CONSULTANT

Signature.....Date.....

Protasio Mutuma Mbui

Registered Practicing Physical Planner (P.P.P 151)

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the plan has been prepared and published as per the requirements of the County Governments Act, 2012 (amended 2020), Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13 of 2019, Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended 2019) Planning Guidelines & Adoptive Standards.

……. ……

Signature Date

Name: ……..

County Director in charge of Physical and Land Use Planning

CERTIFIED

……..... .....

Signature Date

Name: …….…….....

CEC Member in charge of Physical and Land Use Planning

APPROVAL

County Assembly Hansard No……..…**071 of 30th July 2024……..**

ENDORSED

…… .....

Signature Date

Name: …….…….…….....

H.E Governor, County Government of Tana River

Plan Reference No:…….....**TRCG/312/2023/10**……

Approved Plan No:..... **TRCG/312/2024/6**.....

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We would like to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to all those who contributed to the preparation of Chewani informal settlement Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan (2023-2032). The plan was prepared through a participatory and consultative approach involving various categories of stakeholders. The plan was also prepared through a multi-disciplinary approach comprising of the following disciplines; Physical Planning, Land Survey, Geospatial Information System, Environmental Management and Community Development. The consultant would like to acknowledge the following National KISIP Team for their supervisory and guidance throughout the entire project execution process: George Arwa - National KISIP Coordinator, Celestine Wanjala – Tenure Regularization Component Head, Faith Jeruto Birir- Project Liaison Officer and Victor Otieno Sule –Assistant Project Liaison Officer.

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Plan. Protasio Mutuma Mbui,

Principal Consultant.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Chewani Informal Settlement Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan (2023 -2032 was one of the deliverables on the consultancy services to undertake Physical Planning, Detailed Topographical and Cadastral Survey of Nine (9) Selected Informal Settlements, Lot V – Cluster 4 in Tana River County, Kenya. The settlement is located in Hola Municipality, Chewani Ward, Tana River Sub-County, Tana River County and covers **8.57Ha.**

The plan is part of the tenure regularization process which aims at addressing issues of tenure security by providing legal ownership documents to the residents occupying the land. The plan guides the achievement of coordinated development and optimal utilization of land. It will also facilitate the upgrading and improving of physical infrastructure and basic services. It was prepared through a comprehensive participatory and consultative process from the inception to the final plan phase. The plan has been presented in the following manner:

Chapter one details out the KISIP 2 background information, problem statement, vision statement, consultancy scope & its objective and the assignment execution methodology. The consultancy's main objective was to facilitate the conferment/formalization of land tenure security for beneficiaries in the project area. The settlement's common vision, **"To have an Accessible and Liveable Settlement with Tenure Security"** was developed through a participatory process in which the residents provided their aspirations for a liveable settlement. The plan preparation process entailed the following phases: inception, digital topographical mapping, situational analyses (socio-economic survey), Draft Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan, Final Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan formulation and Plan Approval.

Chapter two describes the project area location context, policy and legal context that guided plan preparation and the stakeholders' participation and engagement that was key in proposal formulation. The challenges identified as well as the stakeholders' vision and concerns informed the plan proposals. The key concerns that were raised included; lack of access roads for some plots, use of adoptive approaches to avoid displacement, land tenure insecurity and improper solid waste management, lack of designated sites for waste collection, inadequate water supply and reliance of on non-renewable sources of energy.

Chapter three details the findings of the socio-economic survey (situational analyses) in terms of: population (size, gender, projection & demographic characteristics), social services & amenities (education, health & community facilities), economic activities, infrastructure & utilities (transport, energy, water, sanitation & ICT), land (land tenure & land use), housing (typologies) and structures characteristics (permanent, semi-permanent & temporary).

Chapter four presents a synthesis of the sectoral opportunities and the challenges**.** Some of the opportunities include a strategic location near Hola Town with the Hola-Bura Road connecting the settlement to Hola Town CBD, proximity to the Tana River, adequate educational facilities, accessible health facilities, and increased electricity connectivity for the residents. The sectoral challenges ranged from insecurity of land tenure, inaccessibility of plots, narrow roads, and poor quality of housing characterized by temporary and semi-permanent structures, inadequate water supply, lack of basic social infrastructure, absence of flood lights, improper waste management systems and lack of storm water drainage channels.

Chapter five describes the structuring elements (existing foot paths & road network, existing developments and claimed plots' boundaries); alternative planning options (provision of standard hierarchical road network, provision of basic minimum access roads and hybrid of conventional and adoptive approach) and stakeholders' concerns that guided the location and design of the plan proposals. It also provides the land use proposals and the development control guidelines that will guide the implementation of the plan.

Chewani being an informal settlement is characterized by haphazard development and footpaths with most of the homes being accessed through neighbouring homesteads. The immediate adoption of standard road widths in the settlement would have resulted in a large number of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). This necessitated the use of a hybrid of conventional and adoptive planning approaches to avoid displacement of persons and loss of assets. The plan proposes that wider roads will be achieved through incremental implementation after the plan approval.

Chapter six presents the sectoral development strategies and the implementation framework. Based on the results from the situational analyses and the stakeholders' concerns, various sectoral development strategies and implementation frameworks were developed to curb the identified challenges.

These development strategies included environmental conservation and improvement strategies, transportation improvement strategies, water supply improvement strategies, residential neighbourhood improvement strategies, and economic improvement strategies. Spatially, the plan has provided accessibility and utility easement (drainage, electricity and sewer) to every plot.

Chapter seven describes the implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure faster and comprehensive implementation of the plan in order to boost the area's economic growth and ensure coordinated development**.**

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CBD	Central Business District
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DGNSS	Differential Global Navigation Satellite System
DTMs	Digital Terrain Models
ECDE	Early Childhood Development and Education Centre
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoK	Government of Kenya
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
Ha	Hectares
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
INTP	Integrated National Transport Policy
KENSUP	Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KES	Kenya Shillings
KISIP	Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
LIS	Land Information System
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MES	Monitoring and Evaluation System
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NLC	National Land Commission
NSP	National Spatial Plan
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAPs	Project-Affected Persons
PIN	Personal Identification Number
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RIM	Registry Index Map
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

SEC	Settlement Executive Committee
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
SEP	Stakeholders Engagement Plan
sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMP	Social Management Plan
SoK	Survey of Kenya
SPM	Safeguard Procedures Manual
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Chewani Informal Settlement Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan ((2023-2032) was one of the deliverables under the consultancy services to undertake physical planning, cadastral survey and detailed topographical survey of nine (9) selected informal settlements in Tana River County Lot V – Cluster 4. The plan was prepared in accordance with the provisions of the County Governments Act, 2012 (amended 2020), Physical and Land Use Planning Act, No. 13 of 2019 and other relevant policies & legal provisions. The plan provides a spatial development tool to guide and promote spatial harmony, environmental sustainability, coordinated development, improved quality of life, and accessibility to basic services & infrastructure.

1.2 Background Information

Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP) was designed by the Kenyan Government in collaboration with the World Bank, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) to complement the Kenya Slum Upgrading Program (KENSUP). The first phase of the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP 1), implemented land tenure regularization to improve tenure security and financed infrastructure upgrading to improve access to basic services in various selected informal settlements within the country. KISIP 2, which is envisaged to run for 5 years, builds on the successes of KISIP 1 which provided an integrated infrastructure package in 36 informal settlements in 11 urban centres, benefiting 1.2 million people. The development objective of KISIP 2 is to improve access to basic services and tenure security of residents in participating urban informal settlements. It will play a key role in contributing to the overall Kenyan Government's goals towards the achievement of Vision 2030. The programme has the following four components:

i. Component 1: Integrated Settlement Upgrading.
ii. Component 2: Socio-economic Inclusion Planning.
iii. Component 3: Institutional Capacity Development for Slum Upgrading.
iv. Component 4: Program Management and Coordination.

1.3 Problem Statement

Chewani informal settlement is located within Chewani Ward in Hola Municipality, Tana River County. Like other informal settlements in Tana River, it is characterized by haphazard development, poor housing conditions, insecurity of land tenure, and lack of access roads & basic services. This has been attributed by rural to urban migration by people in search of better economic opportunities and basic amenities due to its proximity to the Town.

1.4 Vision Statement

The vision of the settlement is; **"To have an Accessible and Liveable Settlement with Tenure Security".** This was developed through a participatory process in which the residents provided their aspirations for a liveable settlement.

1.5 Main Objective of the Consultancy

The main objective of this project was to facilitate the conferment/formalization of land tenure to the residents through planning and surveying.

1.6 Scope of Work

The scope of the assignment was to undertake physical planning, cadastral survey and detailed topographical survey for Chewani informal settlement covering an area of **8.57 Ha.** The plan for the settlement is envisaged to cover a period of 10 years.

1.7 Guiding Principles that Informed the Plan Preparation

The principles which guided the plan were derived from the County Government Act, 2012 (amended, 2020), Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019, Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended, 2019) and other relevant policy documents. The principles are geared towards ensuring that all members of the community have access to basic services, land tenure security, and sustainable development. The following are some of the principles that were applied:

Public Participation: The plan preparation process was participatory and involved all stakeholders ranging from local community members, service providers, and national and county government officials among others. The stakeholders were also involved in all stages of the plan preparation and were crucial in providing local information for a better understanding of the settlement challenges. They also provided their vision for the settlement, which guided the plan proposals.

Sustainability: The plan preparation process took into consideration the environmental, social, and economic needs of the community. This involved minimizing the impact of development on the environment, providing social and physical infrastructure, and promoting the use of renewable energy. The stakeholders' concerns were also considered during the plan preparation process making the project viable and sustainable.

Adoptive Planning Approach: Given that Chewani informal settlement is characterized by haphazard development, an adoptive planning approach was used. This approach proposed secondary roads (9m road reserve), service lanes (6m) and footpaths of 3m, 4m and 5m for immediate implementation. In the long term, the plan proposes for widening of some adoptive approach roads through incremental implementation.

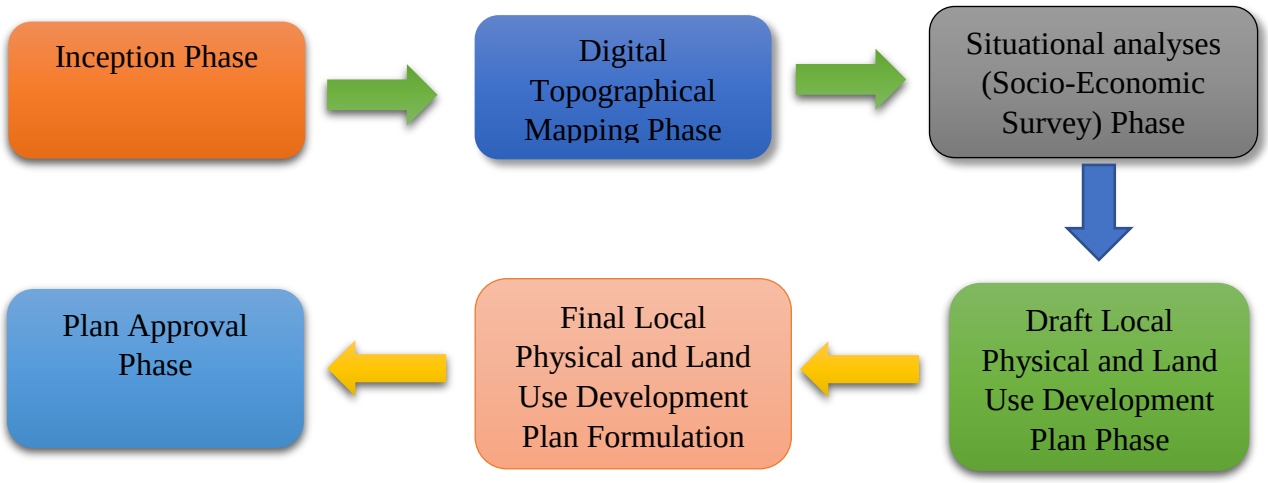
Provision of Basic Services: The plan has proposed basic services such as water, sanitation and solid waste management. It has also developed strategies for sustainable and cost-effective management. This was based on the results from the socio-economic survey findings, which demonstrated a settlement characterized by inadequate water supply and poor waste management.

Land Tenure Security: Chewani informal settlement is characterized by land tenure insecurity contributing to the informal nature of development. The plan aims at enhancing tenure security and ensuring access to basic services for all residents.

1.8 Methodology

The plan was prepared in accordance with the process provided by the Physical and Land Use Planning Act No.13, 2019. This entailed the following phases: inception, digital topographical mapping, situational analyses (socio-economic survey), Draft Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan, Final Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan formulation and Plan Approval as shown in figure 1 below:

Figure 1: Summarized Methodology



1.8.1 Inception Phase

This is the first phase of the plan preparation process in which the following activities were undertaken:

Commencement/Kick-off Meeting – The meeting was held on 28th October 2022. In this meeting, the modalities of engagement and assignment execution action plan were discussed and agreed upon between the consultant and the client (KISIP).

Preparation of Inception Report – the report was prepared detailing out the understanding and interpretation of the terms of reference, tasks, method of execution and the work plan for executing the assignment.

Reconnaissance (field) Survey – the consultancy team familiarized themselves with the project area's range of topographic features, infrastructure, socio-economic characteristics and other planning, environmental and survey issues.

Introductory meeting- to avoid or minimize displacement and project-affected persons, an adoptive planning approach was used, as the proposals for roads and footpaths were done in sections that were free of structures, thus influencing the plan design.

Stakeholder Mapping (Identification and Analyses) –The analyses and engagement plan was done by the consultant in conjunction with the client (KISIP 2), Tana River County officials, Grievances Redress Committee members and the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) members.

Various categories of stakeholders were identified such as service providers, project beneficiaries and National & County Officials. The stakeholders identified played a key role in the plan preparation process through the provision of the necessary information.

Stakeholders' awareness creation and sensitization workshop – the meeting was held on 14th December 2022 at Under the Mkilifi Tree in Chewani informal settlement. The purpose of this workshop was to create awareness and sensitize stakeholders on the aim and purposes of the project. During the workshop, the project's objectives, deliverables & outputs, execution methodology and work plan were well explained. The expected responsibilities and roles of the various stakeholders such as SECs and GRCs were also spelt out.

Issuance of Notice of Intention to Plan - Notice of intention to plan was advertised in the Standard Newspaper dated Monday 23rd January, 2023 for the purposes of informing the wider public on the proposed planning and surveying exercise, and seeking their participation and input in the entire project execution process.

1.8.2 Topographical Mapping Phase

This entails mapping of both natural and manmade features by use of the GPS technology. The objective of undertaking topographical mapping for Chewani informal settlement was to enable the preparation of an accurate and comprehensive digital base map. This provided a platform for proposal making during the Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan Formulation Phase. The following steps guided the process of base map preparation:

Desk Study and Data collection **-** the desk study was carried out to establish the required topographical survey maps, cadastral maps and control data from survey of Kenya and the County Survey Office. Topographical sheet SOK 1/50,000 series were purchased and used in geodetic control evaluation. This was done by geo-referencing the topographical sheet of the project area and its environs.

Boundary Delineation **–** the process was consultative involving the consultant, the Settlement Executive Committee Members (SEC), Grievance Redress Committee members (GRC), County Officials and the Local Administration. The boundary extent was determined by the following structuring elements: development density, access roads & natural features and block definition to ensure accessibility & connectivity. This was followed by picking the project area corner points by the use of Real Time Kinematic DGNSS.

Survey Control Extension Evaluation – this involved undertaking a search for the controls and carrying out measurements to review whether the precision met the threshold for use in cadastral survey as guided by the Survey Act Cap 299. This was followed by evaluation of the provided control coordinate accuracies and it was found that all the deviations were above the required threshold. DGNSS base station was used to measure the other points to compare relative accuracy in relation to the control points.

Digitizing of Base Map data –the high-resolution image was geo-referenced using the control points identified. This was followed by digitizing of both physical and manmade features. The features captured included; all structures, road reserve, footpaths and utilities.

Ground Survey - During the ground survey, the claimed plot boundaries corner points and other features such as spot elevation within the settlement were picked.

Base Map Drafting – this entailed combining vectorized data and ground survey data to form the base map which contained: natural & man-made features and claimed plots' boundaries.

1.8.3 Socio-Economic Survey Phase

The purpose of the survey was to collect the socio-economic data that formed the basis for the preparation of the Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan. The activities that were undertaken during the process of undertaking the socio-economic survey included;

- ***Identification of Data Collection Methods and Tools –*** for efficiency and quality data collection, the following field data collection methods were identified; interviews, household questionnaires, field observations, GIS mapping and photography. The following tools were identified as appropriate for undertaking the socio-economic survey; checklists, open and structured questionnaires, as well as equipment such as cameras and handheld GPS devices.
- ***Preparation of the Data Collection Tools-*** The household and sectoral questionnaires provided by the client were assessed to determine if all attributes of the expected project outputs as enumerated in the terms of reference (TORs) are covered.
- ***Recruiting and Training of the Local Enumerators –*** the local youths were trained on data collection methods and tools for efficient and high-quality data collection. The purpose of involving local youth in the socio-economic survey was to increase the sense of project ownership for easier implementation.

- ***Socio-Economic Field Data Collection*** – this entailed administering the household questionnaires to the residents and conducting interviews to the heads of various institutions such as educational, health and KeRRA. The data that was captured included***;*** demographic characteristics, education, livelihood, housing, health access, mobility and development, water and sanitation, community facilities, energy, information and communication technology and land, housing and structure characteristics. The data formed the bases for preparation of the Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan.
- ***Socio-Economic Data Analysis –*** the socio-economic data collected was cleaned and analysed by use of Microsoft Office (Excel) and ArcGIS software. This was followed by data visualization and interpretations to provide insights into patterns, trends and relationships in the data and provide results of key findings.
- ***Preparation, Presentation and Submission of the Socio-Economic Survey Report*** – the report was prepared containing the information on the status of the residents' livelihood in terms of the available infrastructure and services, population & demographic characteristics, vulnerable groups, social services and amenities available, economic, housing and structure characteristics. The report was also accompanied by the list of beneficiaries and the list of structures. The report was presented to both county technical team and the stakeholders for comments and validation.

1.8.4 Draft Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan Formulation Phase

The preparation of the Draft Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan for Chewani informal settlement entailed scrutinizing the analysed data to aid in the formulation of the plan proposals, development guidelines & regulations, sectoral improvement strategies and plan implementation framework. The following activities were undertaken during draft plan formulation phase:

- **Critical assessment of the socio-economic survey findings and the stakeholders' concerns.**

The critical assessment of the socio-economic survey findings demonstrated a settlement characterized by lack of access roads, haphazard development, poor waste management, irregular plots, lack of storm water drainage channels and inadequate water supply. The assessment of the stakeholders' concerns who envisioned a settlement with environmental sustainability, security of tenure, proper waste management, and enhanced livelihoods for residents, access roads, proper drainage channels and adequate services.

The stakeholders also advocated for use of adoptive planning approach in the settlement in order to prevent or minimize the project affected persons.

- **Formulation of the draft proposals**

Taking into consideration the stakeholders' concerns and the socio-economic survey findings, the draft proposals were formulated aimed at mitigating the challenges identified. The proposals were formulated using the standard road widths. This involved provision of the standard roads with the minimal access road being 9m and other social and physical features. The roads were proposed based on the existing paths as detailed out in the base map.

In cases where there were no paths, an access road was provided between the plots whereby each plot contributed half of the road width size. This was done in order to avoid conflict between the beneficiaries.

Due to the informal nature of the settlement and haphazard development, the proposed standard roads resulted to many projects affected persons in which many structures were affected by the interventions. This was presented on a map showing the proposed standard roads and the affected structures within the settlement. In order to reduce or prevent displacement, the community members and the county officials among other stakeholders proposed for use of flexible planning approach during the previous stakeholders' participation forums such as stakeholders' awareness, sensitization, preliminary visioning & base map presentation workshop, socio-economic survey presentation workshop among other fora. This was prompted by the haphazard development within the settlement as was depicted by the base map.

Considering the stakeholders' concerns and the high number of the project-affected persons as a result of the provision of the standard roads, an adoptive planning approach was used. This option proposed for provision of secondary roads (9m road reserve), service lanes (6m) and footpaths of 3m and 5m for implementation in the short term. This option resulted to few partially affected structures. As per the stakeholders resolutions, the major roads within the project area will be expanded incrementally during the plan implementation. Beneficiaries of the plots abutting these roads, would be required to surrender the recommended widths for road expansion during plan implementation.

- **Ground Truthing of Draft Proposals**

The draft proposals, especially the interventions on accessibility, were subjected to ground verification. This involved visiting all the proposed access paths/roads to verify their accuracy and to check their applicability. This was done using GPS technology to ensure high accuracy and precision of the measurements. During the undertaking of the exercise, focus group discussions were held with the settlement executive committee members for their opinion and contribution.

The exercise helped identify gaps, inadequacies, or overspills of proposals beyond their suitable locations, which were addressed by amending the draft plan proposals in accordance with the results of the ground truthing exercise.

- **Development Guidelines and Regulations**

Development guidelines for various existing and proposed land use zones were developed in order to coordinate the plan implementation. These guidelines were backed by relevant planning policies, guidelines and regulations and majorly focussed on the residential, public purpose, commercial and transportation land uses.

- **Development strategies and implementation framework**

Development strategies were formulated to ensure that the implementation of the land use proposals enhances sustainable economic growth/development. These strategies are sector specific highlighting the existing problems per sector, areas affected, the strategy objective, improvement strategies, time frame and the actors to be involved in the implementation. The strategies were informed by the stakeholders' concerns and the identified challenges during the socio-economic survey.

1.8.4.1 Presentation of the Draft Plan to the Members of the County Assembly of Tana River County

The draft plan was presented to the Members of the County Assembly of Tana River on 7th & 8th June, 2023 held at Malindi Ocean Beach Hotel in Malindi for their inputs.

1.8.4.2 Presentation of the Draft Plan to the County Technical Team

The component (map layout and report) of the plan was presented to the county technical team for their inputs on 3rd July, 2023 held at the Department of Lands and Physical Planning Boardroom, Tana River County.

1.8.4.3 Presentation of the Draft Plan to the Community Members Workshop for Validation

The draft plan was presented to the community members for their input and validation on 4th July, 2023 held at Mkilifi Ground in Chewani informal settlement. The stakeholders unanimously validated the report.

1.8.5 Final Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan Formulation Phase

The County Director in charge of Physical and Land Use Planning formally circulated the amended draft plan to the relevant statutory agencies and other stakeholders for their inputs. A notice of plan completion was published in the Standard Newspaper dated Friday, 4th August, 2023 inviting the wider public to provide their inputs. The plan was also presented to the Tana River County Assembly Lands and Physical Planning Committee on 3rd October, 2023 for deliberations and forwarding for approval. Comments from the circulation, advertisement and gazettement process were incorporated to form the final plan.

1.8.6 Plan Approval Phase

The County Executive Committee Member in charge of Physical and Land Use Planning, Tana River County, through the County Assembly Planning Committee forwarded the final plan to the County Assembly of Tana River for approval. The approved plan was then forwarded to H.E the Governor for endorsement.

CHAPTER TWO

PLANNING CONTEXT

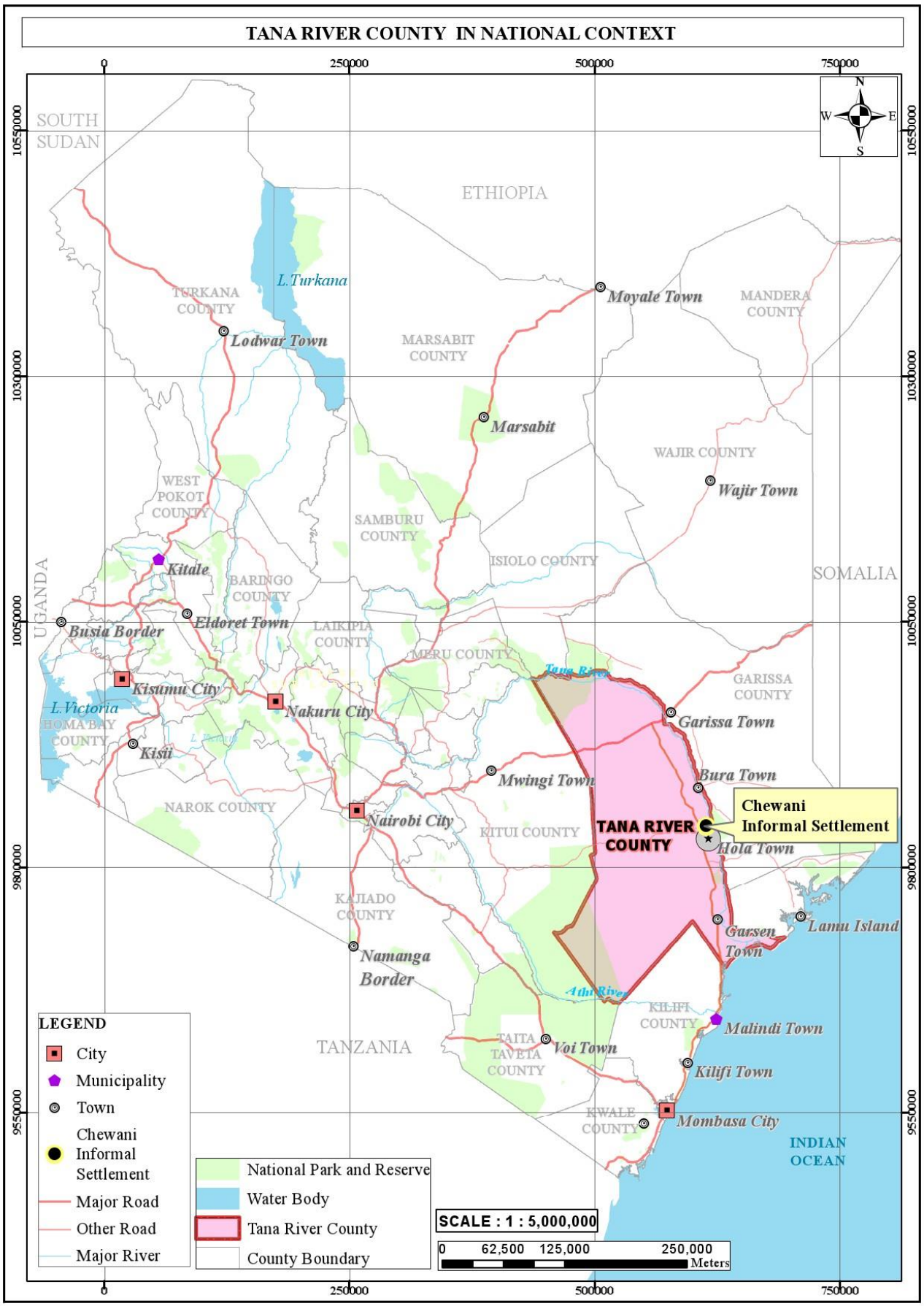
2.1 Overview

This chapter presents location context, policy and legal context and stakeholders' concerns.

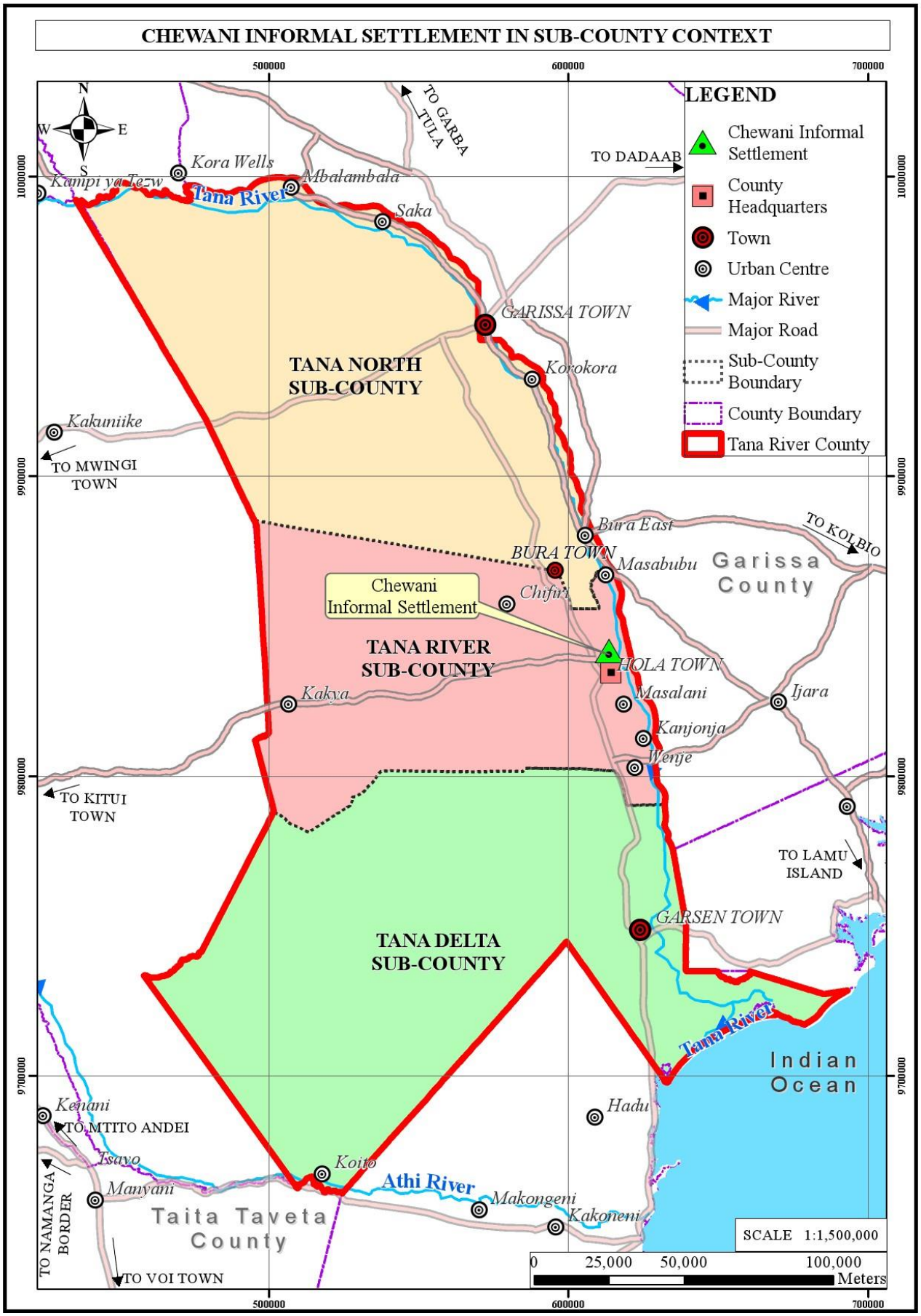
2.2 Location Context

Chewani informal settlement is located in Hola Municipality, Chewani Ward, Tana River Sub-County, Tana River County. The settlement lies along coordinates (613660, 9841520) Eastings and Northings respectively at an elevation of approximately 65 Metres above mean sea level. The project area covers **8.57 Ha** with the parcel areas ranging from 200-500 square metres. Maps 1 to 4 below show the informal settlement's location context:

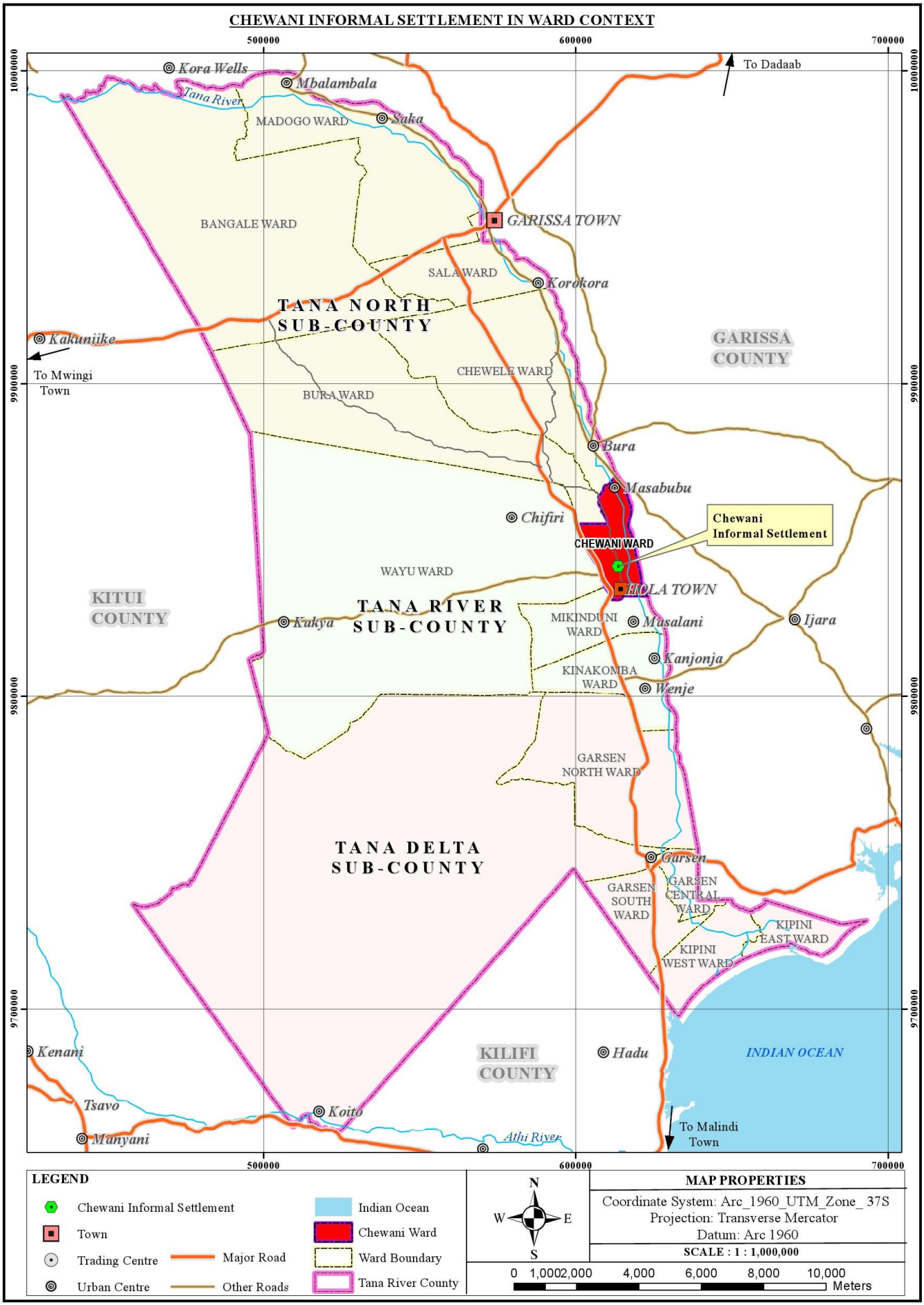
Map 1:Chewani Informal Settlement in National Context



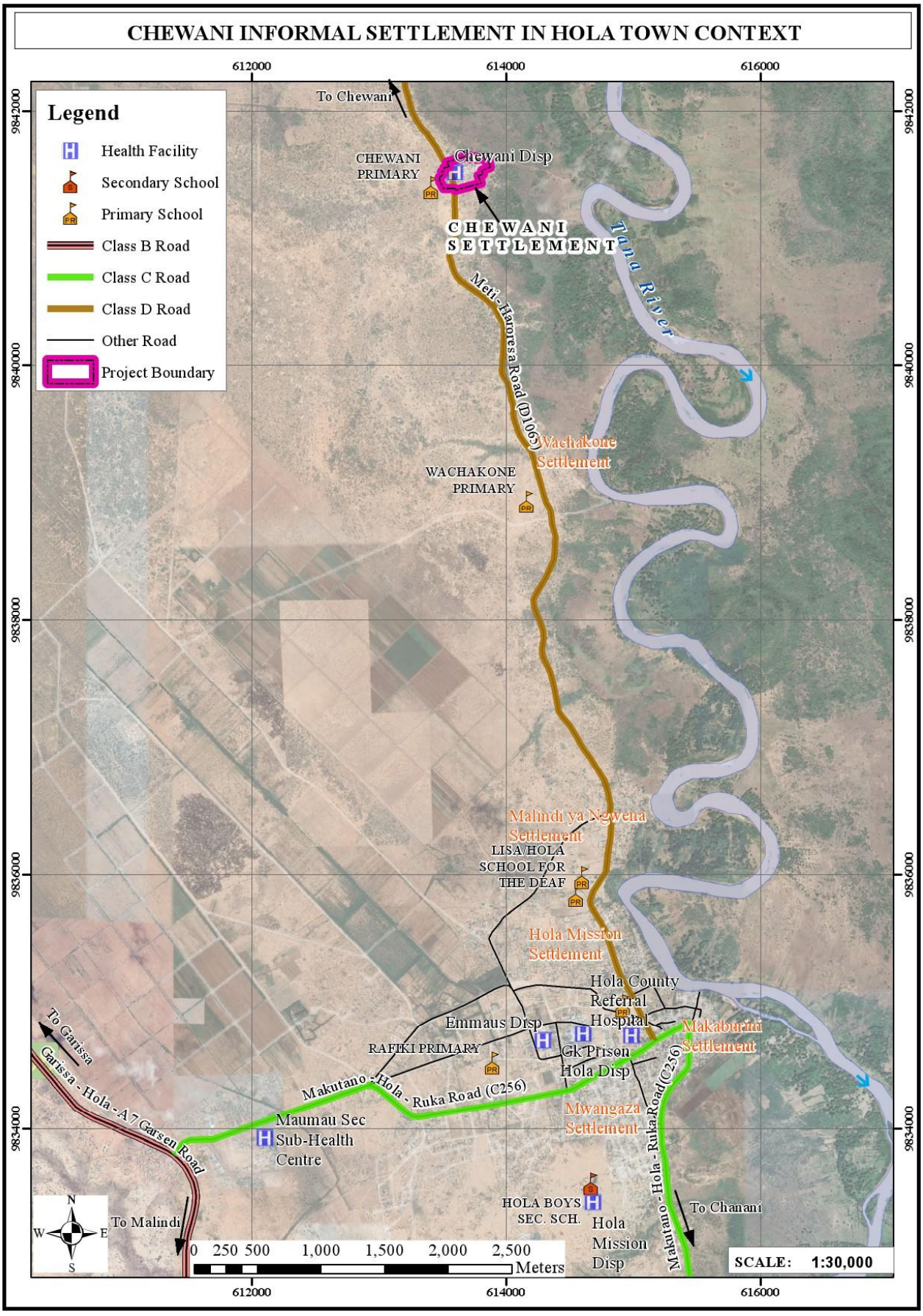
Map 2: Chewani Informal Settlement in Sub-County Context



Map 3: Chewani Informal Settlement in Ward Context



Map 4: Chewani Informal Settlement in Hola Town Context



2.2.1 Description of the Settlement

The settlement is characterized by narrow roads, inaccessible plots, congestion, inadequate social & infrastructural facilities and poor sanitation. The houses in the project area are mostly semi-permanent with a few permanent and temporary structures. The permanent houses are made of concrete blocks or stone walling with iron sheets roofing. Semi-permanent houses are made of mud walling with iron sheets roofing while the temporary structures have mud walls with grass-thatched roofs.

2.3 Policy and Legal Context

The relevant policy and legal frameworks that guided plan preparation are analysed and presented in this sub-chapter.

2.3.1 Policy Frameworks Analysis

The principal law in Kenya in the preparation of the Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan is the Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019. However, the planning environment also has interplay with other legislations which are equally important and are therefore put into perspective during the plan preparation process. In addition, there are global, national and local policies which were critical during the plan preparation, approval and implementation process. The relevant policy and legal frameworks as identified and analysed are presented in this chapter as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1: Policy Frameworks Analysis

S. No	Relevant Policy	Description of the Policy	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
1.	**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 2015 - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**	The SDGs are global goals which are a collection of 17 interlinked objectives designed to serve as a shared blueprint to achieve a better and a more sustainable future for all.	While all SDGs are relevant and interconnected, those that will significantly guide the KISIP 2 project include: ✓ (**SDG 11**) which aims at making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. ✓ (**SDG 6**) which focuses on ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. ✓ (**SDG 1**) goal aims at eradicating poverty in all its forms. ✓ (**SDG 3**) objective is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. ✓ (**SDG 4**) targets to ensure an all-inclusive & equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. ✓ (**SDG 5**) aims at achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. ✓ (**SDG 7**)-aims at ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. ✓ (**SDG 9**) advocates for building of resilient infrastructure.	The plan aims at formalizing/regularizing the informal settlement land tenure and infrastructure provision such as road accessibility networks, storm water drainage channels and developing strategies targeting improvement of the standard of living.

S. No	Relevant Policy	Description of the Policy	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
2.	**The Kenya Vision 2030, 2008 - Government of Kenya**	The Kenya Vision 2030 is the national development blue print covering the period 2008-2030 aimed at transforming the country into a newly industrializing middle-income country providing a high-quality life to all citizens by the year 2030. It is anchored on foundations of ensuring enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor.	The Kenya Vision 2030 is the national development blue print covering the period 2008-2030 aimed at transforming the country into a newly industrializing middle-income country providing a high-quality life to all citizens by the year 2030. **In accordance to Chapter 5 on Social Strategy,** the document advocates for urban planning, promoting environmental and ensuring that improved water and sanitation are available and accessible to all residents.	Just as vision 2030 addresses the social and economic wellbeing of the citizens, the plan has provided development strategies meant to improve the living standards of the beneficiaries and the general residents living in the informal settlement.
3.	**The Big 4 Agenda, 2017**	The "Big Four" Agenda is the government's development blue print launched in 2017 to implement projects and policies that would accelerate economic growth and transform lives in the plan period 2018-2022. It is aimed at deepening affordable housing, universal health care, enhancing manufacturing and attaining food security. The big four agenda is part of Kenya vision 2030.	The Agenda focuses on the following development pillars; Universal health care, manufacturing, food security and affordable housing that are geared towards the realization of the Kenya vision 2030. It also addresses the need for adequate and standardized houses with continuous supply of clean water and electricity under **Pillar 4 on Affordable Housing.**	The plan proposals have addressed the issue of sanitation, housing and clean water which is in line with the agenda. The planned settlement will promote decent housing in the settlement.
4.	**Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for Kenya Informal Settlements**	The project appraisal document details out the success and challenges faced during implementation of the KISIP 1 activities for further planning of KISIP 2. It provides measures aimed at mitigating against the challenges faced	**Section B.14** explains the interventions of KISIP 2 as to support tenure regularization and infrastructure upgrading. **Section B.15** of the document introduces new interventions to deepen its overall impact. It enhances socio-economic inclusion, integrating	The plan has taken into account accessibility, sanitation, street lights, storm water drainage among other infrastructure provision as recommended by the document.

S. No	Relevant Policy	Description of the Policy	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
	Improvement Project 2, 2019	during KISIP 1 project implementation for successful implementation of KISIP2 activities. It also introduces new interventions to deepen its overall project impact to the residents.	the socio-economic and infrastructure benefits to the community and increasing focus on resilience to natural hazards, on crime and violence prevention and on closing the gender gap across its interventions.	
5.	**Project Operation Manual, (2021)**	The manual was developed to provide project implementation procedures to ensure effective execution of KISIP 2 project components.	**Section 1.2 on Project Development Objective** details out the project objectives as to improve accessibility to basic services and land tenure security of residents in the informal settlements. It also highlights the indicators of achievement of the project objectives as; population with enhanced land tenure security, access to enhanced infrastructure and services and number of beneficiaries linked to socio-economic opportunities.	The plan was prepared with a view of regularizing land tenure in the informal settlement and provision of infrastructures services to the residents.
6.	**Guidelines for Land Tenure Regularization in Informal Settlements, 2018**	The guidelines have been developed to provide mechanism for addressing tenure insecurity in informal settlements and improvement of living conditions.	**Section 2.3** provides principles of tenure regularization. **Chapter 4 on Key Stakeholders in Tenure Regularization** identifies stakeholder engagement as the key component in tenure regularization alongside the critical stakeholders that should be involved. **Chapter 5 on Tenure Regularization Options Section 5.3 on Tenure Arrangement Options** provides several tenure options as; individual, co-tenancy and block lease certificates.	The plan was prepared as per the guidelines provided by the Guidelines for Land Tenure Regularization in Informal Settlements.
7.	**Safeguard Procedures**	The manual provides safeguards instruments to ensure that	**Section 2.4** details out the recommended safety instruments.	Screening for potential impacts was done during the environmental and

S. No	Relevant Policy	Description of the Policy	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
	Manual (SPM), 2022	environmental and social impacts are adequately identified assessed and mitigated to protect the environment and people from negative impacts in accordance to the World Bank safeguard policies and government of Kenya legal and policy frameworks.	**Section 2.5** provides the procedures to be used in carrying out the various tasks of the project which include; s***creening for potential impacts, assessment of potential environmental and social impacts (preparation of ESIA), preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)*** in case of adverse impacts, preparation of ***Social Management Plan,*** procedures for identification of the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups impacted by a project, the process of ***Grievance Redress (***Under **section 9.7)** and ***preparation of*** Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP).	social screening phase and mitigations for all negative impacts addressed. Every provision of the Safeguard Procedure Manual was strictly adhered to at every stage of the plan preparation process.
8.	**Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF), 2019**	The SEF is designed to ensure effective engagement with the local communities directly affected by the project and other key different stakeholders whose roles are identified, analyzed and modalities for engagement defined.	**Section 1.5 on Roles and Responsibilities**, provides the criteria for stakeholders mapping and defines their roles and responsibilities. **Section 4.3** provides principles for effective stakeholder engagement.	The plan was prepared through a participatory process in line with the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the Physical and Land Use Act 2019, Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, County Government Act and other relevant legislations and policy frameworks.
9.	**National Spatial Plan 2015 – 2045 (NSP), 2017**	The NSP provides a national spatial planning framework to guide the preparation of regional, county and local spatial plans.	**Chapter 4 on Policies and Measures,** provides for proper human settlements in line with sound environmental and natural resources conservation geared towards improving living conditions. It also advocates for provision of appropriate infrastructure to improve access to water and sanitation, education, health, energy,	The Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan was prepared in cognizance of the principles contained in the NSP, the County Spatial Plan and other development plans.

S. No	Relevant Policy	Description of the Policy	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
			Information and Communication Technology (ICT), recreational and community facilities.	
10.	**National Slum Upgrading and Prevention Policy, 2016**	The policy aims at promoting security of tenure and improvement of the living conditions in the informal settlements by providing the necessary infrastructure and services and prevention of new formations of informal settlements through adherence to planning and development control.	**Section 3.3 on Land Tenure and Administration** recommends development and implementation of a land tenure regime that recognizes differentiated rights; right to access, transfer, manage and own land. **Section 3.4 on Planning, Development and Management** recommends for planning of slums and informal settlements through a participatory process.	The informal settlement Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan was aimed at facilitating tenure security and improvement of the settlement through provision of basic social amenities and access roads. The plan has provided a spatial framework for development of the informal settlement in an orderly manner.
11.	**National Urban Development Policy, 2016**	The policy provides framework for governance and management of urban areas for sustainable development.	**Chapter 6** of the policy on **Urban Land, Environment and Climate Change** recommends formalization of land ownership in informal neighbourhoods to improve their living standards. It also calls for the need to have a proper and efficient digital land information system (LIS) data for land management. **Chapter 10** advocates for spatial planning to ensure the provision of social amenities such as; education facilities, public open spaces, parks and recreational facilities.	The informal settlement plan was prepared in conformity to the National Urban Development Policy which advocates for sustainable urban development through effective spatial planning to provide a framework for infrastructure services development.
12.	**The National Land Policy, Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009- Ministry of Lands and**	The policy offers a framework for land administration and management for sustainable growth.	**Chapter Three** advocates for planning and surveying as a tool for effective land administration and management and gives recommendation for planning, tenure regularization, community engagement and prevention of proliferation of slums.	The informal settlement plan has proposed interventions aimed at enhancing orderly development and optimal utilization of land. The plan was also prepared in line with the

S. No	Relevant Policy	Description of the Policy	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
	Physical Planning			policy advocacy for a well-planned informal settlement.
13.	**National Land Use Policy, 2017-Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning**	The National Land Use Policy gives guidance on the optimal utilization and productivity of land related resources in a sustainable and desirable manner.	**Section 2.5.3** advocates for human settlements that are adequately provided with infrastructure such as safe water, sanitation, drainage, solid waste disposal services, security, recreation, education and health facilities. **Section 2.5.5** stresses the need for upgrading informal settlements as an integral part of the urban economies.	The plan has made provisions for access roads and social infrastructure aimed at improving the living standard of the residents.
14.	**Urban Land Use Planning: Monitoring and Oversight Guidelines**	The guidelines were prepared by National Land Commission to provide the process of preparing, approving and implementing land use plans and instruments of monitoring and oversight of land use planning.	**Section 3.0** outlines the major steps for plan preparation and approval process.	Chewani informal settlement Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan was prepared in accordance to the guidelines.
15.	**National Housing Policy Sessional Paper No.3 of 2016**	The policy envisages creation of an environment where every Kenyan has a right to access adequate shelter at an affordable cost especially in urban and peri-urban areas where the majority low-income earners reside.	**Section 1.1.5** advocates for access to standard housing, proper sanitation and water as envisaged in article 43 of the Kenyan constitution, 2010. **Section 3.2.3** advocates for proper land use planning and zoning in all urban areas. This is aimed at integrating provision of infrastructural and social facilities services in all housing developments.	The plan has regularized the settlement by ensuring all the plots are accessible and there is connectivity and provided various strategies such as waste management, water and waste housing development strategies. It has also provided spaces for provision of the physical and social infrastructure with the aim of improving general living conditions of the residents in the settlement.

S. No	Relevant Policy	Description of the Policy	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
16.	**Integrated National Transport Policy (INTP)**	The urban transport policy aims at creating and integrating land use and transport network which is environmentally sound with all modes of transport working harmoniously.	**Section 4.8.4** identifies lack of integration of land use planning and transport development. It further indicates that inadequate capacity to undertake urban planning has given rise to spatially dislocated settlements, urban sprawl, and long travel distances and times.	In order to ensure an efficient and effective mobility of the residents, the plan used a hybrid of conventional and adoptive approach option on road provision.
17.	**National Sustainable Waste Management Policy (Revised, 2019)**	The policy aims at developing a sustainable waste management system to ensure a clean, healthy, safe and secure environment in a manner that is affordable, environmentally friendly and socially acceptable.	**Chapter 3** advocates for provision of sufficient land for waste management activities according to the waste hierarchy which recommends for establishment and improvement of waste management infrastructure to promote source segregation, collection, reuse, set up materials recovery facilities and controlled disposal in engineered landfills. **Section 3.1.3** advocates for provision of well managed central waste collection centres.	The Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan has proposed waste management strategies in conformity with the provisions of this policy. Within the settlement area, use of skip bins will be appropriate given the small sizes of plots.
18.	**National Environment Policy, 2013**	The policy aims at providing a framework for an integrated approach to planning and sustainable management of the environment and natural resources for economic growth and improved livelihoods.	The policy expounds on **Article 42** of the **Kenyan Constitution, 2010** which provides for citizens right to a clean and healthy environment.	Environmental protection strategies were prepared under the guidance of the policy.
19.	**National Disaster Risk Management Policy, 2017**	This Policy creates an integrated and coordinated disaster risk management system that focuses on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity of disasters, enhancing preparedness, rapid and effective	In **Section 3.1.4** the policy aims at enhancing resilience at the local and county level to the impact of disaster risk and climate change. **Section 3.1.5** further gives strategies on effective and coordinated disaster preparedness, prevention, response, mitigation and recovery.	Noting the project area is prone to disasters such as floods and drought, the plan has provided strategies aimed at mitigating and preventing the disasters.

S. No	Relevant Policy	Description of the Policy	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
		response to disasters, and post- disaster recovery.		
20.	**Tana River County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-2022**	The CIDP is the blue print for highlighting county socio-economic status, highlighting available resources and strategies for sustainable development through planning, budgeting and implementation of the programs in order to address the socio-economic challenges facing the county.	**Section 4.2** advocates for the need to ensure that informal settlements within the county are planned in order to promote order and general living conditions within the informal settlements. It also recognizes the need for collaboration between the national and county governments in provision of housing for low-income people.	The preparation of Chewani informal settlement Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan aimed at promoting order and improving general living conditions fulfills the CIDP objectives of orderly and regularized informal settlement.

2.3.2 Legal Framework Analysis

The table below summarizes an analysis of the legal framework that guided preparation of the Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan:

Table 2: Legal Framework Analysis

S. No	Legal	Description of the legal	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
1.	**Constitution of Kenya, 2010**	It is the supreme law of republic that contains basic principles and laws that determines the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain right to the people.	**Article 42** advocates for the citizens' right to live in a clean and healthy environment. **Article 43(b)** states that each citizen should have access to proper housing and reasonable standards of sanitation. **Article 62** defines public land as Government land. **Article 60 (1)** highlights the principles that guide sustainable utilization of the land. **Article 66** recognizes the need to regularize the use of land through land use planning.	In line with the provisions of the constitution, the plan has provided environmental protection strategies to enhance clean and healthy environment for the residents.
2.	**County Governments Act, 2012 (amended, 2020)**	The Act gives effect to **Chapter Eleven** of the **Constitution of Kenya, 2010** which provides county governments' powers, functions and responsibilities.	**Section 102** and **103** recognizes the need for protecting the interest of minorities and marginalized groups and communities; facilitating the development of a well-balanced system of settlements and ensuring productive use of scarce land, water and other resources of social, ecological importance across the county.	The plan provides the platform for regularization of land tenure and development of infrastructure services to improve the living conditions of the people.
3.	**Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (Amended, 2019)**	The Act gives effect to **Article 184** of the **Constitution of Kenya, 2010.** It provides for the classification, governance and management of urban areas and cities. It also provides principles of governance and participation of residents during plan preparation process.	**Under Second Schedule, Section 22 the Act** recognizes the importance of public participation during plan preparation process. **Third Schedule - Section 38 of the Act**, advocates for assessment of the social, cultural, economic and environmental conditions among others during planning process. It also advocates for identification of the community needs and promotion of the interests of minorities and marginalized groups.	The plan was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the act, which emphasizes on public participation. Additionally, the plan aligns with the previous development plans of the county, such as the County Integrated Development Plan.

S. No	Legal	Description of the legal	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
4.	**Local Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13 (2019)**	This is the principal Act of parliament which stipulates the following; types of plans, planning process/methodology, purpose & contents of various plans, and the plan approval process.	**Section 5** stipulates the principles and norms of the physical and land use planning. **Section 45** grants county governments powers to prepare local physical and land use development plans**.** **Section 48** outlines the contents of a local physical and land use development plans. **Schedule 2** expound the flow of the plan contents **Section 46** states that the purpose of the plans is to guide and coordinate development of infrastructure, regulate the land use and land development and provide a framework for coordinating various sectoral agencies. **Section 38** advocates for public participation during plan preparation process. **Section 49** provides for placement of notice of intention to plan in at least two newspapers before the start of the plan preparation.	The principles of the act guided plan preparation in terms of contents, procedure, and format. The plan preparation for the informal settlement utilized the adoptive planning approach to take into account the unique conditions in the informal settlement such as narrow access roads, haphazard development layout and relatively small land parcels.
5.	**Physical Planners Registration Act, of 1996**	This act provides qualifications and procedure for the registration of physical planners in Kenya.	**Section 21** stipulates that, no individual or any corporate body is allowed to practice as physical planner unless they are registered or recognized by the Physical Planner's Registration Board. **Section 12** stipulates the qualifications for registration of the physical planners	The plan was prepared in compliance with the act's regulations by registered physical planners who met the required qualifications.
6.	**Land Act No. 6 of 2012 (amended 2016)**	This Act gives effect to Article 68 of the constitution of Kenya, to provide for the sustainable administration and management of land and land-based resources including the methods of acquisition of title to land.	**Section 12(7))** stipulates that every public land should be planned and surveyed. **Section 5** provides the forms of tenure under as freehold and leasehold. **Section 8(a)).** Stipulates the procedure for formation of the land database through evaluation and georeferencing for potential land use planning.	The plan was prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Act in section 8(a), which require proper evaluation and georeferencing of land databases. Additionally, the act emphasizes the importance of proper planning of public

S. No	Legal	Description of the legal	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
				land before issuing any ownership documents.
7.	**Survey Act CAP 299 (Revised Edition 2012 [2010]**	The Act makes provisions in relation to land surveys, geographical names and licencing of land surveyors.	**Part IV Section 10 to 14** provides guidelines for land surveyors registration. **PART VI Section 24** highlights the process of survey plans preparation. **PART VII** of the same Act describes the process of approval of the survey plans by the Director of Survey.	The base map that informed the plan preparation was done in accordance with the Survey Act.
8.	**The Land Registration Act, 2012**	The Act's principally concerns the registration of interests in land. It applies to: (a) registration of interests in all public land as declared by **Article 62** of the **Constitution of Kenya, 2010.**	**Part II, Section 15** provides that the office in charge of surveying should prepare and maintain cadastral maps for every registration unit. In addition, the parcel boundaries on such maps should be geo- referenced and surveyed to such standards as to ensure compatibility with other documents. **Section 30 (2)** provides that only one certificate of title or certificate of lease should be issued in respect of each parcel.	The approved plan informs the cadastral survey which entails beaconing and preparation of the survey plan as per the provisions of the Act.
9.	**Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999, (Amended 2015)**	The Act provides for the establishment of an appropriate legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment in the country.	**Part II** gives effect to **Article 42** of the **Kenyan constitution, 2010** which states that every person in Kenya is entitled to a clean and healthy environment and has the duty to safeguard and enhance the environment. **Part V** outlines the need for protection and conservation of forests, biological diversity and protection of environmentally fragile areas. **Part VIII, Section 72** prohibits discharging or applying poisonous, toxic, noxious or obstructing matter, radioactive or any other pollutants into aquatic environments.	The socio-economic survey results informed the preparation of the environmental protection and management strategies. The strategies were prepared in accordance to the Act.

S. No	Legal	Description of the legal	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
			Legal Notices Nos. 31 and 32 of Gazette Notice No. 62 of EMCA 1999 (Amended 2015) categorizes all the projects that require environmental impact assessment (EIA), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) among other environmental assessments.	
10.	**Water Act, 2016**	This is an Act that provide for the management, conservation, use and control of water resources and for the acquisition and regulation of rights to use water.	This Act actualizes the provisions of the **Fourth Schedule** of the **Kenyan Constitution, 2010** which indicates that every person is entitled to access to clean water. The Act advocates for formulation of National Water Resource Strategy which shall majorly deal with identification existing water resources and their defined riparian areas and measures for the protection, conservation, control and management of water resources and approved land use for the riparian area, institutional capacity among others as stipulated in **Section 10 (3)**. **Part III** establishes Water Resources Authority. **Section 12** provides the functions of the Water Resource Authority. **Part II** establishes National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority under whose functions are stipulated in as to develop a water harvesting policy and enforce water harvesting strategies.	The socio-economic component of the plan preparation process demonstrated a settlement characterized by inadequate water supply. The plan has provided the water supply efficiency strategies among other sectoral improvement strategies.
11.	**Climate Change Act** **No. 11 of 2016**	The Act provides for a regulatory framework for enhanced response to climate change and measures to achieve low carbon climate development.	**Section 3** of the Act establishes National Climate Change Action Plan in accordance to the **Article 10** of the **Constitution of Kenya, 2010**. It further prescribes measures and mechanisms that should be addressed by the National Climate Change Action Plan. **Part V, Section 24 (2)** advocates for public consultations to be undertaken in a manner that ensure the public	Given the significant impact of climate change on the project area, the plan has incorporated climate-resilient strategies in accordance with the Act.

S. No	Legal	Description of the legal	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
			contribution makes an impact on the threshold of decision making when developing climate change mitigation strategies.	
12.	**Public Health Act, Cap 242 (Revised Edition 2012 [1986])**	This Act addresses the protection of public health in Kenya and lays down rules aiming at securing and maintaining public health.	**Part IX** recognizes need for proper sanitation and standard dwelling fitted with adequate basic amenities such as water.	The act guided preparation of environmental conservation and improvement strategies.
13.	**National Land Commission Act (Sessional No. 5 of 2012)**	The Act gives effect to the objects and principles of devolved county governments in land management and administration.	**Section 5 & 6** of the Act outlines functions and powers of the National Land Commission. **Section 15** gives powers to the commission on investigations of the historical land injustices in pursuant to **Article 67 (3**) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 It recognizes the need for cooperation and consultation between the commission, national and county governments subject to **Article 10** and **Article 232** of the Constitution.	The NLC representatives were involved in all stages of plan preparation process. The informal settlement is on uncontested public land which is managed by the NLC on behalf of the National and County Government.

2.4 Stakeholder Participation and Engagement

2.4.1 Overview

Stakeholders' engagement is a critical component in the plan preparation process. The participation is envisaged in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, County Governments Act, 2012 (amended 2020), Urban Areas & Cities Act, 2011 (amended, 2019) and Physical and Land Use Planning Act, No.13, 2019. Effective stakeholders' engagement in the plan preparation process creates a platform to build trust, credibility and stakeholder capacity and forms the beginning of a positive project ownership hence easier implementation.

2.4 2 Stakeholder Engagement

According to the Stakeholders' Engagement Framework (2019), a stakeholder refers to a person(s) or group(s) who are directly or indirectly affected by a project as well as those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome either positively or negatively. The stakeholder engagement is very important because it helps improve the stakeholders' understanding of their roles in the project, improves the quality of decision making, build's community support for a project and enhances project sustainability during the implementation and operation phases.

For an effective stakeholder engagement process, categories of the stakeholders and methods of consultations were identified through a consultative process involving KISIP representatives, Tana River County officials, Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and the Grievances Redress Committee (GRC) members.

i. Categories of stakeholders

The stakeholder mapping identified two main groups of stakeholders; primary and secondary stakeholders as discussed below.

- **Primary Stakeholders -** these are the people or groups that stand to be directly affected, either positively or negatively, by the outcomes of the planning and surveying exercise. This category included; the project beneficiaries, tenants, vulnerable groups (elderly, women-headed households and widows), Grievance Redress Committee members and Settlement Executive Committee members.
- **Secondary Stakeholders -** these are people or groups that are indirectly affected, either positively or negatively, by KISIP activities. This category included the neighbouring communities that would benefit from a well-planned settlement which could lead to increased land values in the area.

ii. Mode of Communication between the Consultant and the Stakeholders

To ensure effective flow of information, the communication strategy that entailed identifying the actors who played a key role in disseminating information was formulated through a consultative process involving the Settlement Executive Committee members, County Government Officials and the KISIP team officials.

iii. Methods of Consultation

The following methods of consultation and engagement were employed in getting information from the stakeholders; interviews, administration of questionnaires, conducting workshops and focus group discussions among others.

The stakeholders' engagement matrix (Table 3) below shows the method of stakeholder engagement, date and venue, objective and summary of the stakeholders engaged.

Table 3: Stakeholders' Engagement Matrix

Method of Engagement	Date	Venue	Objective	Stakeholders Involved	Activity	Outcome
Technical Introductory Meeting County Technical Meeting.	21st November, 2022	Department of Lands and Physical Planning Boardroom, Tana River County.	To introduce the consultant to the county officials.	County Government Officials, KISIP officials and the consultant.	Meeting to introduce the consultant to the county officials by the client.	The team agreed to work with the consultant and to provide all the necessary support.
Introductory meeting Settlement Introductory Meeting.	24th November, 2022	Mkilifi ground in Chewani informal settlement.	To introduce the consultant to the project beneficiaries, community opinion leaders, local leadership and administrative offices.	Project beneficiaries, Settlement Executive Committee members (SECs), Grievance Redress Committee members (GRC, community opinion leaders, local leadership and administrative offices.	Meeting held to introduce the consultant to the project beneficiaries, community leaders and local administrators by the client.	The consultant was introduced to the stakeholders and they all agreed to work together for successful completion of the assignment.
Settlement boundary verification meeting.	28th November 2022	Under the Mkilifi Tree in Chewani informal Settlement.	To participate in verifying the project area boundary as per the provided acreage by the client.	Project Settlement Executive Committee members (SECs), Grievance Redress Committee members (GRC) and the local leadership.	A consultative meeting was held between the consultant and the stakeholders in order to determine the project area boundary.	Boundary verification done as per the contract acreage and existing structuring elements.
Awareness, Sensitization	14th December, 2022	Under the Mkilifi Tree in Chewani	To create awareness and sensitize stakeholders on the	Project beneficiaries, community opinion leaders, local	Creating awareness and sensitizing the project beneficiaries and other	The stakeholders understood the project and their roles towards

Method of Engagement	Date	Venue	Objective	Stakeholders Involved	Activity	Outcome
Workshop for Beneficiaries.		informal Settlement.	project's objectives, deliverables & outputs, execution methodology and the expected stakeholders' roles in different phases.	leadership, administrative offices, Community Based Organizations, Kenya Power, learning institutions and health facilities.	stakeholders on project's objectives, deliverables & outputs, execution methodology and their expected roles in different phases.	the successful execution of the assignment.
Focus Group Discussion.	28th January, 2023	Under the Mkilifi Tree in Chewani informal settlement.	To discuss the environmental and socio-economic characteristics of the settlement that would facilitate the preparation of the environmental and social screening report.	SEC and GRC members, project beneficiaries, local leadership and religious groups' representatives.	The focus group discussions focused on capturing the settlement's environmental and social data, which helped in the preparation of the environmental and social screening report.	The data on the settlement's environmental and social data was well captured.
Key Informant Interview and Administration of Questionnaires to the Project Beneficiaries.	January, 2023	Chewani informal settlement project area.	To collect socio-economic data for a better understanding of the area's population and demographic characteristics, social services and amenities, economic activities, infrastructure and	SEC and GRC members Project beneficiaries, county officials, Community Based Organizations Kenya Power, learning institutions and health facilities.	Questionnaires were administered to the project beneficiaries, capturing data on the settlement's population and demographic characteristics, social services, amenities, economic activities, infrastructure and utilities, land, housing, and	The community members and the various institution/organization heads provided the data, which helped in the preparation of the socio-economic survey report.

Method of Engagement	Date	Venue	Objective	Stakeholders Involved	Activity	Outcome
			utilities, land, housing and structure characteristics.		structure characteristics. Key informant interviews were also conducted to obtain relevant institutional data	
Presentation of Socio-Economic Survey Findings to the County Technical Team.	30th March, 2023	At the Department of Lands and Physical Planning Boardroom, Tana River County	To give their comments and validate the report.	County Government Officials, KISIP officials and the consultant.	The Consultant presented the socio-economic survey findings to the County and KISIP Officials.	The team provided their technical input.
Presentation of Socio-Survey Reports to the Community Members.	5th April, 2023	At Mkilifi Ground in Chewani informal settlement	To give their comments and validate the report	SEC and GRC members Project beneficiaries, county officials, Community Based Organizations Kenya Power, learning institutions and health facilities.	The consultant presented the socio-economic survey findings.	The survey was accepted as a true reflection of the area and therefore validated.
County Technical Team Meeting on Participatory Planning	29th May, 2023	Department of Lands and Physical Planning Boardroom, Tana River County.	To discuss on informal settlement's draft plan proposals and interventions.	County Government Officials, KISIP officials and the consultant.	The necessary proposals required to foster development in the settlement were discussed. The use of an adoptive approach to prevent	The members agreed on the plan proposals and need to use adoptive planning approach to avoid Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

Method of Engagement	Date	Venue	Objective	Stakeholders Involved	Activity	Outcome
					displacement was also discussed.	
Participatory Planning and Visioning Exercise.	3rd June, 2023	At Mkilifi Ground in Chewani informal settlement	To undertake participatory planning and visioning exercise. To discuss on informal settlement's draft plan proposals and interventions.	SEC and GRC members Project beneficiaries, county officials, learning institutions and health facilities.	The stakeholders came together and developed a shared vision that would serve as a guiding principle for the plan preparation. During their discussions, they focused on identifying essential interventions to be incorporated into the plan, all with the aim of enhancing the living standards of the community. They also deliberated on the implementation of an adoptive planning approach to safeguard their existing structures from being adversely impacted by the proposed plan.	The vision for Chewani informal settlement was developed, and the plan proposals were formulated using an adoptive planning approach.
Presentation of the Plan to the Members of County	7th & 8th June, 2023	Malindi Ocean Beach Hotel in Malindi	To discuss on informal settlement's draft plan proposals and interventions.	Members of the County Assembly.	The draft plan was presented to the Members of the County Assembly for their comments and input.	The members provided their inputs for incorporation

Method of Engagement	Date	Venue	Objective	Stakeholders Involved	Activity	Outcome
Assembly of Tana River.						
Presentation of the Draft Plan to the County Technical Team.	3rd July, 2023	Department of Lands and Physical Planning Boardroom, Tana River County	To give their input on the plan	County Government Officials, KISIP officials and the consultant.	The draft plan was presented to the members for their input and validation.	The team provided their inputs for incorporation.
Presentation of the Draft Plan to the Community Members.	4th July, 2023	At Mkilifi Ground in Chewani informal settlement	To give their input and validate the plan	SEC and GRC members Project beneficiaries, county officials, learning institutions and health facilities.	The draft plan was presented to the community members for their input and validation.	The draft plan was validated.
Presentation of the Plan to the Tana River County Assembly Lands and Physical Planning Committee.	3rd October, 2023	County Assembly Hall	To deliberate on the approval of the plan	Members of the Tana River County Assembly and Physical Planning Committee.	The plan was presented to the Tana River County Assembly Physical Planning Committee.	The committee deliberated and forwarded the plan for approval.

2.4.2.1 Stakeholders' Concerns - Outcome of Stakeholder Engagement

The stakeholders raised various concerns during the above listed stakeholders' participation forums that were addressed by the plan to ensure improvement of the living standards of the residents. The issues that were raised are explained below:

Transportation: Participants noted that the settlement lacks access roads and is only accessible via footpaths, which are impassable during the rainy season due to lack of storm water drainage channels. Stakeholders proposed that each plot should have access road accompanied by proper drainage channels.

The Hola-Bura road (Meti – Hororesa) width at Hola and Bura Towns: - The stakeholders discussed and agreed that the Hola-Bura road should be expanded to 20m, as per the Hola Town Development Plan which was revised in 2006. It was explained that this would be an expansion from the previously approved width of 15m, as shown in the Hola Town Development Plan approved in 2005.

Provision of standard roads: The Stakeholders expressed concern that providing standard roads would affect some structures and result in PAPs. They requested the consultant to ensure that residents' structures are not affected by the plan interventions.

Solid waste management: Participants explained that the lack of skip bins in the settlement and collection points has led to poor solid waste management. They proposed the provision of skip bins and the creation of awareness about sorting and recycling waste among residents.

Liquid waste management: Stakeholders reported that most residents use substandard cesspits for human and liquid waste management, which can contaminate underground water sources and increase the risk of waterborne diseases. To solve this issue, participants proposed the implementation of a conventional sewer reticulation system in the settlement.

Increased use of charcoal and firewood: Participants noted that the increased use of charcoal and firewood for cooking has led to the cutting of indigenous trees, making them extinct. They proposed alternative energy sources for cooking, such as LPG gas as the preferred long-term solution.

Land tenure security: The participants noted that they did not have any ownership documents, which makes them feel insecure and vulnerable to evictions. They also explained that they could not access loans from banks, either to pay school fees or to get capital to start a business, due to lack of ownership documents.

Vision statement

During the stakeholders' awareness, sensitization, and visioning workshop, as well as the participatory planning and visioning exercise, the stakeholders formulated vision statements. These statements were intended to guide them in realizing the future they desired by incorporating scenario-building and considering the challenges and opportunities present in the settlement. The envisaged vision statements were as follows:

- A settlement where residents have security of land tenure.
- A settlement with well-connected roads.
- A settlement with adequate social amenities.
- Clean and adequate water supply within the settlement.

The stakeholders harmonized all their issues and came up with one common vision for the settlement which was, **"To have an Accessible and Liveable Settlement with Tenure Security."**

The plates below show some of the stakeholders' participation forums:

Plate 1: Awareness, Sensitization and Visioning Workshop



Plate 2: Presentation of Socio-Economic Survey Findings to The County Technical Team



Plate 3: Presentation of Socio-Economic Survey Findings to the Community Members



Plate 4: County Technical Team Meeting on Participatory Planning

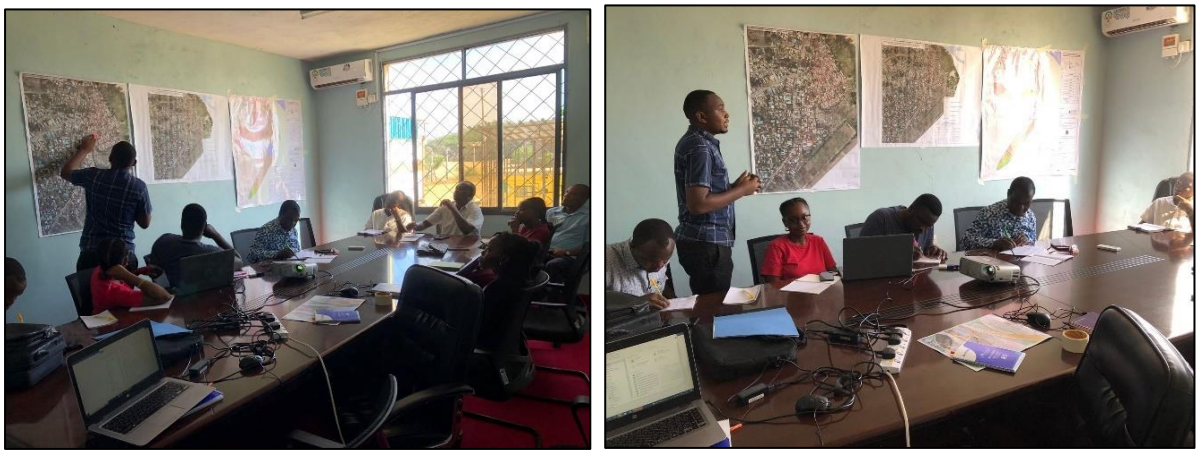


Plate 5: Community Members Participatory Planning and Visioning Workshop




Plate 6: Presentation of the Plans to the Members of County Assembly of Tana River






Plate 7: Presentation of the Draft Plan to the County Technical Team for their Inputs



Plate 8: Presentation of the Draft Plan to the Community Members for their Inputs Validation



CHAPTER THREE
SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1 Overview

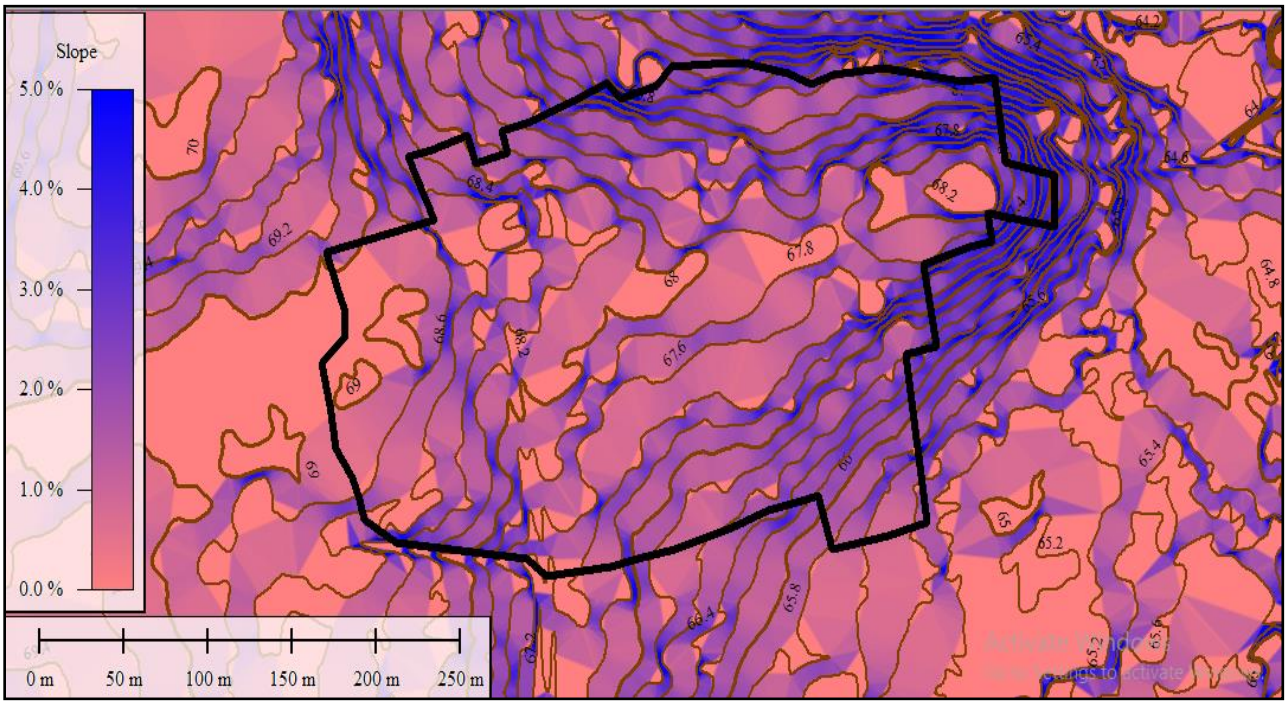
This chapter outlines the project area's existing situation with respect to physical and natural environment, environmental concerns, population and demographic characteristics, social services and amenities, economic activities, infrastructure and utilities, land, housing and structure characteristics. It also identifies growth opportunities, challenges and growth drivers within the settlement. The findings formed the basis for the plan formulation.

3.2 Physical and Natural Environment

3.2.1 Topography

The project area is relatively flat, but slopes gently towards the river with an elevation of approximately 65 metres above sea level as shown in figure 2 below:

Figure 2: Chewani Slope Analysis



3.2.2 Soil Analyses

The soils within the informal settlement range from sandy, dark clay and sandy loam to alluvial deposits. The soils are deep around the riverine but highly susceptible to erosion by water and wind.

3.2.3 Climate

The settlement experiences a dry savanna climate which is semi-arid with an average annual rainfall of 300mm. The rains are bimodal with long rains between March and May, and short rains between October and December. It is classified as a dry to sub-humid climatic belt suitable for agriculture where soils and topography permit[1].

The probability of days without rain within a year is estimated at 77.92%. The area is generally hot throughout the year with a yearly average temperature of 30.52ºC (86.94ºF), 8.02% higher than Kenya's averages. The annual high temperature is 34.7ºC (94.46ºF) while the annual low temperature is 24.78ºC (76.6ºF).

3.2.4 Vegetation Cover

The vegetation habitat type in the project area is mainly bush grassland dominated by *Azadirachta indica* (mkilifi), *Phoenix reclinate* (mkindu), *Dobera glabra* (mkupha), *Acacia spp*, *Prosopis juliflora* (mathenge), indigenous grasses, shrubs, and layanas (creepers). The community has a special attachment to some of the trees which have propelled them to conserve these trees. One particular tree is *Azadirachta indica* (mkilifi) which is highly regarded and valued by the residents in the settlement. The '*mkilifi*' tree is exotic to the area and was introduced to Tana River in the late 1970s. The neem tree is drought resistant and performs well in poor soils.

Conservation and protection of the neem tree during this project is paramount based on its significance to the community, and with regards to best practices for the preservation of natural resources including trees that influence the way of life and livelihoods of communities. The neem tree is used by the community as a social gathering/meeting place, firewood, shade/resting place, human and veterinary medicine, soil improvement, windbreaker, and landmark. The project will employ interventions that will ensure the conservation and protection of this tree. Charcoal burning is practised by the community as a source of livelihood and the dominant tree species used for charcoal burning are *Prosopis juliflora* and *Dobera glabra*.

The community logs the wild date palm (*phoenix reclinate*) for construction purposes. Plates 9 and 10 below show charcoal burning and people resting under a neem tree respectively.

Plate 9: Charcoal Burning



Source: Field Survey 2022

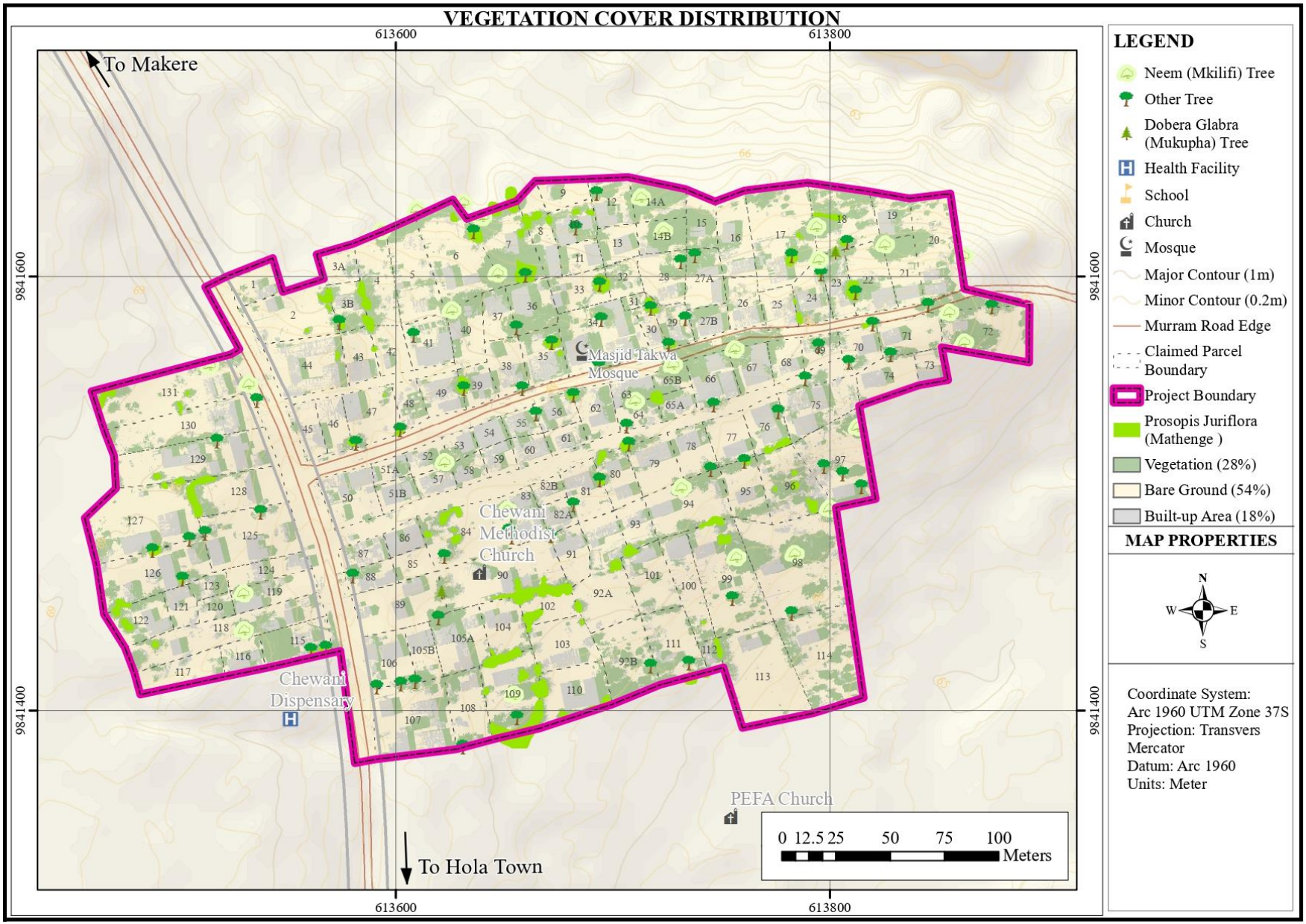
Plate 10: People Resting under a Neem Tree



Source: Field Survey 2022

Map 5 below shows the vegetation cover distribution within the informal settlement;

Map 5: Vegetation Distribution Cover



3.2.5 Emerging issues on physical and natural environment

i. Increased cutting down of trees without replanting in the area due to high demand for construction materials and use of firewood and charcoal as source of fuel for cooking.
ii. Good terrain and soil for building construction.

3.3 Environmental Concerns

3.3.1 Waste management

The settlement's waste management system for both liquid and solid waste is poor. The residents have resorted to dumping of solid waste outside their structures and/or on the road reserves. This problem has been caused by lack of designated waste collection points and poor enforcement of the environmental laws by the relevant authorities. Majority of the residents dispose their liquid waste in pit latrines. This mode of waste disposal is appropriate in the rural areas but not in the urban informal settlement since the plot sizes are relatively small. Plate 11 below shows the inappropriate waste management hotspots within the settlement.

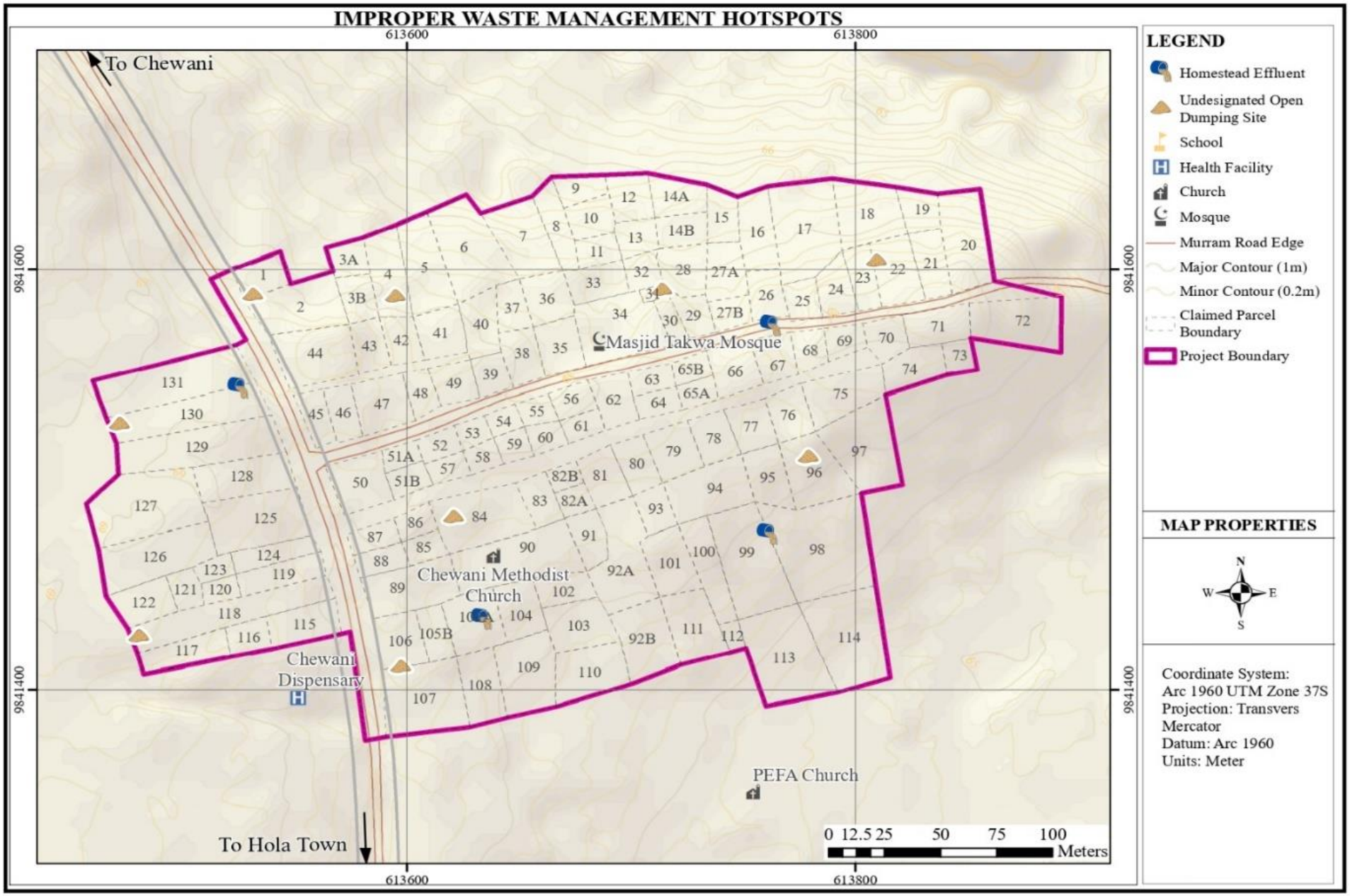
Plate 11: Improper Solid Waste Management



Source; Field survey, 2022

The use of pit latrines negatively impacts on the state of the underground water because of the high-water table. Proper waste management is prerequisite to avoid pollution of underground water, promote the area's aesthetics and avoid waterborne diseases. Map 6 below shows the improper waste management spots within the informal settlement.

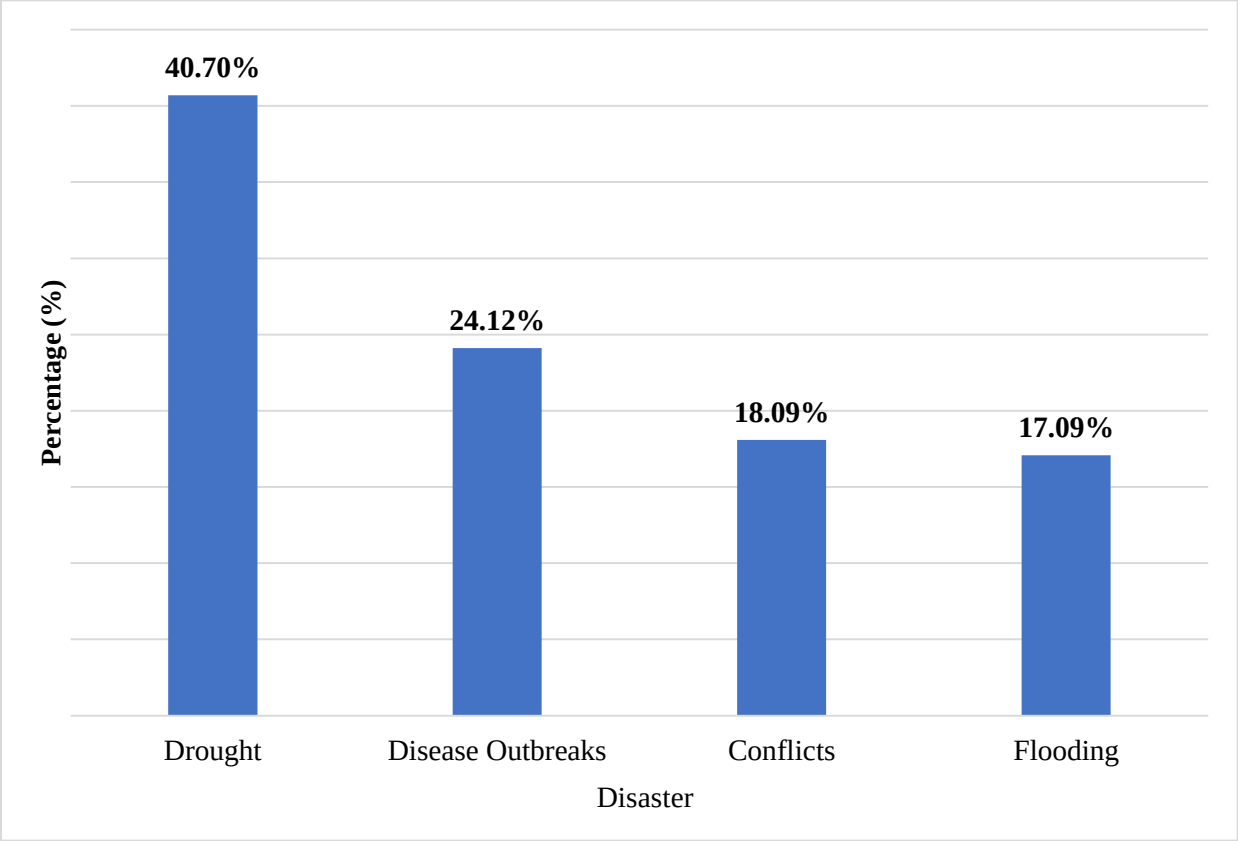
Map 6: Improper Waste Management Hotspots



3.3.2 Disaster Occurrences

The project area is prone to drought, disease outbreaks, flooding, and conflicts. Based on the survey, the major disaster that has frequently occurred in the area is drought accounting for 40.70% followed by disease outbreaks at 24.12%, conflicts at 18.09% and flooding being the least at 17.09% as shown in graph 1 below. The increased occurrence of drought has been contributed by climate change which is happening globally as a result of human-induced activities such as burning fossil fuels and cutting down forests among other activities. This adds enormous amounts of greenhouse gases to those naturally occurring in the atmosphere, increasing the greenhouse effect and global warming. The disease outbreak has been attributed to lack of proper waste management methods within the settlement causing waterborne related diseases. Other disasters such as flooding and conflicts are caused by lack of proper drainage channels and the existence of communal disagreements (especially where land is concerned) and social differences in the settlement.

Graph 1: Disasters Experienced in the Last 10 Years



Source; field survey, 2023

3.3.3 Pollution

The settlement is characterized by air pollution as a result of the dust particles and the emissions from the open burning of solid waste. The increased dust particles have been caused by the high rate of cutting of trees without replanting due to the high demand for firewood which is the major source of cooking. Air pollution may bring about health complications to the residents hence need to encourage re-afforestation and better methods of solid waste management.

Greenhouse gases emissions

Human activities such as cutting trees without replanting and open burning of solid waste are sources of carbon dioxide gas which is one of the primary greenhouse gases causing climate change. There is a need for practice better land management practices and also proper methods of solid management such as the provision of sanitary landfill to curb the effect of pollution and climate change.

3.3.4 Sustainable land management practices

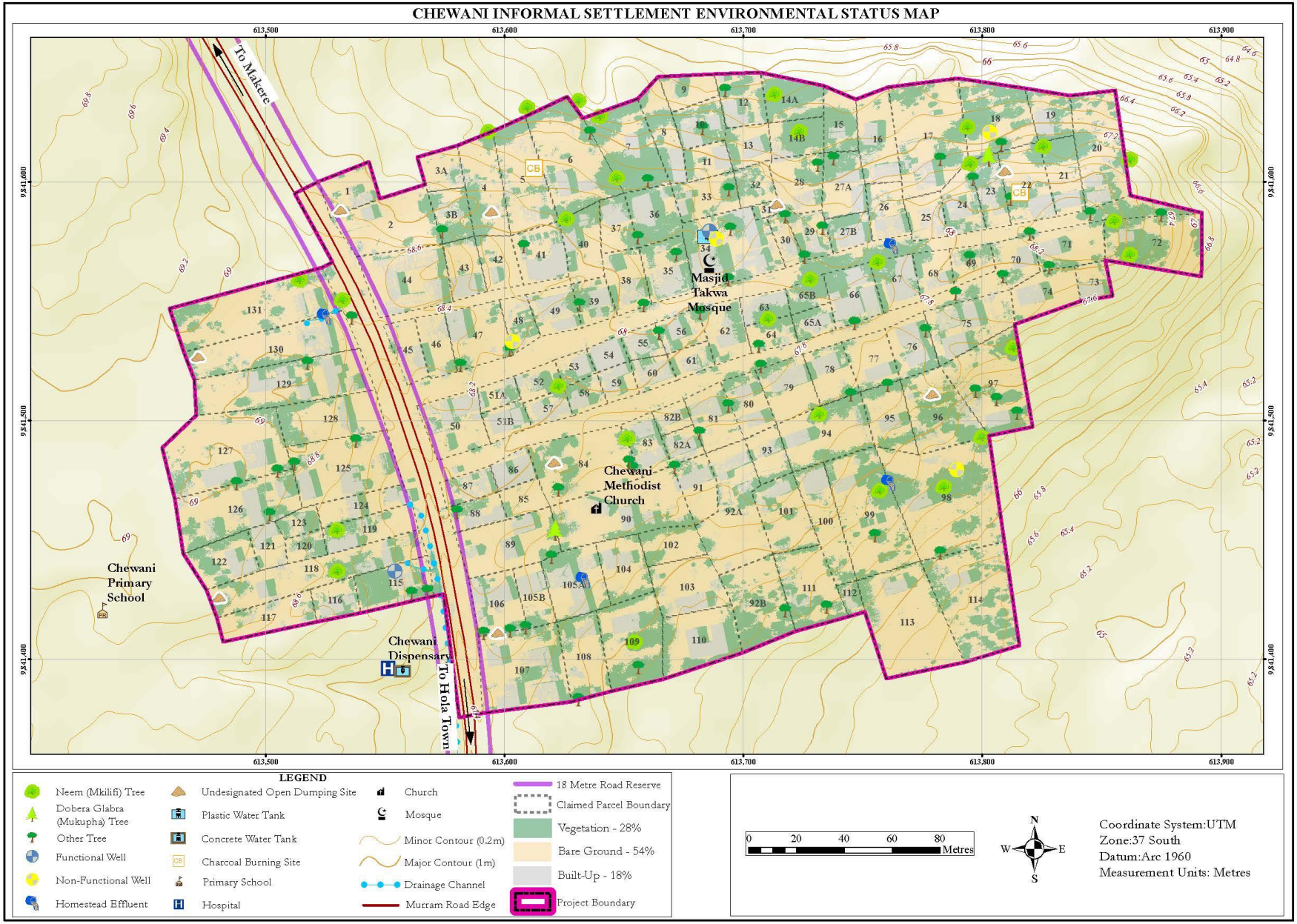
Sustainable land management is the practice of using land in a way that preserves or enhances its productivity, biodiversity, resilience and capacity to meet changing human needs while ensuring long-term socio-economic and ecological functions of the land. There are no sustainable land management practices within the informal settlement. The settlement is characterized by unsustainable land management practices such as improper waste management practices, continuous cutting of trees without replanting and use of non-renewable sources of energy.

3.3.5 Environmental Concerns Emerging issues

i. Improper waste management practices.
ii. Increased occurrence of disasters such as drought due to climate change.
iii. Increased air pollution due to the increased rate of cutting of trees without replanting and improper solid waste management such as burning which emits carbon dioxide which is one of the greenhouse gases.
iv. Unsustainable land management practices.

Map 7 below shows the environmental status of the project area;

Map 7: Environmental Status Map



3.4 Population

Analysis of the population dynamics is critical in the provision of essential services, allocation of social amenities, provision of the labour force and appraisal of resource exploitation in the project area. It is, thus, of great essence to understand the population characteristics of the area.

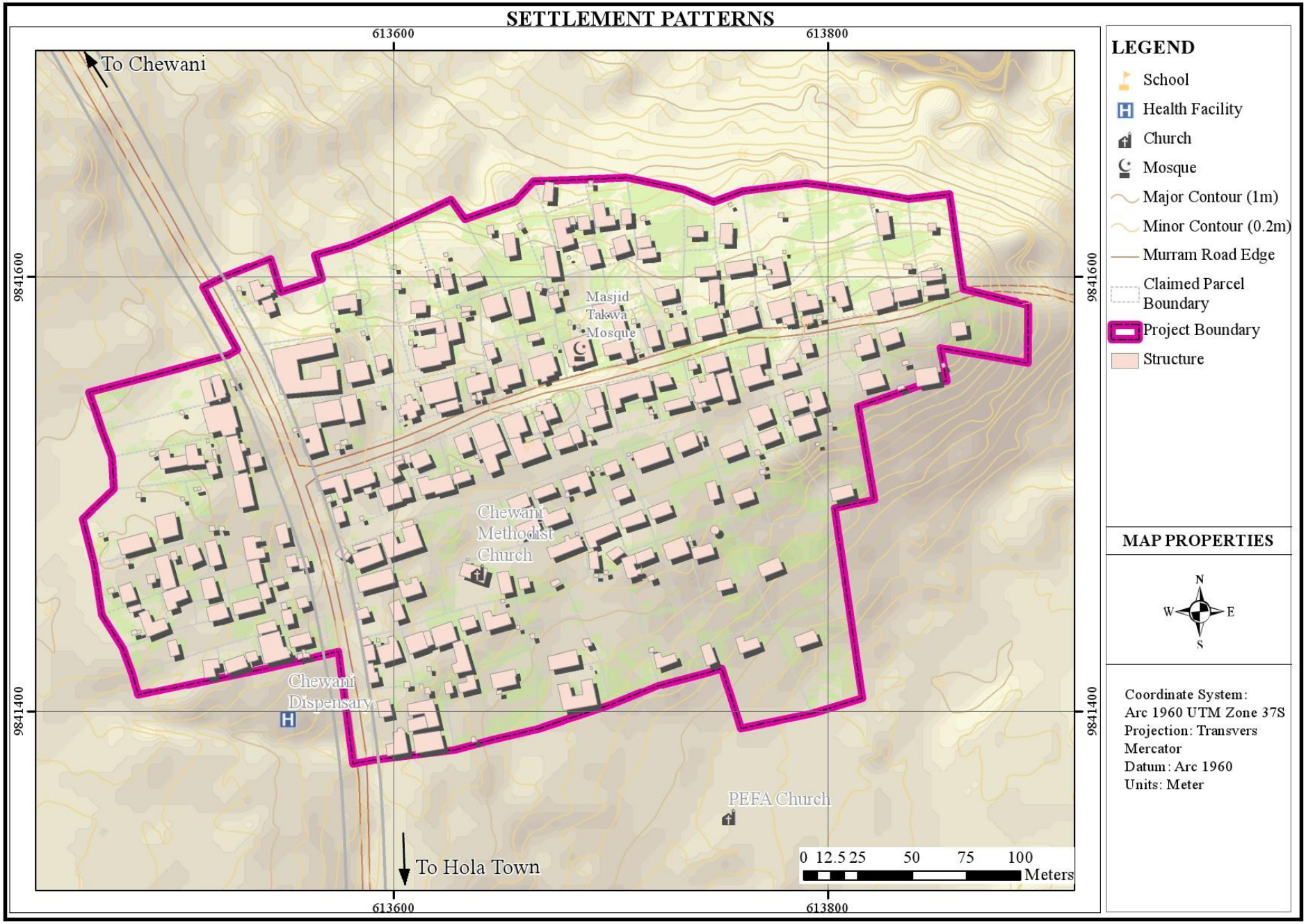
3.4.1 Population Size and Density

Based on the results of the socio-economic survey, Chewani informal settlement project area has a total of approximately 775 people. A socio-economic survey was conducted in January 2023 in which residents were enumerated. Despite the uncoordinated nature of development and the generally flat terrain, the density of the project area is evenly distributed as illustrated in Settlement Pattern Map 8.

3.4.2 Average Household Size

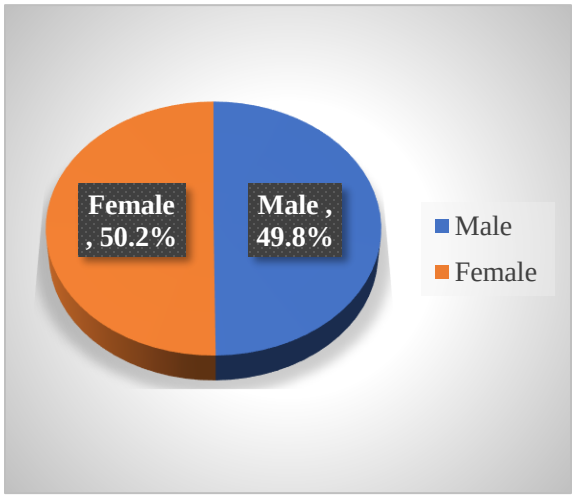
According to the survey, 140 households reside within the settlement with an average household size of 5.6 persons as per the socio-economic survey conducted in *January 2023.* This is slightly above the Tana River Sub-County and the Tana River County household size which are 4.7 and 4.6 respectively as per the 2019 population census statistics. This could be attributed to the urban nature of the settlement and its location within Hola Municipality.

Map 8: Settlement Pattern



3.4.3 Population by Gender

Pie Chart 1: Population by Gender



Majority of the residents within the project area are female population accounting to 50.2% while male population is approximately 49.8% of the total population as demonstrated in pie chart 1. The percentage of males in the settlement is slightly lower than that of the county estimated at 50.2% but higher than the sub-county approximated at 49% respectively as per the field survey.

Source: field survey, 2023

3.4.4 Population Projection

The settlement is characterized by high immigration and fertility rates making it one of the settlements experiencing rapid growth within and around Hola. This tremendous growth is not matched with the necessary amenities and this intervention to plan and survey the settlement is timely. The continued growth and expansion of the settlement is inevitable and the county government will need to anticipate this and progressively provide the necessary amenities and infrastructure to serve the catchment population. From the computations, it is estimated that about 1,156 residents will be occupying the settlement in the next ten years representing 49% increase. This, therefore, means that the County Government may need to allow leeway for incremental of vertical densification of the settlement to allow the absorption of more people within the settlement. Table 4 below compares the settlement population projections with Hola Town and the Tana River sub-county.

Table 4: Project Area Population Projection

Year / Unit	Base Year (2019)	Projected/base year	Projected	
		2023	2027	2032
Tana River Sub-County	88,546	96,595 (projected)	114,953	132,890
Chewani informal settlement (project area)	_	775 (base year)	947	1156

Source: Third County Integrated Development Plan 2023 - 2027

3.4.5 Demographic Characteristics

3.4.5.1 Population Structure

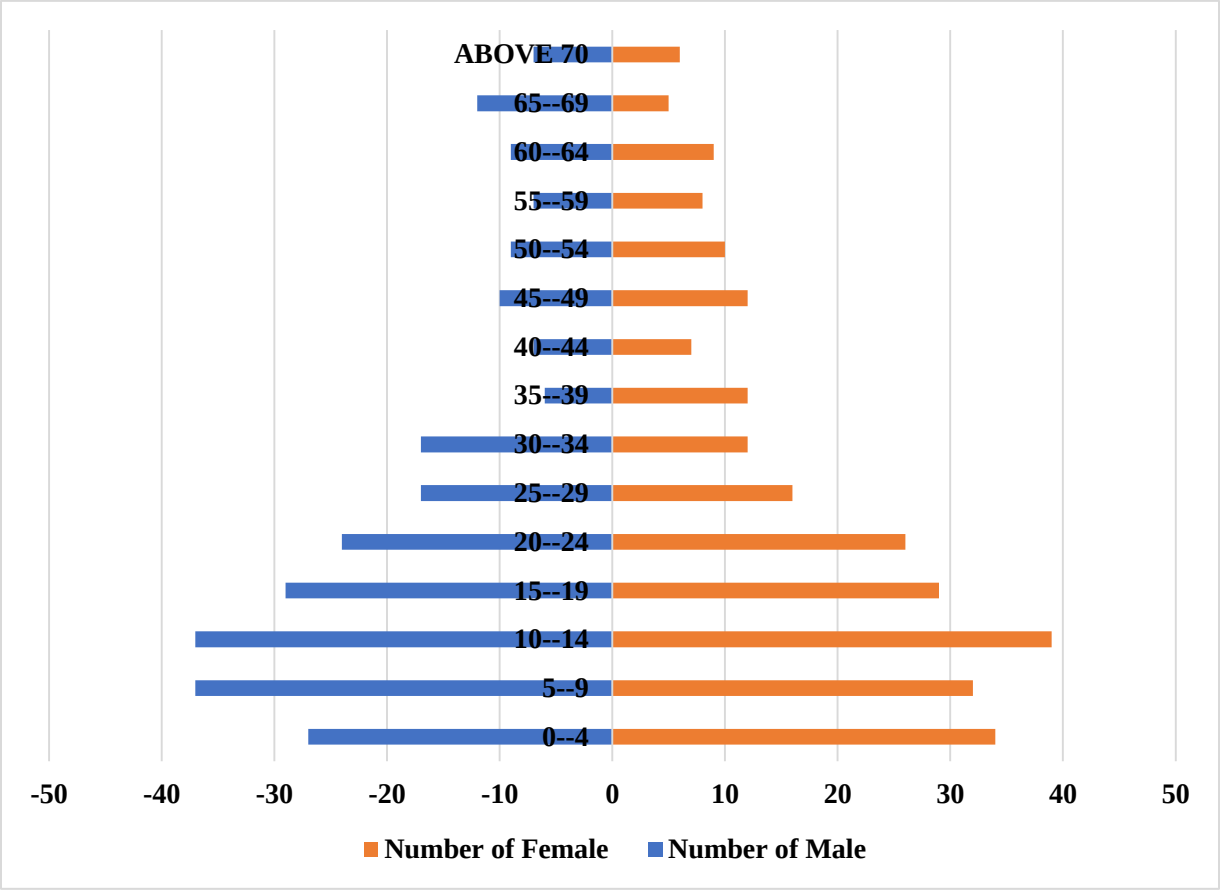
The labour force (20-64 years): This population age category highly contributes to the county labour force accounting for 42.58 % of the total population of the project area. The majority of the population is in the informal employment sector. To absorb the increasing labour force there is a need to invest in projects such as housing to create employment opportunities.

Youthful population (15-34 years): This youth group is very productive and instrumental in the area's economic growth. This age group constitutes 33.20% of the project area population. Despite being a critical constituent of the labour force, the age group encounters some challenges including a high unemployment rate leading to increased drug abuse, lack of necessary skills, unwanted/early pregnancies, and risky behaviours associated with HIV/AIDS. Hence, there is a need to focus more on youth empowerment programs for skills enhancement.

Aged population (65 and above years): This dependent population constitutes 5.86% of the Chewani informal settlement area under planning. This implies that there is a need to develop special programs and strategies that address the needs of the elderly.

The dependent population lies between the age cohort of (0-14 and 65+) and accounts for 46.09% of the entire project area population which greatly contributes to the low living standard condition for the residents hence need to come up with strategies to revitalize the area's economy. This is to ensure that this dependent population has adequate food, water and social amenities such as schools and health facilities. The largest population age group is between 10-14 years cohort followed by 5-9 as shown in the population pyramid below. This demonstrates that the area is mostly composed of the young population.

Figure 3: Chewani Informal Settlement Population Pyramid-2023



Source; field survey, 2023

Residence Profile

According to the socio-economic survey findings, all the residents in the project area have lived there for more than 10 years.

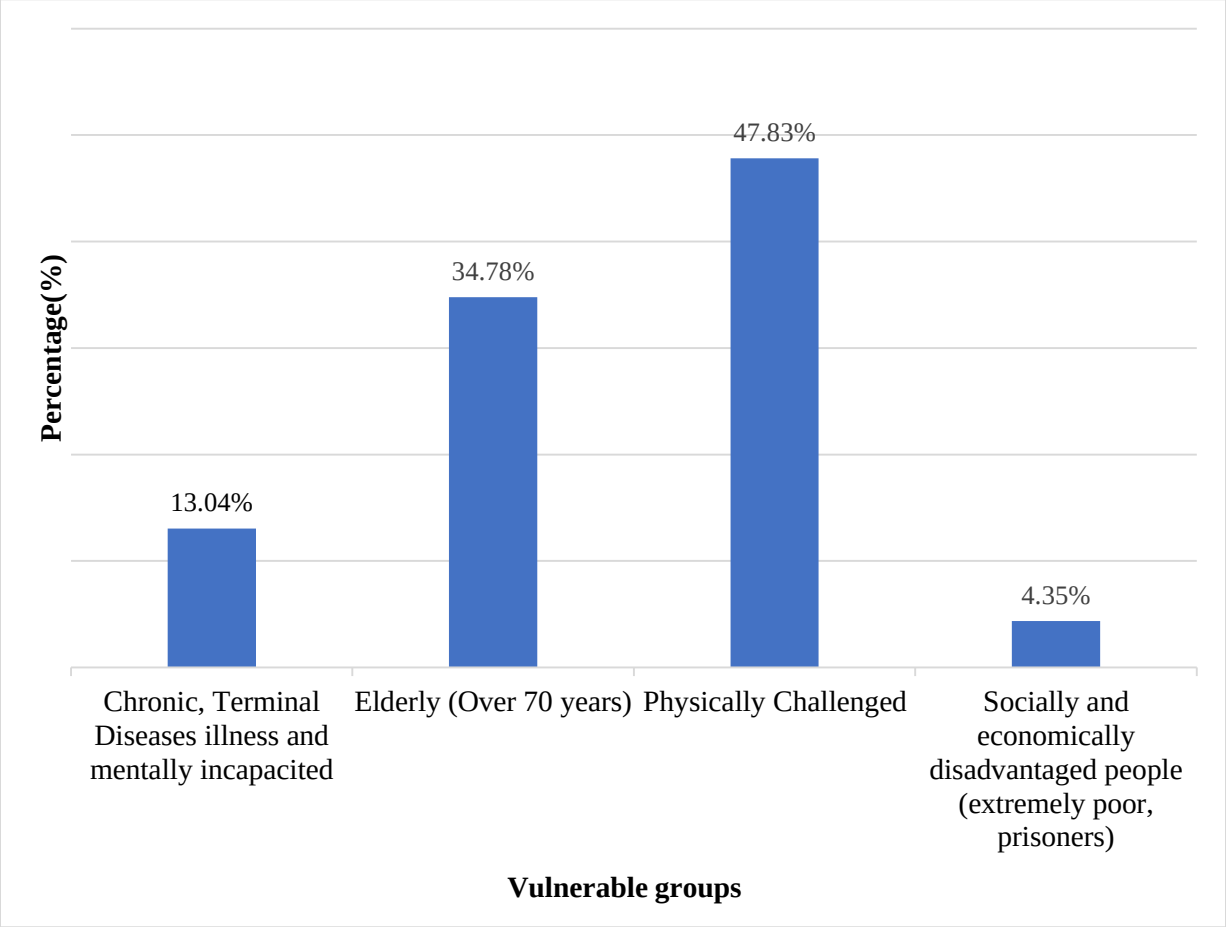
3.4.5.2 People Living with Disability

According to the findings of the socio-economic survey, approximately 4.76% of the residents within the project area are disabled. Out of the 4.76%, about 50% are physically impaired, 25% are visually impaired and 25% are mentally challenged. These constitute part of the vulnerable residents in the settlement.

3.4.5.3 Vulnerable Groups

They are composed of elderly people, socially and economically marginalized, physically challenged, and chronically ill residents. Based on the socio-economic survey, the highest percentage of the vulnerable groups is the physically challenged contributing to about 47.83% followed by the elderly (over 70 years) at 34.78%. Graph 2 below shows the distribution percentage of the vulnerable groups in the settlement:

Graph 2: Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups



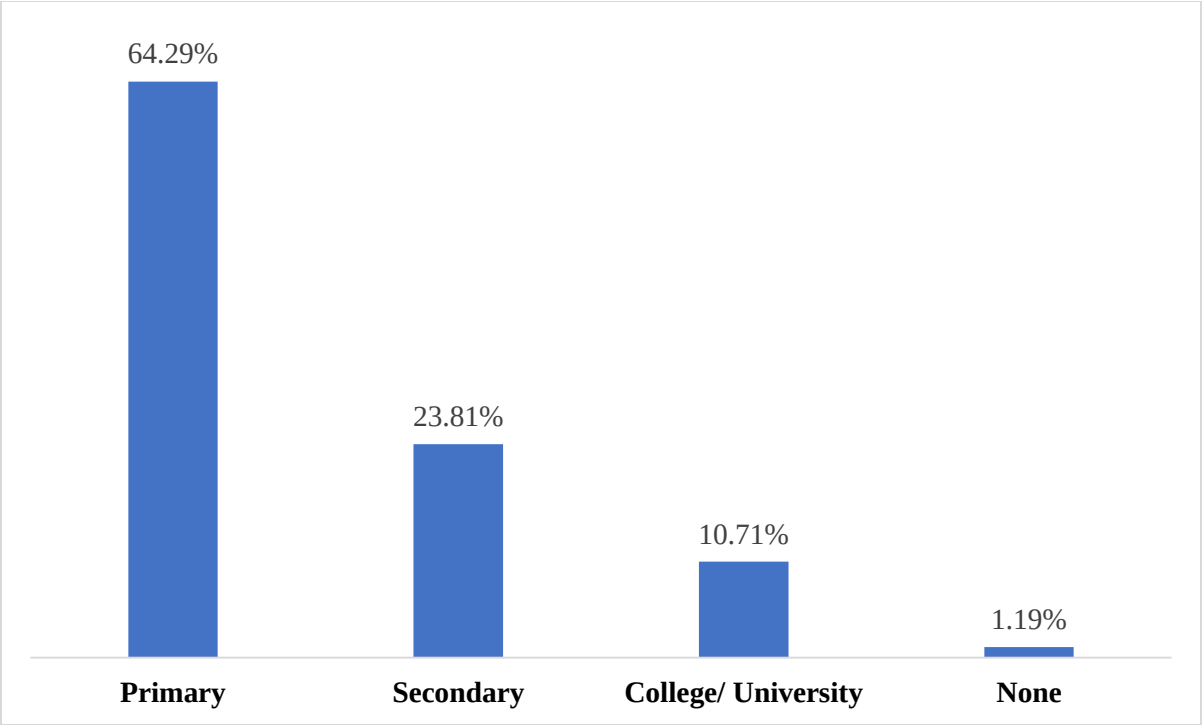
Source; field survey, 2023

3.4.5.4 Education Level

Approximately 98.81% of the residents have attained a certain level of formal education. Only 1.19% have not attained any formal education. Approximately, 10.71% of the residents have attained a college/university level of education as demonstrated in graph 3 below.

This demonstrates that most of the residents lack adequate technical skills acquired from tertiary institutions.

Graph 3: Education Level



Source; field survey, 2023

3.4.5.5 Beneficiaries Characteristics

Chewani informal settlement project area has a total of 140 claimed plots' as per the base map. The base map informed the identification of the claimed plot beneficiaries who in turn formed the basis for the preparation of the preliminary beneficiary list. Based on the list, approximately 82% of the total beneficiaries are men while 18% are female. On the same list, 61% of the plot beneficiaries are 35 years and above while the remaining 39% are below 35 years. This was attributed to the fact that the major mode of land acquisition was by inheritance.

3.4.5.6 Household Headship

For each of the households, information was sought on the composition of household members. Each household had only one member designated as the household head who was defined as the member under whose guidance, the major decisions of the household are undertaken. About, 82% of the households are headed by men with 18% being headed by females. Most of the female household heads are either widowed or separated.

3.5 Social Services and Amenities

3.5.1 Education Facilities

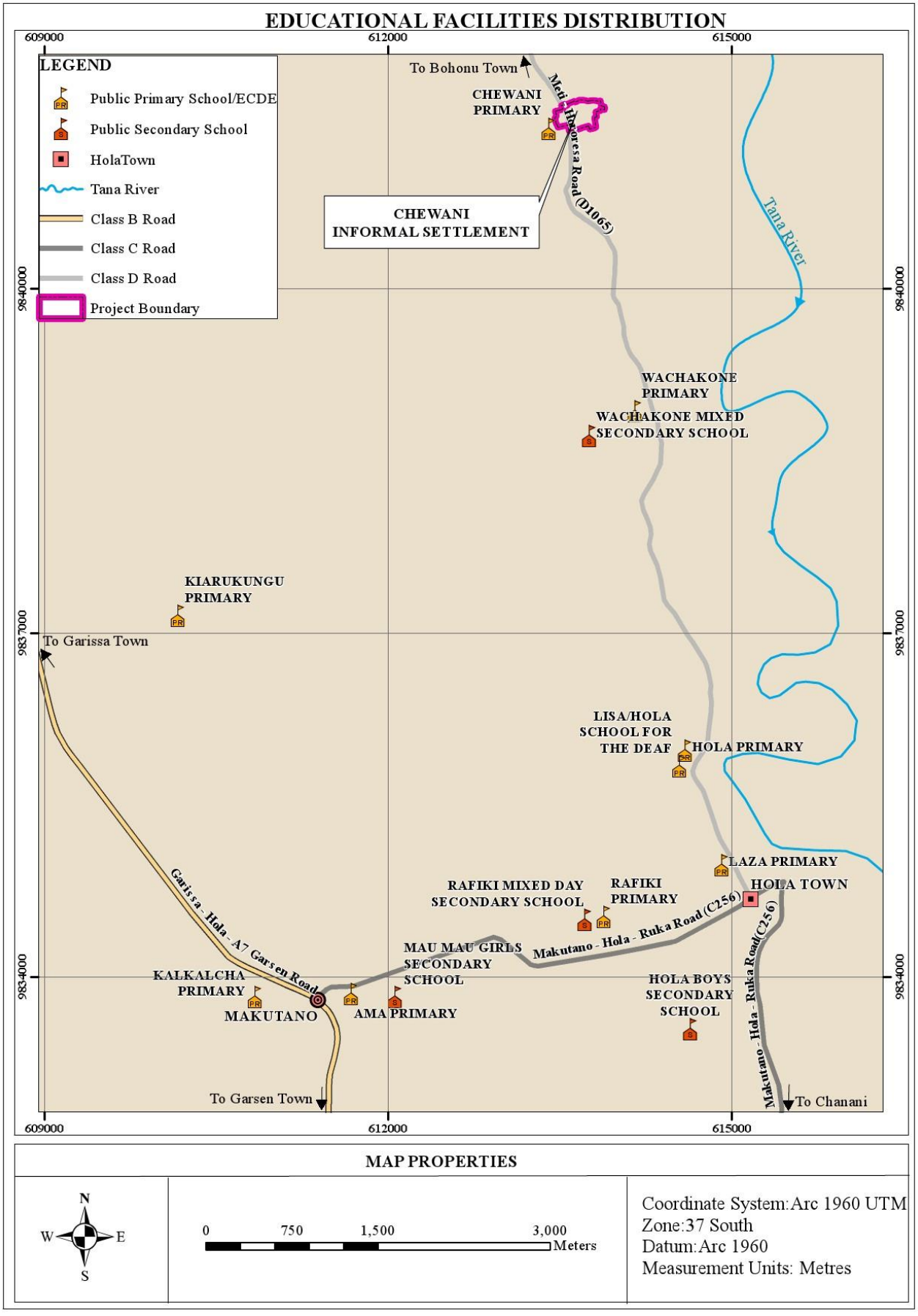
The residents within the project area have access to a total of 2 learning institutions comprising of; 1 primary school and secondary school as outlined in table 5 below. The secondary schools are within 2.5km while the primary schools are within 2km radius as stipulated in the Physical Planning Handbook, 2007.

Table 5: Education Facilities Accessible by the Residents in the Project Area

No.	Name	Level	Ownership	Enrolment			Number of teachers	Teacher Students Ratio	Location		Distance from the project area (m)
				Male	Female	Total			Sub-county	Ward	
1.	Chewani Primary School	Primary	Public	246	212	458	13	1: 35	Tana River	Chewani	303
2.	Wachakone Mixed Secondary School	Primary	Public	63	54	117	8	1:14	Tana River	Chewani	2811

As shown in Table 5 above, all the schools have the recommended student teacher ratio of 1:40. This enhance the quality of teaching and learning. Map 9 below shows the educational facilities distribution of the accessible schools;

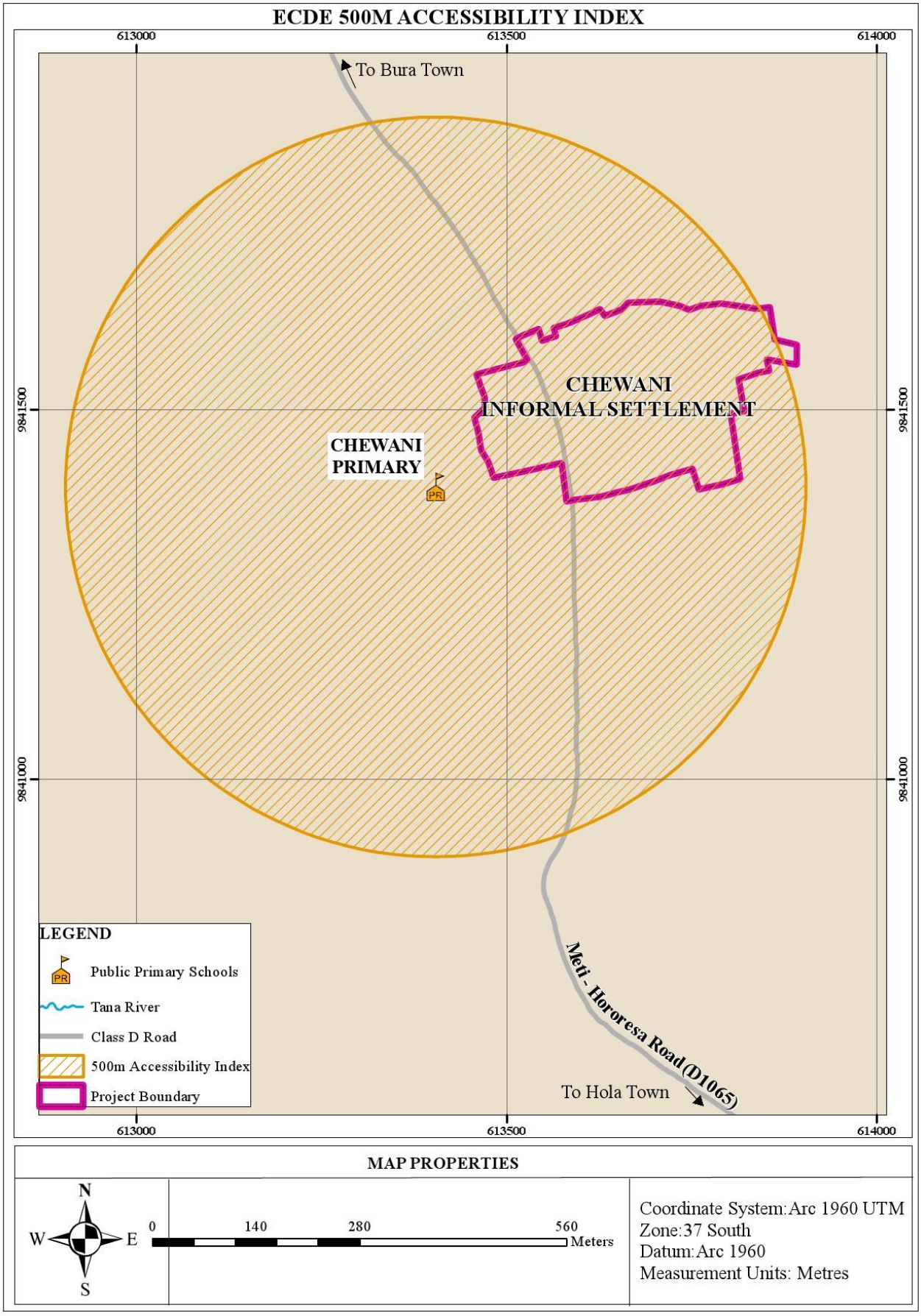
Map 9: Educational Facilities Distribution



3.5.1.1 Early Childhood Development and Education Centre (ECDE)

The project area has one public ECDE facility located within Chewani Primary School which can be accessed by the area residents as shown in map 10 below. The Physical Planning Handbook 2007 recommends a walking distance of 500m for nursery school-going children. Using an accessibility index of 0.5km, a large section of the project area is not adequately covered by ECDE facilities.

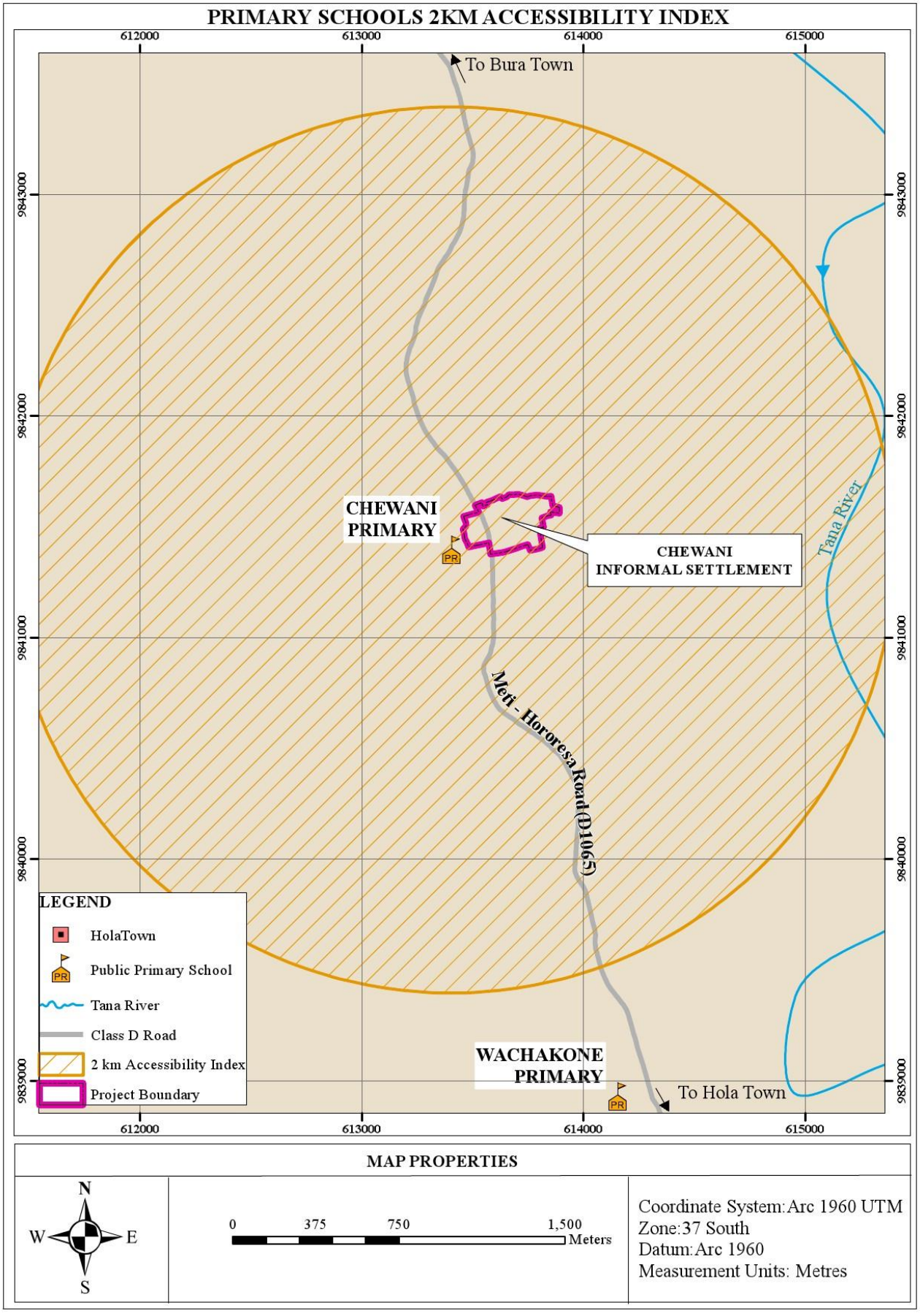
Map 10: ECDE Centres Accessibility Index



3.5.1.2 Primary Schools

There is no public primary school within the project area. However, Chewani Primary School is accessible to the residents within the project area. Using an accessibility index of 2km as stipulated by the Physical Planning Handbook (2007) for public primary schools in and around the project area, all homesteads were within the recommended proximity distance as shown in map 11 below;

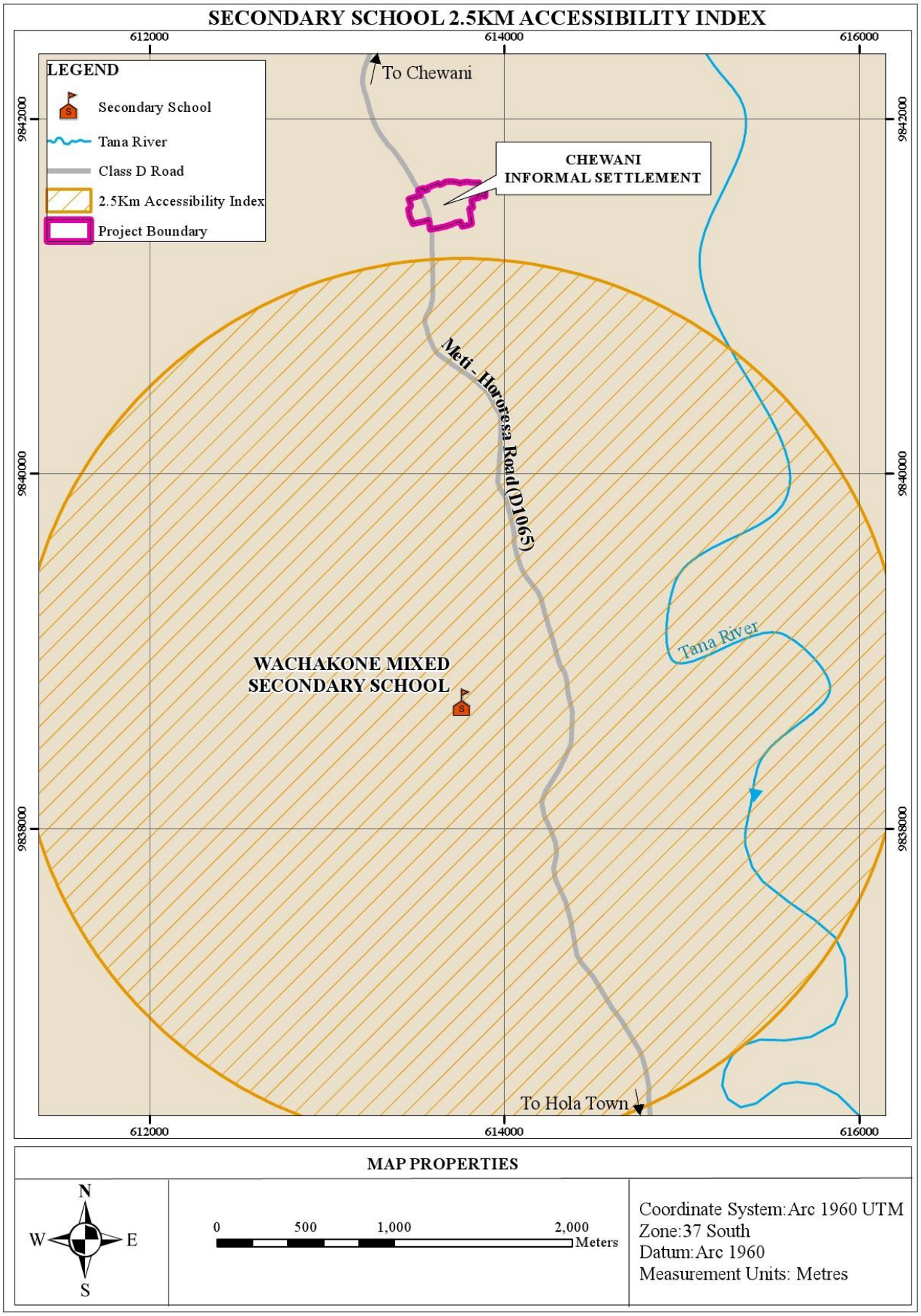
Map 11: Primary Schools Accessibility Index



3.5.1.3 Secondary Schools

Wachakone Mixed Secondary School is the only accessible public secondary school in Chewani informal settlement. However, it is 2.8 km from the project area which is more than the recommended walking distance of 2.5km according to the Physical Planning Handbook, 2007. This shows that the area has inadequate secondary schools in terms of spatial accessibility as demonstrated map 12 below;

Map 12: Secondary Schools Accessibility Index



3.5.1.4 Projection of required educational facilities within the project area

According to the Physical Planning Handbook (2007), one ECDE Centre is required for every 2,500 people; one primary school for every 4,000 people, and one secondary school for every 8,000 people. From the computations, it was deduced that the project area population had adequate schools as summarized in table 6 below up to 2032.

Table 6: Educational Facilities Requirement

YEAR	Availability	2023		2027		2032	
Institutions		Pop.	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)	Pop.	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)	Pop.	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)
ECD	1	775	+1	947	+1	1156	+1
Primary	1	775	+1	947	+1	1156	+1
Secondary	-	775	-1	947	-1	1156	-1

3.5.1.5 Emerging Issues

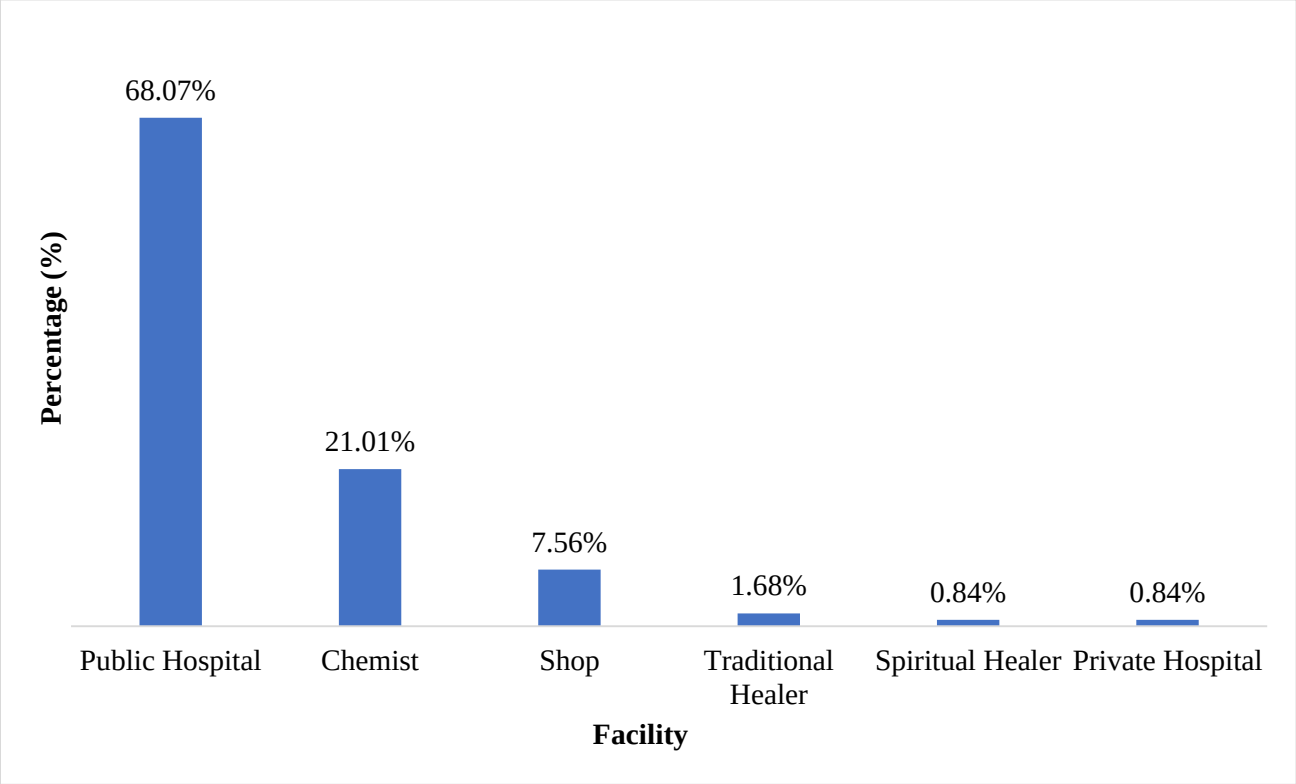
Although there are no public schools within Chewani Informal Settlement, the population analyses and the accessibility index analyses based on the Physical Planning Handbook, 2007 show that the residents have access to ECD and primary schools as recommended. However, the secondary school is slightly further than the recommended distance but still accessible.

3.5.2 Health Facilities

3.5.2.1 Medical services

Chewani informal settlement residents seek medical services from public hospitals, chemists, traditional healers and spiritual healers as per the socio-economic survey carried out on January 2023. The majority of residents accounting for 68.07% seek medical services from public hospital followed by those who visit chemist at 21.01% as demonstrated in the graph below. The high number of residents seeking medical services from public facilities can be attributed to the availability of Chewani Dispensary which is less than 1km from the project area and the Hola County Referral Hospital which is within a 5km radius. Graph 4 below shows the distribution of medical services.

Graph 4: Medical Services



Source; field survey, 2023

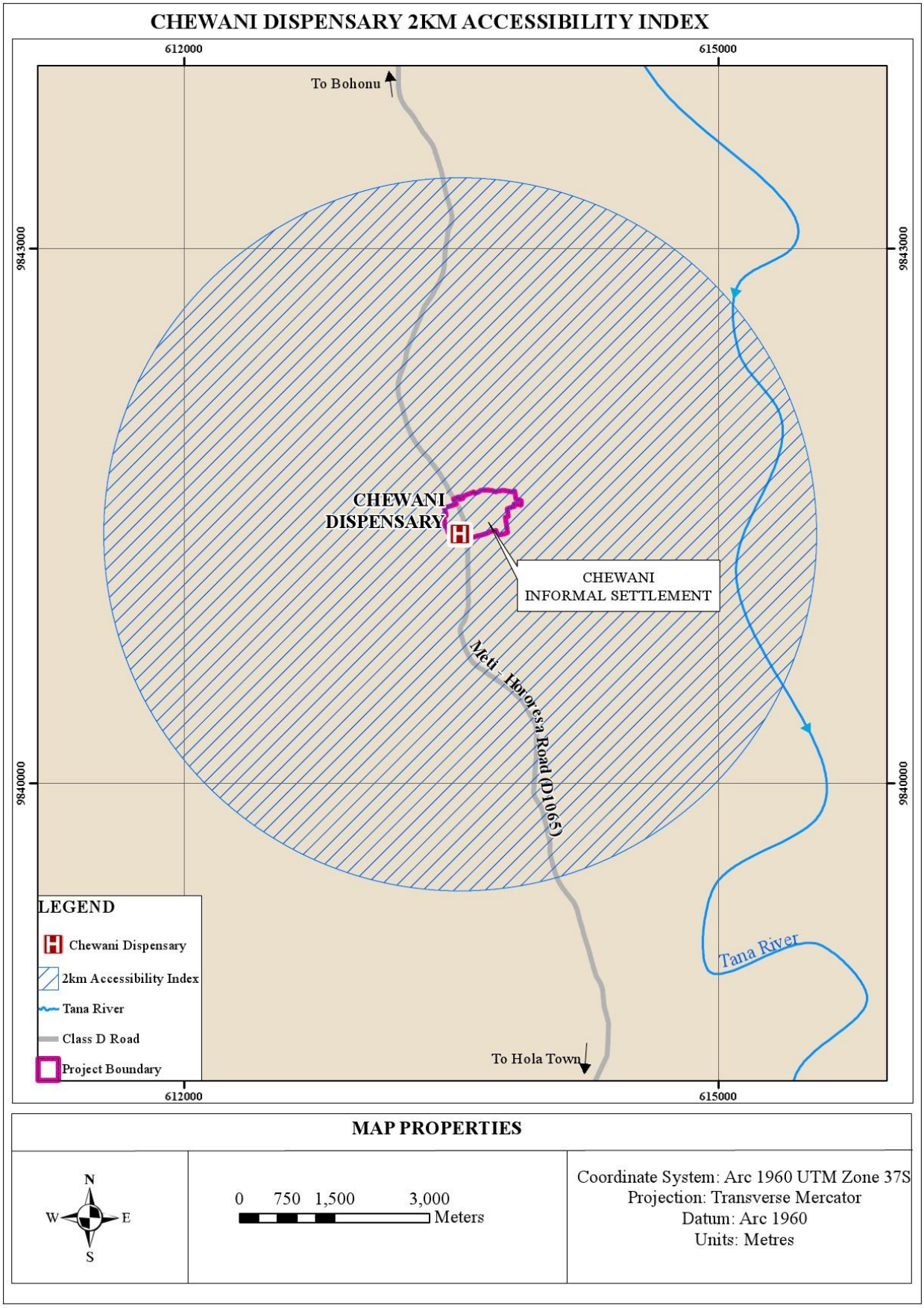
3.5.2.2 Health Facilities

There are no health facilities within the project area. Out of the 68.07% of the residents who seek medical services from public hospitals, 90.12% seek services from Chewani dispensary while 9.88% visit Hola County Referral Hospital. This can be attributed to the proximity of Chewani Dispensary to the project area which is less than 1km.

Chewani Dispensary

Using an accessibility index of 2km, all the homesteads within the project area can access the facility as demonstrated in map 13. Chewani Dispensary offers outpatient, pharmacy, laboratory, maternal and child health (MCH), family planning and child care centre nutrition services and it has one clinical officer, two nurses, four community health assistants, one nutritionist and one laboratory technician. The common diseases reported in the dispensary include malaria, diarrhoea, pneumonia, common cold, amoeba/typhoid, hypertension, and bilharzia. Some of the diseases such as malaria and diarrhoea are caused by improper waste management in the project area. On average the dispensary treats 70 patients per day and is characterized by the following challenges; shortage of drugs, insecurity, lack of means of transport in case of emergencies, inadequate land, lack of maternity facilities, shortage of staff and frequent power outage making it difficult to maintain the drugs.

Map 13: Chewani Dispensary Accessibility Index



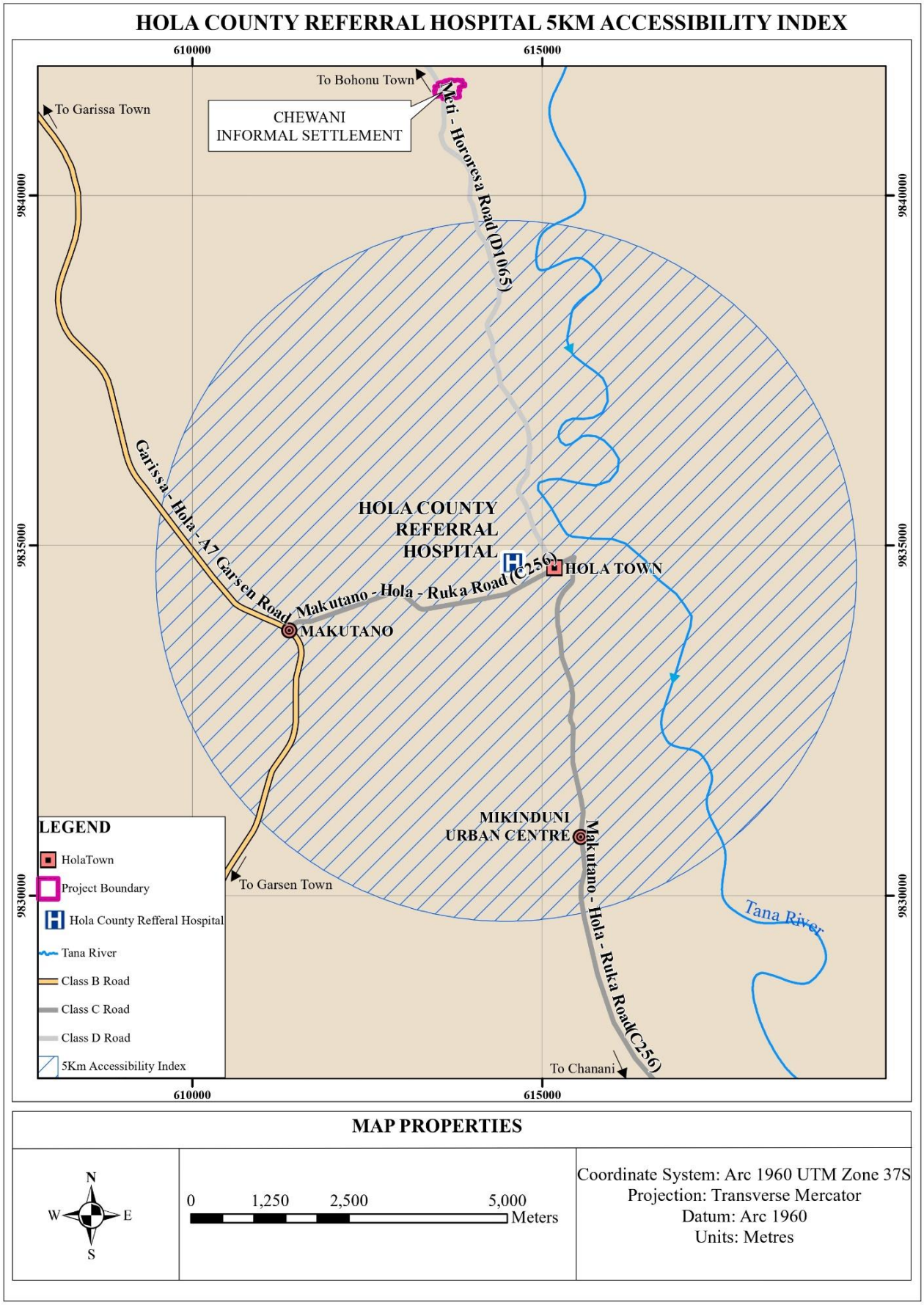
Hola County Referral hospital

Using an accessibility index of 5km, none of the homesteads within the project area can access the facility as demonstrated in map 14 below. Residents have to travel for longer distances to access health care. Table 7 below summarizes the services offered and the available facilities noting that it is the only level (IV) health facility within the Tana River County.

Table 7: Hola County Referral Hospital

Services offered	**Average Number of Patients Per Day**	**Number of beds**			**Rate of occupancy**	**Common Ailments**	**Number of Medical Personnel**					**Challenges encountered**
		No. of wards	**No. of beds each ward**	**Total no. of beds**			**No. of doctors**	**No. of pharmacist**	**No. of clinic officers**	**No. of nurses**	**No. of midwife**	
Outpatient Inpatient Pharmaceutical Laboratory Paediatric Nutrition Dental Radiology Optical	110	4	30	120	17%	• Malaria • Tuberculosis • Diarrhoea • Cholera • Pneumonia • Common Cold • Hypertension • Diabetes	8	5	28	78	18	Inadequate modern equipment especially for dental and laboratory Increased power outage High cost of medication Inadequate specialists

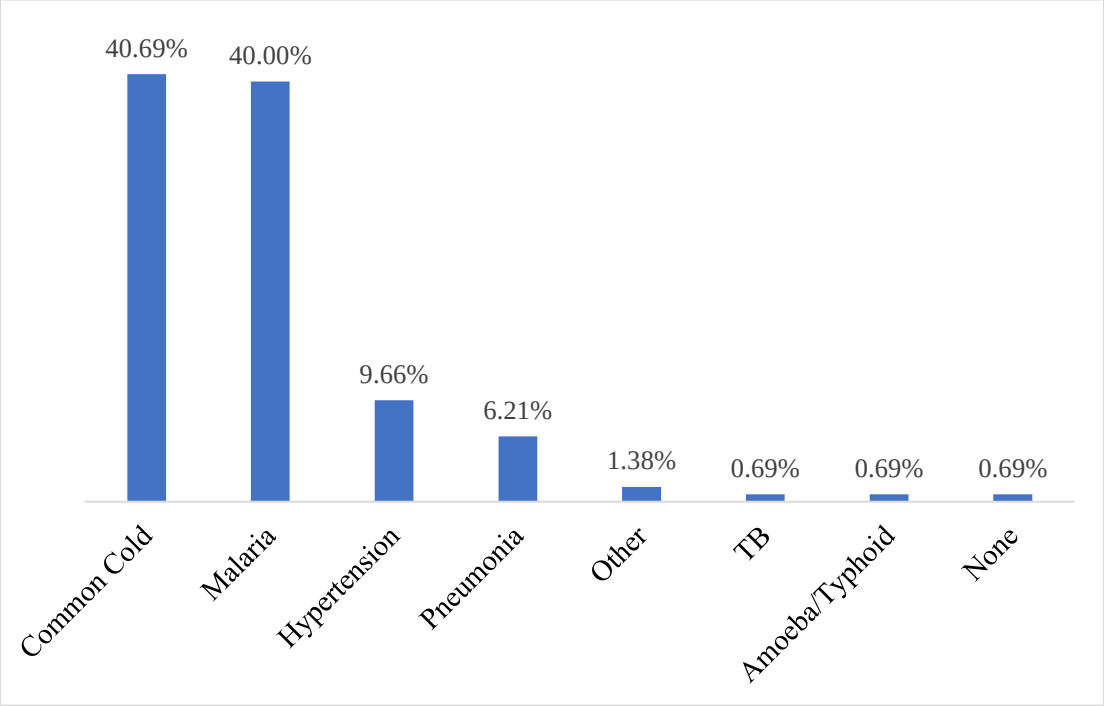
Map 14: Hola County Referral Hospital Accessibility Map



Common Diseases

Malaria, common cold, hypertension, pneumonia, tuberculosis (TB), amoeba/typhoid, swelling of hands and ulcers are some of the common diseases suffered in the last four months as demonstrated in graph 5 below:

Graph 5: Frequency of Diseases Suffered in the Last 4 Months



Source; field survey, 2023

3.5.3 Community Facilities

Security Function

The settlement is served by Hola Police Station which is outside the project area. The most common offenses reported in the police station include assault, defilement, stealing/theft, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), illicit brews and drug abuse.

Religious Institutions

The entire Chewani informal settlement is characterized by various mosques and churches. However, there is only one mosque and one church within the project area namely; Masjid Takwa Mosque and Chewani Methodist Church respectively.

Cemetery

There are 3 accessible cemeteries for the area residents. These include; catholic and Methodist Christian cemetery and one Muslim cemetery all located within the larger Chewani informal settlement.

3.6 Economic Activities

3.6.1 Major economic activities in the settlement

The major economic activities of the residents are agriculture and commerce.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the main economic activity though it is practised on small scale. Some of the agriculture activities practised in the area include; crop farming, livestock rearing and poultry rearing.

Crops farming - Some of the crops grown for subsistence use include; mangoes, maize, bananas, and kale. These are mainly grown on the farms along Tana River which are outside the project area.

Livestock keeping – Cows and goats are the major types of livestock reared in the area in a small scale.

Poultry rearing – the residents also practice chicken rearing in a small scale. These are mainly reared within their areas of residence.

Commerce - the area is characterized by formal and informal business activities as described below:

Formal business- these include general shops, *kinyozi,* and salons.

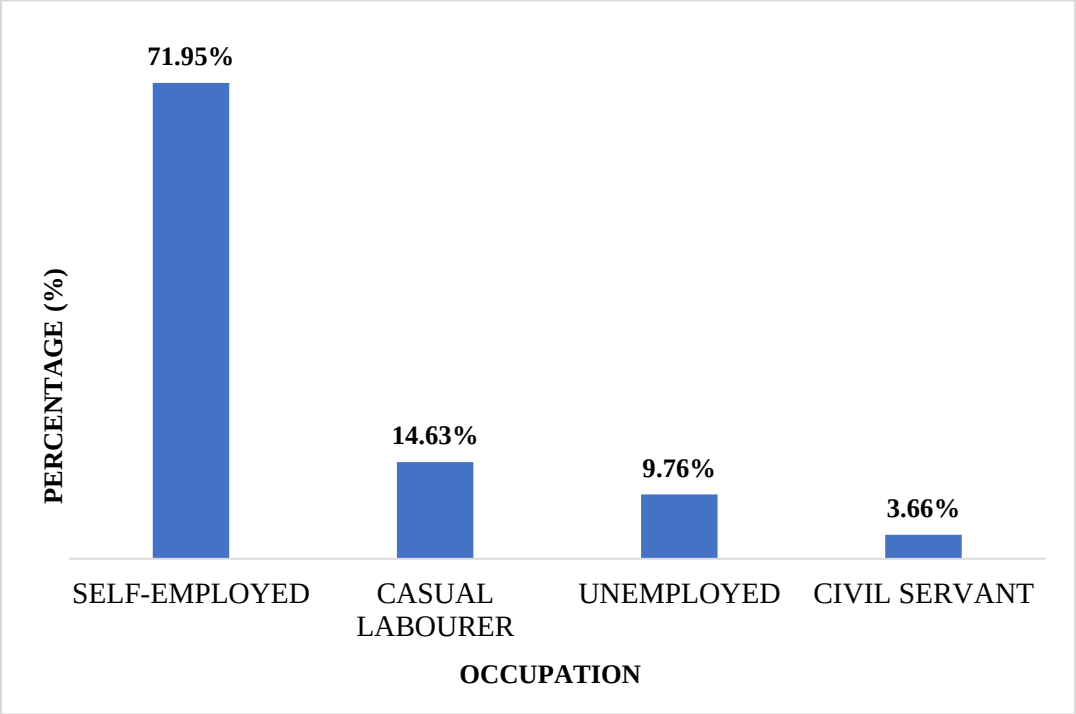
Informal business –these include charcoal selling and roadside fruit vendors.

3.6.2 Household Economic Assessment

3.6.2.1 Occupation

Majority of the residents are self-employed accounting for 71.95% of the project area population. This is explained by the high number of informal businesses within the project area such as charcoal selling, roadside fruit vendors, and kiosks. Other employment areas include civil service (3.66%) and casual labourer (14.63%) as shown in the chart below. 9.76% of the residents are unemployed as demonstrated in the graph 6 below:

Graph 6: Resident's Occupation



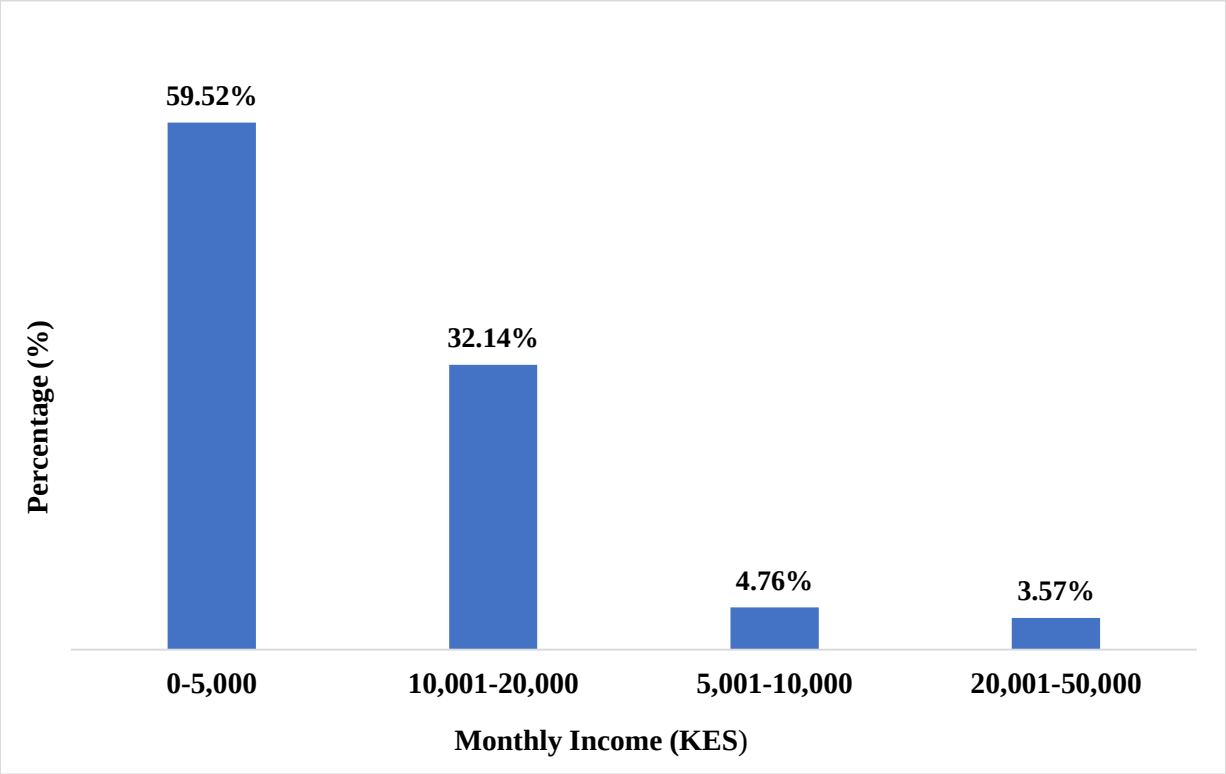
Source; field survey, 2023

Approximately 53.95% of the working population have their places of work located within the project area with 46.05% of them working outside the project-delineated boundary. This is attributed to the fact that most of the residents are self-employed mostly practising informal business activities such as fruit and charcoal selling. Motorcycle is the major mode of transport for the residents who work outside the project area. This is mainly for the residents who are either civil servants or casual labourer's working outside the project area.

3.6.2.2 Income Level

Approximately 59.52% of the residents earn a monthly income of between KES. 0-5,000 with only 3.57 % of the population earning between KES 20,001-50,000 per month. This implies more than half the population depends on less than $1.90 (equivalent to KES. 250) a day for all their household expenses (rent, food, clothing, energy, school fees, and medical expenses among others). This is below the poverty line as per the World Bank document on the international poverty line of $1.90 a day. Graph 7 below shows the income level distribution of the residents living within the project area.

Graph 7: Income Levels



Source; field survey, 2023

3.6.3 Socio-Economic Characteristics Emerging Issues

Sector	Emerging issues
Population	Relatively high average number of households at 5.6 as compared to the Tana River Sub-County and the entire county at 4.7 and 4.6 respectively.
Demographic characteristics	Relatively high number of the labour force and the youth age groups.
	Inadequate technical skills.
Social services and amenities	Adequate ECDE and primary schools as per the accessibility index of 2km and 2.5 km respectively.
	Adequate secondary school as per the population analyses.
Economic activities	Low level of income with almost 59.52% of the residents living below the poverty line as per the World Bank document on international poverty line of spending less than KES: 250per day.

3.7 Infrastructure and Utilities

3.7.1 Overview

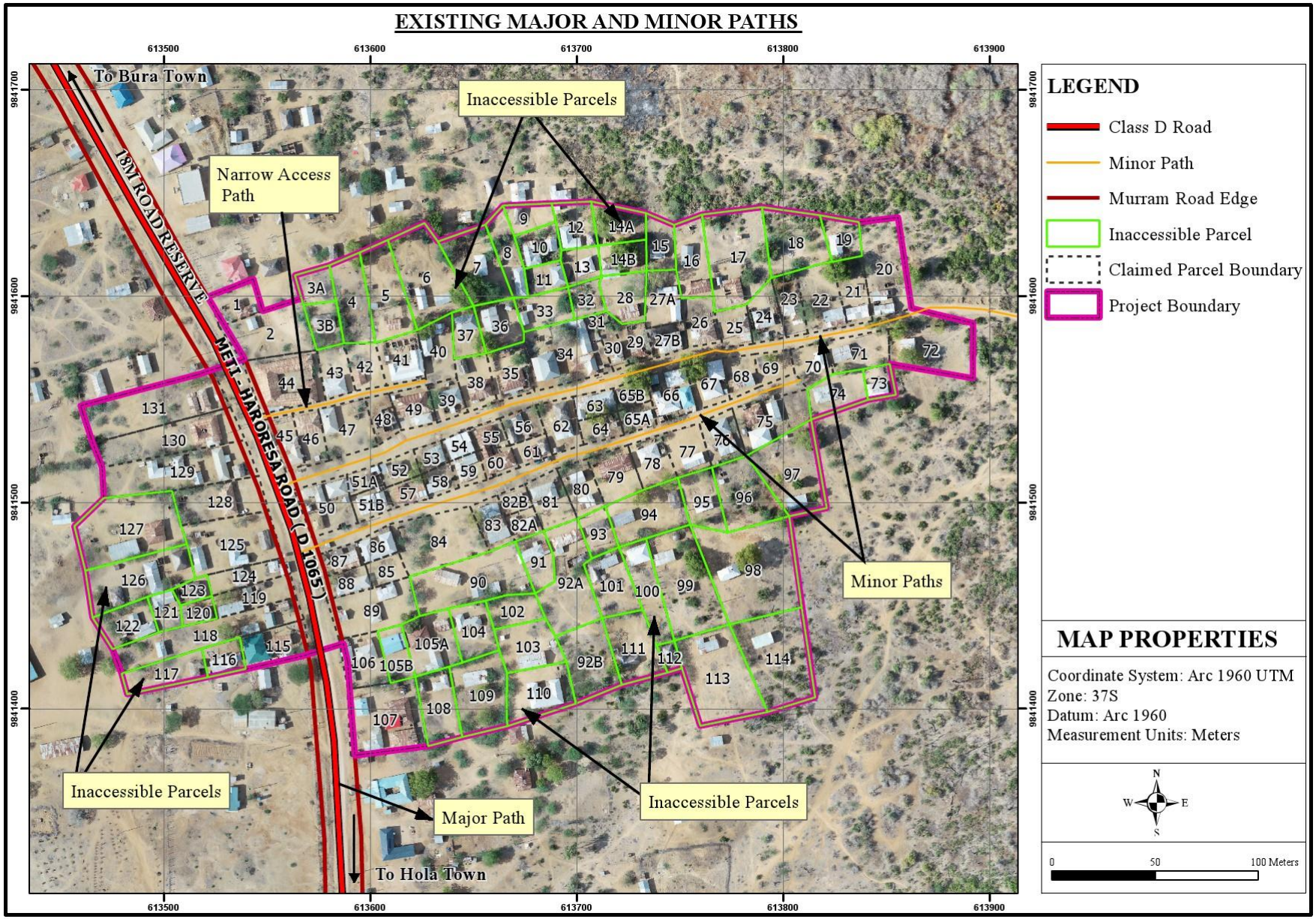
Availability of quality infrastructure is a significant propeller to the socio-economic transformation of an area. This sub-section examines transport, energy and water provision and liquid & solid waste management.

3.7.2 Transportation

3.7.2.1 Existing Road network

The main mode of transport in the project area is road and access paths. The 15m wide Hola-Bura road as per Hola Town Development Plan which was approved in 2005 is the major road within the settlement with a section of it being tarmac and murram. The road connects Hola Town and Bura. Most of the plots within the settlement are either inaccessible or are accessible by footpaths ranging between 3.0m-6m which are in earth condition as shown in map 15 below;

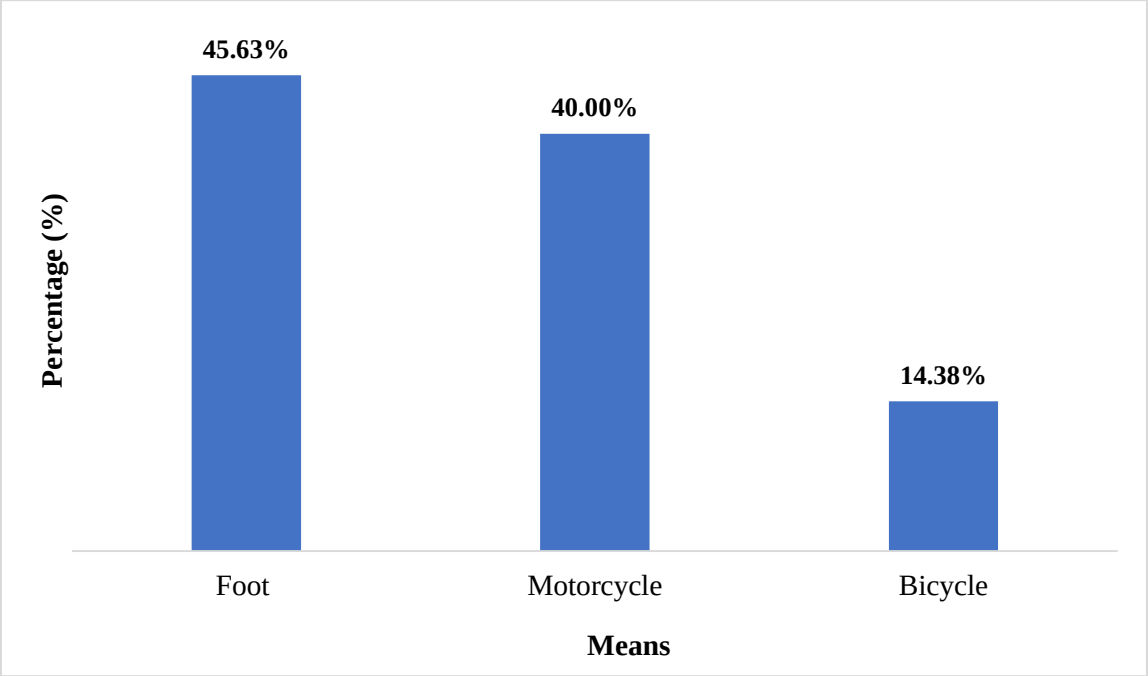
Map 15: Existing Major and Minor Paths



3.7.2.2 Means of Transport

The available transport modes in the area include walking on foot, motorcycles, and bicycle. Approximately, 45.63% residents prefer walking as the means of transport as seen in graph 8 below. The prevalent use of walking as the preferred mode of transport can be attributed to the fact that most of the residents are farmers with farms adjacent to the settlement and others have small business enterprises (SMEs) located within the settlement. About 40% of the residents use the motorcycle mode and 14.38% use bicycles.

Graph 8: Means of Transport



Source; field survey, 2023

3.7.3 Storm Water Drainage

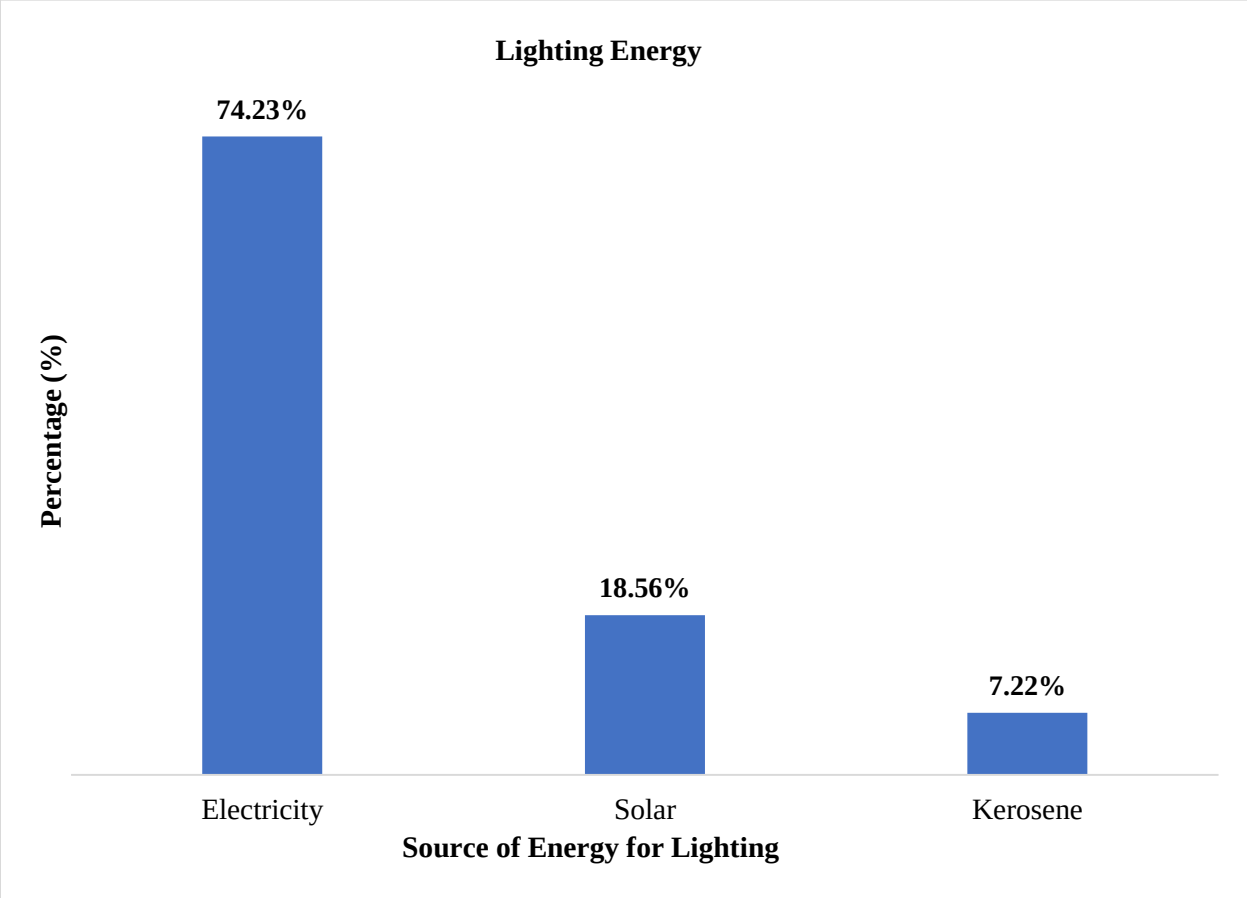
There is no proper drainage infrastructure to drain storm water from the settlement and on the roadside. The project area lack of drainage channels makes it susceptible to flooding during the rainy seasons.

3.7.4 Energy

3.7.4.1 Lighting

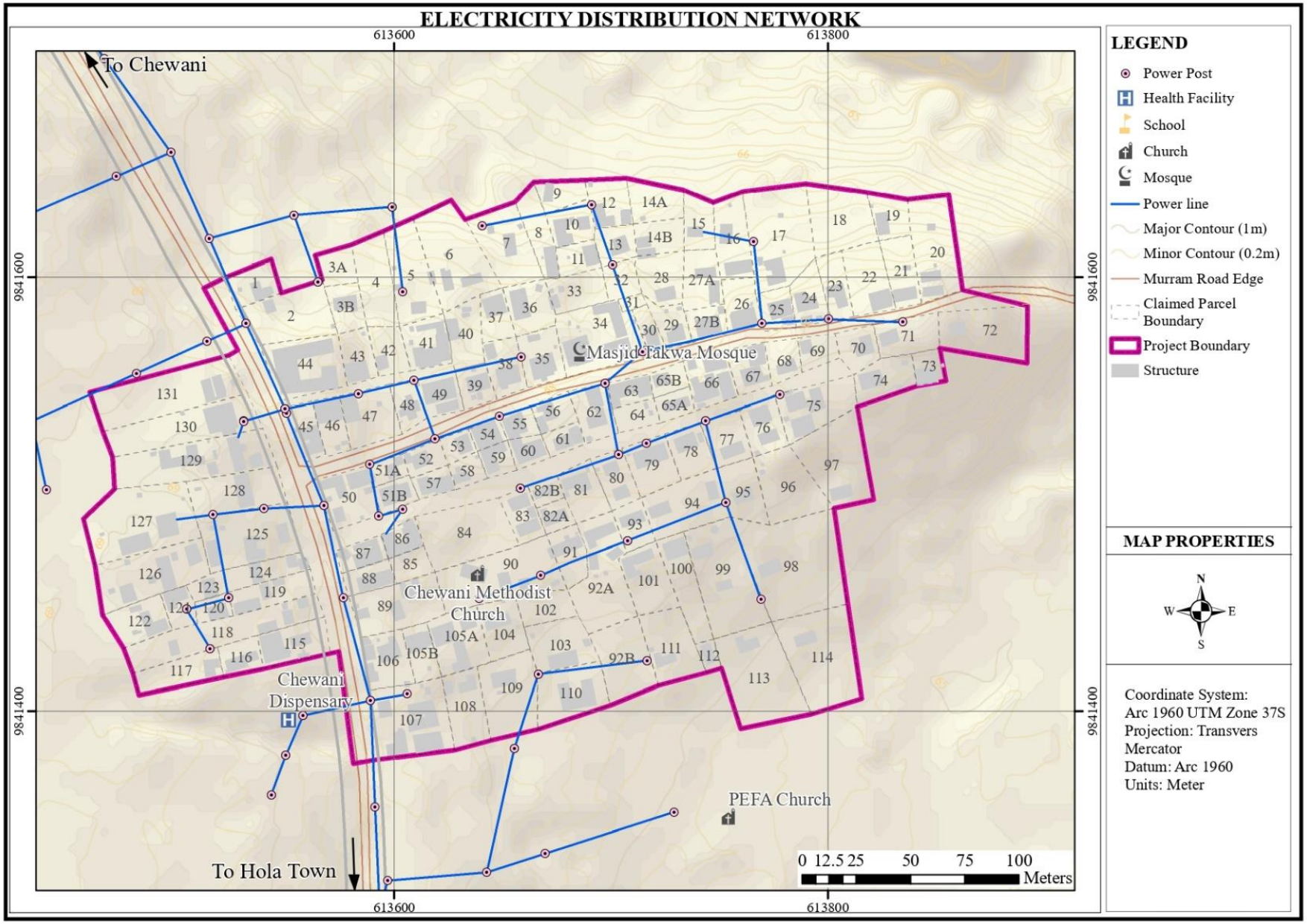
The sources of the lighting in the area are electricity, kerosene and solar power. 74.23% of the households use electricity as the main source of lighting as shown in graph 9 below. This is attributed to the fact that the area is connected to the national grid. About, 7.22% use kerosene as a source of lighting respectively. Only 18.56% depend on solar energy as a source of lighting which is clean and renewable. Map 16 below shows the electricity distribution network in the project area.

Graph 9: Source of Energy for Lighting



Source: Field survey, 2023

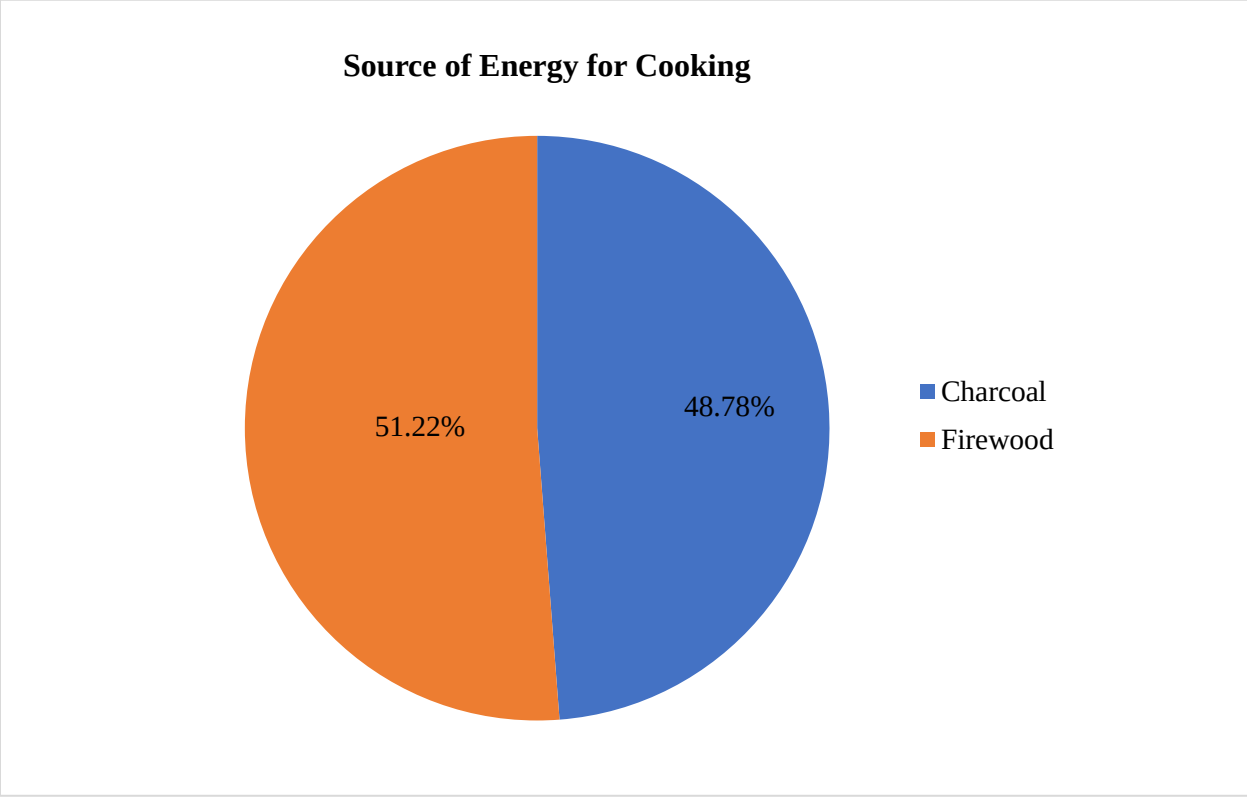
Map 16: Electricity Distribution Network



3.7.4.2 Cooking Energy

Firewood and charcoal are the major sources of cooking energy accounting for 51.22% and 48.78% respectively as shown in Pie chart 2 below. The continuous use of charcoal and firewood has contributed to increased cutting of trees without replanting thus contributing to air pollution and climate change.

Pie Chart 2: Source of Energy for Cooking



Source; field survey, 2023

3.7.5 Water Sources and Consumption

3.7.5.1 Water Sources

The major sources of water are river Tana and wells. Approximately, 97.62% of the residents' access water from shallow wells with only 2.38% getting water from river as per the socio-economic survey conducted in January, 2023. The residents depend mainly on communal wells as a source of water for human consumption, household usage, and farming. The settlement has a total of 6 communal wells, 2 are functional while 4 are non-functional as shown in map 17 below. Table 8 below shows wells inventory for Chewani capturing details of the parcel numbers where the wells are located, functionality, purpose whether for communal or individual use, facilitator of the well development[2], quality[3] and geographical coordinates.

Table 8: Chewani Informal Settlement Wells Inventory

S/ No	Description	Parcel Number	Quality	Facilitator	Purpose/ Use	X-Coordinates	Y-Coordinates
1.	Functional	115	Saline	NGO	Communal	613554.1225	9841436.886
2.	Non-functional	98	Saline	NGO	Communal	613789.4207	9841479.4
3.	Non-functional	18	Fresh	NGO	Communal	613803.1939	9841620.875
4.	Functional	34	Saline	NGO	Communal	613685.7762	9841579.458
5.	Non-functional	48	Saline	NGO	Communal	613603.2059	9841533.113
6.	Non-functional	34	Saline	NGO	Communal	613688.605	9841576.099

[2] The facilitator for the well development is non-governmental organisations including iDDEF and UAE AID in partnership with Kenya Humanitarian and Charitable Organisation, Sharjah Charity International.

[3] The information provided on the quality of water whether fresh or saline is based on interviewing the owners and users of a particular well as there was no any laboratory analysis undertaken prior to, or during the field survey.

Map 17: Water Sources

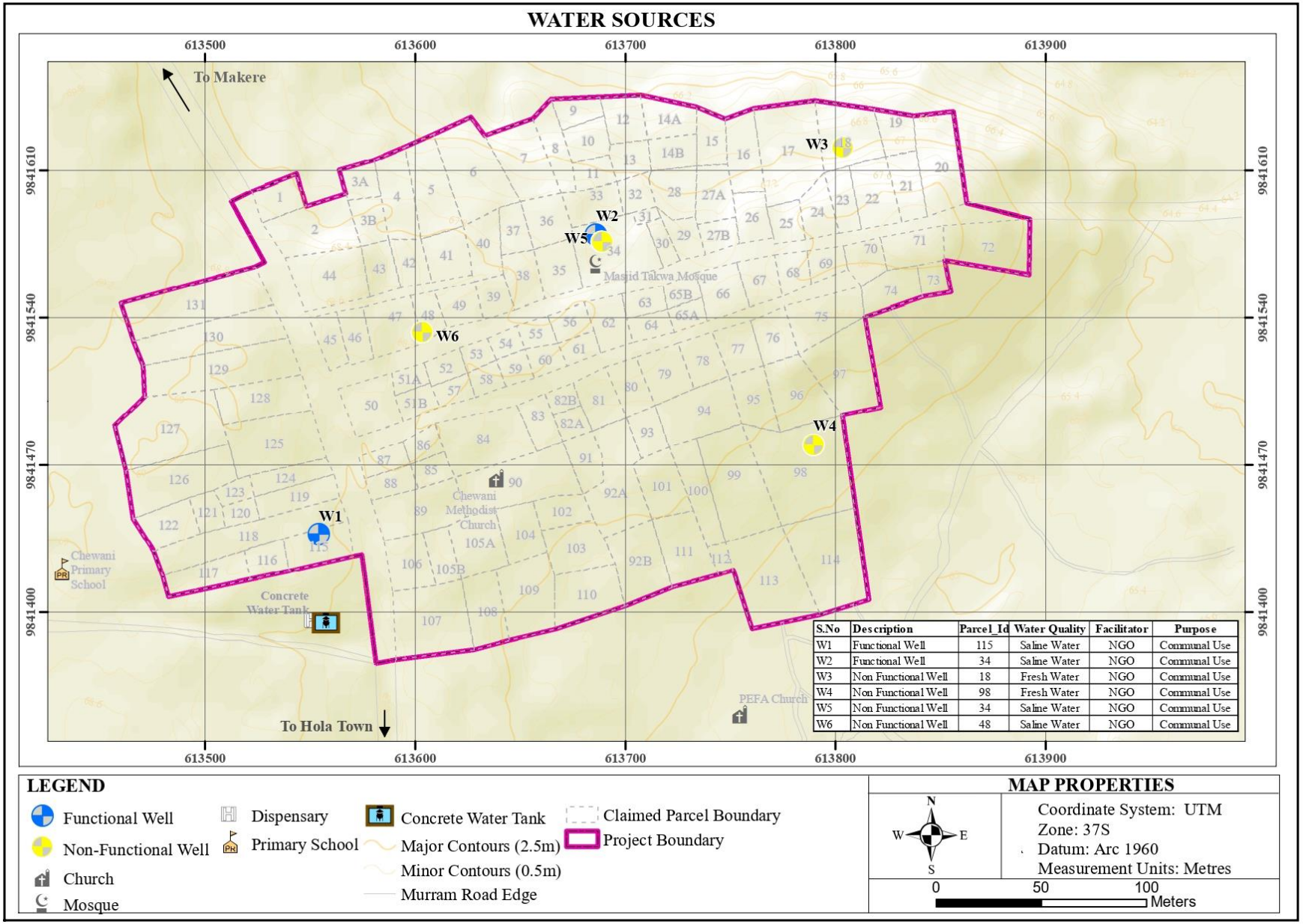


Plate 12 below shows some of the community wells within the informal settlement;

Plate 12: Community Wells

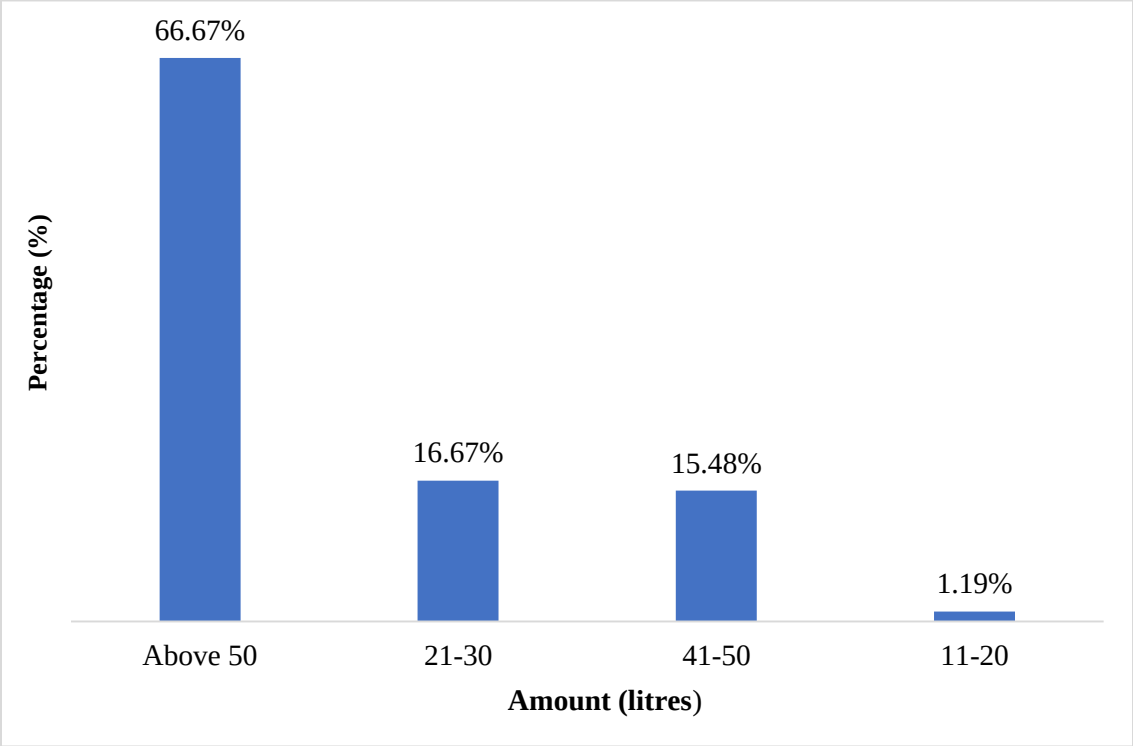


Source: Field Survey 2022

3.7.5.2 Water Consumption

On average 66.67% of the households use above 50 litres per day. The recommended water consumption per person per day by the World Health Organization (WHO) is 50 litres. With a majority of the residents using more than 50 litres per day and the availability of shallow wells in the project area, most of which are non-functional, there is need to provide alternative sources to ease pressure on the existing functional wells. About 33.33% of the households ranges between 41-50 (15.48%), 21-30 (16.67%) and 11-20 at 1.19%. Graph 10 below shows the percentage distribution of average water consumption per day.

Graph 10: Water Consumption by Households per Day



Source: Field Survey 2023

3.7.6 Sanitation

The sanitation conditions in the area under planning are categorized into liquid and solid waste management as discussed below.

3.7.6.1 Liquid Waste disposal

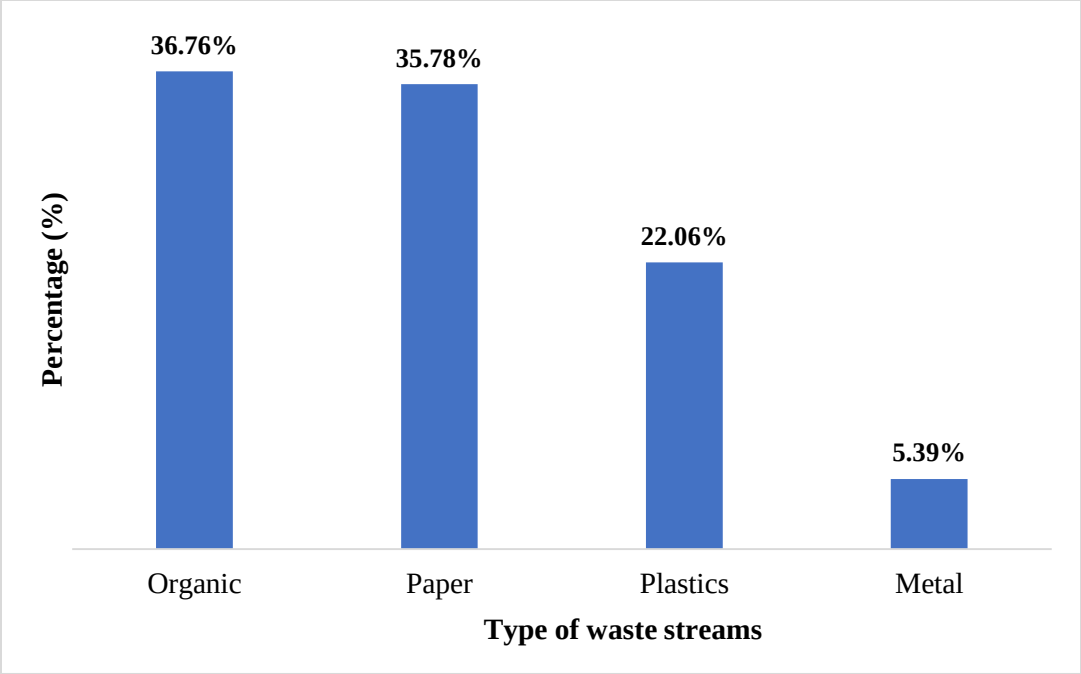
Chewani informal settlement does not have a conventional sewer system with pit latrines being the method of liquid waste disposal. Approximately, 79.76% of households have pit latrines with the remaining 20.24% having no toilet facility. The residents with no latrines mostly share with their neighbours while some defecate in the open especially during the night. The use of pit latrines as a liquid and human waste disposal method is unsustainable. Use of pit latrines as a method of liquid and human waste disposal may lead to infiltration and contamination of underground water. As a result, consuming contaminated water may lead to diseases like cholera due to the high number of people who use shallow wells.

3.7.6.2 Solid waste disposal

Waste streams

The type of waste streams within the project area are organic and inorganic waste. The major organic waste includes; scrap food, banana peel and mango peel while the common inorganic waste comprises of plastic bottles and metals resulting from construction materials. Graph 11 below shows the percentage of organic waste at 36.76%.

Graph 11: Type of Waste Streams



Source; field survey, 2023

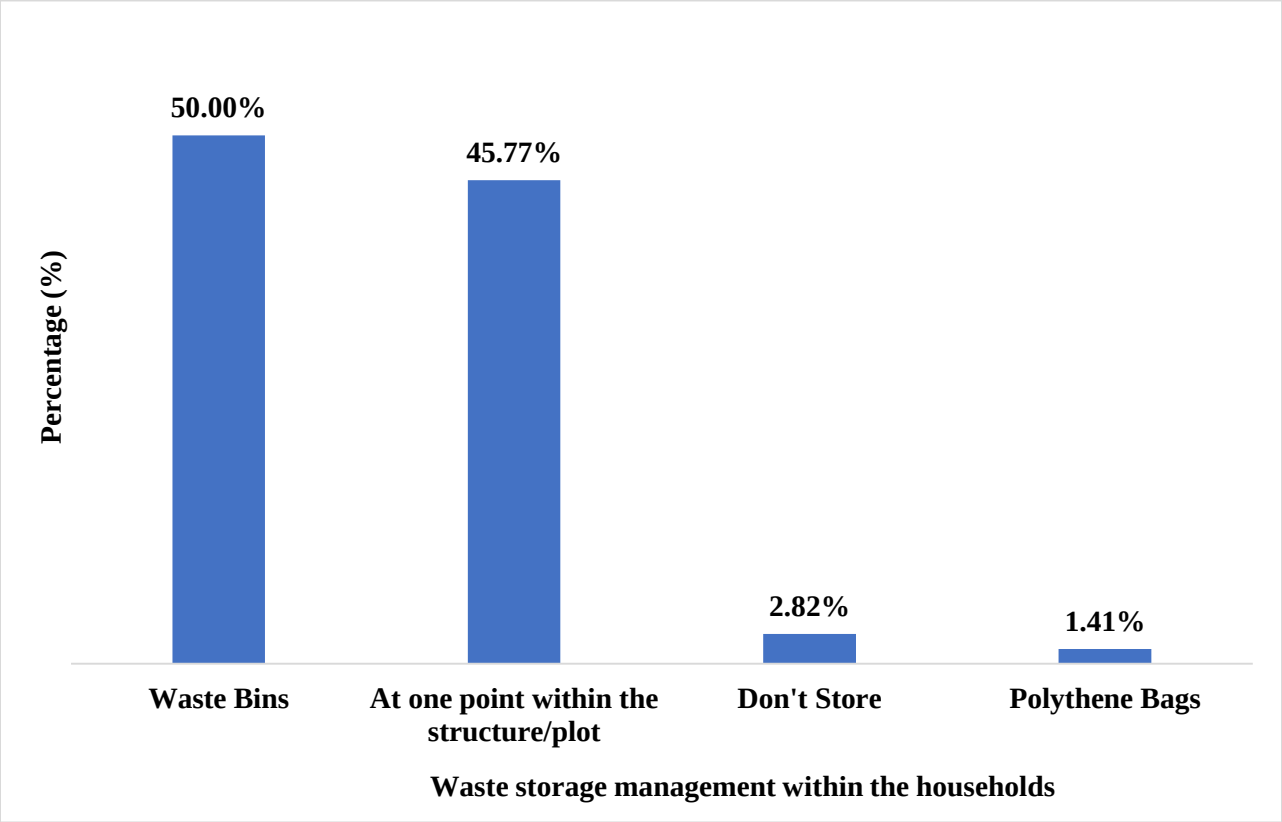
Waste Re-Use

Approximately, 2.38% of the households' re-use some of the inorganic waste such as plastic bottles and metals while 97.62% of the households do not re-use any waste.

Waste Storage Management within the Households

The residents store their solid waste in solid waste bins, waste bags and cardboard boxes in their households. About 50% of the residents use waste bins while 1.41% use polythene bags as mode of waste storage facility within the household. However, about 2.82% of the households do not use any waste storage facility; instead, they dump the waste outside the structures**.** Graph 12 below shows waste storage facilities within the households.

Graph 12: Waste Storage Management within the Households



Source; field survey, 2023

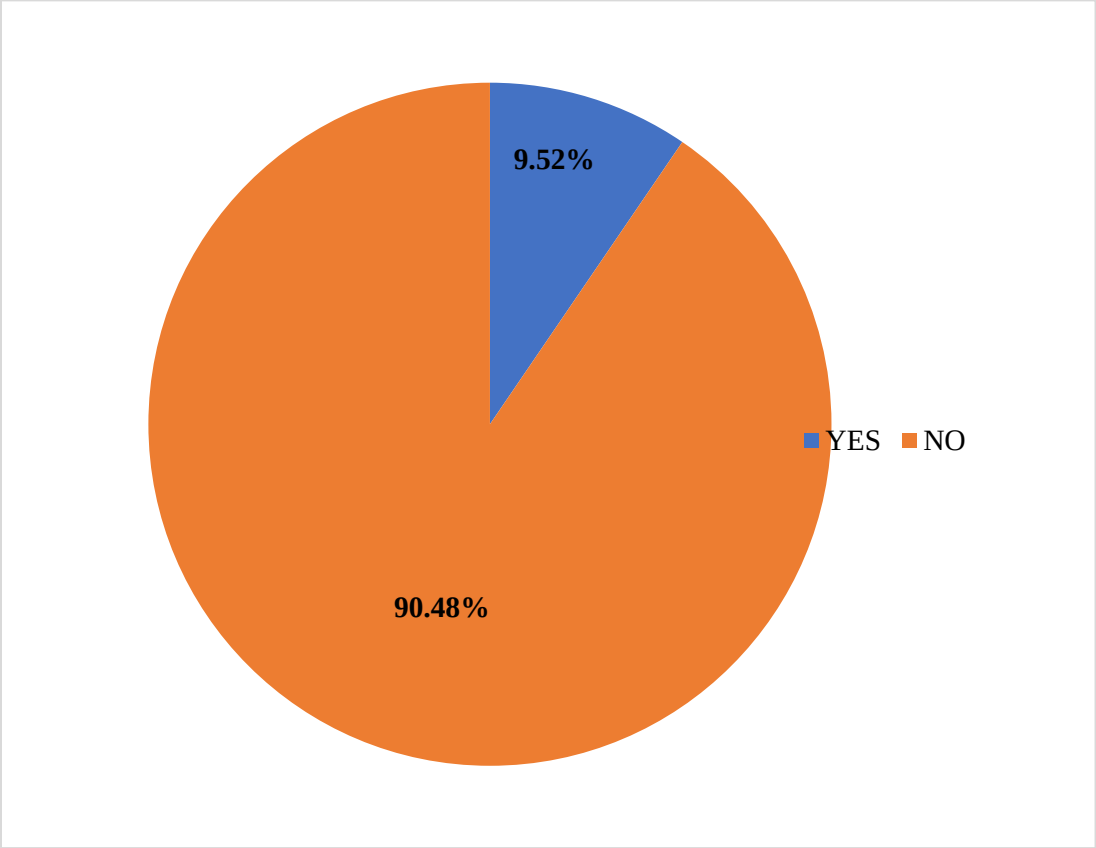
Solid Waste Disposal within the Project Area

The project area lacks a conventional waste management system, as there is no designated area for solid waste disposal. Residents dispose of the generated solid waste at undesignated disposal points of their convenience. This is followed by burning of the waste which is the major method of waste management by the area residents. This emits carbon dioxide (CO_2) which is one of the primary greenhouse gases causing climate change.

Households Willing to Pay for Waste Collection

The residents want the waste to be properly managed by the County Government of Tana River to keep the environment clean and safe. However, 90.48% of the households were not willing to pay. Only 9.52% that were willing to pay for the services as shown in pie chart 3 below. This could be attributed to the low levels of income among the residents residing in the settlement, as more than half the population depends on less than $1.90 (equivalent to KES. 250).

Pie Chart 3: Households Willing to Pay for Waste Collection Services



Source; field survey, 2023

3.7.7 Communication

Mobile phones and physical contact are the main modes of communication in Chewani informal settlement. Mobile phone and physical contact are the major modes of communication. The common use of mobile phones has been enhanced by the availability of telecommunication networks in the area.

3.7.8 Infrastructure and Utilities Emerging Issues

Sector	Emerging issues
Transportation	Inaccessible plots.
Stormwater drainage channels	Lack of storm water drainage channels.
Energy	Settlement Connected to electricity.
	Underutilized renewable source of energy such as solar energy.
	Increased use of firewood and charcoal for cooking resulting to reduced vegetation cover.
Sanitation	Lack of conventional sewerage system.
	Inappropriate methods of liquid waste management such as pit latrines which may result to pollution of the underground water due to infiltration.
	Improper solid waste management.
	Improper waste disposal outside the structure resulting to bad odour and unpleasant view of the settlement.
	Inappropriate methods of waste management such as burning which causes air pollution.
Communication	Proper telecommunication network.
	Lack of fibre cable.

3.8 Land, Housing and Structure Characteristics

3.8.1 Overview

This sub-section analyses the land in terms of tenure, and the structure characteristics within the project area.

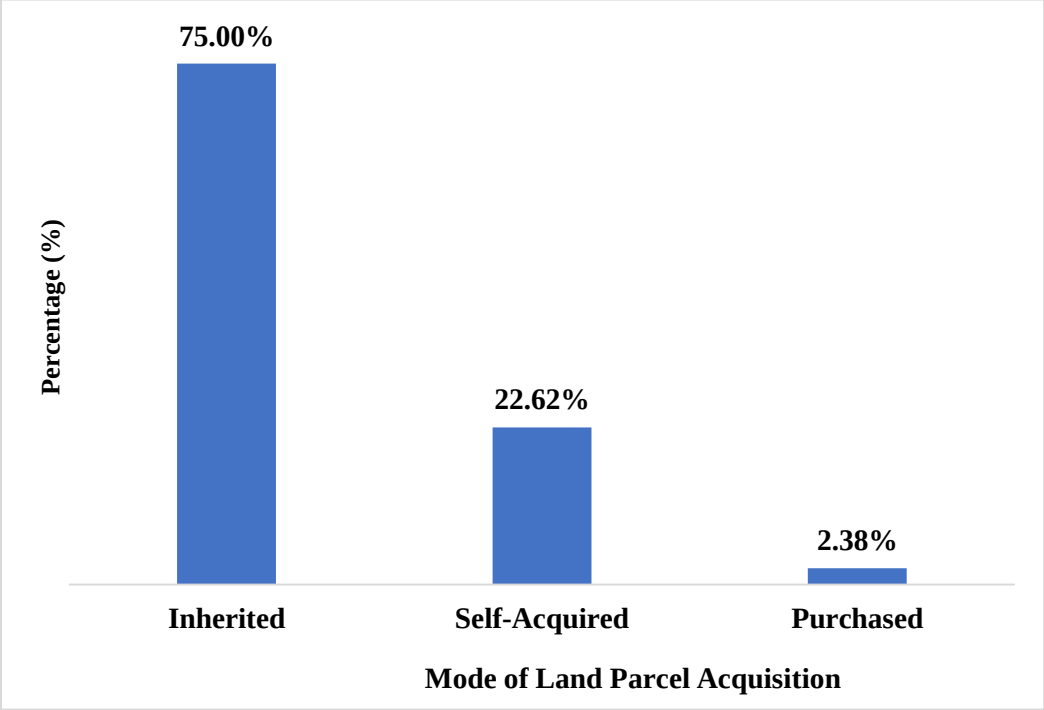
3.8.2 Land tenure

3.8.2.1 Mode of Land Acquisition and Ownership Documents

The category of land in the settlement is public. Currently, the land parcels in the settlement are occupied by individuals who lack legal ownership documents which is the major challenge towards accessing credit by the area residents. The mode of land parcel acquisition ranges from inheritance, self -acquisition and purchase.

Inheritance is the most prevalent method of land acquisition with 75% followed by those who acquired by themselves at 22.62% and the ones who purchased at 2.38%. The high percentage of the inheritance can be attributed to the ownership nature of the land which is public. Graph 13 below shows the percentage of land acquisition means.

Graph 13: Mode of Land Parcel Acquisition



Source; field survey, 2023

3.8.2.2 List of Beneficiaries

The list of beneficiaries annexed in the report as was prepared on the basis of data collected during the socio-economic survey and it contains the following plot beneficiaries' details; name, national identification number, gender, date of birth, KRA pin number and telephone number.

From the list of beneficiaries, identification documents were prepared and issued to them. These documents were in form of identification cards which had the parcel owner name, their national identification number, settlement's name, the owner's signature and the Consultant's confirmation. as shown in plate 13 below. Plate 13 shows sample identification cards issued to the beneficiaries.

Plate 13: Sample Identification Cards



3.8.2.3 Tenure Security Options

The settlement is located on public land. Therefore, the residents will be issued with lease certificates as per the Land Act, 2012 (amended 2016). Based on the beneficiary list, the tenure options include individual lease certificates for the plots owned by one individual and joint tenancy where plots are owned by more than one individual.

3.8.3 Existing Land Uses

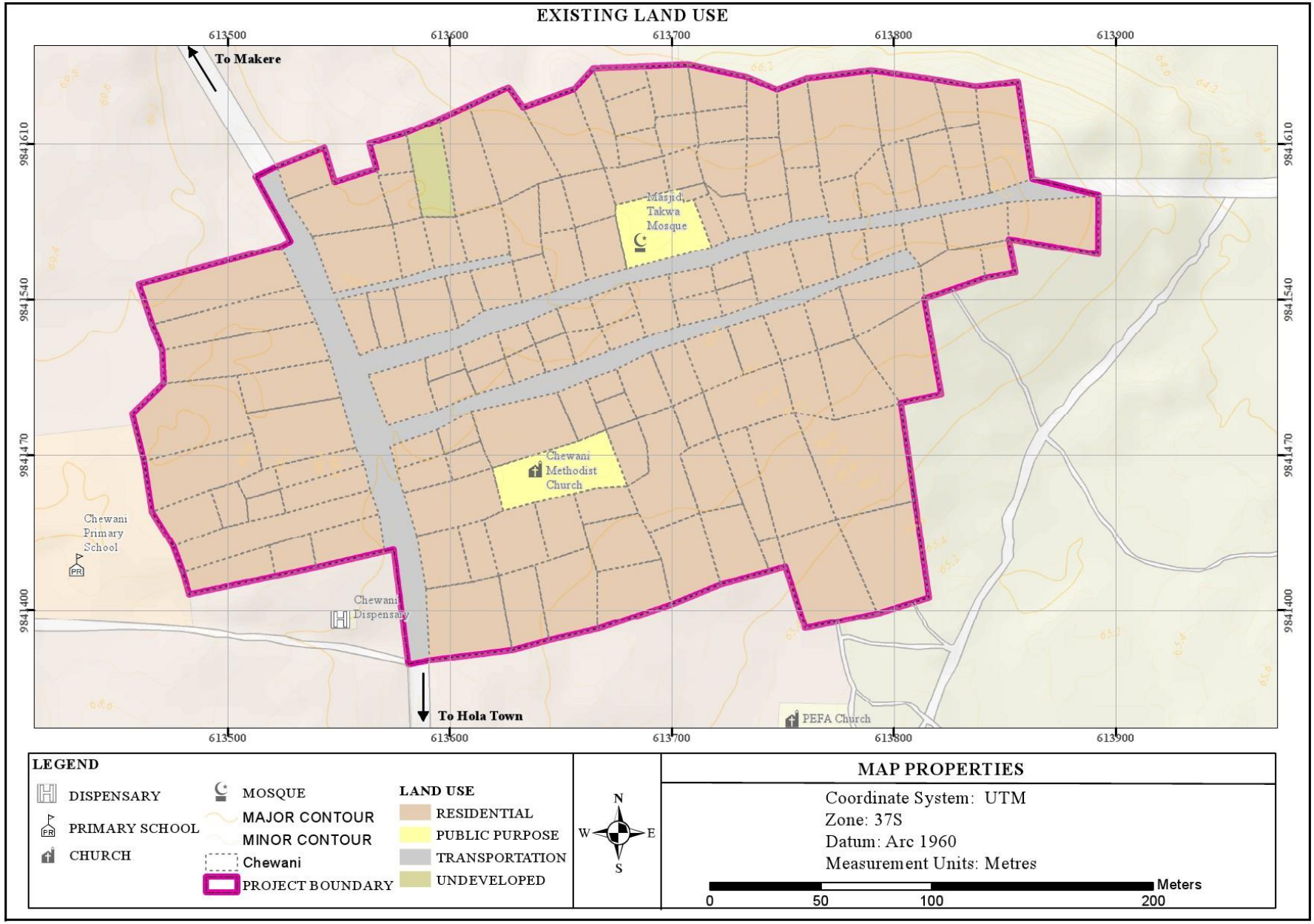
Land uses within the project area include residential, public purpose, commercial and Transportation. As shown in the existing land use budget below, residential use covers about 5.94 ha. which is approximately 69.31% of the total land area. This is followed by transportation (24.16%), public purpose at 2.57% and undeveloped parcels at 0.93%. The parcel land size in the settlement ranges from a minimum of 0.007 Hectares to a maximum of 0.19 Hectares with an average of 0.05 Hectares. Table 9 below shows the existing land uses within Chewani informal settlement.

Table 9: Existing Land Use Budget

Code	Land use	Area (Ha)	Percentage %
0	Residential	5.94	69.31
4	Public Purpose	0.22	2.57
7	Transportation	2.07	24.16
-	Undeveloped	0.08	0.93
5	Commercial	0.26	3.03
	Total	**8.57**	100.00

Map 18 below shows the settlement's existing land use;

Map 18: Existing Land Use



3.8.4 Settlement Structure and Housing

3.8.4.1 Structures Characteristics

The settlement is characterized by haphazard development with three types of structures which are classified based on type of building material. These include permanent, semi-permanent and temporary structures. The permanent structures are built of iron sheets or roofing tiles roofs, stone and concrete block walls and cement or ceramic tile floors. The semi-permanent ones are built of iron sheets roofs, mud walls and earth or cement floors while the temporary structures are grass thatched, iron sheet roofs or polythene bag roofs, twig/cloth/iron sheet/mud-walled and earth floors. Based on the socio-economic survey, the settlement has a total of 328 structures with 12% being permanent, 59% semi-permanent and 29% temporary as demonstrated in table 10 below:

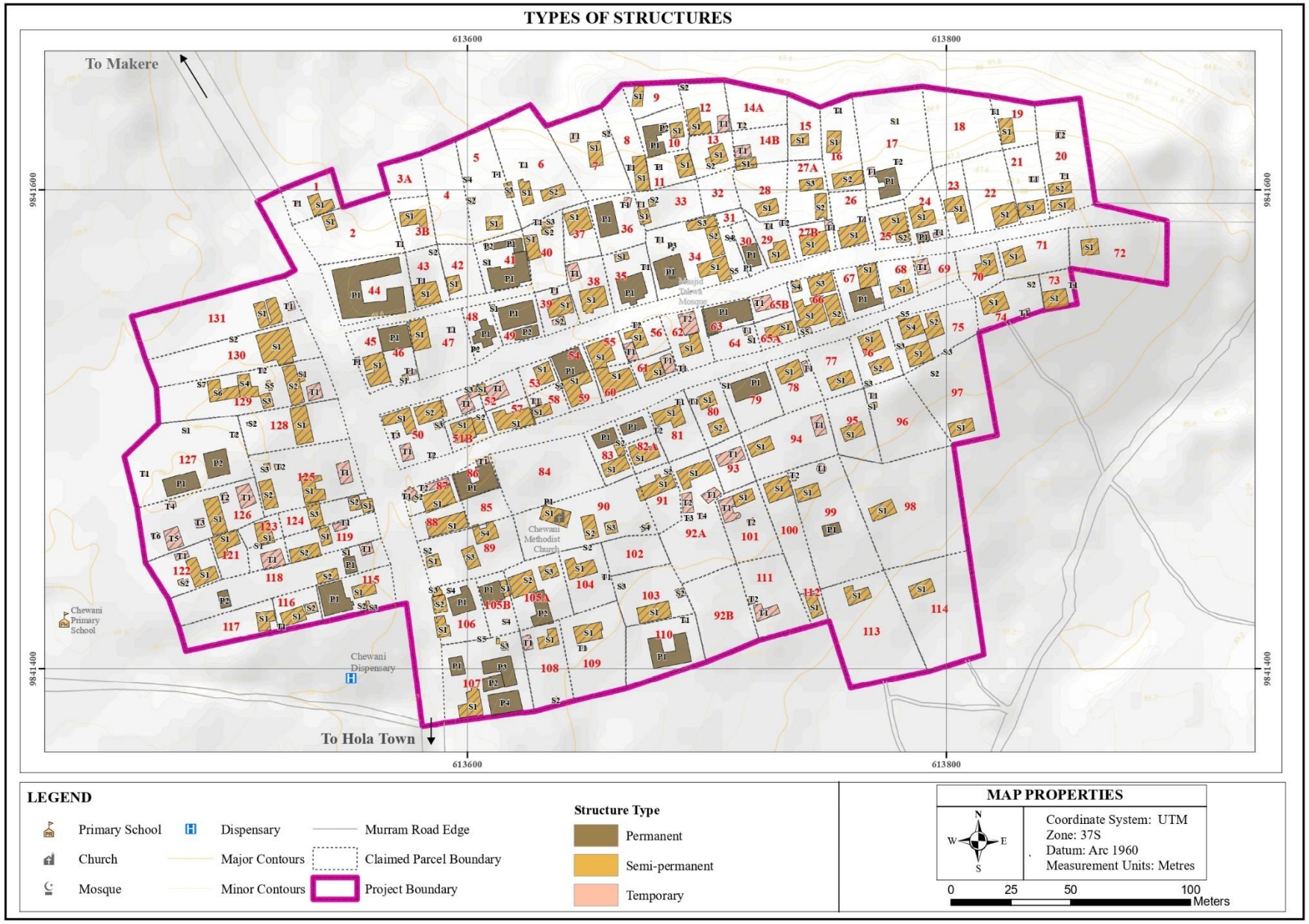
Table 10: Structures Characteristics

Structure Type	Number of structures	Percentage
Permanent	40	12
Semi-Permanent	192	59
Temporary	96	29
Total	**328**	100

Source; field survey, 2023

The high percentage (59%) of semi-permanent and temporary structures is as a result of the sprawling informality within the settlement. The structures and structure beneficiaries within the settlement were enumerated as part of the socio-economic survey. From this exercise, a list of all the structures was generated. The list has attributes of the parcel number, the beneficiary, the nature of the structures and their use. The plates below show the types of structures within the project area and map 19 below shows mapped structures.

Map 19: Types of Structures



Construction Materials

The construction materials being used by the residents in the project area have been categorized in terms of roofing, wall and floor material. The main types of roofing material used are iron sheet and grass thatched. The main wall materials used for construction of house walls are mud, iron sheet, grass, cloth and twigs, cloth, cement, polythene and cloth, stone and twigs. The floor materials used are concrete, earth and tiles. This percentage distribution of building materials is illustrated in table 11 below;

Table 11: Housing Profiles

Roof Material	**Tally**	**Wall material**	**Tally**	**%**	**Floor material**	**Tally**	**%**
Iron sheets	236	Mud	219	66.77	Earth	281	85.67
None	50	Stones	31	9.45	Cement	36	10.98
Palm	40	Wood	26	7.93	Wood	11	3.35
Wood	1	Palm	16	4.88	**Total**	**328**	**100.00**
Polythene	1	Iron sheets	8	2.44			
Total	**328**	Concrete block	7	2.13			
		None	6	1.83			
		Polythene	6	1.83			
		Banana leaves	4	1.22			
		Twigs	3	0.91			
		Grass	1	0.30			
		Wire mesh	1	0.30			
		Total	**328**	**99.69512**			

3.8.4.2 Housing Typologies

The most common housing typology in the project area is conventional houses. These are houses that are constructed using traditional method of building using common techniques and materials. The classification of housing was based on the types of building materials used. Based on the material, the houses were categorized as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary as described in the structure characteristics above. The plates below show some of the existing housing typologies in the project area.

Plate 14: Permanent Structure



Plate 15: Semi-Permanent Structure



Plate 16: Temporary Structure



Source: Field Survey 2022

Average Housing Sizes

Housing sizes refer to the amount of living space available in a particular type of housing structure. The size of a housing unit is typically measured in square feet or square metres and can vary greatly depending on the type of housing, number of floors and design.

The project area has structures with a maximum plinth area of 474.16 square metres, and an average plinth area of 65.10 square metres. The maximum number of rooms within the structures is 4 rooms while the minimum number of rooms within the structures is 1 room. The average number of rooms within the structures in the project area is 1.

3.8.5 Emerging issues

- Insecurity of tenure.
- Uncoordinated development due to lack of proper planning.
- Increased temporary and semi-permanent structures account for 42% of the total structures.
- Small plot sizes range from a minimum of 0.007 Hectares to 0.19 Hectares maximum with an average of 0.05 Hectares.

CHAPTER FOUR
SYNTHESIS

4.1 Overview

The settlement has various development challenges. Some of these include insecurity of land tenure, inaccessible plots, footpaths, inadequate water supply, lack of recreational facilities, uncoordinated development, poor stormwater management, and improper waste management systems. The challenges have been brought about by lack of planning of the settlement and insufficient provision of essential infrastructural facilities. However, the settlement also presents several opportunities, including its strategic location along Hola- Bura road which connects the settlement to Hola Town, proximity to River Tana ensuring water availability, adequate educational facilities, and increased electricity connectivity for the residents.

4.2 Challenges

4.2.1 Insecurity of Land Tenure

The residents in Chewani Informal Settlement are on public land and they lack legal ownership documents. Despite their long stay in that area, they still have no ownership rights to the land parcels they dwell on.

4.2.2 Poor accessibility

Most of the plots within the settlement are accessible by narrow road and foot paths ranging between 3-6 m which are in earth condition. This makes it difficult for residents to access their houses due to haphazard developments within the settlement.

4.2.3 Poor Housing Quality

The settlement is characterized by poor housing conditions with approximately 88% of the total structures being semi-permanent and temporary. The structures are characterized by overcrowding due to the relatively high number of household sizes thus reducing privacy. Poor housing conditions are associated with a wide range of health conditions, including respiratory infections.

4.2.4 Uncoordinated Development

The settlement is characterized by lack of basic infrastructure to support health and wellness, including clean water, adequate sewage system, decent housing, and public spaces for commerce and recreation. This has majorly been contributed by lack of security of tenure.

4.2.5 Lack of Storm Water Drainage Channels

The settlement has neither access roads nor storm water drainage channels. This makes the settlement susceptible to flooding especially during the rainy seasons due to the flat nature of its topography.

4.2.6 Improper Waste Management Systems

Liquid waste management: The settlement lacks an operational sewerage system. This has led to unacceptable refuse water disposal as the residents throw waste water on the ground. The use of pit latrines as a liquid and human waste disposal method is unsustainable as it can lead to infiltration and contamination of underground water. Consuming contaminated water may lead to diseases like cholera due to the high number of people who use shallow wells for domestic water.

Solid waste management: There is no designated site for waste collection/disposal within the settlement. The residents have resulted to dumping solid waste outside the structures and the other available open spaces in the settlement. This results to pollution (when the waste is being burnt), bad odour and an unpleasant view of the settlement.

4.2.7 Inadequate Water Supply

The settlement is characterized by inadequate water quantity, inaccessible water and also poor quality of available water. This is attributed to lack of water reticulation system and inadequate wells within the settlement. An inadequate water supply prevents good sanitation and hygiene. Consequently, improvements in various aspects of water supply represent important opportunities to enhance public health.

4.2.8 Lack of Flood Lights

The settlement lacks floodlights making it susceptible to insecurity at night.

4.3 Opportunities

Despite the many planning and development challenges in the settlement, the area has several opportunities which if tapped could transform the settlement into a decent residential zone.

4.3.1 Strategic Location

Chewani informal settlement is located within Hola Municipality. Its close proximity to Hola Town CBD makes it strategic for location of residential facilities. This implies that improving the conditions of the informal settlement will attract significant investment in residential and commercial facilities. The development trend within the settlement reflects a strong influence from the CBD as evidenced from the presence of permanent and quality buildings.

4.3.2 Water Availability: Located in Close Proximity to Tana River

The settlement is located a few metres from River Tana, a major perennial river in the country. Water from the river can be tapped and piped for use by the area residents. This would go a long way in augmenting the persistent water problem.

4.3.3 Increased Electricity Connectivity to the Residents

Access to electricity is critical for improving the quality of life and economic opportunities for the residents of Chewani informal settlement. Currently, many households in the settlement are connected to electricity, and it is the major source of energy for lighting. With electricity, residents can power their homes, charge electronic devices, and have access to modern communication technologies, which would improve their access to information and job opportunities. This has a significant positive impact on their quality of life, economic opportunities, and access to social services.

4.3.4 Adequate Educational Facilities

The project area residents have access to public ECDE facility and primary school both located within Chewani Primary School. Using an accessibility index of 0.5km and 2km respectively as stipulated in the Physical Planning Handbook 2007, a larger section of the project area is adequately covered by ECDE and primary school facilities.

Although Wachakone Mixed Secondary School which is the only public secondary school near the project area does not meet the recommended accessibility index of 2-3km, the population analysis shows that the institution can adequately serve the area residents with convenience of a school bus or provision of boarding equipment.

4.4 Synthesized of Sectoral Issues

Table 12 below shows the synthesis of sectoral issues;

Table 12: Synthesized of Sectoral Issues

S/No	Sector	Opportunities	Challenges
1.	**Physiography and natural environment.**	Relatively flat terrain for infrastructure provision such as sewer line reticulation system.	❖ Vegetation depletion. ❖ Presence of unrelenting aggressive thorny shrub-*Prosopis juliflora* locally known as Mathenge. ❖ Flat terrain which are susceptible to flooding due to lack of storm water drainage channels. ❖ Increased cutting down of trees without replanting in the area due to high demand for construction materials and use of firewood and charcoal as source of fuel for cooking.
2.	**Environmental Concerns.**		❖ Lack of proper solid waste management results in residents disposing their waste outside the structures, making them prone to diseases such as malaria and also causing the settlement to have poor aesthetics. ❖ Pit latrines are the major method of liquid waste management used by the residents in the settlement. The method is unsustainable and may cause pollution of the underground water due to the high-water table in the area. ❖ Increased occurrence of disasters such as drought due to climate change. ❖ Increased air pollution due to the increased rate of cutting of trees without replanting and improper solid waste management such as burning which emits carbon dioxide which is one of the greenhouse gases. ❖ Unsustainable land management practices such as improper waste disposal methods, continuous cutting down of trees without reforestation and reliance on non-renewable energy sources.

S/No	Sector	Opportunities	Challenges
3.	**Demographic dynamics.**	Relatively high number of the labour force and the youth age groups.	❖ Relatively high illiteracy level. ❖ High level of unemployment. ❖ High numbers of uneducated persons. ❖ Majority of residents have low-income levels.
4.	**Educational facilities.**	Adequate ECDE and primary schools as per the accessibility index of 500m and 2km respectively.	
5.	**Health facilities.**	Availability of Chewani Dispensary and Hola County referral hospital.	❖ Inadequate specialized personnel in Chewani Dispensary and Hola County referral hospital.
6.	**Economic activities.**	Relatively high number of the labour force and the youths age groups. Relatively high population density.	❖ Low number of formally employed residents. ❖ Inadequate technical skills and capacity building. ❖ Lack of community empowerment and participation. ❖ Inadequate entrepreneurship support. ❖ Inadequate infrastructure development. ❖ Inadequate social enterprise development.
			❖ Low level of income with almost 59.52% of the residents living below the poverty line as per the World Bank document on international poverty line of spending less than KES: 250per day.
7.	**Transportation**	Availability Hola–Bura road which connects the settlement to Hola Town CBD.	❖ Narrow roads. ❖ Inaccessible parcels. ❖ Poor existing access roads conditions.
8.	**Storm water drainage**		❖ Lack of storm water drainage channels. making the area susceptible to floods during rainy seasons.
9.	**Energy**	Availability of power supply.	❖ Increased use of firewood and charcoal for cooking resulting to reduced tree vegetation cover.
		Underutilized renewable source of	

S/No	Sector	Opportunities	Challenges
		energy such as solar energy.	
10.	**Water**	Close proximity to River Tana.	❖ The supply to the settlement is limited and residents can go for days without getting water forcing them to search for water outside the delineated boundary. There are 6 wells within the project area which are communally owned 4 of which are non-functional. ❖ Approximately 99% of the households are not connected to piped water, making it relatively expensive to buy water, with its cost ranging between KES 16-20, per-20-liter jerrican, considering their low level of income.
11.	**Sanitation**		❖ Lack of conventional sewerage system.
			❖ Inappropriate methods of liquid waste management such as pit latrines which may result to pollution of the underground water due to infiltration.
			❖ Improper solid waste management.
			❖ Improper waste disposal outside the structure resulting to bad odour and unpleasant view of the settlement.
			❖ Inappropriate methods of waste management such as burning which causes air pollution.
12.	**Communication**	Proper telecommunication network.	❖ Lack of fiber optic cable.
13.	**Land, Housing and Structure Characteristics.**	Less congested compared to other informal settlements in the country.	❖ Lack of land tenure security. ❖ Insecurity of tenure. ❖ Haphazard development due to lack of proper planning. ❖ Increased temporary and semi-permanent structures accounting for 42% of the total structures. ❖ Small plots ranging from minimum 0.007 Ha to 0.19 Ha maximum with an average of 0.05 Ha.

CHAPTER FIVE
PLAN PROPOSALS

5.1 Overview

The plan provides the settlement's spatial structure, which defines how space will be utilized to ensure optimal and sustainable use of land and land-based resources. This will facilitate the attainment of social, economic and environmental goals, while also helping to achieve the principles of efficiency, equity, sustainability and productivity. The plan offers strategies to address environmental degradation and inefficient transportation. The process of preparing the plan proposals entailed addressing conceptualizing the findings from socio-economic survey, mapping out and analysing the structuring elements, considering alternative planning options and conceptualizing stakeholders' concerns to inform the proposed plan, as detailed below:

5.2 Structuring Elements

Structuring elements are components that inform and determine the form and general development patterns of a given area. They define the spatial structure of proposals that facilitate the attainment of social, economic and environmental goals and help achieve the principles of efficiency, equity, sustainability and productivity. The following are the structuring elements that guided the informal settlement’s plan design.

5.2.1 Existing Footpaths and Road Network

The settlement is connected to Hola Town CBD via the Hola-Bura road, which serves as the main road. Within the settlement, there are no access roads and residents rely on footpaths to access their homestead. To address this issue, the existing footpaths and main road (Hola-Bura) were used as a guide to identify suitable locations for new access roads. This approach ensured that the proposed road network is compatible with the settlement’s existing infrastructure and layout, hence enabling smoother movement and connectivity within the settlement.

5.2.2 Existing Developments

The settlement is characterized by haphazard development with no access roads. An adoptive planning approach was used to avoid or minimize displacement, an adoptive approach was used. This approach influenced the plan layout through the proposal of roads and footpaths in areas that were free of structures.

5.2.3 Claimed Plots' Boundaries

The boundaries of the claimed plots were picked during the preparation of the base map with the assistance of members of the Settlement Executive Committee, Grievance Redress Committee and the project beneficiaries. Most of the claimed plots had no access paths or roads with the few being accessed by narrow footpaths. The existing narrow footpaths mostly informed location of the proposed access roads and footpaths, where each plot contributed proportionally to the width of the proposed roads or paths.

5.3 Stakeholders' Concerns

During the consultative forum, stakeholders raised several concerns, including minimal disruption, security of tenure, provision of basic social amenities, improvement of physical infrastructure such as road connectivity, provision of access roads and coordinated development. To address these concerns, an adoptive planning approach was used in order to minimize or prevent displacement. In this approach, primary roads proposed are 20m, secondary roads are 9 metres wide, service lanes are 6 metres wide and 7metres wide and footpaths are below 6 metres for immediate implementation. There is also a proposal to widen the proposed adoptive roads depending on the size and number of plots accessed. This is necessary because some plots are very small and a wider road would completely take up the entire plot. The expansion of the proposed adoptive roads will be achieved through incremental implementation.

5.4 Alternative Planning Options

Chewani Informal Settlement is characterized by lack of access roads, haphazard development and lack of basic amenities. In order to achieve a well-planned settlement with access roads, adequate social and physical amenities and to minimize or prevent any kind of displacement or cases of affected structures by the proposals, several design options were explored for possible interventions suitable for the improvement of the settlement. The options were mainly anchored on enhancing accessibility within the settlement and at the same time ensuring minimal disruptions. Three options were considered as discussed below:

5.4.1 Provision of Standard Hierarchical Road Network Option

This option provided a road reserve of 9m-20m for the major roads and 6m-7m service lanes to provide access to individual plots. The option depicts the desired state of the settlement after the conventional planning standards with regard to provision of hierarchical roads and prerequisite facilities have been applied. It results into a settlement with better connectivity and adequate facilities.

This option resulted in 95 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) with numerous affected structures as shown in table 13 and map 20 below:

Table 13: Summary of Affected Structures

Structure type	No. of Structures	Total Area (Square metres) of Structures	Total affected area (Square metres)	%Age of affected area
Permanent	19	2412.81	389.80	16.16
Semi-Permanent	97	4984.99	1082.51	21.72
Temporary	41	801.68	317.32	39.58
Total	**157**	**8199.48**	**1789.63**	

A detailed list of affected structures and project affected persons (PAPs) is attached in the report as appendix 2. This option has numerous advantages and disadvantages as listed below;

5.4.1.1 Advantages

Some of the advantages of this option include;

- Improved accessibility
- Improved road connectivity.
- Improved local economy through the provision of additional commercial areas.

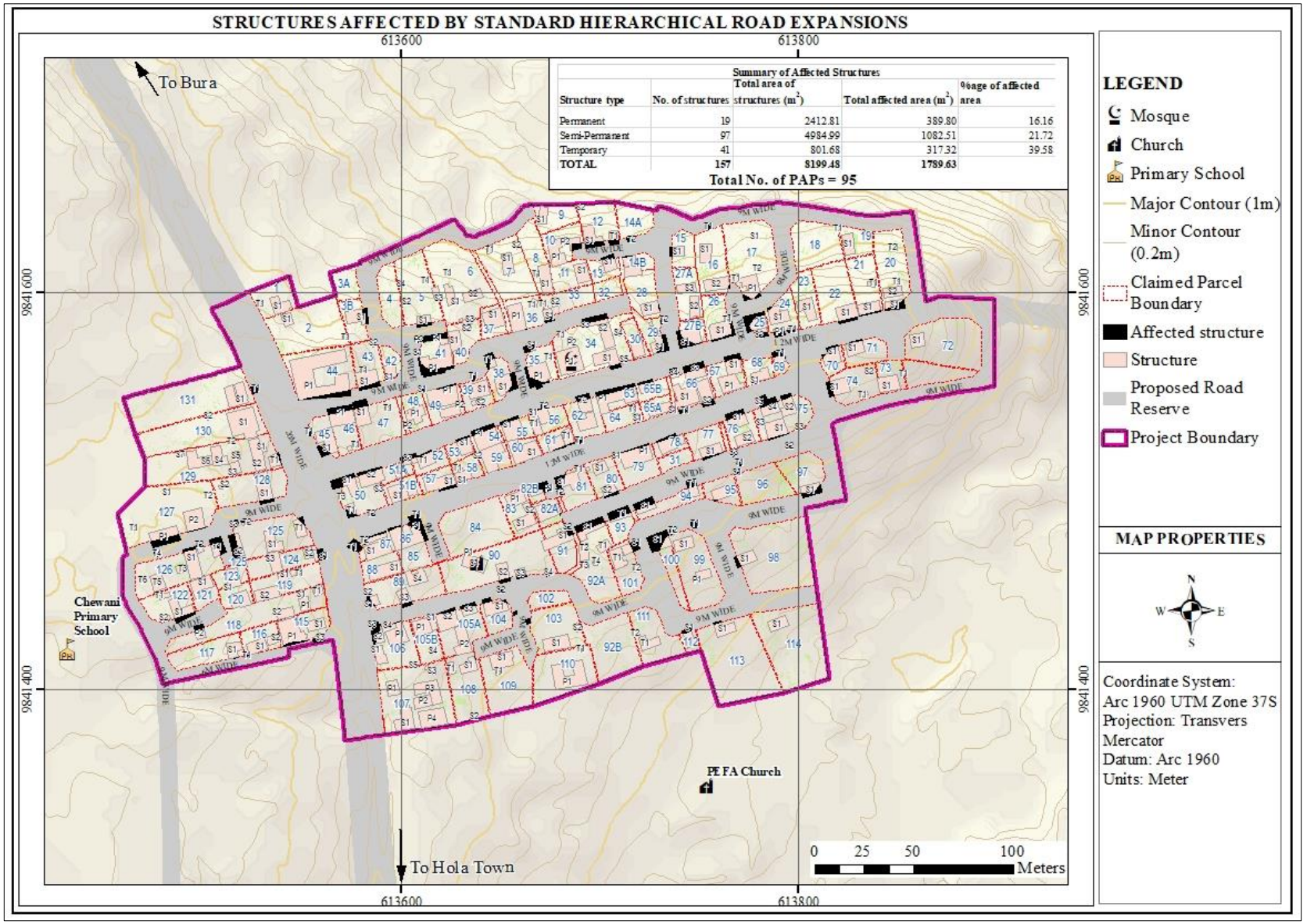
5.4.1.2 Disadvantages

This option has the following disadvantages;

- High level of disruption, a phenomenon which is against the stakeholders' concern of ensuring minimal disruption.
- High number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) which would result to high compensation costs.
- High cost of implementation.

Map 20 below shows the Structures and the Plots Affected by the Standard Hierarchical Road Network Option.

Map 20 Structures and the Plots Affected by the Standard Hierarchical Road Network Option



5.4.2 Provision of Basic Minimum Access Roads Option

The first option (provision of standard roads) results to a very high number of PAPs as the proposed road expansions would affect very many adjacent structures and permanent perimeter walls. To implement the first component of KISIP 2- Integrated Settlement Upgrading under sub-component 1.2 Infrastructure Upgrading, it would be extremely difficult to compensate the PAPs due to the high cost of compensation. This clearly makes the implementation of the infrastructure component extremely expensive and almost unattainable bearing in mind that the World Bank Social Safeguard policies require that PAPs should be compensated in full. This called for the need to reconsider and explore possible ways of reducing the PAPs by using adoptive planning standards to provide basic minimum standards. This option was therefore considered as an alternative to reduce the number of PAPs and the affected structures hence reducing the compensation cost. It provides road reserves, services lane and footpaths of various widths from 3m up to 20m depending on the intensity of development on the ground. This option has its own share of advantages and disadvantages as outlined below;

5.4.2.1 Advantages

Some of the advantages associated with this option include:

- Minimal disruption.
- Zero PAPs hence no compensation costs.
- Low cost of implementation in the short run.

5.4.2.2 Disadvantages

The disadvantages of this option include:

- Limited road connectivity.
- Limited access to individual properties.
- High cost of road expansions in the future.

5.4.3 Hybrid of Conventional and Adoptive Approach Option

Based on the shortcomings of the two options outlined above, a third option which tries to balance between improving accessibility and ensuring minimum disruption was also considered. This option proposes provision of primary roads (20m), secondary roads (9m road reserve), service lanes (6m and 7m) and footpaths of (4m and 5m wide) for immediate implementation. The plan has proposed for incremental expansion of 7m wide service lanes to 9m wide roads and expansion of footpaths to 6m wide service lanes where possible as shown in the plan (spatial layout). The beneficiaries of the plots abutting these service lanes and footpaths will surrender the recommended widths for road expansion as per the approved plan at no cost.

5.4.3.1 Advantages

The advantages of this option include:

- ❖ Improved road connectivity.
- ❖ Zero PAPs.
- ❖ The major access roads will be widened incrementally to the desired width.

The stakeholders agreed that the hybrid of the conventional planning standards and adoptive planning approach option was the preferred option due to its advantages as listed above.

5.5 Land Use Zones

5.5.1 Overview

The discipline of planning has established guidelines that ensure universal presentation, understanding, and clear representation of land use zones. To achieve this, the various land use zones have been classified into eleven categories, each represented by a class code number and colours. These classifications are outlined in table 14 below:

Table 14: Land Use Zone Codes and Colours

Land Use Code	Land Use Name	Colour
0	Residential	Brown
1	Industrial	Purple
2	Educational	Orange
3	Recreational	Green
4	Public purpose	Yellow
5	Commercial	Red
6	Public utility	Blue
7	Transportation	Grey
8	Conservation	Pale greenish
9	Agricultural	Greenish
10	Water Bodies	Bluish

Source: Urban Land Use Planning and Oversight Guidelines (National Land Commission) – 2016).

In the preparation of the plan, the above National Land Commission Land use codes and colours were used to illustrate the various land use zones.

5.5.2 Proposed Land Use Budget

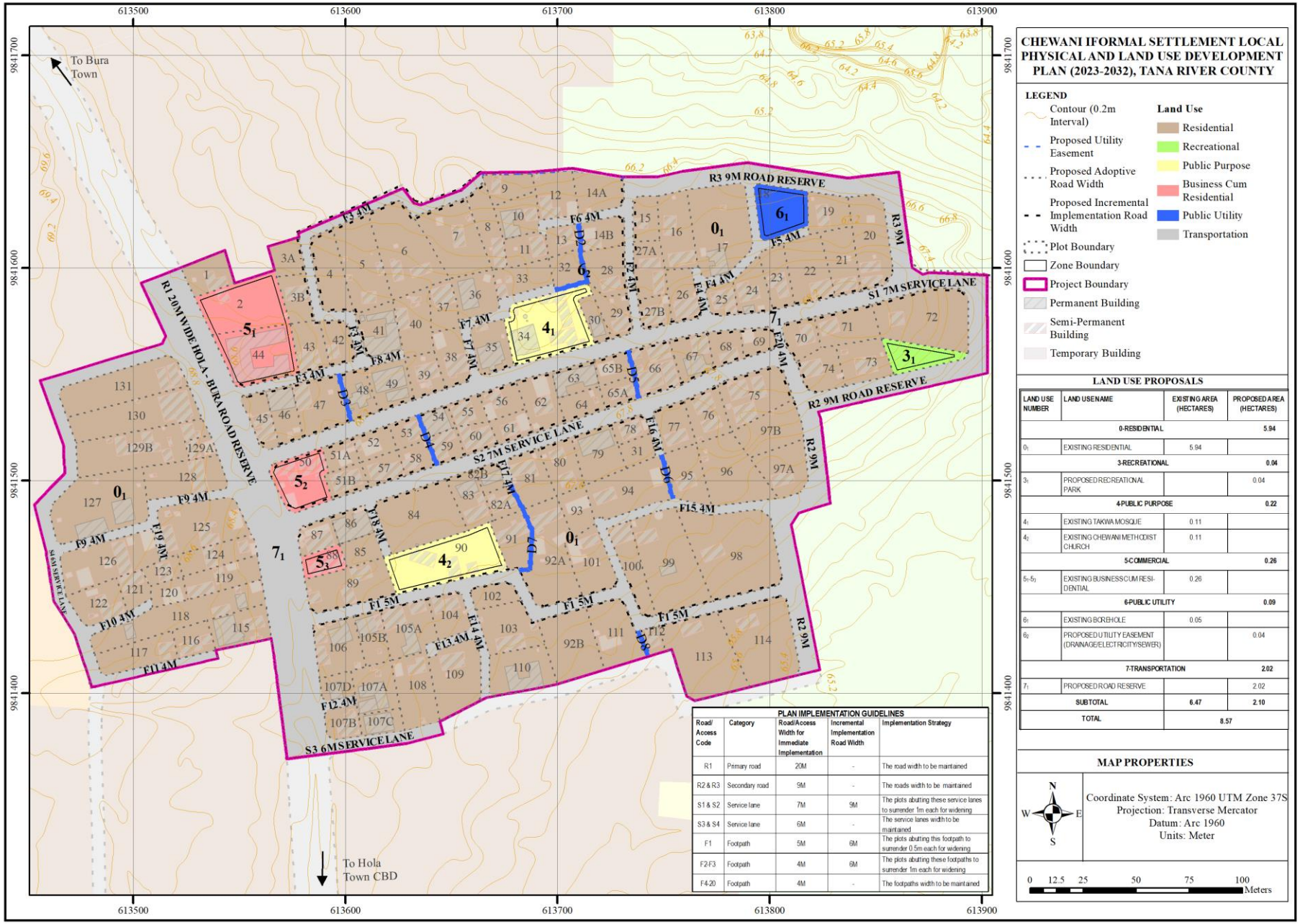
The plan covers an area of **8.57 Ha**. Residential land use occupies the highest percentage at 68.22%, while recreational land use accounts for the least percentage at 0.47%. Table 15 below outlines the land use budget while map 21 shows the Informal Settlement Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan.

Table 15: Proposed Land Use Budget

Land use code	Land Use	Area (Ha)	Percentage Coverage
0	Residential	5.84	68.22
3	Recreational	0.04	0.47
4	Public Purpose	0.22	2.57
5	Commercial	0.35	4.09
6	Public Utility	0.09	1.05
7	Transportation	2.02	23.60
	Total	**8.57**	100.00

Map 21 below shows the Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan.

Map 21: Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan



5.5.2.1 Existing and Proposed Land Use Zones

The land use zones cover approximate area of **8.57 Ha** as outlined in table 16 below: Residential land use has not been classified in the plan as there are no distinct areas with land sizes to be categorized as either low, medium or high density residential. This is because both the small and large plot sizes are located within the same area with no particular order. Therefore, residential land use has been classified as one zone. The other land uses include; recreational, public purpose, commercial, public utility and transportation have been outlined in the table below:

Table 16: Existing and Proposed Land Use

Land Use Code	Land Use	Area (Ha)
0-Residential		
0_1	Existing Residential.	5.94
Subtotal		**5.94**
3-Recreational		
3_1	Proposed Recreational Park.	0.04
Subtotal		**0.04**
4-Public Purpose		
4_1	Existing Masjid Takwa Mosque.	0.11
4_2	Existing Chewani Methodist Church.	0.11
Subtotal		**0.22**
5-Commercial		
5_{1-3}	Existing Business Cum Residential.	0.26
Subtotal		**0.26**
6-Public Utility		
6_1	Existing Borehole.	0.05
6_2	Proposed Utility Easement (Drainage/Electricity/Sewer)	0.04
Subtotal		**0.09**
7-Transportation		
7_1	Proposed Road Reserve.	2.02
Subtotal		**2.02**
Total		**8.57**

5.6 Development Guidelines and Regulations

These have been formulated for the various existing and proposed land use zones to coordinate the plan's implementation. They aim at ensuring that the plan's implementation brings order, harmony and compatibility of land uses. The development should conform to the following development guidelines:

5.6.1 Residential Land Use Development Guidelines

Because of non-homogeneity of the parcels within the settlement the proposed guidelines are based on the plot sizes. Table 17 below shows development guidelines for residential land use.

Table 17: Residential Land Use Zone Development Guidelines

Size (Ha)	Plot Coverage (%)	Plot Ratio	No. of Floors	Typology
0.020-0.045	70	1.4	2	Flats
0.045-0.1	60	1.8	3	Flats
0.1 -0.2	50	2	4	Flats, semi-detached
Above 0.2	50	2	4	Flats, semi-detached

5.6.2 Land Use Development Guidelines

The proposed development guidelines for public purpose and commercial land use zone are outlined in table 18 below:

Table 18: Public Purpose and Commercial Land Use Zones Development Guidelines

Zone No	Existing land Use	Permitted Land	Land use name	Rec. Plot Size (Ha)	Actual Plot Size (Ha)	Plot Coverage	Plot Ratio	Type of Dwelling Units	No. of Floors	Building Line (m)	Setback (m)	
											S	R
Public Purpose Land Use Development Guidelines												
4_1	Public Purpose	Public Purpose	Existing Masjid Takwa Mosque.	0.1	0.11	60%	-	High rise	4	3	1.5	1.5
4_2	Public Purpose	Public Purpose	Existing Chewani Methodist Church.	0.1	0.11	60%	-	High rise	4	3	1.5	1.5
Commercial Land Use Development Guidelines												
5_{1-3}	Commercial	Commercial	Existing Business Cum Residential.	-	0.26	75%	6	High rise	5	3	1.5	1.5

5.6.3 Transportation Land Use Development Guidelines

The proposed road reserves range from primary road (20m), secondary roads (9m), service lanes (6m and 7m) and footpaths (4m and 5m). In addition, some of the proposed roads are recommended for incremental expansion after the plan approval. Beneficiaries of plots abutting roads recommended for expansion to surrender the required land for expansion at no cost. Table 19 below summarizes the proposed road widths and recommended land for surrender.

Table 19: Proposed Road Expansion Guidelines

Road/ Access Code	Proposed Category	Road/Access Width for immediate Implementation	Incremental Implementation Road Width	Recommended
R1	Primary road	20M	-	The road width to be maintained
R2&R3	Secondary road	9M	-	The roads width to be maintained
S1&S2	Service lane	7M	9M	The plots abutting these service lanes to surrender 1m each for widening
S3&S4	Service lane	6M	-	The service lanes width to be maintained
F1	Footpath	5M	6M	The plots abutting this footpath to surrender 0.5m each for widening
F2-F3	Footpath	4M	6M	The plots abutting these footpaths to surrender 1m each for widening
F4-20	Footpath	4M	-	The footpaths width to be maintained

In order to achieve harmonious development, all the development taking place within the settlement needs to observe the set building lines and setbacks. Table 20 below shows the proposed building lines and setbacks in relation to the proposed road reserves.

Table 20: Transportation Land Use Development Guidelines

Road Size (m)	Building Line (m)	Setback (m)	
		Side	**Rear**
15 -20	4	1.5	1.5
12	3	1.5	1.5
9	2	1.5	1.5
6	1.5	1.5	1.5

CHAPTER SIX

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

6.1 Overview

The strategies were developed through public participation to promote equitable growth in the project area in order to improve the quality of life for all the residents. They were developed in line with the stakeholders' concerns and vision. Development strategies have been formulated to ensure that the implementation of the land use proposals enhances sustainable economic growth/development. These strategies are sector-specific highlighting the existing problems per sector, areas affected, the strategic objective, improvement strategies, time frame and the actors to be involved in the implementation process. The sectors that required formulation of development strategies included; environment, transport, housing, water provision and economy. In this regard, the following development strategies were developed:

- ✓ Environmental conservation and improvement strategies.
- ✓ Transportation improvement strategies.
- ✓ Water supply improvement strategies.
- ✓ Residential neighbourhood improvement strategies (Housing & requisite facilities).
- ✓ Economic development strategies.

Other than ensuring the realization of the settlement's vision, these strategies form the basis of the plan implementation which is aimed at transforming the settlement into a better place through sustainable and environmentally friendly developments. The various development strategies and their implementation framework are outlined below:

6.2 Environmental Conservation Improvement Strategies and Implementation Framework

The issues focused on in the formulation of the environmental protection strategies included; solid & liquid waste management, pollution, climate change and disaster management.

6.2.1 Solid Waste Management

The settlement is characterized by lack of proper solid waste management. The residents dump their waste haphazardly within the settlement. This has not only contributed to an unaesthetic state of the settlement but has also made the residents prone to diseases. Establishing proper waste management systems is crucial to prevent pollution and the spread of diseases. This includes setting up waste collection points, promoting recycling and composting and educating residents about proper waste disposal practices.

The following strategies have been proposed with the aim of promoting proper solid waste management:

- Public sensitization on non-littering in the settlement.
- Provision of trash bags to the households in order to encourage waste segregation and sorting at the household level.
- Sensitizing the residents on the need to recycle/reuse non-biodegradable waste such as plastics and glasses.
- Provision of clearly labelled waste bins as per the NEMA requirements in strategic locations along the roads within the project area in order to promote waste sorting and proper waste management.
- Privatization of waste collection will enhance effectiveness which will in turn promote proper waste management and also create employment among the local youths.
- Increasing the waste collection frequency by developing a system for regular waste collection and transportation from the settlement to appropriate disposal sites. This will ensure consistent and timely collection.
- Establishing a monitoring and evaluation system to monitor waste management activities. The regular monitoring will help identify areas for improvement and ensure the long-term success of waste management initiatives.

6.2.2 Liquid Waste Management

The strategies are aimed at promoting sustainable liquid waste disposal methods in Chewani informal settlement. This is because the settlement lacks an operational sewerage system with most of the residents using pit latrines as a method of liquid waste disposal. The use of pit latrines as a liquid and human waste disposal method is a health threat as it could lead to infiltration and contamination of underground water due to the settlement's high water table level. The plan proposes use of septic tanks in the short term and a sewer reticulation system in the long term.

The following strategies have been recommended:

- Establishment of sewer reticulation system for efficient liquid waste management.
- Use of septic tanks - proper construction and regular emptying of septic tanks is essential to prevent contamination of groundwater sources and the spread of diseases.
- Establishment of proper drainage channels and proper maintenance to avoid blockages and overflow in order to manage storm water and wastewater. This will also prevent waterlogging and flooding within the settlement.

6.2.3 Energy

The common type of energy source for lighting within the project area is electricity. The project area is connected to the national grid hence most of the residents are connected to electricity. Firewood/charcoal is the most common type of energy for cooking used by the residents.

The use of non-renewable sources of energy is not sustainable due to increase in greenhouse gases emission, particularly CO_2, which largely contributes to global warming and climate change. Thus, there is need to develop sustainable urban energy for optimal energy efficiency associated with low or no-carbon gases. The ultimate aim is to bring about a paradigm shift with respect to energy and resource utilization within all the functions of a community. Some of the benefits of the sustainable urban energy are:

- Reduced carbon emissions.
- Reduced dependence on fossil fuels.
- Introduction of cleaner fuels.
- Increased use of renewable energy.
- Promotion of diversification of energy sources.
- Ensuring that citizens have appropriate access to energy services and information on the best energy use practices to reduce poverty.

The following are some of the proposed strategies aimed at promoting sustainable energy use:

- ✓ Sensitizing and creating awareness to the community members on the various type of renewable energy such as use of solar energy.
- ✓ Conducting awareness and training programs to educate the residents about energy efficient practices such as using energy-saving appliances, turning off lights when not in use and minimizing wastage. This will empower the residents with knowledge and skills that will enable them to actively participate in energy conservation efforts.
- ✓ Educating the residents on the importance of constructing energy-efficient housing design by using locally available and low-cost materials with good insulation properties. This will reduce the need for artificial lighting, cooling and heating, thereby decreasing energy demand.

6.2.4 Pollution Reduction

Pollution is an environmental concern in Chewani informal settlement due to various factors such as dust particles, inadequate waste management and use of inefficient cooking fuels and lack of access to clean energy. The following recommendations are aimed at mitigating against air pollution in the settlement:

- ✓ Educating and creating awareness on the available alternative sources of energy that do not emit CO_2.
- ✓ Adopting proper methods of solid waste management such as designating specific areas for waste collection and management.
- ✓ Conserving the existing vegetation within the settlement as it acts as natural filter, absorbing pollutants and improving air quality.

6.2.5 Climate change

The continuous cutting of indigenous trees and use of unsustainable sources of energy for cooking such as firewood emits carbon dioxide which is one of the greenhouse gases that contribute greatly in climate change. The following are some of the strategies for enhancing climate change resilience within the informal settlement:

- ✓ Sensitizing the residents on the available water conservation practices such as rain water harvesting in order to address challenges exacerbated by climate change.
- ✓ Construction of proper drainage channels to prevent flooding within the settlement during rainy seasons.
- ✓ Conservation of the indigenous trees and existing vegetation as they help regulate temperature and absorb surface run-off thus preventing flooding.
- ✓ Promote use of green energy such as solar energy to reduce usage of wood fuel through creation of awareness and sensitization.
- ✓ Encourage appropriate house designs and building materials.

Table 21 below shows the proposed environmental protection strategies, timeframe and the actors who will be responsible for implementation of the strategies:

Table 21: Environmental Conservation & Improvement Strategies and Implementation Framework

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation / Strategies	Timeframe	Actors
Poor Solid Waste Management.	Entire project area.	To enhance efficiency in solid waste management.	❖ Provision skips along the major road reserves within the settlement.	Short term	❖ County Government of Tana River ❖ Development Partners.
			❖ Provision of waste collection bins and trash bags.	Short – medium - long term	❖ County Government of Tana River.
			❖ Public sensitization on non-littering within the settlement.	Continuous	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ NEMA.
			❖ Promote waste sorting through provision of waste collection bins coloured green, blue and brown for compostable, recyclable and non-biodegradable waste respectively.	Short – medium - long term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ NEMA. ❖ Local Community.
			❖ Promote waste reuse, recycling and reduction.	Continuous	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Private Sector. ❖ Local Community.
			❖ Increase the waste collection frequency.	Continuous	❖ County Government of Tana River

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation / Strategies	Timeframe	Actors
			❖ Privatize waste collection and management.	Short term then continuous	❖ County Government of Tana River
			❖ Establish a system to monitor waste management activities.	Medium term	❖ County Government of Tana River
Liquid Waste Management.	Entire project area.	To ensure proper liquid waste management.	❖ Establishment of the sewer reticulation system for efficient liquid waste management.	Long term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development Partners.
			❖ Construction of sewer treatment plant outside the settlement.	Long term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development Partners.
			❖ Buffering the sewer treatment plant site with trees belt of 15m.	Long term	❖ County Government of Tana River ❖ Development Partners.
			❖ Establishment of proper drainage channel in order to manage storm water and wastewater.	Short term	❖ County Government of Tana River ❖ Development Partners.
			❖ Encourage use of septic tanks - proper construction and regular emptying of septic tanks is essential to prevent	Short term	❖ County Government of Tana River.

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation / Strategies	Timeframe	Actors
			contamination of groundwater sources and the spread of diseases.		❖ Local Community.
Use of unsustainable sources of energy.		To enhance sustainable use of energy. To reduce environmental impact.	❖ Sensitizing and creating awareness to the community members on the various type of renewable energy such as solar energy. ❖ Conducting awareness and training programs to educate the residents about energy efficient practices such as using energy-saving appliances, turning off lights when not in use, and minimizing wastage. This will empower the residents with knowledge and skills that will enable them to actively participate in energy conservation efforts. ❖ Educating the residents on the importance of constructing energy-efficient housing design by using locally available and low-cost materials with good insulation properties. This will reduce the need for artificial lighting, cooling and heating, thereby decreasing energy demand.	Short – medium – long term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation. ❖ Local Community.
Pollution of underground water.	Entire project area.	Protect underground water.	Discourage use of pit latrines and build aqua privy or pour flush latrines drained by septic tanks for people with no water closet.	Short -medium term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Local Community.

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation / Strategies	Timeframe	Actors
			❖ Provision of sewer reticulation network.	Medium – long Term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development Partners. ❖ Local Community.
Air pollution.	Entire project area.	To reduce level of air pollution.	❖ Educating and creating awareness on the available alternative sources of energy that do not emit CO_2. ❖ Adopting proper methods of solid waste management such as provision of skips and bins within the settlement. ❖ Conserving the existing vegetation within the settlement as it acts as natural filter, absorbs pollutants and improves air quality.	Short – medium and long term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development Partners. ❖ Local Community.
Climate change.		To mitigate the impacts of changing climate patterns and protect the vulnerable communities living in these areas.	❖ Sensitizing the residents on the available water conservation practices such as rain water harvesting in order to address challenges exacerbated by climate change.	Short – medium and long term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development Partners. ❖ Local Community.
			❖ Construction of proper drainage channels to prevent flooding in the settlement during rainy seasons.	Short term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Local Community.

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation / Strategies	Timeframe	Actors
			❖ Conservation of the indigenous trees and existing vegetation as they help regulate temperature and absorb surface run-off thus preventing flooding.	Short – medium and long term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Local Community.
			❖ Promote use of green energy such as solar energy to reduce usage of wood fuel through creation of awareness and sensitization.	Short – medium and long term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development Partners. ❖ Local Community.
			❖ Encourage appropriate house designs and building materials – smart homes.	Short – medium and long term	

KEY: Immediate – one-year, short term – up to 3 years, medium term – up to 5 years, long term – up to 10 years

6.3 Transportation Improvement Strategies and Implementation Framework

The strategy was developed with the aim of promoting accessibility and connectivity in the settlement and providing proper drainage channels. The project area lacks access roads, storm water drainage channels, non-motorized facilities and support infrastructure facilities such as streetlights and floodlights. Noting that the settlement is characterized by haphazard development, high density of structures and lack of existing access roads, the strategies were developed on the following components;

- ✓ Road provision and expansion strategies.
- ✓ Storm water drainage strategies.

6.3.1 Road Provision and Expansion Strategies and Implementation Framework

Due to the informal nature of the settlement, adoptive planning approach was used, with minimal planning standards being applied in order to reduce the level of impacts. This option proposes the provision of primary road (20m), secondary roads (9m road reserve), service lanes (6m and 7m) and footpaths of (4m and 5m) for immediate implementation. In order to achieve the desired road widths and allow for future expansion of the existing roads, a two-phased implementation framework has been proposed. During implementation phase, the beneficiaries abutting the service lanes and footpaths to be widened will be required to surrender the recommended width as per the approved plan at no cost. Table 22 below shows the road provision and expansion strategies and implementation framework:

Table 22: Road Provision and Expansion Strategies and Implementation Framework

Road/ Access Code	Proposed Category	Proposed Adoptive Width (Immediate Implementation)	Proposed Standard Width (Incremental Implementation)	Implementation Strategy	Time frame	Actors
R1	Primary Road	Adopted to be 20m wide as per Hola Town Development Plan which was revised in 2006.	20M	The road width to be maintained	Long Term	❖ KeRRA.
R2 & R3	Secondary road	9M	-	The roads width to be maintained	Immediate	❖ County Government of Tana River.
S1 & S2	Service lane	7M	9M	The plots abutting these service lanes to surrender 1m each for widening	Immediate to Short term	❖ Beneficiaries. ❖ County Government of Tana River.
S3 & S4	Service lane	6M	-	The service lanes width to be maintained	Immediate	❖ County Government of Tana River.
F1	Footpath	5M	6M	The plots abutting this footpath to surrender 0.5m each for widening	Immediate to Short term	❖ Beneficiaries. ❖ County Government of Tana River.
F2-F3	Footpath	4M	6M	The plots abutting these footpaths to surrender 1m each for widening	Immediate to Short term	❖ Beneficiaries. County Government of Tana River.
F4-F20	Footpath	4M	-	The footpaths width to be maintained	Immediate	❖ County Government of Tana River.

KEY: Immediate – one-year, short term – up to 3 years

6.3.2 Storm Water Drainage Strategies and Implementation Framework

Proper storm water drainage channels will play a crucial role in flood prevention and improved sanitation in the informal settlement. The channels have been proposed on all the access roads and the major roads. The drainage channels have also been proposed at strategic areas within the settlement that are prone to water stagnation as described in table 23 below. By incorporating storm water drainage channels into the infrastructure design, the informal settlement can effectively manage rainfall and prevent flooding. The channels also will help redirect excess water away from roads, pathways and residential areas thus minimizing the risk of damage and ensuring the safety of residents. Table 23 below shows the drainage channels within the settlement for implementation.

Table 23: Proposed Drainage Channels within the Settlement and the Implementation Framework

S. No	Code	Utility Easement Route	Width	Time frame	Actor
1	D1	Proposed utility easement (drainage/electricity/sewer).	2m.	Immediate to short term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development partners.
2	D2	Proposed utility easement (drainage/electricity/sewer).	2m.		
3	D3	Proposed utility easement (drainage/electricity/sewer).	2m.		
4	D4	Proposed utility easement (drainage/electricity/sewer).	2m.		
5	D5	Proposed utility easement (drainage/electricity/sewer).	2m.		
6	D6	Proposed utility easement (drainage/electricity/sewer).	2m.		
7	D7	Proposed utility easement (drainage/electricity/sewer).	2m.		
8	D8	Proposed utility easement (drainage/electricity/sewer).	2m.		

Table 24 below presents the overall transportation strategies aimed at improving mobility and ensuring appropriate support infrastructure is provided:

Table 24: Transportation Improvement Strategies and Implementation Framework

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Time frame	Actors
Inaccessibility within the settlement.	Entire project area.	To promote efficient mobility and transport.	❖ Opening new roads to provide access to every plot.	Short term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development Partners.
			❖ Upgrade all access roads to motorable condition.	Short term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development Partners.
			❖ Installation of streetlights and street furniture along the access roads.	Short term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development Partners.
Inadequate space for provision of wider roads.	Project area.	To achieve wider roads for accessibility.	❖ Beneficiaries abutting these service lanes and foot paths to surrender the recommended width as per the approved plan at no cost.	Immediate	❖ County Government of Tana River.
Lack of storm water drainage channels.	Entire project area.	To improve storm water drainage.	❖ Provision of storm water drainage channels on all the access roads and major roads.	Short term – medium term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development Partners.
Poor road conditions.	Entire project area.	Improve the road conditions.	❖ Upgrade all access roads to motorable condition.	Short term	❖ County Government of Tana River.
			❖ Constant road maintenance and repairs.	Continuous	❖ County Government of Tana River.
			❖ Truncating all access road reserves.	Short term	❖ County Government of Tana River.

6.4 Water Supply Improvement Strategies and Implementation Framework

Water efficiency strategies will help optimize water usage and minimize wastage. The strategies focus on rainwater harvesting, leak detection and repair, community education & awareness and the establishment of community water management committees. Table 25 below explains water efficiency strategies and implementation framework:

Table 25: Water Supply Improvement Strategies and Implementation Framework

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Time frame	Actors
Inadequate water supply.	Project area.	To enhance adequate water supply.	❖ Connecting residents with piped water.	Immediate to Short term	❖ Tana River Water and Sewerage Company (TAWASCO). ❖ Development Partners. ❖ Community Members.
	Project area.	To enhance adequate water supply.	❖ Provision of water tanks to the residents. ❖ Sensitize the community members on various methods of water collection such as rooftop rainwater harvesting systems. This will provide an additional source of water for various purposes. ❖ Conduct awareness campaigns to educate residents about water conservation practices such as turning off taps when not in use, using water sparingly and reporting water leaks.	Short term – medium – long term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Tana River Water and Sewerage Company (TAWASCO). ❖ Community members.

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Time frame	Actors
			❖ Regularly inspect water supply systems to identify and fix leaks promptly. Leaks can waste a significant amount of water, so addressing them can save water and reduce water bills.	Short term – medium – long term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Tana River Water and Sewerage Company (TAWASCO).
			❖ Establish committees comprising of community members responsible for managing water resources and promoting efficient water practices. These committees should coordinate water-related initiatives, monitor usage, and implement conservation measures.	Immediate	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Tana River Water and Sewerage Company (TAWASCO).

6.5 Residential Neighbourhood Improvement Strategies (Housing & Requisite Facilities)

The residential function of an urban area is one of its most critical roles since all its inhabitants require safe and conducive environments to live in. Though the plan has outlined the various development guidelines and regulations to guide the development of the residential structures, the efficiency and sustainability of these developments should also be considered. In respect to this, strategies have been formulated to address the challenges observed in housing provision to enhance its efficiency. These problems include; lack of observance of building lines, informality in housing provision, poor housing conditions and insecurity of land tenure, poor urban design and inadequate social (residential support) facilities. The strategies formulated are outlined in table 26 below:

Table 26: Residential Neighbourhood Improvement Strategies (Housing & Requisite Facilities) and Implementation Framework

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Time Frame	Actors
Un-even building alignments in relation to the roads.	Project area.	To promote urban form, design and aesthetics.	❖ A 4 m building line for roads between 12m & 9m.	Short term	❖ County Government of Tana River.
			❖ Provision of setback lines: -1.5 m on the sides and 1.5m at the rear on all residential zones.	Short term	❖ County Government of Tana River.
Urban informality.	Project area.	To minimize informality.	❖ Provide a spatial framework to guide housing development in the informal settlement.	Short term	❖ County Government of Tana River.
			❖ Embracing an incremental housing approach that allows for incremental improvements over time. Start with basic, affordable structures and provide opportunities for residents to expand and upgrade their homes as their resources and needs grow. This approach enables affordability, flexibility and adaptability.	Short – medium-long term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Community Members. ❖ Development Partners.
			❖ Exploring innovative building materials and construction techniques suitable for informal settlements. These can include locally available, low-cost materials that are sustainable and resilient. Adopting efficient construction methods can reduce costs, construction time and environmental impacts.	Short – medium-long term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Community Members. ❖ Development Partners.

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Time Frame	Actors
		To provide adequate and up to standard road networks.	❖ Opening up of access roads and upgrading the existing ones.	Short term	❖ County Government of Tana River.
		To promote secure neighborhoods.	❖ Installation of streetlights within the settlement.	Short term	❖ County Government of Tana River.
Poor housing conditions.	Project area.	Provide infrastructural facilities.	❖ Provision of basic infrastructural services within the settlement such as sewerage system, electricity, roads, water etc.	Short and medium term	❖ County Government of Tana River.
Insecurity of land tenure.	Project area.	Provide security of tenure.	❖ Land survey and issuance of lease certificates. ❖ Developing a Land Information System.	Short term	❖ County Government of Tana River.
Unfriendly urban design for People with disabilities, children and the elderly.	Project area.	Provide friendly Designs for people with disabilities, Children, & the Elderly.	❖ Provision of ramps/inclined planes: ➢ Road reserves. ➢ Entrances and within buildings.	Short – medium to long term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Private Sector.

6.6 Economic Development Strategies and Implementation Framework

Economic development strategies focus on enhancing livelihood opportunities, promoting entrepreneurship and improving access to economic resources. The following are the proposed economic development strategies aimed at improving the residents' livelihoods:

Table 27: Economic Development Strategies and Implementation Framework

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Time frame	Actors
Inadequate technical skills and capacity building.	Project area.	To promote job creation.	❖ Provide vocational training and skills development programmes to residents, focusing on areas with local demand and market potential such as small-scale manufacturing, construction and service industry.	Short – medium – long term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development Partners. ❖ Community Members.
Lack of community empowerment and participation.	Project area.	To enhance residents' livelihood.	❖ Encourage residents to actively participate in local development projects by contributing towards their economic improvement.	Short – medium – long term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development Partners. ❖ Community Members.
Lack of infrastructure development.	Project area.	To provide basic infrastructure.	❖ Improve basic infrastructure, such as access roads and support infrastructure such as streetlights to support economic activities.	Short – medium term	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development partners.

CHAPTER SEVEN

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

7.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure faster and more comprehensive implementation of the plan in order to boost the area's economic growth and ensure coordinated development.

7.2 Implementation Framework

The implementation framework outlines the project activities, objectives, indicators, actors and timeframe required to achieve the goals. The implementation framework has been categorized into two phases as explained below:

Phase one: plan approval, cadastral survey and issuance of lease certificates - this entails approval of the plan and cadastral survey which aims at achieving tenure security. Plan approval and cadastral survey will be completed under this consultancy.

Issuance of lease certificates - The process of the registration and issuance of lease certificates using the approved and amended registry index map will be done by the National Government.

Phase Two: Plan Implementation Phase – this phase provides the implementation plan for the proposed interventions. Table 28 below shows the plan implementation framework.

Table 28: Implementation Framework

Task	Activity description	Purpose	Indicators	Actors	Timeframe
	Phase One: Plan Approval and Cadastral Survey				
Approval of the plan.	❖ Approval by the County Assembly of Tana River. ❖ Endorsement by the Tana River County Governor.	❖ To be the legal document guiding land use planning. ❖ To form the basis for cadastral survey.	Signed plan. Signed minutes.	County Government of Tana River.	Immediate
Cadastral Survey.	❖ Beaconing of the resultant plots from the approved plan.	❖ To establish plots boundaries.	Beaconed certificates.	Consultant	Immediate
	❖ Computation Files and Survey Plans.	❖ To make cadastral records consisting of plots records.	Computed files.	Consultant	Immediate
	❖ Preparation and submission of the beacon certificates signed by all beneficiaries to the director of survey.	❖ To serve as proof that the plots were beaconed accurately.	Signed beacon certificates.	Consultant	Immediate
	❖ Actual Registration and Authentication of the survey plans.	❖ To ascertain survey plans accuracy and compliance with the Survey Act chapter 299 (Revised Edition 2012 [2010]) and other governing	Approved survey plans.	Consultant	Immediate

Task	Activity description	Purpose	Indicators	Actors	Timeframe
		laws and regulations.			
	❖ Amendment of Registry Index Maps (RIMs).	❖ To incorporate the surveyed sections into the larger Registry Index Maps (RIMs).	Amended Registry Index Maps (RIMs).	Consultant	Immediate
Topographical Survey for Engineering Designs.	❖ Preparing the topographic map. ❖ Establishment of accurate vertical and horizontal points. ❖ Undertaking a digital topographical survey of existing/proposed infrastructure including roads.	❖ To determine three-dimensional positions of all ground features in the form of x, y and z coordinates with respect to a defined reference system. ❖ To generate accurate Digital Terrain Models (DTMs) of the project transport and drainage networks for preparation of strip plan, designing, upgrading of the	Detailed Topographical map and preliminary designs.	Consultant	Immediate

Task	Activity description	Purpose	Indicators	Actors	Timeframe
		project areas' road networks and design additional facilities.			
Preparation of the lease certificates.	Processing and issuance of the lease certificates.	• To enhance tenure security.	Issued lease certificates.	National Government.	Immediate
	Phase Two: Plan Intervention Implementation Phase				
Water Reticulation Network.	❖ Preparation of the water reticulation plan. ❖ Installation of water reticulation system.	❖ To enhance adequate water supply.	❖ Availability of the water reticulation system. ❖ Residents connected to piped water.	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Tana River Water and Sewerage Company (TAWASCO). ❖ Development partners.	Medium to Long term
Installation of sewer reticulation lines.	❖ Preparation of sewer reticulation plan. ❖ Construction of reticulation lines network.	❖ To ensure proper liquid waste management.	❖ Availability of sewer reticulation network.	❖ County Government of Tana River, ❖ Tana River Water and Sewerage Company (TAWASCO). ❖ Development partners.	Medium to Long term

Task	Activity description	Purpose	Indicators	Actors	Timeframe
Provision of the skips and waste bins within the settlement at appropriate location.	❖ Identification of appropriate sites within the major road reserve. ❖ Acquisition of the waste bins and skips.	❖ To ensure proper solid waste management.	❖ Availability of the waste bins and skips within the settlement.	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development partners.	Short term
Establishment of all access roads.	❖ Opening of the roads. ❖ Upgrading the access roads into motorable condition.	❖ To promote efficient mobility and transport.	❖ Upgraded access roads.	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development partners.	Short term – medium term
Provision of drainage channels.	❖ Construction of the drainage channels.	❖ To prevent flooding in the settlement especially during rainy seasons.	❖ Constructed drainage channels. ❖ Proper removal of surface water especially during rainy seasons.	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development partners.	Immediate – medium term
Lighting of the settlement.	❖ Installation of streetlights and flood lights.	❖ To enhance security and boost economy in the area.	❖ Installed streetlights and floodlights. ❖ Increased security.	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development partners.	Medium-long term
Sensitization and awareness programmes on climate change impacts and pollution reduction.	❖ Sensitizing residents on the need for conservation of the indigenous trees and existing vegetation as they help regulate temperature and absorb surface run-off thus preventing flooding.	❖ To mitigate against the climate change impacts and air pollution.	❖ Number of workshops held. ❖ Signed attendance list. ❖ Well conserved indigenous trees and existing vegetation. ❖ Adequate water during drought periods. ❖ Reduced air pollution.	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development partners ❖ Local community.	Short-medium-long term

Task	Activity description	Purpose	Indicators	Actors	Timeframe
	❖ Educating and creating awareness on the available alternative sources of energy that do not emit CO2. ❖ Encourage appropriate house designs and building materials.				
Sensitization and awareness programmes on the available source of renewable energy.	• Promote use of green energy e.g to reduce usage of wood fuel through creation of awareness and sensitization. • Creating awareness on how to access alternative sources of energy.	❖ To promote affordable environmentally friendly energy.	❖ Number of workshops held. ❖ Signed attendance list. ❖ Reduced usage of non-renewable sources of energy.	❖ County Government of Tana River. ❖ Development partners, and ❖ Local community.	Short-medium-long term

7.2.1 Proposed Membership of the Projects Implementation and Coordination Committee

The committee will be mandated to ensure all the plan proposals are fully implemented within the recommended timeframe. The proposed membership of the Projects Implementation Committee is shown in the table below:

Table 29: Proposed Membership of the Projects Implementation and Coordination Committee

Institutions	Actors
All Relevant National Government Ministries and Departments.	Ministry Of Lands, Public Works, Housing & Urban Development: State Department of Housing and Urban Development.
	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).
County Government.	All the County Executive Committee Members. All the County Departmental Chief Officers.
Service Providers.	Tana River Water and Sewerage Company (TAWASCO).
	Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA).
	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation.
	Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA).
Others.	Non-Governmental Organizations.
	Community Members Representative.

The proposed project implementation committee will be meeting after every two months to share project implementation progress.

7.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Monitoring is the systematic and continuous collection and analysis of information aimed at tracking the progress of the project implementation against pre-set targets and objectives. The evaluation framework studies the outcome of a project with the aim of informing the design of future projects. Monitoring and evaluation framework is a powerful public management tool in urban planning practice in terms of achieving related goals and objectives, improving the quality of life, enhancing sustainability and having an effect on decision-making.

7.3.1 Importance of monitoring and evaluation

- It provides a way to assess the crucial link between implementers and beneficiaries on the ground and decision-makers.
- It provides a more robust basis for raising funds and influencing policy.
- Knowledge generation and sharing, including collecting, tracking and analysing data to determine what is happening, where, and for whom among different stakeholders and between different spheres of government.
- Improve performance, management and decision making.
- Measure and report progress on all proposed projects implementation status.
- Track possible futures and pathways, particularly in areas of urban sustainability.
- It provides a basis for questioning and testing assumptions.

7.3.2 Components of the monitoring and evaluation

The proposed membership of the project's implementation and coordination committee (shown in Table 29 above) will also be responsible for monitoring projects' implementation monthly, carry out supervision of the overall plan's implementation and review quarterly reports. The plan will be subjected to two internal Annual Evaluations; Mid-Term and End Term Evaluation. The committee should continuously monitor and report on the progress of implementation, results achieved, challenges and opportunities emerging from the process. The following are the major components of the monitoring;

- **System:** Monitoring and Evaluation System (MES) will provide the guidelines to monitor the implementation of the identified key priority projects and programmes. The monitoring system component clarifies the purpose, context, system parameters, agreed outcomes and indicators to be monitored.
- **Data:** The data collection, processing, and quality assurance components.
- **Analysis and reporting:** The analysis and reporting component entails reporting against targets and making comparisons at the local levels.
- **Action:** The action component regarding decisions on strategies, service delivery, operations, resources, and evaluation.
- **Process:** The overall process covering all five phases should be monitored.

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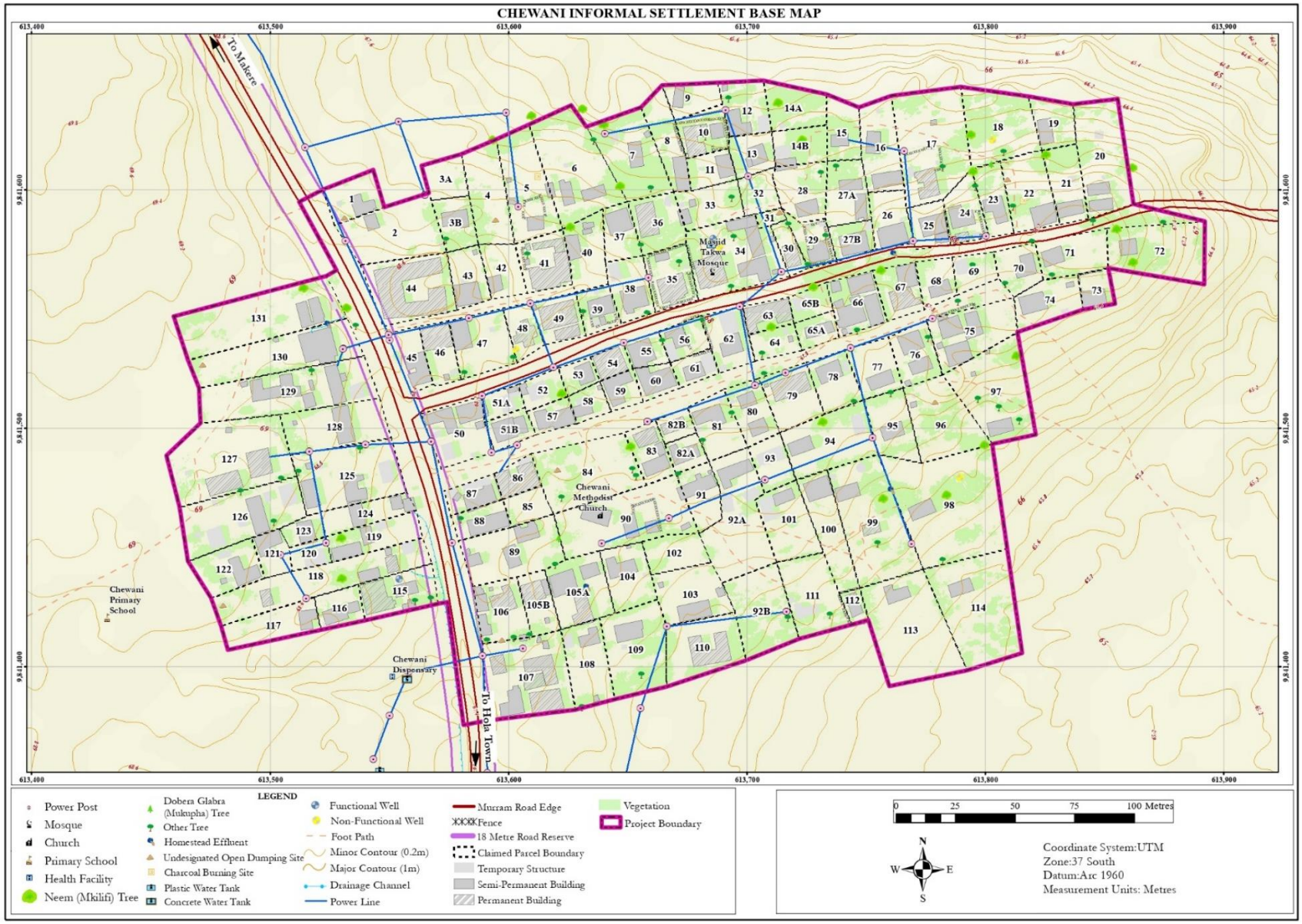
APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Base Map



Appendix 2: Structures and the Plots Affected by the Standard Hierarchical Road Network Option.

Parcel ID	Structure ID	Structure Type	Structure Use	Total Structure Area (M^2)	Affected Area (M^2)	%Age of Affected Area
3B	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	69.801472	13.23965	18.96757994
5	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	38.643563	8.256668	21.36621822
10	S1	Semi-permanent	Resting Shed	34.177232	15.873403	46.44437853
11	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	62.78135	16.1084	25.65793823
12	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	77.413926	21.459385	27.72031611
	T1	Temporary	Residential	33.159178	11.121822	33.54070478
13	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	50.529211	8.625281	17.06989052
14B	T1	Temporary	Residential	33.015485	0.452252	1.369817829
14A	T2	Temporary	Bathroom	5.316643	4.311991	81.10364002
15	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	35.582464	6.631472	18.63691059
16	S2	Semi-permanent	Residential	75.248479	0.407238	0.541191005
17	P1	Permanent	Residential	92.889932	8.020568	8.634485813
	T1	Temporary	Bathroom	2.988131	2.988131	100
19	T1	Temporary	Bathroom	2.42002	0.042869	1.771431641
20	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	44.742696	19.067742	42.61643509
21	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	64.230942	2.524443	3.930259967
22	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	84.143483	13.562151	16.1178864
24	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	76.5181	1.843716	2.40951618
	P1	Permanent	BCR (shop)	20.684192	11.134313	53.83006017
	T1	Temporary	Chicken House	5.807971	2.171636	37.39061369
25	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	84.323408	36.35947	43.1190708
	S2	Semi-permanent	BCR (shop)	21.271974	7.496047	35.2390756
26	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	98.847295	15.457723	15.63798281
	T1	Temporary	Bathroom	2.410169	1.13614	47.13943296
27B	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	95.8937	29.061924	30.30639552
28	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	54.646458	0.129389	0.236774724
29	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	59.351286	23.220083	39.12313374
	T2	Temporary	Goat shed	4.578841	3.658954	79.91004711
33	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	29.007054	7.23787	24.95210303
34	S1	Semi-permanent	Madrassa	94.656961	7.549577	7.97572299
	S3	Semi-permanent	Residential	53.798028	26.377978	49.0314961
35	P1	Permanent	Residential	119.265371	30.742466	25.77652318
	S1	Semi-permanent	Kitchen	17.712703	15.121228	85.36939845
36	P1	Permanent	Residential	106.80606	0.002553	0.002390314
38	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	94.410158	22.391418	23.71717035
	T1	Temporary	Residential	33.972026	23.334076	68.68614783
39	T1	Temporary	Bathroom	4.179674	4.179566	99.99741607

Parcel ID	Structure ID	Structure Type	Structure Use	Total Structure Area (M^2)	Affected Area (M^2)	%Age of Affected Area
40	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	57.832586	2.638294	4.561950593
41	P1	Permanent	Residential	218.830018	79.382769	36.27599619
	S1	Semi-permanent	Toilet	4.7742	3.187689	66.76907126
	P2	Permanent	Septic Tank	5.435371	5.435371	100
42	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	36.556721	0.015969	0.043682802
43	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	93.842583	16.238718	17.30421039
	S2	Semi-permanent	Toilet	3.95496	0.000318	0.008040536
44	P1	Permanent	Residential/BCR (Hotel)	474.159904	30.033511	6.334046963
45	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	108.828423	15.473753	14.218485
	T1	Temporary	Bathroom	3.848101	2.922064	75.93522103
46	P1	Permanent	Residential	117.677603	33.069907	28.10212492
47	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	89.050719	21.799573	24.4799517
49	P2	Permanent	BCR (Shop)	46.862524	1.944902	4.150228869
	P1	Permanent	Residential	142.980001	2.228063	1.558303948
	S1	Semi-permanent	Toilet	4.926061	3.210454	65.17284297
50	S2	Semi-permanent	Residential	92.4108	11.457357	12.39828786
	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	82.866365	36.984746	44.63179482
	T3	Temporary	Bathroom	7.115242	2.292477	32.21924145
	T1	Temporary	Residential	32.425919	10.646478	32.83323443
	T2	Temporary	Goat shed	3.662671	3.521682	96.15065071
51A	S3	Semi-permanent	Residential	9.787375	8.531749	87.17096259
52	T1	Temporary	Residential	54.99282	0.452228	0.82234008
	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	13.248401	5.957257	44.96585663
54	P1	Permanent	Residential	130.62696	21.317459	16.31934097
55	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	98.181793	9.795063	9.976455614
56	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	50.125579	3.76479	7.510716235
	T2	Temporary	Toilet	3.180374	3.180403	100.0009118
57	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	112.978998	11.619322	10.2844973
61	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	50.495527	1.707581	3.381648042
	T1	Temporary	Residential	38.456259	1.334234	3.469484642
62	T2	Temporary	Residential	60.429506	15.853652	26.23495218
	T1	Temporary	Toilet	6.85565	4.286943	62.53153239
63	P1	Permanent	Residential	173.577142	36.749996	21.17214028
65B	T1	Temporary	Residential	46.534796	6.737367	14.47812729
66	S2	Semi-permanent	Residential	78.902027	11.403885	14.45322184
	S3	Semi-permanent	Residential	78.679326	29.922124	38.0304783
	S4	Semi-permanent	Posho mill	17.855256	12.432811	69.6310991
	S5	Semi-permanent	Toilet	5.128362	3.772071	73.55313451

Parcel ID	Structure ID	Structure Type	Structure Use	Total Structure Area (M^2)	Affected Area (M^2)	%Age of Affected Area
	T1	Temporary	Bathroom	4.161879	2.682871	64.46297454
67	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	74.382106	17.425441	23.42692609
69	T1	Temporary	Residential	33.514164	14.475338	43.19170247
70	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	67.442319	4.497622	6.668842452
71	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	57.167868	1.753842	3.067880719
74	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	80.86993	15.655977	19.35945413
75	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	87.486672	4.494176	5.136983608
	S2	Semi-permanent	Residential	65.670892	8.981654	13.67676565
	S3	Semi-permanent	Toilet	3.610101	0.073438	2.034236715
	S4	Semi-permanent	Residential	70.334609	22.746802	32.34083806
	S5	Semi-permanent	Goat Shed	9.022703	9.022703	100
76	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	75.55204	23.516896	31.12675184
	S3	Semi-permanent	Toilet	5.836711	5.836711	100
77	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	59.692864	4.458818	7.469599716
78	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	71.903918	6.705391	9.32548766
79	P1	Permanent	Residential	124.304008	3.681489	2.961681654
	S1	Semi-permanent	Toilet	2.377328	0.719915	30.28252727
80	S2	Semi-permanent	Residential	42.473081	5.650836	13.30451163
81	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	83.765992	17.820654	21.27433052
	T2	Temporary	Toilet	4.923062	4.923062	100
	T1	Temporary	Chicken House	4.263844	0.275678	6.465480444
82B	P1	Permanent	Residential	47.209405	23.669111	50.1364315
82A	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	72.134278	0.177419	0.245956576
86	P1	Permanent	Residential	173.917777	41.945079	24.11776399
	T1	Temporary	Shed	14.475925	14.475856	99.99952335
87	T2	Temporary	Kitchen	33.661966	5.763177	17.12073799
	T1	Temporary	Resting shed	18.832093	18.832093	100
	S2	Semi-permanent	Shop (not functioning)	7.600366	7.600366	100
89	S3	Semi-permanent	Residential	49.333007	8.579193	17.39037112
	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	27.101328	9.678979	35.71403955
	S2	Semi-permanent	Chicken house	3.589408	0.732624	20.41071954
90	S2	Semi-permanent	Chicken House	55.033446	6.870316	12.48389207
	S3	Semi-permanent	Chicken House	24.466958	5.385513	22.01137142
	S4	Semi-permanent	Toilet	8.696375	1.391314	15.9987811
91	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	92.032668	6.538414	7.104449042
	S2	Semi-permanent	Toilet	1.901956	1.901956	100
92A	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	88.571604	47.687569	53.84069707
93	T1	Temporary	Residential	60.497552	40.720173	67.30879458

Parcel ID	Structure ID	Structure Type	Structure Use	Total Structure Area (M^2)	Affected Area (M^2)	%Age of Affected Area
94	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	56.64495	32.212948	56.86817271
	T1	Temporary	Residential	41.431464	16.122029	38.91252551
95	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	52.420554	0.716847	1.367492225
96	T1	Temporary	Bathroom	2.542718	2.542718	100
	S1	Semi-permanent	Toilet	5.826171	4.442896	76.25756264
97	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	58.486264	23.445306	40.08685869
	S2	Semi-permanent	Toilet	3.195019	3.195019	100
98	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	62.35077	8.870202	14.22629103
99	T2	Temporary	Resting room	4.47182	4.340162	97.05582962
	T1	Temporary	Kitchen	12.752573	12.752573	100
100	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	88.133268	66.62645	75.59738963
101	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	40.756659	17.042826	41.81605268
103	S3	Semi-permanent	Toilet	4.664098	4.634527	99.36598674
104	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	79.296861	9.363051	11.80759349
	T1	Temporary	Bathroom	3.180819	3.180819	100
	S2	Semi-permanent	Toilet	3.045041	3.045041	100
105A	S2	Semi-permanent	Residential	94.196584	4.885711	5.186717811
	P2	Permanent	Residential	90.929113	6.720207	7.390599972
	S3	Semi-permanent	Posho mill	41.138543	11.377935	27.65760324
106	P1	Permanent	Residential	86.136456	0.403652	0.468619234
	S2	Semi-permanent	Residential	38.745064	13.019711	33.60353463
	S3	Semi-permanent	Goat Shed	12.873173	11.688639	90.79843019
	S4	Semi-permanent	Shed	2.534278	0.87032	34.34193092
108	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	47.597668	1.960754	4.11943291
112	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	45.083593	7.583991	16.82206429
113	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	58.752988	3.098464	5.273713058
115	P1	Permanent	Residential	140.928331	2.787581	1.978013207
116	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	57.91756	9.735595	16.80940116
	T1	Temporary	Bathroom	1.883895	1.809342	96.04261384
117	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	50.569829	7.580042	14.98925773
118	P2	Permanent	Residential	31.146371	8.919177	28.63632813
122	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	87.620805	18.242964	20.82035654
124	S1	Semi-permanent	Commercial (Shop)	25.577176	14.372749	56.19365093
125	S2	Semi-permanent	Residential	66.701903	35.247618	52.84349683
	T1	Temporary	Shed	47.946407	5.828461	12.15619973
	S3	Semi-permanent	Toilet	6.801114	6.4183	94.37130447
	T2	Temporary	Bathroom	5.939504	1.978742	33.31493674
126	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	97.957829	5.988371	6.113213269

Parcel ID	Structure ID	Structure Type	Structure Use	Total Structure Area (M^2)	Affected Area (M^2)	%Age of Affected Area
	T1	Temporary	Residential	57.351615	37.12166	64.72644232
	T4	Temporary	Residential	6.469678	6.469678	100
	T2	Temporary	Kitchen	11.357729	4.426581	38.97417345
127	P2	Permanent	Residential	99.920982	1.740115	1.741491091
	P1	Permanent	Residential	106.311082	41.25741	38.80819311
128	S1	Semi-permanent	Residential	109.797133	11.277204	10.27094578
129	T1	Temporary	Shed	36.013311	3.1034	8.617369283
131	T1	Temporary	Grocery Kiosk	10.655431	10.655431	100

Appendix 3: Minutes of the Introductory Meeting to the County Technical Team

PROCEEDINGS OF INTRODUCTORY MEETING HELD ON 21ST NOVEMBER, 2022 AT LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT BOARDROOM, HOLA TOWN. DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING BOARDROOM, TANA RIVER COUNTY ON CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF NINE (9) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN TANA RIVER COUNTY LOT V – CLUSTER 4

Present

(Attendance list attached)

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Presentation by the client (KISIP)
3. Presentation by the consultant
4. Way forward
5. Adjournment

Agenda 1: Introductions

The meeting was called to order at 9.00 A.M by the KISIP County Coordinator and opened with a word of prayer from one of the members. The purpose of the meeting was explained as to introduce the consultant to the county officials and also to discuss on the modalities of executing the assignment efficiently.

Agenda 2: Presentation by the client (KISIP)

Background

The National KISIP liaison officer thanked the County Government Officials for keeping the time and attending the meeting. The officer explained that Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP) was initiated by the Government of Kenya supported by Development Partners in 2011 to complements the Kenya Slum Upgrading Program (KENSUP) established in 2003.

The successes of the KISIP I were highlighted as having regularized 80 settlements providing tenure security to approximately 125,000 persons as per the World Bank's Project Appraisal Document (PAD). Hence, the KISIP 2 will build on the successes of KISIP 1 with its development objective being to improve access to basic services and tenure security of residents in participating urban informal settlements and strengthen institutional capacity for slum upgrading in Kenya. The officer highlighted the criteria that informed the selection of the informal settlements as; being a public land, having acreage of less than 30 Ha and absence of the survey overlaps. The officer explained that the project to undertake physical planning, cadastral survey and detailed topographical survey of nine (9) selected informal settlements in Tana River County is aimed at achieving the KISIP Objective.

The National KISIP liaison officer **introduced the consultant (Renaissance Planning Limited)** to the County Government Officers noting that they are expected to undertake the assignment on behalf of the client (KISIP). The project deliverables & output, work plan and the scope were expounded in details as highlighted below;

Project deliverables & output

- Inception report detailing out the project execution methodology, objective, deliverables & outputs and the work plan.
- A report on analysis of policy and legal context to the assignment.
- A base map and environmental status map for each settlement.
- A stakeholder's analysis and community engagement report for each settlement.
- Social economic survey report and preliminary list of beneficiaries for each settlement.
- Environmental and Social Screening Report.
- Draft Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan and Planning Report for each settlement.
- Draft Social Management Plan (SMP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for each settlement.
- Final Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan (LPLUDP) and report for each settlement.
- Draft Survey Map and report for each settlement.
- Detailed Topographical Survey for Engineering Designs map for each settlement.

- ❖ Final Survey Map and beacon certificates for each settlement signed by all the beneficiaries.
- ❖ Approved Survey Plans, signed and sealed RIMs complete with the area list, approved LPLUDPs and adopted lists of the beneficiaries.
- ❖ GIS data base incorporating both spatial and attribute data on social economic survey, lists of beneficiaries, LPLUDPs and Survey data.

Project Scope

Name of settlement	Contract Estimated Area (Ha)
1.Bora Imani	11.80
2.Jua Kali	10.21
3.Bura Scheme	30.37
4.Malindi ya Ngwena	11.95
5.Wachakone	12.05
6.Chewani	8.57
7.Hola Mission	13.16
8.Kibuyu	16.01
9.Makaburini	9.43

The officer stated that they had already formed the settlements executive committee members (SECs) and the Grievance Redress Committee Members. The liaison officer explained that the committees were formulated through a consultative forum between the KISIP officials, County Officials and the communities. The committees will play a key role in disseminating information to the project beneficiaries and solve the conflicts that might arise during project execution respectively. In conclusion, the officer urged the county officials to co-operate and coordinate with the consultant, so that the project can be completed within the stipulated time frame.

Agenda 3: Consultant Presentation

The consultant explained that with the past similar experience in undertaking such assignment and its multi-disciplinary personnel, they will deliver quality work within the time frame. However, there is need for co-operation with all the stakeholders such as County Government Officers, Settlement Executive Committee Members and the Grievance Redress Committee Members. The consultant explained the major steps to be followed when executing the assignment with emphases on public participation. In regards to community participation, the

consultant stated various stakeholders' forums will be held and also the local youths will be involved in undertaking some of the activities such as socio-economic survey.

Noting that the settlements boundaries were not delineated, the following parameters will be considered when coming up with the boundary; existing road network, existing natural resources, level of existing development, the contract estimated areas and the claimed boundaries. This will be done by the Settlement Executive Committee Members in collaboration with the county officials and the consultant. The consultant concluded by requesting the county government officials especially from lands, survey and physical planning to provide any existing survey data or physical development plans within the project areas.

Agenda 4: Way forward

The members appreciated the projects noting that it will bring about tenure security, improve the resident's livelihood and ensure optimal utilization of the land. They all agreed to co-operate in ensuring the project objectives are meant and that the project is completed within the stipulated timeframe.

The members agreed on the following;

I. The county officials especially from lands, physical planning and survey directorates to check if there are any existing development plans, survey data or court incumbrances within the project areas. This was in order to reduce future complains which may delay the regularization exercise.
II. The county officials will play a key role in evaluating and approving the project deliverable submitted by the consultant.
III. The local youths to be involved in undertaking the socio-economic survey for project ownership The consultant to adopt a hybrid of adoptive and conventional planning approach in order to avoid displacement of either the residents or the structures due to the high-density development of the existing settlements.

Agenda 5: Adjournment

There being no other business, the meeting ended at 1:10 pm with a word of prayer

MINUTES CONFIRMED BY:

Local Administration Representative

Name: DIDO ... Position: WARD ADMIN

Signature: ..... Date: 25/11/2022

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MWATHIRA Position: KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

Signature: ..... Date: 25/11/2022

National KISIP Representative

Name: Faith J Birir Position: KISIP NPCT

Signature: ..... Date: 28/11/2022

Principal Consultant, Renaissance Planning Limited

Name: P. Mutuma Mbeti

Signature: ..... Date: 01/12/2022

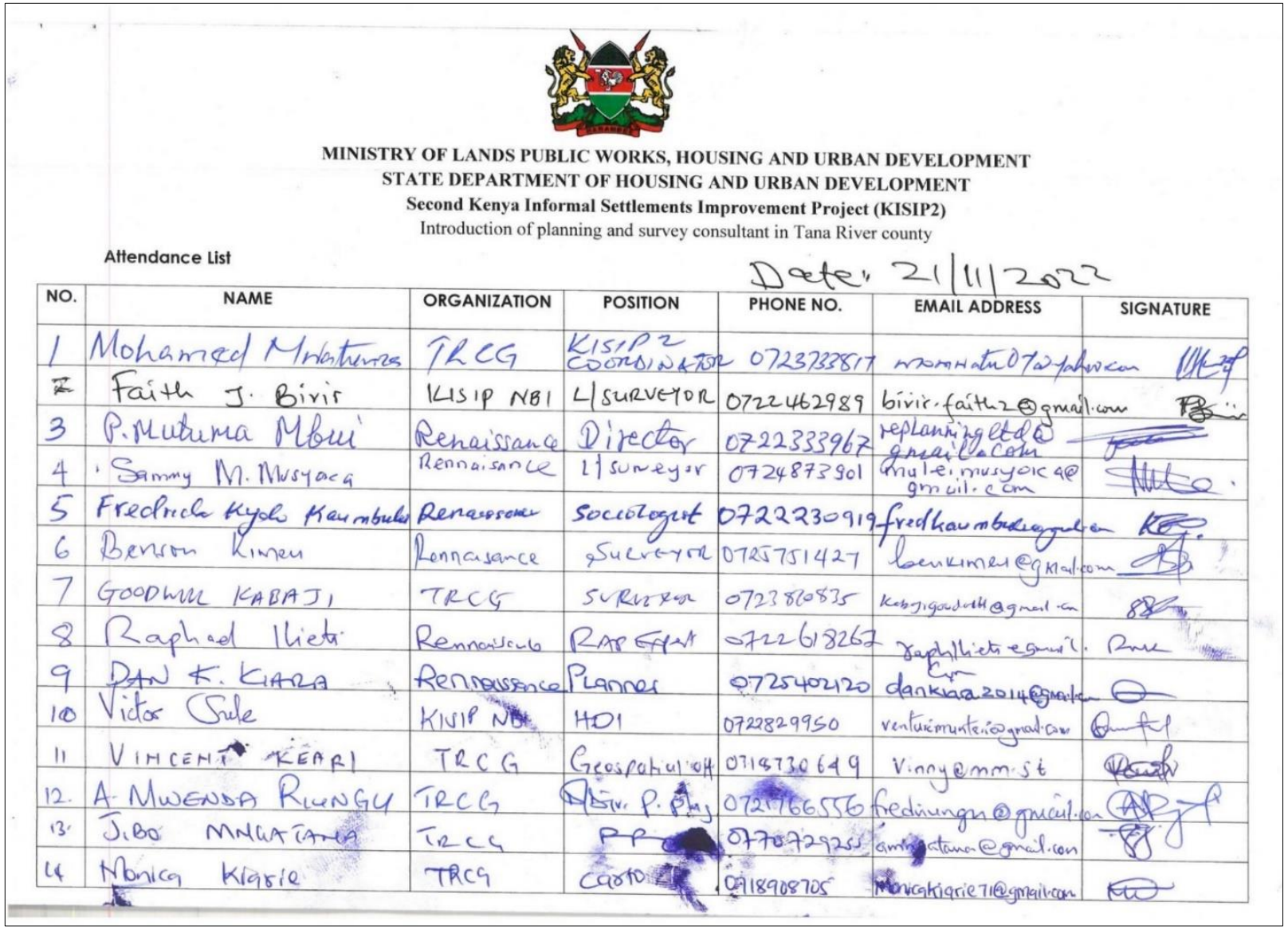
Photo Gallery







Attendance List



MINISTRY OF LANDS PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP2)
Introduction of planning and survey consultant in Tana River county

Attendance List

Date: 21/11/2022

NO.	NAME	ORGANIZATION	POSITION	PHONE NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1	Mohamed Mwamaturuga	TRCG	KISIP2 COORDINATOR	0723733817	mwamaturu07@yahoo.com	
2	Faith J. Birir	KISIP NBI	L/SURVEYOR	0722462989	birir.faith2@gmail.com	
3	P. Mutuma Mbui	Renaissance	Director	0722333967	replanningltd@gmail.com	
4	Sammy M. Musyoka	Renaissance	L/surveyor	0724873901	mulei.musyoka4@gmail.com	
5	Fredrick Kyoh Kaumbula	Renaissance	Sociologist	0722230919	fredkaumbula@gmail.com	
6	Benson Kimeu	Renaissance	Surveyor	0725751427	benkimeu@gmail.com	
7	GOODHILL KABAJI	TRCG	SURVEYOR	0723820835	kabajigoodhill@gmail.com	
8	Raphael Ilieti	Renaissance	RAP Expert	0722618267	raphilieti@gmail.com	
9	DAN K. KIARA	Renaissance	Planner	0725402120	dankiara2014@gmail.com	
10	Victor Sule	KISIP NBI	HDI	0722829950	venturimunteio@gmail.com	
11	VINCENT KEARI	TRCG	Geospatial off	0718730649	Vinny@mm.st	
12	A. MWENDA RUNGU	TRCG	Surv. P. Plng	0721766556	fredmungu@gmail.com	
13	JIBO MNGATANA	TRCG	PP	0720729255	amngatana@gmail.com	
14	Monica Kigale	TRCG	CADO	0718908705	MonicaKigale71@gmail.com	

Appendix 4: Minutes of the Introductory Meeting to the Community Members

PROCEEDINGS OF INTRODUCTORY MEETING HELD ON 24TH NOVEMBER 2022, FROM 1420HRS AT MKILIFI GROUND ON CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF NINE (9) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN TANA RIVER COUNTY LOT V – CLUSTER 4 – CHEWANI INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

Present

Attendance List Attached

Agenda

1. Introduction
2. KISIP Officials Presentation
3. Consultant Presentation
4. Plenary
5. Closing Remarks
6. Adjournment

Agenda 1: Introduction

The meeting started at 1420hrs with a word of prayer, followed by self-introductions. The Chewani ward administrator welcomed the KISIP county coordinator to address the Community. The KISIP county coordinator stated in his remarks that the Community is delighted on the project activities as they have started. He told them that they would go to whatever length to ensure the Project's success. He stated that the community had been living on the land without the security of tenure and hoped that the government would settle them and provide them with title documentation. He then welcomed the KISIP National team to address to the Community.

Agenda 2: KISIP Official Presentation

The officer highlighted the purpose of the meeting was to introduce the consultant to the project beneficiaries. The National KISIP liaison officer explained the objective of the project is to improve the standards of living of the community residents through tenure

regularization. The origin and success of KISIP 1 was discussed with the second KISIP meant to continue with the same positive impacts to the residents.

The officer explained that the community will play a significant part in the project's implementation, as they are the intended beneficiaries, and their input will inform decisions. The KISIP team reassured the Community that the consultant had successfully completed comparable projects in the past.

They were reminded that Settlement Executive Committee Members and Grievance Redress Committee Members are local level structures that would serve as a link between the project and the community in terms of coordination and information distribution.

The KISIP team introduced the consultant to the community and highlighted the activities to be undertaken by the consultant. The community was urged to provide accurate information to the consultant during mapping of the base map and socio-economic survey. On registration of titles, the community were told to take care of the widows and orphans. Different types of registration of titles were discussed.

Agenda 3: Consultant Presentation

The consultant team guaranteed the Community and the two levels of government that the process would be transparent and participative. They briefly indicated that the process for achieving regularization would comprise community engagement and sensitization, environmental and social screening, enumeration of structure owners, socio-economic survey, plan creation, and beaconing.

The consultant also emphasized the importance of having all persons present during the project, including women and youth, to avoid conflicts or a lack of engagement of the beneficiaries in the titling process. The consultant also emphasized the need for all individuals, i.e., women and youth, to be present during the project so that there are no disagreements or omissions of beneficiaries in the regularization process. In regards to boundary delineation, the consultant in conjunction with the settlement executive committee members and county officials will deliberate on the boundary extent being guided by the settlements existing level of development, natural features, road network and claimed boundaries. In conclusion, they were reminded on the need to co-operate so that the process can be completed within the stipulated timeframe

Agenda 4: Plenary

The community members applauded the KISIP for the project, noting that the project will impact their way of living positively.

Issues raised	Responses
They requested to be involved in formulation of the plan proposals especially the road network	The project will be undertaken through a participatory process whereby the community members will be required to validate all the deliverables. The members will also be involved in making of the plan proposals
Committee members requested to be provided with the project activities work plan to avoid time conflicts	The project execution work plan was provided for guidance and better planning
Committee members asked if they can be facilitated especially when they will be undertaking field activities.	The consultant acknowledged the work the committees are expected to do, is essential for successful completion of the project. Thus, they will be facilitated when undertaking the field activities.
Community members requested for the locals to be involved in data collection for project ownership.	The local youths will be recruited to undertake the socio-economic survey. In addition, the SEC members will be involved during all the field work activities.
They wanted clarification on what will happen to the plots that are claimed by more than one individual	It was explained that the Grievance Redress Committee Members will be tasked solves the arising disputes such as plots ownership, boundary conflicts among others
The members requested for more sensitization forums so that they can understand more about the project activities	It was clarified that sensitization and awareness forums will be undertaken to educate the community members more about the project activities

Issues raised	Responses
The members wanted to know what will happen to the residents who will be affected by the project interventions such as road widening	It was explained that the consultant will adopt adoptive planning approach in order to mitigate against the project negative impacts to the project beneficiaries.

Agenda 5: Closing Remarks

The KISIP County Coordinator urged the community to collaborate and support the project because it was their project and was intended to benefit them.

Agenda 6: Adjournment

There being no other business, the meeting ended at 18:29hrs.

MINUTES CONFIRMED BY:

Settlement Representative

Name: AKARE Hamora S.L.O Position: SEC CHAIRMAN CHEWANI

Signature: ..... Date: 25/11/2022

Local Administration Representative

Name: DIDO ABDI GURU Position: WARD ADMIN

Signature: ..... Date: 25/11/2022

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MWATUNZA Position: KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

Signature: ..... Date: 25/11/2022

National KISIP Representative

Name: Faith J Birir Position: KISIP NPCT

Signature: ..... Date: 28/11/2022.

Principal Consultant, Renaissance Planning Limited

Name: P. Mutuma Mbui

Signature: ..... Date: 01/12/2022

Photo Gallery







Attendance List

MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
State Department of Housing and Urban Development
Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II)

ATTENDANCE LIST SEC MEMBERS

Settlement Chewani Venue MKILIFI GROUND Dated 24/11/2022

No	Name	Tel. No.	Email Address	Signature
1	Monicakiarie	0718908705	Monicakiarie71@gmail.com	
2.	Victor Sule	0722829950	venturemuntu@gmail.com	
3.	HILDA DEYE ASS/CHIEF	0726103999	hildadeye@gmail.com	
4.	KENNETH MWAITA	0722230086	kennwatta@yahoo.com	
5.	VINCENT KEARI	0718730649	Vinny@mm.st	
6	GEOFFREY KABAJI	0723810835	Kebajigaam e gmail.com	
7.	Faith J. Birir	0722462989	birirfaith2@gmail.com	
8.	Fredrick Kyalo Kaumbulu	0722230919	fredkaumbalu@gmail.com	
9	DAN KIARA	0725402120	dankiara2014@gmail.com	
10	RAPHAEL KIOKI	0722687267	gapdilbet@gmail.com	
11	BENSON KIMU	0725351427	benkimu@gmail.com	
12	MUSYOKA S.M	0724873901	muleimusyoka@gmail.com	
13	P. Mutuma Mbuvi	0722333962		
14	Mohamed Mwatunza	0723733817	momatu07@yahoo.com	
15	DIDO ADHAN HUTO	0726412079	didoguyo03@gmail.com	

MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

State Department of Housing and Urban Development

Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II)

ATTENDANCE LIST SEC MEMBERS

Settlement Chewani Venue Dated

No	Name	Tel. No.	Email Address	Signature
1	AWADH Doyo Jarha	0710260063		
2	Bakar Kofa Maro	0112169936		
3	Salim Hadalu Caleb	0704374576		
4	JARHA SAHU ADE	0744544449		
5	ALI HUSSEN JAURI	0710731932		
6	MOHAMED DOYO SAID	0715523406		
7	BAKARI SAID SAID			
8	SAMUEL AKARE DEVIO	0745169759		
9	Mohamed Jarha Maro			
10	Asadia H. Bashora	0710882134		
11	AKARE KANDHA AKARE			
12	RASHID MKOFIRA DOTO	0712251201		
13	Said Bakar Wato	0704211537		
14	Mohammed Jarha	0711819573		
15	SAID MARO MOHAMED	0757057604		
16	SHUKRI ADE JARA	0791000223		

MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

State Department of Housing and Urban Development

Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II)

ATTENDANCE LIST SEC MEMBERS

Settlement.....Venue..... Dated .....

No	Name	Tel. No.	Email Address	Signature
17.	AWADH DOYO MOHAMED	0794565662		
18.	HUSSEIN DHADHO KOMORA	0706911228		
19.	MOHAMED DHADHO BAKARI	0798027182		
20	SAMWEL JILLO KOMORA.	0708807391	SamwelJillo10@gmail.com	
21	MOHAMED JARA MICOFIRA	0759226878		
22	ELISHA. DAE ICOFA	0114447961		
23	Ali Jillo Komora	0708807018		
24	Ali Mac/	0714329227		
25	PRESION K. ADE	0798703156		
26.	Mslim DHIDHA SAID	0711113969		
27	Jilo Ramadhan. Awadhi	0796626161		
28.	SIMON KOMORA DHADHO	0705617681	Simonkomoradhadho@gmail.com	
29.	HAMISI BUYA JILLO	N/A		
30.	SALIM MOHAMED ADE	N/A		
31	SULEIMAN KOMORA ADO	0790003237		
32	Said W. HIRIBAE	0714665907		

MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

State Department of Housing and Urban Development

Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II)

ATTENDANCE LIST SEC MEMBERS

Settlement.....Venue..... Dated .....

No	Name	Tel. No.	Email Address	Signature
	Babwoya Said Ali	0795659044		
	Hassan Komora	0714608999		
	Lameen Jillo Komora	0712587634		
	Mohamed Jarha Bridha	0711819573		
	Doya Athman Hamisi	0718866855		
	Maro said Mohamed	0746286680		
	RAMADHANI HUSSEINI JAURI	0716187729		
	SEMI JILLO DHADHO	0798638383		
	KKARE Hamora JILLO	0713357459		
	MARO MOHAMED JOMO	0715514983		
	MCHAKAKA MI JARHA	0795699482		
	MUSIAFA J BABWOYA	0713744627		
	SAID BUYA BABWOYA	✓		
	JOSEPH JARA	0168926		
	MALIM RHIGHO	—		
	HUSSEN JILLO MALIM	0798321203		

MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

State Department of Housing and Urban Development

Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II)

ATTENDANCE LIST SEC MEMBERS

Settlement.....Venue..... Dated .....

No	Name	Tel. No.	Email Address	Signature
	Mwanajuma m oddo	0742527179		
	Rukia N Said	~		URS
	Nuru m Hirbae	0714268037		NURU
	Esha R Said	0704735849		ES
	Esha H Aleare	—		E
	Sazda. m maro	0797887258		S
	Mwanamisi Jillo	0702820801		~~FAS~~
	Fatuma A Said	0740256639		F
	Esha g Jillo	0706748851		Esha
	A2.29 Hamara	0740305621		~~AF~~
	Fatuma m Said	0711134022		Fatuma
	Halake maro	0111685571		~~HM~~
	Nuru Athman	0170458658		
	Maneno Athman	0740312206		M
	Fatuma Golo	0798006841		Fatuma
	Shaban mchawala	0798402341		S.M

MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

State Department of Housing and Urban Development

Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II)

ATTENDANCE LIST SEC MEMBERS

Settlement.....Venue..... Dated .....

No	Name	Tel. No.	Email Address	Signature
	Malkea Hamisi Salim	0795867076		Malkea
	Koshi Kota	0751011712		Kota
	Hadija Karan	0113435060		H. K
	Malika Said	0794363600		
	Mareno Balesa	0740500071		
	Mareno Buya	0785103330		Mareno
	Mwajuma mard	0713209469		
	Namkeun Bakari	0730998844		Namkeun
	Hashira Bakari	—		Hash
	Halake Ali Buya	0711319844		H A
	Jemima chekea	—		Jemima
	Fatuma Komora goba	—		fatuma
	Lawia Hamisi	0759085661		Lawia
	Hadija Juma	0713850525		
	Hilda Akare	0792988846		
	Zainaba Hadira	0703366612	HADIRAZAINABDHAHO@gmail	

MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

State Department of Housing and Urban Development

Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II)

ATTENDANCE LIST SEC MEMBERS

Settlement.....Venue..... Dated .....

No	Name	Tel. No.	Email Address	Signature
	BINSHA KOSHI KOFA	0740986350		
	HADIJA HASHORA BUYA			
	MAGDA K. MAITHA	0700931712		
	FAITH HALUBHA KOMORA	0718485528		
	MWANARUSI ALI	0706205008		
	Amina Said	0755593090		
	Phineas Mwiti	0728639574	replanningltd@gmail.com	

Appendix 5: Minutes for Chewani Informal Settlement Project Area Boundary Verification.

MINUTES FOR CHEWANI INFORMAL SETTLEMENT PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY VERIFICATION FOR CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY FOR NINE SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN TANA RIVER COUNTY, LOT V, CLUSTER 4.

Date: 28th November, 2022

Venue: SEC Chairman's Compound in Chewani Village, Chewani Settlement

Attendance list attached

Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Presentation by the Consultant
3. Verification of the Project Area Boundary
4. Resolutions
5. Adjournment

Agenda: Introduction

The Chewani Settlement Executive Committee Chairman called the meeting to order at 12:30 pm. After the opening prayers, the chairman requested the participants to make self- introduction. He informed the participants that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss and have concurrence on the area to be planned and surveyed under the contract since the overall settlement area was much larger than the contracted area.

Agenda 2:Presentation by the Consultant

The consultant thanked the participants for their time and informed them that the meeting is crucial because it is important for the stakeholders to verify the project area boundary. He explained that the project area boundary was provided by the client. The consultant noted that it was important for the stakeholders to undertake that exercise considering that only a section of the settlement is being planned and surveyed.

He explained that this will help the stakeholders understand the project area boundary as they will play active role in assisting the consultant to execute the project activities The consultant then presented the printed copies of the informal settlement high-resolution imagery showing extent of the project area boundary.

Agenda 3:Verification of the Project Area Boundary

The participants in conjunction with the consultant traversed the entire project area boundary for verification. This helped the stakeholders understand and appreciate the extent of the project area boundary.

Agenda 4: Resolutions

- ✓ Having confirmed the project area boundary, it was agreed that the consultant should start the process of base map preparation.
- ✓ The consultant informed the members that the SEC members, GRC members, County Government officials and other key stakeholders will play active role in assisting the consultant to execute the project activities.
- ✓ It was agreed that the survey process to map parcel boundaries and pick beneficiary details will commence on 2nd December 2022.
- ✓ The consultant requested the committee to avail at least 6 SEC and GRC members at the survey start date. He requested the committee chairperson to be available for resolution of disputes during data collection.

Agenda 5: Adjournment

There being no other business the meeting ended at 3:15 p.m. by a word of prayer from one of the participants.

MINUTES CONFIRMED BY:

Settlement representative

Name... AKARE Hamara JILO ...Position... SEC CHAIRMAN (CHEWAKO)

Signature.....Date... 05/01/2023

County representative

Name... MOHAMED A. MWATUNZA ...Position... DIRECTOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES / KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

Signature.....Date... 05/01/2023

National KISIP representative

Name... Faith Birir ...Position... Liaison officer

Signature.....Date... 4/1/2023

Principal Consultant, Renaissance Planning Limited

Name... P. Muthuma Mbui

Signature.....Date... 27/12/22

Photo Gallery



DELINEATION OF THE BOUNDARY FOR PLANNING AREA FOR CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF NINE (9) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN TANA RIVER COUNTY, LOT V - CLUSTER 4.

List of Attendance.

Settlement..... CHEWANI .....

Venue..... CHEWANI VILLAGE ..... **Date**.....

1.	Name	Designation	I.D No.	Sign
2.	HILDA HALUVA DEYE	ASSISTANT CHIEF	24400332	
3.	DIDO - A. GUYO	W/ADMIN	31071395	
4.	AKABE HAMARA JILLO	SEC CHAIRMAN	0169060	
5.	Mwangyuma Mbuya Abo	SEC	23270617	
6.	SALIM MOHAMED ADE	SEC	21919945	
7.	AMINA MANENO SAID	SEC	23271958	
8.	ALI SAID BABWOYA	SEC	36852675	
9.	BITIA JILLO	SEC	33070581	
10.	Said Ware Hiribae	SEC / GRC	017935	
11.	RASHID MKOFIDHA DOTO	SEC Secretary	13408786	
12.	LAMECK JILLO KOMORA	SEC	20059139	
13.	RUKIA NKADULU JILLO	SEC / GRC	0168590	

Appendix 6: Stakeholders' Awareness Creation and Sensitization Workshop

MINUTES FOR THE PROJECT BENEFICIARIES (PLOT OWNERS) AWARENESS CREATION AND SENSITIZATION WORKSHOP ON CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY FOR CHEWANI INFORMAL SETTLEMENT HELD ON 14TH DECEMBER 2022 AT CHEWANI SETTLEMENT UNDER MKILIFI TREE IN HOLA MUNICIPALITY, TANA RIVER COUNTY.

Attendance List Attached

Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Opening Remarks
3. Presentation by the Consultant
4. Visioning
5. Plenary Session
6. Closing Remarks
7. Adjournment

Agenda 1: Introduction

The meeting was called to order at 11:33 a.m by the Chewani Ward Administrator who requested one of the beneficiaries to open the meeting with prayers. He thanked the plot owners for attending the workshop and informed them that the purpose of the meeting was to create awareness, carry out sensitisation and undertake visioning in undertaking of Physical Planning, Cadastral Survey and Detailed Topographical Survey of Chewani informal settlement.

Agenda 2: Opening Remarks

The County KISIP Coordinator appreciated the project beneficiaries for attending the forum and noted that it was a good gesture. The coordinator informed the participants that Chewani settlement is one of the selected nine informal settlements in Tana River County which is benefitting from KISIP 2 project aimed at enhancing tenure security through tenure regularization process.

The coordinator also noted that KISIP is a national urban programme whose main objective is to improve the standards of living by enhancing access to basic services and ensuring the residents of the informal settlements attain tenure of security.

He also explained that the ultimate end result of the exercise is to ensure a well-planned Chewani settlement with tenure security noting that it will enhance proper land utilization where land owners shall be issued with ownership documents to enable them develop the land optimally.

Agenda 3: Presentation by the Consultant

The consultant informed that the purpose of the workshop was to create awareness, sensitize the beneficiaries and undertake visioning exercise. The consultant explained the objective of the consultancy as to enhance tenure security and improve the residents' living standards. This was followed by highlighting some of the consultancy project outputs as; base map, environmental screening report, local physical and land use development plan, social management plan/ resettlement action plan and survey plan. The consultant also explained in details the procedures and activities that will be carried out in order to achieve the set objectives of promoting tenure security.

The consultant in summary detailed out that the first activity involved picking of beneficiaries claimed plots boundaries, existing infrastructure facilities and the natural & man-made features within the settlement. The consultant explained that the selected Settlement Executive Committee members, county representative and the plot beneficiaries assisted the consultant in identifying the claimed plot boundaries corner points and also in picking the existing facilities. During picking process, the consultant explained that the plot owners provided their names, copy of identification number, copy of KRA pin number, addresses. However, the consultant noted that there were some who did not submit all their documents and requested them to forward them to the consultant's office located at the county government lands offices.

It was explained by the consultant that the claimed plots boundaries conflicts were the major challenge faced during the claimed boundaries picking process. It was explained that the plots whose boundaries had conflicts were presented in yellow layer in the map. In regards to solving the disputes, it was explained that the Grievance Redress Committee members will convene a meeting with the affected plot owners in order to resolve the conflicts.

It was further explained that in case some plots have court case, then the consultant will leave them out until the disputes are determined. The consultant expounded that the next activity will involve undertaking the socio-economic survey in order to understand the beneficiaries' challenges. This will be done through undertaking the household questionnaires and will be aimed at assessing their demographic characteristics, education level, livelihood, housing,

health access, environmental status, water & sanitation and the available community facilities. The consultant explained that the local community leadership and the settlement executive committee members will assist in identifying qualified individuals who will administer household questionnaires.

When formulating the beneficiary list, the consultant explained that the claimed plot owners will be required to provide their personal information (name, gender, age, identification number, next of kin details etc) and ownership documents if any. The consultant further explained the different types of the tenure options such as co-tenancy where more than one individual can own one plot, individual lease certificates for one beneficiary and the block ownership where it is owned by a group of people. It was explained that the block ownership will occur in case some plots are so small to be registered individually. In addition, the consultant explained that in cases where there are children orphans who have not attained the minimum age of 18 years, their guardian (s) will be registered on their behalf but the names of the minors will also be listed in the certificates till they attain the required age to own the plot. To achieve the project objective of improving the beneficiaries' standard of living through provision of the physical and social infrastructure, ensuring there is proper solid and waste management and accessibility through proposal for road network, the consultant explained that the local physical and land use development plan will be prepared. It was expounded that the plan will be prepared through a participatory process whereby the beneficiaries will be involved in creating proposals for the access roads and other social and physical infrastructure. The consultant explained that even as the consultation is being done to agree on the cut-off date, there is need to stop further development in order to minimize project impacts. It was also explained that the consultant will approach various methods such as adoptive planning approach that will be aimed at minimalizing or ensuring there are no project affected persons.

The consultant explained the roles of the participants as to disseminate the information to the wider community members and providing relevant information to the consultant for smooth execution of the project.

The consultant also in details explained the functions and roles of the Settlement Executive Committee and Grievance Redress Committee members and requested the participants to co-operate with the two committees during the project execution period. The consultant finalized the presentation by explaining the importance of women involvement in the tenure regularization process and encouraged husbands to consider their spouses for joint registration.

The consultant in conjunction with the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) members guided the beneficiaries in verifying their claimed plots boundaries within the topographical map and requested them to seek for clarification in case of any claimed plot boundaries issues. The consultant concluded by explaining that the Grievance Redress Committee Members will help in solving the disputes.

Agenda 4: Visioning

The consultant guided the participants in developing the settlement vision that will shape the future development. The following vision statements were stated;

- ✓ A settlement where residents have security of tenure
- ✓ A settlement with well-connected roads
- ✓ A settlement with adequate social amenities
- ✓ Clean and adequate water supply within the settlement

After consideration, the stakeholders unanimously agreed on a common vision "***A settlement with adequate social amenities and tenure security"***

Agenda 5: Plenary Session

The stakeholders thanked the consultant for the presentation and highlighted the following concerns;

S. No.	Concern	Response
1.	The stakeholders stated that most roads in Chewani settlement are not only narrow but also in poor condition hindering mobility within the settlement	The consultant appreciated the stakeholders concern and noted that Physical and Land Use Development Plan for Chewani settlement shall recommend for opening and upgrading of roads within the settlement.
2.	The beneficiaries stated that the area is prone to health hazards due to open defecation resulting from lack of sanitation block.	It was responded that the consultant will propose for provision of sanitation public sanitation blocks within the settlement as well as come up with strategies to ensure proper solid and liquid waste management.
3.	The participants requested for the locals to be involved in undertaking the socio-economic survey.	The consultant responded by stating that the qualified local youths will be identified with the help from the SEC and local community leaders to undertake the socio-economic survey.
4.	The participants wanted to know what will happen to the residents who will be affected by the project interventions such as road widening	It was explained that the consultant will adopt adoptive planning approach in order to mitigate against the project impact that may results to displacement

S. No.	Concern	Response
5.	The stakeholders highlighted the need for security lighting within the settlement	The consultant noted that Chewani Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan will recommend for lighting of entire settlement to improve security.
6.	The participants were curious as to why the initiative only covered a portion of the settlement.	The consultant highlighted to the stakeholders that the county had submitted acreage that it is being considered and also the budget allocated for the initiative only allowed for small portions in each area since the project was countrywide.

Agenda 6: Closing Remarks

The consultant applauded the community members for their commitment and urged them to collaborate and support the project because it was their project and it's intended to benefit them. The consultant informed the participants that they will be fully involved though out the project execution period.

Agenda 7: Adjournment

The meeting ended at 5:30 pm. with a word of prayer from one of the participants.

MINUTES CONFIRMED BY:

Settlement Representative

Name: AKARE Hamora S.L. Position: SEC CHAIRMAN CHEWANI

Signature: ..... Date: 16/11/2022

Local Administration Representative

Name: DIDO ABDIAN GUYO Position: WARD ADMIN

Signature: ..... Date: 16/11/2022

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MWATUNZA Position: KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

Signature: ..... Date: 16/11/2022

National KISIP Representative

Name: Faith J Birir Position: KISIP NPCT

Signature: ..... Date: 20/11/2022

Principal Consultant, Renaissance Planning Limited

Name: P. Mutuma Mbui

Signature: ..... Date: 22/12/2022

Photo Gallery











LIST OF ATTENDANCE

KENYA VISION 2030
Towards a globally competitive and prosperous nation.

STAKEHOLDERS AWARENESS, SENSITIZATION AND VISIONING WORKSHOP ON CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF NINE (9) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN TANA RIVER COUNTY, LOT V- CLUSTER 4

Settlement Name..... CHEWANI .....

Venue..... MKILIFI ..... **Date**.... 14/12/2022

S. No	Name	Organization/Designation	I.D No.	Signature
1.	ADE KALEB TIMONA		25057835	
2.	OMAR JILO BAKARI		36989456	
3.	Jara Maro		3737194	
4.	BETWEL KOMORA A.Bere		8297987	
5.	HASSAN KOMORA BUYA		33516730	
6.	ELIZABETH R K		34231231	
7.	Haresan Kofa		31172184	
8.	SIMON KOMORA DHADHO		5446629	
9.	KOMORA HUSSEIN DHADHO		23460894	
10.	ELVIS A. MAKANJA		28093360	
11.	KOMORA M. GOBU		2241952	
12.	MCHAWALA M. JARTHA		0166645	
13.	Saidi Buya Babwoya	0171384 ~~0166645~~		
14.	Mohamed Jara Dhidho		~~8~~ 16132599	
15.	SAIDI M. RHIGATO		—	
16.	USIA WAYU KOFA			
17.	ALI MARO BAGABA		0166946	

S. No	Name	Organization/Designation	I.D No.	Signature
18.	Said W. HIRibal		0171935	
19.	SULEIMANI KOMORA		10950020	
20.	KASSIM Komora		5347486	
21.	RASHID M. BOTO	SEC, COMITEE SECRETARY	13468786	
22.	FAHIM SAIDI		36852652	
23.	AWADH DOYO MOHAMED		39625372	
24.	HAMISI JARHA SAID		35373203	
25.	SIMBA JARHA		36553242	
26.	ELISHA DAE		35786199	
27.	Bakheri Maro		35396818	
28.	Omar Bagaloo		34229647	
29.	Awadhi Ali		31515174	
30.	DHIDHA Said		31385070	
31.	DHADHO TOASH		29159548	
32.	RASHID DIRIVO	Member		
33.	Buya Ali		33040183	
34.	Ali Said	Member SEC committee	36852675	
35.	Alexander Jillo	Member	33066095	
36.	SWALEHE ADE KOKANI	MEMBER	34244158	
37.	BALESA JUMA DZHITO	Member	29195788	
38.	Ali Maalim Rhigho	" "	12726155	
39.	Moses JILLO BEBHE	Member "	20129101	
40.	Hamisi Buya JILLO	Member "	23176280	
41.	Joseph Jara JILO	member	0168926	
42.	Mustafa J. Babwoya	Member	5445856	
43.	SAID SALIM		37883666	
44.	Eliezer Moses	Member "	0163910	

Komora

S. No	Name	Organization/Designation	I.D No.	Signature
45.	DIDO ~~ADHAN~~ GUTO	TRCG / WARD ADMIN (HEWANI)	31071325	
46.	A. MWENDA Riungu	TRCG Director Lands & Phy. Plng.	22071931	
47.	JACOB JARHA	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	22417435	
48.	MOHAMED MWAJUMA	TRCG / DIRECTOR URBAN DEV./KLISIP CORD.	10769591	
49.	GOODLUK KABAJI	TRCG / SURVEYOR	25842502	
50.	HUSSEN JILLO MAALIM		0172337	
51.	MARO MOHAMED JOMO		12726277	
52.	MOHAMED JARA MARO			
53.	PURITY GAILE BONAYA	MEMBER	8266354	
54.	SUSAN ELIEZA	MEMBER	23268454	
55.	BETY KOFA	MEMBER	23275663	
56.	LYDIA G BASHAKA	MEMBER	23275663	LYDIA
57.	FATUMA A SAID	MEMBER	12726082	
58.	HADIJA OMARI	MEMBER	3647227	
59.	MALIKA JARHA	MEMBER		
60.	REHEMA H. ODO	MEMBER	8336	
61.	MWAJUMA J. RASHID	MEMBER	29166700	
62.	AMINA . D. JILLO	MEMBER	57316012	ADJ
63.	ZAINABU . G. JILLO	MEMBER	23278705	
64.	MWAJUMA . M. ODDO	MEMBER	23270617	
65.	MWANAMIS JILLO	MEMBER	12726305	MJ
66.	MWAJUMA G HAMBURA	MEMBER		
67.	REHEMA . H. MAIANO	MEMBER	0167509	RE
68.	ODDO TOLA JILLO	"	23893648	
69.	MWANARUSI A. DHADHO	"	23269380	
70.	LUCY . H . WAYA	"	8297187	
71.	SALIMA . D . JARA	"	9768882	

S. No	Name	Organization/Designation	I.D No.	Signature
72.	Malika Barisa	members	32395252	Maliks
73.	ALI DHADHO	Hedman	0719191432	
74.	HARRIET MUTHONI	RENAISSANCE - PLANNER	36743817	
75.	JOSEPH MAKHETI	MILE SURVEYS - SURVEYOR	27502709	
76.	phineas muiti	Renaissance GIS expert	24451493	
77.	FREDRICK KAUMBULU	RENAISSANCE - SOCIALOGIST	12533571	
78.	P. Mukuna Mbui	Renaissance Planning Ltd	7731496	
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Appendix 7: Minutes for Presentation of Socio-Economic Survey and Environmental & Social Screening Reports to The County Technical Team.

MINUTES OF THE TANA RIVER COUNTY TECHNICAL TEAM MEETING ON THE PRESENTATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY AND ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SCREENING REPORTS HELD ON 30TH MARCH, 2023 AT THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING BOARDROOM, TANA RIVER COUNTY UNDER CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF NINE (9) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN TANA RIVER COUNTY LOT V – CLUSTER 4

Attendance List.....As Attached

Agenda

1. Introductory
2. Opening remarks
3. Presentation by the consultant
4. Gender Inclusivity
5. Plenary session
6. Response by the Consultant
7. Way forward
8. Adjournment

Item 1: Introduction

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 am by the KISIP County Coordinator. He welcomed the members and thanked them for attending the meeting. He then requested one of the members to open the meeting with a word of prayer. He asked the participants to make self-introduction.

Item 2: Opening Remarks

The KISIP County Coordinator explained that the purpose of the meeting was for the consultant to present the socio-economic survey, environmental & social screening draft reports for comments and validation. The County Coordinator expressed gratitude to the

consultant for submitting the draft reports on time noting that the members had ample time to review them. The coordinator then requested members to participate effectively in ensuring that the project objectives and the residents' aspirations are achieved. He then invited the consultant to make the presentation.

Item 3: Presentation by the Consultant

Overview

The consultant appreciated the members for their attendance and commitment to the assignment execution process. He reminded the members of the consultancy objective which was to facilitate the conferment/formalization of secure land tenure for nine (9) selected informal settlements in Tana River County through Planning and Surveying. The consultant then explained that the objective of the meeting was for the technical team members to give their comments and input on the following outputs:

- Socio-economic survey findings for each informal settlement
- Environmental and social screening reports for each informal settlement

The consultant started the presentation by describing the project areas in terms of their size, and their locations as outlined in the table below:

Selected Informal Settlements areas and their Locations

County	Sub-County	Ward	Name of settlement	Area in Hectares
Tana River	Tana Delta	Garsen West	1. Bora Imani	11.80
			2. Jua Kali	10.21
	Tana North	Hirimani	3. Bura Scheme	30.37
	Tana River	Chewani	4. Malindi ya Ngwena	11.95
			5. Wachakone	12.05
			6. Chewani	8.57
			7. Hola Mission	13.16
			8. Kibuyu	16.01
			9. Makaburini	9.43

After a brief description of the Selected Informal Settlements areas and their Locations, the consultant noted that the presentation on socio-economic survey findings and Environmental and social screening report would be done for each settlement separately.

Chewani Informal Settlement Socio-economic survey findings

The consultant explained that the objective of the socio-economic survey was to collect and analyze the socio-economic data in order to understand the settlement's status in terms of the available infrastructure and services, population & demographic characteristics, available social services & amenities, economic activities, land, housing and the structure characteristics. The consultant then expounded on the following sectors:

Physical and Natural Environment

The consultant discussed the physical and natural environment of Chewani informal settlement. The topography slopes gently towards river Tana with an elevation range of approximately 62-65 Metres above mean sea level. Soil was found to be sandy silt with some areas containing clay and grave. Vegetation included *Neem trees (Azadirachta indica), Ziziphus pubescens (mwaragidthe), Cordia sinensis (mhali), dobera glabra (mkupha), Boscia coriacea (mukukube), Prosopis juliflora (mathenge),* Manilkara sulcate (muaraghidhe), indigenous grasses, shrubs, and layanas (creepers).

Climate and environmental concerns

The consultant explained that the project area is characterized by a semi-arid tropical dry savannah climate and faces environmental concerns such as pollution and disasters caused by human activities. The consultant highlighted tree cutting without replanting and improper solid waste management, including burning, as major contributors to pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

Population and demographic characteristics

The consultant explained that Chewani informal settlement project area covers approximately 8.57 Ha. Based on the socio-economic survey findings, he noted that the settlement's population size is 775 persons with an average household size of 6 persons. This was followed by a brief description of the settlement's demographic characteristics.

The project area population classified under labour force (20-64 years) accounts for 42.58%, youthful population 15-34 years is about 33.20%, aged population (65 and above years) accounts for 5.86% and the dependent (both young and aged populations) presents 46.09% of the total population.

Vulnerable groups

The consultant explained that the vulnerable groups according to world bank documents are individuals that are at a higher risk of poverty, exclusion, or discrimination due to their social, economic, or geographic circumstances. He identified some of the vulnerable groups as: orphaned children, elderly people and the physically challenged. In addition, he identified the vulnerable groups that were found in this settlement as: elderly people over 70 years, orphans, socially and economically marginalized persons, people living with disabilities and chronically & terminally ill residents.

Social Infrastructure

The consultant noted that the project area lacks most of the public social amenities such as schools, social hall, health facilities and playgrounds. However, he stated that residents have access to social amenities that are in close proximity to the project area. These social amenities included: ***educational facilities***; he stated that residents had access to Hola Primary School, Hola/Liza School for deaf, Rafiki Primary school, Rafiki mixed day secondary school, Hola boys secondary school and Mau Mau Girls High school located outside the settlement; ***Health facility:*** the consultant stated that there no health facility within the project area however, residents accesses Hola Referral Hospital which is in close proximity. These amenities were analyzed in terms of accessibility and the population served as per the Physical Planning Handbook recommendations. He also highlighted the available community facilities within the project area that included churches and mosques.

Physical Infrastructure

Regarding transportation, the consultant explained that most of the plots lacked access roads with the majority being accessed by footpaths. He also explained that the haphazard

development within the settlement will make it difficult to propose standard roads for accessibility. In order to solve the emerging challenge, the consultant proposed the use of adoptive planning approach to reduce and/or avoid the issue of displacement or demolition of existing structures.

Energy

In regard to the energy sources used by the residents, he noted that the settlement is connected to the national grid and the majority of the residents have access to electricity. He also identified the solar energy potential within the settlement which was greatly underutilized.

On the other hand, he noted with a lot of concern that charcoal and firewood were the major sources of energy for cooking within the settlement. He put emphasis on the need to use clean energy sources for cooking such as LPG gas which does not contribute to climate change.

Waste Management

The consultant pointed out that poor solid and liquid waste management was a major problem in the project area. He explained that many residents dispose of their solid waste by dumping it within their compounds and burning it, causing air pollution, bad odor, and poor aesthetics.

The consultant also expressed concern about the use of substandard cesspits for liquid waste disposal, which could contaminate underground water and lead to waterborne diseases like cholera.

Water

In terms of water supply, the consultant identified that majority of residents fetch water direct from river tana accounting for 2.38%, those who use shallow wells is about 97.62%. The main water usage entails cooking, washing and other domestic uses.

Land

On the aspect of land acquisition, the consultant informed the participants that the major mode of land acquisition is inheritance. Other modes include self-acquisition, purchase and allocation by the County Government of Tana River.

Housing

The consultant gave a brief description of the settlement's structure characteristics ranging from permanent, semi-permanent and temporary housing. The consultant also explained the housing typologies and size in the settlement.

Challenges

The consultant finalized his presentation by highlighting the general challenges facing the area residents as; insecurity of land tenure, poor accessibility, lack of storm water drainage channels, poor housing quality and conditions, improper waste management systems, inadequate water supply and lack of flood lights.

Chewani Informal Settlement Environmental and Social Screening Report

The consultant provided information on the environmental baseline, hazards, and management plan in the settlement's environmental and social screening report. Anthropogenic and climatic hazards were discussed, including air pollution, invasive species, water stagnation, water contamination, drought, flooding, and wind erosion.

Environmental and Social Screening **–** based on the Environmental and Social Management Framework checklist that guided the data collection, the consultant explained the results in detail expounding on Potential positive and negative impacts brought about by the assignment execution. Some of the positive impacts that were explained included;

Potential positive impacts and benefits **–** creation of employment and business opportunities for local residents during and after the project, construction of footpaths and access roads, provision of floodlights & street lighting, solid waste management and collection, availability of storm water drainage channels, infrastructure development & maintenance, water supply improvement and land tenure security.

In regard to negative impacts, the consultant categorized the project into three phases that entailed the following;

Planning and Surveying Phase **–** the consultant explained in detail the following possible impacts; displacement and relocation impacts, reduction in land size and loss of livelihoods & trees/vegetation cover. He also expounded on the proposed mitigation measures against vulnerable & marginalized groups which might be affected by the impacts.

Infrastructural Provision Phase **-** The consultant observed that the Infrastructural Provision Phase would result in various negative impacts such as loss of vegetation, soil erosion, pollution, reduced water quality, waste generation, air pollution.

Environmental and Social Management Plan

The consultant explained that the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) comprised the potential impacts and the proposed approaches to mitigating them. He pointed out that the plan describes the range of environmental and social issues associated with the project, broadly outlining the corresponding management strategies and safeguard instruments that will be employed to mitigate potential adverse environmental and social impacts. To ensure sound development and effective implementation of the ESMP, the consultant stated that he had identified the actors who would be involved in the project implementation. The consultant summarized the Environmental/Social Aspect that may arise occur planning and surveying phase as follows:

Displacement and relocation **–** the consultant explained that the planning interventions such as provision of access roads and public utilities may result to displacement due to the haphazard development and congestion nature of the settlement. To mitigate against this, the consultant explained that use of adoptive planning approach may eliminate or minimize the displacement. He also expounded that incase of the affected structures due to the planning interventions, social management plan for the project affected persons will be prepared.

Reduction in land size **-** The consultant explained that the beneficiaries will experience a reduction in land size before the land regularization process. This will be a result of planning interventions such as the provision of access roads. Regarding this, the consultant further explained that in-situ planning, using an adoptive approach, will ensure minimal changes to existing plot sizes and zero displacement of individuals. Additionally, he explained that the continuous involvement of community members in the preparation of the Physical and Land Use Development Plan, as well as surveying, will enhance acceptance among themselves.

Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups **–** incase the planning interventions such as provision of access roads results to affected structures owned or rented by vulnerable persons (with reduced ability to restore their livelihoods or standards of living), the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Plan will be prepared under social management plan.

Other impacts that were explained include: Loss of Livelihoods, Trees and Crops, HIV/AIDS and STDs, Child labour, Sexual Abuse, Occupational Health and Safety, Labour influx, Noise and vibration, Air quality, Waste Management and water among others.

Conclusion- Based on the identified screening results, the consultant explained that this consultancy assignment does not require ESIA or EIA since it does not fall within legal notices 31 and 32 of gazette notice No. 62 of EMCA, 1999 (amended, 2015). However, he noted that under this assignment there will be a need to prepare the Social Management Plan (SMP), which will be aimed at mitigating the expected social impacts. The consultant finalized by specifying that an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) should be done during the subsequent infrastructure provision phase.

Item 4: Gender Inclusivity

The consultant explained that gender inclusivity is the practice of ensuring that all individuals, regardless of their gender identity, feel welcome, respected, and included in all aspects of society. To achieve gender inclusivity, the consultant noted that the

enumerated local youths who formed the consultancy team undertaking the socio-economic survey adhered to gender equality principles. Additionally, the Grievance Redress Committee and the Settlement Executive Committee members were gender-sensitive to ensure that all community members felt represented and assured that their concerns would be addressed amicably. The consultant also stressed the importance of women's involvement in the assignment execution process during stakeholder engagements or focus group discussions, so that their concerns could be captured and addressed appropriately. Finally, the consultant explained that the consultancy team adhered to the Sexual Offences Act No. 3 of 2006 (Revised 2012) during the field survey.

Item 5: Chewani Informal Settlement Plenary Session

The KISIP County Coordinator thanked the consultant for the presentation and then invited the members to give their views and comment. He encouraged the women in attendance to voice their concerns in order to advocate for themselves and others.

The members appreciated the consultant for the comprehensive and educative presentation noting that all the issues have been captured well. The members also noted that they reviewed the reports and that all were comprehensive and met their expectations.

To prevent displacement within the settlement caused by high-density development and plan interventions such as road provision, a member suggested that the consultant educate the communities on alternative tenure options, such as block tilting. This option, if adopted, can help minimize or eliminate displacement within the settlement.

Another technical member advocated for use of adoptive planning approach in order to minimize or eliminate the displacement. In regards to use of adoptive planning approach, the member wanted a clarification on what will happen to the residents whose structures will be affected by the proposed access roads.

To promote inclusivity, a technical member requested that the consultant continue educating beneficiaries on the importance of including women as plot owners. The technical member suggested adopting joint tenancy, where multiple individuals can own the plot, as a means to achieve this goal.

The members requested the consultant to find it out whether it is possible to ensure road hierarchy is achieved during plan preparation since the settlement is not very congested.

The members noted that the name of Meti – Hororesa road (D1065) had been changed by KeRRA. Therefore, there is a need to check with the relevant authority for the appropriate name update

The team proposed widening of the Meti-Hororesa Road (D1065) from its current 18m based on the recommendation from the previous Hola Town Development Plan and the existing ground width.

The technical team members envisioned well planned settlements characterized with proper waste management system, accessible plots, proper drainage channels and tenure security.

Environmental and Social Screening Report

In regard to the existing physical and natural environment, one of the members requested the consultant to ensure all the indigenous trees and environmental fragile areas are fully mapped. He explained that it will be key in ensuring the settlement ecosystem is maintained and functional.

The members sought to know if the social management plan will be prepared considering that there are anticipated social impacts.

Item 6: Response by the Consultant

The consultant appreciated the members for their contribution noting all their issues had been documented and would be addressed appropriately. The consultant explained that a social management plan will be prepared to mitigate the social impacts, and that it will be developed after the draft plan preparation phase. He also noted that all the indigenous trees were picked as demonstrated in the environmental status map.

Item 7: Way Forward

The technical team members unanimously validated the socio-economic survey and environmental and social screening report. It was also agreed that:

- The consultant should proceed to draft plan preparation phase.
- The members should fully co-operate and assist the consultant whenever the need arises.

Item 8: Adjournment

There being no other business, the workshop ended with word of prayer from one of the stakeholders.

MINUTES CONFIRMED BY:

Local Administration Representative

Name: DIDO ... Position: WARD ADMIN

Signature: ..... Date: 07/04/2023

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MWATUNZA Position: KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

Signature: ..... Date: 7/4/2023

National KISIP Representative

Name: Faith J Birir Position: KISIP NPCT

Signature: ..... Date: 10/04/2023.

Principal Consultant, Renaissance Planning Limited

Name: P. Mutuma Mbeti

Signature: ..... Date: 12/04/2023

Photo Gallery





Attendance List

TECHNICAL MEETING FOR: PRESENTATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FINDINGS, BASE MAP, PRELIMINARY LIST OF BENEFICIARIES; DECLARATION OF CUT-OFF DATE AND UNDERTAKING PARTICIPATORY PLANNING EXERCISE – CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY, AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF NINE (9) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN TANA RIVER COUNTY, LOT V - CLUSTER 4.

Date....30/3/2023.....

Venue....HOLA - ARDHI HOUSE BOARD ROOM.....

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	ID	SIGN
1	MOHAMED MWAFUNZA	KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR	10769591	
2	Monica Kiarie	LANDS OFFICER.		
3	DIDO A. GUYO	WARD ADMIN CHEWANI	31071395	
4	GODWILL KABAJI	SURVEYOR	25825502	
5	TOM MASANGA	COUNTY CULTURE OFFICER	12517472	
6	ABDULAHI OMAR SAID	DIRECTOR ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE	11889068	
7	MUSYOKA, S.M.	RENAISSANCE LTD / SURVEYOR	8353492	
8	JUBO NYAKAMA	SUB COUNTY PLANNER - GALOLE	38746124	
9	Phineas mwiti	Renaissance planning limited	29451403 / 29468108	
10	Lali. C. Dullu	Surveyor	13851230	
11	MUSENA FATUMA MUSA	NLC OFFICER	30683355	
12	P.Mutuma Mbui	Renaissance Planning ltd	7731496	
13	Mukami Ndegwa	Surveyor	29649611	
14	Michael Muli	Renaissance planning limited	33263746	
15	Peter Nguyjiri	Renaissance Plang L.T.D	13689756	
16	Sammy Muchai	Renaissance Planning LTD	22352920	
17	Michael Muhunga	Renaissance Planning LTD	33844370	
18	EVANS MUIB	RENAISSANCE Planning LTD	34833111	
19	Dan K. Kiara	Planner Renaissance planning ltd	4828375	
20	Fredrick Kyalo kambua	Sociologist (R.P.L)	27329989	
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Appendix 8: Minutes for the Community Engagement Workshop: Presentation of Socio-Economic Findings, Environmental and Social Screening Report and Preliminary List of Beneficiaries.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WORKSHOP FOR; PRESENTATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FINDINGS, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING REPORT AND PRELIMINARY LIST OF BENEFICARIES HELD ON 5th APRIL, 2023 AT MKILIFI GROUND IN CHEWANI INFORMAL SETTLEMENT UNDER CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF NINE (9) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN TANA RIVER COUNTY LOT V – CLUSTER 4

Attendance List.....As Attached

Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Opening remarks
3. Presentation by the consultant
4. Verification of the Preliminary Beneficiary List
5. Gender Inclusivity
6. Plenary session
7. Response by the Consultant
8. Way forward
9. Adjournment

Item 1 - Introduction

Tana River County Official representative from the department in charge of Physical and land Use Planning called the meeting to order at 8.00 am and called on one of the stakeholders to open the meeting with a word of prayer. She then requested the participants to make self-introductions.

Item 2 - Opening Remarks

Tana River County Official representative from the department in charge of Physical and Land Use Planning welcomed and thanked the participants for attendance in time. She explained to the participants that the purpose of the workshop was for the consultant to present the socio-economic survey findings, environmental and social screening report, list of structures, preliminary beneficiary list, agreed cut-off date and undertake participatory visioning exercise for the stakeholders to give their view on how they would like Chewani informal settlement to be in the next ten years. She concluded by urging the stakeholders to actively participate and contribute.

National Land Commission representative – she started by thanking the stakeholders for attending the workshop noting that it shows the project ownership among themselves. She also thanked the consultant for ensuring the stakeholders are being involved in each step of the assignment execution. The National Land Commission representative explained that the project is aimed at ensuring the settlement is well planned with tenure security.

The KISIP project liaison officer – the officer explained that the project is aimed at improving access to basic services and tenure security of residents in the settlement. She outlined the role of the participants as to disseminate the information to the wider community members and providing relevant information to the consultant for smooth execution of the project. The KISIP project liaison officer asked the participants to cooperate with the members of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) on the project execution period and went on to describe in detail the duties and responsibilities of the two committees.

Item 3- Presentation by the Consultant

The consultant thanked the stakeholders for attending the workshop on time, noting that it symbolizes the high level of interest and project ownership among the stakeholders. The consultant explained that the objectives of the of the workshop was for the stakeholders;

- Validate the socio-economic survey findings and make their contributions.
- Verify their details such as Name, Id Number, Date of Birth, KRA PIN in the preliminary beneficiary list.
- Validate the list of structures and provide their inputs.

The consultant reminded the stakeholders that fulfilling the above objectives is one of the steps towards facilitating the conferment/formalization of secure land tenure for the nine (9) selected informal settlements in Tana River County, Kenya through Planning and Surveying. He explained that the main objective of the socio-economic survey was to help understand the status of their livelihood in terms of the available infrastructure and services available, population& demographic characteristics, social services and amenities available, economic, housing and structure characteristics.

Population

The consultant started by highlighting that the Chewani informal settlement project area covers 8.57 Ha. Based on the socio-economic survey findings, the consultant explained that the settlement population size is 775 persons with an average household size of 5.6 persons. This was followed by description of the settlement demographic characteristics. The project area population classified under labour force (20-64 years) was 42.58% of the project area. The youthful population (15-34 years) was 33.20%. The young population (0-14 years) was 40.23%. The aged population (65 and above years) was 5.86%.

Vulnerable groups

The consultant explained that the vulnerable groups according to world bank documents are individuals that are at a higher risk of poverty, exclusion, or discrimination due to their social, economic, or geographic circumstances. He identified some of the vulnerable groups as: orphaned children, elderly people and the physically challenged. In addition, he identified the vulnerable groups that were found in this settlement are: elderly people over 70 years, orphan, socially and economically marginalized, people living within the disabilities and chronically ill residents.

Social Infrastructure

The consultant noted that the project area lacks most of the social amenities such as schools, social hall, health facilities and playgrounds. However, he stated that residents have access to social amenities that are in close proximity to the project area. The social amenities included; *Educational facilities*; he stated that residents had access to Chewani Primary School and Wachakone mixed Secondary School located outside the settlement; *Health facility*; Chewani Dispensary. These amenities were analyzed in terms of accessibility and the population served as per the Physical Planning Handbook recommendations. He went ahead and highlighted the available community facilities within the project area that included 1 church and 1 mosque. He also noted that the residents had access to 3 cemeteries though outside the project area.

Physical Infrastructure

In regards to transportation, the consultant explained that most of the plots lack access roads with most being accessible by footpaths. On the same issue, the consultant explained that the haphazard development will make it difficult to propose standard roads for accessibility. In order to solve the emerging challenge, the consultant proposed the use of adoptive planning approach to reduce and or avoid the issue of displacement or demolition of existing structures.

Energy

The consultant presented the energy sources used by the area residents. He noted that majority of the residents are connected to electricity making it the common source of energy for lighting. Other sources of energy for lighting that were explained included kerosene, candles and solar power. He proceeded by showing statistics that charcoal and firewood are the major source of energy for cooking used by majority of the area residents. The consultant explained that there was need to use alternative means of cooking such as use of renewable anergy sources that does not contribute to the climate change.

Waste Management

The consultant noted that poor sanitation is one of the major challenges being experienced in the project area. He explained that most of the residents dump solid waste in their compounds and have adopted open burning as the method of waste management. As a results of the improper solid waste management, the consultant explained that it may results to air pollution (when the waste is being burnt), bad odour and poor aesthetics of the settlement. The consultant further noted that most of the residents use pit latrines as a major mode of liquid water management. He explained that the use of pit latrines can lead to infiltration and contamination of underground water making residents susceptible to waterborne related diseases like cholera.

Water

In terms of water supply, the consultant highlighted the main source of water for the residents as River Tana with Tana River Water and Sewerage Company (TAWASCO) being the major supplier. He explained that supply in the settlement is limited and residents can go for days without getting water forcing them to search for water outside the delineated boundary. The consultant also noted that some residents access water from the wells and water vendors.

Land

On the aspect of mode of land acquisition, the consultant highlighted the major mode of land acquisition as inheritance, self -acquisition, purchase and allocation by the County Government of Tana River.

Housing

This was followed by description of the settlement structure characteristics ranging from permanent, semi-permanent and temporary housing.

Challenges

The consultant finalized by highlighting the general challenges facing the area residents as; insecurity of land tenure, poor accessibility, lack of storm water drainage channels poor housing quality and inadequate conditions, improper waste management systems, inadequate water supply and lack of flood lights.

Environmental and Social Screening Report

As for the environmental and social screening report, the consultant expounded the settlement's environmental baseline information which focused on: bio-physical baseline information, environmental hazards, environmental & social screening and environmental & social management plan. The consultant explained some of the environmental hazards which were categorized into two; anthropogenic and climatic hazards. On anthropogenic hazards, the consultant discussed air pollution, invasive species, water stagnation and water contamination. Climate related hazards like drought, wind erosion and flooding were also expounded by the consultant.

Environmental and Social Screening – based on the Environmental and Social Management Framework checklist that guided the data collection, the consultant explained the results in details expounding on Potential positive and negative impacts brought about by the assignment execution. Some of the positive impacts that were explained included;

Potential positive impacts and benefits – creation of employment and business opportunities for local residents during and after the project, construction of footpaths and access roads, provision of floodlights & street lighting, solid waste management and collection, availability of storm water drainage channels, infrastructure development & maintenance, water supply improvement and land tenure security.

In regard to negative impacts, the consultant categorized the project into three phases that entailed the following;

Planning and Surveying Phase – the consultant explained in detail the following possible impacts; displacement and relocation impacts, reduction in land size and loss of livelihoods & trees/vegetation cover. He also expounded on the proposed mitigation measures and vulnerable & marginalized groups which might be affected by the impacts. **Infrastructural Provision Phase -** loss of vegetation cover, soil erosion, soil compaction soil pollution, reduced water quality within and proximate to the settlement, solid waste generation, waste water discharge, increased water demand, water stagnation , air pollution , noise and excess vibrations, increased energy consumption/fossil fuels, occupational health and safety concerns, potential conflict over job distribution, spread of HIV/AIDS & STIs, potential conflicts related to labour influx in the community, potential for child labour, sexual exploitation and abuse, and potential damage/interference with existing infrastructure were some of the impacts the consultant explained were expected to come up during this phase which will be post this consultancy. Therefore, he expounded on the mitigation measures which should be applied to alleviate against these negative impacts. The consultant summarized the Environmental/Social Aspect that may arise occur planning and surveying phase as follows:

Displacement and relocation – the consultant explained that the planning interventions such as provision of access roads and public utilities may result to displacement due to the haphazard development and congestion nature of the settlement. To mitigate against this, the consultant explained that use of adoptive planning approach may eliminate or minimize the displacement. He also expounded that incase of the affected structures due to the planning interventions, Social Management Plan (SMP) for the project affected persons will be prepared.

Reduction in land size - The consultant explained that the beneficiaries will experience a reduction in land size before the land regularization process. This will be a result of planning interventions such as the provision of access roads. Regarding this, the consultant further explained that in-situ planning, using an adoptive approach, will ensure minimal changes to existing plot sizes and zero displacement of individuals. Additionally,

he explained that the continuous involvement of community members in the preparation of the Physical and Land Use Development Plan, as well as surveying, will enhance acceptance among themselves.

Other impacts that were explained include: Loss of Livelihoods, Trees and Crops, HIV/AIDS and STDs, Child labour, Sexual Abuse, Occupational Health and Safety, Labour influx, Noise and vibration, Air quality, Waste Management and water among others.

The consultant explained that the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) comprised the potential impacts and the proposed approaches to mitigating them. He pointed out that the plan describes the range of environmental and social issues associated with the project, broadly outlining the corresponding management strategies and safeguard instruments that will be employed to mitigate potential adverse environmental and social impacts. In order to ensure sound development and effective implementation of this ESMP, the consultant stated that it has identified the actors who will be involved in the project implementation.

Based on the identified screening results, the consultant explained that this consultancy assignment does not require ESIA or EIA since it does not fall within legal notices 31 and 32 of gazette notice No. 62 of EMCA, 1999 (amended, 2015). However, he noted that under this assignment there will be need to prepare the Social Management Plan (SMP), which will be aimed at mitigating against the expected social impacts. The consultant finalized by specifying that Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) should be done during the subsequent infrastructure provision phase.

Item 04: -Verification of the Preliminary Beneficiary List

The consultant explained the importance of including women as beneficiaries of the plots to promote gender equality, household welfare, and economic development. He also explained various tenure options, such as individual lease certificates, co-tenancy lease certificates, block lease certificates, and community land tenure, as follows:

- Individual lease certificates occur when a lease certificate is registered under one person/beneficiary.
- Co-tenancy lease certificates are applicable when a lease certificate is registered under two or more persons.
- Block Lease Certificates occur where several adjacent plots are too small to be registered individually. It may also be the case where it is not practically possible to provide access to each individual plot. In such circumstances, the issued block lease certificate will bear the names of all the beneficiaries claiming that small plot.
- Community Land Tenure: The community land shall vest in and be held by communities identified on the basis of ethnicity, culture, or similar community of interest

The consultant requested the project beneficiaries to verify their details in the preliminary beneficiary list. The consultant divided the project beneficiaries into three groups, with one of the consultancy team members being in charge of each group. He explained that this was to enable beneficiaries have adequate time in ensuring that their details captured are accurate and to seek clarification whenever necessary from the consultancy team member. The consultant highlighted some of the details to be verified as; beneficiaries full name as indicated the ID, ID number, year of birth and KRA pin. He also reminded the beneficiaries to verify if their plots numbers indicated in the beneficiary list are commensurate with the numbers indicated in the base map. The consultant also used the forum to update the beneficiaries' details in the preliminary beneficiary list.

Item 5: Gender Inclusivity

The consultant explained that gender inclusivity is the practice of ensuring that all individuals, regardless of their gender identity, feel welcome, respected, and included in all aspects of society. To achieve gender inclusivity, the consultant noted that the enumerated local youths who formed the consultancy team undertaking the socio-economic survey adhered to gender equality principles. Additionally, the Grievance Redress Committee and the Settlement Executive Committee members were gender-sensitive to ensure that all community members felt represented and assured that their concerns would be addressed amicably. The consultant also stressed the importance of women's involvement in the assignment execution process during stakeholder engagements or focus group discussions, so that their concerns could be captured and addressed appropriately. Finally, the consultant explained that the consultancy team adhered to the Sexual Offences Act No. 3 of 2006 (Revised 2012) during the field survey.

Item 6 - Plenary Session

Tana River County Official representative from the department in charge of Physical and land Use Planning thanked the consultant for the comprehensive and educative presentation. She then opened the forum for the stakeholders to raise their concerns and contribution regarding the presentation:

One of the participants thanked the consultant for the presentation acknowledging that all the challenges being experienced in the area had been captured appropriately.

In order to solve the identified challenges in the presentation, the participants proposed the following measures per sector;

Transportation – the participants noted that the settlement has no access roads and is only characterized by foot paths which are also impassable during rainy seasons due to lack of storm water drainage channels. The stakeholders proposed for provision of access roads in each plot with proper drainage channels.

Provision of standard roads - The participants explained that provision of the standard roads may affect some of the structures and also may result to displacement. The

stakeholders requested the consultant to apply methods that will ensure the residents structures are not affected by any proposal.

Solid waste management – the participants explained that improper solid waste management is caused by lack of skip bins in the settlement and collection centers. It was also explained that lack of awareness on the importance of solid waste sorting and recycling among the residents has contributed to the poor state of solid waste management in the settlement. The participants proposed for the provision of the skip bins and need to create awareness among the methods on the importance of sorting and recycling some of the waste.

Liquid waste management - the stakeholders stated that most of the residents use pit latrines as a method of human waste and liquid waste management. They explained that the use of pit latrines may contaminate the underground water through infiltration making residents susceptible to water borne diseases. This is because some of the residents source their water from wells. In order to solve the identified challenge, the participants made a proposal for a conventional sewer reticulation system in the settlement.

Inadequate water supply –participant highlighted that, most of the residents get water from wells and River Tana. The operational wells are saline. The participants proposed for provision of alternatives means of water sources such as fresh wells and also the need for TAWASCO to increase their water storage capacity to reduce the rationing.

Invasive species such as *Mathenge* – the participants complained that *prosopis juliflora (Mathenge)* has spread rapidly in the area and is threatening to replace most of the indigenous vegetation. The stakeholders explained that it grows fast and chokes other vegetation including watering points. The participants requested the consultant to come up with measures that can be applied to curb spread of *prosopis juliflora (Mathenge*) in the settlement.

Increased use of charcoal and firewood as a source of energy for cooking - the participants noted that increase use of charcoal as a source of energy for cooking by the area residents had increased the rate of cutting of indigenous trees making them extinct. The participants proposed for provision of alternative sources of energy for cooking such as LPG gas among others.

In regards to verification of the preliminary beneficiary list, the participants raised the following issues and recommendations.

Base Map no	Issue	Resolution
31 & 34	Merge plot 31 & 34 belongs to a mosque	Merge plot no. 31 & 34 to one, it's a mosque
78	To be subdivided into 2	After visiting the parcel with the SEC members, it was confirmed and agreed that the plot should be subdivided into two and the resultant plots be referred to as 78A and 78B. This will ensure that each plot is registered as per the respective beneficiary.
79	The plot had two occupants on the beneficiary list. It was not co-owned.	With the help of the SEC chairman and other SEC members, the rightful beneficiary was identified and the details were updated as appropriate in the beneficiary lists.
75	To be subdivided into 3 plots. Guided by Abdalla Buyaali 0700618143, the plot to be co-owned by the 3 wives listed.	The consultant visited the plots physically with the SEC and GRC members and it was agreed that the parcels' boundaries be picked again by the surveyor and divide it into three plots i.e 75A, 75B & 75C.

Base Map no	Issue	Resolution
97	It was established that the plot was picked as one yet it's shared between two brothers whom needed it to be subdivided.	The consultant visited the plots physically with the SEC and GRC members, it was confirmed and agreed that the plot should be subdivided into two and the resultant plots be referred to as 97A and 97B. This will ensure that each plot is registered as per the respective beneficiary.

Environmental and Social Screening Report

Regarding the existing physical and natural environment, the participants requested the consultant to ensure all the indigenous trees and environmentally fragile areas are fully mapped. They observed that this will be key in ensuring that the settlement's ecosystem is protected, maintained and functional.

The stakeholders wanted clarification on what will happen if a person's structure is affected by the plan interventions such as road provision. They noted with a lot of concern that some of the areas within the settlement are very congested leaving no space for any kind of intervention.

The participants requested the consultant to come up with measures for controlling the invasive species within the settlement such as *Prosopis juliflora (Mathenge).* They concurred that *Mathenge* had colonized the area making it difficult for other vegetation to thrive. The members sought to know if the social management plan will be prepared considering that there are anticipated social impacts.

Item 7 - Response by the Consultant

The consultant appreciated the participants for their contribution noting that it was an indication that they were not only keen during the presentation, but also understood the importance of the project. He informed the stakeholders that all their issues had been documented and would be addressed during plan preparation. As for the proposals that may affect the existing structures or cause displacement of the residents, the consultant

explained that adoptive planning approach would be applied in order to minimize or eliminate displacement within the settlement. However, he observed that incase all alternatives fail, then the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared for the project affected

persons (PAPs). The consultant also notified the participants that all the indigenous trees and environmentally fragile areas have been mapped as presented in the environmental status map. In regards to social impacts, the consultant explained that a social management plan will be prepared to mitigate the social impacts, and that it will be developed after the draft plan preparation phase.

Item 8 - Way forward

After presentation of the key findings by the consultant and responding to the issues raised, the stakeholders unanimously validated the following:

- Socio-economic survey report
- Environmental and social screening report
- List of structures
- Preliminary beneficiary list

The stakeholders agreed that the consultancy team should proceed to the next phase of assignment which is plan preparation.

Item 9 - Adjournment

There being no other business the workshop ended at 2:00 pm with word of prayer from one of the stakeholders.

MINUTES CONFIRMED BY:

Settlement Representative

Name: AKARE Hamora S.L Position: SEC CHAIRMAN CHEWANI

Signature: ..... Date: 07/04/2023

Local Administration Representative

Name: DIDO ADHAN KUNO Position: WARD ADMIN

Signature: ..... Date: 7/04/2023

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MWATUNZA Position: KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

Signature: ..... Date: 7/4/2023

National KISIP Representative

Name: Faiza J Birir Position: KISIP NPCT

Signature: ..... Date: 10/04/2023.

Principal Consultant, Renaissance Planning Limited

Name: P. Mutuma Mbui

Signature: ..... Date: 12/04/2023

Photo Gallery:



Ward Administrator making remarks



One of the participants making contribution









Consultant making presentation

Attendance List

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WORKSHOP FOR: PRESENTATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FINDINGS, BASE MAP, PRELIMINARY LIST OF BENEFICIARIES; DECLARATION OF CUT-OFF DATE AND UNDERTAKING PARTICIPATORY PLANNING EXERCISE – CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF NINE (9) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN TANA RIVER COUNTY, LOT V - CLUSTER 4.

SETTLEMENT.....CHEWANI.....

Date....05-04-2023.....

Venue....NKINIFI.....

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/ NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	ID	SIGN
1	CHEKER Komora Joel	Plot owner	35525806	
2	SAID Buya Babayo	Plot owner	01713884	
3	Mohamed Dhadha Jara	Plot Owner	0171601	
4	Ali Dhadho Odo	Plot owner	01701170	
5	AKARE H. Jillo	Chairperson	0169060	
6	Ibrahim berhe Dhadho	Plot owner	8923043	
7	Komora dhadho Sulaiman	plot Owner	29069856	
8	Hassan I. Buya	Plot owner	35516730	
9	RASHID M. DOYO	SEC SECRETARY	13408786	
10	Salim M. Mavo	Plot owner	0168991	
11	Mohamed D. Akare	Plot owner	21438548	
12	Ali Komora Odo	Plot owner	0168982	
13	SIMON K. DHADHO	Plot owner	5446629	
14	AKARE HAMARA JILLO	Plot owner	0172017	
15	SAID SALIM KOFA	Plot Owner	4594142	
16	Mohamed J. Mavo	Plot owner	23325985	
17	Kofa B. Mavo	Plot owner	20015426	
18	Mavo Salim	"	31891155	
19	Makinja Elvis	Plot owner	28093360	
20	Salim M. Omar	"	32395534	

21	Hamza Mustafa	Plot Owner	35336282	
22	Said Mawe	Plot Owner	32395225	
23	Maulidi Mchawala	Doyo Plot Owner	0158799	
24	Hamisi Said	Plot owner	41322641	
25	Mohamed Jarha	Plot Owner	37371564	
26	Samuel Akave David	Plot Owner	4625660461	
27	Khadija Ali Karani	Plot owner	11889960	
28	Rahel M. Timona	"	12726450	
29	Salima D. Kofa	"	5374623	
30	Mwanamisi R. Maulin	"	22072812	
31	Amina H. Jillo	"		
32	Amanin A. Dayu	"	21439678	
33	Rehema Hakaboga	"		
34	Fatima Salim	"		
35	Habwoje Abuya	"		
36	Hazira G. Kofa	"		
37	Lucy Haron	"	8297187	
38	Ruth Akave	"		
39	Betty Kofa	"	0168611	
40	Esha Ali	"	3366018	
41	Rukia N'Kandugu	"		
42	Khadija Juma	"	31151490	
43	Buyak Ali	"	33040183	
44	Mwanasaka Abeja	"		
45	Jillo Waya	"	33060946	
46	Awadh Kofa			
47	Said Babwoya	Plot owner	9769349	
48	Ali Komora Akave	Plot Owner	5374773	
49	David Jillo Akave	Plot owner	889728	
50	Said Goba		36553351	
51	Abdallah Hamisi	"	23270762	
52	Philip Doyo ADC	Plot owner	22412023	

53	Joseph Tanka	Plot owner	0168926	
54	Mustafa J. Babwoya	Plot owner	5445856	
55	MCHAWALA M. JAHA	plot owner	0/66645	
56	Richard Wayu		12726222	Rwayu
57	Rukia Maneno	Chewani Resident	40522269	
58	ZAINAB HAMISI	Plot owner	38474289	
59	MWAJUMA OMARA	Plot Owner	36860616	
60	MANENO M MASO	Plot Owner	29679718	
61	HAWA ABDALA	Plot Owner.	31922439	HA
62	Said Hiribae		0172935	
63	Mwena Fahma Mwena	NLC Officer	30683355	
64	SAMMY MUCHUI	REN SEN OF	22252924	
65	Yassin Athman Hulu	(TRCG) Planner	38822122	
66	Joseph Komora	Plot Owner.	0166417	
67	MICHAEL MUTUNGA	Renaissance Planning Ltd (Physical Planner)	33844370	
68	EVANS MUIA	Renaissance Planning Ltd (Physical Planner)	34388111	
69	SALIMU JARA MAR	Plot Representative	27371943	
70	Jara mohamed	Plot owner	31165364	
71	Cosmas Lali Nuhu	Surveyor (TRCG)	13851230	
72	Ibrahim Komora	Plot Representative		
73	DIDO A. GUYO	W/ADMIN CHEWANI	31071895	
74	phineas mcoli	renaissance planning limited	20115143	
75	Frederick Kyle Kaumbuy	Sociologist (R.P.L)	27329989	
76	Dan K Kiara	Planner	4828375	
77	P. Mutuema Mbuvi	Team leader-Renaissance plg Ltd	7731496	
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Appendix 9: County Technical Team Meeting on Participatory Planning

TANA RIVER COUNTY TECHNICAL TEAM MEETING FOR PARTICIPATORY PLANNING EXERCISE HELD ON 29TH MAY, 2023 AT THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING BOARDROOM, TANA RIVER COUNTY UNDER CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF NINE (9) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN TANA RIVER COUNTY LOT V – CLUSTER 4.

Attendance List.....As Attached

Agenda

1. Introduction and opening remarks
2. Presentation by the consultant
3. Plenary
4. Way forward
5. Adjournment

Item 1: Introduction and Opening Remarks

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 am by the County Director in charge of Physical and Land Use Planning. He welcomed the members and thanked them for attending the meeting. He then requested one of the members to open the meeting with a word of prayer. He asked the members to make self-introduction.

Opening Remarks

The County Director in charge of Physical and Land Use Planning explained that the purpose of the meeting was for the members to discuss the informal settlements' planning proposals and interventions. He explained that the informal nature of the settlements requires a consultative and participatory process when making any kind of interventions, in line with the constitution and other policy and legal provisions invoked in the preparation of the plans. Noting that the main objective of the assignment is to facilitate

the conferment/formalization of secure land tenure for nine (9) selected informal settlements in Tana River County, he requested the members to participate effectively in ensuring that the project objectives and the residents' aspirations are achieved.

Item 2: Presentation by the Consultant

The consultant thanked the members for the continued participation in the process of assignment execution. He went on to note that the completed phases such as inception, socio-economic survey, environmental and social screening preparation were completed successfully due to the continued engagement and co-operation between the members and the consultancy team.

The consultant explained that the purpose of the meeting was for the members to participate in proposal making process. He expounded that this would ensure all the sectors and aspirations of the residents are well captured and addressed adequately. He gave a brief overview of the socio-economic survey findings that were aimed at understanding the social and economic factors that shape the lives of people and the communities they live in. The consultant explained the common findings that majorly cut across all the settlements which included: haphazard development, lack of access roads, poor waste management, lack of adequate drainage channels and inadequate water supply.

Through the base maps, the consultant explained that most of the plots in the settlements were accessible by narrow foot paths and others were being accessed through the neighbourhood homesteads due to lack of any kind of access paths or roads. The consultant also highlighted the stakeholders' issues that were raised during socio-economic survey findings presentation to the stakeholders. These included; need for provision of access roads, proper solid waste management, well planned settlements, proper drainage channels, adequate water supply and provision of street lights. The consultant also explained that the stakeholders were categorical that they did not want

any of their structures to be affected by the planning interventions or cause any kind of displacement. This was also in line with the previous technical meeting resolution that the plan interventions should not result to project affected persons.

Proposal making

The consultant explained that draft interventions for the road network were made, involving provision of standard hierarchical road network and ensuring each plot was accessible. On these standard hierarchical roads network, the minimum access road was 9m as recommended by the Physical Planning Handbook, 2007. However, it was established that the standard roads resulted to many projects affected persons in all the settlements. This was contrary to the technical team's resolution and stakeholders' concerns of having zero project affected persons.

Based on the socio-economic findings, results from the proposal of standard roads, stakeholders' concerns, technical team meeting resolution and the nature of the settlements which is informal, the consultant explained that the adoptive planning approach was used. The principle of adoptive planning approach is recommended under Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019 Section 5 in such cases for sustainable use of land and liveable environment, which integrates human needs in any locality.

Using the adoptive planning approach, the consultant explained that the minimum access paths were provided with 3m, 4m and 5m as foot paths, 6m-8m as service lanes and 9m as the secondary roads with 12m and above as primary roads. This approach resulted to zero project affected persons as per the resolution from the previous stakeholders' workshops and the county technical team members meeting. He also explained that in most settlements, the residents have access to social facilities such as schools and health facilities which are in close proximity to the project area. The consultant explained in settlements where there are inadequate social facilities, the community members would be engaged on areas where new proposals can be located. However, if there will be no agreement on the site, the consultant will make a recommendation in the plan report on the need for that particular facility with the aim of improving residents' livelihoods.

The consultant explained that the provided minimum access paths in the adoptive approach lack space for provision of drainage channels, sewer reticulation system, street lights and water reticulation system. Considering, that these were also the stakeholders' proposals, the consultant proposed for expansion of the adoptive access paths to standard roads through incremental implementation. He explained that the adoptive access paths should be implemented immediately, while the wider roads would be achieved through incremental implementation, in which, some of the proposed footpaths and service lanes will be expanded. The consultant explained that each beneficiary abutting the proposed roads would surrender an equal amount of width for expansion at no cost. He explained that this could be achieved if they are given sufficient time to provide the required width in order to achieve the wider roads, considering that most of the structures were semi-permanent or temporary.

Item 3: Plenary

The consultant then welcomed the members to make their comments regarding the presentation and the report as earlier forwarded to them:

- ✓ The members thanked the consultant for the comprehensive and well elaborated presentation noting that they appreciate the level of initiative to ensure the project brings about positive impacts to the residents by not affecting their existing structures.
- ✓ The members noted that the use of adoptive planning approach was a good alternative for the immediate implementation as it prevents any kind of displacement. They explained that if the residents are given adequate time, then the wider roads will be achieved as the residents are in need of well upgraded roads, sewer reticulation system, water reticulation system and streets among other infrastructural facilities.
- ✓ On the adoptive planning approach, the technical members requested that truncations should not be provided in access roads that would affect the existing structures resulting to project-affected persons.

- ✓ The technical team members requested the consultant to explain to the community members on the reasons behind proposal for adoptive planning approach for immediate implementation and the need for achievement of the wider roads in future.
- ✓ The members noted there was no need for new proposals for public social facilities within the project area in settlements that are close to these facilities. In situations where there are inadequate social facilities, the consultant should highlight the need for further action in the plan report.
- ✓ The technical team members also requested the consultant to allow the community members to make their suggestions in regards to proposals on the social facilities such as ECDE centers, and recreational facilities among others.
- ✓ One of the technical team members wanted to know what will happen to the owner of the plot if his or her plot is proposed for establishment of a certain social facility. In response to this, the consultant explained that the beneficiary will remain the rightful owner of the plot and that it will be up to the county government to acquire the plot from him or her for development of the proposal.
- ✓ **The Hola-Bura road (Meti – Hororesa) width at Hola and Bura Towns -** the technical members discussed and agreed that the Hola-Bura road should be expanded to 20m, as per the Hola Town Development Plan which was revised in 2006. It was explained that this would be an expansion from the previously approved width of 15m, as shown in the Hola Town Development Plan approved in 2005.

Item 4: Way forward

The county technical team members unanimously agreed on the following:

- ✓ The consultant should use adoptive planning approach and truncate roads and foot paths where the space allows without affecting any structure.
- ✓ The consultant to use adoptive planning approach for immediate implementation with the aim of preventing any kind of displacement.

- ✓ Wider roads will be incrementally implemented, with each beneficiary abutting the proposed roads will be required to surrender the proposed width equally for expansion at no cost.
- ✓ The proposed access roads on hybrid of adoptive and conventional option.
- ✓ The proposal on social amenities will depend on the project area's proximity to the neighbouring facilities and the community members need for such facility within the project area.
- ✓ The consultant to recommend for the provision of social facilities where there will be need through a write up in the plan report in cases where the community members will not agree on the proposal site location.
- ✓ The beneficiaries abutting the proposed roads will surrender the proposed width of the road equally for expansion at no cost.
- ✓ The meeting advised the consultant to adopt the size of the revised Hola Town Development Plan which proposed the road width of 20m wide.

Item 5: Adjournment

There being no other business the meeting ended at 11:30 am with a word of prayer from one of the members.

MINUTES CONFIRMED BY:

Local Administration Representative

Name: DIDO ... Position: WARD ADMIN

Signature: ..... Date: 05/6/2023

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MWATUNZA Position: KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

Signature: ..... Date: 5/06/2023

National KISIP Representative

Name: Faith J Birir Position: KISIP NPCT

Signature: ..... Date: 7/06/2023

Principal Consultant, Renaissance Planning Limited

Name: P. Muthama Mbeti

Signature: ..... Date: 09/06/2023

Photo Gallery







Attendance List

TECHNICAL MEETING FOR VISIONING AND PARTICIPATORY PLANNING EXERCISE: - CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF NINE (9) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, LOT V – CLUSTER 4 IN TANA RIVER COUNTY.

VENUE..DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, AND PHISICAL PLANNING BOARDROOM..

DATE: 29TH MAY, 2023.

LIST OF ATTENDANCE

S.No	Name	Department/Organization	Designation	ID. No	Signature
1.	ALFRED MWENDA RIUNGU	County Government of Tana River	Deputy Director Physical Planning	22071931	
2.	COSMUS LALI DULLA	County Government of Tana River.	principal Surveyor.	13851230	
3.	MONICA WAMBUI KIARIE	GGT.R	Cartographer	29654702	
4.	ISSA ADNAN	County Government of Tana River - Lands, TREG	Physical Planner	29105095	
5.	DIDO - A GUTO	[illegible]	WARD ADMIN	31071355	
6.	Dan Kiara	Renaissance Ltd	Urban Planner	0725402120	
7.	Omolo Faisila	Renaissance Planning Ltd	Urban Designer / Physical Planning Assistant	30142438	
8.	Muthoni Harriet	Renaissance Planning Ltd	GIS Analyst	36743817	
9.	MICHAEL MULI	RENAISSANCE PLANNING LTD	PHYSICAL PLANNER	33263745	

S.No	Name	Department/Organization	Designation	ID. No	Signature
10.	MICHAEL MUTUNGA	RENAISSANCE PLANNING LTD	PHYSICAL PLANNER	33844370	
11.	EVANS MUIA	RENAISSANCE PLANNING LTD	PHYSICAL PLANNER	34333111	
12.	MUKAMI NDEGWA	"	SURVEYOR	29649611	
13.	MUSYOKA S.M	NILE SURVEYS	SURVEYOR	8353492	
14.	GOODWILL KABAJI	COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF TANA RIVER	SURVEYOR	25842502	
15.	ALI TULICHA A.	CGTR	DSCA-T/N	5954828	
16.	phinocu muiti	Renaissance planning ltd	GIS	29451493	
17.	Faith Biriir	KUSIP NPCT	U/surveyor	11662361	
18.	Victor Sule	KUSIP NPCT	planner	28281703	
19.	P. Mutuma Mbae	Renaissance Planning	Director	7731496	
20.					
21.					
22.					

Appendix 10: Participatory Planning, Visioning Exercise and Declaration of Cut-Off Date-Stakeholders Minutes.

CHEWANI INFORMAL SETTLEMENT STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP MINUTES FOR VISIONING, PARTICIPATORY PLANNING AND DECLARATION OF CUT-OFF DATE EXERCISE HELD ON 3RD JUNE, 2023 AT MKILIFI GROUND IN CHEWANI INFORMAL SETTLEMENT– CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF NINE (9) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, LOT V- CLUSTER 4 IN TANA RIVER COUNTY.

Attendance list attached:

Agenda List

1. Introductions and Opening Remarks
2. Presentation by the Consultant
3. Discussion
4. Confirmation of the identification cards
5. Plenary
6. Way forward
7. Adjournment

Item 1: Introductions and Opening Remarks

The meeting was called to order at 9.30 am by the Chewani Ward Administrator. This was followed by a word of prayer from one of the participants. He then requested the stakeholders to make self-introduction.

Remarks by the Chewani Ward Administrator

The planner thanked the stakeholders for attending the meeting on time. He briefly explained the importance of the consultancy which included; attainment of tenure security, provision of access roads and enhancing residents' livelihoods. He explained that the process of undertaking the consultancy activities has been participatory from the initial stages which entailed picking of the claimed plot boundaries, identification of the beneficiaries and socio-economic survey.

The ward administrator explained that the purpose of the meeting was to undertake visioning and participatory planning exercise which will inform the preparation of the Chewani informal settlement Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan. He then invited the consultant to make his remarks.

The KISIP Project Liaison Officer – The officer explained that the project is aimed towards improving land tenure security and generally the livelihoods of the residents in the settlement. He appreciated the consultant for ensuring that the project milestones were within the set timeline. The KISIP Project Liaison Officer called on the beneficiaries to continue cooperating with the consultant, members of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and Settlement Executive Committee (SEC). He concluded by encouraging men to embrace joint ownership of land with their wives in order to ease concerns and inconveniences associated with succession rights.

Remarks by the Consultant

The consultant explained that the consultancy assignment entails Physical Planning, Cadastral Survey and Detailed Topographical Survey of Nine (9) selected informal settlements in Tana River County. He observed that Chewani informal settlement was among the nine settlements that were set to benefit from the project. He explained that the objective of the consultancy is to facilitate the conferment/formalization of secure land tenure. In order to achieve the consultancy objective, he expounded the steps that are followed starting with the inception phase, topographical mapping, socio-economic survey, plan preparation, beaconing and preparation of the survey plan and detailed topographical survey. He explained that three phases of the project execution have been completed which included inception, topographical mapping and socio-economic survey.

The consultant explained in details the activities which were undertaken in those phases as: awareness and sensitization workshop, picking of the claimed plot boundaries, identification of the beneficiaries, environmental & social screening and socio-economic survey. The socio-economic survey involved administration of the household questionnaire to understand the residents' status of livelihood and available amenities. He thanked the beneficiaries for the continuous participation and contribution whenever called upon.

Having completed the first three phases of project execution, the consultant noted that the fourth phase is plan preparation. The consultant explained the activities which are undertaken under this phase to include: synthesis of the findings from the socio-economic survey, visioning and scenario

building, proposal making and drafting of the plan. The consultant explained the purpose of the meeting as to:

- Undertake visioning
- Undertake participatory planning
- Confirm and issue identification cards to the beneficiaries

Item 2: Presentation by the Consultant

The consultant presented on the findings from the socio-economic survey which entailed data collection and analyses on the settlement demographic characteristics, environmental concerns, infrastructure & utilities, income, education, employment, community facilities, health, housing and land. The consultant explained that the critical assessment of the socio-economic survey findings demonstrated a settlement with lack of access roads, haphazard development, poor waste management, irregular plots, lack of storm water drainage channels and inadequate water supply. The consultant also presented the base map which showed the existing narrow foot paths and the plots which are accessed through the neighbourhood homesteads due to lack of foot paths or access roads. Considering the settlement is characterized by haphazard development, the consultant presented a situation in which provision of the standard roads might affect the existing structures. He observed that the provision of the standard roads where the minimum access road recommended is 9m would bring about project affected persons.

The consultant also presented the stakeholders' concerns from the socio-economic survey presentation where the beneficiaries envisioned a settlement with environmental sustainability, security of tenure, proper waste management, enhanced livelihoods for residents, access roads and proper drainage channels. The stakeholders also advocated for provision of minimum width of access roads and foot paths due to the high density of structures in the settlement in order to prevent or minimize the project affected persons.

Item 3: Discussion

Visioning

The consultant explained visioning as the process of identifying challenges and opportunities, and devising ways to solve the identified challenges in order to achieve the desired future outcome. The stakeholders highlighted some of the available opportunities as:

- Adequate educational facilities in terms of the accessibility and population analyses as per the Physical Planning Handbook, 2007.
- Strategic location with the Hola-Bura road connecting the settlement to Hola Town.
- Its location in close proximity to River Tana.
- Availability of Hola County Referral Hospital which is within the recommended accessibility index of 5km, hence making it accessible by the area residents.

The stakeholders also highlighted the major challenges facing the residents in the settlement like tenure insecurity, lack of access roads, poor waste management and lack of storm water drainage channels.

Having identified both the opportunities and the challenges, the consultant guided the participants in developing the settlement's vision. The stakeholders envisioned a settlement with:

- Tenure security
- Proper access roads
- Proper waste management
- Proper storm water drainage channels
- Well-coordinated development

The stakeholders synchronized all their visions and formulated a unified vision: **"To have an accessible and liveable with tenure security".**

Participatory Planning

The consultant explained that participatory planning process involves engaging all the stakeholders in decision-making regarding the appropriate interventions in order to foster development in the settlement. He explained to the beneficiaries that participatory planning had the following benefits;

- Promoting a common understanding regarding development
- Empowering the target community
- Minimizing the risk of excluding certain groups
- Recognizing the diversity of knowledge
- Ensuring that the project activities are relevant to the community

Based on the socio-economic findings and the stakeholders' concerns, the consultant highlighted several challenges facing the settlement, including haphazard development, limited access to plots through narrow footpaths or neighbourhood homesteads, inadequate water supply, poor solid and liquid waste management, and a lack of drainage channels.

Additionally, through the socio-economic survey and consideration of stakeholders' concerns, the consultant noted that the major problems identified were lack of access roads and tenure insecurity. To address these issues, a field survey was conducted to identify available spaces where access roads could be proposed without affecting existing structures. This was done in accordance with the stakeholders' concerns that the proposed roads should not affect their structures. The process of identifying and mapping the proposed access roads was facilitated with the help of the settlement executive committee members.

Based on the results from the field survey, the consultant drafted two plan options. The first plan was prepared using an adoptive approach, proposing minimum access road widths of 4m and 5m footpaths, 6 and 7m service lanes, 9m secondary roads and 20m primary road. This approach aimed to prevent displacement or affecting structures. The second option contained a proposal for standard roads with a minimum access road width of 9m, which resulted to a lot of Project Affected Persons.

Considering the two options, the participants were given an opportunity to express their views. They expressed concerns about their structures being affected by the standard roads. Due to the level of impact brought about by the standard roads, they unanimously resolved that the adoptive planning approach was best suited for immediate implementation. However, the participants were also concerned that the adoptive approach which provides for minimum access width might hinder the provision of support infrastructure, including storm water drainage channels, street lighting, sewer reticulation systems, water reticulation, and other utilities such as the power line network.

Taking into account the challenges associated with the adoptive planning approach as highlighted above, the participants advocated for the immediate implementation of adoptive roads and their future expansion. To achieve the wider roads, participants proposed that each beneficiary abutting the proposed roads would surrender an equal amount of width for expansion at no cost. The participants observed that this could be achieved if they are given sufficient time to provide the required width in order to achieve the wider roads, considering that most of the structures were semi-permanent or temporary. The participants unanimously agreed that the wider roads should be achieved in future through incremental implementation.

On solid waste management, the participants proposed the provision of skips along the road reserves and the issuance of waste bags to households to promote waste sorting. They also advocated for frequent waste collection by the county government to prevent waste spillage when the skips are full. Regarding liquid waste management, the participants recommended for the future provision of a sewer reticulation system, which would play a crucial role in preventing underground water pollution caused by continuous use of pit latrines.

The participants also requested for the installation of drainage channels to address flooding, especially during the rainy seasons. The consultant explained that the proposed roads would include drainage channels, and the plan would incorporate 2m wide drainage channels in sections prone to flooding where no existing or proposed roads are present.

Declaration of the Cut-off Date

The consultant explained that the cut-off date in this assignment means the date set to stop any kind of construction of new structures till completion date. He explained that the purpose of the cut-off date was to allow the consultant propose or make interventions such as provision of the access roads among other facilities based on the existing situation without interference by the new structures which may result to project affected persons. In line with that, all the stakeholders declared 3rd June, 2023 as the cut-off date for this settlement.

Item 4: Confirmation of the Identification Cards

The consultant requested that each beneficiary verify their respective identification card as per the information contained in the beneficiaries list. The consultant explained that the identification cards contain the following beneficiary's details: name, national identification number, telephone number, KRA PIN, parcel number and the settlement's name. Each beneficiary was required to sign the card if his or her details are correctly documented.

Item 5: Plenary

The consultant requested the participants to raise any concern that has not been addressed in the discussion. The following comments were raised:

- ✓ The participants thanked the consultant for involving them in the assignment execution process noting that they fully understood the importance of project.
- ✓ The participants noted that the use of adoptive approach was a noble idea since it resulted to zero project affected persons. Moreover, they agreed that truncations would not be provided in some access roads in order to prevent structures from being affected.

- ✓ The participants confirmed their commitment to ensuring that the wider roads are achieved in future so that the support infrastructure can be installed.
- ✓ The participants noted that each plot had an access road.

Item 6: Way forward

The participants unanimously agreed on the following:

- Use of adoptive approach for immediate implementation with the aim of preventing any kind of displacement.
- The proposed wider roads will be incrementally implemented, with each beneficiary abutting the proposed roads being required to surrender an equal width for expansion at no cost.
- The proposed access roads on hybrid of adoptive and conventional option.

Item 7: Adjournment

There being no other business the workshop ended at 12:30 pm with a word of prayer from one of the participants.

MINUTES CONFIRMED BY:

Local Administration Representative

Name: DIDO ... Position: WARD ADMIN

Signature: ..... Date: 05/6/2023

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MWATUDZA Position: KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

Signature: ..... Date: 5/06/2023

National KISIP Representative

Name: Faith J Birir Position: KISIP NPCT

Signature: ..... Date: 7/06/2023

Principal Consultant, Renaissance Planning Limited

Name: P. Mutuma Mbui

Signature: ..... Date: 09/06/2023

Photo Gallery







Attendance List

STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP FOR VISIONING AND PARTICIPATORY PLANNING EXERCISE: - CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF NINE (9) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, LOT V – CLUSTER 4 IN TANA RIVER COUNTY.

SETTLEMENTS' NAME..... CHEWANI .....

VENUE.... AT MKILIFI GROUND IN CHEWANI INFORMAL SETTLEMENT.....
Date: 3rd June, 2023.

LIST OF ATTENDANCE

S.No	Name	Organization/Designation	ID. No	Signature
1.	CHEKEA KOMORA JOEL	Community member	35525806	
2.	Hamisi Dayo	Member of the County	12726383	
3.	HAMISI OMAR	CBO community member	0170068	
4.	AKARE HAMISRA JILLO	Chairman Sec.	0169060	
5.	ALEXANDER JILLO PAUL	Community member	33066095	
6.	HAMISI DIMA	Community Member	0171513	
7.	Isaa Jarha Makindari	Community member.	37580441	

S.No	Name	Organization/Designation	ID. No	Signature
8.	ISA KOMORO HAMADA	Community member	29221126	
9.	Said. Mohamed	Community Member	10951/40 29/22	
10.	Ibrahim B Abdallah	Community Member	3923043	
11.	MCHAWALA M. JARHA	" "	0166645	
12.	BAKARI JARA MARO	" "		
13.	SALIMU M. MKAFIRA	" "	0169991	
14.	Mohamed D Akore	" "	21438546	
15.	Avechi Issa.	" "		
16.	SAID W. HIRIBAE	Committee Membe	0171935	
17.	SAID HAMISI BABWOYA	Community Member	0171384	
18.	ALI MARO BAGABA	Community Member	0166946	
19.	SALIM M. ADE	" "		
20.	JOSEPH JARA JILO	" "	0168926	

S.No	Name	Organization/Designation	ID. No	Signature
21.	ALI KOMORA AKARE	Community member	5374173	
22.	[illegible] G. HARIBAE	〃	5446453	
23.	RICHARD BASHORA	〃	10950202	
24.	Sulemen	〃	10950020	
25.	ALI A MARO	〃	3926171	
26.	AWTOH DHADHO ALI	〃	23270762	
27.	LISAKIA H. BASHORA	〃	4406193	
28.	ALI DHADHO O.P.		0170114	
29.	ADE MOHAMED	〃 〃 GRC		
30.	SAIDI HARIBAE GAWAWA	〃 〃	32579232	
31.	RASHID M. DOYO	SEC SECRETARY	13408786	
32.	MARO M. JOMO	Community member SEC	12726277	
33.	Said OMAR.		36474154	

S.No	Name	Organization/Designation	ID. No	Signature
34.	Tito N ADADIT.	Community member	12705760	
35.	Ali Mahin Rhigo	"	12726155	
36.	Saidi Jillo Ruga	"	0533051	
37.	Sado Mohamin Rhigalo	" "		
38.	SADO SAHIN LOPA	"		
39.	HAMISI AWadhi Kafa	" "	5375200	
40.	SAMUEL AKARE DAVID		38850461	
41.	RETEMO HAKABOGA	"		
42.	MWANAJUMA ODDO	Sec member	23270617	
43.	Rukia Swaleha	Committee member	01685590	
44.	ZAINABU G JILLO	Community member	23278705	
45.	Fatuma G. Akare	"	26714949	
46.	FAITH H. KOMORA	"	26051761	

S.No	Name	Organization/Designation	ID. No	Signature
47.	ZENA KOMORA	Community member	11891338	
48.	LUCY HARUNI	"	8297187	
49.	MWAJUMA G. RASHID	"	29166700	
50.	AMINA SAID	" GKC	23271958	
51.	ZAINA HABOOBJE	"		
52.	HADIRA ZAINAB	Committee member.	23942649	
53.	AZIZA G. KOFA	"		
54.	MARIA HADIA	"	36850590	
55.	HAKEJI DHIDHA	"	31113465	
56.	MARTINA H DHADHO	"	12726452	
57.	MALIKA JARHA	"		
58.	ZEITUN MTOLEE	"	35329415	
59.	SALIMA D. KOFA	"		

S.No	Name	Organization/Designation	ID. No	Signature
60.	RAHEL M. TIMONO	Community Member	12726484	
61.	DERIAS B. KOFA	"	31377220	
62.	ESHA R. BAKARI	"	35312468	
63.	FATUMA ABDALLA	"	35400007	
64.	NKANDUGU M TAMBO	"	32140793	
65.	BIBIA KOFA	"	27110435	
66.	HAMADA HASSAN	"		
67.	ABALAKO UMBERA	"	38298056	
68.	MWANAJUMA SAID	"	39618162	
69.	ESTHA SAID	"	33052058	
70.	TUMA RASHID	"		
71.	HADEJIA AWADH	"	20353387	
72.	NURU SALIM	"	22397577	

S.No	Name	Organization/Designa ion	ID. No	Signature
73.	HADIJA WAYA	Community Member	31451490	
74.	MWANJUMA BAKARI	"	9286001	
75.	FATUMA D. GALO1	"	12726082	
76.	NASHE JILLO	"		
77.	RADHA MOHAMED	"		
78.	FATUMA SAID	"	10951286	
79.	AMINA CHALULA	"	26590673	
80.	ESHE GHAMACHANA	"	22395288	
81.	MWANAHARUSI HADHIDHA	"	23940896	
82.	SHAHESHE K. SAID	"	37618503	
83.	DHUKIFIL K. HAMADA	"	39629632	
84.	DOLO A. MOHAMED	"	23290078	
85.	Said H Baluafo	"	97693494	

S.No	Name	Organization/Designation	ID. No	Signature
86.	Said Bara	"	33355371	
87.	Rakeeb Hussein	"	25703869	
88.	Mary Jane Mutee	"	11893454	
89.	Ramadhan Nano Dhidha	"	53680374	
90.	Athman WARE	"	82977740	
91.	NASIR ADHE SAID	GRC	33547523	
92.	Faciola Omolo	Renaissance Planning Limited	30142438	
93.	GOODHUE KABAJI	COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF TANA RIVER	25843502	
94.	Harriet Muthoni	Renaissance Planning Ltd · GIS Analyst	36743817	
95.	DIDO - A GUYO	WARD ADMIN CHEWANI	31071395	
96.	MUSYOKA, S.M	Nile Surveys / Surveyor	8353492	
97.	MUKAMI NDEGWA	NILE SURVEYS	29649611	
98.	Muli Michael	Renaissance Planning Ltd. Planner	33263745	

S.No	Name	Organization/Designation	ID. No	Signature
99.	phineas mcolki	renaissance planning -GV	24451693	
100.	EVANS MUIA	Renaissance Planning Ltd - Planner	34353111	
101.	MICHAEL MUTUNGA	RENAISSANCE PLANNING LTD - Physical Planner	33844370	
102.	Faith Biwir	KUSIP NPCT	11662361	
103.	Victor Sule	KUSIP NPCT	28251703	
104.	P. Muturua Mbui	Renaissance Planning Director	7731496	
105.	Dan Kiara	Renaissance ltd	4828375	
106.				
107.				
108.				
109.				
110.				
111.				

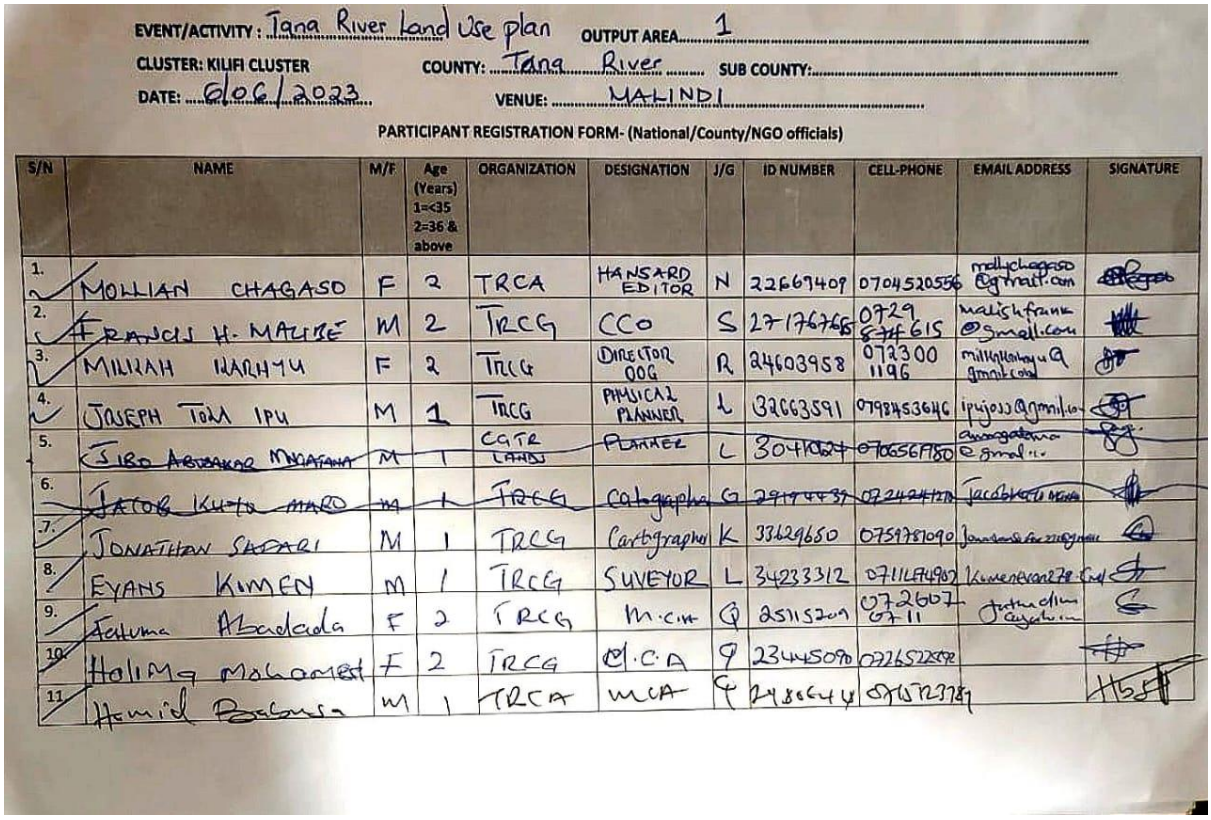
Appendix 11: Presentation of The Plan to The Members of the County Assembly of Tana River







Attendance List



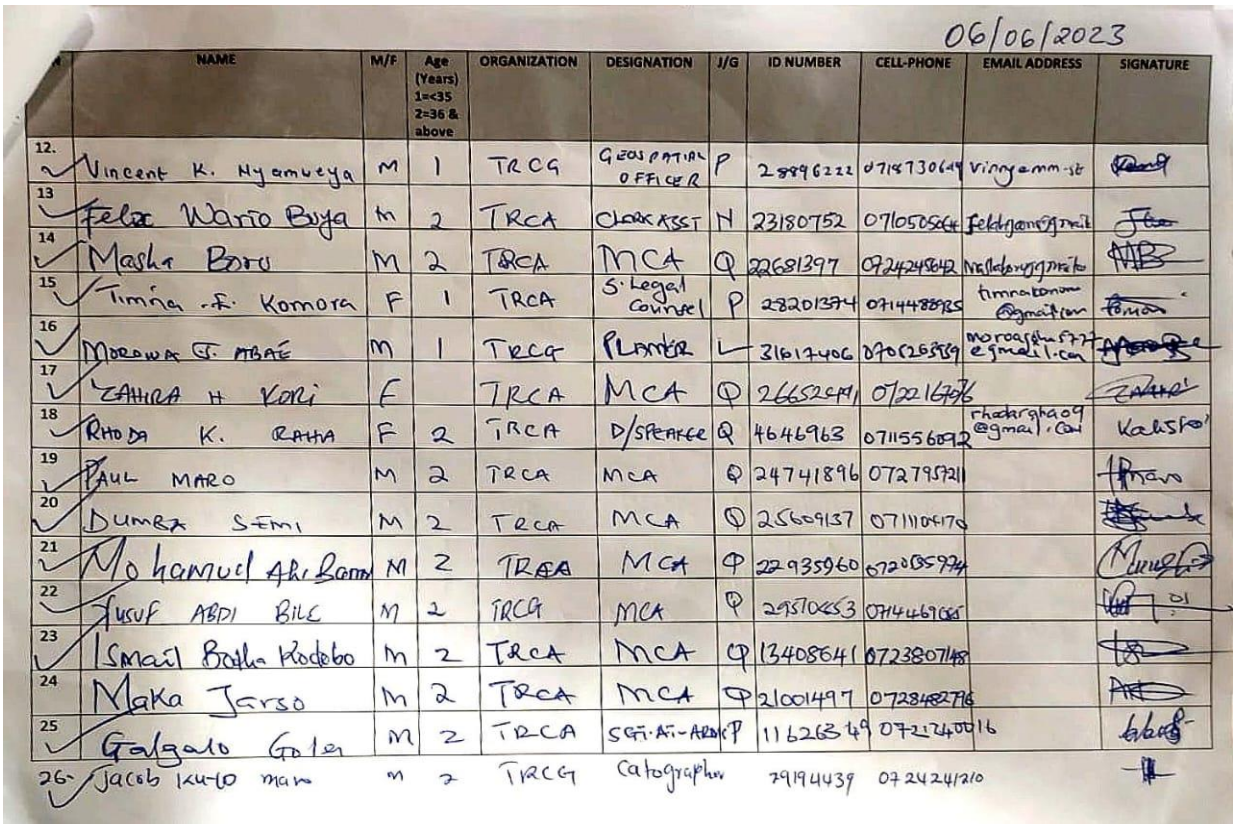
EVENT/ACTIVITY: Tana River Land Use plan OUTPUT AREA: 1

CLUSTER: KILIFI CLUSTER COUNTY: Tana River SUB COUNTY:

DATE: 6/06/2023 VENUE: MALINDI

PARTICIPANT REGISTRATION FORM- (National/County/NGO officials)

S/N	NAME	M/F	Age (Years) 1=<35 2=36 & above	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	J/G	ID NUMBER	CELL-PHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1.	MOLLIAN CHAGASO	F	2	TRCA	HANSARD EDITOR	N	22667409	0704520556	mollychagaso@gmail.com	
2.	FRANCIS H. MALIRE	M	2	TRCG	CCO	S	27176766	0729 874615	malishfrank@gmail.com	
3.	MILIAH NAKHUA	F	2	TRCG	DIRECTOR OOG	R	24603958	072300 1196	miliahakhua@gmail.com	
4.	JOSEPH TOM IPU	M	1	TRCG	PHYSICAL PLANNER	L	32663591	0798453646	ipujoss@gmail.com	
5.	~~JIRO ABDAKAR MKATAMA~~	~~M~~	~~1~~	CGTR LANDS	~~PLANNER~~	L	30~~4~~	0~~7~~		
6.	~~JACOB KUTO MARO~~	~~M~~	~~1~~	~~TRCG~~	~~Cartographer~~	G	~~29~~	~~07~~	~~JACOBKUTO~~	
7.	JONATHAN SAFARI	M	1	TRCG	Cartographer	K	33629650	0759781090		
8.	EVANS KIMEN	M	1	TRCG	SURVEYOR	L	34233312	0711LE4987		
9.	Fatuma Abdulla	F	2	TRCG	M.C.M	Q	25115209	072607 07 11		
10.	Halima Mohamed	F	2	TRCG	M.C.A	Q	23445098	0726522		
11.	Hamid Bakuna	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	24866444	0705723784		



06/06/2023

	NAME	M/F	Age (Years) 1=<35 2=36 & above	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	J/G	ID NUMBER	CELL-PHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
12.	Vincent K. Nyamweya	M	1	TRCG	GEOSPATIAL OFFICER	P	28896222	0718730614	vinyamm.st	
13	Felix Wario Buya	M	2	TRCA	CLERK ASST	N	23180752	0710505	feldyam@gmail	
14	Masha Boru	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	22681397	0724248		
15	Timina F. Komora	F	1	TRCA	S. Legal Counsel	P	28201394	0714488	timinakomora@gmail.com	
16	MOROWA G. MBAE	M	1	TRCG	PLANNER	L	31617406	0705263	morowagha777@gmail.com	
17	ZAHRA H KORI	F		TRCA	MCA	Q	26652491	0722167		
18	RHODA K. RATHA	F	2	TRCA	D/SPEAKER	Q	4646963	0711556	rhodargha09@gmail.com	
19	PAUL MARO	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	24741896	0727957		
20	DUMRA SEMI	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	25609137	0711		
21	Mohamud Ali Bonn	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	22935960	0720		
22	YUSUF ABDI BILE	M	2	TRCG	MCA	Q	29510653	0714469		
23	Ismail Bulla Kodebo	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	13408641	0723807		
24	Maka Jarso	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	21001497	0728482		
25	Galgalo Golo	M	2	TRCA	SGI-AI-ABAKA	P	11626349	0721240		
26.	Jacob Kuto Maro	M	2	TRCG	Cartographer		29194439	0724241210		

06/06/2023

	NAME	M/F	Age (Years) 1=<35 2=36 & above	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	J/G	ID NUMBER	CELL-PHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
12.	~~ZACHARIA LILO RUCITO~~	~~M~~	~~2~~	~~TRCA~~	~~DLSA~~	~~K~~	~~24744838~~	~~0728992139~~		
13	SAID KURI GODANA	M	43	TRCA	M.CA	P	22506008	0720257886		
14	HAMICI DEGE IDDI	M	2	TRCA	MCA	P	25277639	0711191456		
15	JIBRIL Mohammed	m	1	TRCA	MCA	P	30923958	0711885347		
16	BORU REGAS HAMMUJ	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	32030838	0722719535		
17	Lucy Ditamo	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	23193936	0718275038		
18	Abdihakim S. Waro	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	29923602	0729816863		
19	JUDITH HAGERERA KIRIAGO	F	1	CATR	RESEARCHER	N	28259253	0717547956	jahgerera@kit.ac	
20	YASSIN ATHMAN GOZU	M	1	TRCG LANDS	PLANNER	M	23622782	0703885471	GoluAthman@gmail	
21	~~JUA ADANO~~	~~M~~	~~2~~	~~TRCG-LANDS~~	~~PLANNER~~	~~L~~	~~29105095~~	~~0797~~	~~jua.adano25@gmail.com~~	
22	FRED ABIO	M	1	TRCG-LANDS	PLANNER	L	33733007	0727124574		
23	~~MOROBA ABATE~~	~~M~~	~~1~~	~~TRCG-LANDS~~	~~PLANNER~~	~~L~~	~~31617408~~	~~0705639859~~		
24	Mwanamu H. Omar	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	11885833	0729458344		
25	Maka M. Mohamed	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	11892980	0704873589		

06/06/2023

	NAME	M/F	Age (Years) 1=<35 2=36 & above	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	J/G	ID NUMBER	CELL-PHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
12.	Lunah M. Jarra	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	22053476	0724628		
13	Rabia H. Ruhu	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	537009	0728887914		
14	Juma Ali Dido	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	11873115	0768974662		
15										
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EVENT/ACTIVITY: TANA RIVER LAND USE PLAN OUTPUT AREA:

CLUSTER: KILIFI CLUSTER COUNTY: TANA RIVER SUB COUNTY:

DATE: 7/06/2023 VENUE: MALINDI

PARTICIPANT REGISTRATION FORM- (National/County/NGO officials)

S/No	NAME	M/F	Age (Years) 1=<35 2=36 & above	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	I/G	ID NUMBER	CELL-PHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1. ✓	ELIZA AMBOA SEMI	M	2	~~TRCA~~	MCA	Q	25609137	0711104170		
2. ✓	Paul Mano Samwel	m	2		MCA	Q	24741896	0727957211		
3. ✓	Hema Ali Dido	M	2		MCA	Q	11873115	0710744104		
4. ✓	Maka Tarso	M	2		MCA	Q	21001457	0725452796		
5. ✓	ZAHRA H Gei	F	1		MCA	Q	26652911	0722167676		
6. ✓	Maka Mamo Mohamed	F	2		MCA	Q	11852980	0704873359		
7. ✓	HANAH M. JARRA	F	2		MCA	Q	22053476	0724626576		
8. ✓	RIZIKI H. RUHU	F	2		MCA	Q	53370097	0722852941		
9. ✓	ALI GALOLE SALAT	M	1	TRCA	S.A.A	M	25340350	0719219576		
10. ✓	MOLLIAN CHAGASO	F	2	TRCA	HANSARD EDITOR	N	22669409	0704520556		
11. ✓	Mwanaamu H. Omari	F	2		MCA	Q	11858823	0729483546		

	NAME	M/F	Age (Years) 1=<35 2=36 & above	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	I/G	ID NUMBER	CELL-PHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
12. ✓	Timina Komora	F	1	County Assembly	S. Legal Counsel	P	28201374	0914488535		
13 ✓	JUDITH HAGERERA KIRIAKO	F	1	CATR	RESEARCHER	N	28257258	0719547056		
14 ✓	Alfred Mwendo Mungu	M	2	CGTR	DPDIR. Phy. Plng	Q	22071931	0721766556		
15 ✓	Vincent K. Nyamweya	M	1	CGTR	Geospatial Officer	P	25896227	0718730649		
16 ✓	JOSEPH TOLA IPU	M	1	CGTR	Physical Planner	L	32663591	0793453644		
17 ✓	Innocent Mukhale	M	2	MoLPWUH	Physical Planner	N	~~24744305~~ 20200	0724468574		
18 ✓	Mugendi G. Mbae	M	2	MoLPWUH	A. Director Planning	P	22067756	0722389727		
19 ✓	Yassin Ahman Golo	M	1	Planner TRCA	Planner	M	33822722	0703885671		
20 ✓	MORowa JOHN ABAE	M	1	Planner TRCA	Planner	L	31617406	0705263939	—	
21 ✓	FRED ABJO MIRIBAE	M	1	TRCA PLANNER	PLANNER	L	33733007	0727124574		
22 ✓	Abubakar Mohamed	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	5944537	0713611440		
23 ✓	JUMA ADNAN	M	1	CGTR	PHYSICAL PLANNER	L	29105095	0792607274		
24										
25										

EVENT/ACTIVITY: Tana River Land use Plan OUTPUT AREA: 1

CLUSTER: KILIFI CLUSTER COUNTY: Tana River SUB COUNTY:

DATE: 7/06/2023 VENUE: MALINDI

PARTICIPANT REGISTRATION FORM- (National/County/NGO officials)

S/N	NAME	M/F	Age (Years) 1=<35 2=36 & above	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	J/G	ID NUMBER	CELL-PHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1. √	SAID KURI	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	22506004	0720257800		
2. √	HALIMA MOHAMED	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	23445090	0726522892		
3. √	JIBO ABUBAKAR MAHAMUD	M	1	CGTR	PLANNER	L	30410134	0706561980		
4. √	Felix Wario	M	2	TRCA	CLERK	N	23180752	0710505869		
5. √	IDDI OMAR	M	1	TRCA	CLERK	P	27872041	0700162914		
6. √	RONE MUSA NUR	M	1	TRCA	HANSARD REPORTER	M	29672547	0725722667		
7. √	HAMID BARUA	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	29806418	0715123781		
8. √	JIBRIL MOHAMUD FARAH	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	30930984	0711883247		
9. √	BORU A. MAHMUD	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	32030853	0722718755		
10. √	Lucy Diramo	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	24193736	0718375083		
11. √	Abdihakim S. Ware	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	29923607	0725146363		

	NAME	M/F	Age (Years) 1=<35 2=36 & above	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	J/G	ID NUMBER	CELL-PHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
12. √	Mohamud Ali Bamu	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	22935960	0720535774		
13 √	HAMISI DEYE IDDI	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	25277639	0711191456		
14 √	FRANCIS H MALIKE	M	2	TRCG	CCO	S	27176768	0729 874615		
15 √	MILKAH KARHAYU	F	2	TRCG	DIR	R	24603968	0723001196	hmilkah@yahoo.com	
16 √	Jacob Ikuyo Maro	M	2	TRCG	Cartographer	G	29194439	0724241210		
17 √	JONATHAN SAFARI	M	1	TRCG	Cartographer	K	33629650	0759781090		
18	~~ZACHARIA JILLO PIRICHO~~	~~M~~	2	~~TRCG~~	~~DLSA~~	K	24704355	0717592191		
19 √	EVANS IKOMEN	M	1	TRCG	SURVEYOR	L	34233312	0711674902		
20 √	MUSA WARIO	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	24163346	0712139145		
21 √	Galgalo Gola	M	2	TRCA	SGI-AT-ARMS	P	11626369	0721260816		
22 √	Fatuma Abdacla	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	25115209	0726040711		
23 √	Ismail Kolobo	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	13405641	0723807148		
24 √	Masha Boru	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	27681397	0724245642		
25 √	Yusuf Bile	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	29510853	0714469085		

EVENT/ACTIVITY: Lana River Land vs Kenya OUTPUT AREA: 1

CLUSTER: KILIFI CLUSTER COUNTY: Tana River SUB COUNTY:

DATE: 8/6/2023 VENUE: Malindi - Ocean Beach

PARTICIPANT REGISTRATION FORM- (National/County/NGO officials)

S/N	NAME	M/F	Age (Years) 1=<35 2=36 & above	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	J/G	ID NUMBER	CELL-PHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1.	ALFRED MWENDA RIUNGU	M	2	CGTR	D/Dir. Phy. Plng.	Q	22071931	0721766656	fredriyra@gmail.com	
2.	ISSA ADVAN	M	1	CGTR	PHYSICAL PLANNER	L	29105095	0792620726	issadvan257@gmail	
3.	Vincent K. Nyamweya	m	1	CGTR	Geospatial Officer	P	28896222	0719730649	Vinyaem66	
4.	Innocent M. Mwikale	M	2	MoLPHUD	Physical Planner	N	24744303	0724461864	mwikaleinnocent@gmail.com	
5.	Mugendi M. Moses	M	2	MoLPHUD	A.Director Planning	P	22067756	0721239927	[illegible]	
6.	Timina F. Komora	F	1	County Assembly	S.legal Counsel	P	2820 1374	0714482935	[illegible]	
7.	HAMISI DEYE IDDI	M	2	TRCG	MCA	[illegible]	25277639	0711191456		
8.	[illegible] M. JARRA	F	2	COUNTY ASSEMBLY	MCA	[illegible]	22051476	0724623[illegible]	[illegible]	
9.	Hamid Bonyasa	M	1	TRCA	MCA	P	29806418	0715123789	[illegible]	
10.	MAICO JARSO	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	21001457	0728452796	maicogarsa@gmail	
11.	JUMA ALI DIDO	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	31873115	0710746102	[illegible]	

08/06/2023

	NAME	M/F	Age (Years) 1=<35 2=36 & above	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	J/G	ID NUMBER	CELL-PHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
12	MASHA BORU	MA	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	22681397	0724243642		
13	~~IDDI ISSA~~ OMAR ADVAN	M M	1	TRCA CGTR	PHYSICAL PLANNER CLERK	P	27877241	0790162994	[illegible]	
14	MUSA KARU	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	24163346 0712391145			
15	BORU A. MAHMUD	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	32036733	0722718535	[illegible]	
16	~~ZACHARIA JILLO KINGITO~~	M	2	TRCG	DLASO	K	24744385	0717697219		
17	JOSEPH TOLA IPA	M	1	TRCG	PHYSICAL PLANNER	L	32663591	0798453646	[illegible]	
18	Halima Galtuma	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	23445090	0726528892		
19	Yusuf Bale	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	29510853	0714469[illegible]		
20	Jibril Mohamed Farol	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	30930734	0718832477		
21	Lucy Diramo	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	33193136	0718279[illegible]		
22	Abdikarim S. Idare	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	29922602	0729814[illegible]		
23	ABUBAKAR MOHAMED	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	594537	0713011[illegible]		
24	Rono MUSA NUR	M	1	TRCA	HANSARD REPORTER	H	29682503	0725732[illegible]		
25	MAIKA HARHAYU	F	2	TRCG	Director OOG	R	24603958	0723001[illegible]	[illegible]	
26	Jacob Kuto Maro	M	1	TRCG	Cartographer	G	29144439	0724241210	[illegible]	
27	EVANS K. KOMEN	M	1	TRCG	SURVEYOR	L	34233312	0711474902	Komencevans[illegible]	

EUROPEAN UNION

EVENT/ACTIVITY: Tana River Land use Planning OUTPUT AREA: 1

CLUSTER: KILIFI CLUSTER COUNTY: Tana River SUB COUNTY:

DATE: 8/6/2023 VENUE: Malindi - Ocean Beach

PARTICIPANT REGISTRATION FORM- (National/County/NGO officials)

S/N	NAME	M/F	Age (Years) 1=<35 2=36 & above	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	J/G	ID NUMBER	CELL-PHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1.	ALI GALOLE SALAT	M	1	TRCA	S.A.A	M	25340[illegible]	071921957[illegible]	Salat[illegible]	
2.	MOLLIAN CHAGASO	F	2	TRCA	HANCARD EDITOR	N	22669409	0704520556	Hollychagaso@gmail.com	
3.	ELIZA DUMBA SEMI	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	25609137	0711041700	Semidumbe@yahoo.com	
4.	JUMA ALI DIDO	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	11873115	0710746102	Jalink15@	
5.	RIZIKI H. RUHU	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	5337009	0722882994	-	
6.	MOHAMED ALI BAMU	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	22935960	0720535974		
7.	ISMAEL B. KOLOBO	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	13405[illegible]	0723-807[illegible]	Ismael[illegible]	
8.	MAIGA M MOHAMED	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	11892780	0722162[illegible]		
9.	CATHERINE H KORI	F	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	26652491	0704875359		
10.	Galgalo Gola	M	2	TRCA	SGT-AT-ARMS	P	11626369	0721246016		
11.	PAUL MARO SAMUEL	M	2	TRCA	M.CA	Q	24741896	0727957211		

08/06/2023

	NAME	M/F	Age (Years) 1=<35 2=36 & above	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	J/G	ID NUMBER	CELL-PHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
12.	HADDO MWARAMU	F	2	County Assembly	MCA	Q		0729[illegible]		
13	Milka Karbayo	F	1	TRCG		R	24603958	0728001196		
14	Felix Wario	M	2	TRCA	CLERK ASST	N	23180752	0711050666	felixhg@consult	
15	Yassin Athman	M	1	TRCG	PLANNER	M	33822722	0703[illegible]	[illegible]	
16	JIBO ABUBAKAR MNGATANA	M	1	CGTR	PLANNER	L	30410124	0706561980		
17	FRANCIS H. MAURI	M	2	TRCG	CCO-LAND	S	27176768	0729[illegible] GIS	Mauri[illegible]	
18	JUDITH HAGERERA KIRIAGO	F	1	CATR	RESEARCHER	N	28257258	0719547056	jmhungera@[illegible]	
19	FRED ABIO [illegible]	M	1	TRCG	PLANNER	L	33[illegible]	0727124[illegible]		
20	JONATHAN SAFARI	M	1	TRCG	CARTOGRAPHER	K	33629650	0759781090	Jonathan[illegible]	
21	MAROWA JOHN ABAE	M	1	TRCG	PLANNER	L	31617[illegible]	0705263939		
22	Rhoda K. Raha	F	1	TRCG	DEPUTY SPEAKER	Q	26469[illegible]	0711556[illegible]	rhodaraha09@gmail.com	
23	LINIENCE NAKAMWU.C.	F	1	CGTR	PLANNER	K	29622681	0706343[illegible]		
24	SAID KURI Galgalo Gola	M	2	TRCA	MCA SGT-AT-ARMS	Q	22806004 11626	0720257[illegible]		
25	Fatuma D Abdededa	F	2	TRCA	M.C.A		25115[illegible]	0726640711	fatuma[illegible]	

Appendix 12: Minutes of the Presentation of the Draft Plan to the County Technical Team.

MINUTES FOR PRESENTATION OF DRAFT LOCAL PHYSICAL AND LAND USE DEVELOPMENT PLANS (2023- 2032) TO THE COUNTY TECHNICAL TEAM HELD ON 3RD JULY 2023, AT THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING BOARDROOM – CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF NINE (9) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, LOT V- CLUSTER 4 IN TANA RIVER COUNTY.

Attendance list attached:

Agenda list

i. Introduction and opening remarks
ii. Presentation by the consultant
iii. Presentation of the beneficiaries' lists
iv. Plenary
v. Way forward
vi. Adjournment

Agenda 1: Introduction and Opening Remarks

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 am by the County KISIP Coordinator. He welcomed the members and thanked them for attending the meeting. He then requested one of the members to open the meeting with a word of prayer. He then asked the members to make self-introduction.

Remarks by the County KISIP Coordinator

The County KISIP Coordinator expressed gratitude to the members for their continuous contributions and inputs towards preparing the Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans for the informal settlements, namely Hola Mission, Chewani, Wachakone, Malindi ya Ngwena, Makaburini, Kibuyu, Jua Kali, Bora Imani, and Bura Scheme. He then clarified the purpose of the meeting, which was to have the consultant present the draft plans for their feedback and validation. Additionally, he reminded the members that the planning process is a crucial step in the land tenure regularization process, which aims at facilitating the conferment or formalization of secure land tenure for the selected informal settlements in Tana River County.

The County KISIP Coordinator explained that the process of preparing the plan was highly participatory, involving both the county's technical members and the local community. They were fully engaged in making proposals and providing inputs. He also reminded the members that the idea of using an alternative planning approach arose from stakeholders' concerns about the potential impacts of the plan interventions, particularly regarding the provision of standard roads. These interventions could affect their structures and disrupt their livelihoods due to the informal nature of their settlements, which are characterized by haphazard development, congestion, lack of access roads, poor waste management, and absence of stormwater drainage channels, among other issues. The coordinator highlighted that the consultant's adoption of a participatory and consultative planning approach allowed community members to freely express their views, leading to the consideration of alternative solutions and approaches to address their specific needs and challenges. He expressed gratitude to the consultant for employing such an inclusive approach and emphasized the importance of maintaining the same collaborative spirit for the successful completion of the project.

Remarks by the KISIP Liaison Officer

The KISIP Liaison Officer thanked the members for their continuous support, which has been instrumental in the project's successful progress. While acknowledging that the project is not yet complete, she highlighted that the commitment shown by the members has contributed significantly to the milestones achieved so far.

She appreciated the members for their continuous support towards the successful completion of the project. The officer also extended her thanks to the consultant for diligently adhering to the guidelines outlined in the Physical and Land Use Planning Act, No. 13, 2019, and the County Governments Act 2012 (amended 2020) during the preparation of the plan. She observed that the consultant's adoption of a participatory planning approach played a crucial role in ensuring that the aspirations of all stakeholders, particularly the community members, were well captured in the plan.

The Liaison Officer urged the members to thoroughly assess the plan proposals. She noted that the plan preparation process had reached its final stage before the approval process begins. Therefore, she called for careful scrutiny and input from all members at this stage as they were vital to ensure the plan's effectiveness and relevance.

She once again expressed her gratitude for the members' support and urged them to remain actively involved in the final stages of the project to achieve a successful outcome.

Agenda 2: Presentation by the Consultant

The consultant warmly welcomed all the members to the meeting, acknowledging their punctuality. He expressed gratitude for their unwavering support throughout the project execution process, observing that it has been consultative, engaging, and remarkably smooth, leading to the successful milestones achieved thus far. The consultant then urged the members to maintain the same enthusiastic spirit and dedication until the project reaches completion. The consultant informed the members that the purpose of the meeting was to present the draft plans for their inputs and validation.

The consultant briefly highlighted the major steps of the plan preparation which included: sensitization and awareness creation, base map preparation, undertaking of the socio-economic survey (situational analyses) and draft plan proposals making through participatory approach. He explained that in each major phase the stakeholders, and specifically the local community members were fully involved.

The consultant explained that the base maps formed the basis for the plans' preparation. He went on to elaborate the base maps preparation process which entailed picking of the claimed plots boundaries, environmental data and other natural and man-made features. Additionally, he noted that the process of picking the claimed plots boundaries was very consultative and transparent involving the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) members, Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) members and the project beneficiaries. He expounded that this ensured that all the corner points of the claimed plots boundaries were picked correctly and also helped in identification of the claimed plots owners. The consultant explained that this consultative approach assisted in averting the plots ownership and boundaries conflicts among the beneficiaries.

This was followed by a brief presentation on the findings from the socio-economic survey which entailed data collection and analyses on the settlements' demographic characteristics; environmental concerns; infrastructure & utilities; residents' income, education, employment & health status; community facilities; housing and land uses. The consultant stated that the critical assessment of the socio-economic survey findings demonstrated settlements with lack of access roads & storm water drainage channels, haphazard development, poor solid & liquid waste

management, irregular plots and inadequate water supply. He also presented the existing road network for each settlement which showed the existing narrow foot paths and the plots which are accessed through the neighborhood homesteads due to lack of foot paths or access roads.

On the plan proposals, the consultant described various structuring elements that influenced the settlements' plans design as existing footpaths and road network, existing developments, claimed plots' boundaries and stakeholders' concerns. He explained to the members that the structuring elements define the spatial structure and distribution of proposals that facilitate the attainment of social, economic, and environmental goals, and help achieve the principles of efficiency, equity, sustainability, and productivity.

The consultant explained that based on the socio-economic survey findings, stakeholders concerns and the structuring elements, two strategic planning options were developed. He expounded that the first plan option was prepared using standard planning guidelines whereby standard roads ranging between 9m -15m were proposed including other amenities. This resulted in many Project Affected Persons (PAPs) which raised concerns from the stakeholders and also the local community members. He elaborated that through participatory and consultative forums between the consultant, stakeholders and the local community leaders, it was agreed that an alternative planning approach should be adopted to ensure that nobody is majorly affected by the plans' interventions. In this case, the consultant explained that the second plans preparation option was through use of adoptive planning approach where minimum access roads/paths were proposed. The consultant explained that the use of adoptive planning approach resulted in less magnitude of impacts from the plans' interventions, and the members unanimously agreed on the use of the approach. He informed the members that the impacts resulting from the adoptive planning approach would be mitigated by the Social Management Plans (SMPs) with community's assistance. In addition, he explained that impacts brought about by the adoptive planning approach interventions were of low magnitude as they affected very few temporary structures.

The consultant proceeded to outline the development guidelines that had been formulated for the different existing and proposed land use zones, aiming to ensure coordinated implementation of the plans. He observed that the primary purpose of these development guidelines was to establish order, harmony, and compatibility of land uses. Given that all settlements faced similar challenges, as revealed by the socio-economic findings, the consultant provided a general explanation of the sectoral development strategies. He expounded the strategies on key areas such as environment, transport, housing, water provision and economy. In regard to this, the following development strategies were explained:

i. Environmental Conservation and Improvement Strategies.
ii. Transportation Improvement Strategies.
iii. Water Supply Improvement Strategies.
iv. Residential Neighbourhood Improvement Strategies (Housing & Requisite Facilities).
v. Economic Improvement Strategies.

On the environmental conservation and improvement strategies, the consultant explained on the solid & liquid waste management, pollution, climate change and disaster management. Some of the strategies that were highlighted include:

Solid Waste Management*:*

- Public sensitization on non-littering in the settlement.
- Provision of trash bags to the households in order to encourage waste segregation and sorting at the household level.
- Sensitizing the residents on the importance and need to recycle/reuse non-biodegradable waste such as plastics and glasses.
- Provision of clearly labelled waste bins and skips as per the NEMA requirements at strategic locations along the proposed roads within the project area, in order to promote waste sorting and proper waste management etc.

Liquid Waste Management:

- Establishment of sewer reticulation system for efficient liquid waste management.
- Use of septic tanks - proper construction and regular emptying of septic tanks is essential to prevent contamination of groundwater sources and the spread of diseases like cholera.

Energy

- Sensitizing and creating awareness among the community members on the various types of renewable energy such as the use of solar energy.

Pollution Reduction

- Educating and creating awareness on the available alternative sources of energy for cooking that do not emit CO_2.
- Adopting proper methods of solid waste management such as designating specific areas for waste collection and management etc.

Transportation Improvement Strategies – the consultant expounded that the strategies were developed with the aim of promoting accessibility & connectivity and providing proper drainage channels within the settlement. The roads provision and expansion strategies, and storm water drainage strategies were clarified to the stakeholders focusing on ensuring accessibility and proper storm water management. The route plan for implementation of the adoptive roads and achievement of the wider roads incrementally was also elaborated by the consultant.

Water Supply Improvement Strategies – the consultant explained that the strategies will help increase water supply, optimize water usage and minimize wastage. He explained that the strategies focused on rainwater harvesting, leak detection & repair, community education and establishment of community water management committees.

Residential Neighbourhood Improvement Strategies (Housing and Requisite Facilities) – these strategies focused on addressing the challenges observed in housing provision so as to enhance efficiency and order. These included: un-even building alignments in relation to the roads, urban informality and unfriendly urban design for people with disabilities, children and the elderly.

Economic improvement strategies – the consultant noted that the strategies were based on enhancing livelihood opportunities, promoting entrepreneurship, and improving access to economic resources. Some of the strategies included: Improvement of basic infrastructure, such as access roads & support infrastructure such as streetlighting to support economic activities, and encouraging residents to actively participate in local development projects aimed towards economic transformation.

After presenting on the sectoral development strategies, the consultant described the plans implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework focusing on the proposed project activities, objectives, indicators, actors and time-frames required to achieve the goals. He explained that the purpose of the monitoring and evaluation is to ensure faster and comprehensive implementation of the plans' proposals in order to boost the project areas' economic growth and ensure coordinated development.

Agenda 3: Presentation of the Beneficiaries Lists

The consultant presented the beneficiaries list for each settlement to the members demonstrating the beneficiary's details: parcel number, name, national identification number, gender, year of birth, KRA PIN and telephone number.

Agenda 4: Plenary

The members were then requested to raise their issues in regard to the draft plans presentation. The following comments were raised:

i. The members commended the consultant for delivering a highly comprehensive and educational presentation. They expressed their appreciation, noting that all their concerns had been addressed effectively throughout the presentation.
ii. The members acknowledged that the use of the adoptive planning approach was a commendable idea, particularly given the informal nature of the settlements, which were characterized by issues such as congestion, haphazard development, and lack of access roads, among other challenges. They appreciated that this approach had led to a reduction in the number of Project Affected Persons, and they recognized that the identified impacts were of low magnitude and could be effectively mitigated through the implementation of Social Management Plans (SMPs).
iii. They requested the consultant to submit the final plans so that the process of approval can start immediately.
iv. On beneficiaries lists, they requested the consultant to present them to the project beneficiaries for the final confirmation and validation.

Agenda 5: Way forward

The members unanimously validated the drafts plans and requested the consultant to submit the final plans for the approval process to begin. The members were also in agreement about the use of adoptive planning approach.

Agenda 6: Adjournment

There being no other business, the meeting ended at 1.00 p.m with a word of prayer from one of the members.

MINUTES CONFIRMED BY:

Local Administration Representative

Name: DIDO ... Position: WARD ADMIN

Signature: ..... Date: 07/7/2023

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MWATHOZA Position: KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

Signature: ..... Date: 7/7/2023

National KISIP Representative

Name: Faith J Birir Position: KISIP NPCT

Signature: ..... Date: 10/07/2023.

Principal Consultant, Renaissance Planning Limited

Name: P. Muthuma Mbui

Signature: ..... Date: 12/07/2023

Photo log







Attendance list

TECHNICAL MEETING FOR DRAFT LOCAL PHYSICAL AND LAND USE DEVELOPMENT PLAN: - CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF NINE (9) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, LOT V – CLUSTER 4 IN TANA RIVER COUNTY.

VENUE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING BOARD ROOM **DATE** 3rd July 2023

LIST OF ATTENDANCE

S. No	Name	Department/Organization	Designation	ID. No	Signature
1.	MOHAMED MWAFUNZA	TRCG	KISIP 2 COUNTY COORDINATOR	10769591	
2.	DIDO A. GUTO	TRCG	W/ADMIN	31071395	
3.	Cosmus Lali Dulla	TRCG	P/Surveyor	13957237	
4.	P. Mutiema Mbui	Renaissance	Director	7731496	
5.	Dan Kigra	Renaissance	Urban Planner	4828375	
6.	MICHAEL MULI	Renaissance	Assistant Urban Planner	33263745	
7.	Farida Omolo	Renaissance Planning Ltd	"	30142438	
8.	MICHAEL MUTUNGA	Renaissance planning Ltd	Assistant urban planner	33844370	
9.	EVANS MULI	Renaissance Planning Ltd	Physical Planner	34333111	
10.	phineas MWILI	Renaissance planning Ltd.	GIS	29651493	
11.	HARRIET MUTHONI	RENAISSANCE PLANNING LTD	GIS	36743817	
12.	SAMMY MUCHIRI	RENAISSANCE PLANNING LTD	Physical Planner	22252924	

S. No	Name	Department/Organization	Designation	ID. No	Signature
13.	Faith Birir	KISIP NPCT	Land Surveyor	11662361	
14.	Samuel Mburu G.	KISIP - NPCT	Ind. P. Planner	28026434	
15.	Victor Sule	KISIP NPCT	Physical Planner	28258703	
16.	JIBO MNGATANA	TRCG - PLANNER (LANDS)	PHYSICAL PLANNER	30410124	
17.	GOODLUCK KIMANZI	TRCG - SURVEYOR	ASSTN SURVEYOR	25842502	
18.	Alfred Mwenda Riungu	TRCG - Dir. Phy. Plng	Dir. Phy. Plng.	22071931	
19.					
20.					
21.					
22.					
23.					
24.					
25.					
26.					
27.					
28.					

Appendix 13: Minutes of the Presentation of the Draft Plan to the Community Members for Validation

MINUTES FOR PRESENTATION OF CHEWANI INFORMAL SETTLEMENT DRAFT LOCAL PHYSICAL AND LAND USE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2023- 2032) TO THE STAKEHOLDERS' VALIDATION WORKSHOP HELD ON 4TH JULY 2023, AT MKILIFI GROUNDIN CHEWANI INFORMAL SETTLEMENT– CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF NINE (9) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, LOT V- CLUSTER 4 IN TANA RIVER COUNTY.

The attendance list is attached:

Agenda list

1. Introduction and Opening Remarks
2. Presentation by the Consultant
3. Confirmation of the Beneficiary List
4. Plenary
5. Way Forward
6. Adjournment

Agenda 1: Introduction and Opening Remarks

Chewani Ward Administrator called the to order at 9.00 am. He then requested one of the participants to say a word of prayer. The participants then made self-introductions.

Remarks by the Chewani Ward Administrator

The Ward Administrator expressed appreciation to all the stakeholders for their presence and support since the beginning of the project. He emphasized the significance of the consultancy assignment, which encompassed vital objectives such as securing tenure, establishing access roads, and improving the livelihoods of the residents. He then provided a brief overview of the project's progress from its inception. The activities accomplished so far included delineating and verifying the project area boundary, identifying plot boundaries as claimed by the beneficiaries, verifying these boundaries on the base map, conducting a socio-economic survey and facilitating a participatory planning and visioning exercise. He stated the primary purpose of the meeting was to validate the draft plan.

Remarks by the KISIP Liaison Officer

The officer underscored the project's significance, echoing the sentiments shared by the Ward Administrator. The primary focus of the project was to enhance land tenure security and consequently, improve the overall livelihoods of the residents within the project area. The officer praised the consultant for successfully adhering to the predetermined timelines for achieving various project milestones. She commended the consultant for meticulously following the guidelines outlined in the Physical and Land Use Planning Act, No. 13, 2019, and the County Governments Act 2012 (amended 2020) during the preparation of the plan. The officer appreciated that the process had been genuinely participatory, actively involving all community members and relevant stakeholders in decision-making. She acknowledged that the process of plan preparation was nearing completion, signifying the significance of ensuring that all aspects had been carefully reviewed and considered before finalizing the plan.

Agenda 2: Presentation by the consultant

The consultant reiterated the primary objective of the consultancy, which was to facilitate the conferment and formalization of secure land tenure for the settlement's residents. He emphasized that the plan preparation played a crucial role in the larger process of land tenure regularization, which would ultimately enhance tenure security within the community. He explained that the purpose of the workshop was to present the draft plan to the participants for validation. He highlighted that the preparation of the draft plan had been carried out through a participatory approach, with active involvement from the community members, as previously mentioned by the KISIP Liaison Officer.

The consultant further highlighted the critical role of the base map as the foundation for the plan preparation. He provided a detailed explanation of the base map preparation process, which involved identifying the boundaries of the claimed plots, as well as gathering environmental data and mapping other natural and man-made features. Additionally, the consultant emphasized that the process of picking the claimed plot boundaries was conducted in a highly consultative and transparent manner. It actively engaged key stakeholders, including the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) members, Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) members, and the project beneficiaries. This collaborative approach ensured that all corner points of the claimed plot boundaries were accurately identified, facilitating the correct identification of the claimed plot

owners. This consultative approach helped in preventing conflicts over plot ownership and boundaries among the beneficiaries contributing to smoother and more successful plan preparation.

He went ahead and provided a brief overview of the findings from the comprehensive socio-economic survey conducted in the settlement. The survey involved data collection and analysis on various aspects, including demographic characteristics, environmental concerns, infrastructure and utilities, residents' income, education, employment and health status, as well as community facilities, housing, and land uses. Based on the critical assessment of the survey findings, the consultant highlighted several key issues within the settlement. These included a lack of access roads, haphazard development, poor solid and liquid waste management, irregular plot layouts, absence of storm water drainage channels, and inadequate water supply. The consultant further presented the existing road network, revealing narrow footpaths and plots accessed through neighboring homesteads due to the absence of proper footpaths or access roads. Importantly, the consultant emphasized that the process of conducting the socio-economic survey was highly participatory. Local youths played an integral role in administering the questionnaires used for data collection at the household level. This inclusive approach ensured that the community's perspectives were effectively captured, making the findings more representative and relevant.

On the plan proposals, the consultant explained the factors that played a significant role in shaping the settlement's plan design. These factors included the following:

- ***Existing Footpaths and Road Networks***: The consultant considered the layout of the existing footpaths and road networks within the settlement. Understanding these patterns helped in determining how to optimize and improve the accessibility and connectivity of the area.
- ***Existing Developments***: The consultant took into account the current developments already present in the settlement. This information was crucial in ensuring that the proposed plan integrated seamlessly with the existing structures and infrastructure.
- ***Claimed Plots' Boundaries***: The consultant carefully considered the boundaries of the claimed plots within the settlement. This data was essential in organizing the spatial distribution and allocation of land to individual beneficiaries.

- ***Stakeholders' Concerns***: Throughout the planning process, the consultant actively took into account the concerns and feedback of all relevant stakeholders. This inclusive approach ensured that the proposed plan addressed the needs and preferences of the community members.

The consultant then proceeded to expound on the various alternative planning options that were analysed to come up with the ideal option, which was in line with the stakeholders' concerns of a settlement with proper waste management, access roads, adequate water supply, well-planned & coordinated development, environmental sustainability and tenure security. The first alternative, he noted, was prepared through a participatory planning approach in which the conventional planning standards were proposed. He expressed concern that the proposed standard roads resulted in many Project Affected Persons (PAPs), which was against the stakeholders' recommendations on the project's impacts on their assets. Due to the high number of affected structures, the consultant explained that the second alternative, the adoptive planning approach was embraced whereby minimum access lanes were proposed resulting in zero PAPs. The consultant explained that a Social Management Plan (SMP) will be prepared to cater for the minimal impacts resulting from the plan's interventions.

The consultant presented the development guidelines that had been carefully formulated for the different existing and proposed land use zones within the settlement. These guidelines were designed to effectively coordinate the implementation of the plan while ensuring order, harmony, and compatibility of land uses. The consultant emphasized that the development guidelines played a crucial role in guiding future developments and land use decisions. They aimed to create a well-structured and organized environment, promoting sustainable growth and improving the overall quality of life for the residents. Following the presentation of the development guidelines, the consultant moved on to outline the sectoral development strategies that had been devised. These strategies focused on various key sectors to address specific aspects of the settlement's growth and development. Regarding this, the following development strategies were explained:

vi. Environmental Conservation and Improvement Strategies.
vii. Transportation Improvement Strategies.
viii. Water Supply Improvement Strategies.
ix. Residential Neighbourhood Improvement Strategies (Housing & Requisite Facilities).

x. Economic Improvement Strategies.

He went ahead and explained some of the strategies for environmental conservation and improvement, the consultant focused on solid & liquid waste management, pollution, climate change and disaster management. Some of the strategies that were highlighted include:

Solid waste management:

- Provision of clearly labelled skip bins in strategic locations along specific proposed road reserves within the project area to promote waste sorting and proper waste management.
- Creating awareness and sensitizing residents on the importance of recycling/reusing non-biodegradable waste such as plastics and glasses
- Public sensitization on non-littering in the settlement.
- Provision of waste sorting bins at the household level to encourage waste segregation.

Liquid waste management:

- Provision of sewer reticulation system for efficient liquid waste management.
- Use of septic tanks - proper construction and regular emptying of septic tanks is essential to prevent contamination of groundwater sources and the spread of diseases like cholera.

Energy

- Creating awareness and sensitizing the community members on the various types of renewable energy such as the use of solar energy.

Pollution Reduction

- Educating and creating awareness on the available alternative sources of energy for cooking that does not emit CO_2.
- Designating specific areas for waste collection and providing bins for waste sorting.

Transportation improvement strategies – the strategies were developed to promote accessibility & connectivity and provide proper drainage channels within the settlement. The road provision & expansion strategies and storm water drainage were clarified to the stakeholders focusing on ensuring accessibility and proper storm water drainage management. The route plan for the implementation of the adoptive roads and achieving the wider roads incrementally was also elaborated.

Water Supply Improvement Strategies – the consultant explained that the strategies will help increase water supply, optimize water usage and minimize wastage. He explained that the strategies focused on rainwater harvesting, leak detection & repair, community sensitization and the establishment of community water management committees.

Residential Neighbourhood Improvement Strategies (Housing and Requisite Facilities) – these strategies focused on addressing the challenges observed in housing provision to enhance efficiency and order. These included: un-even building alignments concerning the roads, urban informality and unfriendly urban design for people with disabilities, children and the elderly.

Economic improvement strategies – the consultant noted that the strategies were based on enhancing livelihood, promoting entrepreneurship and improving access to economic resources. Some of the strategies included: Improvement of basic infrastructure, such as access roads & support infrastructure such as streetlights to support economic activities and encouraging residents to actively participate in local development projects aimed towards economic transformation.

The consultant concluded the presentation by describing the plan's implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework focusing on the proposed project activities, objectives, indicators, actors and timeframes required to achieve the goals. He explained that the purpose of the monitoring and evaluation is to ensure faster and more comprehensive implementation of the plan to boost the area's economic growth and ensure coordinated development.

Agenda 3: Confirmation of the Beneficiaries' Lists

The beneficiaries were provided with the opportunity to verify the accuracy of their details in the list of beneficiaries. The consultant explained that the list contained essential information about each beneficiary, including the following details: parcel number, name, national identification number, gender, year of birth, KRA PIN (Kenya Revenue Authority Personal Identification Number), and telephone number.

To ensure the correctness of the information and to involve the beneficiaries in the verification process, each individual was requested to review their respective details in the list. If the information was accurately captured, they were asked to sign against their details as confirmation. This verification exercise was a crucial step in ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the beneficiary's information for the project. By actively involving the beneficiaries in the verification

process, any discrepancies or errors could be identified and corrected promptly, thus ensuring the project's transparency and accountability.

Agenda 4: Plenary

The participants were then given a chance to raise any concern that has not been addressed in the discussion as agreed upon during the participatory planning engagement. The following comments were raised:

- ✓ The participants supported the use of the adoptive approach since it was a noble idea because it resulted in zero Project Affected Persons.
- ✓ The participants confirmed that the consultant had incorporated all their comments during the participatory planning process.
- ✓ The beneficiaries inquired about when the beaconing process will commence. The consultant explained that the beaconing process will commence after approval of the plan by the county assembly, he further clarified that the plan will first be circulated to the relevant government agencies, gazetted and published in two widely circulated newspapers for 60 days for wider public comments before approval.
- ✓ The stakeholders were thankful to the consultant for involving them in the assignment execution noting that they fully understood the importance of the project.
- ✓ The participants confirmed their commitment to ensuring that the wider roads are achieved in the future so that the support infrastructure can be installed.
- ✓ The stakeholders requested the consultant to notify them earlier on when the beaconing process will commence. The consultant explained that they will hold a meeting with the project beneficiaries, SEC, and GRC members before the start of the beaconing process.

Agenda 5: Way forward

The participants unanimously validated the draft plan, showing their agreement and support for the proposed plan. Additionally, they collectively decided to implement the wider roads incrementally, recognizing the practicality and feasibility of this approach. To achieve the wider roads, the participants reached a consensus that each beneficiary abutting the proposed roads would surrender an equal width of their land for expansion. This decision reflected the community's willingness to work together and contribute to the overall development of the settlement for the greater benefit of all residents.

Agenda 6: Adjournment

There being no other business, the workshop ended at 1:30 pm with a word of prayer from one of the participants.

MINUTES CONFIRMED BY:

Settlement Representative

Name: AKARE Hamora S.L. Position: SEC CHAIRMAN CHEWANJI

Signature: ..... Date: 07/07/2023.

Local Administration Representative

Name: DIDO ABDI GURU Position: WARD ADMIN

Signature: ..... Date: 7/7/2023

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MWATUNZA Position: KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

Signature: ..... Date: 07/07/2023

National KISIP Representative

Name: Faith J Birir Position: KISIP NPCT

Signature: ..... Date: 10/07/2023.

Principal Consultant, Renaissance Planning Limited

Name: P. Mutuma Mbui

Signature: ..... Date: 12/07/2023

Photo Gallery









Attendance List

STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP FOR DRAFT LOCAL PHYSICAL AND LAND USE DEVELOPMENT PLAN VALIDATION: - CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF NINE (9) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, LOT V – CLUSTER 4 IN TANA RIVER COUNTY.

SETTLEMENTS' NAME..... CHEWANI .....

VENUE..... AT MKILIFI GROUND IN CHEWANI DATE: 4th July 2023

LIST OF ATTENDANCE

S. No	Name	Designation	ID. No	Signature
1.	Faith Birir	KISIP NPCT	11662361	
2.	Samuel Mbuni	KISIP - NPCT	28026434	
3.	ALI DHADHO	SNC	017017	
4.	AKADE Hamara	SNC	0164080	
5.	MAKINJA ELVIS		28093360	
6.	RUKIA KANDUGU JILLO	Sec / GR	0168590	
7.	RAHEL MBUYA TIMONA		12726484	
8.	HAZIDYA LUWA JARHA		8297338	
9.	NASHEHE DIRAMO JILLO		—	
10.	REHEME HAKABOGA MATANO		0167809	
11.	MWANAJUMA GHAMASHANA AWASH		12726111	
12.	MWAJUMA HALAKO		23875672	
13.	MARITINA HADUKO DHADHO		12726452	
14.	GHAMANGOMBE WATICHA HILDA		21400494	
15.	Amina D Jillo		5374754	
16.	MIKALI HAJILA JARHA		0168573	

S. No	Name	Designation	ID. No	Signature
17.	LUCY HARON WAYU		8297187	LHW
18.	MAGRET KAREMBO MAITHA		13375406	
19.	AMINA GHAMAKALI HAMARA		.	
20.	MWANAARUSI ALI DHADHO		23269380	
21.	MANENO MWANAHAMUSI MASO		29977918	
22.	MEDIA - H. ADE		26302534	
23.	HADIJA KARANI KARAYU			
24.	REHEMA MUMBO GALOGALO		24305718	
25.	HADIRA Z. DHADHO		23942649	
26.	HADIJA M. WAYU		31151490	
27.	AMINA - M. SAID	Sec/M	23271918	
28.	SALIMA - D. JARHA		9768882	
29.	HABOYA ABIYU		-	
30.	HAZIJA HASHORA		-	
31.	MANENO M ATHMAN		34357573	
32.	FATUMA G ABUDALA		35400097	
33.	RAGHAMACHANE D KOFA			
34.	DARIBS B KOFA		31377220	
35.	SAMUEL AKARE DEVID		36850461	
36.	Hamisi M. Dayo		12726383	
37.	Mustafa J. Babwoya		5445856	
38.	Hamza Bekesa Mustafa.		35336282	

S. No	Name	Designation	ID. No	Signature
39.	Dhitus MALINJA		0166510	
40.	Brian Owino		32399483	
41.	Elisha Dare		35786199	
42.	MARO MOHAMED JOMO		12726277	
43.	ALI KOMORA HICARE		5374773	
44.	SAID MALIM RHIGHO			
45.	Joseph Jara Jillo		0168926	
46.	Jarha MOHAMED Omar		31165364	
47.	JILLO ISAYA KOMORA		A6060933	
48.	Jarha Hamisi Ade		0168805	
49.	HUSSEN JILLO MALIM		0172337	
50.	ALI MARO BAGABA		0166946	
51.	SALIMU MKOFIRA MARO		0168991	
52.	[illegible]		23270762	
53.	AMANIA ABAE KWAYU		21438678	
54.	Mohamed D Akare		21438546	
55.	Mohamed Shicha Jaina		0171601	
56.	SAID SALIM ICOFA		4594142	
57.	SISANDA HIDAYU BASHORA		4406593	
58.	Sulaiman Jomo		10950020	
59.	ALI ADE MARO		3926171	
60.	BAKARI HIDAYU KARHAYU		0168983	

S. No	Name	Designation	ID. No	Signature
61.	MOHAMED JARA		5737564	
62.	JATO MKOFIRHA		12726217	
63.	RASHID MIDJO	SEC SECRETARY	13408786	
64.	SAID HARIBAG	SEC/GR	0171935	
65.	NASIRI ALE SAID	GR. SECRETARY	33547523	
66.	MSAFIRI KOMORA JILO	01168985	D1689 85	
67.	ISSA K. HAMORA		29221126	
68.	MWAJUMA M. OLD	Sec	23270617	
69.	RADHIA KOLA MOHAMED		23278683	
70.	MWAJUMA GUYAD BAKARI		8296001	
71.	ZENA MKYARENGA KOMORA		11891338	
72.	SALIMA MBUYA SAIDI		36553238	
73.	CHEKEA KOMORA JOEL	Pst member	33525806	
74.	MWANADIE HAMARO SALIM		32399658	
75.	ALI SAID BABUOYA	SEC member	3685765	
76.	Fividausi NASIRI	Member	32320142	
77.	OSIAY WAYU KOFA	Member	~~3923048~~	
78.	IBRAHIM BERHE DHADHO	Member	8923048	
79.	KOMORA HUSSEN DHADHO	Member	23460874	
80.	BAKAR KOFA MARO	Member	5380075	
81.	HAMISI AWADH KOFA	MEMBER	5371207	
82.	NAPHTAL SEMI DHADHO	Member	5375961	

S. No	Name	Designation	ID. No	Signature
83.	BUYA SAID BABWOYA	Member	25308194	
84.	BETI HAADE KOFA	Member	11	
85.	SAID BOYU WARE	Member	33563919	
86.	DIDO - A GUYO	W/ADMIN	31071895	
87.	GOODLUCK KABAJI	TRCG - SURVEYOR	25845482	
88.	EVANS MUIA	Physical Planner - Renaissance Planning Ltd	34333111	
89.	SAMMY MUCHUI	Physical Planner - Renaissance Ltd	22252924	
90.	P. Muthoma Mbuvi	Director - Renaissance	77311496	
91.	Dan Kiara	Renaissance Urban Planner	0725402120	
92.	Mohamed A. Mwatunza	KISIP COUNTY COORDINATOR	10769571	
93.	Alfred Mwenda Rungu	County Director Phys. plng.	22071931	
94.	JIBO MNGATAMA	Physical Planner	80410124	
95.	MICHAEL K. MUTUNGA	Physical Planner - Renaissance	33864370	
96.	Michael Mulu	Renaissance - planner	33263744	
97.	Farjala Omolo	Renaissance - planner	30124438	
98.	phineas MUOKI	Renaissance - GIS	24451443	
99.	SAMMY MUCHUI	RENAISSANCE PLANNER	22252924	
100.	HARRIET MUTHONI	RENAISSANCE - GIS	36743617	
101.	Victor Sale	KISIP NPCT	28281703	
102.				
103.				
104.				

S. No	Name	Designation	ID. No	Signature
83.	BUYA SAID BABWOYA	Member	25308194	
84.	BETI HADE KOFA	Member	11	
85.	SAID BOYA WARE	Member	33563919	
86.	DIDO - A GUYO	W/ADMIN	31071895	
87.	GODWIN KABAJI	TRUG - SURVEYOR	25842542	
88.	EVANS MUIA	Physical Planner - Renaissance Planning Ltd	34333111	
89.	SAMMY MUCHUI	Physical Planner - RENAISSANCE LTD	22252924	
90.	P. Muthama Mbuvi	Director - Renaissance	7731146	
91.	Dan Kiara	Renaissance Urban Planner	0725102120	
92.	Mohamed A. Mwatunza	KISIP COUNTY COORDINATOR	10769571	
93.	Alfred Mwenda Riungu	County Director Phys. plng.	22071931	
94.	JIBO MANGATAMA	Physical Planner	80241012	
95.	MICHAEL K. MUTUNGA	Physical Planner - Renaissance	33864370	
96.	Michael Mulu	Renaissance - Planner	33263706	
97.	Farjola Omolo	Renaissance - Planner	30194438	
98.	phineas MUOKI	Renaissance - GIS	24451443	
99.	SAMMY MUCHUI	RENAISSANCE PLANNER	22252924	
100.	HARRIET MUTHONI	RENAISSANCE - GIS	36743817	
101.	Victor	KISIP NPCT	28281703	
102.				
103.				
104.				

Appendix 14: Notice of intention to Plan and Notice of Plan Completion