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 Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13 of 2019, County Governments Act, 2012 (amended 2020), Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended 2019) and 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……..... Date…….....

ENDORSED

…… ….....

Signature Date

Name…….……..…….....

H.E Governor, County Government of Tana River

Plan Reference No. ……..…. **TRCG/312/2023/08** …...…….

Approved Plan No..... **TRCG/312/2024/3** .....

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Plan. Protasio Mutuma Mbui,

Principal Consultant.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Hola Mission 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 Town, Chewani Ward, Tana River Sub-County, Tana River County and covers **13.16 Ha.**

The plan is part of the tenure regularization process which aims at addressing issues of land 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 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 secure land tenure 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, topographical mapping, socio-economic survey and formulation of the Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan.

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, possible displacement, land tenure insecurity and improper solid waste management through provision of bins, lack of waste collection points, inadequate water supply and reliance 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 synthesis of the sectoral opportunities and challenges**.** Some of the opportunities include a favourable terrain and soil suitable for building construction, a strategic location near Hola Town with the Hola - Bura Road connecting the settlement to Hola Town CBD, availability of piped water provided by the Tana River Water and Sewerage Company (TAWASCO), 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 and lack of basic social infrastructure, absence of floodlights, 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, 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 the plan**.**

Hola Mission 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 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 with the aim of curbing the identified challenges. These development strategies included the environmental conservation and improvement strategies, transportation improvement strategies, water supply improvement strategies, residential neighbourhood improvement strategies (housing and requisite facilities) and economic improvement strategies. Spatially, the plan has provided for access roads/paths to each plot, utility easement (drainage, electricity and sewer).

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
TAWASCO	Tana River Water and Sewerage Company
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Hola Mission 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, accessibility to basic services and infrastructure.

1.2 Background Information

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 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 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

Hola mission informal settlement is located within Chewani Ward in Hola Town, Tana River County. Like other informal settlements in Tana River, it is characterized by haphazard development, poor housing conditions, insecurity of tenure and lack of access roads and basic services. This has been contributed 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 Hola Mission informal settlement covering an area of **13.16 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 Governments 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 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 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 plan preparation process making the project viable and sustainable.

Adoptive Planning Approach: Given that Hola Mission informal settlement is characterized by haphazard development, an adoptive planning approach was used. This approach proposed primary road (20m road reserve), secondary road (9m road reserve), service lanes (6m and 7m) 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: Hola Mission 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:

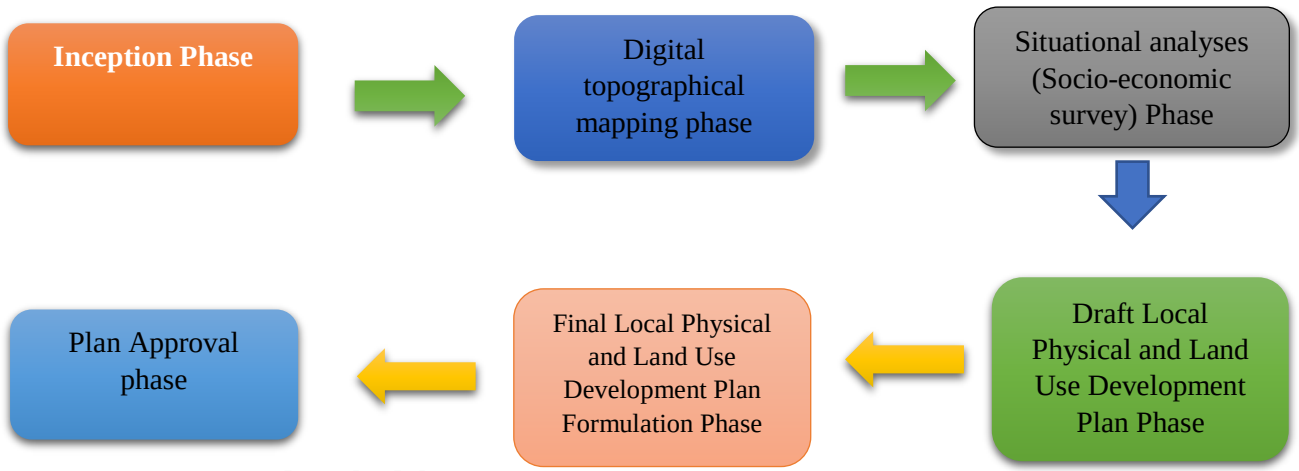


Figure 1: Summarized Methodology

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 was 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 – This was held on 26th November, 2022 at the social hall in Hola Mission informal settlement. The consultant was introduced to the project beneficiaries, community opinion leaders, local leadership and administrative officers.

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 provision of the necessary information.

Stakeholders' awareness, mobilization, sensitization and preliminary visioning workshop – The meeting was held on 14th December 2022 at Hola Mission informal settlement Executive Committee Chairman's Compound in Hola Mission. The purpose of this workshop was to create awareness and sensitize stakeholders on the aims 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

Topographical mapping entailed mapping of both natural and manmade features by use of the GPS technology. The objective of undertaking topographical mapping for Hola Mission informal settlement was to enable the consultant to prepare accurate and comprehensive digital base map. This provided a platform for proposals 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 consultant carried out desk study 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 sheets 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 of the project area corner points by use of Real Time Kinematic DGNSS.

Survey Control Extension Evaluation **–** This involved undertaking 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 georeferenced using the control points identified. This was followed by digitizing of both physical and manmade features. The features captured included; all structures, road reserve, foot paths and utilities.

Ground survey **-** During the ground survey, the claimed plot boundaries corner points and other features such as spots elevation within the settlement were picked using Real Time Kinematic DGNSS.

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 survey, field observations, GIS mapping and photography. The following tools were identified as appropriate for undertaking the socio-economic survey; check lists, open and structured questionnaires and equipment such as cameras and handheld GPS device.
- ***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 of the household questionnaires to the residents and conducting of interviews to the heads of various institutions such as educational, health, water (TAWASCO) 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 Hola Mission 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 due to the high density of structures 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 project 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 primary road (20m road reserve), secondary road (9m road reserve), service lanes (6m and 7m) and footpaths of 3m, 4m and 5m for immediate 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 6th July 2023 held under Mkilifi Tree in Hola Mission 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

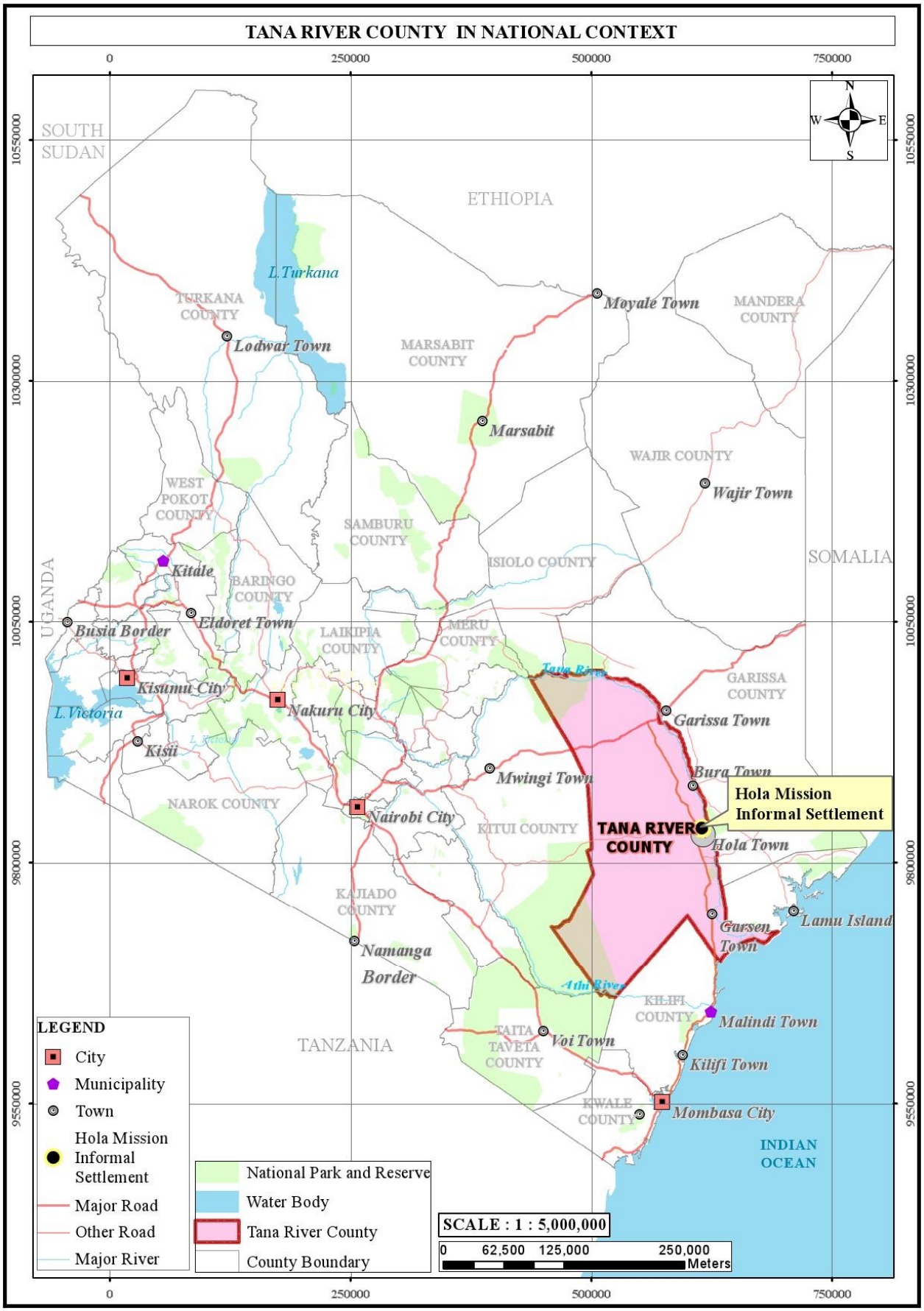
2.1 Overview

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

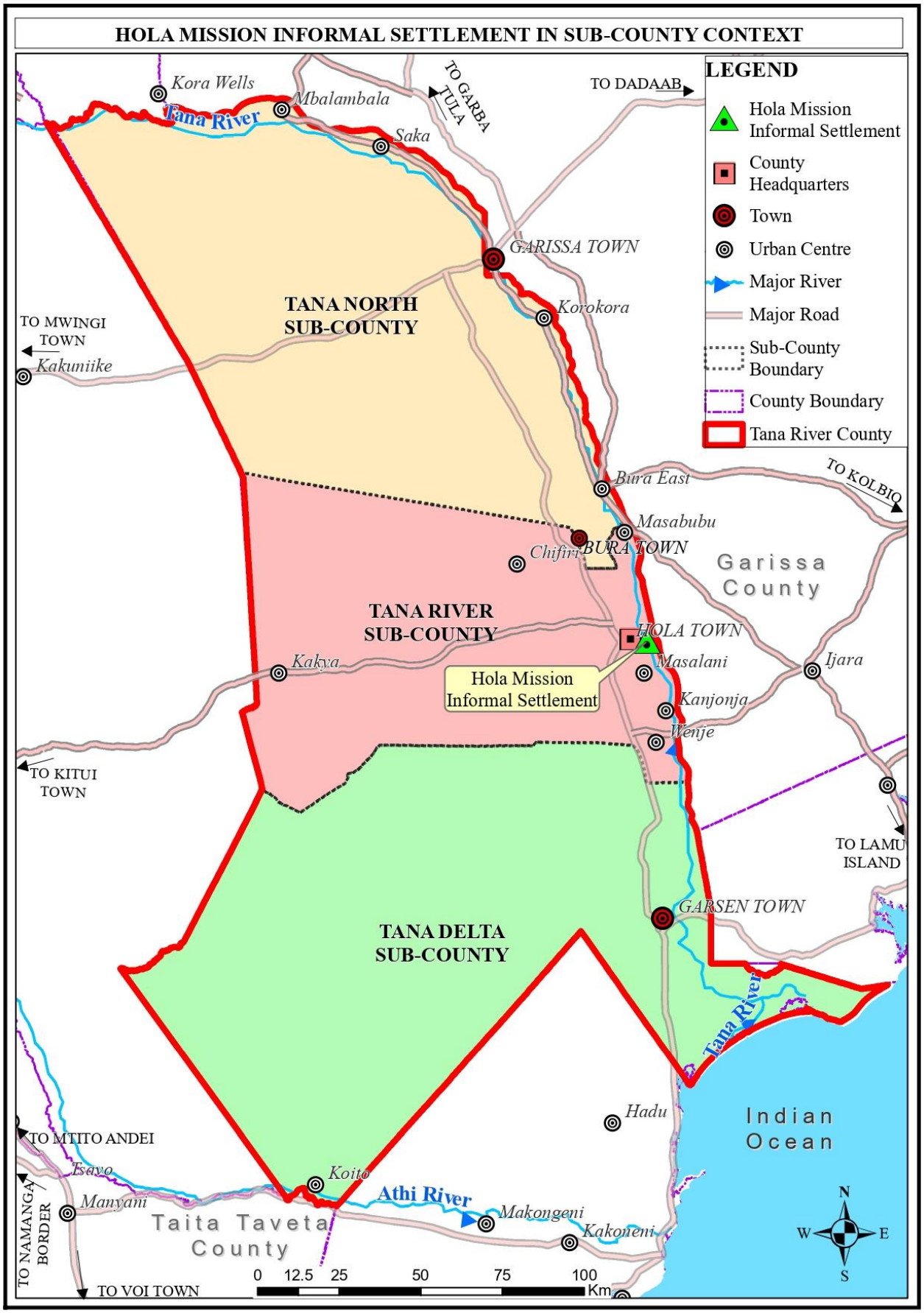
2.2 Location Context

Hola Mission informal settlement is located in Hola Town, Chewani Ward, Tana River Sub-County, in Tana River County. The delineated project area covers **13.16 Ha** which is a section of the entire Hola Mission informal settlement. It is located within coordinates (614687, 9835426) Eastings and Northings respectively at an elevation range of approximately 58-66 Meters above mean sea level. Maps 1 to 4 below show the informal settlement's location context:

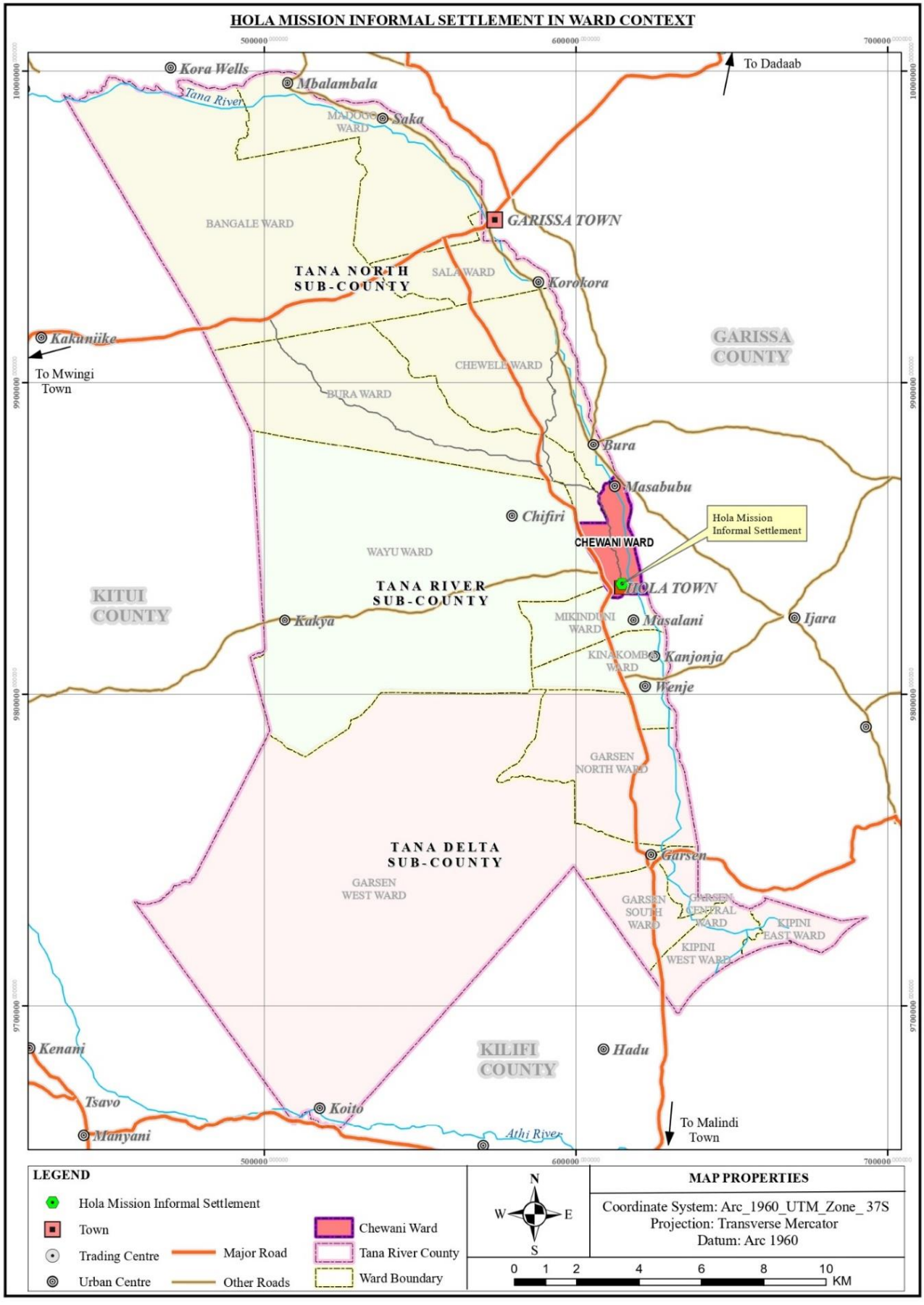
Map 1: Hola Mission Informal Settlement in National Context



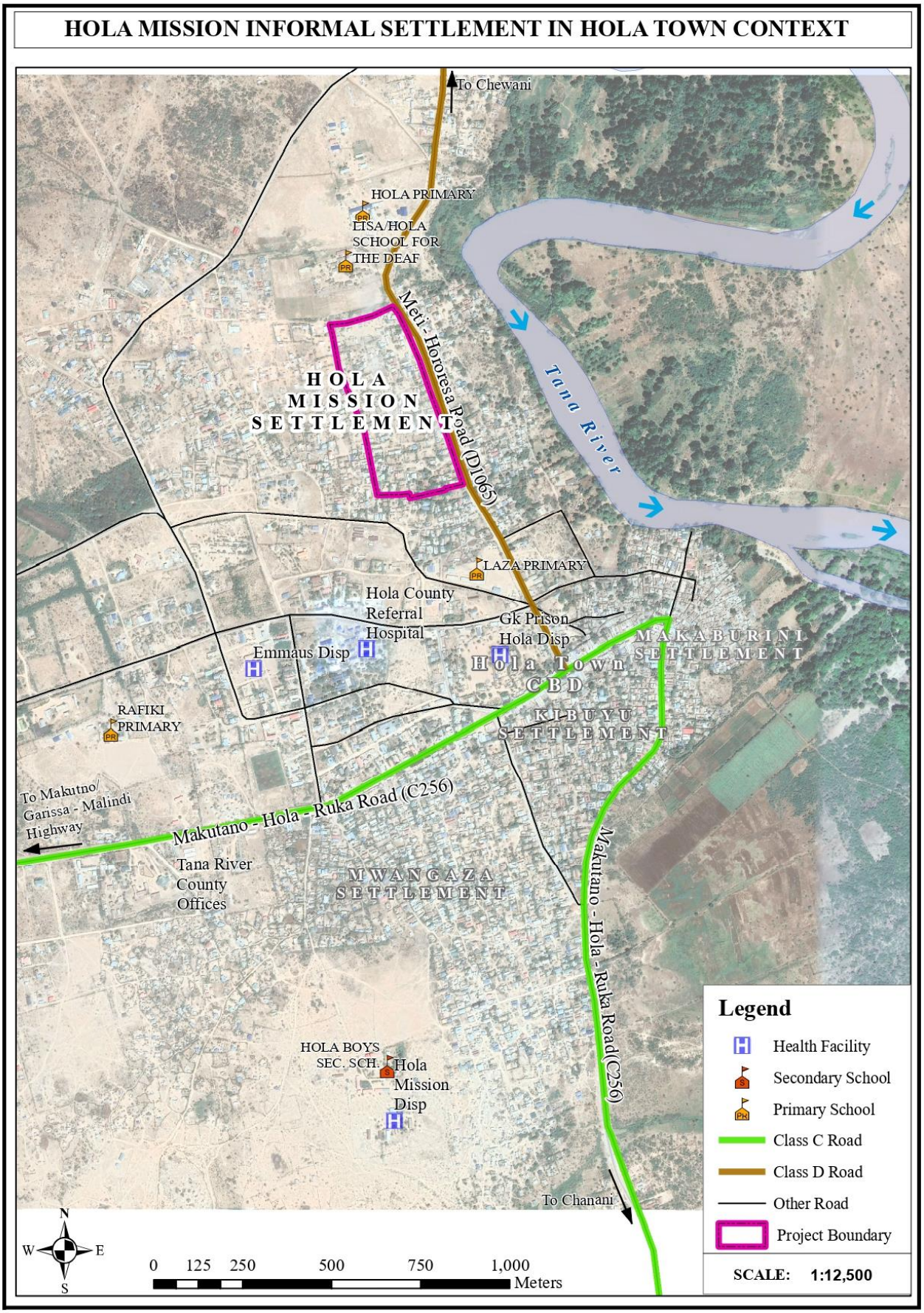
Map 2: Hola Mission Informal Settlement in Sub-County Context



Map 3: Hola Mission Informal Settlement in Ward Context



Map 4: Hola Mission Informal Settlement in Hola Town Context



2.2.1 Description of the Settlement

The settlement was named Hola meaning Christian village. This was brought about by the missionaries in particular Ludwig Kraft who set up the first church in the 1890s. The settlement is characterized by uncoordinated development, lack of basic amenities and inaccessible plots. It is also characterized by three categories of houses namely; permanent, semi-permanent and temporary structures. The permanent houses are made up of concrete block or stone walling with iron sheet roofing. Semi-permanent houses are made up of mud walling with iron sheet roofing while temporary structures have mud walls with grass thatched roofs. The project area is mostly inhabited by the Pokomo and Orma people although there are different ethnic groups.

2.3 Policy and Legal context

The relevant policy and legal frameworks that guided the plan preparation were 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 are critical during the plan preparation, approval and implementation process as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1: Policy Framework 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.
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	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.

S. No	Relevant Policy	Description of the Policy	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
			ensuring that improved water and sanitation are available and accessible to all residents.	
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 Improvement Project 2, 2019**	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 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.	**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 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.	The plan has taken into account accessibility, sanitation, street lights, storm water drainage among other infrastructure provision as recommended by the document.
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	The plan was prepared with a view of regularizing land tenure in the informal settlement and provision of infrastructure services to the residents.

S. No	Relevant Policy	Description of the Policy	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
			of beneficiaries linked to socio-economic opportunities.	
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 Manual (SPM), 2022**	The manual provides safeguards instruments to ensure that 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 2.4** details out the recommended safety instruments. **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).	Screening for potential impacts was done during the environmental and 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	**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

S. No	Relevant Policy	Description of the Policy	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
		are identified, analysed and modalities for engagement defined.		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, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), recreational and community facilities.	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.
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 the 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.

S. No	Relevant Policy	Description of the Policy	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
12.	**The National Land Policy, Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009-Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning**	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 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.	Hola Mission 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

S. No	Relevant Policy	Description of the Policy	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
				conditions of the residents in the settlement.
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 has used a hybrid of conventional and adoptive approach 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 response to disasters and post- disaster recovery.	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
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 Hola Mission Informal Settlement Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan aimed at promoting order and improving general living conditions. It also fulfils the CIDP objectives of orderly and regularized informal settlement.

2.3.2 Legal Framework Analysis

Table 2 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.

S. No	Legal	Description of the legal	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
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.
4.	**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.

S. No	Legal	Description of the legal	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Assignment
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 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,	The socio-economic survey results on environmental 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
			radioactive or any other pollutants into aquatic environments. **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 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 contribution makes an impact on the threshold of decision	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
			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	21st November, 2022	Department of Lands and Physical Planning Boardroom, Tana River County.	To Introduce the consultant to the county technical team.	County Government Officials, KISIP officials and the consultant.	Meeting to introduce the Consultant to the County Officials by the Clients.	The Team agreed to work with the Consultant and to provide all the necessary support.
Settlement Introductory Meeting	26th November, 2022	Social hall in Hola Mission informal settlement.	To introduce the consultant to the project beneficiaries, community opinion leaders, local leadership and administrative offices.	Project beneficiaries, 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 clients.	The consultant was introduced to the stakeholders and they all agreed to work together for the successful completion of the assignment.
Settlement Boundary Verification Meeting	30th November, 2022	Old Methodist Church, Hola Mission informal settlement.	To participate in the verification of project 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.

Method of Engagement	Date	Venue	Objective	Stakeholders Involved	Activity	Outcome
Awareness, Sensitization and Visioning Workshop for Beneficiaries	14th December 2022 at the	Hola Mission informal Settlement Executive Committee Chairman's Compound in Hola Mission.	To create awareness and sensitize stakeholders on the project's objectives, deliverables & outputs, execution methodology and the expected stakeholders' responsibilities and roles in the different phases.	Project beneficiaries, community opinion leaders, local leadership, administrative offices, Community Based Organizations, Kenya Power, learning institutions, health facilities and TAWASCO.	Creating awareness and sensitizing the project beneficiaries and other stakeholders on project's objectives, deliverables & outputs, execution methodology and their expected roles in different phases.	The stakeholders understood the project and their roles towards the successful execution of the assignment.
Focus Group Discussion	27th January 2023	Kwa Munga in Hola Mission 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.

Method of Engagement	Date	Venue	Objective	Stakeholders Involved	Activity	Outcome
Key informant interview and administration of questionnaires to the project beneficiaries	January, 2023	Hola Mission informal settlement.	To collect socio-economic data for a better understanding of the area's natural and physical environment, socio-economic characteristics, infrastructure, utilities, land and human settlement.	SEC and GRC members Project beneficiaries, county officials, Community Based Organizations Kenya Power, learning institutions, health facilities and TAWASCO.	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 structure characteristics. Key informant interviews were also conducted to obtain relevant institutional data.	The community members and the various institution/organization heads provided the data, which helped in the preparation of the socio-economic survey report.
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	4th April, 2023	At Kwa Munga in Hola Mission 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.

Method of Engagement	Date	Venue	Objective	Stakeholders Involved	Activity	Outcome
County Technical Team Meeting on Participatory Planning	29th May 2023	Department of Lands and Physical Planning Boardroom, Tana River County.	To discuss on informal settlements, draft plan proposals and plan 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 displacement was also discussed.	The members agreed on the plan proposals and need to use adoptive planning approach to avoid Project Affected Persons (PAPs).
Participatory Planning and Visioning Exercise	7th June 2023	Under Mkilifi tree in Hola Mission informal settlement.	To undertake participatory planning and visioning exercise. To discuss on informal settlements, drafts plan proposals and plan interventions.	SEC and GRC members Project beneficiaries, county officials, Community Based Organizations Kenya Power, 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 Hola Mission informal settlement was developed and the plan proposals were formulated using an adoptive planning approach.

Method of Engagement	Date	Venue	Objective	Stakeholders Involved	Activity	Outcome
Presentation of the Plans to the Members of County Assembly of Tana River	7th and 8th June 2023	Malindi Ocean Beach Hotel.	To discuss on informal settlements, drafts plan proposals and plan interventions.	Members of 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.
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 and validate the plan.	County Government Officials, KISIP officials and the consultant.	The draft plan was presented to the members for their input and validation.	The technical team provided their inputs for incorporation.
Presentation of the Draft Plan to the Community Members	6th July, 2023	Under acacia tree in Hola Mission 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 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.

Inadequate water supply: Participants acknowledged that most residents are connected to piped water through Tana Water and Sanitation Company (TAWASCO). However, they complained of water rationing in the settlement and frequent breakages of existing water pipes. They proposed alternative water sources, such as wells and urged TAWASCO to increase water storage capacity to reduce rationing.

Invasive species: Participants reported that Prosopis juliflora (Mathenge) has spread rapidly in the area, threatening to replace most of the indigenous vegetation. They requested that measures to curb its spread in the settlement be devised.

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.

Land tenure insecurity: The participants noted that they did not have any ownership documents, which makes them vulnerable to evictions. They also explained that they could not access loans from banks, to pay school fees for their children or 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:

1. A well-planned settlement with good accessibility.
2. A settlement with good drainage system.
3. A settlement with adequate social amenities.
4. A settlement with clean and safe environment.

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 Plan to the Members of County Assembly of Tana River



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




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




CHAPTER THREE
SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1 Overview

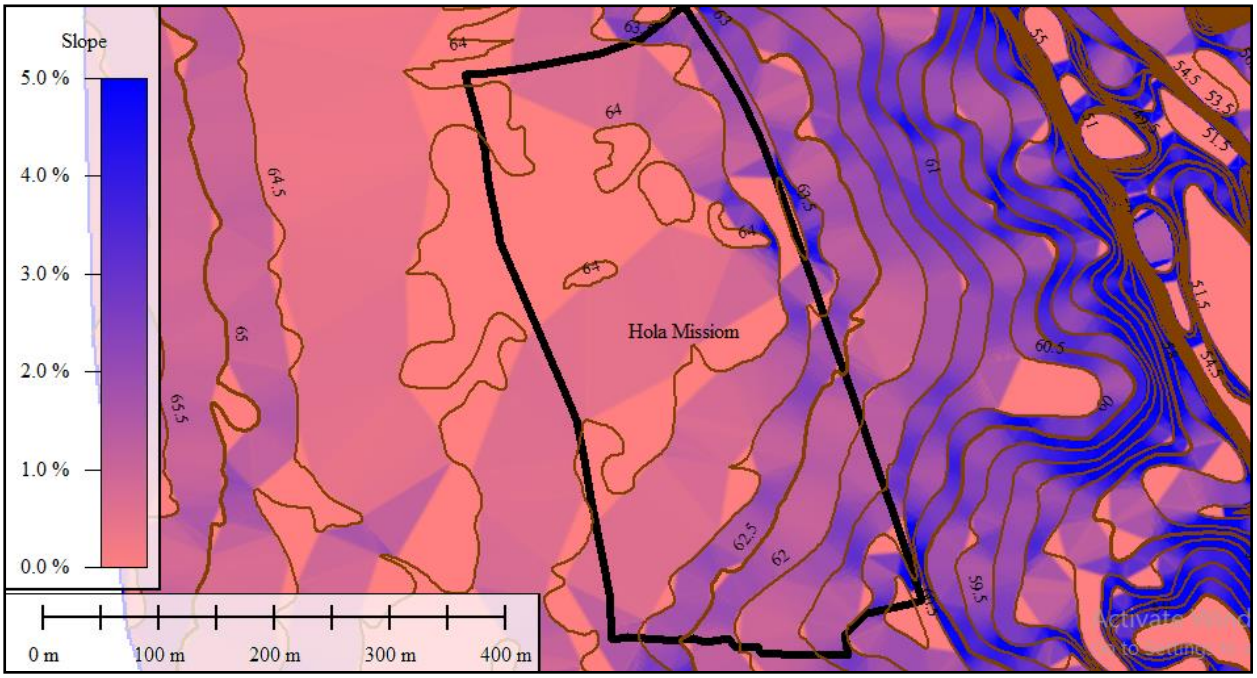
This chapter outlines the project area existing situation with respect to physical and natural environment, environmental concerns, population and demographic characteristics, social services and amenities, economic activities, infrastructure and utilities, land, housing and structure characteristics. 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 gently slopes towards the south-east and its land form is generally plain. The highest point within the settlement lies at 150m above sea level while the lowest point lies at 144m above sea level as shown in figure 2 below:

Figure 2: Hola Mission 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 areas but highly susceptible to erosion by water and wind. Soils in the hinterlands are shallow and have undergone seasons of trampling by livestock and thus are easily eroded during rainy seasons.

3.2.3 Climate

The area lies within a semi-arid zone which experience tropical dry savannah climate. The rains are bimodal in nature with long rains between March and May and short rains between October and December. It is classified as dry to sub-humid climatic belt suitable for agriculture where soil and topography are favourable. The area records significant temperatures throughout the year. However, there is a large diurnal range in temperatures with the maximum temperature during the day often being more than 10ºC higher than the minimum night temperatures as per the *Tana River County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2023).*

3.2.4 Water Sources

The major sources of water for the residents are wells and Tana River Water and Sewerage Company, whose source is the River Tana. The settlement has a water pipeline network that connects households to treated water from TAWASCO treatment works. There are two wells within the settlement which are communally utilized, but are currently non-functional as one has its lever pump broken and the other has construction works stalled. Plate 9 below shows an example of a shallow well.

Plate 9: Shallow Well



Source; Field survey, 2023

3.2.5 Vegetation Cover

The settlement's vegetation ranges from scrubland to thorny thickets within the riverine area. The dominant vegetation includes Azadirachta indica (Mkilifi), *Prosopis juliflora* (Mathenge), indigenous grasses and shrubs. An invasive tree species called *Prosopis Juliflora*, commonly known in the area as 'Mathenge' has spread rapidly in the area and is threatening to replace most of the indigenous vegetation. It grows fast and chokes other vegetation including watering points and is colonizing most of the areas that are not cropped, including the riparian environments. Plate 10 below shows the *Prosopis juliflora (Mathenge)* covering the settlement.

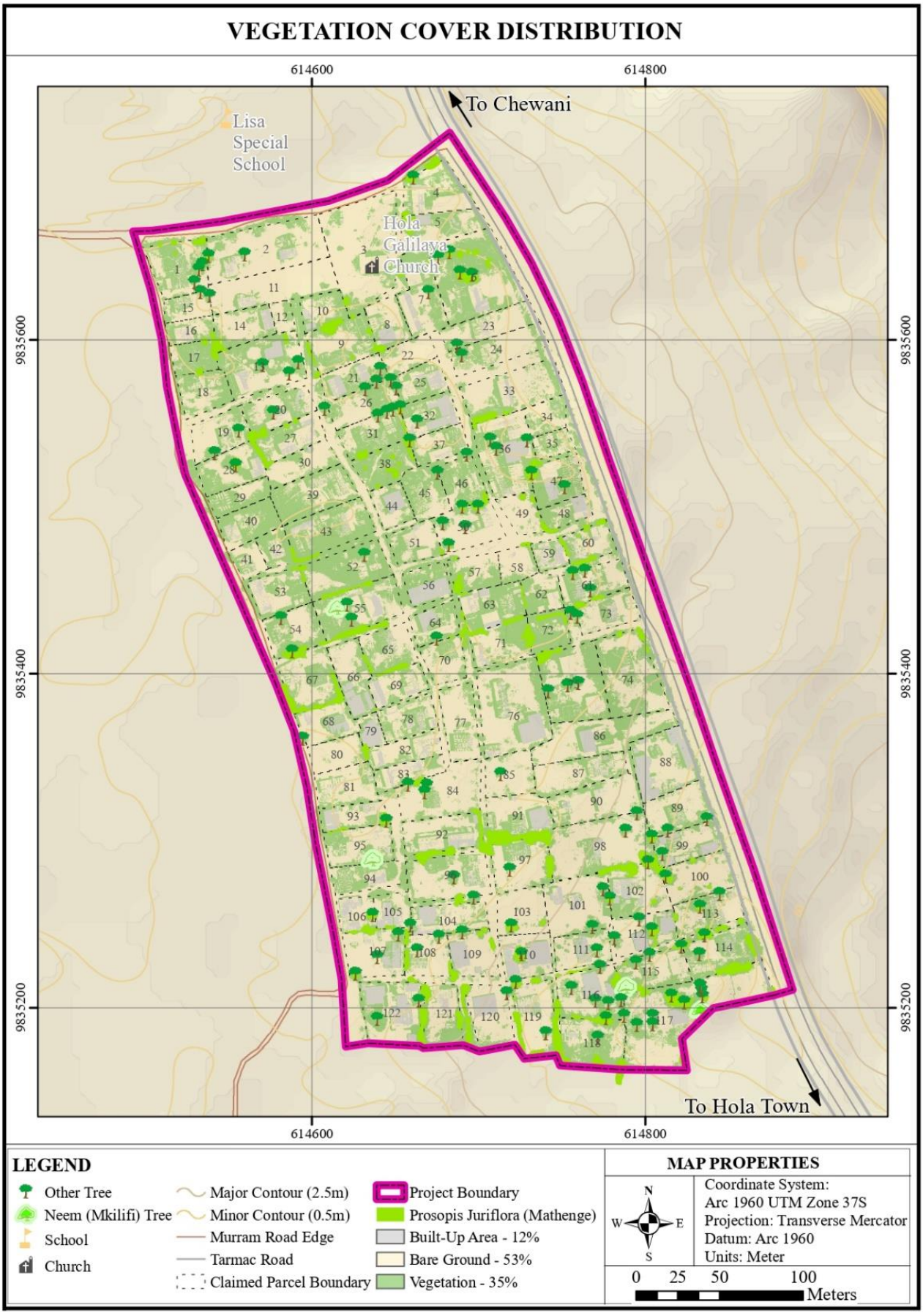
Plate 10: Prosopis juliflora



Source; Field survey, 2023

Notably, the settlement's vegetation cover has significantly diminished due to the high demand for construction materials and the use of charcoal and firewood as major source of fuel for cooking. Analyses shows that the area covered by vegetation accounts for 35%, bare land at 53% and built-up area at 12%. Based on the analyses, there is a high rate of cutting down of trees without replanting in the area hence need to apply better land management practices such as re-afforestation**.** Map 5 below shows the settlement's Vegetation Cover Distribution:

Map 5: Vegetation Distribution Cover



3.2.6 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 on the undesignated dumpsites/open grounds, 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 environmental laws by the relevant authorities. Majority of the residents dispose their liquid waste in pit latrines. This mode of waste disposal is only 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.

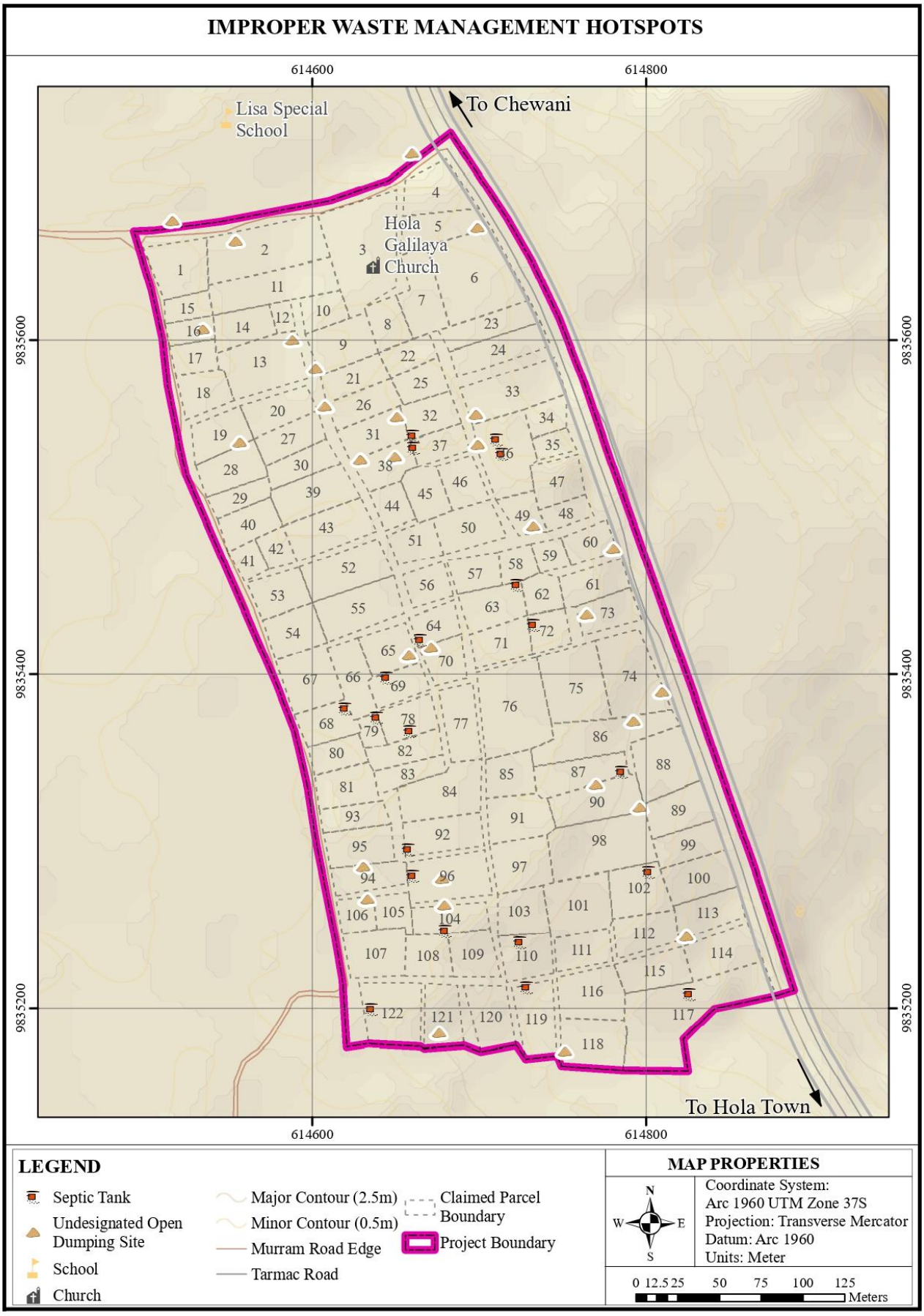
Plate 11: Improper solid waste management



Source; Field survey, 2023

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

Map 6: Improper Waste Management Hotspots



3.3.2 Surface Drainage

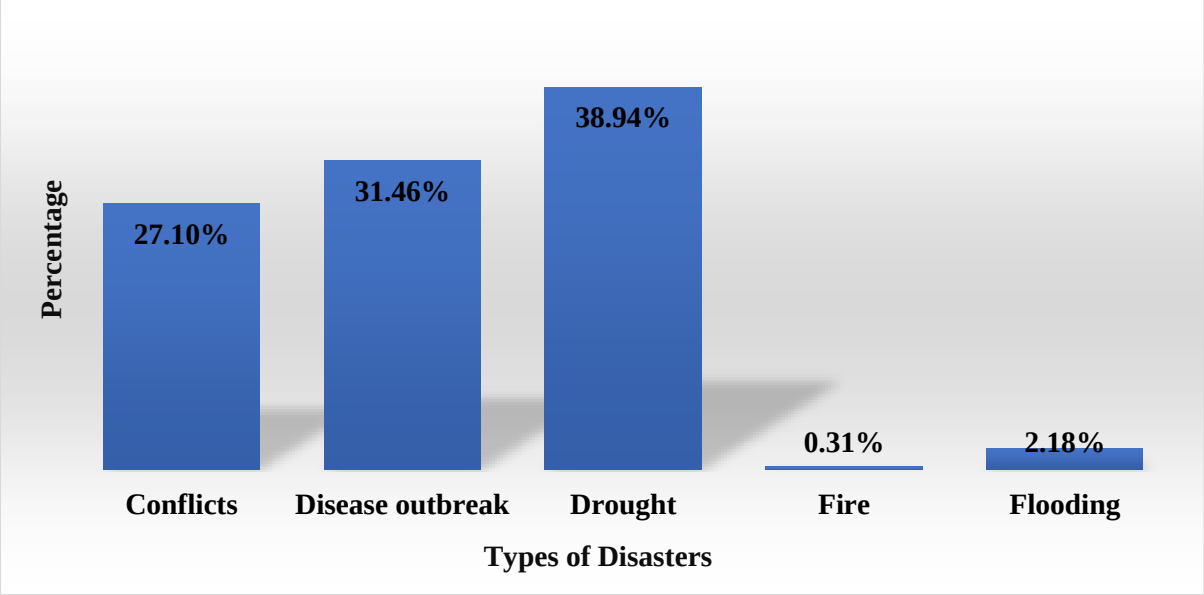
There is no drainage system in the area except towards the main tarmac where there is a culvert discharging towards River Tana. However, a natural drainage created by surface runoff does not direct the water to the culvert causing a backflow. This situation causes floods during heavy rains putting lives and properties at risk. This particular drainage is georeferenced at latitude 1.493091S and longitude 40.03367E.

3.3.3 Disaster Occurrences

The project area is prone to disasters that includes; drought, flooding, fire, ethnic conflicts and disease outbreak. Based on the field survey, the major disaster that has frequently occurred in the area is drought accounting for 38.94% followed by disease outbreak at 31.46% and the least being fire at 0.31% as shown in graph 1 below.

The increase in drought can be attributed to the cutting down of trees/vegetation for firewood and charcoal without replanting them in the same area. Furthermore, the use of firewood and charcoal as the major sources of energy for cooking releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere which is one of the greenhouse gases causing global warming. Disease outbreaks are attributed to improper waste management within the settlement causing waterborne diseases. Other disasters such as flooding and ethnic conflict are caused by lack of proper drainage channels and existence of different ethnic groups in the settlement due to socio-cultural differences respectively.

Graph 1: Disasters Experienced in the Last 10 Years



Source; Field survey, 2023

3.3.4 Pollution

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

Greenhouse gas emissions

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

3.3.5 Sustainable land management practices

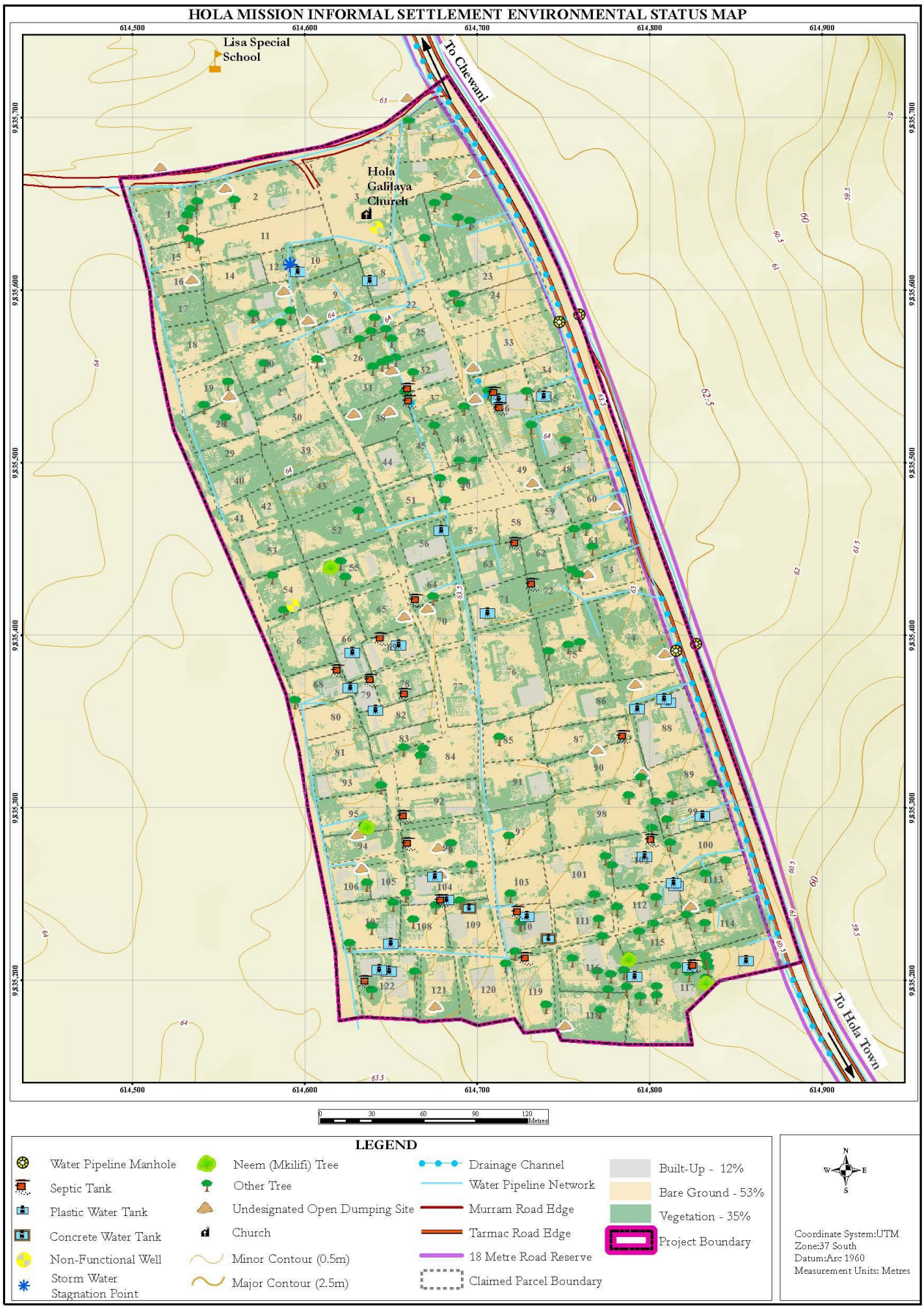
The concept of sustainable land management involves utilizing land resources to meet the evolving human needs while ensuring the land's long-term ecological and socio-economic functions. Hola Mission Informal settlement exhibits unsustainable land management practices such as improper waste disposal methods, continuous cutting down of trees without reforestation and reliance on non-renewable energy sources.

3.3.6 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 high rate of cutting of trees without replanting and improper solid waste management such as burning emitting 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.

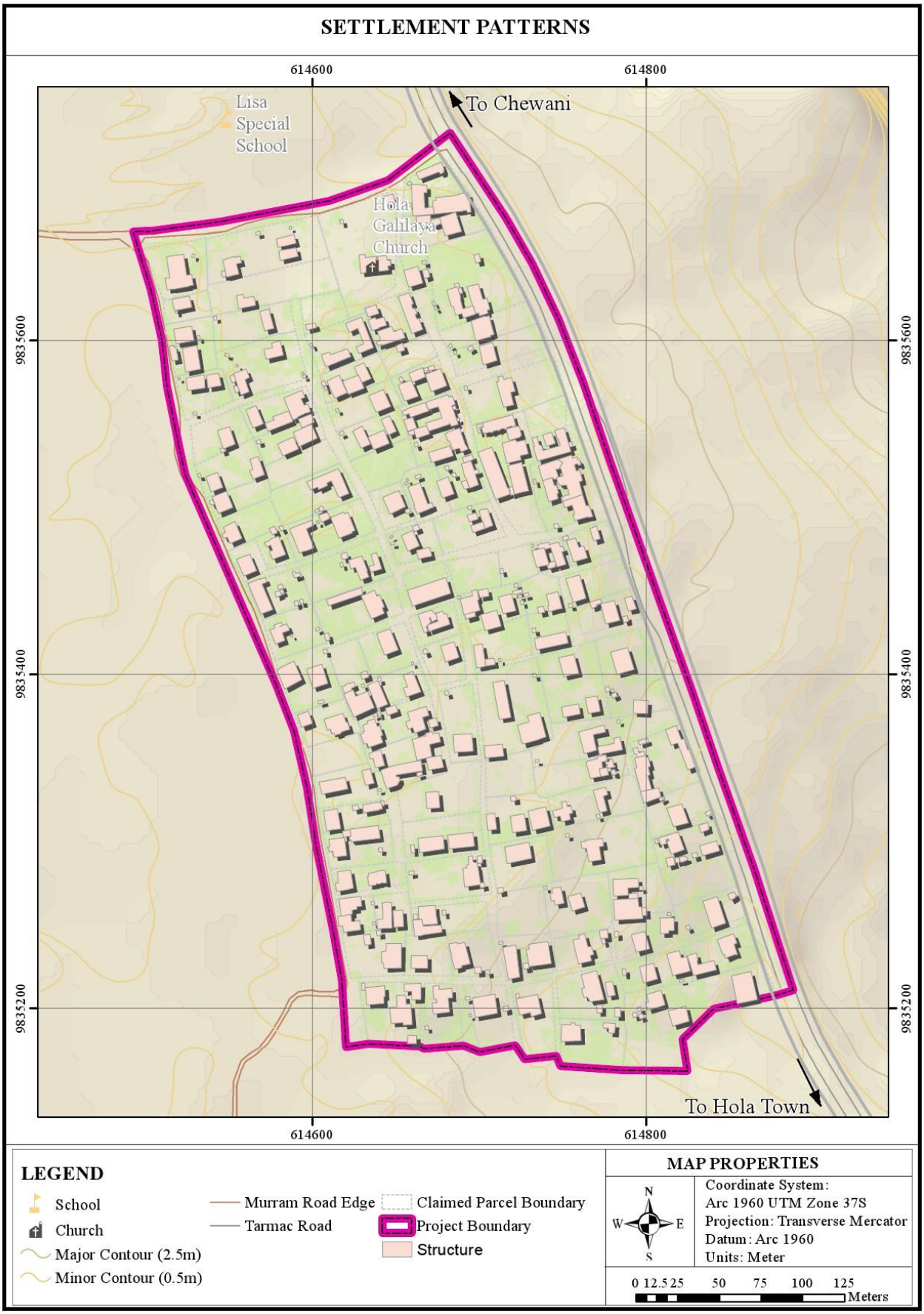
3.4.1 Population Size and Density

Based on socio-economic survey results, Hola Mission informal settlement project area has approximately 630 residents. 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 below.

Average Household Size

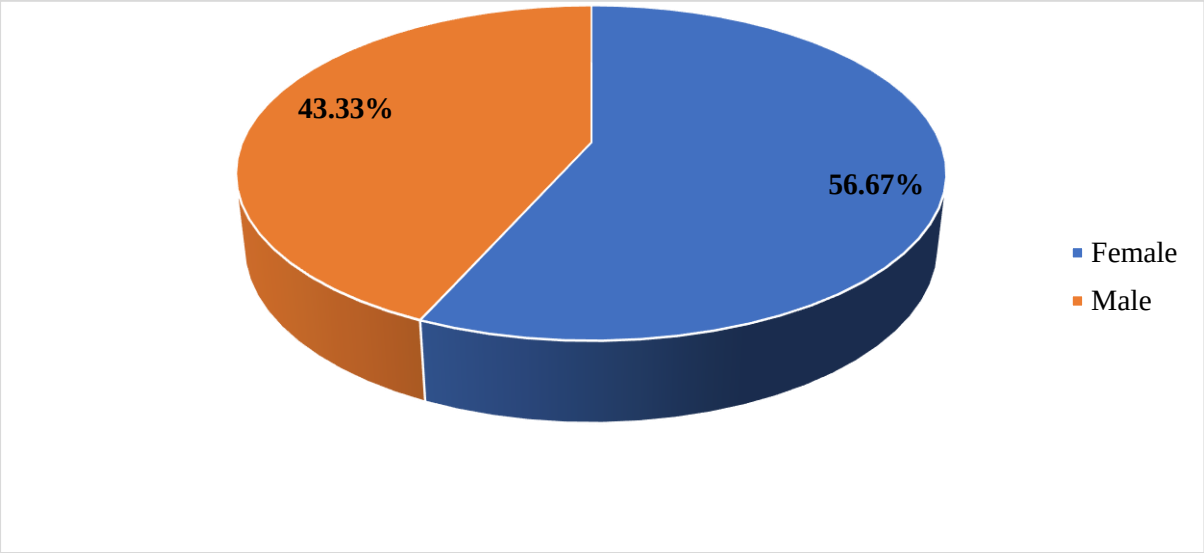
According to the socio-economic survey conducted in *January, 2023*, 125 households reside within the informal settlement with an average household size of 5 persons. This is slightly above the Tana River Sub-County and the Tana River County household size which are 4.7 and 4.6 respectively as per the 2019 National Housing and Population census. This is attributed to the urban nature of the settlement and its location in close proximity to Hola Town.

Map 8: Settlement Pattern



3.4.2 Population by Gender

Pie Chart 1: Population by Gender



Source; Field survey, 2023

Majority of the resident population within the project area are female accounting to 56.67% while male is approximately 43.33% of the total population as demonstrated in pie chart 1. The percentage of the male in the settlement is slightly below that of the county and sub-county estimated at 50.2% and 49% respectively.

3.4.3 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 Town. 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.

The projected growth of the settlement is estimated based on the national percentile urban growth rate of 4%. From the computations, it is estimated that about 940 residents will be occupying the settlement in the next ten years representing a 49% increase. This therefore means that the County Government may need to allow leeway for incremental vertical densification of the settlement to allow for the accommodation 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	Projected/base year	Projected	
	2019	2023	2027	2032
Tana River Sub-County	88,546	96,595(projected)	114953	132,890
Hola Mission informal settlement (project area)	-	630 (base year)	767	940

Source: Third County Integrated Development Plan 2023 - 2027

3.4.4 Demographic Characteristics

3.4.4.1 Population Structure

The labour force (20-64 years): This population age category highly contributes to the county labour force accounting for 65.52% of the total population in the project area. Majority of the population are in the informal employment sector. In order to absorb the increasing labour force, there is need to invest in projects such as housing to create employment opportunities.

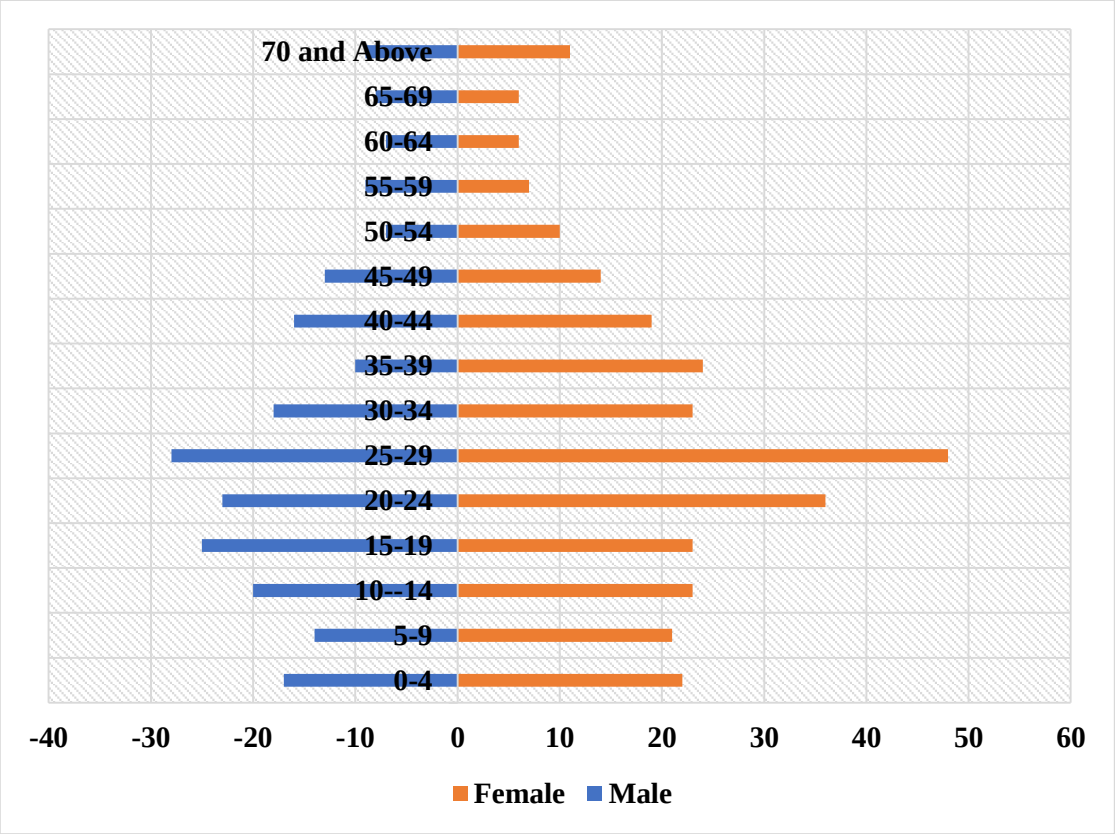
Youthful population (15-34 years): This youth group is very productive and instrumental towards the area's economic growth. This age group constitutes 43.33% of the project area population. Despite being a critical constituent of the labour force, the age group encounters a number of challenges including 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 need to focus more on youth empowerment programs for skills enhancement.

Aged population (65 and above years): This dependent population constitutes 6.58% of the Hola Mission informal settlement area under planning. This implies that there is need to develop special programs and strategies that address the needs of the elderly.

The dependent population lies between age cohort (0-14 and 65+) and accounts for 29.21 % of the entire project area population. This greatly contributes to the low living standard condition for the residents. There is need to come up with strategies to revitalize the area's economy. This is in order 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 the 25-29 years cohort followed by 20-24 as shown in the population pyramid 3 below.

This demonstrates that the area is mostly composed of the young population. The project area population is demonstrated in figure 3 below.

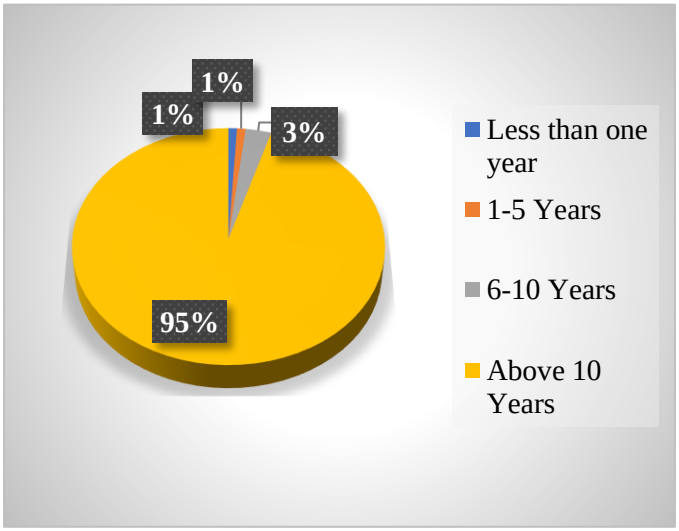
Figure 3: Hola Mission Informal Settlement Population Pyramid-2023



Source; Field survey, 2023

Residence profile

Pie Chart 2: Years in Settlement

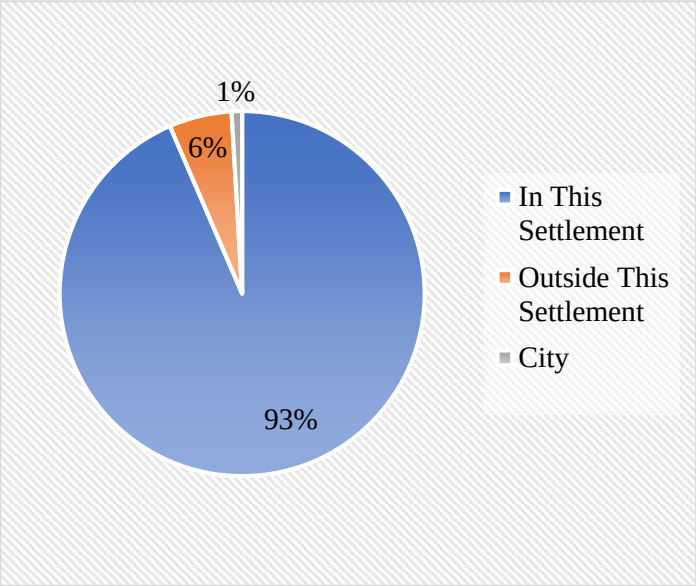


Most of the project area population, accounting for 95%, have lived in the project area for over ten years. 3% of the population have resided there between 6 and 10 years. However, there has been a noticeable influx of newcomers, with 1% having stayed in the settlement for less than a year and 1% having lived there between 1 to 5 years. The Pie chart 2 adjacent shows years lived by residents in the settlement.

Source; Field survey, 2023

Migration Patterns of the Residents

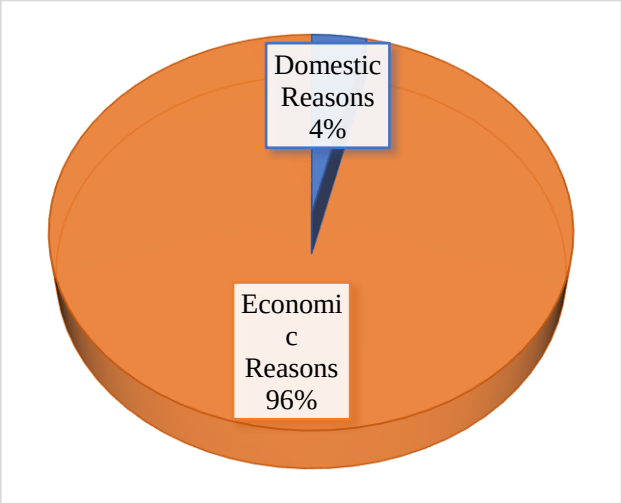
Pie Chart 3: Area of Relocation



The pie-chart 3 adjacent illustrates that only 93% of the residents in the settlement originally lived there, while 6% migrated from other informal settlements in different parts of the county. Additionally, only 1% of the residents come from formal settlement areas within the town. This substantial migration from one informal settlement to another suggests a lack of progress in household welfare or even a decline.

Source; Field survey, 2023

Pie Chart 4: Reasons for Relocating



The primary factor driving migration into the settlement was economic, specifically for business opportunities and work, accounting for 96% of the population. On the other hand, domestic reasons like marriage accounted for 4% of the migration into the settlement. The adjacent pie chart 4 indicate the reasons for coming to the informal settlement.

Source; Field survey, 2023

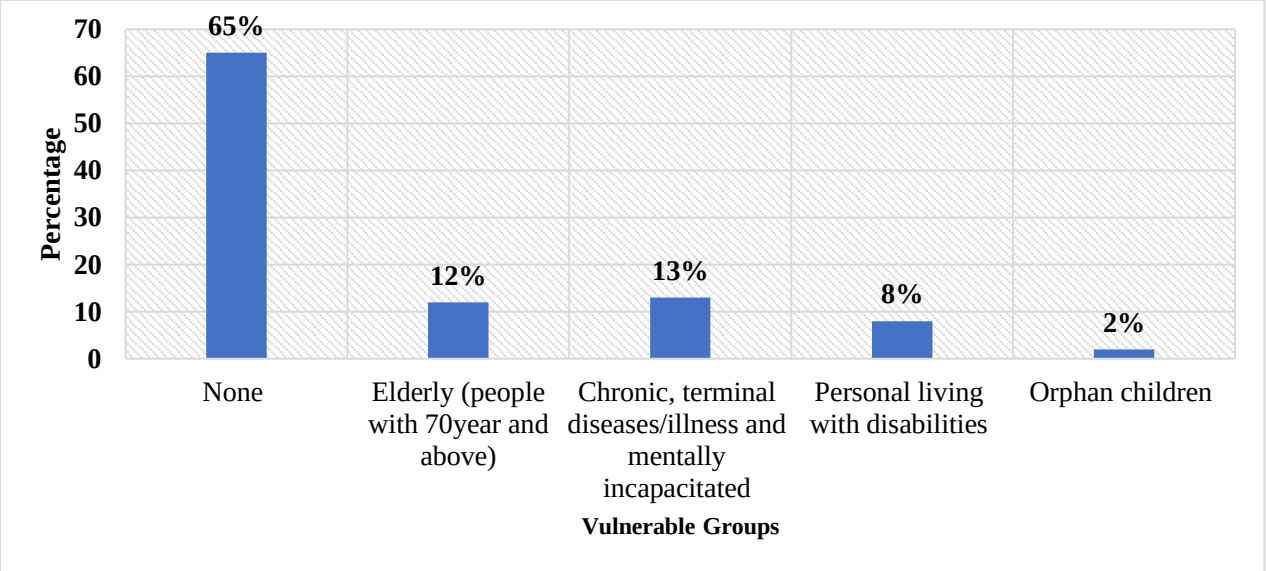
3.4.4.2 People living with disability

According to the findings of the socio-economic survey, approximately 8% of the residents within the settlement are disabled. Out of this 8% of the population, about 44% are physically impaired, 15% mentally challenged and 41% visually impaired. These constitute part of the vulnerable residents in the settlement.

3.4.4.3 Vulnerable groups

The vulnerable groups are composed of the elderly people, the orphans, socially and economically marginalized individuals, people living with disabilities and chronically ill residents. Based on the socio-economic survey, about 35% of the households in the project area have vulnerable persons. This most vulnerable persons (13%) in the project area, have chronic diseases, terminal diseases and mentally incapacitated, elderly people (over 70 years) accounted for 12%. Graph 2 below shows the distribution percentage of the vulnerable groups:

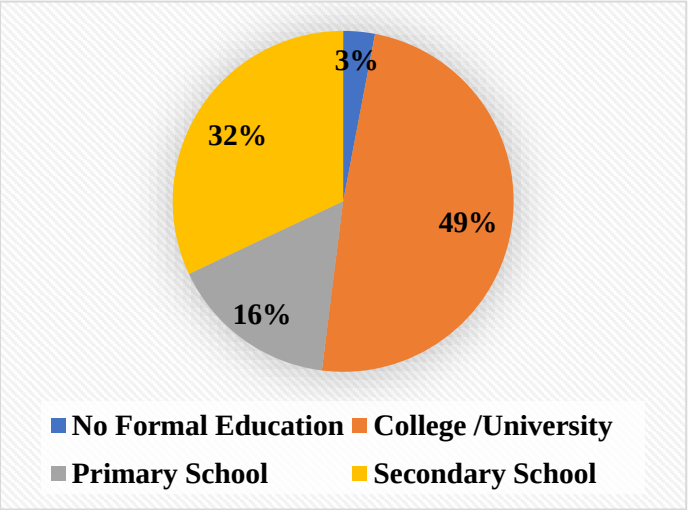
Graph 2: Vulnerable Groups



Source; Field survey, 2023

3.4.4.4 Education level

Pie Chart 5: Education Level Attained



Approximately 97% of the residents have attained a certain level of formal education. Only 3% have not attained any formal education. About 49% have attained college/university level of education as demonstrated in pie chart 5 adjacent. This shows a high level of literacy of the residents within the settlement.

Source; Field survey, 2023

3.4.4.5 Beneficiaries characteristics

Hola Mission informal settlement project area has a total of 127 picked claimed plots' boundaries as per the base map. The base map informed identification of the beneficiaries which in turn formed the basis for preparation of the beneficiary list. Based on the list, 93 of the total beneficiaries are men (76%) while 30 are female (24%). On the same list, 93% of the plot beneficiaries are 35 years and above while the remaining 7% are below 35 years. This was attributed to the fact that the major mode of land acquisition was inheritance.

3.4.4.6 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, 78% of the households are headed by men with 22% being headed by women. Most of the female household heads are either widowed or separated.

3.5 Social Services and Amenities

3.5.1 Education Facilities

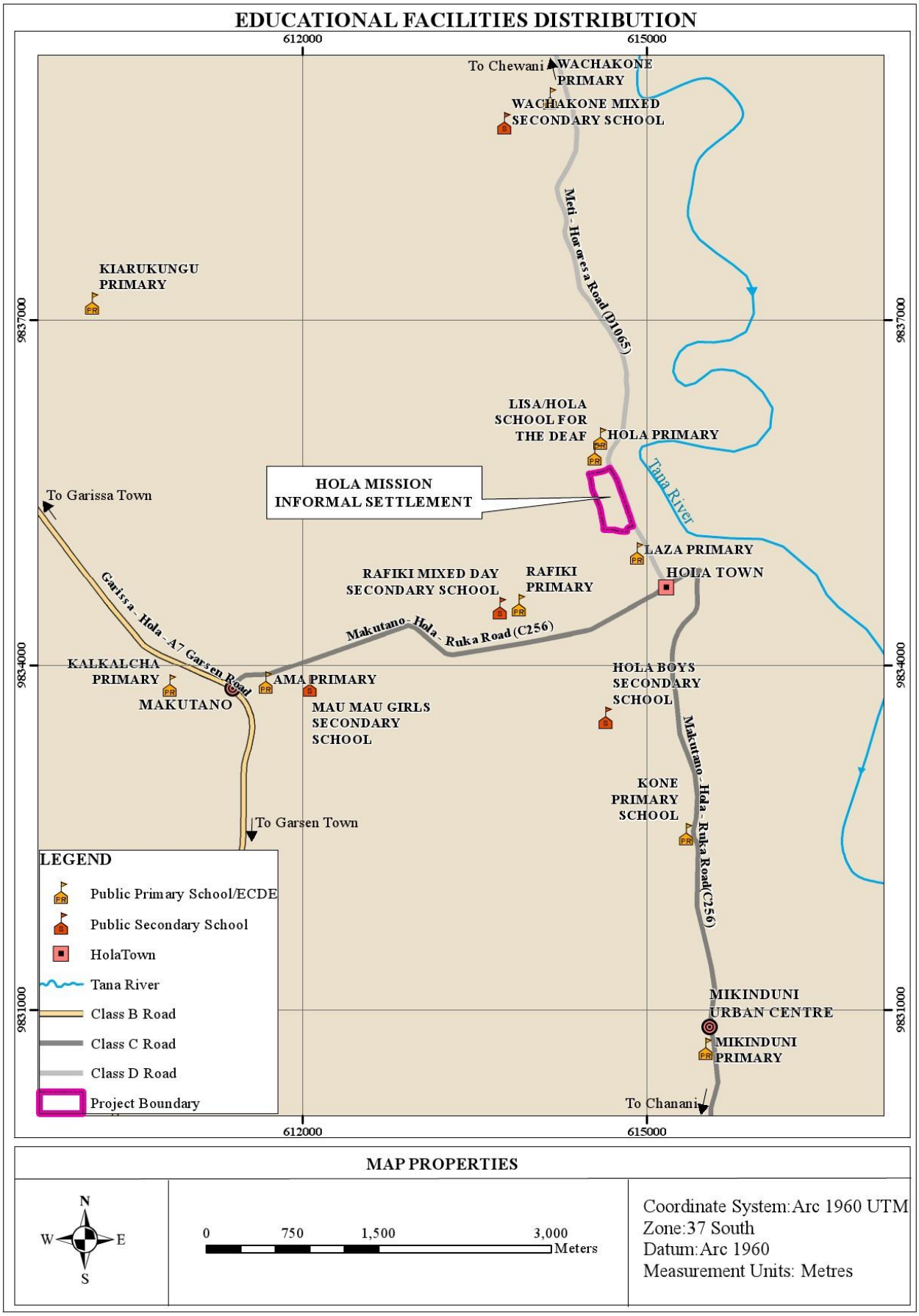
The residents within the project area have access to a total of 5 learning institutions comprising of; 3 primary schools and 2 secondary schools as outlined in table 5 below.

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.	Hola Primary School	Primary	Public	635	598	1,233	25	1: 49	Tana River	Chewani	569
2.	Laza Primary School	Primary	Public	682	689	1,364	55	1:25	Tana River	Chewani	491
3.	Rafiki primary school	Primary	Public	641	680	1,321	30	1:44	Tana River	Chewani	1,210
4.	Hola Boys Secondary School	Secondary	Public	500		500	16	1:32	Tana River	Chewani	1,916
5.	Rafiki Mixed Secondary School	Secondary	Public	120	130	250	8	1:32	Tana River	Chewani	1,384

As shown in table 5 above, most of the schools have the recommended student teacher ratio of 1:40, apart from Hola and Rafiki primary schools. The prevailing shortage of teachers in the schools affects the quality of teaching and learning. Map 9 below shows the distribution of the accessible educational facilities.

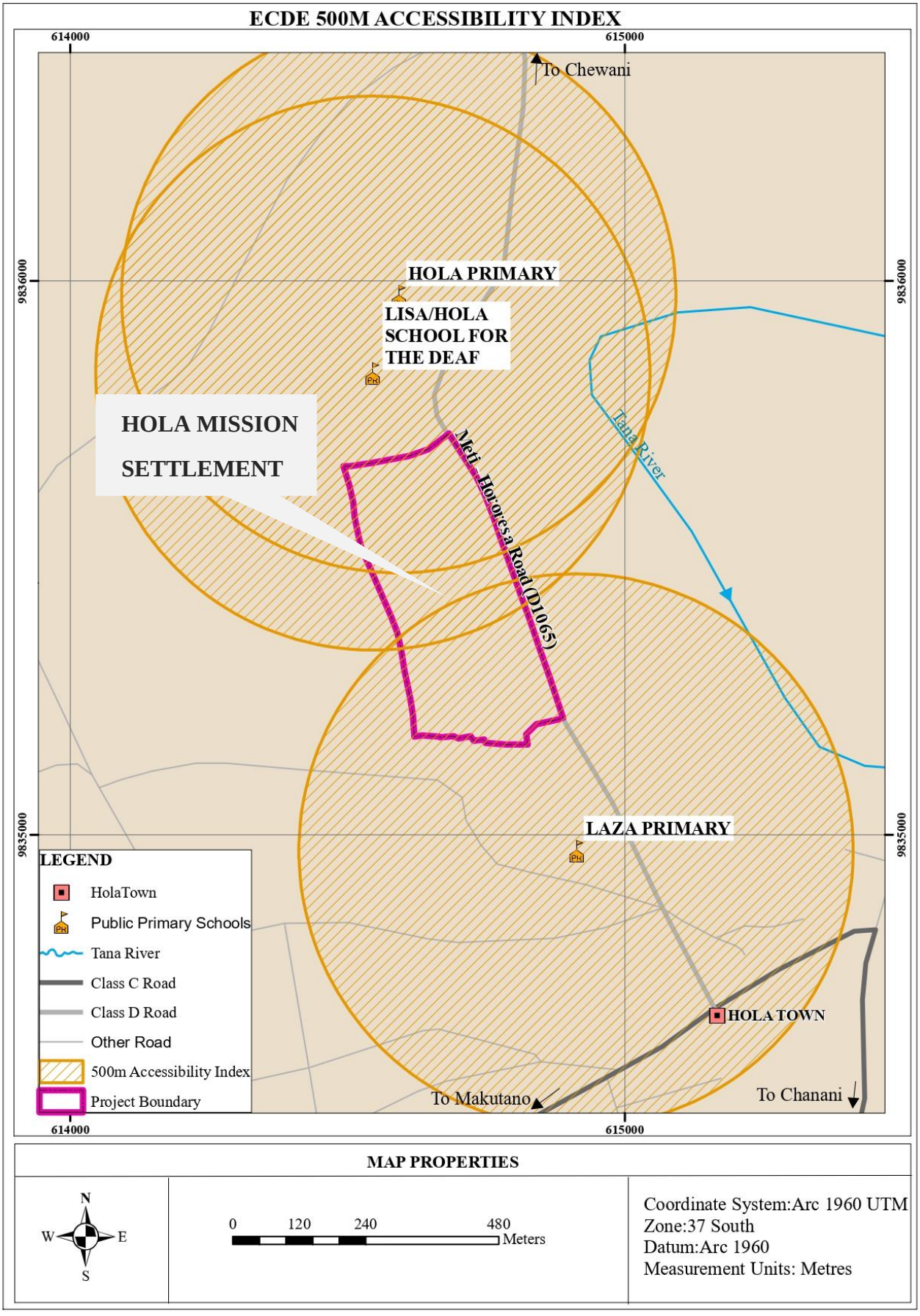
Map 9: Educational Facilities Distribution



3.5.1.1 Early Childhood Development and Education Centre (ECDE)

The project area has two public ECDE facilities located within Hola Primary School and Laza 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 adequately covered by ECDE facilities.

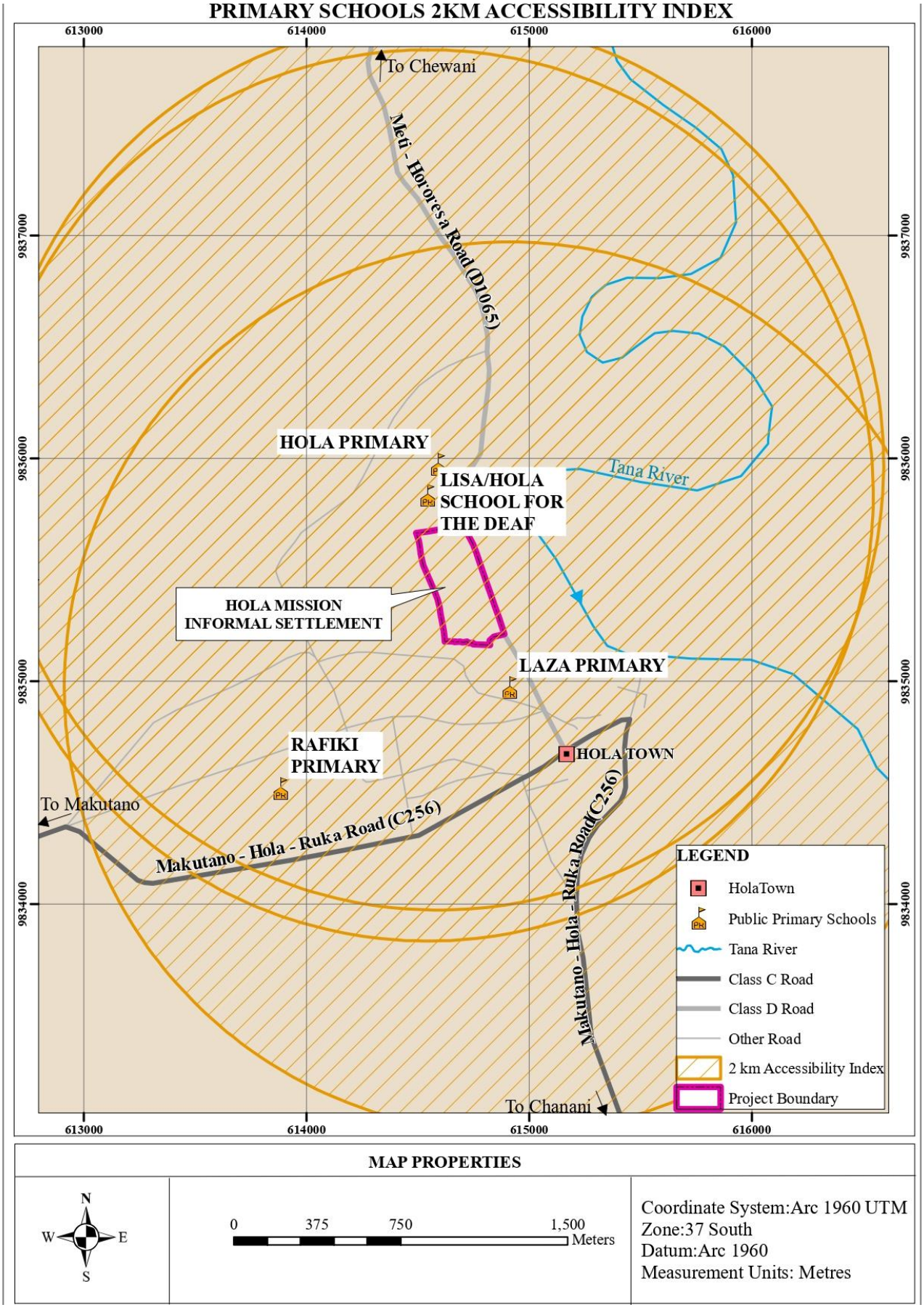
Map 10: ECDE Centres Accessibility Index



3.5.1.2 Primary Schools

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

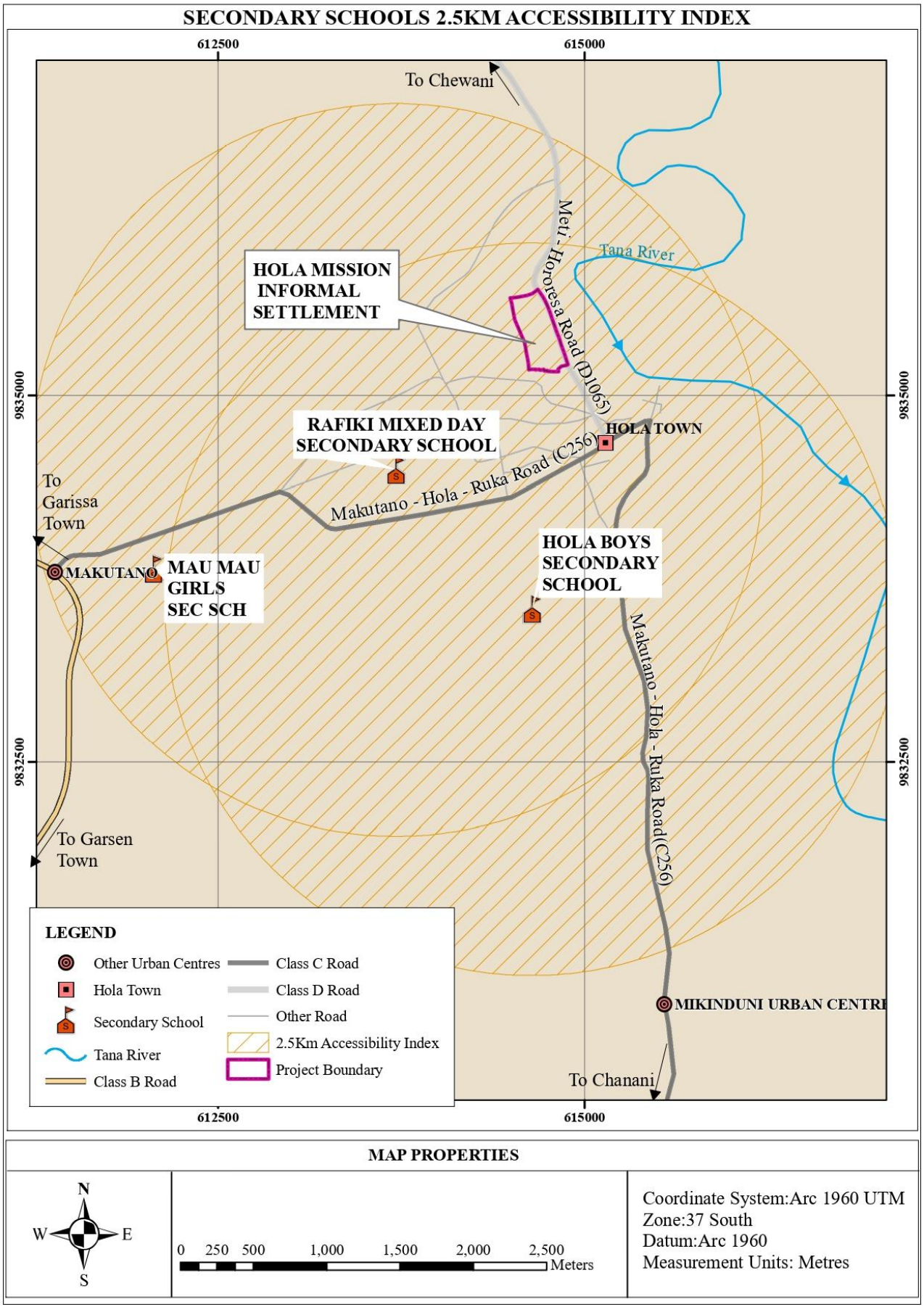
Map 11: Primary Schools Accessibility Index



3.5.1.3 Secondary Schools

Hola Boys Secondary School and Rafiki Mixed Secondary Schools; both public secondary schools are accessible by the residents within the project area. For convenience of the students, the Physical Planning Handbook recommends a maximum walking distance of between 2km to 3km for a secondary school going student. Using an accessibility index of 2.5km for the existing public secondary schools, all the homesteads were within the recommended proximity distance as shown in the accessibility 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 nursery school 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	Available	2022		2027		2032	
Institutions		**Pop.**	**Surplus (+) Deficit (-)**	**Pop.**	**Surplus (+) Deficit (-)**	**Pop.**	**Surplus (+) Deficit (-)**
ECD	2	630	+1	767	+1	940	+1
Primary	3	630	+1	767	+1	940	+1
Secondary	2	630	+1	767	+1	940	+1

3.5.1.5 Emerging Issues

Although there are no public schools within Hola Mission informal settlement area, the population analyses and the accessibility index analyses based on the Physical Planning Handbook, 2007 show that the residents have access to schools as recommended.

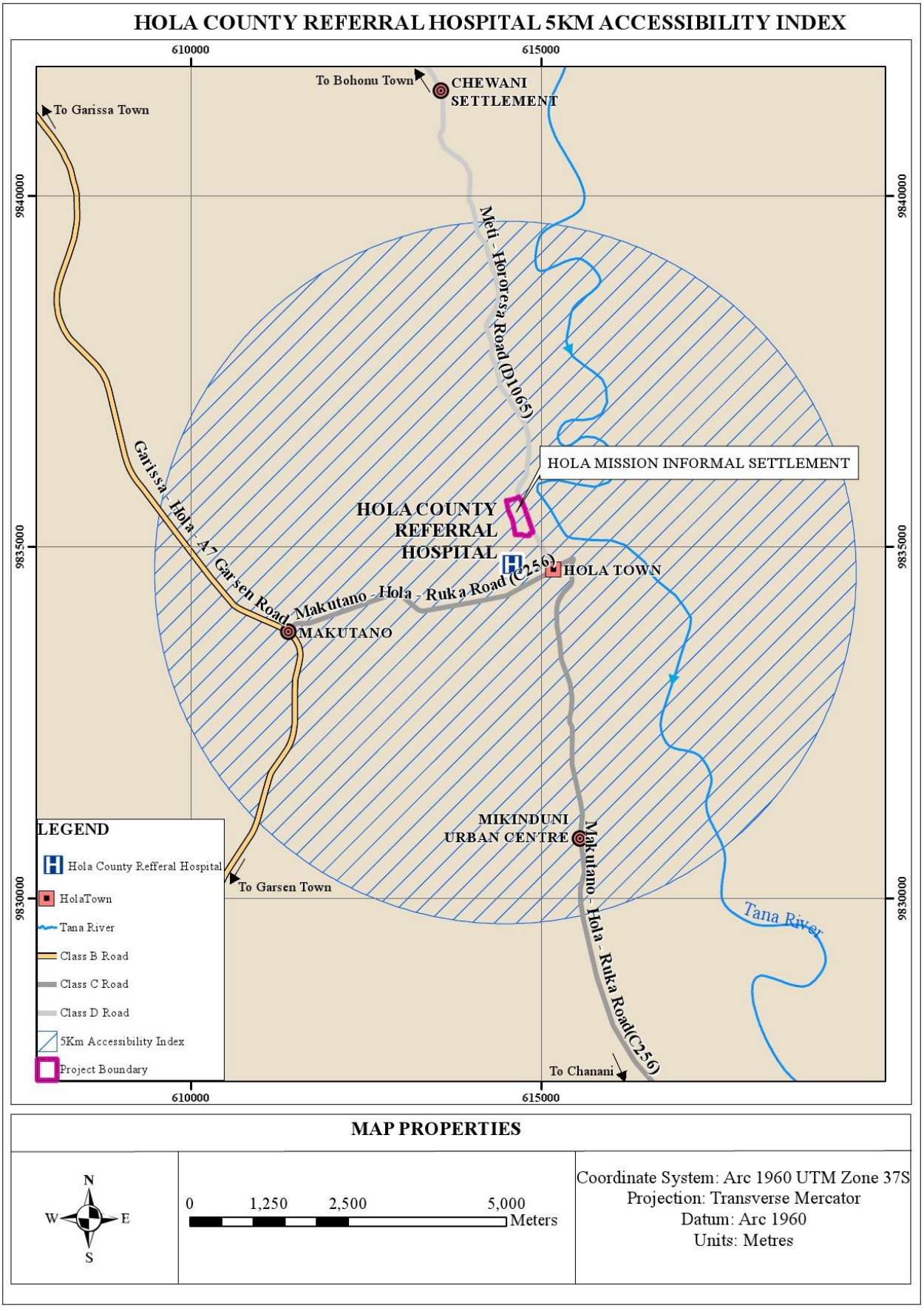
3.5.2 Health Facilities

There are no health facilities within the project area. Approximately 94% of the residents seek medical treatment in Hola County Referral hospital which is located approximately 2km from the project area, in Hola Town. Using an accessibility index of 5km, all the homesteads within the project area are able to access the facility as demonstrated in map 13 below. The remaining 6% mostly seek medical services from the nearby privately owned clinics such as Siha, Tawheed and Bushra. Table 7 below summarizes the services offered and the available facilities in level (IV) health facility within 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 13: Health Facilities Accessibility Index



Common Diseases

Malaria, common cold, pneumonia, hypertension, diarrhoea, diabetes, ulcers, gout, dengue fever, epilepsy, stroke, prostate cancer and cholera are some of the common diseases suffered in the last four months as demonstrated in table 8 below.

Table 8: Frequency of diseases suffered in the last 4 months

Disease suffered in the last 4 month	Frequency (%)
Malaria	47.13%
Common Cold	22.29%
Pneumonia	9.55%
Hypertension	7.64%
Diarrhoea	3.82%
Diabetes	2.55%
Ulcers	2.55%
Dengue Fever	1.91%
Epilepsy	0.64%
Stroke	0.64%
Prostate Cancer	0.64%
Cholera	0.64%
Total	**100%**

Source; Field survey, 2023

3.5.3 Community Facilities

3.5.3.1 Security Function

The settlement is served by Hola Police Station which is outside the project area. The most common offences reported in the police station include assault, defilement, stealing/theft and Gender-Based Violence (GBV), illicit brews and drug abuse. These crimes are mostly caused by the high rate of unemployment among the residents.

3.5.3.2 Religious Institutions

Hola Galilaya Church is the only religious facility within the project area. 92% of the residents are Christians and 8% are Muslims.

3.5.3.3 Cemetery

There are two accessible cemeteries by the area residents. These include; Makaburini Muslim cemetery and the Christian cemetery located within the larger Hola Mission informal settlement but outside the project area.

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 practiced in small scales. Some of the agriculture activities practiced in the area include; crops farming, livestock rearing and poultry rearing.

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

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

Poultry rearing – the residents also practice chicken rearing in 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, barber shops and salons.

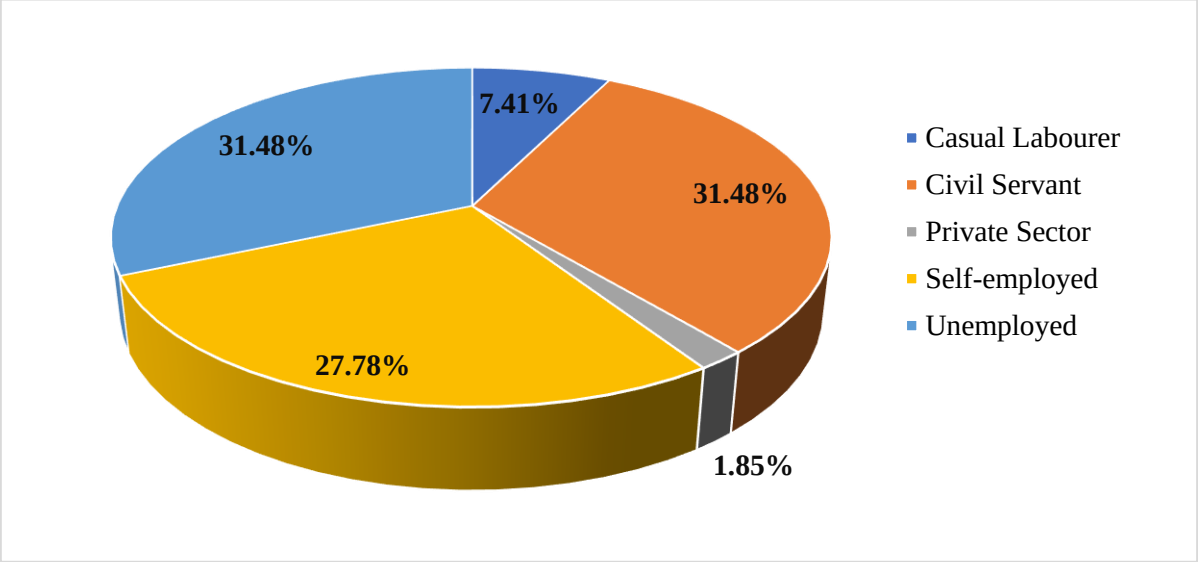
Informal business –these include charcoal selling and road side fruit vendors.

3.6.2 Household Economic Assessment

3.6.2.1 Occupation

Majority of the residents are unemployed accounting for 31.48% of the project area population while 27.78% are self-employed. Other employment areas include civil service (31.48%), casual labourer (7.41%) and private sector (1.85%) as shown in pie chart 6 below.

Pie Chart 6: Residents' Occupation



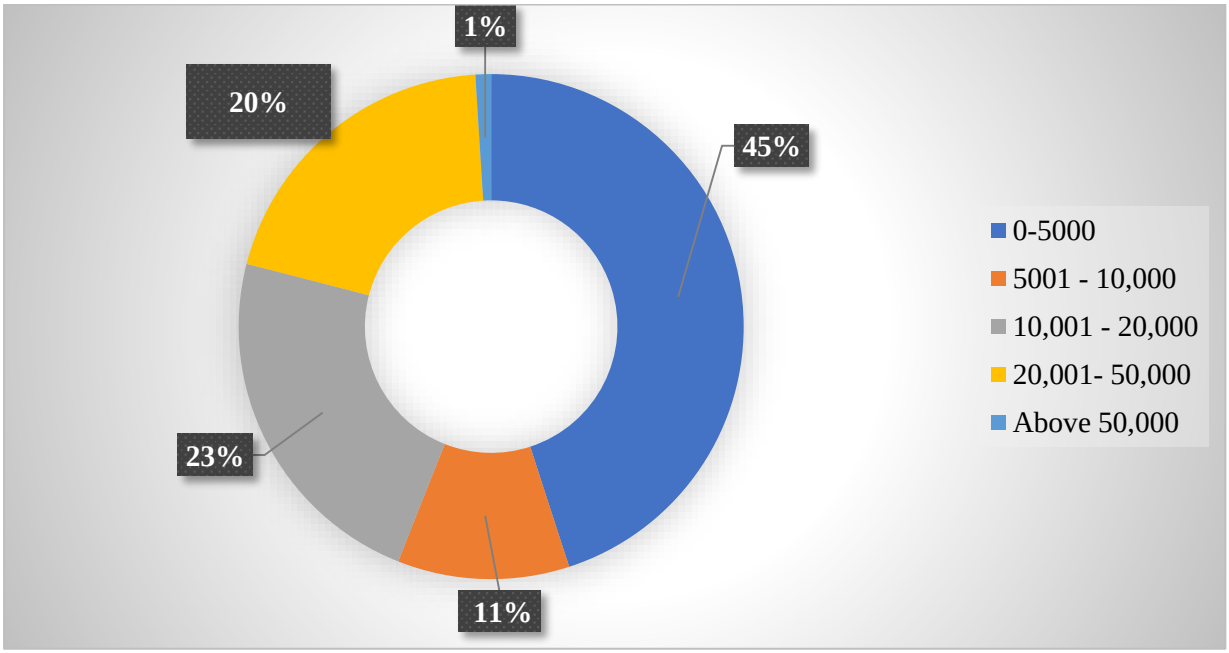
Source; Field survey, 2023

Approximately 52% of the working population have their places of work located within the project area with 48% of them working outside the project delineated boundary. This is attributed to the fact that most of the residents are either casual labourers or self-employed mostly practicing informal business activities such as fruits and charcoal selling. Motorcycle and foot are 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 working in private firms mostly in Hola Town.

3.6.2.2 Income

Approximately 45% of the residents earn a monthly income of between KES. 1-5,000 with only 1% of the population earning above KES. 50,000 per month. This implies that almost half the population depend 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 international poverty line of $1.90 a day. Pie Chart 7 below shows the income level distribution of the residents living within the project area.

Pie Chart 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 of 5 compared to the Tana River Sub-County and entire county.
Demographic characteristics	Relatively high number of the labour force and the youth age groups.
	Relatively high literacy level.
Social services and amenities	Adequate primary and secondary schools as per the accessibility index of 2km and 2.5 km respectively.
	Adequate ECDE centres as per the accessibility index of 500m.
	Easy accessibility to Hola County referral hospital.
Economic activities	Low number of formally employed residents.
	Low level of income with almost 45% of the residents living below the poverty line as per the World Bank document on international poverty line of spending less than KES: 250 per day.

3.7 Infrastructure and Utilities

3.7.1 Overview

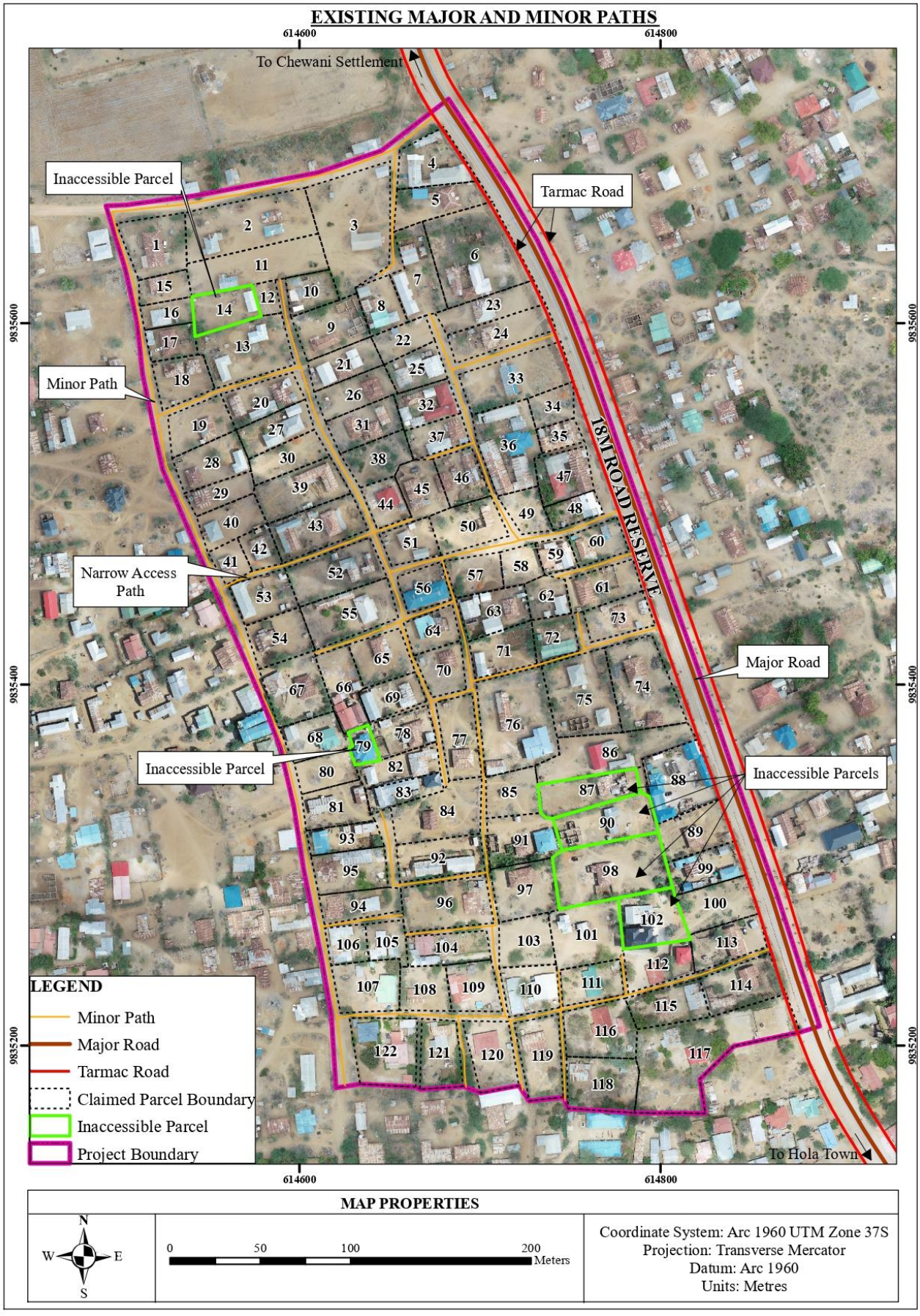
Availability of quality infrastructure is a significant propeller to the socio-economic transformation of an area. This sub-section examines transport, energy and water provision, liquid & solid waste management in the project area.

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. Hola - Bura road is the major road (15m wide) abutting the settlement and connects to Makutano – Hola – Ruka road. Both roads are tarmac. Most of the plots within the settlement are either inaccessible or are accessible by narrow roads and foot paths ranging from 3m to 6m which are in earth condition as shown in map 14.

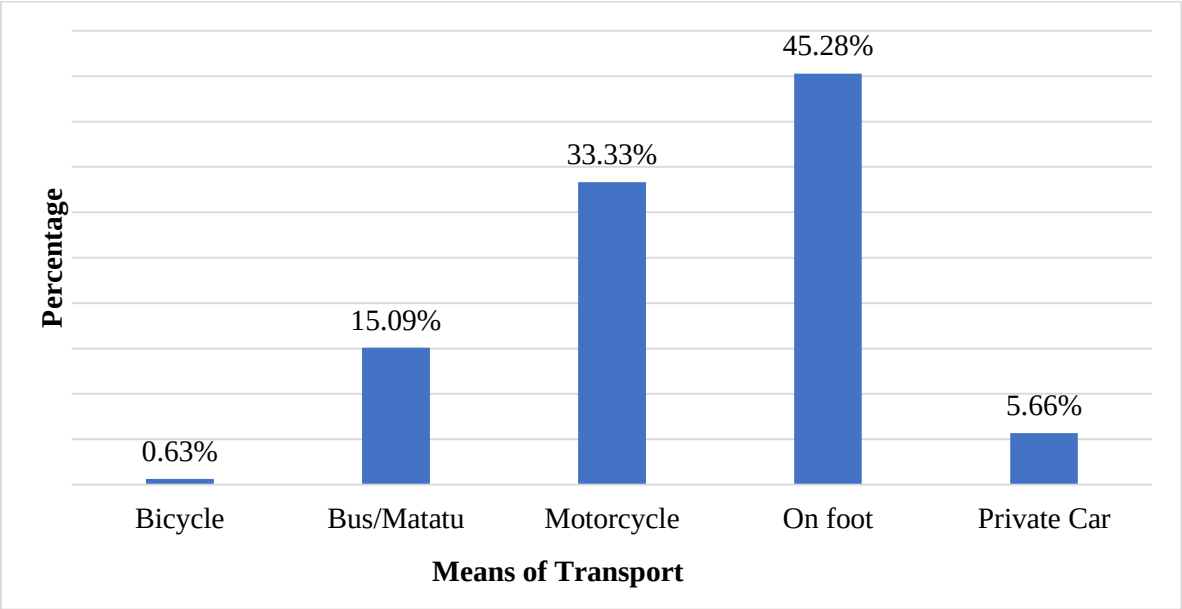
Map 14: Existing Major and Minor Paths



3.7.2.2 Means of Transport

The available transport modes in the area include pedestrian (on foot), motorcycle, private cars, bus/Matatus and bicycle. 45.28% of the residents prefer walking as their means of transport as seen in the graph below. Walking as the preferred means of transport can be attributed to the short distance between the settlement and the Hola town CBD. 33.33 % of the residents use the motorcycle mode, 15.09% use bus/matatu while 5.66% and 0.63% use private cars and bicycles respectively as shown in graph 3 below.

Graph 3: Means of Transport



Source; Field survey, 2023

3.7.3 Storm Water Drainage

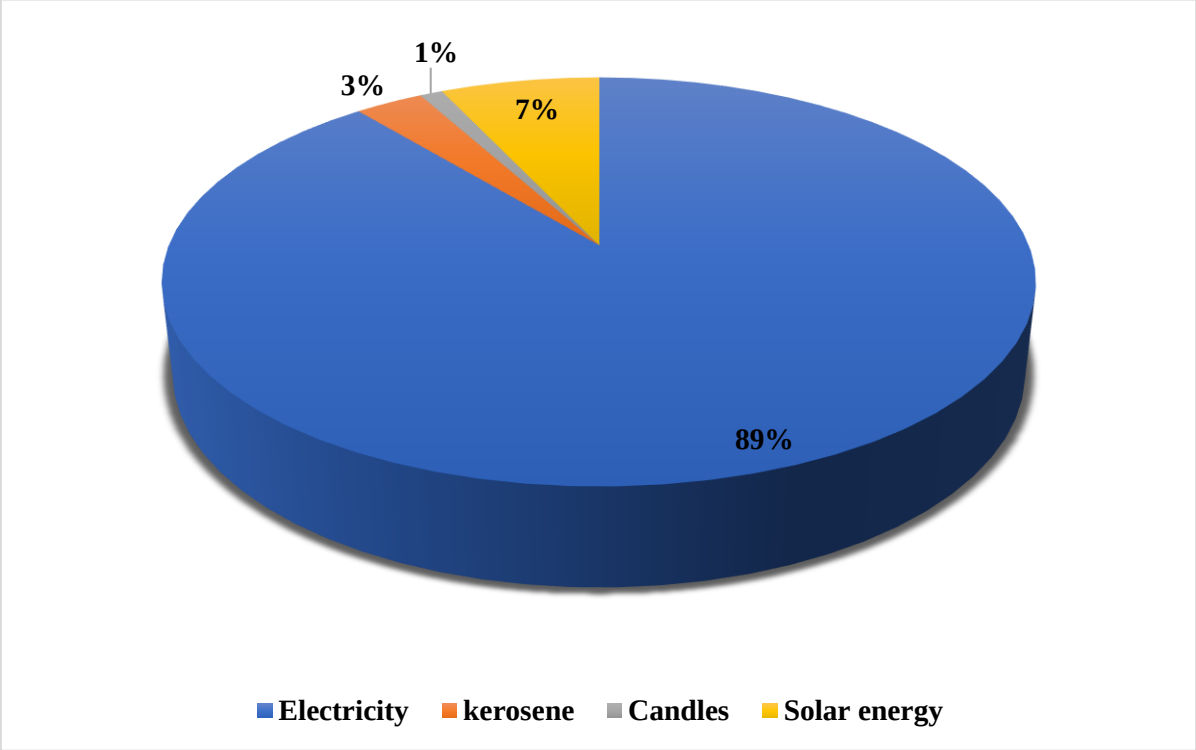
There is no drainage system in the project area except towards the main tarmac where there is a culvert discharging water towards River Tana. The project area lack of drainage channels coupled with the relatively flat terrain makes it susceptible to flooding during the rainy seasons.

3.7.4 Energy

3.7.4.1 Lighting

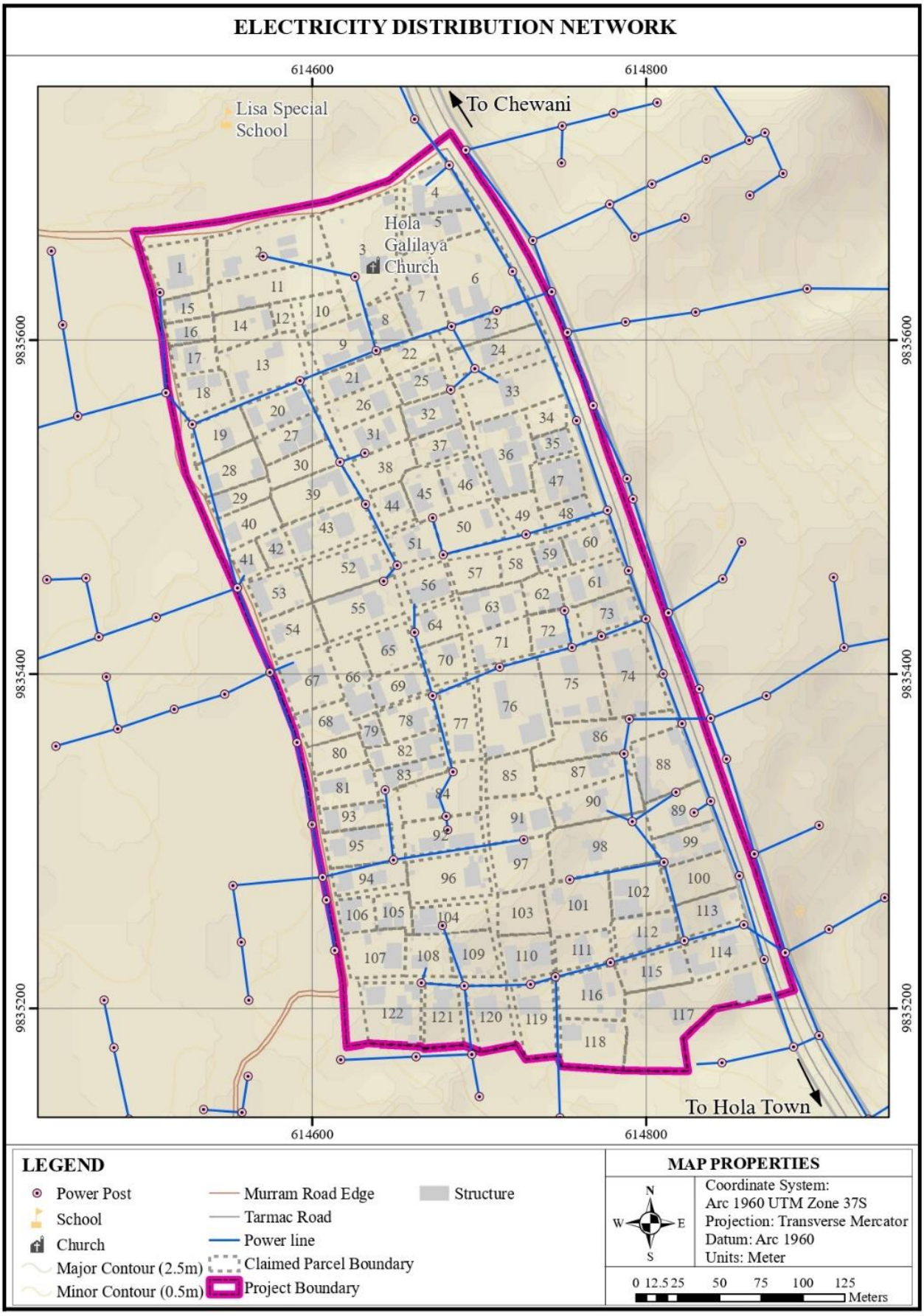
The sources of lighting in the area are electricity, kerosene, candles and solar power. 89% of the project population use electricity as the main source of lighting as shown in pie chart 8 below and electricity distribution map 15 below. This is attributed to the fact that the area is connected to the national grid. 3% and 1% use kerosene and candles as source of lighting respectively. Only 7% depended on solar energy as a source of lighting which is clean and renewable.

Pie Chart 8: Source of Energy for Lighting



Source; Field survey, 2023

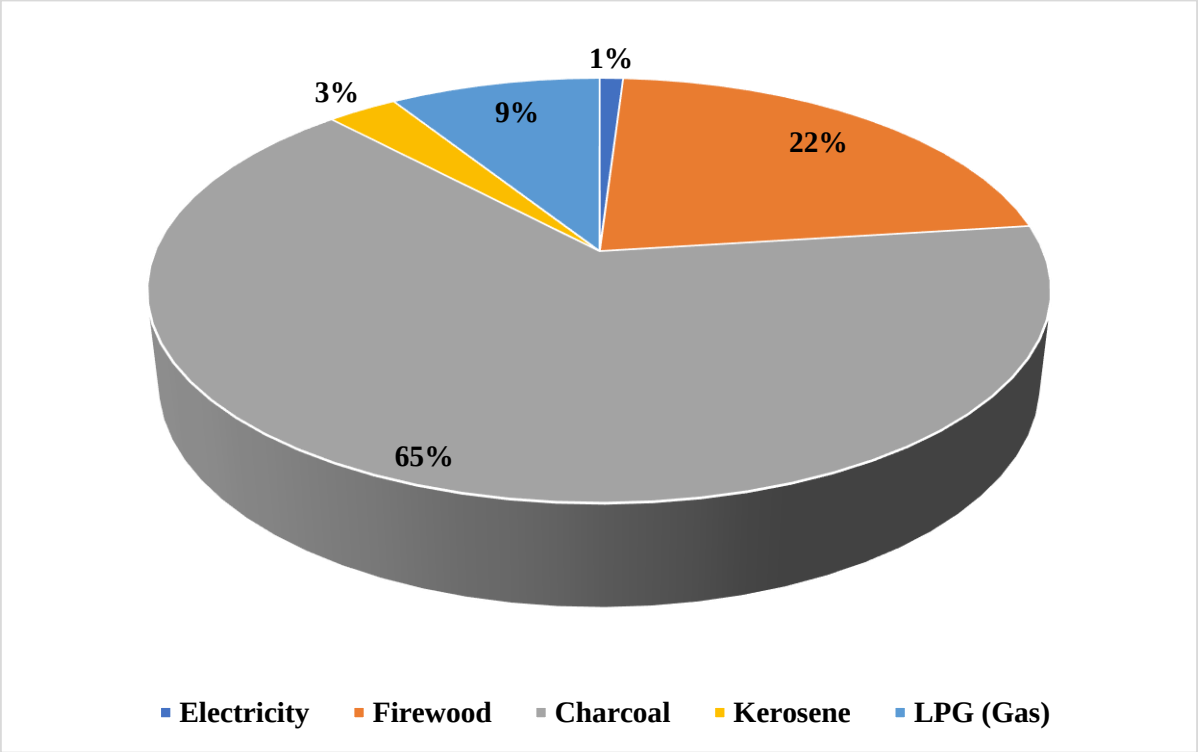
Map 15: Electricity Distribution Network



3.7.4.2 Cooking Energy

Electricity, firewood, Gas (LPG), kerosene and charcoal are the sources of cooking energy used by the residents. Charcoal and firewood are the major sources of cooking accounting for 65% and 22% respectively. About 9% use Gas (LPG) as a source of energy for cooking while 3% and 1% use kerosene and electricity respectively as shown in Pie chart 9 below;

Pie Chart 9: Source of energy for cooking



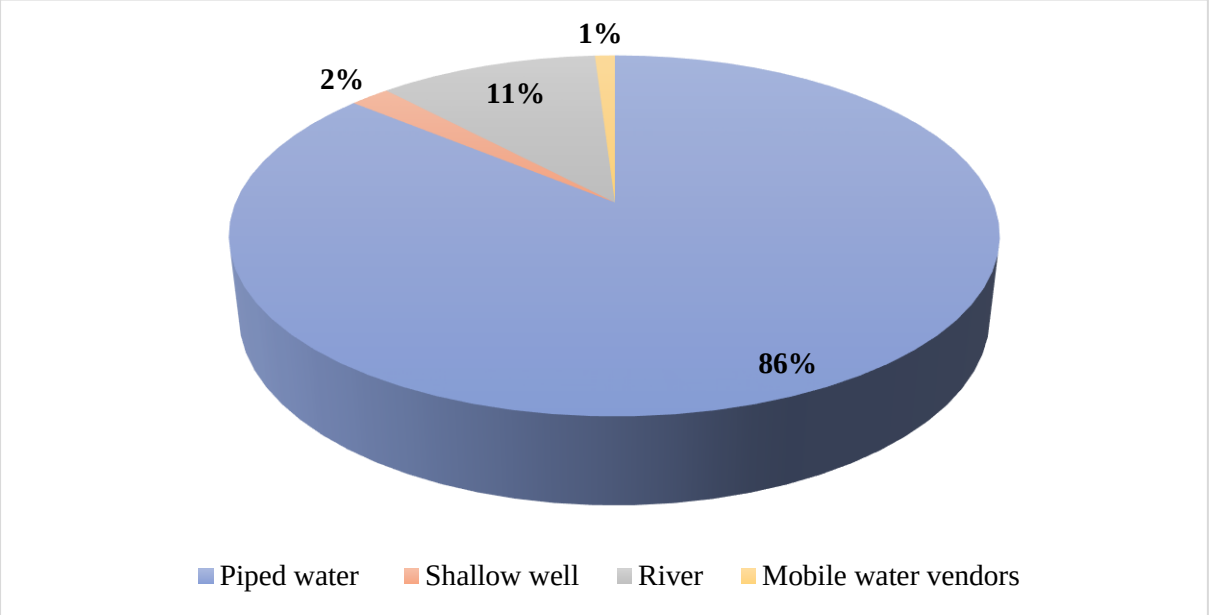
Source; Field survey, 2023

3.7.5 Water Sources, Supply and Consumption

3.7.5.1 Water sources and supply

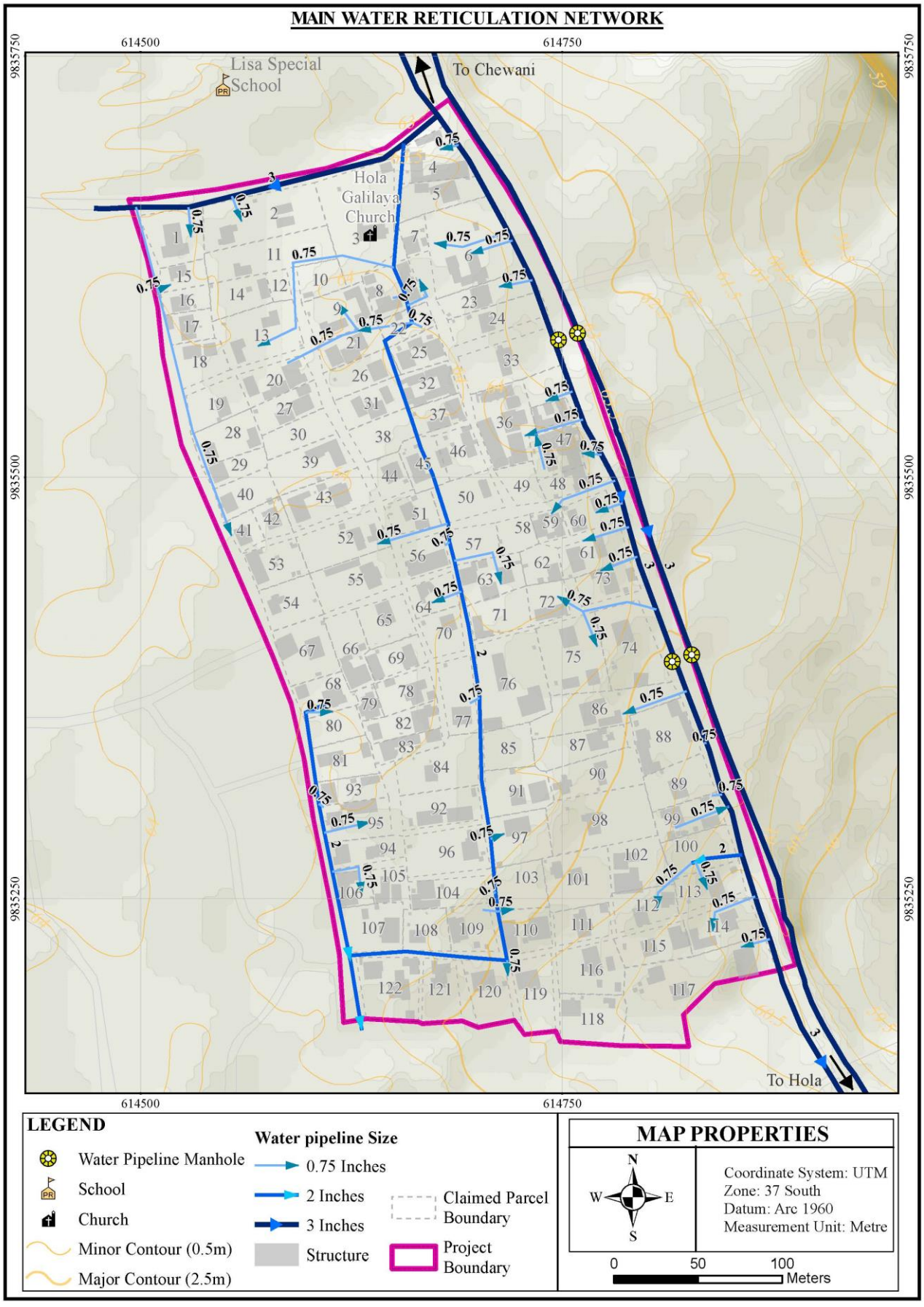
The main source of water for the residents is River Tana with Tana River Water and Sewerage Company (TAWASCO) being the major supplier. The supply to the settlement is limited and residents can go for days without getting water forcing them to search for water outside the delineated boundary. There are also 2 non-functional wells within the project area which are communally owned. According to the survey undertaken, 86% of the residents are connected to piped water by TAWASCO as shown in map 16 below demonstrating water distribution and reticulation network. 11% of the residents' fetch water from River Tana while 2% and 1% access water from the shallow and water vendors respectively as shown in Pie chart 10 below.

Pie Chart 10: Source of water



Source; Field survey, 2023

Map 16: Main Water Reticulation System



3.7.5.2 Water Consumption

Approximately 52% of the residents use 50 litres per day which is in line with the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendation of between 50 and 100 litres of water per person per day. The remaining 48% of the total population use the following amount of water per day ranging between 41-50 (11%), 31-40 (13%), 21-30 (4%), 11-20 (5%) and 0-10 litres at 5%. This can be attributed to the relatively high cost of buying water which ranges between KES. 16-20 for the residents not connected to piped water.

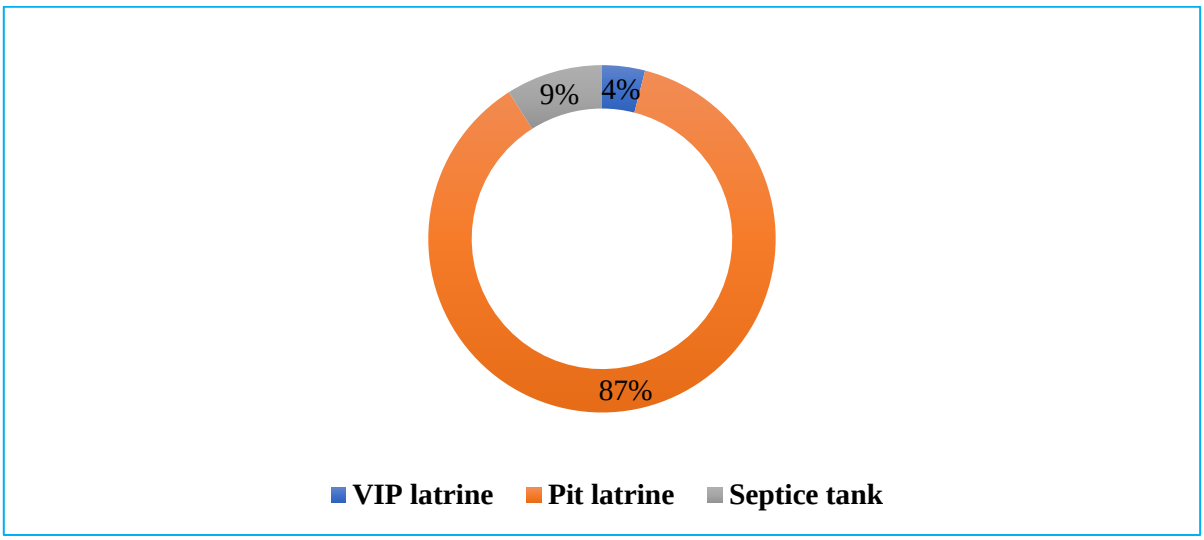
3.7.6 Sanitation

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

Hola Mission informal settlement does not have a conventional sewer system. Most households use pit latrines to dispose of their liquid waste. According to the 2023 socio-economic survey, 87% of the households within the project area use pit latrines and 4% use VIP latrines. The use of pit latrines as a liquid and human waste disposal method is unsustainable. Drilling pit latrines to the level of underground water can 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 in the project area. The other mode of liquid waste disposal is septic tanks accounting for 9% as demonstrated in Pie chart 11 below.

Pie Chart 11: Types of Sanitation Facilities



Source; Field survey, 2023

3.7.6.2 Solid waste disposal

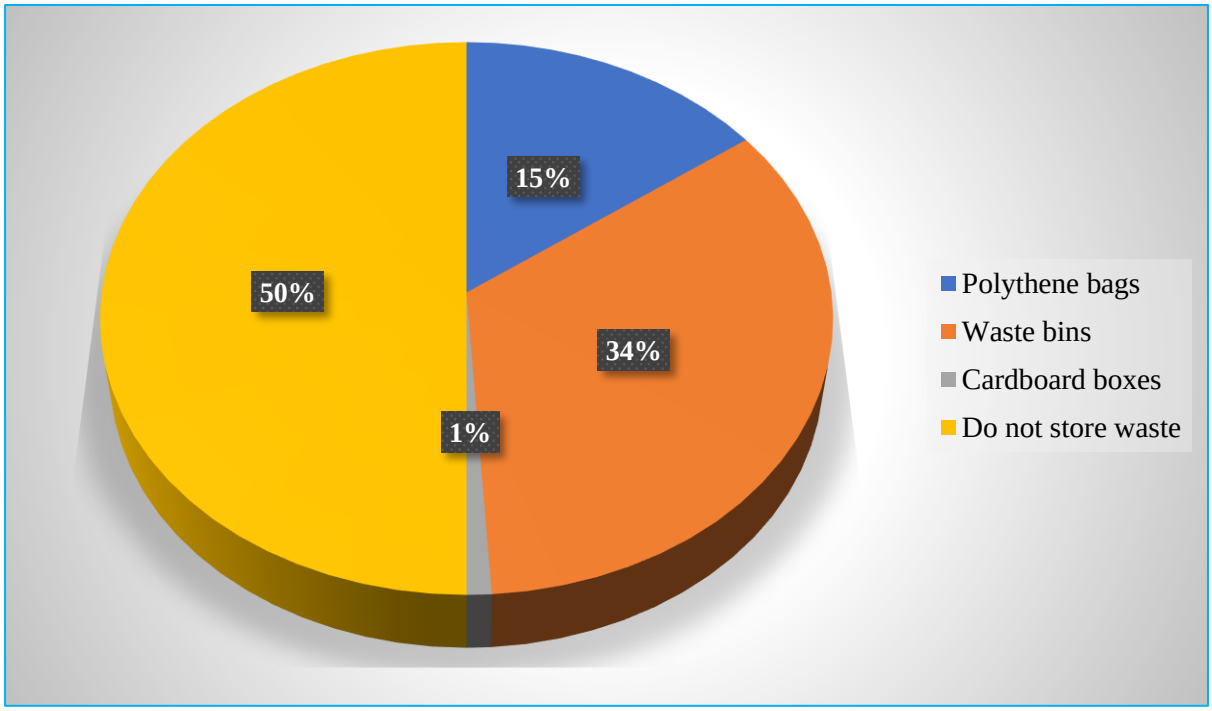
Waste streams

The type of waste streams within the project area are organic and inorganic waste. The major organic waste include; scrap food, banana and mango peels while the common inorganic waste comprises of plastic bottles and glass. Approximately 75% of the household's re-use some of the inorganic waste such as plastic bottles and glasses while 25% of the households do not re-use any waste as per the socio-economic survey carried out in January, 2023.

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 34% of the residents use waste bins while 15% use polythene bags to store waste. Cardboard boxes account for 1%. About 50% of the households do not use any waste storage facility, Instead, they dump or burn the waste outside their structures. Pie chart 12 below shows waste storage facilities within the households.

Pie Chart 12: Waste Storage Management



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 their solid waste on undesignated disposal points of their convenience.

This is followed by burning of the waste which is the major method of waste management employed by the area residents. This results in emission of carbon dioxide (CO_2) which is one of the primary greenhouse gases causing climate change. Plate 12 below indicate inappropriate areas of solid waste dump sites.

Plate 12: Solid Waste Disposal Methods within the Informal Settlement



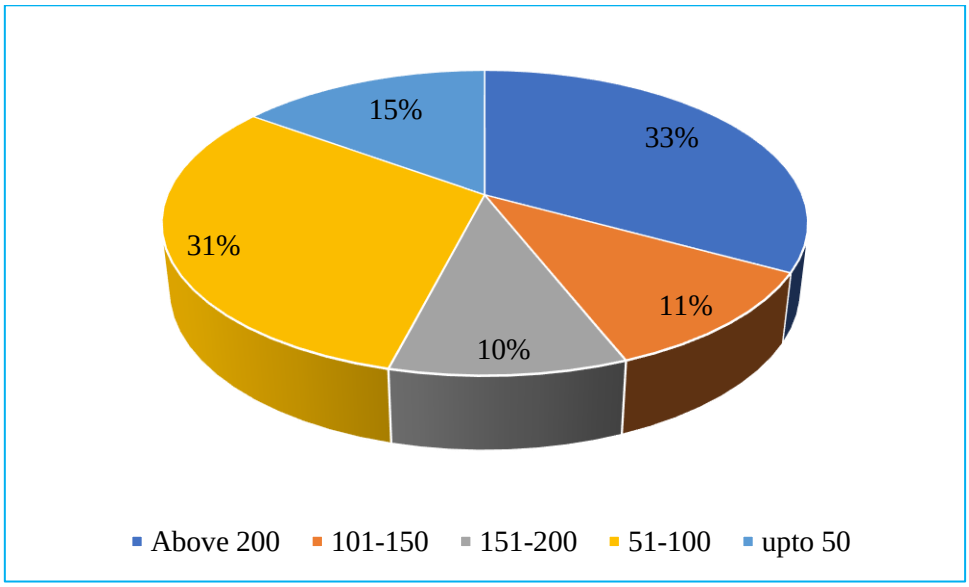
Source: Field survey, 2023

Households Willing to pay for Waste Collection

The residents want the waste to be properly managed by the County Government of Tana River in order to keep the environment clean and safe. However, 80% of the households were not willing to pay. Only 20% were willing to pay for the services as per the socio-economic survey conducted on January, 2023.

Out of the 20% households willing to pay for the waste collection, only 30% are willing to pay above KES. 200 per month for the waste management services with the remaining 67% willing to pay below KES. 200 as distributed in Pie chart 13 below. This could be attributed to the low-income levels as a result of the high rate of unemployment among the residents in the area.

Pie Chart 13: Amount Households are Willing to Pay for Waste Collection Services

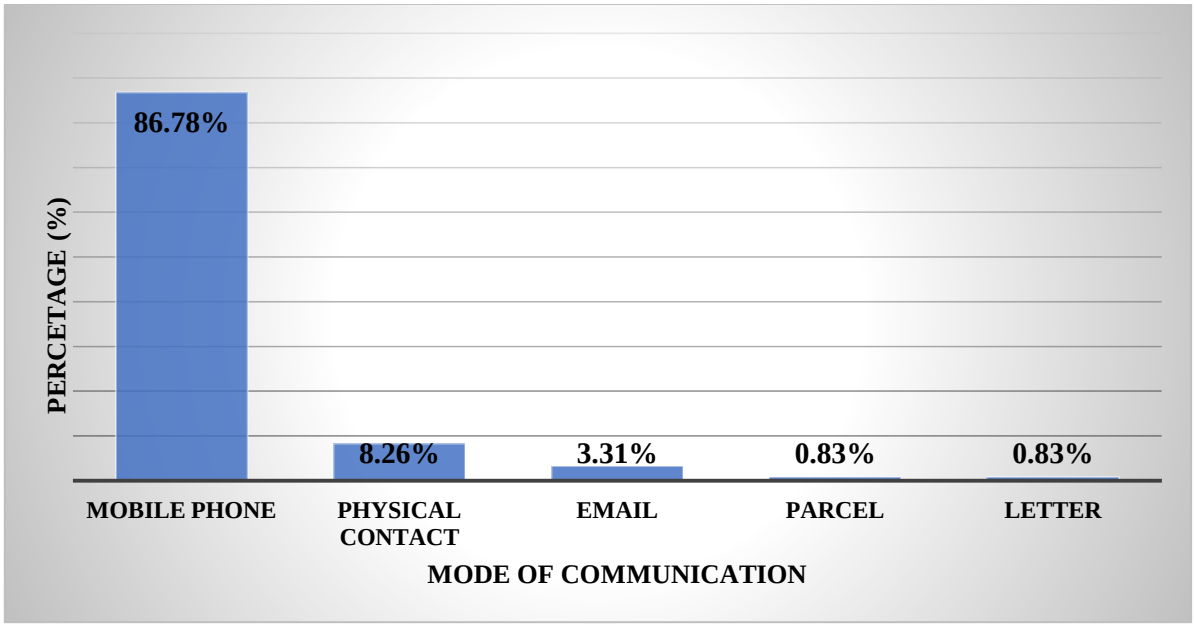


Source; Field survey, 2023

3.7.7 Communication

Mobile phone, physical contact, email, parcel and letter are the main modes of communication in Hola Mission informal settlement. Mobile phone is the major mode of communication accounting for 86.78%. This has been enhanced by the presence of Telecommunication Networks in the area. Other modes of communication are analysed in graph 4 below:

Graph 4: Mode of Communication



Source; Field survey, 2023

3.7.8 Infrastructure and Utilities Emerging Issues

Sector	Emerging issues
Transportation	Narrow roads.
	Inaccessible parcels.
Storm water 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 tree 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 optic cable.

3.8 Land, Housing and Structure Characteristics

3.8.1 Overview

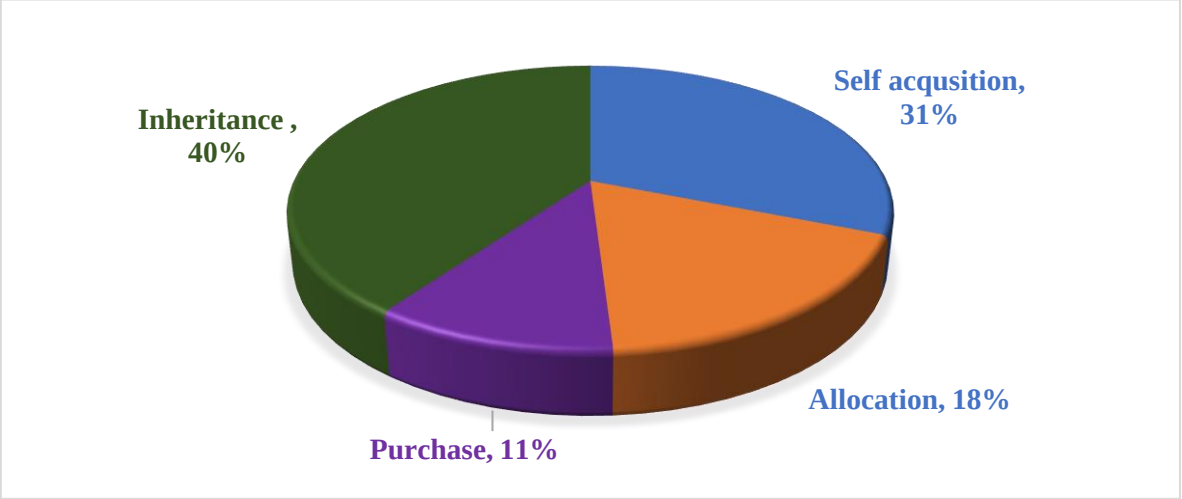
This sub-section analyses the land in terms of tenure and the structure characteristics within the project area.

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, purchase and allocation by the County Government of Tana River. Inheritance is the most prevalent method of land acquisition accounting for 40% followed by those who have acquired by themselves at 31% and allocation by government at 18%. Purchase presents the least mode of land acquisition at 11%. Pie chart 14 below shows the percentage of mode of land acquisition in the settlement:

Pie Chart 14: Mode of Land Parcel Acquisition

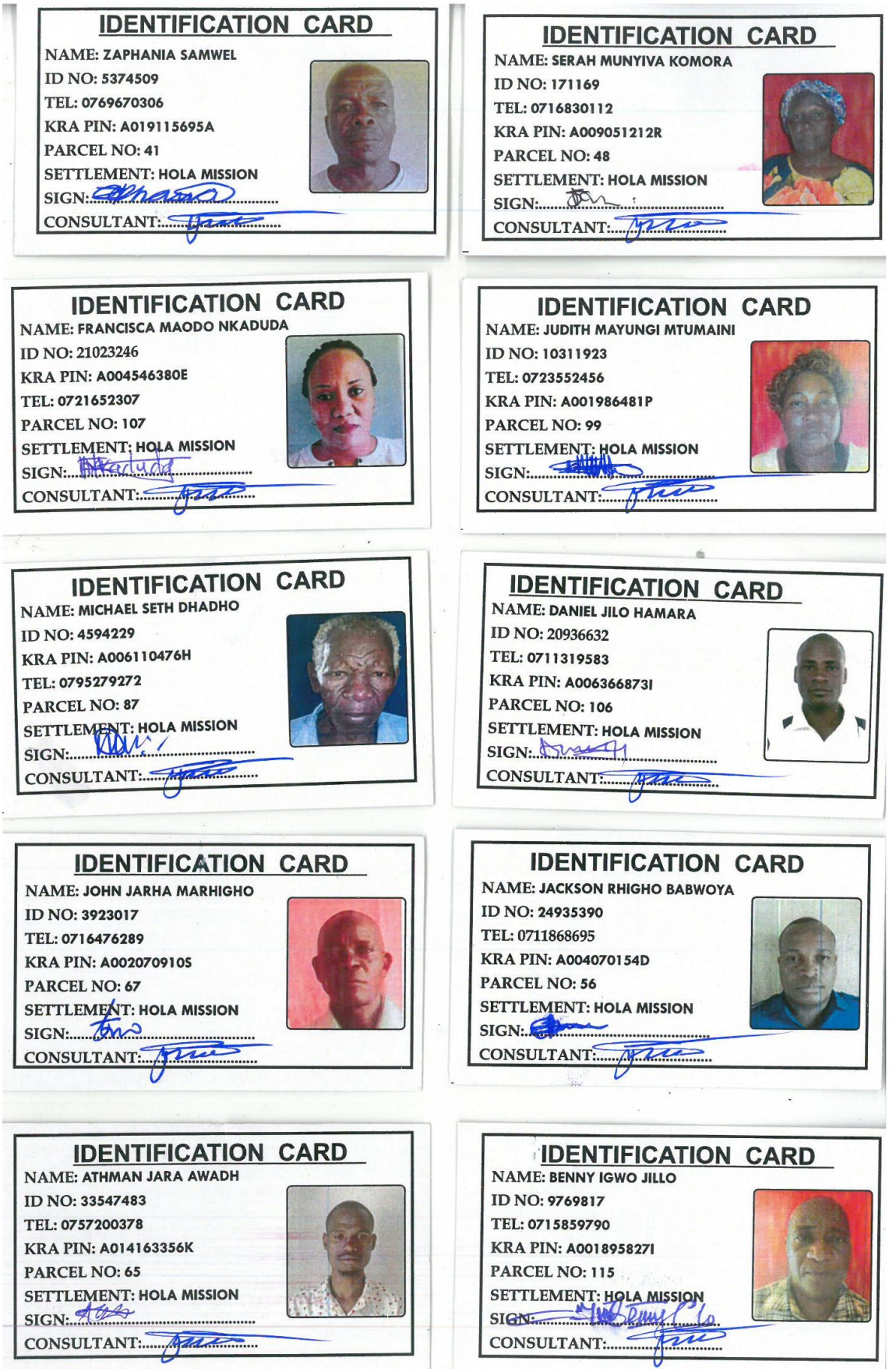


Source; Field survey, 2023

3.8.2.2 List of beneficiaries

The list of beneficiaries was prepared based on 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 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 beneficiary's name, their national identification number, the settlement's name, the beneficiary's signature and the Consultant's confirmation. Plate 13 below shows sample identification cards issued to the beneficiaries.

Plate 13: Sample Identification Cards



3.8.2.3 Land 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 Use

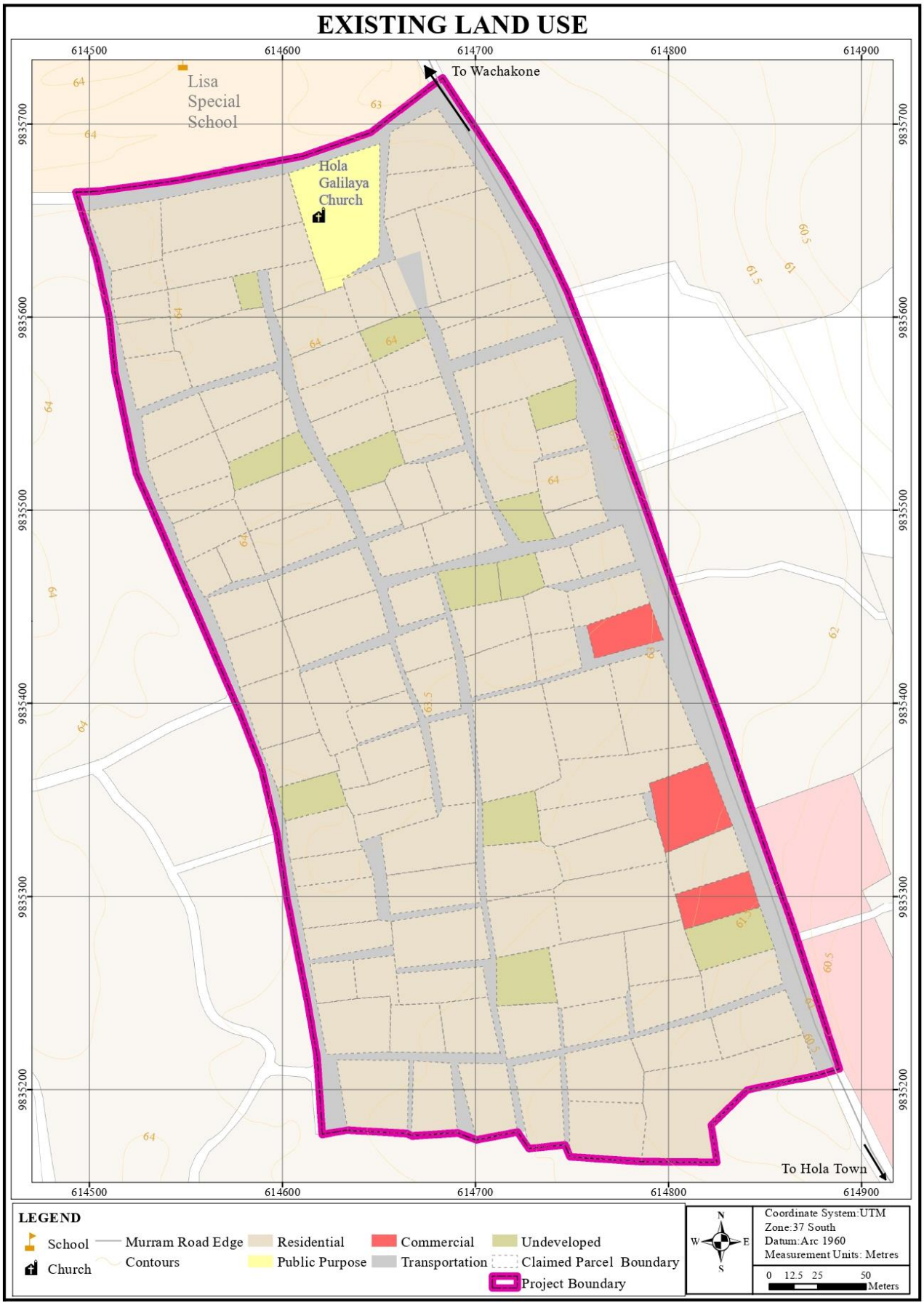
Land uses within the project area include residential, public purpose, commercial and transportation. As shown in the existing land use budget below, residential use covers about 9.64 Ha which is approximately 74.79% of the total land area. It is followed by undeveloped parcels (16.03%), transportation (5.34%) and commercial at 2.03%. The parcel land size in the settlement ranges from a minimum of 0.02 Ha to a maximum of 0.30 Ha with an average of 0.09 Ha. Table 9 below shows the existing land uses within Hola Mission informal settlement.

Table 9: Existing Land Use Budget

Code	Land use	Area (Ha)	Percentage %
0	Residential	9.64	74.79
4	Public Purpose	0.29	1.81
5	Commercial	0.27	2.03
7	Transportation	0.71	5.34
	Undeveloped	2.13	16.03
	Total	**13.16**	**100.00**

Map 17 below shows the existing land uses.

Map 17: Existing Land Use



3.8.4 Settlement Structures 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 or mud-walled and earth floors. Based on the socio-economic survey, the settlement has a total of 374 structures with 58% being permanent, 19% semi-permanent and 23% temporary as demonstrated in table 10 below.

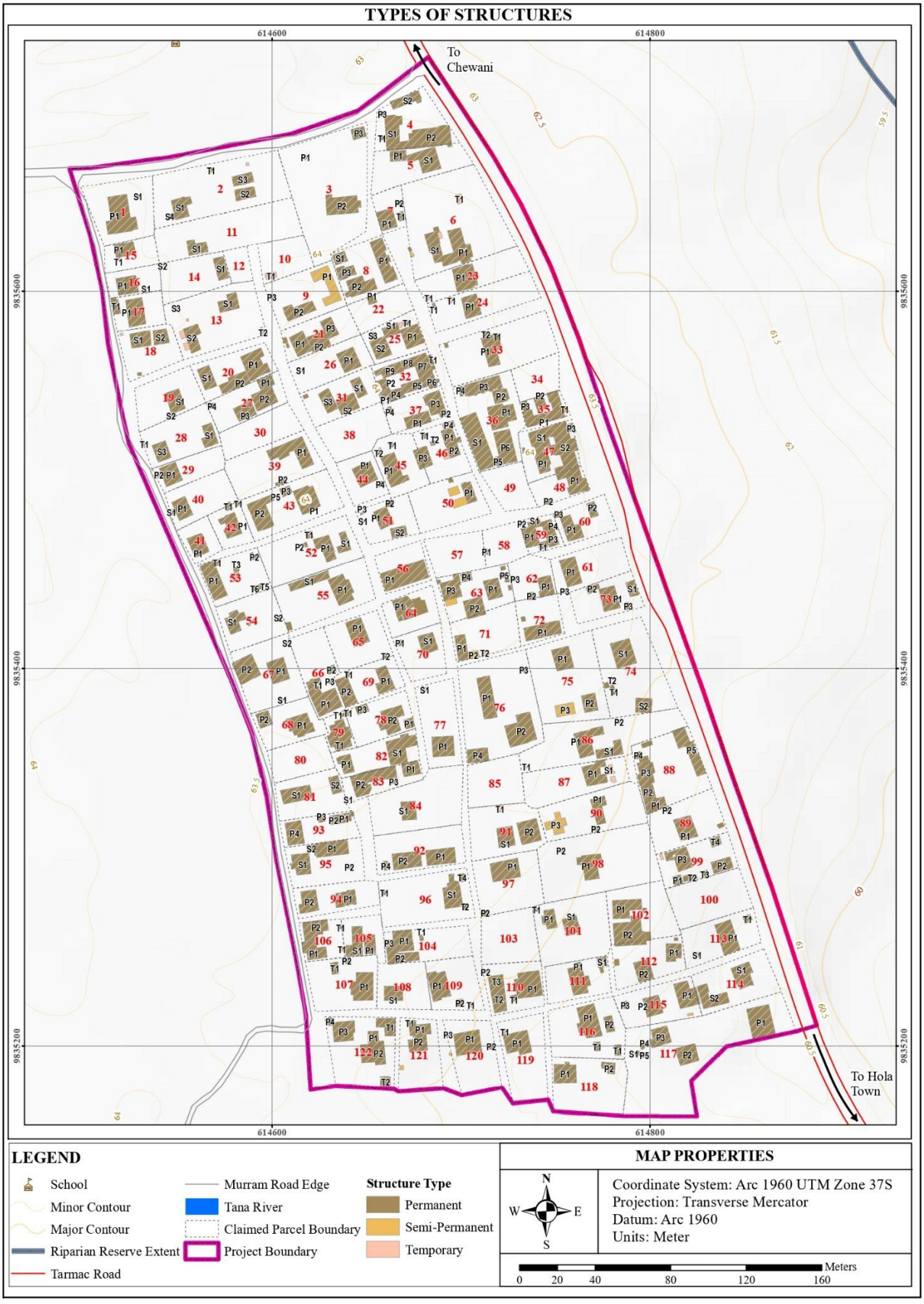
Table 10: Structures Categorization

Structure Type	Number of structures	Percentage
Permanent	217	58
Semi-Permanent	72	19
Temporary	85	23
Total	**374**	**100.00**

Source; Field survey, 2023

The high percentage (42%) 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. Map 18 below contains mapped structures:

Map 18: 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 & cloth, stone and twigs. The floor material used are concrete, earth and tiles. The percentage distribution of building materials used is illustrated in table 11 below;

Housing Profiles

As shown in the table below, the most common floor material in the settlement is concrete, accounting for 65.3% of the structures. Stone is the most prevalent wall material, making up 32.9% of the buildings. The dominant roofing material is iron sheet, used in 95.5% of the structures.

Table 11: Housing Profiles

FLOOR MATERIAL	TOTAL	% AGE
Concrete	244	65.25
Earth	119	31.82
Tiles	10	2.67
Wood	1	0.27
Total	**374**	**100**
WALL MATERIAL	***TOTAL***	***% AGE***
Stones	123	32.89
Concrete Blocks	96	25.67
Mud	68	18.18
Iron sheets	55	14.71
Twigs	22	5.88
Cemented mud	3	0.80
Steel poles	3	0.80
Wood	2	0.53
None	1	0.27
Sack	1	0.27
Total	**374**	**100**
ROOF MATERIAL	***TOTAL***	***% AGE***
Iron Sheet	357	95.45
None	17	4.55
Total	**374**	**100**

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. Plate 14 below shows some of the existing housing typologies in the project area.

Plate 14: Existing Housing Typologies in the Project Area



Permanent structure within Hola Mission



Semi-permanent structure within Hola Mission

Source: field survey, 2023

Average Housing Sizes

Housing sizes refer to the amount of living space available in a particular type of housing structure. Housing units are commonly measured in square feet or square meters and their size can vary considerably based on factors such as the type of housing, number of floors and design. In the project area, there are structures with a maximum plinth area of 273.392 m^2 and an average plinth area of 90.78 m^2. The number of rooms in the housing units ranges from a maximum of 4 to a minimum of 1 and an average of 1. The number of rooms and sizes can be attributed to the low level of household income in the project area.

Emerging issues

- 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 0.02 Ha to 0.30 Ha maximum with an average of 0.9Ha.

CHAPTER FOUR
SYNTHESIS

4.1 Overview

The settlement has various development challenges and opportunities. Some of the challenges include insecurity of land tenure, poor road conditions, inadequate water supply, lack of recreational facilities, lack of storm water drainage channels and improper waste management. Some of these challenges have been brought about by poor maintenance of the settlement, while others are due to insufficient provision of essential infrastructural facilities. However, the settlement also presents several opportunities, including its strategic location near Hola Town CBD, proximity to River Tana ensuring availability of water from the river, it is less congested compared to other informal settlements in the county, it has adequate educational facilities and a relatively high percentage of residents connected to electricity.

4.2 Challenges

4.2.1 Insecurity of Land Tenure

The residents in Hola Mission informal settlement have settled 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 reside in.

4.2.2 Poor accessibility

Most houses in the settlement are accessed through narrow roads and winding footpaths. Some of these narrow roads and paths cross neighbouring homesteads to access houses. The claimed parcel boundaries revealed that some parcels are not connected to any road or path and are technically inaccessible. Moreover, some of the footpaths are too narrow for vehicular transport.

4.2.3 Relatively poor housing quality

Hola Mission has a relatively high number of permanent housing structures, (about 60% of all the structures), Even so, a relatively large percentage of 40% are housed in temporary and semi-permanent structures. This is influenced by the low-income levels recorded among the project beneficiaries coupled with the lack of tenure security which discourages the construction of permanent housing structures.

4.2.4 Uncoordinated Development

The settlement has been developed haphazardly. This is evident in its layout of parcels, roads and structures. Furthermore, the settlement is characterized by a lack of basic infrastructure to support sustainable development, health and wellbeing. The settlement lacks public open spaces, drainage infrastructure, adequate access to treated water and proper solid waste management among other infrastructure.

4.2.5 Lack of storm water drainage channels

The existing access roads lack storm water drainage channels. This makes the settlement susceptible to flooding during the rainy seasons considering its nature of topography which is generally flat.

4.2.6 Improper waste management systems

Liquid waste management: The settlement lacks proper and sustainable liquid waste management. A large percentage of the settlement's population (about 90%) is dependent on pit latrines as the sole means of liquid waste management. The use of pit latrines as a liquid and human waste disposal method is unsustainable as it can lead to pollution of underground water through infiltration. Consuming contaminated water may lead to outbreaks of water-borne diseases like cholera due to the high number of people who rely on shallow wells for domestic water use.

Solid waste management; There is no designated site for waste collection/disposal within the settlement. This contributes to the dumping of solid waste outside structures and other available open spaces in the settlement. This leads to pollution, bad odour and unpleasant aesthetics within the settlement.

4.2.7 Inadequate water supply

The settlement is connected to piped water from River Tana by Tana River Water and Sewerage Company (TAWASCO). However, not all the residents are connected to piped water due to the high cost of installation and the beneficiaries' inability to pay for the water usage per month which ranges between Kenya shillings 500 to 600 as per the *socio-economic survey conducted in January, 2023*. Moreover, the supply of water to the settlement is also rationed and residents can go for days without getting water forcing them to search for water outside the project area.

4.2.8 Inadequate Number of flood lights

The settlement lacks enough 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

Hola Mission informal settlement is located within Hola Town. 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 properties. The development trend within the settlement reflects a strong influence from the CBD as evidenced from a relatively higher 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 Adequate educational facilities

An educational facilities accessibility analysis and the population of schools in close proximity to the settlement show that Hola Mission has adequate educational facilities. These schools include; Hola Primary School, Laza Primary School, Rafiki Primary School, Hola Boys Secondary School and Rafiki Mixed Secondary. This availability of a key social facility provides a good opportunity for the development of residential developments.

4.3.4 Relatively high percentage of residents connected to electricity

Access to electricity is critical for improving the quality of life and economic opportunities for the residents of Hola 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 could 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 accessibility to social services.

4.4 Synthesis of Sectoral Issues

Table 12 below shows the synthesized sectoral issues;

Table 12: Synthesis of Sectoral Issues

S. No	Sector	Opportunities	Challenges
1.	Physiography and natural environment.	Generally flat terrain making development of infrastructure easier.	❖ 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.
3.	Demographic dynamics.	Relatively high number of the labour force and the youth age groups	❖ High level of unemployment. ❖ High numbers of uneducated persons. ❖ Majority of residents have low-income levels.
4.	Education Facilities.	Adequate primary and secondary schools as per the accessibility index of 2km and 2.5 km respectively.	❖ Inadequate specialized personnel in Hola County referral hospital.
		Adequate ECDE centres as per the accessibility index of 500m.	

S. No	Sector	Opportunities	Challenges
	Health Facilities.	Easy accessibility to Hola County Referral Hospital.	
5.	Economic activities.	Relatively high number of the labour force and the youths age groups Relatively high population	❖ 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 45% of the residents living below the poverty line as per the World Bank document on international poverty line of spending less than KES: 250 per day.
6.	**Transportation.**	Availability Hola – Bura road which connects the settlement to Hola Town CBD.	Narrow roads. Inaccessible parcels. Poor existing access roads conditions.
7.	**Storm water drainage.**		Lack of storm water drainage channels making the area susceptible to floods during rainy seasons.
8.	Energy.	Availability of power supply.	Increased use of firewood and charcoal for cooking resulting to reduced tree vegetation cover.
		Underutilized renewable source of energy such as solar energy.	
9.	Water.	Availability of water from River Tana Fairly sufficient palatable water supply by TAWASCO.	✓ 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 2 wells within the project area which are communally owned but were not functioning. ✓ Approximately 14% 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 20liter jerrican considering their low level of income.
10.	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.

S. No	Sector	Opportunities	Challenges
			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.
11.	Communication.	Proper telecommunication network.	Lack of fibre-optic cable.
12.	Land, Housing and Structure Characteristics.	Less congested compared to other informal settlements in the country	❖ 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 0.02 Ha to 0.30 Ha maximum with an average of 0.9 Ha.

CHAPTER FIVE
PLAN PROPOSALS

5.1 Overview

This chapter presents the settlement's proposed 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 the findings from socio economic survey, mapping out and analysing the structuring elements and exploring alternative planning options and considering stakeholders' concerns to inform the proposed plan, as detailed below.

5.2 Structuring Elements

Structuring elements are manmade and natural features that act as development deterrents or catalysts influencing the spatial form and pattern of developments. The formulation of proposals necessitated working around restrictive structuring elements such as narrow roads while leveraging enabling structuring elements such as relatively wider roads. The following structuring elements guided the formulation of proposals for the informal settlement.

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 narrow roads and footpaths that the residents use to access their homesteads. Some homes are not connected through a recognized road and are accessed through neighbouring homesteads. To address this issue of inadequacies in access, the existing footpaths and main road (D1065) 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 ensuring better permeability 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 and project-affected persons. The proposals for roads and footpaths were done in sections free of structures, thus influencing the plan design.

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. Some of the claimed plots had no access paths or roads with the most of them being accessed by narrow footpaths. The existing narrow footpaths 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, a primary road (20m), secondary road (9m), service lanes (7m, 6m) and footpaths (below 6m) are proposed for immediate implementation. There is also a proposal to expand some of the 6-meter and 7-meter service lane to the 9-meter standard lane or 8 meters and convert some footpaths to service lanes of 6 meters 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

Hola Mission informal settlement is characterized by haphazard layout of structures, inadequacies of access roads (narrow roads and footpaths) and lack of basic amenities. In order to achieve a well-planned settlement with access roads, adequate social & 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

This option provided a road reserve of 9m for the major roads and 6m 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.

It results into a settlement with better connectivity and adequate facilities. This option resulted in 72 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) with numerous affected structures as shown in table 13 below and map 19 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	84	6701.81	1162.51	17.35
Semi-Permanent	23	1798.86	252.21	14.02
Temporary	23	342.61	162.06	3.87
Total	**130**	**8843.27**	**1576.77**	

A detailed list of affected structures and project affected persons 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;

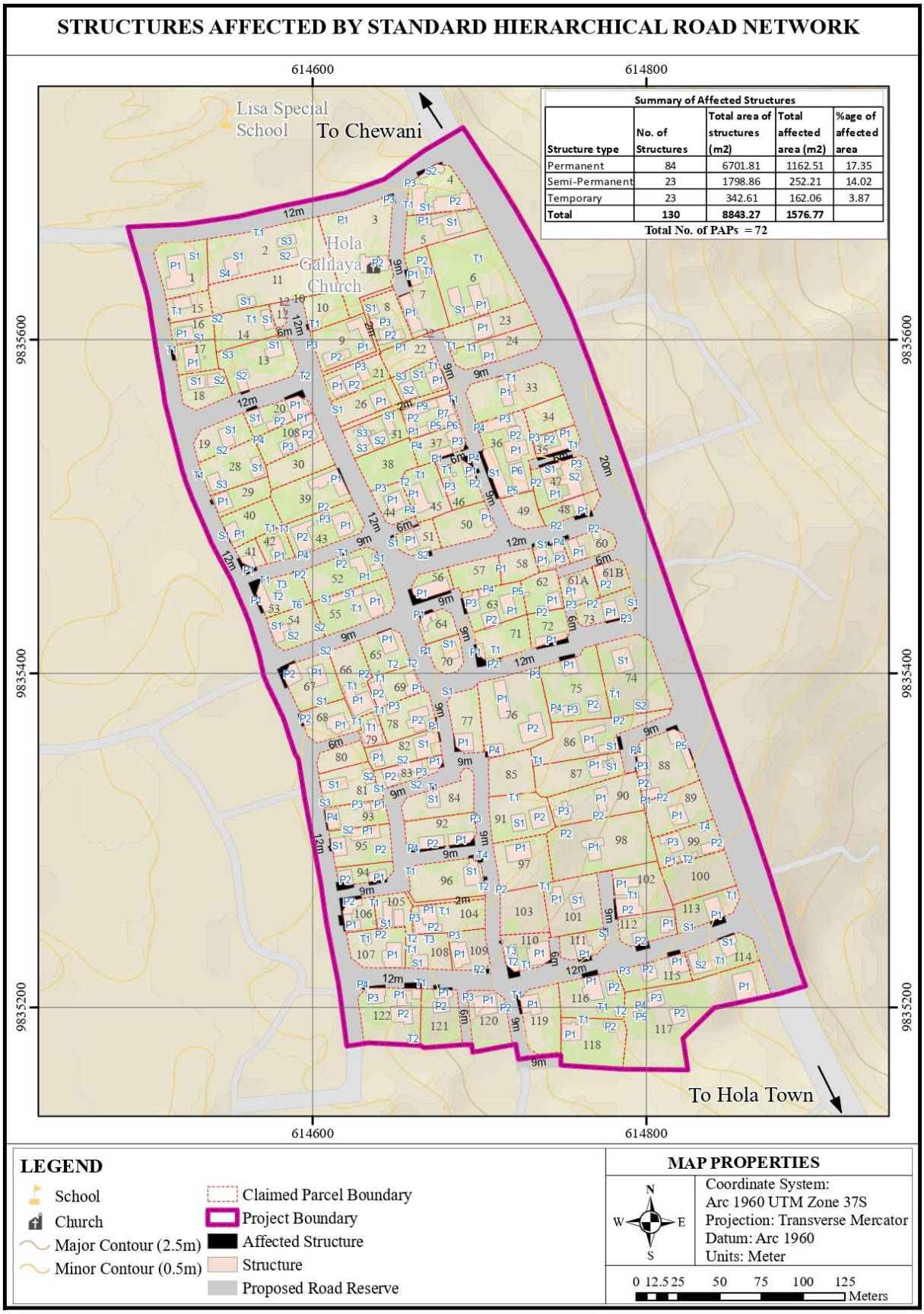
- Improved accessibility.
- Improved road connectivity.
- Improved local economy through the provision of additional commercial areas.

5.4.1.2 Disadvantages

This option has the following disadvantages which include;

- 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 19: Structures and the Plots Affected by the Standard Hierarchical Road Network Option



5.4.2 Provision of Basic Minimum Access Roads

The first option (provision of standard roads) resulted 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 compensation cost. 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 lanes 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 (12m and above), secondary roads (9m road reserve), service lanes (6m) and footpaths of (3m, 4m and 5m wide) for immediate implementation. The plan has proposed for incremental expansion the 6m and 7m wide service lanes to 9m or 8m wide roads and expansion of some of the 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:

i. Improved road connectivity.
ii. Few PAPs.
iii. 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 colour. 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

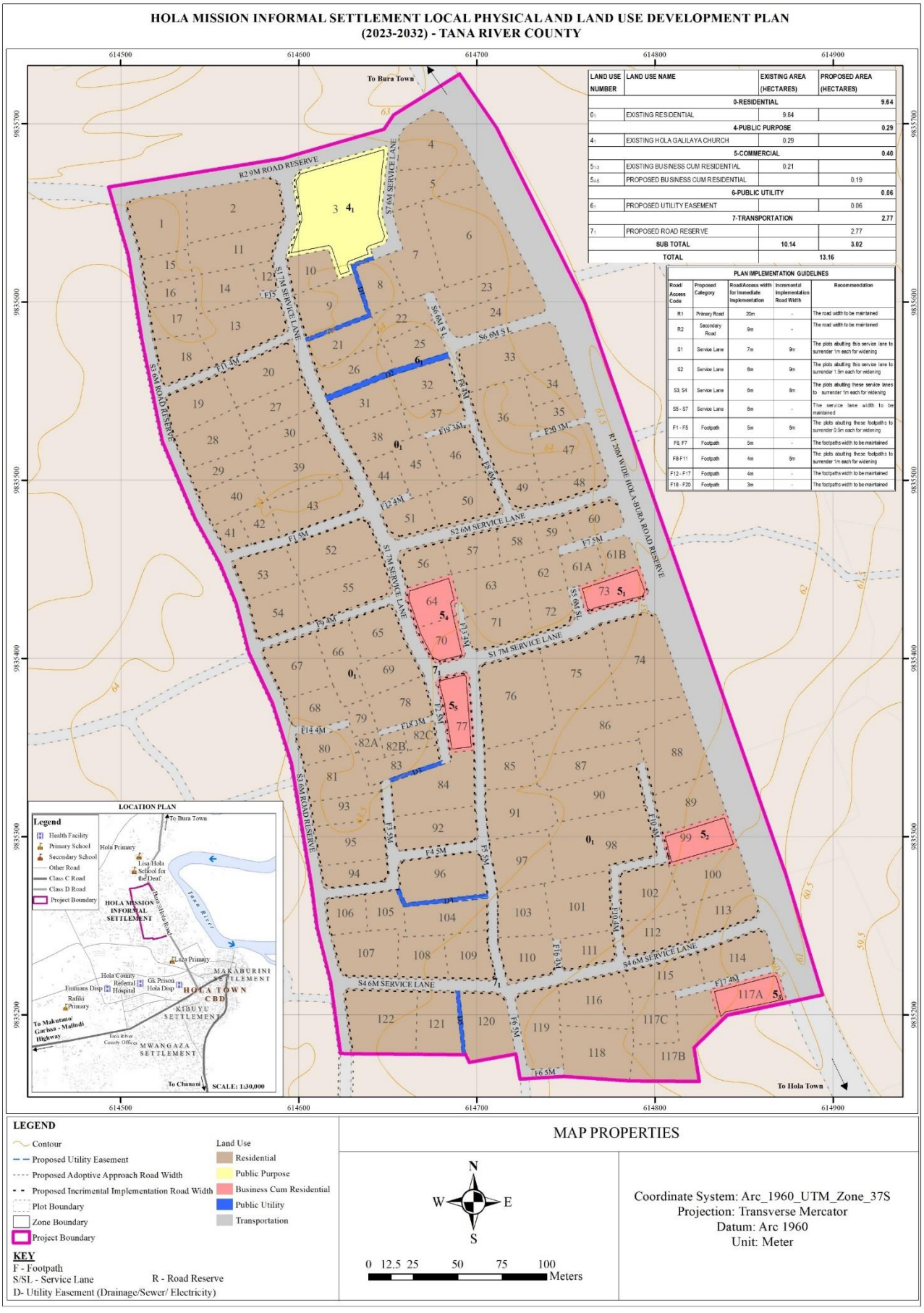
The plan covers an approximate area of **13.16 Ha**. Residential land use occupies the highest percentage at 73.25%, while Public Purpose land use accounts for the least percentage at 0.46%. Table 15 below outlines the land use budget while map 20 shows the settlement's Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan.

Table 15: Proposed Land Use Budget

Land Use	Area (Ha)	Percentage Coverage
Residential	9.64	73.25
Public Purpose	0.29	2.20
Commercial	0.40	3.04
Public Utility	0.06	0.46
Transportation	2.77	21.05
Total	**13.16**	**100**

As seen in table 15 above, no provisions have been made for industrial activities like Jua kali sheds. Being a section of a settlement, the residents within the project area will utilize the social infrastructural facilities provided in the larger neighbourhood.

Map 20: Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan



5.5.2.1 Existing and Proposed Land Use.

The land use zones cover approximate area of **13.16 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; public purpose, commercial and transportation as outlined in table 16 below.

Table 16: Existing and Proposed Land Use

Land Use Code	Land Use Name	Area (Ha)
0-Residential		
0_1	Existing Residential	9.64
Subtotal		**9.64**
4-Public Purpose		
4_1	Existing Hola Galilaya Church	0.29
Subtotal		**0.29**
5-Commercial		
5_{1-3}	Existing Business Cum Residential	0.21
5_{4-5}	Proposed Business Cum Residential	0.19
Subtotal		**0.40**
6-Public Utility		
6_1	Proposed Utility Easement	**0.06**
Subtotal		**0.06**
7-Transportation		
7_1	Proposed Road Reserve	2.77
Subtotal		**2.77**
Total		**13.16**

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 zones 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 Hola Galilaya Church	0.1	0.29	60%	-	High rise	4	3	1.5	1.5
Commercial Land Use Development Guidelines												
5_{1-3}	Commercial	Commercial	Existing Business Cum Residential	-	0.21	75%	6	High rise	5	3	1.5	1.5
5_{4-5}	Undeveloped	Commercial	Proposed Business Cum Residential	-	0.19	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 (3m to 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	Proposed Adoptive Road Width (Immediate Implementation)	Incremental Implementation Road Width	Recommendation
R1	Primary Road	20m	-	The road width to be maintained
R2	Secondary Road	9m	-	The road width to be maintained
S1	Service Lane	7m	9m	The plots abutting this road to surrender 1m for road widening
S2	Service Lane	6m	9m	The plots abutting this road to surrender 1.5m for road widening
S3, S4	Service Lane	6m	8m	The plots abutting these roads to surrender 1m for road widening
S5 - S7	Service Lane	6m	-	The roads width to be maintained
F1 – F5	Footpath	5m	6m	The plots abutting these roads to surrender 0.5m for road widening
F6, F7	Footpath	5m	-	The roads width to be maintained
F8 - F11	Footpath	4m	6m	The plots abutting these roads to surrender 1m for road widening
F12 – F17	Footpath	4m	-	The roads width to be maintained
F18 – F20	Footpath	3m	-	The roads 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 and 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 and Improvement Strategies

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

Solid Waste Management

The settlement is characterized by lack of proper solid waste management system characterized by haphazard dumping of waste within the settlement. This has not only contributed to an unaesthetic state of the settlement but has also made the residents prone to diseases such as cholera. 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 youth.
- 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.

Liquid Waste Management

The strategies are aimed at promoting sustainable liquid waste disposal methods in Hola Mission 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.

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 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.

Pollution Reduction

Pollution is an environmental concern in Hola Mission 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.

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 and 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 of skips along the major roads 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
			• 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

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation / Strategies	Timeframe	Actors
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 stormwater 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 contamination of groundwater sources and the spread of diseases.	Short term	❖ County Government of Tana River ❖ 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.	Short – medium – long term	❖ County Government of Tana River ❖ Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation ❖ Local Community

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation / Strategies	Timeframe	Actors
			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.		
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 and long term	❖ County Government of Tana River ❖ Local Community
			❖ 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.	Short – medium and long term	❖ County Government of Tana River ❖ Development Partners ❖ Local Community

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation / Strategies	Timeframe	Actors
			• 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.		
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	❖ Tana River County Government ❖ Development Partners ❖ Local Community
			❖ Construction of proper drainage channels to prevent flooding in the settlement during rainy seasons.	Short term	❖ Tana River County Government ❖ Local Community
			❖ 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	❖ Tana River County Government ❖ 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	❖ Tana River County Government ❖ Development Partners ❖ Local Community
			❖ Encourage appropriate house designs and building materials – smart homes	Short – medium and long term	❖ Tana River County Government ❖ Development Partners ❖ Local Community

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 and layout 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. Minimal planning standards were applied in order to reduce the level of impacts. This option proposes a primary road (20m), a secondary road (9m road reserve), service lanes (6m and 7m) and footpaths of 3m, 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 as shown in table 22 below. To ensure effectiveness in the implementation process, the County Government is obligated to develop a regularization policy to guide the implementation of this plan.

Table 22: Road Provision and Expansion Strategies and Implementation Framework

Road/ Access Code	Proposed Category	Proposed Adoptive Road Width (Immediate Implementation)	Incremental Implementation Road Width	Incremental Implementation Strategy	Time frame	Actor
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	Secondary Road	9m	-	The road width to be maintained.	Immediate to Short term	❖ County Government of Tana
S1	Service Lane	7m	9m	The plots abutting these roads to surrender 1m for road widening.	Immediate to Short term	❖ Beneficiaries ❖ County Government of Tana
S2	Service Lane	6m	9m	The plots abutting this road to surrender 1.5m for road widening.	Immediate to Short term	❖ County Government of Tana
S3, S4	Service Lane	6m	8m	The plots abutting these roads to surrender 1m for road widening.	Immediate to Short term	❖ Beneficiaries ❖ County Government of Tana
S5 - S7	Service Lane	6m	-	The roads width to be maintained.	Immediate	❖ County Government of Tana
F1 – F5	Footpath	5m	6m	The plots abutting these roads to surrender 0.5m for road widening.	Immediate to Short term	❖ Beneficiaries ❖ County Government of Tana
F6, F7	Footpath	5m	-	The roads width to be maintained.	Immediate	❖ County Government of Tana

Road/ Access Code	Proposed Category	Proposed Adoptive Road Width (Immediate Implementation)	Incremental Implementation Road Width	Incremental Implementation Strategy	Time frame	Actor
F8 - F11	Footpath	4m	6m	The plots abutting these roads to surrender 1m for road widening.	Immediate to Short term	❖ Beneficiaries ❖ County Government of Tana
F12 - F17	Footpath	4m	-	The roads width to be maintained.	Immediate	❖ County Government of Tana
F18 - F20	Footpath	3m	-	The roads width to be maintained.	Immediate	❖ County Government of Tana

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 in terms of flood prevention and improved sanitation. 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)	3m		
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		

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

6.4 Water Supply Improvement Strategies and Implementation Framework

Water supply 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 supply 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	❖ Increase piped water connectivity to the residents	Immediate to Short term	❖ Tana River Water and Sewerage Company (TAWASCO) ❖ Development Partners ❖ Community Members
			❖ 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
			❖ 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 and 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. Concerning 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 and 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 4m 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 1.5 m 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

Challenge	Affected Area	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Time Frame	Actors
			❖ 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
		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 neighbourhoods	❖ 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 improvement 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 skill 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. The table below shows the plan implementation framework.

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 Governor of Tana River.	❖ 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 laws and regulations.	❖ Approved survey plans.	Consultant	Immediate
	❖ 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

Task	Activity description	Purpose	Indicators	Actors	Timeframe
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 project areas' road networks and design additional facilities.	❖ Detailed Topographical map and preliminary designs.	Consultant	Immediate
Preparation of the lease certificates	❖ Processing and issuance of the lease certificates.	❖ To enhance tenure security.	❖ Issued lease certificates.	National Government.	Immediate

Task	Activity description	Purpose	Indicators	Actors	Timeframe
	o 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
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

Task	Activity description	Purpose	Indicators	Actors	Timeframe
Establishment of recreational parks (zone).	❖ Acquisition of the Land ❖ Land demarcation ❖ Fencing.	❖ To enhance accessibility to recreational parks.	❖ Ownership document. ❖ Availability of demarcated land.	❖ Tana River County Government ❖ Development partners.	Short term
	❖ Landscaping. ❖ Bouncing castle. ❖ Park benches - Shaded seating areas. ❖ Fountain. ❖ Public restrooms	❖	❖ Functional park .	❖ Tana River County Government ❖ Development partners	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	❖ To mitigate against the climate change impacts and air pollution.	❖ Number of workshops held. ❖ Signed attendance list. ❖ Well conserved indigenous trees and existing vegetation.	❖ County Government of Tana River, ❖ Development partners, and ❖ Local community.	Short-medium-long term

Task	Activity description	Purpose	Indicators	Actors	Timeframe
	absorb surface run-off thus preventing flooding. ❖ Educating and creating awareness on the available alternative sources of energy that do not emit CO2. ❖ Encourage appropriate house designs and building materials.		❖ Adequate water during drought periods. ❖ Reduced air pollution.		
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 table 29 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 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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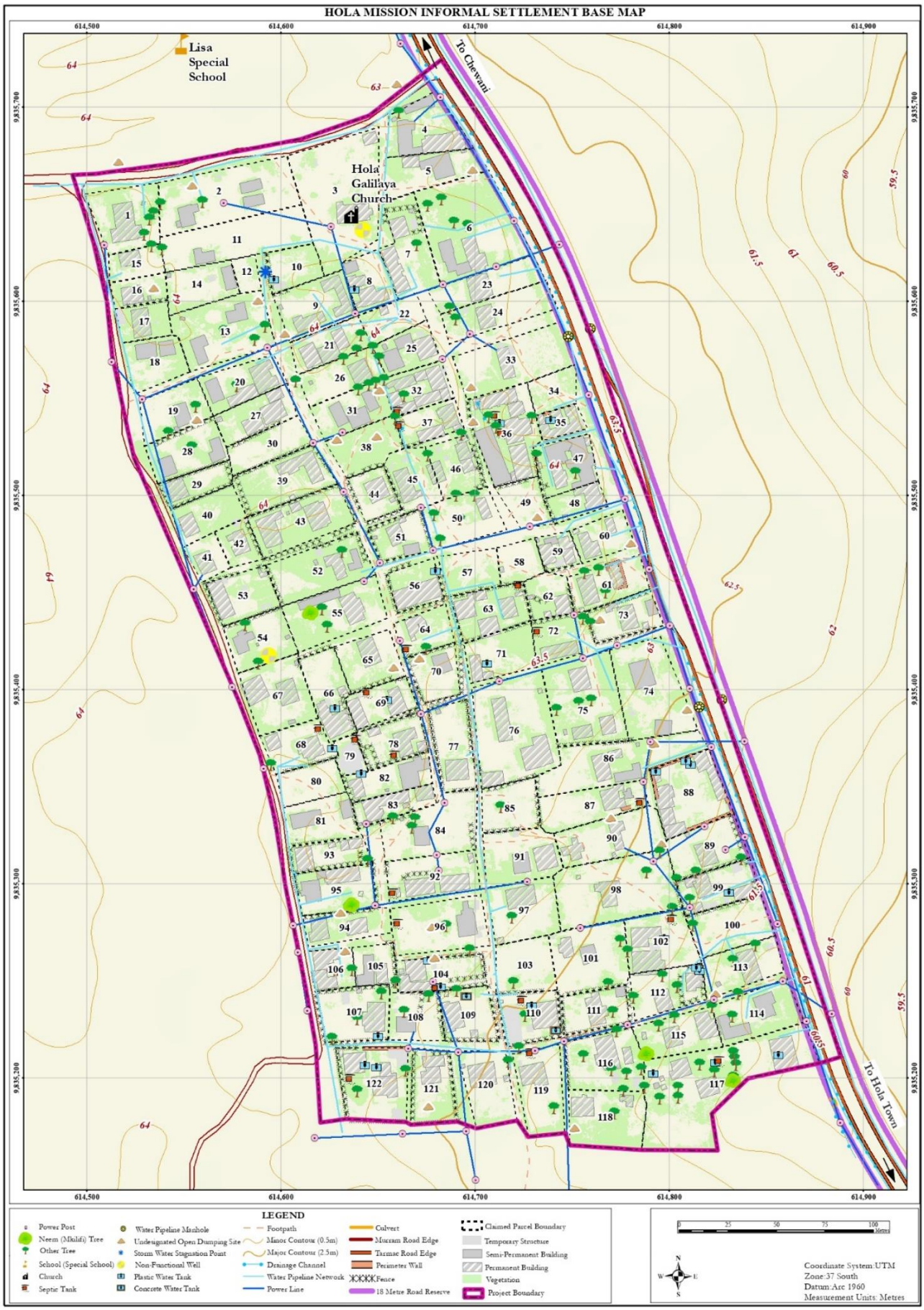
APPENDICES

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 (M2)	Affected Area (M2)	%age of Affected Area
3	P3	Permanent	Residential	41.10	21.73	52.87
	P2	Permanent	Church	162.12	1.71	1.05
4	P2	Permanent	Residential	218.01	0.01	0.005
	S2	Semi-Permanent	Residential	79.23	17.51	22.10
	P3	Permanent	Bathroom	4.85	4.85	100.00
7	P1	Permanent	Residential	92.14	18.39	19.96
8	P1	Permanent	Residential	159.95	2.80	1.75
9	P3	Permanent	Bathroom/Toilet	4.13	3.97	96.14
10	T1	Temporary	Store	18.84	3.95	20.95
13	S2	Semi-Permanent	Residential	88.88	6.20	6.98
	T1	Temporary	Bathroom	1.93	1.93	100.00
	T2	Temporary	Toilet	3.29	3.29	100.00
15	T2	Temporary	Bathroom	1.82	0.81	44.55
17	T1	Temporary	Shed	33.32	18.56	55.72
20	S1	Semi-Permanent	Residential	78.29	10.81	13.81
	P1	Permanent	Residential	153.38	28.92	18.85
25	P1	Permanent	Residential	108.32	2.22	2.05
28	T1	Temporary	Toilet	4.29	4.29	100.00
29	P2	Permanent	Bathroom/Toilet	5.74	3.63	63.21
33	T2	Temporary	Commercial	7.32	0.02	0.23
35	P1	Permanent	Business cum Residential	179.51	37.54	20.91
36	S1	Semi-Permanent	Residential	273.39	61.79	22.60
	P4	Permanent	Toilet	11.62	0.39	3.34
37	P1	Permanent	Residential	85.62	14.73	17.20

Parcel ID	Structure ID	Structure Type	Structure Use	Total Structure Area (M2)	Affected Area (M2)	%age of Affected Area
	P3	Permanent	Residential	96.94	0.30	0.31
	T1	Temporary	Commercial	11.85	6.44	54.34
	P2	Permanent	Commercial	11.01	6.37	57.87
39	P1	Permanent	Residential	193.72	12.50	6.45
40	P1	Permanent	Residential	84.80	1.36	1.61
	S1	Semi-Permanent	Residential	7.10	7.10	100.00
41	P1	Permanent	Residential	90.05	44.71	49.65
43	P4	Permanent	Residential	1.99	1.83	92.03
46	P1	Permanent	Residential	60.81	19.62	32.26
	T1	Temporary	Animal Cage	5.90	0.36	6.12
	P4	Permanent	Commercial	20.22	19.42	96.06
	P2	Permanent	Residential	39.00	4.45	11.42
47	S2	Semi-Permanent	Residential	248.18	15.55	6.27
	S1	Semi-Permanent	Residential	114.41	22.23	19.43
	P1	Permanent	Residential	143.00	30.24	21.15
	P3	Permanent	Commercial	15.37	0.15	0.99
48	P2	Permanent	Bathroom/Toilet	7.25	7.25	99.99
50	P1	Permanent	Residential	57.12	0.02	0.03
51	S2	Semi-Permanent	Residential	44.45	23.81	53.55
	P2	Permanent	Kitchen	10.75	2.98	27.73
	P3	Permanent	Toilet	2.23	2.23	100.00
	S1	Semi-Permanent	Toilet	3.82	3.82	100.00
52	T1	Temporary	Goat shed	13.02	5.26	40.38
	S1	Semi-Permanent	Residential	49.60	0.03	0.07
53	P1	Permanent	Residential	152.89	60.03	39.26

Parcel ID	Structure ID	Structure Type	Structure Use	Total Structure Area (M2)	Affected Area (M2)	%age of Affected Area
	P2	Permanent	Toilet	11.73	1.55	13.23
	T1	Temporary	Commercial	8.96	5.21	58.16
56	P1	Permanent	Residential	238.88	66.90	28.01
57	P3	Permanent	Residential	108.56	14.74	13.58
59	P4	Permanent	Commercial	40.48	5.58	13.79
	P2	Permanent	Toilet	2.47	2.47	100.00
	S1	Semi-Permanent	Residential	21.90	14.70	67.13
60	P2	Permanent	Commercial	34.54	10.47	30.30
	P3	Permanent	Toilet	7.11	7.11	100.00
61	P3	Permanent	Bathroom/Toilet	5.21	0.06	1.23
	P2	Permanent	Under Construction	81.26	2.50	3.08
64	P1	Permanent	Residential	78.90	17.17	21.75
65	P1	Permanent	Residential	120.58	3.12	2.59
67	P2	Permanent	Residential	143.56	47.66	33.20
	S2	Semi-Permanent	Bathroom	5.45	4.42	81.07
68	P2	Permanent	Residential	54.36	11.35	20.88
69	T2	Temporary	Bathroom	2.81	2.78	98.90
70	P1	Permanent	Bathroom/Toilet	7.22	7.22	100.00
71	P1	Permanent	Residential	74.95	40.05	53.44
	P2	Permanent	Under Construction	21.71	15.26	70.28
	T2	Temporary	Toilet	2.33	2.33	99.98
72	P1	Permanent	Residential	133.49	38.35	28.73
73	P1	Permanent	Residential	106.53	9.58	8.99
	S1	Semi-Permanent	Commercial	38.71	1.05	2.72
	P3	Permanent	Toilet	10.27	8.46	82.34

Parcel ID	Structure ID	Structure Type	Structure Use	Total Structure Area (M2)	Affected Area (M2)	%age of Affected Area
75	P1	Permanent	Residential	108.33	21.95	20.26
77	P1	Permanent	Residential	121.56	11.74	9.66
	S1	Semi-Permanent	Toilet	5.59	5.59	100.00
78	P1	Permanent	Residential	25.19	5.66	22.47
81	S1	Semi-Permanent	Residential	118.54	0.33	0.28
82	S1	Semi-Permanent	Residential	167.04	4.59	2.74
83	P1	Permanent	Residential	67.51	3.49	5.18
	P2	Permanent	Residential	196.87	0.03	0.02
	S1	Semi-Permanent	Toilet	3.61	0.08	2.26
84	T1	Temporary	Bathroom	2.02	2.02	100.00
	S2	Semi-Permanent	Toilet	2.52	2.52	100.00
85	P4	Permanent	Residential	79.62	4.92	6.18
86	S1	Semi-Permanent	Residential	78.89	16.72	21.20
	P5	Permanent	Commercial	155.00	19.93	12.86
88	P3	Permanent	Commercial	98.02	12.07	12.31
	P4	Permanent	Bathroom/Toilet	10.59	6.00	56.69
92	P1	Permanent	Residential	127.18	29.66	23.32
	P2	Permanent	Residential	125.92	19.61	15.57
	P4	Permanent	Toilet	10.61	3.50	33.03
	P3	Permanent	Toilet	13.55	9.19	67.83
93	P4	Permanent	Residential	104.84	9.34	8.91
94	P1	Permanent	Residential	81.09	16.63	20.50
	P2	Permanent	Residential	103.43	36.71	35.49
95	S1	Semi-Permanent	Residential	100.30	8.00	7.98
96	S1	Semi-Permanent	Residential	131.60	4.34	3.30

Parcel ID	Structure ID	Structure Type	Structure Use	Total Structure Area (M2)	Affected Area (M2)	%age of Affected Area
	T4	Temporary	Store	13.47	13.38	99.36
	T1	Temporary	Toilet	6.34	1.03	16.30
	T2	Temporary	Commercial	7.53	1.76	23.43
	T3	Temporary	Commercial	6.00	4.62	77.07
97	P2	Permanent	Toilet	10.51	2.91	27.69
102	P2	Permanent	Residential	197.91	15.52	7.84
	P1	Permanent	Residential	123.77	2.18	1.76
106	P1	Permanent	Residential	96.27	20.67	21.47
	P2	Permanent	Residential	113.25	46.78	41.31
109	P2	Permanent	Residential	13.84	4.63	33.44
	T1	Temporary	Cage	6.05	6.05	100.00
110	T2	Temporary	Poultry House	97.06	30.95	31.89
	P1	Permanent	Residential	175.94	5.80	3.30
	P2	Permanent	Toilet	3.84	1.98	51.74
111	P1	Permanent	Residential	135.09	20.94	15.50
	S1	Semi-Permanent	Residential	24.66	12.39	50.23
112	P2	Permanent	Residential	90.10	31.50	34.97
113	P1	Permanent	Educational/Residential	152.14	32.72	21.51
114	P1	Permanent	Residential	135.16	19.78	14.63
	S1	Semi-Permanent	Residential	112.72	8.63	7.66
115	P3	Permanent	Toilet	8.14	1.21	14.91
116	P1	Permanent	Residential	173.86	26.58	15.29
119	P1	Permanent	Residential	143.00	16.83	11.77
	T1	Temporary	Shed	4.93	4.93	100.00
120	P2	Permanent	Commercial	9.14	5.14	56.21

Parcel ID	Structure ID	Structure Type	Structure Use	Total Structure Area (M2)	Affected Area (M2)	%age of Affected Area
	P3	Permanent	Toilet	5.89	2.66	45.15
121	P1	Permanent	Residential	63.48	8.37	13.18
	T1	Temporary	Shed	8.71	8.71	100.00
122	P3	Permanent	Residential	117.37	13.56	11.55
	P4	Permanent	Residential	8.39	8.38	99.86
	T1	Temporary	Shed	74.84	33.37	44.59
				8843.27	**1576.77**	

Appendix 3: Minutes of the Introductory Meeting to the Tana River 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

Item 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.

Item 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.

Item 3: Presentation by the Consultant

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.

Item 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.
iv. The plans should be prepared in adherence to the national land commission guidelines and the Physical and Land Use Planning Act no. 13, 2019.

Item 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: 28/11/2022

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MWATUDZA Position: KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

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

National KISIP Representative

Name: Faith J Birir Position: KISIP NPCT

Signature: ... Date: 30/11/2022

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
Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP2)
Introduction of planning and survey consultant in Tana River county

Attendance List 21/11/2022

NO.	NAME	ORGANIZATION	POSITION	PHONE NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1.	Mohamed Mwatuwa	TRCG	KISIP County Coordinator	0723732817	mohamedmwatuwa@yahoo.com	
2.	KENNETH MWAITA	NLC	COUNTY COORDINATOR	0722230036	kennmwaita@gmail.com	
3	FREDRICK KYALO KAUMBULU	RENAISSANCE PL	SOCIOLOGIST	0722230919	fredkaumbulu@gmail.com	
4	Faith J. Birir	KISIP NBI	L/surveyor	0722462989	birir.faith2@gmail.com	
5	Sammy M. Musyoka	NILE SURVEYS	Lic. Surveyor	0724873901	muleimusyoka@gmail.com	
6	Benson Kimeu	NILE SURVEYS	SURVEYOR	0725514427	benkimeu@gmail.com	
7.	P. Mutuma Mbui	Renaissance	Director	0722333967	pdplanningltd@gmail.com	
8.	Victor Sule	KISIP NBI	Hsing E!	0722829950	venturimunteria@gmail.com	
9.	A Mwenda Rungu	CGTR	Dir. Landing P.P	0721766556	fred.Rungu@tanariver.go.ke	
10.	Raphael Ilieti	RENAISSANCE	RAP expert	0722618267	raphilieti@gmail.com	
11	Dan Kiara	Renaissance	Planner	0725402420	dankiara2014@gm	
12.	DIDO ADHOT Guyo	CGTR	ADMINISTRATOR	0726412079	dibaguyo42@gmail.com	
13	Jacob Banza Jatha	CGTR	Manager	0726338834	Jacobjatha@yahoo.com	
14	GOODWILL KABAJI	TRCG	SURVEY	0723810835	Kbajigoodwill@gmail.com	

	Phineas mwiti	Renaissance	GIS	0728639570	phineasmwiti2@gmail.com	
	Jibo Mangatana	TRCG	PPD	0770729255	anmgatana@gmail.com	
	Monica Kigale	TRCG	Cast/GIS	0718908705	Monicakigale77@gmail.com	

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

PROCEEDINGS OF INTRODUCTORY MEETING HELD AT HOLA MISSION SETTLEMENT ON 26TH NOVEMBER, 2022 ON 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

Present

(Attendance List Attached)

Agenda

i. Preliminaries
ii. Presentation by the Client
iii. Presentation by the Consultant
iv. Plenary Session
v. Closing Remarks
vi. Adjournment

Preliminaries

The Chewani ward administrator called the meeting to order at 15:25PM by requesting one of the members to start the meeting with a word of prayer. The ward administrator thanked the members for finding time to attend the meeting and requested them to make self-introduction. The ward administrator then invited the KISIP county coordinator.

Presentation by the client

The KISIP county coordinator stated that the Community is delighted on the project and thanked the government for the initiative. The coordinator then explained the main purpose of the meeting was to introduce the consultant to the county team. The coordinator then assured the consultant 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 deeds. He then welcomed the KISIP National team to address the meeting.

Presentation by the client

The National KISIP Liaison Officer gave an overview of the KISIP main objective as to improve resident's livelihood through provision of tenure security. The KISIP Liaison Officer explained this was the second KISIP project and the first was successful noting that approximately 125,000 beneficiaries had benefited. The officer introduced the Settlement Executive Committee Members (SECs) and the Grievance Redress Committee Members (GRC) to the community members. The process and criteria of the selecting the committee members was explained noting that it was consultative. The roles and responsibilities of the SEC Members were explained as;

a) To help in creating awareness to the public by being ambassadors of the project.
b) To assist the consultant in undertaking the assignment by helping in identifying the claimed boundary and during data collection

The grievance redress committee will help in solving any conflict arising from the project's activities. The officer explained that the project will be participatory and that all the beneficiaries will be involved in every stage of the project.

The officer then introduced the consultant to the members and highlighted some of the activities that would be undertaken by the consultant as; preparation of the base map, social management plan, undertaking socio-economic survey, formulation of lists of beneficiaries and preparation of the survey plans.

Presentation by the Consultant

The lead consultant explained that his team comprises of a multi-disciplinary professional relevant in undertaking the assignment. The lead consultant explained that the consultancy involved physical planning, cadastral survey and detailed topographical survey aimed at enhancing tenure security and improving the resident's livelihood. The consultant explained that the project scope for Hola Mission informal settlement covers an approximate area of 13.16 ha. It was explained that the existing natural features, claimed boundaries, density of development and the estimated contract acreage will form the basis for boundary extent and delineation. The boundary delineation process will be consultative between the selected SEC members, county officials and the consultant. They were informed on the need to have a

copy of their KRA pin, Identification Cards and a passport photo ready in readiness for the next activity which will involve picking of the claimed boundaries. In conclusion, the consultant explained that the process will be participatory and that the local youths will be involved in undertaking some of the project activities such as socio-economic survey.

Plenary Session

The members appreciated the project and promised to co-operate so that the project can be completed within the stipulated time. At question time some of the issues explained below were raised:

Issue Raised	Response
The members were concerned about more sensitization meetings so as to inform the public of the project and inquired if more meetings would be held.	The consultant confirmed there will be more meetings and the whole process will be participatory involving every stakeholder
The stakeholders sought to know on the modalities of handling land parcels that have conflicts and court cases as at the time of the project.	The client stated that a grievance redress committee was already put in place to help in handling such cases.
The members wanted to know what would happen to beneficiaries who already have surveyed plots and possess ownership documents.	The consultant explained that, every beneficiary will be enumerated regardless of the ownership status but in case the documents are authentic, the beneficiary will not be given double titles.
Due to the anticipated destruction of structures due to expansion of roads, the stakeholders inquired if the structure owners would be compensated.	The consultant stated, an enumeration of beneficiaries with affected persons will be done and forwarded to the grievances redress committee who will be handling the cases.
The chairperson of the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) members inquired about who was responsible for the facilitation of the SECs.	The consultant confirmed they will be responsible for facilitating the SEC members whenever they are involved.
One of the SEC members requested for more training on their roles and responsibilities throughout the project.	The KISIP county coordinated stated the SEC members will be sensitized more and their roles and responsibilities stated to them.
The members were excited about the project and thanked KISIP for the initiative. However, they sought to know what type of ownership documents they will be given at the end of the project.	The KISIP national coordinator stated that the aim of the project was to secure tenure for the informal settlement and the beneficiaries will be given tittle deeds at the end of the project.
The members sought to know how the consultant will handle the undeveloped parcels with absentee owners.	The consultant explained they would work closely with the SEC members to ensure every beneficiary is captured and the consultant will have an officer at the county to keep on following up.

Issue Raised	Response
The stakeholders sort to know who will be responsible for determining whose name will appear on the ownership documents.	The consultant explained the beneficiaries will be responsible for choosing whoever they want to appear on the ownership documents.
The stakeholders enquired how long it would take for them to get the ownership documents (tittle deeds).	The KISIP national coordinator stated that getting the ownership documents is a process and the project being undertaken is just one of the steps and assured them every beneficiary will get their tittle after the process is completed.
Members were concerned about beneficiaries who own small parcels of land that might be affected by the project (road widening) and requested to know how such cases would be handled.	The consultant confirmed that every parcel will be picked and enumerated. In case the parcel is affected by any proposal, the beneficiary will forward such case to the grievances redress committee.
Being a polygamous community, the members enquired to know in a case where a husband having more than one wife had died, who will take ownership of the land.	The consultant stated the beneficiaries will choose whoever they would like to be their next of kin.

Closing Remarks

The county KISIP coordinator, thanked the community members for attending the meeting and urged the them to collaborate and support the project because it was their project and was intended to benefit them.

Item 7: Adjournment

The meeting ended at 6:20PM with a word of prayer from one of the members.

MINUTES CONFIRMED BY:

Settlement Representative

Name: ZAKARIA JILLO KITOKO ..... Position: SEC Chairman - HOLA MISSION

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

Local Administration Representative

Name: DIDO ..... Position: WARD ADMIN

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

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MWATUNZA ..... Position: KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

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

National KISIP Representative

Name: Faith J Birir ..... Position: KISIP NPCT

Signature: ..... Date: 30/11/2022

Principal Consultant, Renaissance Planning Limited

Name: P. Muthama 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
Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II)

ATTENDANCE LIST SEC MEMBERS

Settlement: Hola Mission Venue: Social Hall Dated: 26/11/2022

No	Name	Tel. No.	Email Address	Signature
1.	PHILIP DOYO MARO	0740968077	MKUMELA004@GMAIL.COM	
2.	LEVINA OM'MALIA	0728295441	ommatialevina@gmail.com	
3.	ELIZABETH H. KAYANDA	0113424852	ElizabethHalgado@gmail.com	
4.	MILKA MAIKO DUKO	0702658508		
5.	UMURU H. ASSER	0710102275	UMURUASSER@GMAIL.COM	
6	Daniel Jilo Hamalu	0711319583	daniel jilo 1977@gmail.com	
7	Mary Guyato Karama	0792588426		
8	ROSE BONAYA	0707330305	member	
9	JOYCE H. DIRIVO	0700785373	Member	
10	HAZILINI H. RHigho	0713620183	member	
11	DAVID H. KOMORO	0715268632	Mbeo.	
12	ALVINE L. MATIA	0717191632	member	
13	GABRIEL N. CHAI	0718603481	gabrielchai@rocketmail.com	
14	NICOL K OMBASA	0700147085	nicolekemunto@gmail.com	
15	ELIDA GUYATO SAMMY	0796405082	N/A	
16	ESTHER HALUKU JILLO	0726590857	N/A	

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	BRIAN FRANSIS KIARIE	0713778934	N/A.	
18	PHILIP MARO	0746968077		
19	HARON BABUOYA KIHIGO	0740744485	N/A	
20	TIMOTHY ASSER ADE	0710942225	N/A	
21	EVANS HHA KARISA	0798641951 ~~0742139249~~		
22	Benson Kimeu	0726757427	NA	
23	Victor Sule	0722529950	vsule@ymail.com	
24	Phineas Mwiti	0728634576	replanningltd@gmail.com	
25	Monica Kiarie	0718908705	monicakiarie711@gmail.com	
26	Raphael Mieti	0726182627	raphlbeti@egmail.com	
27	Dan Kigen	0725402120	dankigen2014@gmail.com	
28	Fredrick Kyelo Kaumbuli	0722230949	fredkaumbuli@gmail.com	
29	Musyoka, S.M	0724873901	muleimosyoka@gmail.com	
30	Jacob Josha	0726338324	Jacobjosha@yahoo.com	
31	Abdala Ali Baricho	0727691678	—	

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
	BLANDINA NABWOYA JILO	0716026028	N/A	BNJilo
	PHILLIP DOYO DHIDHA		N/A	Doyo
	JAPHET KOMORA JILLOH	0795478236	Japhet Komora 11 @gmail.com	
	Sammy Mwanzile	0714406776		
	Joseph Tola Alfayo	0714485819	Joseph alfayo16@gmail	Joseph
	KIZIA WAYU	0717625503		KW
	MESHACK KOMORA	0759006907	MESHACKKOMORA@gmail	
	Amos Jillo	0719502491	Amos Jillo	
	DUKO JOHN JILLOH	0715320185	John.Jilloh062@gmail.com	Duk.
	BRIAN KIARIE ~~KIAFRANCIS~~	0713778934	brian.kiarie78@gmail.com	
	PHILIP SUBILI RHIGHO	0797409704	N/A.	Subili
	ZAKARIA JILLO KITOKO	0705925147	zachariajillo7@Gmail.com	
	GHEBRAK ABÉ BHIDHA	0795415051	N/A.	Role
	JOASH H. JILLO	0717547061	N/A	
	JOTHAM BERHÉ SETH	0790721890	N/A	
	DUKO JOHN JILLOH	0715320185	N/A	

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
	P. Mutuma Mbui	0722333967	replanningltd@gmail.com	
	Muyoka, S.M	0724873901	muleimuyoka@gmail.com	
	DIDO ADH[illegible]f Guyo	0726412079	didoguyo43@gmail.com	

Appendix 5: Minutes for Hola Mission Informal Settlement Project Area Boundary Verification

MINUTES FOR HOLA MISSION INFORMAL SETTLEMENT PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY VERIFICATION FOR THE 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: 30th November 2022

VENUE: Old Methodist Church, Hola Mission Settlement

Attendance list attached

Agenda.

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

Agenda 1: Introduction

Hola Mission informal Settlement Executive Committee Chairman called the meeting to order at 9:00 am. After the opening prayers, the Ward Administrator welcomed the participants to the meeting. He then requested them to make self- introduction. He informed the participants that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss and have concurrence on the area that to be planned and surveyed under the contract since the overall settlement area was much larger than the contract area.

Agenda 2. Presentation by the Consultant.

The consultant thanked the participants for finding time to attend the meeting and informed them that the meeting is crucial because it is important for the stakeholders to verify the project area boundary.

He noted that the settlement is bigger than the contracted area, hence the need for the consensus. The settlement imagery was projected and explained to the participants so that they could orient themselves with the settlement. The participants were able to identify their houses and those of their neighbours in the map. He explained various factors, which ought to be considered during the boundary delineation process.

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 5th 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 11:00 a.m. by a word of prayer from a volunteer.

MINUTES CONFIRMED BY:

Settlement representative

Name. ZAKARIA JILO KITOKO ..... Position. S.E.C. chairman (HOLA MISSION)

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

County representative

Name. MOHAMED A. MHAGUNZA Position. DIRECTOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT, SERVICES / KISIP 2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

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

National KISIP representative

Name. Faith Bivir ..... Position. Liaison Officer

Signature. ..... Date. 4/01/2023

Principal Consultant, Renaissance Planning Limited

Name. P. Mutuma Mbui

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

Photo Gallery





List of Attendance

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..... HOLA MISSION .....

Venue..... METHODIST CHURCH ..... **Date**.....

1.	Name	Designation	I.D No.	Sign
2.	DIDO A. GUTO	W/ADMIN	31071355	
3.	Benson Kimeu	NILE SURVEY	22399178	BK.
4.	JUBO [illegible]	Senior Planner - CGTR	30410724	
5.	~~Benson~~ Monica Kiarie ~~Kimeu~~	Cadsto-TRCG Lands.	29654702	
6.	Zacharia Jillo Kitoko	SEC/Chairperson	0168229	Zacharia
7.	~~Elizabeth~~ Hagahido	SEC	0168393	
8.	ALVINE [illegible] MATIA	SEC	21948761	
9.	SHEDRACK MARO ADHE	SEC / GRC Secretary	27324709	
10.	Lerina Omalia Namkuu	Sec	25080148	
11.	Shedrack Adhe Dhidho	Sec / GRC	5446300	
12.	Duko John Jillo	sec	24252444	
13.	Milka Hadida Yuda	sec / GRC	28093177	

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.....

Venue..... **Date**.....

1.	Name	Designation	I.D No.	Sign
2.	RICHARD TARO Abiyo	SEC	10311949	
3.	Douglas Machafu	SEC	0166596	
4.	Mary Guyato Karama	SEC	0168441	
5.	Boran Tamas Kraine	SEC	29746718	
6.	JOASH HAMARE JILLO	GRC	0168867	
7.	Philiph Subuki Ringo	GRC	0166597	
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				

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 HOLA MISSION INFORMAL SETTLEMENT, HELD ON 14TH DECEMBER 2022 AT THE SETTLEMENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN'S COMPOUND IN HOLA MISSION, TANA RIVER COUNTY.

Attendance list attached

Agenda

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

1. Introduction

The workshop was called to order by the Chewani Ward Administrator at 9:10 am. He requested a volunteer to pray over the workshop and project. He then invited the County Government Officials, Settlement Executive Committee Members, Grievances Redress Committee Members and the Consultant Team for self-introduction to the community members. He explained that the purpose of the workshop was to sensitize the settlement residents on the Physical Planning, Cadastral Survey and Detailed Topographical Survey of Hola Mission Settlement. This was to further familiarize them with the different stages of the project so that they may understand their roles in the different stages. He explained that the workshop also involved developing a vision for the settlement and verification of claimed boundaries and personal details in the preliminary beneficiary list.

2. Opening Remarks

The KISIP Project Liaison Officer thanked the stakeholders for availing themselves for the workshop. She explained that the main objective of KISIP is to improve living conditions in informal settlements in selected municipalities in Kenya. The officer explained that this objective will be achieved by enhancing security of tenure and improving infrastructure based on plans prepared in consultation with the community. She reported to the participants that Hola Mission settlement was one of nine settlements in Tana River County that would benefit from the program.

She informed the stakeholders that KISIP had laid structures to ensure effective community participation through the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) members at the community level and through the County Project Core Team at the County level. She reminded the stakeholders that the committees were formulated through a consultative forum between the KISIP officials, County Officials and the community. The GRC will help resolve conflicts that might arise during project execution.

3. Presentation by Consultant

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

He explained that the first activity involved picking of their claimed plots boundaries, existing infrastructure facilities and the natural and manmade features within the settlement. The consultant explained that the selected Settlement Executive Committee members, KISIP county representative and the project beneficiaries assisted the consultant in identifying the claimed plot boundaries corner points and also in picking the existing facilities. The consultant explained that during the picking process, the plot owners/beneficiaries provided their names, copy of identification number and copy of KRA pin number.

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.

Claimed plots boundary conflicts was the major challenge faced during the claimed boundaries picking process. The consultant explained that the plots whose boundaries had conflicts were presented in yellow polygons 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 cases then the consultant will leave them out until the disputes are determined.

The next activity will involve undertaking the socio-economic survey in order to understand the beneficiaries' challenges. The consultant explained that 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 assist in the administration of household questionnaires.

Concerning the formulation of the list of beneficiaries, 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 also explained the different types of the tenure options such as co-tenancy where more than one individual can own the plots, 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 too 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.

In order 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 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 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 explained the importance of women involvement in the tenure regularization process and encouraged husbands to consider their spouses for joint registration.

Verification of Claimed Plot Boundaries

The consultant presented topographical maps showing the natural and man-made features and claimed boundaries. The stakeholders verified the claimed boundaries on the maps among other features. The consultant finalized by informing the beneficiaries that the verified claimed boundaries will be key in generation of beneficiary list and that they shall be requested to provide copies of National Identification Document, Kenya Revenue Authority Pins and details of next of kin for registration during preparation of the beneficiary lists.

4. Visioning Session

The stakeholders participated in the visioning exercise and the participants gave the following vision statements:

1. A planned settlement with good access roads
2. A well-drained settlement
3. A clean environment free from solid waste
4. A well-lit settlement with street lights and flood lights

5. Plenary

The participants' concerns and responses from the consultant are well stipulated in the table below;

Concern	Response
The participants sought to understand the purposes of the project	The consultant explained that the main objective of the project is to facilitate the regularization of land tenure for the settlement and that the project client is KISIP whose main objective is to improve living conditions in informal settlements in selected municipalities in Kenya
The beneficiaries sought clarification on how they would expedite dispute resolution to avoid being left out so that the project may proceed smoothly.	The plot owners were advised to contact the Grievance Redress Committee mandated to deal with such issues.
The participants wanted to know what conditions would come with the issuing of certificates of leases.	The KISIP liaison officer explained that the stakeholders would be required to pay subsidized land rates through a negotiation agreement between KISIP and the County Government.
The participants were curious to understand why land rates are paid.	The consultant explained that land rates are levies imposed on all parcels of land as tax and facilitate servicing amenities that include water, streetlights, sewerage system and better roads.
The participants requested for clarification on co-tenancy. They requested to be informed whether one or more persons could be registered under one parcel.	The consultant informed the stakeholders that one parcel could be owned by more than one person and their names will appear in the lease document.
The stakeholders stated that the settlement has inadequate access roads hence hindering movement of people and transportation of goods within the settlements.	The consultant explained that the Local Physical and Land Use Plan which will be prepared in close consultation with the community will propose roads and hence solve this issue.
The stakeholders also requested for clarification of the purpose of Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) Pin in registration of land owners.	The participants were informed that KRA Pin just like ID number is crucial for registration for processing of lease certificate.
The participants highlighted the need for installation of streetlights and floodlights within the settlement to boost security.	The consultant appreciated the suggestion and assured the stakeholders that the development plan for the settlement shall recommend for the installation of streetlights along the main road and within the settlement to improve lighting and security

6. Closing Remarks

The KISIP County Coordinator thanked the participants for their cooperation in the project so far. He Emphasized that the project would continue in consultation with the community and urged them to continue availing themselves for subsequent stakeholder workshops. He concluded by encouraging the participants to have a positive outlook of the project since it will help improve

their living conditions, livelihoods and even help attract investment once they acquire security of tenure.

Hola Municipal Manager urged the community members to solve disputes that arose from picking of claimed boundaries as soon as possible to avoid being left out of the project and to enable the project to proceed smoothly.

7. Adjournment

The meeting ended at 3:00 p.m. by a word of prayer from one of the participants

MINUTES CONFIRMED BY:

Settlement Representative

Name: ZAKARIA JILLO KITOKO Position: SEC Chairman - HOLA MISSION

Signature: [signature] Date: 16/12/2022

Local Administration Representative

Name: DIDO [illegible] Position: WARD ADMIN

Signature: [signature] Date: 16/12/2022

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MWATUNZA Position: KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

Signature: [signature] Date: 16/12/2022

National KISIP Representative

Name: Faith J Birir Position: KISIP NPCT

Signature: [signature] Date: 20/12/2022

Principal Consultant, Renaissance Planning Limited

Name: P. Mutuma Mbeti

Signature: [signature] Date: 22/12/2022

Photo Gallery









Attendance List

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... HOLA Mission.

Venue... SEC CHAIRMAN'S COMPOUND UNDER ACACIA TREE ... Date... 14/12/2022.

S. No	Name	Organization/Designation	I.D No.	Signature
1.	Harrison Jillo MABONGYE	Plot Owner.	10951704	
2.	Dhidha Timona JARHA	Plot Owner	1340820	
3.	Victoria Habona Jillo	farmer	0168488	
4.	Lucy Hadia GalGalo	Plot Owner	0170906	
5.	Benny Kaulo Jillo	Plot representative	9769817	
6.	John Luka Asfh	Plot Owner	10311927	
7.	Mutami Abdegheda	Surveyor	0751709645	
8.	Mark Joseph Jillo		5446678	
9.	Lafan Abde Dido	Plot Owner	171697	
10.	MICHAEL MUTUNGA	RENAISSANCE - PLANNER	33844370	
11.	Mohammed Mwelitura	TREG-Director Urban Dev./Consultant	10769591	
12.	Wedgener Sindani	Renaissance planning ltd-Environmentalist	32435722	
13.	EUGYNE OCHIENG	PLANNER-RENAISSANCE P-LTD	32510528	
14.	P. Mutunga Mbui	"	7731496	
15.	Michael Muli	Assistant Planner "	33263746	
16.	ROSE NYAGA	ASSISTANT ENVIRONMENTALIST	27312888	
17.	Farjala Omolo	Renaissance Planning ltd - Physical Planner	30142438	

S. No	Name	Organization/Designation	I.D No.	Signature
18.	MARY GHAMAKALE MSAFIRI	Plot owner	172479	
19.	DAVID KOKANI MADUBI		4646598	
20.	NICHOLAS HAMARA MARO	PLOT OWNER	18408531	
21.	GUYATO ESHA BARA		8296162	
22.	PHILLIP SUBIRI RHIGHO		166697	
23.	ABHAHAM JILLO JUDAH		1893012	
24.	John Jantha Marhigho		3923017	
25.	AKARO Michael		10950012	
26.	Teresia Hamaro Koja		10311350	
27.	Michael BABULOYA BAHOLA	Plot Owner	172348	
28.	Lydia Habura Jilo		166086	
29.	Shedrack ODE DHIDHA		5446303	
30.	[illegible] Ajago [illegible]		166212	
31.	Bilandula Ghanghore Kamara		166324	
32.	Francis Babumaya Lumbale		10311897	
33.	Daye Paul Amon		10951784	
34.	Douglas MACHAJU HERI	Plot Owner	0166596	
35.	BENSON FELIX MHANGI		10168942	
36.	TANTAN KLAYU		29943500	
37.	Raphael Koja Bill	Plot owner	169575	
38.	Elisan Jillo Kamayu		3201404	
39.	Samuel daye Gavana		20005994	
40.	Zaphania Samuel		5374509	
41.	Elizabeth Hagano Kayanda	Plot owner	0168393	
42.	ZAHARA SOSO JILLO		0166195	
43.	Jackson Jeruto [illegible]		29435390	
44.	Baholo Mkamindi Rhigho		0166285	

S. No	Name	Organization/Designation	I.D No.	Signature
45.	Daniel Godiana deye		20589926	
46.	Felista Barasa Galudo		166890	
47.	Fred Balesa Duko		33542824	
48.	Dae ASAPH PETER		5374581	
49.	Wilkstone Bahola Lukatambang		5954213	
50.	METUSALA AMUM HIDAVU		20012621	
51.	Jacob Maro Buya		16022266	
52.	Sarah Gchamaharo Jubo		21266675	
53.	Lazarus Deye Karhayu		10310397	
54.	Valex Timona Dhidha		22657438	
55.	[illegible]		[illegible]	
56.	Denis amaro Amani		[illegible]23409957	
57.	Zakaria Jillo Kutoko		1822229	
58.	Malinda Sarha Timo		5374581	
59.	Sammy obuyu Arara		5954934	
60.	Jacob Maro Buya		16022266	
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Appendix 7: Minutes for Socio-economic survey findings and environmental & social screening reports presentation 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. Plenary session
5. Way forward
6. 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.

Hola Mission 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 the Hola Mission Informal settlement. The topography was described as generally plain with gentle slopes towards the southeast with an elevation of 58-66 meters above sea level. The soil was found to be sandy silt, with some areas containing clay and gravel. Vegetation included *Azadirachta indica (Mkilifi), Prosopis juliflora (Mathenge),* indigenous grasses and shrubs. However, the invasive tree species *Prosopis Juliflora,* known as *'Mathenge,'* has spread rapidly in the area and is threatening to replace most of the indigenous vegetation by choking other vegetation and colonizing most of the areas.

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 Hola Mission Informal Settlement project area covers approximately 13.16 Ha. Based on the socio-economic survey findings, he noted that the settlement's population size is 630 persons with an average household size of 5 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) was 65.52% of the entire population. The youthful population (15-34 years) constituted 43.33% of the total population. The young population which ranges between 0-14 years accounted for 22.63% of the project area's population. The aged population which comprises persons aged 65 years and above was 6.58% of the settlement's 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, people living with disabilities and chronically & terminally ill residents.

Social Infrastructure

The consultant explained that the project area lacks several social amenities such as schools, health facilities, playgrounds and social halls. However, the consultant also noted that the residents have access to some social amenities that are located in the neighbourhood. He explained that the educational facilities available to the residents include Hola Primary School, Laza Primary School and Rafiki Primary School, as well as Hola Boys Secondary School, which are all located outside the settlement. In addition, he said, the residents have access to two ECDE facilities within Laza Primary School and Hola Primary School.

The consultant observed that the settlement had only one existing community facility which is Hola Galilaya Church. In regards to access to the cemetery, the consultant explained that the residents had access to Makaburini Muslim cemetery and a Christian cemetery within the larger Hola Mission informal settlement.

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 odour 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 the main source of water for the residents as River Tana with Tana Water and Sewerage Company (TAWASCO) being the major supplier. He explained that supply in the settlement is intermittent 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 have access to water from the wells and water vendors.

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.

Hola Mission 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 in case 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 – in case 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) would be prepared in case of any kind of involuntary displacement resulting from the plan proposals. 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: Hola Mission 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: 03/04/2023

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MWATHIRA ... Position: KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

Signature: ... Date: 3/04/2023

National KISIP Representative

Name: Faith J Birir ... Position: KISIP NPCT

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

Principal Consultant, Renaissance Planning Limited

Name: P. Muthuma MBS

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. GUTO	WARD ADMIN CHEWANI	31071395	
4	GODWILL KABAJI	SURVEYOR	25842502	
5	TOM MASANGA	COUNTY CULTURE OFFICER	12517772	
6	ABDULAHI OMAR SAID	DIRECTOR ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE	11889063	
7	MUSYOKA, S.M	RENAISSANCE LTD / SURVEYOR	8353492	
8	JUBO NNGATANA	SUB COUNTY PLANNER - GALOLE	36240124	
9	Phineas mwiti	Renaissance planning limited	29451403 / 29469118	
10	Lali. c. Dullu	Surveyor	13851330	
11	MUSENA FATUMA MUSA	NLC OFFICER	30683355	
12	P.Mutuma Mbui	Renaissance Planning ltd	7731466	
13	Mukami Ndegwa	Surveyor	29649611	
14	Michael Muli	Renaissance planning limited	33263734	
15	Peter Nguyjiri	Renaissense Plang L.T.D	13689756	
16	Sammy Muchiri	Renaissense Planning LTD	22352920	
17	Michael Mutunga	Renaissance Planning LTD	33844370	
18	EVANS MUIA	RENAISSANCE Planning LTD	34333111	
19	Dan K. Kiara	Planner Renaissance planning ltd	4828375	
20	Fredrick Kyalo Kaumbilu	Sociologist (R.P.L)	27329989	
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Appendix 8: Minutes for the Community Engagement Workshop: Presentation of Socio-Economic Survey Findings, Environmental and Social Screening Report, Preliminary List of Beneficiaries and Declaration of Cut-off Date

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WORKSHOP FOR; PRESENTATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FINDINGS, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING REPORT AND PRELIMINARY LIST OF BENEFICARIES FOR HOLA MISSION INFORMAL SETTLEMENT HELD ON 4TH APRIL, 2023 AT KWA MUNGA IN HOLA MISSION 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 Attached

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Opening remarks
3. Presentation by the consultant
4. Declaration of cut-off date
5. Verification of the preliminary beneficiary list
6. Plenary session
7. Response by the Consultant
8. Way forward
9. Adjournment

Item 1: Introduction

The Tana River County Government representative from the department of Physical and Land Use Planning called the meeting to order at 8.00 am and asked 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

The Tana River County Government representative from the department of Physical and Land Use Planning welcomed and thanked the participants for being punctual. 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 findings, list of structures, preliminary beneficiary list, cut-off date and to undertake participatory visioning exercise for the stakeholders to give their view on how they would like Hola Mission 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 that the stakeholders are being involved in each step of the assignment execution. The National Land Commission representative conclude by pointing out 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 land tenure security of residents in the settlement. He 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) during the project execution period. He concluded by describing in detail the duties and responsibilities of the two committees.

Item 3: Presentation by the Consultant

Overview

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. He noted that the objective of the workshop was for the stakeholders to;

- Validate the socio-economic survey findings and make their contributions.
- Validate the environmental and social screening report and make their contributions.
- Verify their details such as Name, ID Number, Date of Birth, phone number and KRA PIN in the preliminary beneficiary list.
- Validate the list of structures and provide their inputs.
- Declare the cut-off date in regard to new structures construction.

The stakeholders were informed by the consultant that fulfilling the above objectives was one of the steps towards facilitating the conferment/formalization of secure land tenure for the nine (9) selected informal settlements in Tana River County through Planning and Surveying.

Socio-Economic Survey Findings

He explained that the main objective of the socio-economic survey was to help understand the status of the residents' livelihood in terms of the available infrastructure and services,

population & demographic characteristics, social services and amenities available, economic, housing and structure characteristics.

Population

The consultant went ahead to explain that the Hola Mission Informal Settlement project area covers 13.16 Ha. Based on the socio-economic survey findings, he noted that the settlement's population size is 630 persons with an average household size of 5 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) was 65.52% of the entire populace. The youthful population (15-34 years) constituted 43.33% of the total population. The young population which ranges between 0-14 years accounted for 22.63% of the project area's population. The aged population which comprises of persons aged 65 years and above was 6.58% of the settlement's populace. and the dependent (both young and aged populations) were presented in percentage.

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 the 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 Hola Primary School, Laza Primary School, Rafiki Primary School, Hola Boys Secondary School located outside the settlement. He also noted the residents had access to two ECDE facilities within Laza Primary School and Hola Primary School; ***Health facility***; The consultant informed the participants that the settlement residents had access to Hola County Referral Hospital. These amenities were analyzed in terms of accessibility and the population served as per the Physical Planning Handbook recommendations. He noted that the settlement had only one existing community facility which is Hola Galilaya Church. Nonetheless, he observed that the residents had access

to Makaburini Muslim cemetery and a Christian cemetery within the larger Hola Mission informal settlement.

Physical Infrastructure

Regarding transportation, the consultant expressed concern that most of the plots lacked access roads with 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 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 do not contribute to climate change.

Waste Management

On sanitation matters, the consultant noted that improper solid and liquid waste management was among the major challenges facing the project area. He explained that most of the residents dump solid waste within their compounds and have adopted open burning as the method of waste management. As a result of the improper solid waste management, he elaborated that air pollution (when the waste is being burnt), bad odour and poor aesthetics were evident in the project area. On liquid waste management, he noted that most of the residents use substandard cesspits as the main mode of disposal. He expressed concerns that the use of such cesspits can lead to infiltration and contamination of underground water leading to waterborne diseases like cholera.

Water

In terms of water supply, the consultant identified the main source of water for the residents as River Tana with Tana Water and Sewerage Company (TAWASCO) being the major supplier. He explained that supply in the settlement is intermittent 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 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.

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.

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, flooding and wind erosion 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 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. 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 in case 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.

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 4: 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 the project completion date. He elaborated that the purpose of the cut-off date was to allow the consultant to propose or make interventions such as provision of the access roads among other facilities based on the existing situation, without interference from new structures which may result to project affected persons. In line with that, all the stakeholders unanimously agreed that 4th April 2023 is the cut-off date.

Item 5: 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. Each group was guided by a member of the consultancy team. This, he noted, was to give the beneficiaries ample time to ensure that their details are accurate and seek clarification from the consultancy team members where necessary. The details to be verified included; beneficiaries' full name as indicated in the ID, ID number, year of birth, KRA PIN and mobile phone number. He also reminded the beneficiaries to verify whether their plots' numbers indicated in the beneficiary list correspond with the numbers indicated in the base map. The consultant also updated the beneficiaries' details in the preliminary beneficiary list during the forum.

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

The sub-county planner thanked the consultant for the comprehensive and educative presentation. He 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 had 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 accompanied by proper drainage channels.

Provision of standard roads - the stakeholders explained that provision of 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 centres. 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 creation of awareness on the importance of sorting and recycling some of the waste.

Liquid waste management - the stakeholders stated that most of the residents use substandard cesspits as a method of human waste and liquid waste management. They explained that the use of the substandard cesspits may contaminate the underground water through infiltration making residents susceptible to water borne diseases. This is because some of the resident's 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 – the participants appreciated that most of the residents are connected to piped water through Tana Water and Sanitation Company (TAWASCO). However, they complained of water rationing in the settlement and continuous breakage of the existing water pipes without being repaired. This makes the residents stay for days without access to water. The participants proposed for provision of alternative means of water sources

such as wells and also the need for TAWASCO to increase their water storage capacity to reduce the rationing.

Invasive species such as *Prosopis juliflora* (*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 the spread of *Prosopis juliflora (Mathenge*) in the settlement.

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

In regard to verification of the preliminary beneficiary list, the participants raised the following issues and recommendations;

Base Map no	**Issue**	**Resolution**
57	There arose a conflict of ownership between two individuals	The Grievance Redress Committee Members were tasked with the responsibility of resolving the disputes
82	There was a disagreement between three brothers of the same family on the ownership	It was agreed that the plot should be divided into three portions with each taking a portion.
91	The plot was picked as one and it is owned by two different individuals leaving one without a plot	It was agreed that the plot should be divided into two and be named 91A and 91B. This will ensure each owner is registered and his plot.
85	There arose a conflict of ownership between two individuals	The Grievance Redress Committee Members solved the disputes and the owner of the plot was changed to Nalikwa Komora Bonaya.

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 6: 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 in case 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 7: 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 were in agreement that the consultancy team should proceed to the next phase of the assignment which is plan preparation.

Item 8: 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: ZAKARIA JILLO KITOKO Position: SEC Chairman - HOLA MISSION

Signature: [signature] Date: 3/04/2023

Local Administration Representative

Name: DIDO [illegible] Position: WARD ADMIN

Signature: [signature] Date: 03/04/2023

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MUSTHUZA Position: KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

Signature: [signature] Date: 3/04/2023

National KISIP Representative

Name: Faith J Birir Position: KISIP NPCT

Signature: [signature] Date: 10/04/2023

Principal Consultant, Renaissance Planning Limited

Name: P. Muthuma Mbui

Signature: [signature] Date: 12/04/2023

Photo Gallery:









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.....HOLA MISSION.....

Date.....4th April, 2023.....

Venue.....Chairmans Compound.....

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/ NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	ID	SIGN
1	DOUGLAS MACHAFU HERI	BENEFICIARY	0166596	
2	Elijah Borisa Galicha	BENEFICIARY	0166860	
3	DENIS AMAN MARO	BENEFICIARY	23400957	
4	PHILIP SUBILI RHIGITO	GRC	0166597	
5	TWONANE A. BUTE	SEC	0166212	
6	WILSON CT KOMORA	Resident	0161033	
7	ELIZABETH H. KAYAHADA	SEC	0168393	
8	MINKA HADIDA	GRC	28093177	
9	GAVAVA ZAPHANIA SAMUEL	Plot REPRESETIVE	29483246	
10	TIMOTHY ASSER ADE	Resident	10311271	
11	Monica Kiarie	LANDS	29654702	
12	SAMUEL M. KENGA	Resident	8297726	
13	ELIZABETH MIMESA	BENEFICIARY	24656744	
14	JOSEPH MORONA JILLO	RESIDENT	0166086	
15	ZAKARIA S. JILLO	BENEFICIARY	0166195	
16	ESTHER KIVUVA MARTIN	PLA Representative	27309136	
17	STEVEN MARO	BENEFICIARY	27644024	
18	REGINA AKARE	BENEFICIARY	20015939	
19	ABIO D. NKOYA	Beneficiary	20032772	
20	Sheelrack A Dhidha	SOC - GRC	5446300	

21	MARIAM DIRAMO AVIDI	BENEFICIARY	0170455	
22	MILICA NAIKO DUKO		0707553728	
23	JOHN LUKU ASAPIT	JOHN ABEL BENEFICIARY	10311927 0714180435	
24	Daniel Jilo	Beneficiary	0711319583	
25	ESTHER MAWINDI		0745590	
26	Ruth Haron		0799235771	
27	Alfred Kofa		0728794391	
28	JEREMIA Banga	MEMBER	0769854797	
29	Joseph Kofa	PLT Representative	0707128167	
30	JACKSON KONDRA	beneficiary	0727164	
31	TOBIAS H. JILO	Beneficiary ID-0168566	0717541061	
32	TEOPHILUS S. KORRE	BENEFICIARY	ID 5954345 0729696389	
33	ZAKARIA SKITOKO	chairman Sec. Beneficiary	ID. 0168229 0705925147	
34	JOHN JARHA MARHIGHO	Beneficiary	0716476289	
35	BENJAMIN ADE			
36	AZARIA M. JARHA	BENEFICIARY	0172456	
37	BENNY IGWO JILLOH	BENEFICIARY	0167845	
38	HARON BABILOYA OHIGO	BENEFICIARY	0168676	
39	DANIEL G. DEYE	BENEFICIARY	20589926	
40	MICHAEL MATATA	Member	0704932	
41	TIMOTHY K. JILLO	BENEFICIARY	0168207	
42	MARY MSAFIRI	BENEFICIARY	0172479	
43	HAJILA ELISHA	BENEFICIARY	0712139371	
44	Blandiwa Komora	Beneficiary	0166324	
45	Mary Karama		0168441	
46	EUNIAH MARO	ONBEHALF	0725896977	
47	BENARD. OLADHO	BENEFICIARY	23682078	
48	Daniel Jillo Hamadu	Beneficiary	29082183	
49	Richard Yaw Kojo		10311949	
50	NANCIE CHIMEA MARO	BENEFICIARY	28092782	
51	MUSENA FATUMA	NEC	3D683355	
52	MICHAEL MUTUNGA	Renaissance Planning Ltd	33844370	

53	Oscar Kaseme	Beneficiary	R0061312	
54	Sammy Muwanika	attendance	D1677 91	
55	phineas mwiti	renaissance planning limited	29651693	
56	Fredrick Kyalo Kaumbuly	Sociologist (R-P-L)	27329989	
57	Dan K. Kiara	Planner	4828375	
58	P. Mutuma Mbui	Renaissance planning Ltd	2731496	
59	EVANES MWIA	RENAISSANCE PLANNING LTD	3433171	
60	Michael Mutu	"	33263720	
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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 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 each 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 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 were also in support of the county government in developing a county regularization policy that will guide the future implementation of the wider roads. This policy will require beneficiaries abutting the roads to surrender an equal amount of width for expansion at no cost. They explained that this will be done through thorough public sensitization to ensure residents are well informed.
- ✓ 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 in close proximity 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 make their suggestions in regards to proposals on the social facilities such as ECDE centres 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. 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 options.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Wider roads will be incrementally implemented where each beneficiary abutting the proposed roads will be required to surrender the proposed width equally for expansion at no cost.
- ✓ The beneficiaries abutting the proposed roads to surrender the proposed width 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: 05/06/2023

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MWATHUZA Position: KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

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

National KISIP Representative

Name: Faith J Birir Position: KISIP NPCT

Signature: ..... Date: 07/06/2023

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 DULU	County Government of Tana River.	principal surveyor.	13851231	
3.	MONICA WAMBUI KIARIE	GGT.R	Cartographer	29654702	
4.	ISSA ADNAN	County Government of Tana River - Lands, TREG	Physical Planner	29105095	
5.	DIDO - A GUYO	WARD ADMIN	WARD ADMIN	31071355	
6.	Dan Kiara	Renaissance Ltd	Urban Planner	0725402120	
7.	Omolo Farjala	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 L.T.D	PHYSICAL PLANNER	33844370	
11.	EVANS MUIA	RENAISSANCE PLANNING LTD-Ptm	PHYSICAL PLANNER	34333111	
12.	MUKAMI NDEGWA	11	SURVEYOR	29649611	
13.	MUSYOKA S.M	NILE SURVEYS	SURVEYIR	8353492	
14.	GOODWILL KABAJI	COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF TANA RIVER	SURVEYOR	25845502	
15.	ALI TULICHA A.	CGTR	DSCA-T/N	5954824	
16.	phineas mwiti	Renaissance planning ltd	GIS	24451493	
17.	Faith Bisiir	ICISIP NPCT	L/surveyor	11662361	
18.	Victor Sule	ICISIP NPCT	planner	28281703	
19.	P. Mutuma Mbae	Renaissance Planning	Director	2731496	
20.					
21.					
22.					

Appendix 10: Visioning and Participatory Planning Exercise - Stakeholders Minutes.

HOLA MISSION INFORMAL SETTLEMENT STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP MINUTES FOR VISIONING AND PARTICIPATORY PLANNING EXERCISE HELD ON 7TH JUNE, 2023 UNDER MKILIFI TREE IN HOLA MISSION INFORMAL SETTLEMENT– CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO UNDERTAKE PHYSICAL PLANNING, CADASTRAL SURVEY AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF NINE (9) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLMENTS, LOT V-CLUSTER 4 IN TANA RIVER COUNTY.

Attendance list attached:

Agenda list

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

Agenda 1: Introductions and Opening Remarks

The meeting was called to order at 8:55 am by the Chewani Ward Administrator who requested one of the participants to say a word of prayer. He then requested the stakeholders to make self-introduction.

Remarks by the Chewani Ward Administrator

The Ward Administrator thanked the stakeholders for finding time in their busy schedule to attend the meeting. He briefly explained the importance of the consultancy which included; attainment of tenure security, provision of access roads and enhancing residents' livelihoods. He then gave a recap of the project activities since the inception, these 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 Hola mission informal settlement Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan. He then invited the consultant to make his remarks.

Remarks by the KISIP 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 stated that Hola Mission informal settlement was among the nine settlements that were set to benefit from the project. He explained that the main 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.

He continued by explaining 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 workshop as to:

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

Agenda 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 where 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.

Agenda 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 along the Hola- Bura road that connects the settlement to Hola Town
- Availability of Hola County Referral Hospital which is within the recommended accessibility index of 4km, 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

- Adequate street lighting
- Proper access roads
- A well-established resource centres
- 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 settlement with tenure security".**

Participatory Planning

The consultant explained that participatory planning process involves engaging all the stakeholders in decision-making regarding the appropriate interventions for 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 survey 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 inadequate 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 3m, 4m and 5m footpaths, 6 and 7m service lanes, a 9m secondary road and a 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 skip bins 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 skip bins are full. Regarding liquid waste management, the participants suggested 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 utility easement (drainage/sewer/electricity).

Agenda 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.

Agenda 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 noted that the use of adoptive approach was a noble idea since it resulted to zero project affected persons.
- ✓ The stakeholders thanked the consultant for involving them in the project execution process since inception noting that they fully understood the importance of project.
- ✓ The participants noted that each plot had an access road.
- ✓ The forum noted the need for expansion of Bura-Hola road from 15m to 20m wide as per the Hola Town Development Plan which was revised in 2006 to provide enough land for future upgrading of the road and space for utility easement.
- ✓ 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.

Agenda 6: Way forward

The participants unanimously agreed on the following:

- The consultant to use the adoptive approach for immediate implementation with the aim of preventing any kind of displacement.
- The proposed wider roads will be incrementally implemented and each beneficiary abutting the proposed roads will surrender an equal width for the road expansion for free without any compensation.
- The proposed access roads on hybrid of adoptive and conventional options.

Agenda 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:

Settlement Representative

Name: ZAKARIA JILLO KITOKO ..... Position: SEC Chairman - HOLA MISSION

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

Local Administration Representative

Name: DIDO ..... Position: WARD ADMIN

Signature: ..... Date: 05/06/2023

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MWATHUZA ..... Position: KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

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

National KISIP Representative

Name: Faith J Birir ..... Position: KISIP NPCT

Signature: ..... Date: 07/06/2023

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..... HOLA MISSION .....

VENUE... UNDER MKILIFI TREE IN HOLA MISSION INFORMAL SETTLEMENT ...
Date: 7th June, 2023

LIST OF ATTENDANCE

S.No	Name	Organization/Designation	ID. No	Signature
1.	DIDO A GUTO	WARD ADMIN CHEWANI	31071395	
2.	BABUSA ABIO	Beneficiary	01166790	
3.	PHILIP SUBILI RHIGHO	GR. COM.	0166597	
4.	BISHOP DOUGLAS MALHAFU HERI	Sec. member	0166596	
5.	Michael Seth			
6.	JOSEPH MOROWA JILLO	BENEFICIARY	0166086	
7.	TWONYAMEA-BOTE	BENEFICIARY	0166212	

S.No	Name	Organization/Designation	ID. No	Signature
8.	ZAKARIA JILLO KITOKO	Chairman SEC	0168229	
9.	TOASH H. JILO	chairman GRC	0168867	
10.	ELIJA .B. GALIDO	Beneficiary	0166860	
11.	JACOB MARO BUYA	Beneficiary	16022266	
12.	MICHAEL BABWOYA BAHOLA	BENEFICIARY	0172348	
13.	YUSA JILO	BENEFICIARY	~~07206140~~ 7	
14.	PAUL JILLO JUDA	BENEFICIARY	0167787 ~~0724203406~~	
15.	BENARD BUYA DHADHO	BENEFICIARY	23682078	
16.	VALEX DHIDHA	BENEFICIARY	22651438	
17.	DENIS MARO	BENEFICIARY	23400957	
18.	ZAPHANIA SAMUEL	BENEFICARY	5374509	
19.	MARO ABDIRAHIM JARHA	Beneficiary	25830432	
20.	WILKSTONE LUKAMBARA BAHOLA	Beneficiary	8954213	

S.No	Name	Organization/Designation	ID. No	Signature
21.	IBRAHIM DAE ADE	Beneficiary	54468523	
22.	PAUL JOHN NGAMA	Beneficiary	10980239	
23.	MALINDI MOSES WATU	Beneficiary	1020410830	
24.	John Jarha Marhigho	Beneficiary	3923017	
25.	MARY MSAFIRI	BENEFICIARY	0172479	
26.	Teophilus S. Korre	Beneficiary	5954345	
27.	Shedrack Ade Bhidha	Sec / GRC	5446300	
28.	Athman Sara Awadh	Beneficiary ~~Sec/GRC~~	33547483	
29.	DANIEL G DEYE	Beneficiary	20589926	
30.	Jothua Duro Rhagito	Beneficiary	22440010	
31.	RICHARD BAHOLA DURO	Beneficiary	28093457	
32.	Jillo J. Bahala	Beneficiary	42172242	
33.	Benson Felex Mwangi	Beneficiary	10168942	

S.No	Name	Organization/Designation	ID. No	Signature
34.	Serah M. Komora	Beneficiary	0171164	
35.	MILKA N. DUKO	SEC/GRC	5371733	
36.	HAJILA ELISHA	~~SEC/GRC~~ Beneficiary	10951435	
37.	JUDITH M. MTUMAINI	Beneficiary	10311923	
38.	LOICE JAMES	Beneficiary	21042075	
39.	REGINA XKAQE	Beneficiary	20015931	
40.	ELIDA JILLO	Beneficiary	23279855	
41.	ELIZABETH H. KAYANDA	SEC MEMBER	0168393	
42.	MARY GUYATO KARAMA	SEC MEMBER	0168441	
43.	Francisca Nkaduda	Beneficiary	21023246	
44.	MONICA NKUNDUA KOKANI	BENEFICIARY	39214408	
45.	NELSON KILIMANJARO DEYE	BENEFICIARY	11140184	
46.	BISHOP RICHARD YALO ABIO	SEC MEMBER	10311949	

S.No	Name	Organization/Designation	ID. No	Signature
	HARON BABUOYA RHIGO			
47.	HARON BABWOYA RHIGO	HEAD MAN	0168676	
48.	SAMMY ABIYO ANANIA	BENEFICIARY	5954939	
49.	ERICK LINGE GULU	BENEFICIARY	27316830	
50.	ERICK KOMORA RONALD	Beneficiary	25282173	
51.	LISTON MACHAFU KOMORA	BENEFICIARY	24257329	
52.	George Wasonga	Beneficiary	2909068 8	
53.	LEVINA OWINALIA	SEC GRIEVANCES	250 80 146	
54.	ALICE MARO	BENEFICIARY	3154521	
55.	ESTHER WARIO	BENEFICIARY	11888375	
56.	BENNY 1. JILLO	BENEFICIARY	9769817	
57.	KAMAKU G. SAMSON	BENEFICIARY	10833819	
58.	JOHN LUKU ASAPH	BENEFICIARY	10311927	
59.	MATIA E. MDURU	BENEFICIARY	8296335	

S.No	Name	Organization/Designation	ID. No	Signature
60.	WILSON C.T. KOMORA	BENEFICIARY	016033	
61.	ANDREW MARO JAMAICAN	BENEFICIARY	0658442	
62.	AZARIA MKOFIRHA JARSA	BENEFICIARY	0172456	
63.	MUKAMI NDEGWA	SURVEYOR CONSULTANT	29649611	
64.	Michael Muli	Renaissance Planning Ltd.	33263745	
65.	Phineas Mwiki	Renaissance Planning Ltd -	702945493	
66.	EVANS MUIA	Renaissance Planning Ltd	34333111	
67.	MICHAEL MUTUNGA	Renaissance Planning Ltd	33844370	
68.	Harriet Muthoni	Renaissance Planning Ltd - GIS Analyst	36743517	
69.	Faisal Omolo	Renaissance Planning Ltd - Physical Planning	30142438	
70.	Faith Birir	KISIP NPCT	11662361	
71.	Victor Sule	KISIP NPCT	28281703	
72.	P. Mutuma Mbui	Renaissance Planning Ltd	7731496	
	Dan Kiara	Renaissance Planning Ltd	4828375	

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

Photo Gallery

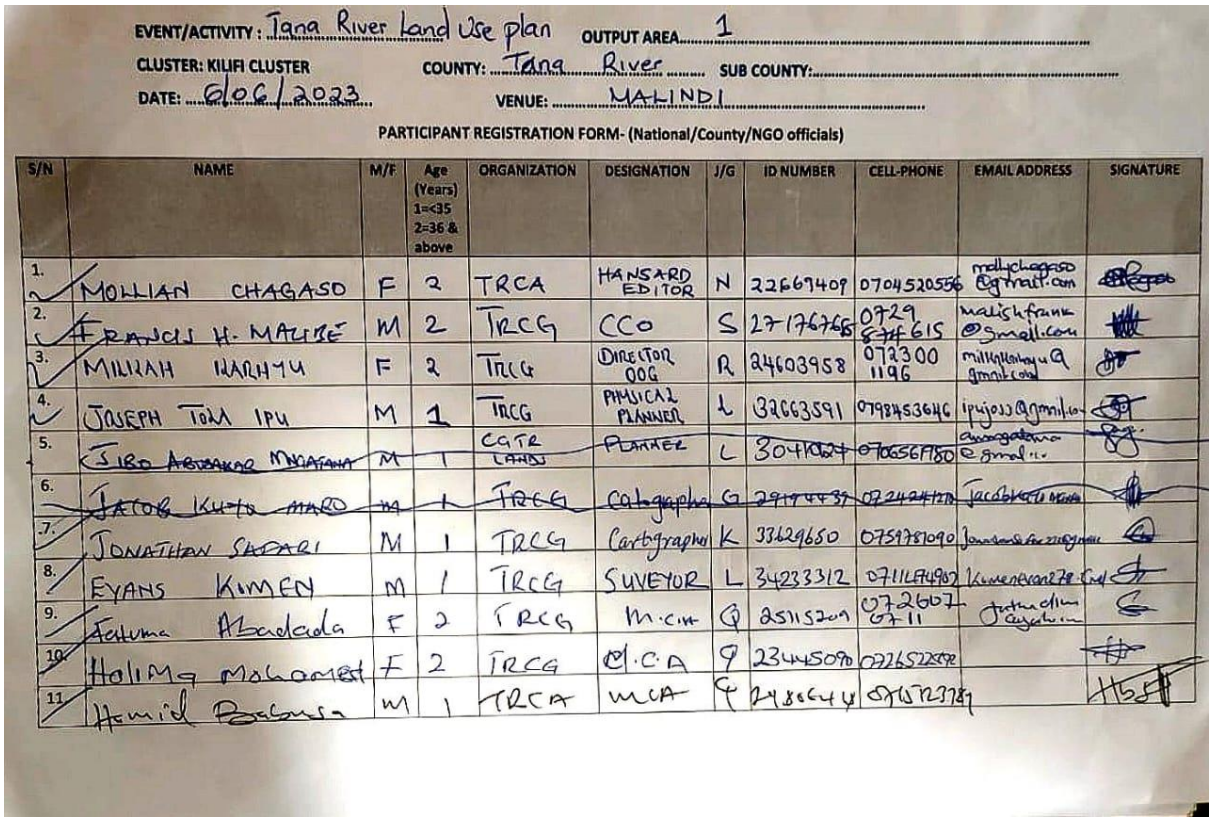








Attendance List



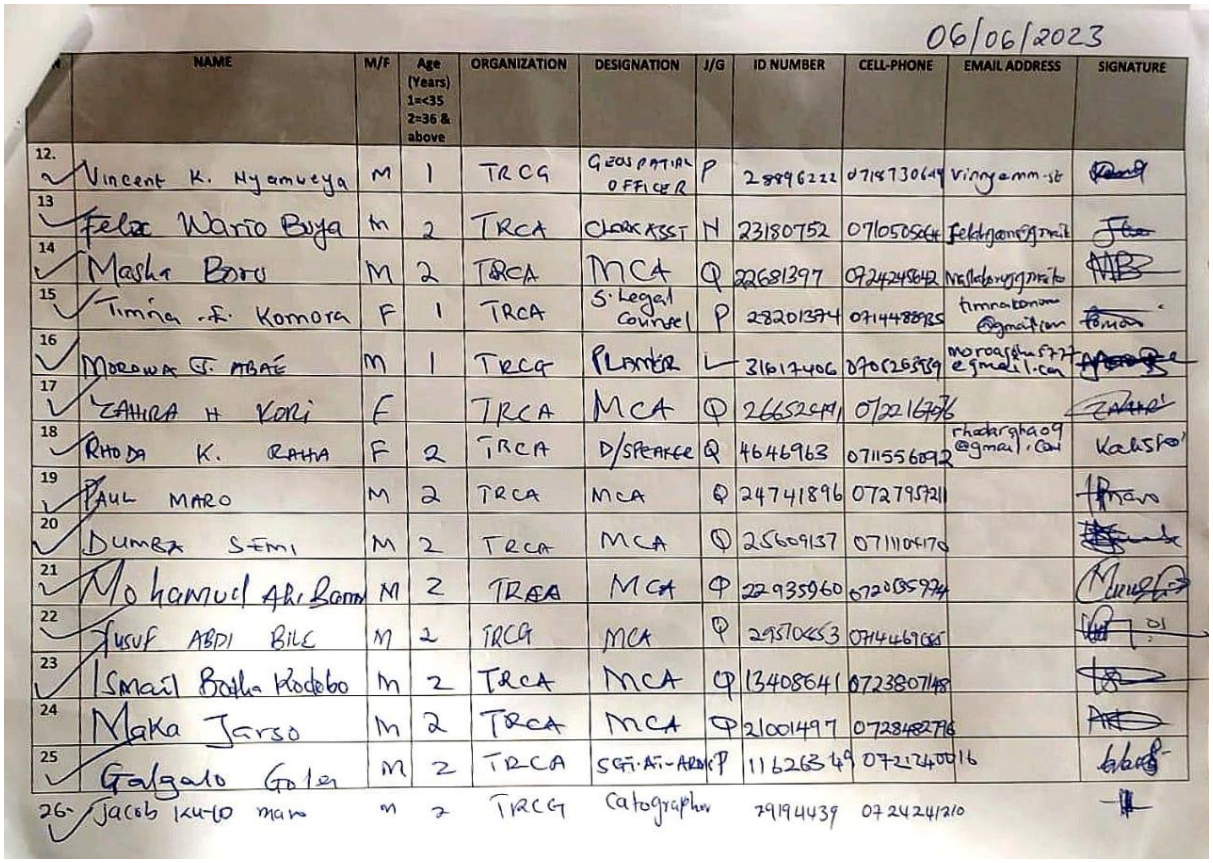
EVENT/ACTIVITY: Tana River Land Use plan OUTPUT AREA: 1

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	22669409	0704520556	mollychagaso@gmail.com	
2.	FRANCIS H. MALISE	M	2	TRCG	CCO	S	27176765	0729 874615	malishfrank@gmail.com	
3.	MILLYAH WARMYA	F	2	TRCG	DIRECTOR OOG	R	24603958	072300 1196	millyhkalanya@gmail.com	
4.	JOSEPH TOM IPU	M	1	TRCG	PHYSICAL PLANNER	L	32663591	0798453646	ipujoss@gmail.com	
5.	JIBO ABDIKADIR MOHAMMA	M	1	CGTR LANDS	PLANNER	L	30470824	0706567180		
6.	JACOB KUTO MARO	M	1	TRCG	Cartographer	G	29194439	0724241210	jacobkuto@gmail.com	
7.	JONATHAN SAFARI	M	1	TRCG	Cartographer	K	33629650	0759781090		
8.	EVANS KIMEN	M	1	TRCG	SURVEYOR	L	34233312	0711474907		
9.	Fatuma Abdulala	F	2	TRCG	M.CM	Q	25115209	0726077 0711		
10.	Halima Mohamed	F	2	TRCG	M.C.A	Q	23445098	0726522598		
11.	Hamid Babasa	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	24864447	0705123784		



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	0718730649	vinnyamm.sk	
13.	Felix Wario Boya	M	2	TRCA	CLERK ASST	N	23180752	0710505644	felixjames@gmail	
14.	Masha Boru	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	22681397	0724245842		
15.	Timina H. Komora	F	1	TRCA	S. Legal Counsel	P	28201374	0714488985	timinakomora@gmail.com	
16.	MORDWA G. MBAE	M	1	TRCG	PLANNER	L	31617406	0740265859	morogaphu5727@gmail.com	
17.	ZAHIRA H KORI	F		TRCA	MCA	Q	26652491	0722167676		
18.	RHODA K. RAHA	F	2	TRCA	D/SPEAKER	Q	4646963	0711556092	rhodargha09@gmail.com	
19.	PAUL MARO	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	24741896	0727957211		
20.	DUMBA SEMI	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	25609137	0711104170		
21.	Mohamud Ali Bonn	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	22935960	0720085934		
22.	YUSUF ABDI BILE	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	29510653	0714469655		
23.	Ismail Bulla Kadebo	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	13408641	0723807148		
24.	Maka Jarso	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	21001497	0728482716		
25.	Galgalo Golo	M	2	TRCA	SGT. AT-ARMS	P	11626349	0721240016		
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 RUCHITO~~	~~M~~	~~2~~	~~TRCK~~	~~DLSA~~	~~K~~	~~24~~	~~0728~~		
13	SAID KURI GODANA	M	43	TRCA	M.CA	Q	22506002	0720257885		
14	HAMICI DEGE IDDI	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	25277639	0711141456		
15	JIBRIL Mohammed	m	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	30926958	0711883249		
16	BORU ABBAS MAHMUD	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	32030833	0722719535		
17	Lucy Ditamo	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	23193736	0718275038		
18	Abdihakim S. Waro	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	29923602	0729816863		
19	JUDITH HAGERERA KIRIAGO	F	1	CAFR	RESEARCHER	N	28259258	0723547955		
20	YASSIN OSMAN GOZU	M	1	TRCG LANDS	PLANNER	M	23822782	0703885371		
21	~~JIA ADANO~~	~~M~~	~~2~~	~~TRCG-LANDS~~	~~PLANNER~~	~~L~~	~~29105095~~	~~0718~~	~~24 @gmail.com~~	
22	FRED ABIU	M	1	TRCG-LANDS	PLANNER	L	33733007	0727124574		
23	~~MORONA ABATE~~	~~M~~	~~1~~	~~TRCG-LAND~~	~~PLANNER~~	~~L~~	~~31617408~~	~~0705269959~~		
24	Mwanamvu H. Omar	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	11885833	0729458344		
25	Maka M. Mohamed	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	11892980	0704873759		

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	Raka H. Ruku	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	537009	0722887		
14	Juma Ali Dido	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	11873115	0704746		
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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	J/G	ID NUMBER	CELL-PHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1. ✓	ELIZA DUMBA SEMI	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	25609137	0711104170		
2. ✓	Paul Mano Samwel	M	2		MCA	Q	24741896	0727957211		
3. ✓	Juma Ali Dido	M	2		MCA	Q	11873115	0796744101	Jadli1418@	
4. ✓	Maka Tarso	M	2		MCA	Q	21001457	0725482796	Makabm@gmail	
5. ✓	ZAHRA H Gei	F	1		MCA	Q	26652491	0722167676		
6. ✓	Maka Mamo Mohamed	F	2		MCA	Q	11852958	0704873359	mmaymohad 36@gmail.com	
7. ✓	LIMAH M. JARRA	F	2		MCA	Q	22053476	0724623676	limah mmya@yahoo	
8. ✓	RIZIKI H. RUHU	F	2		MCA	Q	5337009	0722882484		
9. ✓	ALI GALOLE SALAT	M	1	TRCA	S.A.A	M	25340350	0719219576	Salat	
10. ✓	MOLLIAN CHAGASO	F	2	TRCA	HANSARD EDITOR	N	22669409	0704520556		
11. ✓	Mwanaamu H. Dhadi	F	2		MCA	Q	11888823	0729483342	omachardo @gmail.com	

	NAME	M/F	Age (Years) 1=<35 2=36 & above	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	J/G	ID NUMBER	CELL-PHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
12. ✓	Timina Komora	F	1	County Assembly	S/Legal Counsel	P	28201374	0714488335	timakomana @gmail.com	
13 ✓	JUDITH HAGERERA KIRIAKO	F	1	CATR	RESEARCHER	N	28257258	0719547056		
14 ✓	Alfred Mwendo Mungu	M	2	CGTR	Dpdir. Phy. Plng	Q	22071931	0721766556	fredmunga @gmail.co	
15 ✓	Vincent K. Nyamweya	M	1	CGTR	Geographical officer	P	25896222	0718730649	vinnyemm st	
16 ✓	JOSEPH TOLA IPU	M	1	CGTR	Physical Planner	L	32663591	0798455446	ipujoss@gmail.com	
17 ✓	Innocent Mukhale	M	2	MoLPWUH	Physical Planner	N	24744303 20[illegible]	0724468874	mukhale.inn gmail.com	
18 ✓	Mugendi G. Mbae	M	2	MoLPWUH	A.Director Planning	P	22067256	0722838727	gmbaeo@gmail com	
19 ✓	Yassin Ahmed Golo	M	1	Planner TRCA	Planner	M	33822727	0703885671	Golo.ahmed@gmail	
20 ✓	MADOWA JOHN ABAE	M	1	Planner TRCA	Planner	L	31617406	0705263989	—	
21 ✓	FRED ABJO MTRIBAE	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	0792620724	jaadnan259@gmail	
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	22856004	0720257000		
2. √	HALIMA MOHAMED	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	23445090	0726522892		
3. √	JIBO ABUBAKAR MAHMOUD	M	1	CGTR	PLANNER	L	30401124	0706561980		
4. √	Felix Wario	M	2	TRCA	CLERK	N	23180752	0710526869		
5. √	IDDI OMAR	M	1	TRCA	CLERK	Q	27872041	0700162914		
6. √	RONE MUSA NUR	M	1	TRCA	HANSARD REPORTER	M	29672547	0725722661		
7. √	HAMID BARUA	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	29806418	0715123789		
8. √	JIBRIL MOHAMMUD FARAH	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	30930984	0711883247		
9. √	BORU A. MAHMUD	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	32030833	0722718735		
10. √	Lucy Diramo	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	23193936	0718375083		
11. √	Abdihakim S. Ware	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	29972360	0725816363		

	NAME	M/F	Age (Years) 1=<35 2=36 & above	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	J/G	ID NUMBER	CELL-PHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
12. √	Mohamud Ali Barrow	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	22935960	0720585724		
13 √	HAMISI DEKE IDDI	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	25277439	0711194SC		
14 √	FRANCIS H MALOLE	M	2	TRCG	CCO	S	27176768	0729 874615		
15 √	MILKAH KARIHAYU	F	2	TRCG	DIR	R	24603168	0723001196	hmilkah@yahoo.com	
16 √	Jacob Kuyo Mano	M	2	TRCA	Cartographer	G	24194439	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	0721391145		
21 √	Galgalo Gola	M	2	TRCA	SGA-AS-ARMS	P	11626548	0721260911		
22 √	Fatuma Abdacla	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	25115209	0726040711		
23 √	Ismail Kodobo	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	29510553	0714469055		

EVENT/ACTIVITY: Lana River Lead ... 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. Plng.	Q	22071931	0721766456	fredriyga@gmail.com	
2.	ISSA ADNAN	M	1	CGTR	PHYSICAL PLANNER	L	29105095	0796207214	issadnan259@gmail	
3.	Vincent K. Nyamweyo	m	1	CGTR	Geospatial Officer	P	28596222	0719730649	Vinyo@gmail.com	
4.	Innocent M. Muviale	M	2	M.o.P&H&UD	Physical Planner	N	24744303	0724461864	muviale.innocent@gmail.com	
5.	Mugudi M. Moses	M	2	M.o.P&H&UD	A.Director Planning	P	22067756	0721239921	Mosesoo80@gmail.com	
6.	Timna F. Komora	F	1	County Assembly	S.Legal Counsel	P	2820 1374	0714482935	timnakomora@gmail.com	
7.	HAMISI DEKE IDDI	M	2	TRCG	MCA		25277639	0711194456		
8.	HAWA M. JARRA	F	2	COUNTY ASSEMBLY	MCA		22051476	0724623686	hmahmoud@yahoo.com	
9.	Hamid Bonyasa	M	1	TRCA	MCA	P	29806418	0715123789	salumhamid@gmail.com	
10.	Malco Jarso	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	21001457	0728452796	malcojarso@gmail	
11.	Juma Ali Dido	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	31873115	0710746102		

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	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	22681397	0724243642		
13	~~IDDI ISSA~~ OMAR ADNAN	M M	1	TRCA CGTR	~~PHYSICAL~~ A CLERK	P	27877241	0700162994		
14	MUSA KHARO	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	24163346	0712139145		
15	BORU A. MAHMUD	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	32030833	0727718535		
16	~~ZACHARIA JILLO KITICHO~~	M	2	TRCG	DLASO	K	24744388	0711769219		
17	JOSEPH TOLA IPA	M	1	TRCG	PHYSICAL PLANNER	L	32663591	0798453446		
18	Halima Galtuma	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	23445090	0726528892		
19	Yusuf Bale	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	29510858	0714469885		
20	Jibril Mohamed Farol	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	30930784	0718832477		
21	Lucy Diramo	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	23193136	0718279383		
22	Abdikadir S. Idare	M	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	29922602	0729814383		
23	ABDIRAK MOHAMED	M	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	594537	0713011440		
24	Rono MUSE NUR	M	1	TRCA	~~HANDOVER~~ REPORTING Director	H	29692503	0725732268		
25	NAIKA HARHAYU	F	2	TRCG	OOG	R	24603958	0723001196		
26	Jacob Kuto Maro	M	1	TRCG	Cartographic	G	29194439	0724241210	Jacobkutomaro@gmail.com	
27	EVANS K. KOMEN	M	1	TRCG	SURVEYOR	L	34233312	0711474902	Komencevans.com	

EUROPEAN UNION — REPUBLIC OF KENYA — United Nations

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]	0719219576	Salat[illegible]	
2.	MOLLIAN CHAGASO	F	2	TRCA	HANCARD EDITOR	N	22669409	0704520556	Hollydegaso@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	Jadink15@gmail.com	
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]	0723-8874[illegible]	Ismaelkolobo	
8.	MAIGA M MOHAMED	F	2	TRCA	MCA	Q	11892480	0722162076		
9.	CATHERINE H KORI	F	1	TRCA	MCA	Q	26652491	0704875359		
10.	Galgalo Gola	M	2	TRCA	SGT-AT-ARMS	P	11626369	0721240016		
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]862		
13	Milka Karhayu	F	1	TRCG		R	24603958	0728001196		
14	Felix Wario	M	2	TRCA	CLERK ASST	N	23180752	0711050664	felekhgcounsel@gmail.com	
15	Yassin Athman	M	1	TRCG	PLANNER	M	33822722	0703[illegible]391	Yassin.athman@gmail.com	
16	JIBO ABUBAKAR MNGATANA	M	1	CGTR	PLANNER	L	30410124	0706561980		
17	FRANCIS H. MAURI	M	2	TRCG	CCO-LAND	S	27176768	0729[illegible]24 GIS	Mauishutsa@yahoo.com	
18	JUDITH HAGERERA KIRIAGO	F	1	CATR	RESEARCHER	N	28257258	0717547056	jmbungere@gmail.com	
19	FRED ABIO [illegible]	M	1	TRCG	PLANNER	L	33[illegible]	0727124[illegible]24		
20	JONATHAN SAFARI	M	1	TRCG	CARTOGRAPHER	K	33629650	0759781090	Jonathansafari2@gmail.com	
21	MAROWA JOHN ABAE	M	1	TRCG	PLANNER	L	31617[illegible]	0705263939		
22	Rhoda K. Raha	F	1	TRCG	DEPUTY SPEAKER	Q	24646963	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	22306004 11626	0720257858		
25	Fatuma I. Abdededa	F	2	TRCA	M.C.A		25115208	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. 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 neighbourhood 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 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 plan's 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: 07/07/2023

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MWATHWA 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 BOARDROOM **DATE:** 3rd July 2023

LIST OF ATTENDANCE

S. No	Name	Department/Organization	Designation	ID. No	Signature
1.	MOHAMED MWATUNZA	TRCG	KISIP 2 COUNTY COORDINATOR	10764591	
2.	DIDO A. GUTO	TRCG	W/ADMIN	31071395	
3.	Cosmus Lali Dulla	TRCG	P/ Surveyor	12957227	
4.	P. Mutuma Mbui	Renaissance	Director	7731496	
5.	Dan Kigia	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 mwiti	Renaissance planning ltd	GIS	29151493	
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.	GODLUCK KIMANZI	TRCG - SURVEYOR	EMTH SURVEYOR	25842502	
18.	Alfred Mwenda Riungu	TRCG - Dir. Phy. Plng	Dir. Phy. Plng.	22071931	
19.					
20.					
21.					
22.					
23.					
24.					
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26.					
27.					
28.					

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

MINUTES FOR PRESENTATION OF HOLA MISSION INFORMAL SETTLEMENT DRAFT LOCAL PHYSICAL AND LAND USE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2023- 2032) TO THE STAKEHOLDERS' VALIDATION WORKSHOP HELD ON 6TH JULY 2023, AT SEC CHAIRMAN'S COMPOUND UNDER ACACIA TREE IN HOLA MISSION 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. 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

The meeting was called to order at 11.00 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-introductions.

Remarks by the Chewani Ward Administrator

The Ward Administrator thanked the stakeholders for attending the meeting on time. He briefly explained the importance of the consultancy assignment which included; attainment of tenure security, provision of access roads and enhancement of the residents' livelihoods. He then gave a recap of the project activities since the inception which entailed picking of the claimed plot boundaries, verification of the picked claimed plot boundaries on the base map & identification of the beneficiaries, socio-economic survey and participatory planning & visioning exercise. The ward administrator finalized by pointing out that the purpose of the meeting was to validate the draft plan which was prepared through a participatory process which ensured the stakeholders inputs were considered.

Remarks by the KISIP Liaison Officer

The officer noted that the project is aimed towards improving land tenure security and in general, the livelihoods of the residents in the project area. He appreciated the consultant for ensuring that the project milestones were within the set timelines. He also thanked the consultant for ensuring that the process of plan preparation was followed as guided in the Physical and Land Use Planning Act, No. 13, 2019 and the County Governments Act 2012 (amended 2020). The officer acknowledged that the process had been participatory, involving all the community members and relevant stakeholders. He concluded by putting emphasis on the need and importance of scrutinizing the proposals effectively, noting that the process of plan preparation was almost complete.

Agenda 2: Presentation 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 reminded the participants that the objective of the consultancy is to facilitate the conferment/formalization of secure land tenure. He expounded that the plan preparation was part of the land tenure regularization process which will foster tenure security among the area residents. The consultant informed the participants that the purpose of the workshop was to present the draft plan for their inputs and validation. He concurred that the process of preparing the draft plan was participatory, with the community members being fully involved in the proposal making, as earlier noted by the KISIP Liaison Officer.

Further, he pointed out that the base map formed the basis for the plan preparation. He went on to elaborate the base map 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 plot 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.

Briefly, he presented on the findings from the socio-economic survey which entailed data collection and analyses on the settlement's 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 a settlement with lack of access roads, haphazard development, poor solid & liquid waste management, irregular plots, lack of storm water drainage channels and inadequate water supply. He also presented the existing road network 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. In addition, he explained that the process of undertaking socio-economic survey was participatory whereby the local youths were involved in administration of questionnaires, which were used as a tool for data collection at the household level. He noted that the findings from the survey majorly informed the plan proposals.

On the plan proposals, the consultant described various structuring elements that influenced the settlement's plan design. These included: existing footpaths and road network, existing developments, claimed plots' boundaries and stakeholders' concerns. He informed the participants 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 then proceeded to expound that various alternative planning options were analysed in order to come up with the ideal option, which was in line with the stakeholders concerns of a settlement with proper waste management, access roads/service lanes, 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 standards were proposed. He expressed concern that the proposed standard roads ranging between 9-12m resulted to many project affected persons (PAPs), which was against the stakeholders' recommendations on the project impacts on their assets. Due to the high number of the affected structures, the consultant explained that the adoptive planning approach was embraced whereby minimum access lanes were proposed resulting to 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 then outlined the development guidelines that were formulated for the various existing and proposed land use zones to coordinate the plan's implementation. He stated that the aim of the development guidelines was to bring order, harmony and ensure compatibility of land uses. This was followed by presentation on the sectoral development strategies that

focused mainly on 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 in 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 drainage management. The route plan for implementation of the adoptive roads and achieving 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 streetlights 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 plan 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

comprehensive implementation of the plan in order to boost the area's economic growth and ensure coordinated development.

Agenda 3: Confirmation of the Beneficiaries Lists

The consultant requested the beneficiaries to verify their respective details in the beneficiaries list. The consultant explained that the list contains the following beneficiary's details: parcel number, name, national identification number, gender, year of birth, KRA PIN and telephone number. Each beneficiary was then required to sign against his or her details if they are correctly documented.

Agenda 4: 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 incorporating all the stakeholders' inputs during the participatory planning process noting that the plan is a representation of their vision and aspirations.
- ✓ The participants appreciated the consultant for involving them in the assignment execution process noting that they fully understood the importance of the project.
- ✓ The participants were in agreement that the use of adoptive approach was a noble idea since it resulted to zero Project Affected Persons.
- ✓ The participants confirmed their commitment in ensuring that the wider roads are achieved in future so that the support infrastructure can be installed.
- ✓ The beneficiaries wanted clarification on when the plan will be approved so that the next step of beaconing can start. The consultant explained that the plan will be circulated to the relevant government agencies, gazetted and published in two widely circulated newspapers for 60 days for wider public comments before its submission to the County Assembly of Tana River for approval and forwarding to H.E the Governor for endorsement.
- ✓ The participants requested the consultant to notify them earlier on when the beaconing process will start so that they can be present during the exercise. The consultant explained that they will hold a meeting with the project beneficiaries, SEC and GRC members before the start of the beaconing process. During the meeting, the beneficiaries will be briefed on their roles and an agreement on the starting date will be reached.

Agenda 5: Way forward

The participants unanimously validated the draft plan and also agreed that the wider roads will be implemented incrementally. They also agreed that each beneficiary abutting the proposed roads will surrender an equal width for expansion at no cost to achieve wider roads.

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: ZAKARIA JILLO KITOKO Position: SEC Chairman - HOLA MISSION

Signature: [illegible] Date: 07/07/2023

Local Administration Representative

Name: DIDO [illegible] Position: WARD ADMIN

Signature: [illegible] Date: 07/07/2023

County Representative

Name: MOHAMED MWATHUZA Position: KISIP2 COUNTY COORDINATOR

Signature: [illegible] Date: 7/7/2023

National KISIP Representative

Name: Faith J Birir Position: KISIP NPCT

Signature: [illegible] Date: 10/07/2023

Principal Consultant, Renaissance Planning Limited

Name: P. Muthama MBS

Signature: [illegible] 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..... HOLA MISSION .....

VENUE..... SEC CHAIRMAN'S COMPOUND UNDER ACACIA TREE ..... DATE: 6th July 2023.

LIST OF ATTENDANCE

S. No	Name	Designation	ID. No	Signature
1.	TOHM H. JILO	G.R committe chairman	0188867	
2.	HARON BABUOYA RHIGO	HEADMAN	0168676	
3.	Elija Barisa Galido	Member	0166860	
4.	JACOB MARO BUYA	MEMBER	16022266	
5.	BP. RICHARD YARO ABIO	SEC. MEMBER	10311949	
6.	PHILIP SUBILI RHIGHO	GR. COMMITTEE MEMBER	0166597	
7.	TWONANEA ALFAYO BUTE	MEMBER	0166212	T. BUTE
8.	HARRISON JILO MABONYE	MEMBER	10951796	
9.	JAPHET WAYU ABIO	Mechanic	11893273	
10.	Benson Filex Mwangi	Member	10168947	
11.	SAMUEL MGHOIRA IGENGA	Member	8297721	
12.	JOSEPH MOROWA JILLO	MEMBER	0166086	
13.	ZAKARIA J. KITOKO	chairman sec	0168229	
14.	AMBARI GUYO GALGALO	MEMBER	0172166	
15.	AZARIA MKOFIRA JARHA	VILLAGE LAND COMMITTEE	0172456	
16.	JOHN DIKO	MEMBER	22449010	

S. No	Name	Designation	ID. No	Signature
17.	BENNY IGWO JILLO	MEMBER	9769817	
18.	ZAKARIA S. JILLO	MEMBER	0166195	
19.	DAVID KOKAN MADUBI	"	4646598	
20.	REBECCA GHAMAKALE MASO	"	24499886	
21.	VUMILIA MAJIBA	"	22556000	
22.	ALVINE LEAH MATIA	SEC MEMBER	21948761	
23.	ESTHER KAKEA MALIMIDI	MEMBER		
24.	AIMIKE NGINA SIMION	MEMBER	8297428	
25.	JUDITH N ABARUPA	MEMBER	26298909	
26.	ELIA DOYO ADE	MEMBER	8064901	
27.	ELIZABETH H. KAYANDA	SEC MEMBER	0168393	
28.	GLADYS HAWADESA RHOVA	MEMBER	11893012	
29.	MARY DIRAMO AKARE	MEMBER	0168NY3	
30.	HAJILA ELISHA	MEMBER	10951435	
31.	AIMIKE HAMARO DHIDHA	MEMBER	1379693	
32.	MONICA NKUNDUA KOKANI	MEMBER	39216108	
33.	DENIS AMANI MARO	MEMBER	23400957	
34.	BLANDINA GHAMAGHOLI KOMORA	MEMBER	166324	
35.	JIBO MNGAJANA	TRCG - LANDS	30410124	
36.	Victor Sule	KISIP-NPCT	28281703	
37.	JOHN LUKU ASAPH	MEMBER	10311927	
38.	BENARD BOYA DHADHO	MEMBER	23682078	

S. No	Name	Designation	ID. No	Signature
39.	ELIDA JILO	MEMBER	23279855	
40.	Daniel Jilo Ifamara	Member	20936632	
41.	DUKO JOHN JILLO H	SEC MEMBER	24524444	
42.	DUKO DANIEL BUYA	Member	20991486	
43.	Oscar Micheal Kaseme	Member	23061312	
44.	DIDO -A- GUYO	W/ADMIN	31071395	
45.	GOODWIN KABASI	TRCG - SUPERVISOR	25824502	
46.	MICHAEL MUTUNGA	Renaissance Planning ltd Physical Planner	33844370	
47.	P. Mutuma Mbui	Director - Renaissance	7731456	
48.	Dan Kiara	Renaissance - Urban Planner	0725404220	
49.	Mohamed A. Mwatunza	KISIP COUNTY COORDINATION	0769591	
50.	Alfred Mwenda Riungu	County Dir. Physical Planning	22071931	
51.	Michael Muli	Renaissance Planning - Planner	33263	
52.	Faisala Omolo	" "	30142438	
53.	EVANS MUIA	Renaissance - Planner	34333111	
54.	phineas mwiu	Renaissance - GIS	24451443	
55.	SAMMY MWANZI	RENAISSANCE PHYSICAL PLANNER	22252924	
56.	HARRIET MUTHONI	RENAISSANCE PLANNING - GIS	36743817	
57.	Samuel Mburu G.	P. Planning Consultant (NPCT)	28026430	
58.	Faith Bivir	KISIP NPCT	11662361	
59.				
60.				

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