariculture, he said that he hasn't seen clauses that will help improve mariculture projects. "We do not have hatchery set ups. What are the measures you have put in place? On environment &</p>	<p>Jared Agano, informs participants that mariculture and hatcheries have been extensively covered in the project.</p>

mangroves, he said that they have nurseries. But they now have challenges, such as bags used being banned by NEMA. What measures are there to improve the situation?	
Adero, Nature Kenya said that they have documents that are important for the protection of the ecosystem. She encouraged stakeholders / experts to make use of these documents.	

AOB: With the comments, questions and responses session over, the moderators shared a few closing remarks.

Madam Waka noted that this meeting is just the beginning. She urged stakeholders to keep talking, discussing, and engaging, for the better implementation and benefit of the communities. She said that their offices are open for questions, comments, so anyone can pop in.

Benjamin Kilaka, WB thanks participants for their participation, and for taking time to discuss. He noted that this is a milestone in the KEMFSED project. He said that from here, the project will go to the appraisal level after tomorrow. He observed that he realized that many representatives were civil societies and urged them to keep government on toes. He challenged leaders to integrity test following Prof Syaga's appeal to the same. He also challenged participants to tap into the positive energy and talent they had demonstrated towards the improvement / betterment of our people. He cautioned that this was a loan, not a grant. He said that after the meeting with the VMGs, consultants will update all the instruments. He reminded stakeholders to do the work. He said that their office is open and he can be called or texted. He will listen.

Gomu, County Government of Mombasa, gave a vote of thanks. He thanked everyone for coming, consultants for their work/input. He said that the purpose of the project was to uplift the livelihoods of Coastal people. He noted that is their project. It was about creating alternative livelihoods. He said that counties are actively involved in the implementation of project.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 pm after a prayer. The next meeting will be held on 20th June 2019 with VMG representatives.

MINUTES OF A DISCLOSURE WORKSHOP MEETING OF THE STAKEHOLDERS AND CONSULTANTS HELD IN MOMBASA, AT KEMFRI HEADQUARTERS ON 20TH JUNE 2019 WITH VMGs & OTHER INTEREST GROUPS REPRESENTATIVES



The meeting was called to order at 10:00 am, on June 20, 2019, at KEMFRI's boardroom.

The meeting began with prayers followed with Individuals introducing themselves – by name and the interests they represent. It was agreed that due to the composition of workshop participants, Swahili language be used to make presentations and deliberations. Moderators inform participants that all presentations by experts will be done first before they make comments and ask questions.

See participants list attached.

1. Agenda

Validation of KEMFSED frameworks (ESMF, VMGF, SAF and PF)

- Presentation of individual frameworks by lead experts
- Reactions by the stakeholders to the frameworks through comments, questions.
- Consultants and technocrats' responses to the comments and questions raised by stakeholders.

2. The lead consultants present the various frameworks in this order: SAF, VMGF, RPF, ESMF then PF.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned briefly to allow for tea-break.

3. Question / Comment / Feedback / Response Time:

Jared Agano, KEFIS went over the comments and questions from the previous day so as to ensure participants are aware some of the issues addressed, and to avoid redundancy.

He mentioned that there is a misperception that the target of KEMFSED is to build Shimoni port. He clarified that this is not KEMFSED's goal. In case of such a plan, consultations similar to these shall be undertaken.

After brief deliberation, it was agreed that all participants be allowed to ask their questions, regardless of repetitiveness / redundancy with the ones from the day before.

Questions and Comments	Responses on various presentations of frameworks
<p>Bajina, Kipini East Ward, Tana River County commented that there are factors considered in different groups (women, youth). He asked about PWDs who equally stay within the project target area and even use sea resources. He asked about epileptic people who die at sea in the event of attacks. He urged that the project plan should incorporate them since they can't go into boats to go fish so alternatives should be sought for them.</p> <p>On Land, Bajina, Kipini East Ward, Tana River County said that land is an unavoidable debate. He cautioned that bad politics may creep onto the project. He urged communities to watch out against peddlers and inciters who will be out to derail the implementation of the projects. He appealed to them to ensure local leaders (chiefs, ward admins) in the event issues come up – such as land disputes on public land. He pointed out that there are grievance mechanisms, but such may delay the process of bringing development to the grounds. He urged communities to find solutions locally as courts take long and projects stall due to litigation.</p> <p>Bajina, Kipini East Ward, Tana River County asked that leaders be furnished with the info presented so that they too are equipped to share</p>	<p>Jared Agano, KEFIS, on access to reports informed the participants that the reports are public domain, if they need them. They are available on WB websites, but they can also pass by their representatives and they will be able to get them.</p>

<p>the same with their people on the ground. In the event they are not able to answer, they would refer to the right experts.</p>	
<p>Mchambi, Jimbo, Vanga, Kwale said that just as they were on the ground, gave their views on the project, so should the project follow a same approach. A work plan should be made in which the team goes back to the ground to help avoid many questions and suspicions.</p>	
<p>On market access, Mchambi, Jimbo, Vanga, Kwale said there is no market. He wondered where the improved catch would be.</p> <p>On greed, Mchambi, Jimbo, Vanga, Kwale said that some professionals working on the ground are corrupt. He accused them of lack of accountability, with projects ending without tangible, visible results, and no one to ask.</p>	
<p>On discrimination and division, Mchambi, Jimbo, Vanga, Kwale advised that first priority be given to people on the ground. Leadership be given to local people without discrimination, without consideration of disability or else. It is divisive. He said that design, procurement, costing of equipment should be transparent. He also asked that evaluation be done at least every 6 months. Don't wait for too long, then drive in in big cars to show off.</p> <p>He also said that the project design is good, but discriminatory in some respects. He decried the splitting of people into groups as it isn't healthy. He noted that even BMU leadership composition takes care of diversity / interests.</p>	<p>Shikami pointed that prioritization would follow the PICD process. Leaders, chiefs, county reps will be involved. All consulted / involved.</p>
<p>A participant asked Rose Koboge why the project is targeting the ocean yet Rivers (Tana etc) have fish too. Fishermen have equipment and catch fish as well.</p>	<p>Shikami, on focus on ocean and not rivers, remarked that all projects have limits. He said that KCDP targeted all communities at the coast, but that it didn't benefit all. KEMFSED focus is channeled to Ocean fishing due to the potential of exploiting the unreached high seas. The whole world is focusing Blue Economy. The ocean is the epicenter of the blue economy, not rivers and lakes. If Tana River is</p>

	taken, even other rivers will have to be considered. Lake Victoria exploits more than the Indian Ocean.
Kami, VMG chairman, Tana River asked Peter Shimon to change Waata & Waatha to WATTA and Abagaaza to Abagaasa on the SA documents.	Comment was received and changes made accordingly.
Kami, VMG chairman, Tana River also asked Dr Kurauka how harvesting / spraying destroy the environment. He also questioned why Taita Taveta is on the map, yet there is no sea or river.	Dr Kurauka clarified that Tana River County appeared on the map only by virtue of being a neighboring county to Kwale County.
On representation, Kami, VMG chairman, Tana River asked Dr Ikumi what criteria will be used to involve them in the project.	Dr Ikumi on composition / involvement noted that everyone will be involved. She assured the participants that this is just a framework. They will have to prepare the criteria to guide the process to ensure all are on board.
Kami, VMG chairman, Tana River also questioned if farming activities such as growing maize, keeping livestock, rearing chicken will also be considered in the project.	Dr Ikumi on the question about maize and chicken farmers, said that we can't specify individual projects in a framework. She said that we didn't go into that level of detail and that it will be for the communities to decide. Jared Agano, KEFIS DG observed that the maize and chicken farmers have been listed as alternative sources of livelihood.
Kami, VMG chairman, Tana River wanted to know when they shall plan for the project – prioritization and budget planning.	Jared Agano, KEFIS said that even this meeting was part of planning. He noted that the planning started in earnest around Jan 2008. He said that counties had already given their budgets and that the team was working on costing. He assured participants that the plan and budget were being refined. Shikami added that money had been set aside in blocks, not the complete amount. There was no need to panic as they would be involved at the right time before project starts, especially community projects.
Kami, VMG chairman, Tana River asked how it shall work out with VMGs, yet they have integration of all. He questioned how it will be ensured that the minorities / VMGs benefit, for example in the BMUs.	
Hassan, Watta (to the WB) expressed their gratitude for previous projects. He asked why	Benjamin Kilaka, WB in response to Hassan's / Kombo's questions on Watta and premature

<p>projects are ended prematurely before they get to their fruition. He also asked the WB how they will ensure that money for the project shall not delay. He gave the example of a 5 year project funded in the last 2.5 years.</p>	<p>end of project said that whenever the government of Kenya wishes to borrow money, they send a concept to the WB, if approved, they are asked to write a proposal. This includes the estimates. Then frameworks are written – ESMF, RPF, VMGF, etc. The frameworks give a guideline on what to do in case there are certain negative effects on the society, environment. Also highlights how to safeguard VMGs to ensure they too benefit. These are requirements of the WB, before the release of money. What we are doing is to ensure all issues are looked at and ironed out before money is released. WB is a business entity; its money does not delay. From the WB to the government accounts..... up to fisheries accounts, project accounts and county accounts. If communities are asked what projects they wish to do, by time they start to write proposals (takes 6 months to approve), sometimes government financial year closed, and then say there is a 3-month delay They easily have a one-year delay. He observed that KCDP had similar challenges of delay. He advised them to be prompt to ensure things move, support groups to have all requirements in place (composition, registration, accounts). Mr Kilaka urged participants to ensure they propose projects in good time to avoid delays.</p>
<p>Hassan, Watta, (on communication), asked how they shall do the reporting. He asked if they shall be facilitated with communications experts, how it will get to the communities and if the information will be published.</p>	<p>Mr Kilaka, WB, on reporting, said that it shall be done through PIU (project implementation unit). All officers involved will have to furnish their names and qualifications. On communication, Mr Kilaka urged participants to make constructive noise, to engage them constructively. He cautioned that the WB can only professionally advise and guide, not interfere with the sovereignty of Kenya and its people. Jared Agano, KEFIS on communication strategy noted that there is a structure in place. He said there is a project implementation manual – at the draft stage. He promised that it would be availed at county and national government offices where</p>

	anyone can access it. It spells out how project will be run / handled.
Riziki Bwanake, Tana River gave an example of a community that were once relocated, taken to Kipini Division. Now the project was completed but they haven't been resettled. They are not sure if to go back or stay. How will KEMFSED project ensure clarity?	Benjamin Kilaka, WB said that it is unfortunate if there are people who were moved and that they haven't been resettled. He asked that it is best to share (on the side) details of the affected community.
Ibrahim, questioned (the WB) why VMGs are empowered groups. He noted that KCDP had similar approach focusing on community service and livelihoods. He said that KEMFSED is focusing so much on VMGs. He asked how communities are benefiting. Also, he noted that not all VMGs are registered.	Mr Kilaka pointed that no one is forced to join a project (proposed by the majority groups). He appealed to them to not propose projects which require cost sharing, knowing full well that the VMGs will not be able to afford, thus locking them out, benefitting only the financially able majority. He noted that the focus on VMGs was due to the WB's mission of eradicating poverty by 2030, to ensure shared resources, and to ensure equality. He highlighted that the VMGs framework was based on OP 410 and Constitution of Kenya Article 56. He assured participants that they will update their documents to include <i>albinos</i> in physically challenged.
Hassan, Watta referred to their experience with KCDP showing that some components were not implemented, yet they were in the project and they are very vital. He wanted to know how they shall ensure this is done this time to help get communities out of poverty. He also sought to find out how this project shall be ensure that the local fisherman feels that it uplifts his standard of living – socially and economically. Shikami clarified that KEMFSED will be a bigger project than KCDP. There will be better planning and more empowerment on the local communities. Rose Koboge clarified that KEMFSED isn't like KCDP. It has components that will incorporate all regulations relating to marine and fisheries. Component 1 – infrastructure: 1.1 – Policy & Management. 1.2 BMU. 1.3 Fisheries – all headquarters to be placed under one roof. Hatcheries to be catered for,	

<p>research centre to be based at Shimoni, Kwale County. Fish preservation / value add.</p> <p>2nd component: Improving livelihoods of coastal communities. Be it maize farming or rearing chicken. Nobody will impose a project on you. It is you to decide. There will be civic education and capacity building. They will then be empowered to consult you on your priorities and wishes. You will be given proformers to list the projects and ask for support. KEMFSED will not discriminate or favour VMGs. They must be part of the community projects. Whatever you decide to do, if you don't have the skills, you will be trained and equipped to do so. Today was only to explain about safeguards. Communities will be engaged at the appropriate time later.</p> <p>3rd component: Planning, budgeting, costing <i>She went in detail to describe the various components to the participants.</i></p>	
<p>Jacob Kokan, commended the WB for its policies and recognition of VMGs and minority groups. He asked whom they should reach out to in the event of grievances, as they often get victimized / drowned by the majority groups. He asked if they will have a channel to air, otherwise we will be overrun.</p>	<p>Benjamin Kilaka, WB, assured the VMGs that in case of need to reach out to him / to escalate, he gave them the go ahead to take his number from the attendants list, to call or text him and he will respond.</p>
<p>Jacob Kokan asked Jared Agano, the DG, KEFIS what measures had been put in place to ensure top leadership have VMG representatives.</p> <p>Jacob Kokan also questioned how accountability / transparency will be ensured in procurement.</p>	<p>Benjamin Kilaka, WB noted that KEMFSED Project is not for VMGs or any specific group. That it is for everyone, but with a focus on ensuring VMGs are not left behind.</p> <p>Mr Kilaka reassured participants that the frameworks have been prepared with M&E to ensure all frameworks are adhered to. If not, the WB can take drastic measures, even withdraw funds. He noted that indigenous people have rights too, and this is why there is a focus on them.</p> <p>Benjamin Kilaka, WB on WB feasibility, noted that the project will have pictures and videos taken throughout and shared with stakeholders. He urged them to ensure no undeserving project were covered. Benjamin Kilaka, WB also said that the WB follows up</p>

	with the government to ensure money is used in the right way.
On compensation, he asked Prof Syaga where it is coming from, who is this who will decide to relocate and compensate them, yet they are the ones to decide on projects.	Prof Syaga noted that if personal property is affected, one will have to be compensated for displacement for the benefit of all. One will have to be given ample notice. Information will be given about how long livelihoods / social benefits will be interfered with before project completion. Prof Syaga also remarked that compensation isn't only monetary. There are other benefits such as training, scholarship, loans to start businesses. Prof Syaga noted that a framework is like a policy / constitution. During implementation, reference shall be made to the framework. It will specify the shares for each interest groups. He said that further consultations in the next phase will be at the local level (chief's / assist's office) and that this is still a top level awareness phase.
One participant noted that according to fisheries laws, one has to pay to be a member of a BMU. He also noted that a fisherman has to have a license. He faulted fishermen for not following the law. Saida Azwad, Kipini on vetting process, commented that they can't register a fishermen in a BMU without background checks. She said that this is important for enhancement of security.	
Kombo on BMU representation / leadership recommended that the remaining 30%, 1/3 be set aside for VMGs. BMU elections takes place every 4 years. How will VMGs be incorporated for those who have already held elections?	Jared Agano, KEFIS on non rep of VMGs on BMUs pointed that BMU guidelines explain how different groups are supposed to be involved / represented. Boat owners are entitled to 30%, fishermen without boats to 30%, fish mongers to 10% (proposal on to increase to 30%), others 10%. He hoped that even VMGs will find representation in the revised law since they don't have numbers to vote them in.
Kombo on civic education / capacity building, suggested that VMGs be educated on what opportunities exist for them. Kombo on valuation, also remarked that one cannot contribute on compensation debate if they don't know their rights.	Benjamin Kilaka, WB said that civic education will be done, but he couldn't guarantee capacity building from their side as it was the responsibility of the government. Prof Syaga, on valuation/compensation, clarified that valuation happens live, on site. It

<p>Ibrahim also noted that they (VMGs) don't know their rights, there is no civic education, yet there were clauses quoted about land, compensation and resettlement. He questioned how an illiterate person can bargain for fair compensation.</p>	<p>starts with surveyor, beacons are placed. Where there is no registration, it's called community land. They may not have boundaries. In that case, the surveyors go back to the law. In the event community land is taken, compensation goes to the county government (the trustee until it's registered). Otherwise registered community gets compensated. Without that, county government is their representative. Regardless of ownership, surveyors go to the ground physically with the chief who knows the owners. Everyone appends their signature on the inventory. Prof Syaga advised participants to ensure community land is registered when they go back home. He assured them that they don't have to understand the law for them to receive fair compensation because there are guidelines and market rates.</p>
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Adjournment

The session came to an end at 5:30 pm. A participant led the gathering in a word of prayer.