

# REPUBLIC OF KENYA



## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES & IRRIGATION (MoALFI)

### STATE DEPARTMENT FISHERIES, AQUACULTURE & BLUE ECONOMY (SDFA-BE)

### DRAFT FINAL VULNERABLE AND MAGINALIZED GROUP FRAMEWORK (VMGF)



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

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# VULNERABLE AND MARGINALIZED GROUP FRAMEWORK (VMGF)

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

Prepared by



AND



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## Abbreviations

<b>AFIPEK</b>	Association of Fish Processors and Exporters in Kenya
<b>BMUs</b>	Beach Management Units
<b>CoK</b>	Constitution of Kenya
<b>CMA</b>	Co-Management Area
<b>CEC</b>	County Executive Committee
<b>CoE</b>	Council of Elders
<b>CBOs</b>	Community Based Organization
<b>CDPs</b>	Community Development Plans
<b>CIDPs</b>	County Integrated Development Plans
<b>CPSC</b>	County Project Steering Committee
<b>CTAC</b>	County Technical Advisory Committee
<b>CPIU</b>	County Project Implementation Unit
<b>CDDO</b>	Community-Driven Development Organizations
<b>FPIC</b>	Free, Prior and Informed Consent/Consultations
<b>FIPs</b>	Fishery Improvements Plans
<b>FIMS</b>	Fishery Information and Monitoring System
<b>FMPs</b>	Fishery Management Plans
<b>FGDs</b>	Focus Group Discussions
<b>FIS</b>	Fisheries Information System
<b>GoK</b>	Government of Kenya
<b>IPF</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>IPs</b>	Indigenous Peoples
<b>IPPF</b>	Indigenous People Plan Framework/Plan
<b>IUU</b>	Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>ICT</b>	Information Communication and Technology
<b>JCMAs</b>	Joint Co-Management Areas
<b>KCDP</b>	Kenya Coastal Development Project
<b>KeFS</b>	Kenya Fisheries Service
<b>KEMFSED</b>	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Socio-Economic Development
<b>KII</b>	Key Informant Interviews
<b>KEMFRI</b>	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
<b>KNBS</b>	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
<b>MCS</b>	Monitoring, Controlling, And Surveillance
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>NSNP</b>	National Safety Net Program
<b>NEMA</b>	National Environment and Management Authority
<b>NPSC</b>	National Project Steering Committee
<b>NPCU</b>	National Project Coordinating Unit
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>OP</b>	Operational Policy

**<< VULNERABLE AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS FRAMEWORK (VMGF) >>**

<b>PDO</b>	Project Development Objective
<b>PTAC</b>	Project Technical Advisory Committee
<b>PCU</b>	Project Coordination Unit
<b>SDFA&amp;BE</b>	State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture And The Blue Economy
<b>SMEs</b>	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
<b>SME-DS</b>	Small- And Medium-Sized Enterprises Development Service
<b>TA</b>	Technical Assistance
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollar
<b>VMGs</b>	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups
<b>VMGP</b>	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Plan
<b>VMGF</b>	Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework
<b>VSL</b>	Village Savings and Loans
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WRUA</b>	Water Resource User Association

## Executive summary

### Background

1. This Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework (VMGF) has been prepared for the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Socio-Economic Development (KEMFSED) project to be supported by the World Bank. It is based on the findings and recommendations of the Social Assessment that was conducted for this project among the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups living in the riparian counties of the Kenyan Coast. Since the proposed project interventions will be implemented in areas where Indigenous Peoples (IPs) are present referred to in Kenya as Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs)<sup>1</sup> the World Bank (WB) safeguard policy OP/BP 4.10 has been triggered and a VMGF prepared to guide the implementation of the project.
2. The KEMFSED project aims to enhance economic benefits and coastal livelihoods from marine fisheries and coastal aquaculture while safeguarding associated ecosystems' integrity through a participatory community integrated development approach. It builds on the lessons learnt from the implementation of the Kenya Coastal Development Project (KCDP) which was also supported by the World Bank and supported various community-based interventions that were aimed at enhancing the livelihoods of the VMGs living in the coastal counties in Kenya.

### Objective of the Vulnerable Marginalized Group Framework (VMGF)

3. The objective of the VMGF is to guide the design, planning and implementation of KEMFSED interventions that may affect VMGs in the proposed project areas. The VMGF is based on the OP 4.10 of the World Bank and the applicable laws and regulations of the Government of Kenya. The OP 4.10 is triggered when it is likely that groups that meet criteria of World Bank OP 4.10 “are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area.” The VMGF includes proposed types of interventions and activities; potential positive and negative effects on VMGs; a framework for ensuring free, prior, and informed consultation; institutional arrangements for assessing project-supported activities and reviewing and identifying presence of VMGs in project sites; monitoring and reporting arrangements; and disclosure arrangements for VMGs.
4. This VMGF will be used by the State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy and the KEMFSED project implementing agencies and the World Bank in ensuring that the provisions of the World Bank’s Operational Policy (OP) 4.10 are integrated in the implementation and management of the project. This will ensure that negative impacts are

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<sup>1</sup> VMGs are communities targeted by the KEMFSED that meet both the World Bank’s criteria, requirements and Guidelines as set out under OP 4.10 and the GoK’s criteria of “marginalized” and “minority” communities as provided in the Kenya Constitution.

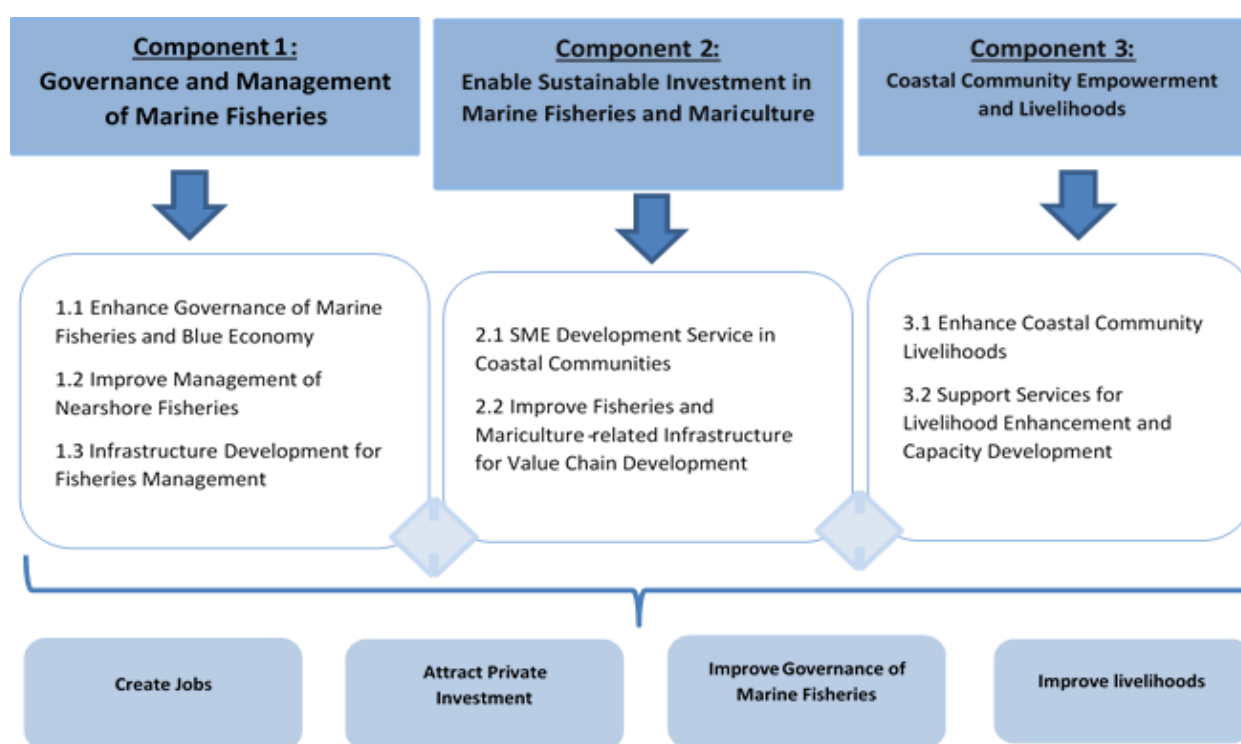


adequately identified and mitigated against, whilst potential positive impacts on the VMGs are enhanced.

**The Project Components**

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

Figure 1: KEMFSED Project Theory of Change



**Component 1 – Improve Governance and Management of Marine Fisheries.**

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

a) **Sub-component 1.1:** Enhanced governance of marine fisheries and blue economy. This sub- component will focus on improving fisheries governance and management, reviewing fisheries policy and related legislation, and strengthening monitoring and surveillance. The sub-component will also focus on research needed to strengthen the management of marine fisheries, including the development of an efficient Fishery Information and Monitoring System (FIMS) that will facilitate access to information for effective fishery management. Where identified, priority fisheries will be targeted for specific interventions in line with Fishery Improvements Plans (FIPs), with the aim of transitioning these fisheries towards improved management thereby ensuring sustainable long-term benefits to relevant communities. The project will also support

the development of National Plans of Action for sharks, birds and Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.

- b) **Sub-component 1.2:** Improve management of nearshore fisheries. This sub-component will strengthen the management of nearshore fisheries and the implementation of Fishery Management Plans (FMPs). In synergy with national FMPs for priority fisheries, new Joint Co-Management Areas (JCMAs) will be developed, and the management of existing ones strengthened. The project will also support the implementation of Co-Management Area (CMA) including implementation of Monitoring, Controlling, and Surveillance (MCS) strategies and the provision of required equipment and technical support for MCS.
- c) **Sub-component 1.3:** Infrastructure development for fisheries management. This sub-component comprises infrastructure development specifically aimed at supporting the management of fisheries at both the national and county level. Specifically, it includes an office building for the Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS) in Nairobi, and the National Marine Resources and Training Centre in Kwale County. Examples of potential fisheries infrastructure could include upgrading of county fisheries offices, and expansion of the Mombasa Bandari Maritime Training College.

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

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

Mariculture infrastructure development map and plan. Climate change related risks will be internalized in the development of all infrastructure investments.

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

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

**Component 4 – Project Management.**

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

providers, and the results achieved in terms of outputs and outcomes. In addition, it will support the creation of a Grievance Redress Mechanism and ensure citizens engagement.

**Project Location**

10. This project will be implemented in five riparian counties of Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi, Lamu and Tana River in the sub-counties of Matuga, Kinango, Msambweni, Lunga Lunga, Kilifi South, Kilifi North, Malindi, Magarini, Lamu West, Lamu East, Tana Delta/Garsen, Changamwe, Nyali, Kisauni, Jomvu, Likoni, Mvita.
11. The project location where the VMGs live and where the World Bank OP.4.10 will be triggered during project include; Pongwe/Kikokeni ward (mukwiro and wasini Islands and Tswaka sub-location) in Lunga Lunga sub-county, Ramisi ward in Msambweni sub-county and Samburu/Chengoni, Kasemeni, Mackinon Road wards in Kinango sub-county all in Kwale county; Dabaso and Watamu ward in Kilifi North sub-county, Maarafa, Gongoni and Adu wards in Magarini sub-county all within Kilifi county; Kiunga and Basuba wards in Lamu East sub-county and Hindi, Mkunumbi, Witu and Mkomani wards in Lamu West sub-county all in Lamu county and Kipini within Garsen/Tana Delta sub-county in Tana River county. The VMG groups that were included in this assessment included; the Wakifundi, Wavumba, Watshwaka, Washiratzi, watha in Kwale (Kinango sub-county) and Kilifi county; the Aweer/Boni and Saanye in Lamu county and the Saanye who live in Kipini ward in Tana Delta sub-county in Tana River county.

**Sub-Projects likely to be supported under KEMFSED project according to Project components**

12. *Component 1* – Governance and management of marine fisheries and aquatic resources which aims to strengthen marine fisheries and coastal aquaculture governance to control over-fishing and maintain or improve stock productivity and enhance associated ecosystem integrity. Sub-component 1 will focus on coordination and institutional strengthening to ensure fisheries and aquaculture resources are safeguard in the context of implementing the blue economy framework. Sub-component 2 will be on strengthening existing Fisheries Information System (FIS) to ensure availability of integrated sectoral information to communicate the importance of fisheries and aquaculture sector in broader coastal developments. Sub-component 3 will aim at improving management of inshore/small scale fisheries. Sub-component 4 will aim at improving management of offshore fisheries. The implementation of the Fishery improvement plans (FIPs) and the support for transitioning fisheries towards improved management will put into consideration how the VMGs will be affected with the changes in the management which might include introduction of new structures, rules and regulations which might invariably affect the VMGs participation in the fisheries activities given their low levels of education, numerical inferiority and their low levels of economic engagement with fisheries activities, yet there is potential to improve their involvement in shallow water fishing by VMG men and fish value chain activities by the females such as involvement in mama karanga business, seaweed farming

and boardwalk activities. One of these management structures is the Development of Joint Co-Management Areas (JCMAs) that includes local community members through affirmative action. Consultations will be carried out to assess the likely impact of the newly implemented fisheries governance structures on the VMGs. Mechanisms for the inclusion of VMGs alongside other local communities in the governance structures will be discussed through consultative forums and jointly agreed before operationalization of the new or reinforcement of the existing governance structures that remain relevant for achieving the goals of KEMFSED project. In addition, particular attention will be paid to the proposed structures that are aimed at improving management of near shore or small-scale fisheries because this is the fishing activity which is practiced by the VMGs at the Kenyan coast.

13. *Component 2 – Promote investment in marine fisheries and coastal aquaculture to enhance efficient utilization and value-addition of the resources by increasing investment in the marine fisheries and aquaculture sector.* Sub-component 1 will focus on improving the business environment and private sector investment in the fishery and aquaculture through establishment of Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) Development Service (SME-DS). These SME-DS will offer ready access to relevant expertise to entrepreneurs, SMEs and authorities in coastal counties. There will be experts to promote the services of Beach Management Units (BMUs) and coastal residents seeking to develop or expand a fisheries-related enterprise and offer demand-driven technical assistance through capacity building efforts which will include knowledge sharing services. The implementation of activities within this sub-component will begin by assessing the level of representation of VMGs both men and women in the BMUs. Promotion of investment in marine fisheries will also require capacity building efforts with an aim of changing the attitudes of the VMG communities to consider fishing activities as an investment with expectations of profit as compared to the prevailing community level attitude where fishing activities on the coastal shoreline are only done as a subsistence activity by the VMGs. The SMEs-DS will also identify systematic risks or issues that prevent potential projects from being investment ready and will recommend remediation steps required to remove or mitigate such risks. Caution will be taken to ensure that the assessment of systemic risks or issues to prevent projects from being investment ready is done in a culturally appropriate way for the VMGs without loss of cultural identity. Training and guidance on accessing existing and emerging sources of credit will also be included. This sub-component will also support SMEs that wish to develop services to add value and make more transparent seafood value chains. In addition, the project will provide technical assistance to guide the establishment and operation of Kenya Fish Marketing Authority. Access to fish market under the Kenya Fish Marketing Authority and the value chain requirements for such access will be part of the regulations under affirmative action to specifically create access by the VMGs. SME-DS activities will be anchored on the identified SMEs that the VMG engage in as identified during the Social Assessment for the VMGs such as engaging in small-scale businesses in the expanded fish landing sites and fishing ports, tourist activities by the youths, coconut and cashew nut trade, seaweed farming activities.

14. Sub-component 2 will improve fisheries and Mariculture Related infrastructure to enhance value addition. This sub-county will target county-identified gaps in basic public infrastructure such as water, electricity and transport that are inhibiting private investment opportunities in marine fisheries and Mariculture. All value-chain related public infrastructure proposed by counties will be based on a county fishery and Mariculture infrastructure development map and plan. This will be linked to the existing County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) of the targeted riparian counties. Efforts will be made to ensure the mapping and planning for the development of fishery and Mariculture deliberately includes the areas/wards inhabited by the VMGs. Of particular importance is the development of water infrastructure to deliberately benefit the VMGs in an integrated plan through affirmative action. The VMGs complained during the social assessment that there are water projects that pass through their communities, but they do not benefit from such projects by opening water kiosks to serve the VMG communities like it happens with their neighbouring Mijikenda communities.
15. *Component 3 – Strengthening Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture-based Livelihoods for coastal communities* which aims to through a holistic approach, enhance social and economic benefits that coastal communities derive from sustainable use of marine resources. Complementary livelihood development through development of strategic partnerships with new or existing commercial enterprises applying agriculture or aquaculture contract farming schemes that benefit smallholder producers will be part of the component activities. Deliberate efforts will be made to enhance the participation and beneficence of VMGs in livelihood sub-projects either implemented by individual VMGs or small enterprise groups with VMG membership. Where such support is granted to enterprise groups with VMGs membership together with the larger membership of local communities, inbuilt mechanisms will be made within the integrated group membership to ensure that the VMGs within the groups benefit from the support through grant provision, technical assistance, and enterprise and skills training as well as the other group membership. An important implementation step in this component will be to clearly document the prevalence of functional Village Savings and Loans (VSL) program among the VMGs and their suitability to effectively benefit from the activities of component three of the KEMFSED project. To achieve the community integrated approach to development envisaged under the KEMFSED project, a criterion will be developed in which the applying VSLs or Community-based groups must demonstrate membership of the VMGs among other community members. Caution should be taken to prevent elite capture where members of the dominant neighbouring communities camouflage as representatives of VMGs and perpetuate exclusion of VMGs in the groups considered for grants and capacity building. The criteria for screening VMGs in larger community-based organizations will be developed through a consultative process during the development of VMGPs and integration of VMGPs in the larger KEMFSED project implementation plan.

16. *Component 4* –This component focuses on project management which covers establishing and operationalization of a project secretariat, fiduciary, environmental and social safeguards, and monitoring and evaluation. Effective implementation of the environmental and social safeguards developed for KEMFSED will guarantee the effective participation and inclusion of VMGs in the project activities.
17. Based on the findings of the social assessment and the review of the KEMFSED project implementation plan, several sub-projects are likely to be proposed. These sub-projects are likely to be proposed for financing under the three components of the KEMFSED project which include; Enhanced Governance of Marine Fisheries and Blue Economy, Improve Management of Nearshore Fisheries, Infrastructure Development for Fisheries Management under component one. Likely sub-projects under this component will aim at controlling overfishing, illegal fishing and unreported fishing activities in the Coastal shoreline of Indian Ocean.
18. Some of the sub-project activities which would be proposed under this sub-component would include; controlling overfishing, maintain stock productivity and enhancing associated ecosystem. VMGs are likely to benefit from the by-products of over-fishing through the activities of '*mama karanga*'. There are VMGs that are involved in conservation of mangrove forests which they recognize as important for sustaining fish breeding sites and marine ecosystem. Capacity building efforts targeting enhancing activities for sub-projects under this sub-component can be done in Swahili language which all the VMGs are competent in. Furthermore, other sub-project activities under this component would involve enhancing governance for sustainable fishing and use of marine resources and may include among others strengthening governance institutions and introducing new or reinforcing existing rules for fisheries activities which may not only affect the livelihoods of the private individuals who are using trawlers, ring nets or spear guns but also the general community that primarily depend on fishing. This will include the activities of VMGs who are *mama karanga* whose business along the fish landing sites depend on the amount of the fish harvested. It is likely that sub-project activities will include improving/expanding infrastructure for enhanced fisheries management along the fish landing sites, fishing ports such as in Shimoni, expansion and equipping BMUs for improved fisheries management. There are BMUs that are dominated by the VMGs where such VMGs are the dominant community members. This is particularly the case with BMUs in Mukwiro and Wasini Islands as well as Bodo and Munje BMUs in Kwale county that are dominated by the Washirazi communities. However, there is discrimination and exclusion of the VMGs in other places such as for the BMUs in Kilifi where the VMGs co-exist with the larger Mijikenda, Bajuni and wapemba communities.
19. The VMG social assessment showed that as a result of marginalization, VMGs have low access to credit facilities, lack of registered self-help groups or Community Based Organization (CBOs) and that some of the co-operative societies that they earlier formed collapsed because of poor management and lack of market for their products such as

seaweed. The VMGs youths who are involved in tourist activities have registered youth groups which include boat operators (mostly for men) and boardwalk for women. The social assessment revealed that they have challenges related to accessing credit facilities and need for further capacity building to effectively compete with other people interested in the type of tourist promotion activities they derive their livelihood from.

20. Some of the sub-projects in under component 2 would include; promotion of aquaculture and Mariculture activities through enhanced infrastructure, promotion of Small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) through provision of credit facilities, mentoring or building the capacity of the beneficiaries of the credit facilities. VMGs will be targeted for these activities under the project.
21. Component 3 of KEMFSED aims at empowering coastal communities and sustainable livelihoods through enhancing Coastal Community livelihoods and support services for livelihood enhancement and capacity development. Some of the likely sub-project activities under this component include; provision of educational scholarships, provision of technical and financial incentives for complementary livelihoods and diversification of income sources and promotion of Coastal and Marine tourism. These could include promoting farming activities, building the capacity of youths to enhance their livelihoods through tourist activities and reviving some of the collapsed industries such as cashew nuts and enhance income generated from harvesting of coconut as well supporting community-based groups to plant trees as alternatives to harvesting mangrove trees. For instance, among the Washiratzi, there is a Community Forest Association (CFAs) that conserves forests and these efforts need to be scaled up in other VMG communities to support mangrove conservation efforts. The Wakifundi and Wavumba are already engaged in tourist activities albeit with some challenges that hinder them from effectively utilizing their potential. There will be efforts to support these alternative livelihoods through the development of integrated action plans for the VMGs that feed into the general project implementation plans for KEMFSED.

### ***Implementation Arrangements***

22. The KEMFSED project will be implemented by the State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy as the lead agency in partnership with several government departments such as crops, Livestock, directorate of fisheries, the National Treasury, State Department for Environment and Forestry, the coordinator of Inter-governmental secretariat for Agricultural Sector, Network of Coastal Beach Management Unit, Coastal Fish Farmers' Organization and the Association of Fish Processors and Exporters in Kenya (AFIPEK) at the national level; The participating county governments in the coastal shoreline will be implementing agencies at the county government level. They will provide implementation and oversight structures at the county level. Below the county level implementation and coordination level will be community level implementation structures mainly comprised of Community-Driven Development Organizations. Community level implementation



structures will have sub-committees. There will be separate consultations following the Free, prior and informed consultations (FPIC) with the VMGs on the implementation arrangements for the KEMFSED project and identify the strategies for implementing an integrated project that takes into consideration the unique socio-economic characteristics of the VMGs before holding general community implementation consultative forums.

### **Methodology**

23. Data was collected simultaneously to inform the SA and the VMGF using primary and secondary sources. Secondary data was obtained through a literature review, while primary information was collected through consultation with stakeholders, key informant interviews (KII), focus group discussions (FGDs) and field observations.

### **Institutional, Policy and Legal Frameworks**

24. The Constitution of Kenya (CoK) 2010 recognizes the socio-economic and cultural rights of all citizens as stipulated in Article 56 on minorities and marginalized Groups. The article states that “the state shall put in place affirmative action programmes designed to ensure that minorities and marginalized groups a) participate and are represented in governance and other spheres of life, b) are provided special opportunities in educational and economic fields, c) are provided special opportunities for access to employment, d) develop their cultural values, languages and practices, and e) have reasonable access to water, health services and infrastructure. Article 260 recognizes vulnerable and marginalized groups It identifies VMGs as being minority communities who have been marginalized through historical processes. It prohibits alienation of marginalized groups by virtue of their relatively small population or any other reason, has been unable to fully participate in the socio-economic life of Kenya as a whole. Further, it recognizes communities that have preserved their unique culture and identity thereby preventing them from participating in the economic development process in the country including hunter-gatherers among others. The recognition of these VMGs should contribute to the preservation of their identities and enable them to engage at par in development with other groups, including participation in political life.

### **Socio-Economic Situation of the KEMFSED Counties**

25. The VMGs identified lack of fishing equipment to do deep-sea fishing, skills for fishing, lack of representation in community-based projects including membership in Beach Management Units because they are outvoted by the majority groups. Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) have land problems and live as squatters.

26. Youths among the VMGs have initiated development/income generating projects which range from environmental conservations (mangrove conservation and tree planting), car wash, board walks and boat operation targeting tourist activities.

27. Women among the VMGs? have dominated seaweed farming, handcraft and ‘*mama karanga*’ (frying fish) as income generating activities as well as subsistence farming which depends on availability of rainfall.

28. The SA found that many VMGs are dwindling in numbers or are abandoning their cultures in favour of the dominant culture; for example, the Saanye language is facing extinction and is being assimilated into Bajuni language and culture and the Watha have organized themselves into a network to preserve their culture, advocate for their rights and mobilize their communities around development initiatives.
29. There are low levels of education among the VMGs at the Kenyan Coast. Their low levels of education are attributed to lack of income to pay for their children's fees due to high poverty levels. Lack of formal education perpetuates their marginalization by the neighbouring communities.

### **Potential Impacts by Component**

#### ***Component 1: Improve Governance and Management of Marine Fisheries.***

30. The VMGs groups will benefit particularly from the strengthened institutions such as the BMUs through enhancement of their representation in the governance structures of fishing in the coastal shoreline. Control of over-fishing and maintenance of stock productivity as well as enhanced associated ecosystem will contribute to increased fish harvesting and contribute to higher incomes for the VMGs.
31. There will be increased employment opportunities in terms self-employment and wage labour employment opportunities if fishing activities are well managed.

#### ***Component 2: Enable Sustainable Investment in Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture***

32. VMGs will benefit from the initiatives to promote aquaculture as alternative income generating activities for the VMGs through the KEMFSED project initiatives to address barriers to investment in sustainable fishing activities.
33. Some VMGs during the social assessment explained that their engagement in seaweed farming collapsed because there was no market for their products. An improvement in the business environment through KEMFSED project activities will enhance market access for seaweed farming and promote Mariculture activities among the VMGs.

#### ***Component 3: Coastal Community Empowerment and Livelihoods***

34. The KEMFSED social assessment has shown that the VMGs in the project area lack both technical (skills to engage in productive fisheries activities) and financial capacity (fishing equipment) that can enable them to derive a sustainable livelihood from marine resources. In addition, the social assessment has shown the need for change of attitude among the VMGs that fishing can be an entrepreneurial activity but not just for domestic subsistence. The VMGs also explained that their children do not get access to educational scholarships or bursaries allocated to communities where they live because of discrimination. They will benefit from the KEMFSED project activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of communities on entrepreneurial skills and access to finance and grant support. Such

capacity building initiatives will not only build their skills in fishing activities but also entrepreneurial skills including change of attitude towards fishing activities.

35. Provision of credit facilities and educational scholarships will improve educational standards among the children of the VMGs by enabling them to have improved school transition rates.
36. The social assessment shows that there are existing registered or unregistered Community based organizations that give credit facilities to the VMGs. There is also evidence of some collapsed cooperative societies among the VMGs. The VMGs will have the opportunities to revive their collapsed cooperative societies or strengthen the existing cooperative societies through enhanced access to finance and credit facilities.
37. The enhancement of economic activities and sustainable utilization of marine resources through an integrated approach will eventually promote social cohesion among the VMGs and the neighbouring larger communities for peaceful and harmonious co-existence.

#### **Potential Negative Impact**

38. The social assessment revealed that there are women – ‘*mama karanga*’ who individually obtain fish from the fishermen coming from the sea to fry and sell to the locals along the fish landing sites of the Indian Ocean at the Kenyan coast. This is a major economic activity that is dominated by poor and vulnerable women who are also the breadwinners of their families at the Kenyan Coast. Modernization and upgrading of the fish landing sites which might lead to introduction of new sanitation regulations and levies is likely to throw the small-scale *mama karanga* operators out of business and lead to disruption of already poor livelihoods for the coastal poverty-stricken households belonging to the VMGs. As a mitigation measure through the resettlement action plan, complementary livelihood sources will be provided in the project as a livelihood restoration measure coupled with compensation for any economic loss.
39. The social assessment further revealed that there are youths who operate small boats for passenger services in between the islands such as is the case with the Wakifundi and Wavumba communities in Mukwiro and Wasini Islands to the Shimoni fish landing port. These youth’s boat operators ferry people to and from the mainland and the only health facility the locals depend on is in Msambweni –Msambweni sub-district hospital. Youths expressed concerns that the modernization of shimoni port, possible restriction of access and the introduction of bigger vessels can easily throw them out of business and render them jobless. There was also concern that access to the only health facility in Msambweni would be difficult if the port is modernized and the small boats become none operational on the island. Furthermore, the modernization of Shimoni port could lead to the arrival of more educated boat operators who are fluent in foreign languages such as French, Spanish and Germany, have coxswain certificate and ICT knowledge that are required to operate in the tourism sector to the disadvantage of the local Wavumba and Wakifundi boat operators who do not know those foreign languages.

40. The KEMFSED project activities would impact negatively on the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) if the project activities would lead to destruction of trees or destruction of sacred sites such as cemeteries or places of worship. The VMGs communities argued that there would be no negotiations if the project activities would destroy the forests and sacred sites.

#### **Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements**

41. Quarterly progress reports will be prepared by the implementing agencies right from the community level structures, the county and to the national level structures, as part of the overall M&E reporting requirements to explain VMGP preparation and implementation and the grievances received and resolved. These reports will be submitted to the World Bank through the lead implementing agency –the state department of Fisheries and Blue Economy.

#### **Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

42. The following steps have been proposed as a mechanism for developing an effective monitoring and evaluation framework:

- Sensitize and train the community on the project design, planning and implementation. This community level training should involve the participation of all the stakeholders at community level and include; elders, religious and cultural leaders, the youth disaggregated by gender, the women and other identified interest groups within the community
- Develop a mechanism to ensure there is a consistent and effective feedback system that can maintain focus on project activities. This mechanism to be developed during community consultations should have inbuilt mechanisms to enable the community representatives to provide continuous progress report to the broader community. Consequently, proper community agreed channels of communication need to be developed to enhance the monitoring and evaluation activities of the project.
- An effective monitoring and evaluation team should be put in place which comprise of the elected VMG community representatives to be part of the representatives from the neighbouring communities, the county government representatives and the representatives of the KEMFSED project implementation committee.
- A mechanism should be developed to include the elected representatives of the youths, the disabled and women in the project monitoring and evaluation team.

#### **Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for KEMFSED/VMGF**

43. The table below shows the identified indicators for monitoring and evaluating the impact that KEMFSED has on the VMG communities.

Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for the KEMFSED Project	Indicator	Responsibility	Data Sources
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<< VULNERABLE AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS FRAMEWORK (VMGF) >>

<b>Capacity building efforts in SMEs, fishing skills, Coxswain, sea safety and related tourist activities, Mariculture And aquaculture</b>	No. of VMG members trained in entrepreneurship, fishing skills, coxswain And sea safety skills, Mariculture and aquaculture.	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	Training workshops
<b>Empowering communities with advance fishing Equipments (nets, boats etc)</b>	No. of VMG members who have benefitted from provision/acquisition of advance fishing nets, boats etc	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	Purchase requisition forms
<b>Enhance access to finance and grant support</b>	No. of VMG members who have benefitted from finance/grant support	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	Records of beneficiaries of finance and grant support
<b>Mentoring of beneficiaries of finance and grant Support</b>	No. of VMG beneficiaries of finance and grant support who have been mentored on SMEs	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	Training reports and attendance lists
<b>Education sponsorship</b>	No. of VMG members who are beneficiaries of education sponsorship in various categories	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	Records of beneficiaries of education sponsorship for different categories
<b>Performance monitoring of BMUs</b>	Representation of VMG representatives in BMUs where such a BMU is in a community/network with VMG members	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	M & E reports
<b>Capacity Development of BMUs</b>	No. of VMG representatives who have participated/attended BMU capacity building sessions	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	Training reports and attendance lists
<b>Licensing and registration of fishing boats</b>	No. of fishing boats belonging to VMGs that have been licensed and registered to operate in the BMUs	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	M & E reports
<b>Gender empowerment for access to complementary livelihood Activities</b>	The comparative proportion of VMG women and men who have been empowered to run SMEs, supported to do farming,	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	M & E reports
<b>Promotion of sustainable ecosystem activities</b>	No. of community environmental	Directorate of Fisheries and State	M & E reports

	conservation activities (mangrove, alternative tree planting etc) that are initiated and incorporate the leadership of the VMG among other members of the general community	Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	
<b>Community sensitization meetings for broader community support of the VMG</b>	No. of community sensitization meetings for broader community support conducted among/attended by the VMG communities	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	Records of community meetings

### Grievance Redress Mechanism

44. Each VMG community in the project area were found to have strong traditional/cultural governance structures based on the Council of Elders system and which they indicated were their preferred mode for conflict resolution in the course of implementing this VMGP. According to most communities, any community member who refuses to accept the verdict of the cultural “courts” is cursed by the elders and the community and is free to seek redress through legal and judicial means. This principle will be applied to grievance resolution in this project.
45. During the consultations, various VMGs expressed that they would prefer resolution of grievances and conflicts in structures where they are fully represented with less influence of dominant communities. They proposed the lowest level, i.e. at the community level, using both traditional and village level administrative systems of Village elders to the extent possible. They were skeptical of higher levels of Grievance Redress due to lack of representation and mistrust of structures that are dominated by the more educated actors.

### Approval and Disclosure Arrangements

#### *Approval*

46. This draft VMGF will go through various approvals by the State Department of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Blue Economy, the KEMFSED project implementation team and the World Bank Safeguard team both in country and in the region.

#### *Disclosure*

47. In line with Kenya’s CoK, 2010 and the World Bank’s Public Disclosure Policy, 2011, transparency and accountability are critical in development process towards poverty alleviation. Thus, public disclosure of the VMGF will take the form of: (i) the activities that the project is funding; (ii) how resources have been allocated and spent; (iii) the progress in implementing the project; and finally, (iv) experiences and lessons learnt to be shared amongst project participants and stakeholders.

48. Appropriate medium of disclosing this information shall be determined from time to time, although consultations revealed that public barazas (open community meetings), ward, local administration, sub-county and county level relevant structures and chief's offices would be preferred for VMGs. Disclosure particularly at the community level, mainly through open barazas would be done in Swahili language of which the VMG communities have excellent command. A summary would be preferred in this case. The full report should be disclosed at the County and Sub-county headquarters. Finally, the VMGF is posted on the implementing partners' websites, particularly those of State department of fisheries and Blue Economy, as well as the World's External Website.

### **Summary of Recommendations and Roles and Responsibilities for KEMFSED**

#### ***Recommendations***

49. For greater engagement and inclusion of the VMGs, there is need to involve the community at all stages of the project. During implementation, inclusion of VMGs and their relationships with other communities, as well as the impact of the project on their welfare should be adequately monitored.

- a) Appropriate communication and outreach activities should be mainstreamed throughout the various communication activities undertaken as part of the operational cycles (i.e. targeting, payments, G&CM etc.). It is expected that these will be on-going throughout the KEMFSED operational cycles, and further reinforced during KEMFSED.
- b) Communication tools and approaches will include broad based community barazas, radio, SMS, brochures/leaflets, megaphone announcements etc. Specifically, the Beneficiary Outreach Strategy with nuanced VMG messages would be used to ensure inclusion of VMGs and would provide the appropriate mechanisms to ascertain that VMGs are reached and that information is provided in ways that are easily understood. This may need to be tailored to different VMG groups, depending on their remoteness, language, literacy level, integration into the broader communities and civic education.
- c) Track the number and type of complaints that are lodged with the program and the actions taken and ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are planned and implemented.
- d) Carry out periodic reviews of beneficiary and grievance data to ensure targeted locations where minorities are present are reached and recurring complaints are investigated to ensure mitigation measures.
- e) Ensure that barriers to inclusion (e.g. difficulty securing IDs and Huduma numbers) are addressed for eligible population, including VMGs.
- f) Knowledge and proper documentation of Saanye language, culture and genealogy will be required to properly screen the Saanye who will benefit from KEMFSED project and future World Bank projects targeting the Vulnerable and Marginalized communities
- g) There will be a need for further community consultations to identify alternative locations where it is envisaged that the KEMFSED project activities are likely to encroach into the sacred forests and sites for the VMGs.

50. There is a need to further sensitize and build capacity of all relevant stakeholders on proper identification and inclusion of different categories of VMGs. As such, the KEMFSED implementing agencies should review the existing VMG databases for each KEMFSED county. Furthermore, program officers should be sensitized on the stigmatized conditions, and how to include such groups in KEMFSED. This will enhance understanding of the characteristics and locations of VMGs and create awareness about the VMGs among the officers for better engagement and targeting. To increase the engagement with VMGs, collaboration between state department of fisheries and blue economy and implementing partners and other government and civil society organizations who work with VMGs should be encouraged.
51. Training and civic education of communities should be undertaken to enhance understanding of rights and entitlements of all, including VMGs. Training of rights can be done as part of beneficiary outreach for all KEMFSED beneficiaries and communities.
52. In communicating with VMGs, ensure that appropriate mechanisms and means of communication are used and identified in conjunction with the VMGs themselves. FM radio stations may not have universal reach or be understood by all. Thus, phone calls, text messages to representatives and leaders and in-person meetings in barazas can also be used.
53. When targeting minorities, involve the majority groups in the planning to get their support and promote cohesion. Ensure also that women and youth groups are appropriately consulted how best to involve them and their recommendations for the program to achieve its objectives.
54. The implementing agencies would need to prepare a VMGPs for each KEMFSED activity if VMGs are identified to be present in the activity area and deemed to be impacted by the activity, and would be guided by the World Bank's OP4.10, Annex B. Specifically, VMGPs will be prepared for the testing of economic approaches, as the impact on VMGs is expected to be the greatest under this activity. However, VMGPs will also be prepared for the other two activities (cash transfer and expansion of the safety nets), if deemed necessary following the identification of VMGs in project locations. Approval by the World Bank on the VMGPs would need to be sought before implementation.

### ***Roles and Responsibilities***

#### **KEMFSED Implementing Agencies**

55. The County KEMFSED implementing agencies will be responsible for:

- i. Identifying VMGs in their counties, including where they are and how to reach them;
- ii. Developing VMGPs to identify adverse impacts, develop mitigation measures, and provide guidance on how implementation of mitigation measures will be financed and monitored.
- iii. Assessing project impacts and efficacy of the proposed measures to address issues pertaining to affected VMGs. When implementing project activities, impacts and social risks,



- circumstances of the affected VMGs, and the capacity of implementing agencies from the national and county level to implement the measures should be assessed.
- iv. Assessing the adequacy of the consultation process and the affected VMGs' broad support to the project. This would include monitoring VMGP implementation, addressing constraints to implementation, and documenting lessons learned concerning VMGs and the application of this VMGF/VMGP.

*World Bank*

- i. Approve the VMGF for the KEMFSED.
- ii. Receive all the VMGPs prepared, review them and provide a No Objection or otherwise prior to KEMFSED activity implementation.
- iii. During implementation, conduct field monitoring and evaluation, as necessary.
- iv. Support capacity building as required.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1. This Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF) has been prepared to be applied on all investments and/or activities. The VMGF will ensure that investment activities for the KEMFSED are prepared in a participatory fashion and respond to the demands of local people. It provides for the screening of the VMGs to be involved in project activities and review of project investments and/or activities with impacts on vulnerable groups. The VMGF include:
  - a) Description of the types of programs and subprojects likely to be proposed for financing under the project.
  - b) Identification and assessment of the potential positive and adverse effects of the proposed project investments or subprojects on VMGs' livelihoods, social organization, and culture. It is important to differentiate between impacts, whether they are individual/collective, temporary/permanent, and partial/total.
  - c) Formulation of a framework for ensuring free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected VMGs at each stage of project preparation and implementation.
  - d) Description of the institutional arrangements (including capacity building where necessary) for screening project-supported activities, evaluating their effects on VMGs, preparing VMGPs, and addressing any grievances through a grievance redress mechanism.
  - e) Description of the monitoring and reporting arrangements, including mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project, by paying particular attention to indicators of VMGs' livelihoods, social organization, and culture.
  - f) Approaches to ensure that the Grievance Redress Mechanism (described under the ESMF) and actions to create awareness on it, are appropriate and accessible to VMGs.
  - g) Description of the disclosure arrangements for VMGPs to be prepared under the VMGF.

### 1.1. Background

2. The Government of Kenya through an Executive Order No. 1/2016, made a clear commitment towards a new approach, the blue economy, and taking into cognizance the importance of the sector to fuel the country's economic growth, created the State Department for Fisheries and the Blue Economy. The coastal and marine space on which a blue economy is potentially founded contains a myriad of different uses, some currently destructive or unsustainable, while others are renewable, some mutually exclusive and others compatible. In a wider context, a blue economy approach is more proactive and embodies the need to focus on longer term sustainability despite it being understood as encompassing a better integrated approach to these sometimes-conflicting uses of marine resources, living and non-living (including shipping, fossil energy and mining), and renewable or exhaustive. Blue economy comprises many sectors, however focus will be on fisheries and aquaculture; and maritime shipping and logistic services as priority sectors that would deliver fast socio-economic benefits to the communities in the coastal areas. To

strengthen fisheries governance for sustainable utilization and enhanced revenues for the government and employment creation, the government enacted the Fisheries Management and Development Act 2016 in September 2016. The Act established institutions that would strengthen the governance of the fishing industry and aquaculture and enable investments along the fisheries value chains for socio-economic benefits. The institutions established include; the Kenya Fisheries Service, Kenya Fish Marketing Authority and the Fish Levy Trust Fund.

## 1.2. Project Overview

3. To attain economic benefits from the coastal and marine resources, the Government of Kenya (GoK) through the State Department for Fisheries and the Blue Economy (SDF&BE) requested the World Bank to support the proposed Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development Project (KEMFSED).
4. The Government of Kenya has received Project Preparation Advance from the World Bank towards the Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socioeconomic Development Project (KEMFSED). The KEMFSED project covers a period of 5 years. The development project overall goal is to enhance economic benefits and coastal livelihoods from marine fisheries and coastal aquaculture while safeguarding associated ecosystems' integrity. The implementing agency will be the State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture & the Blue Economy (SDFA-ABE) on behalf of the Government of Kenya. In Kenya, 5 counties along the Coast have been selected to be beneficiaries for the project namely Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi, Tana River and Lamu.
5. The project will be implemented through the State Department of Fisheries, Aquaculture and The Blue Economy, with funds made available by a credit of USD 100 million from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank, USD 13 million from the Government of Kenya (GoK) and community contributions. The IDA credit will be structured as an Investment Project Financing (IPF).
6. KEMFSED Project seeks to empower coastal communities to improve management and value-addition of priority fisheries and Mariculture and strengthen access to complementary livelihood activities.

## 1.3. Project Development Objective

7. The PDO level objective is to improve management and value-addition of priority fisheries and Mariculture and strengthen access to complementary livelihood activities in coastal communities.
8. The PDO is expected to be achieved taking into consideration the following key principles of project design:

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

#### 1.4. Project Components

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

##### **Component 1 – Improve Governance and Management of Marine Fisheries.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. This component will focus on strengthening the livelihoods of poor households in coastal communities, both as an end in itself, and to facilitate fishers to comply with fisheries management measures. A holistic approach, targeting complementary livelihood development, will be pursued, in part through the development of strategic partnerships with new or existing commercial enterprises applying agriculture or aquaculture contract

farming schemes benefiting smallholder producers. More broadly, small-scale livelihood sub-projects, implemented by individual (micro) or small enterprise groups, will be supported through a combination of grant provision, technical assistance, and enterprise and skills training.

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

**Component 4 – Project Management.**

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

*Table 1: Operational Safeguards triggered for KEMFSED*

Environmental and Social Safeguards Triggered		YES	NO
<b>OP 4.01</b>	<b>Environmental Assessment</b>	X	
<b>OP 4.04</b>	<b>Natural Habitats</b>	X	
<b>OP 4.36</b>	<b>Forests</b>	X	
<b>OP 4.09</b>	<b>Pest Management</b>		X
<b>OP 4.11</b>	<b>Physical Cultural Resources</b>	X	

<b>OP 4.10</b>	<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>	X	
<b>OP 4.12</b>	<b>Involuntary Resettlement</b>	X	
<b>OP 4.37</b>	<b>Safety of Dams</b>		X
<b>OP 7.50</b>	<b>Projects in International Waters</b>		X
<b>OP 7.60</b>	<b>Projects in Disputed Areas</b>	X	

### 1.5. Project Beneficiaries

14. The KEMFSED project beneficiaries include all the communities that live in the targeted wards within the sub-counties listed in the KEMFSED project area. These include; the metropolitan and multi-ethnic populations living within the targeted wards who also include migrant communities to the Kenyan coast from different parts of Kenya; the Mijikenda and other Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) that occupy some of the targeted wards in the counties of Kwale; Washirazi, Wakifundi, Wavumba and Watswaka; Kilifi; Waatha: Lamu; Aweer/Boni, Saanye: Tana River; Waatha and Saanye. These Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups in these five coastal counties occupy the same targeted wards as the dominant communities where they have shared common resources for generations albeit with claims of discrimination and domination by the dominant communities.

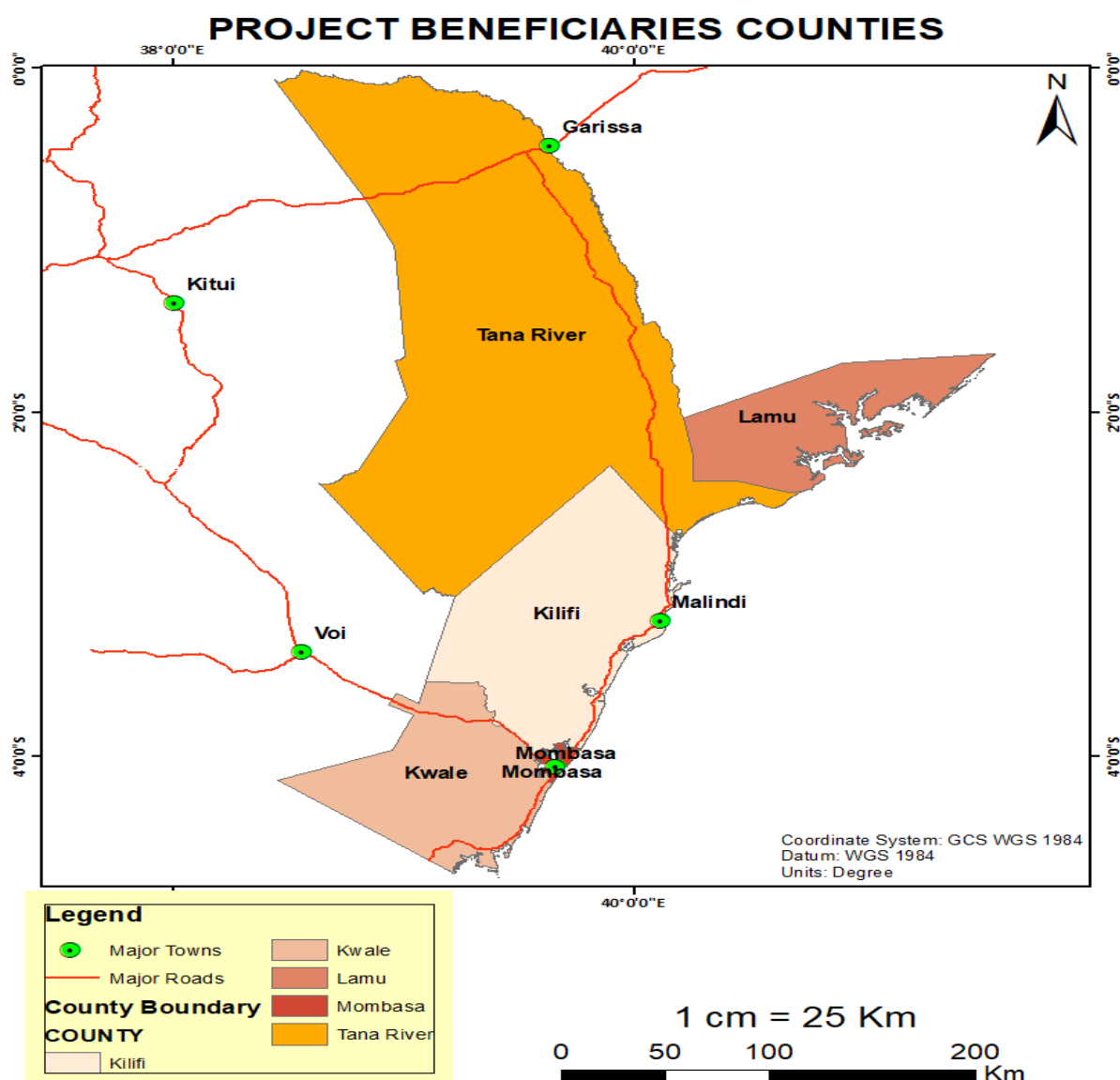


Figure 2: Map of KEMFSED project Coastal Counties.

15. This project targets the following sub-counties and wards within the five sub-counties:

Table 2: KEMFSED Project target areas

County	Sub-County	Wards
<b>Kwale</b>	Matuga	-Mkongani, Tiwi, Kubo South, Waa and Tsimba Golini
	Kinango	-Mwavumbo, Samburu/Chengoni, Kasemeni, Mackinon Road, Kinango, Puma and Ndavaya
	Msambweni	-Ukunda, Kinondo and Ramisi
	Lunga Lunga	-Vanga, Mwereni, Dzombo and Pongwe/Kikobeni
	<b>Kilifi</b>	Kilifi South
	Kilifi North	-Tezo, Sokoni, Kibarani, Dabaso, Matsangoni, Watamu and Mnarani
	Malindi	-Jilore, Kakuyuni, Ganda, Malindi Town and Shella
	Magarini	-Maarafa, Magarini, Gongoni, Adu, Garashi, Sabaki
<b>Lamu</b>	Lamu West	-Shella, Mkomani, Hindi, Mkunumbi, Hongwe, Witu and Bahari



	Lamu East	-Faza, Kiunga and Basuba
<b>Tana River</b>	Tana Delta/Garsen	-Kipini, Garsen South, Kipini West, -Garsen Central, Garsen West and Garsen North.
<b>Mombasa</b>	Changamwe	-Port Reitz, Kipevu, Airport -Changamwe and Chaani
	Nyali	-Frere Town, Ziwa la Ng'ombe, -Mkomani, Kongowea and Kadzandani
	Kisauni	-Mjambere, Junda, Bamburi, -Mwakirunge, Mtopanga, Magogoni and Shanzu
	Jomvu	-Jomvu Kuu, Miritini and Mikindani
	Likoni	-Mtongwe, Shika Adabu, Bofu, Likoni and Timbwani
	Mvita	-Mji wa Kale/Makadara, Tudor, Tononoka, Majengo and Ganjoni/Shimanzi

### 1.6. Objectives and Principles of the VMGF

16. The objective of this VMGF is to guide the design and preparation of KEMFSED project and its activities that may affect VMGs in the targeted project areas and provide a basis for designing and implementing integrated project activities that are aimed at enhancing equal beneficence for both the VMGs and the neighbouring dominant communities in the targeted project wards. The VMGF is based on the OP4.10 of the World Bank and the applicable laws and regulations of the Government of Kenya. The OP4.10 is triggered when it is likely that groups that meet criteria of World Bank OP 4.10 “are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area”. The VMGF includes: a description of the VMGs in the project areas, potential positive and negative impact of the project on the VMGs; a framework for ensuring free, prior, and informed consultation; institutional arrangements for implementing the KEMFSED project activities, monitoring and evaluation, Grievance Redress Mechanism.
17. This Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework contains specific measures to ensure that the VMGs receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, including measures to enhance the capacity of the project implementing agencies and other stakeholders. This VMGF calls for the preparation of a VMGP for each sub projects screened and found to be implemented in areas where VMGs are present or have a collective attachment. The Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Plan will be prepared through a FPIC process which is a highly participatory, flexible and pragmatic manner, and its stepwise details will be provided in a Manual as part of Project Implementation Manual or a stand-alone standardized manual.
18. This VMGF is informed by the findings of the project Social Assessment and the detailed public consultation of the various Marginalized Groups (VMGs) in the targeted wards within the selected sub-counties of five riparian coastal counties where the KEMFSED project is proposed to be implemented.

## 2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1. Approach

19. This Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF) is derived from a social assessment conducted separately on the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) who currently occupy the wards within the sub-counties targeted for the implementation of KEMFSED project in the coastal counties of Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu and Tana River. The previous social assessments in the sector have not identified VMGs within Mombasa County. Consequently, there were no interviews involving VMGs in Mombasa. The current assessment relied on the previous identification and screening of VMGs under the Kenya Coastal Development Project (KCDP) which had screened, identified and mapped all the VMGs in the coastal region. Additional information on the VMGs in the project area was received from a review of the Social Assessment Report for the Kenya Social and Economic Inclusion Project (KSEIP). The consulting team received a list of wards within the selected sub counties at the coastal region where KEMFSED project will be implemented and selected the wards where VMGs occupy for purposes of this assessment. These included; Pongwe/Kikokeni ward (mkwiro and wasini Islands and Tswaka sub-location) in Lunga Lunga sub-county, Ramisi ward in Msambweni sub-county and Samburu/Chengoni, Kasemeni, Mackinon Road wards in Kinango sub-county all in Kwale county; Dabaso and Watamu ward in Kilifi North sub-county, Maarafa, Gongoni and Adu wards in Magarini sub-county all within Kilifi county; Kiunga and Basuba wards in Lamu East sub-county and Hindi, Mkunumbi, Witu and Mkomani wards in Lamu West sub-county all in Lamu county and Kipini within Garsen/Tana Delta sub-county in Tana River county. The VMG groups that were included in this assessment included; the Wakifundi, Wavumba, Watswaka, Washiratzi, watha in Kwale (Kinango sub-county) and Kilifi county; the Aweer/Boni and Saanye in Lamu county and the Saanye who live in Kipini ward in Tana Delta sub-county in Tana River county. The VMG social assessment team approached the VMG county representatives that were selected during the implementation of KCDP to organize for the community consultations with the various groups. Separate community consultations were conducted with adult men, women and youths disaggregated by gender in order to obtain free and independent views on how the implementation of the KEMFSED project is likely to affect different categories of the VMGs within the targeted counties.



Figure 3: Consultations with Women, men and youths disaggregated by gender

20. The consulting team first had a meeting with the staff at the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute to discuss fieldwork plans, obtain information from the KEMFRI team on the lessons learnt during the implementation of KCDP particularly among the VMGs and obtain contacts of the VMG representatives from each of the five counties that facilitated community entry and project implementation for KCDP. Thereafter, the team paid courtesy calls to the county or sub-county commissioners, the CEC in charge of the fisheries, county fisheries officers, social development officers as well as gender officers in the sub-counties within the counties where the social assessment was done.

#### *2.1.1. Description of The Free Prior and Informed Consultations Process during the consultations*

*Key steps followed to conduct Free, Prior and Informed Consent/Consultations (FPIC) during KEMFSED fieldwork:*

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

#### **STEP I: Initial Mobilization**

- Prior to consultative meetings, invitation letters were delivered (see Annex 1) and duly acknowledged by the different VMGs. The letters clearly stated the goals of the project and the need for consultative meetings.
- At this invitation stage and initial sharing of information on the KEMFSED it was necessary to inform the community through their leaders and representatives of the plan to consult them to formally request participation in relation to a proposed project.
- Community leaders and representatives in consultation with project consultants determined the time, location, and requirements as appropriate, taking into account the

availability of community members including youth, women, the elderly and persons with disability, and considering other activities and priorities of the community such as local market days, social stratifications, and traditional ceremonies.

- Efforts were made to reach out to women, youth and elderly in the community.
- Overall initial contacts with community leaders only focused on coordination in terms of sharing information, defining the objectives and the content/issues for the consultation, providing clarity on how the composition of the VMGs and preliminary arrangements on the dates, venues for the process of the consultations.
- There was provision for sufficient time in notifying and arranging consultations and consideration of the activities of VMGs and their own requirements to be prepared.
- The consultant ensured that concurrently relevant fisheries agencies and government authorities at national and county levels were informed of the intention to FPIC the communities in their jurisdiction.
- At this initial step of information dissemination, consultant teams also paid courtesy calls and requested government officials for a process of FPIC to ensue.

### **STEP II: Information Disclosure**

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

### **STEP III: Consultation, Participation and Representation**

22. The process entailed a two-way information flow with an exchange of opinions, views and feedback among the VMGs and between the consultant and the VMGs. The process also served as a forum to discuss and reach common understanding on KEMFSED.

*Indicative list of nature of Information that Project facilitators provided:*

- Nature and scope of the proposed project or activity.
- General and specific objectives, implementation plans, outcomes and impacts of the project and/or activity.
- Possible locality and scale of the project.

- Possible economic, social, cultural, and environmental impacts, including potential risks and fair and equitable benefit sharing mechanisms.
- Full and clear disclosure of the information based on levels of VMGs understanding.
- Possible roles and responsibilities of the different key actors in the proposed project, local community, national and county government, civil society organizations and others.

*Documentation of the Consultation Process:*

- There was accurate documentation and recording of consultations processes and outcomes.
- At the onset there was an agreement with the VMGs on the recording and official documentation.
- The documentation was done in variety of forms, especially considered friendly and familiar to indigenous communities e.g. audio/video recording and photo documentation.

*Conducting the Consultations:*

- Consultation was free from any form of intimidation or harassment and no form of condition was imposed on VMGs.
- Adequate time to understand and ask questions and clarifications, to share their opinions and views, and to receive responses was provided.
- At the end of the consultations, the facilitators gave a summary on what had been discussed.

**STEP IV: VMGs and local communities' Collective/Joint decision-making:**

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

**STEP V: Giving or withholding consent:**

- Giving consent was a freely given decision by the VMG communities based on clear, understandable information given to them.

## 2.2. Methodology

*Instruments of data collection*

23. Two instruments were developed to collect data during the VMG social assessment. These include; the Key Informant Interviews checklist and a Focus Group Discussion guide to enable the group to conduct community level consultations. The instruments of data collection were.

*Data collection Process*

24. The data collection process was implemented through Key Informant Interviews and community level consultations that were conducted through group discussions in the venues and dates mutually agreed upon by the VMGs and the consultants.

25. *The Key informant interviews* were conducted with the fisheries officers, CEC gender, social development officer, VMG county representatives and BMU network leaders for the four counties targeted with the project. These Key Informants provided information on various issues including the challenges that the VMG communities face in the fishing activities as well as procedures that can be put in place to enhance the integration of the

VMGs with the larger communities in the fishing activities during the implementation of KEMFSED project activities. Key Informant Interviews also yielded information on alternative economic or livelihood activities by the VMGs within and around the fish landing sites as well the issues of the VMG representation in the BMUs where they carry out fishing activities with the rest of the community members.



Figure 4: Consultation with Director Fisheries Kilifi County

26. **Community consultations were conducted through group discussions** were conducted within the locations or venues identified with the communities. Efforts were made to conduct separate group discussions for the males and women as well as the youths within the various selected VMG communities. Furthermore, separate consultative meetings were held for each of the VMG communities in order to obtain their independent opinion on various issues that are likely to impact in their lives during the implementation of the project. However, a joint consultation or group discussion was conducted among the Saanye and the Aweer in Lamu county because the representatives who came for the meeting explained that they live together and have one representative or association that integrates the Saanye and the Aweer and therefore, there would be no value addition in holding separate consultative meetings with the two VMG communities in Lamu. Travelling to the various communities to hold community consultations was not possible in Lamu and the Tana Delta region due to heightened insecurity problems. We therefore held consultative meetings at a common venue at the Kenya Forestry Guest House in Lamu for the Joint Aweer/Saanye consultative meetings and at the Young Women Christian Association guest house in Garsen/Tana Delta for the Aweer fishing community that lives in Kipini ward. The data collection process was implemented in two phases. The first phase involved collection of quantitative data through the administration of questionnaires while the second phase of data collection involved conducting of Focus Group Discussions with Vulnerable and Marginalized communities in the Coastal region following the procedure of free, prior and informed consultations.



*Figure 5: Consultations in Mokowe with Aweer and Saanye Women and Men in Lamu*

27. Some of the issues explored during the community level consultations included but not limited to current economic and livelihood activities and resources of the VMGF communities, community structure, social, cultural, and political characteristics, community involvement in development projects, existing grievance redress mechanisms, stakeholder and institutional analysis, gender issues and the potential impact of the project and stakeholders (community members) perceptions. Other issues explored during the consultations include; social cohesion, conflict resolutions, prospects and challenges of integrating VMGFs with other neighbouring dominant communities, an analysis of stakeholders and institutions within the project area and issues of communication and VMGFs access to opportunities.

### 3. DESCRIPTION OF SUB-PROJECTS LIKELY TO BE PROPOSED FOR FINANCING UNDER KEMFSED PROJECT BY THE COMPONENTS

28. *Component 1* – Governance and management of marine fisheries and aquatic resources which aims to strengthen marine fisheries and coastal aquaculture governance to control over-fishing and maintain or improve stock productivity and enhance associated ecosystem integrity. Sub-component 1 will focus on coordination and institutional strengthening to ensure fisheries and aquaculture resources are safeguard in the context of implementing the blue economy framework. Sub-component 2 will be on strengthening existing Fisheries Information System (FIS) to ensure availability of integrated sectoral information to communicate the importance of fisheries and aquaculture sector in broader coastal developments. Sub-component 3 will aim at improving management of inshore/small scale fisheries. Sub-component 4 will aim at improving management of offshore fisheries. The implementation of the Fishery improvement plans (FIPs) and the support for transitioning fisheries towards improved management will put into consideration how the VMGs will be affected with the changes in the management which might include introduction of new structures, rules and regulations which might invariably affect the VMGs participation in the fisheries activities given their low levels of education, numerical inferiority and their low levels of economic engagement with fisheries activities, yet there is potential to improve their involvement in shallow water fishing by VMG men and fish value chain activities by the females such as involvement in *mama karanga* business, seaweed farming and boardwalk activities. One of these management structures is the Development of Joint Co-Management Areas (JCMAs) that includes local community members through affirmative action. Consultations will be carried out to assess the likely impact of the newly implemented fisheries governance structures on the VMGs. Mechanisms for the inclusion of VMGs alongside other local communities in the governance structures will be discussed through consultative forums and jointly agreed before operationalization of the new or reinforcement of the existing governance structures that remain relevant for achieving the goals of KEMFSED project. In addition, particular attention will be paid to the proposed structures that are aimed at improving management of near shore or small-scale fisheries because this is the fishing activity which is practiced by the VMGs at the Kenyan coast.
29. *Component 2* – Promote investment in marine fisheries and coastal aquaculture to enhance efficient utilization and value-addition of the resources by increasing investment in the marine fisheries and aquaculture sector. Sub-component 1 will focus on improving the business environment and private sector investment in the fishery and aquaculture through establishment of Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) Development Service (SME-DS). These SME-DS will offer ready access to relevant expertise to entrepreneurs, SMEs and authorities in coastal counties. There will be experts to promote the services of Beach Management Units (BMUs) and coastal residents seeking to develop or expand a fisheries-related enterprise and offer demand-driven technical assistance through capacity building efforts which will include knowledge sharing services. The implementation of



activities within this sub-component will begin by assessing the level of representation of VMGs both men and women in the BMUs. Promotion of investment in marine fisheries will also require capacity building efforts with an aim of changing the attitudes of the VMG communities to consider fishing activities as an investment with expectations of profit as compared to the prevailing community level attitude where fishing activities on the coastal shoreline are only done as a subsistence activity by the VMGs. The SMEs-DS will also identify systematic risks or issues that prevent potential projects from being investment ready and will recommend remediation steps required to remove or mitigate such risks. Caution will be taken to ensure that the assessment of systemic risks or issues to prevent projects from being investment ready is done in a culturally appropriate way for the VMGs without loss of cultural identity. Training and guidance on accessing existing and emerging sources of credit will also be included. This sub-component will also support SMEs that wish to develop services to add value and make more transparent seafood value chains. In addition, the project will provide technical assistance to guide the establishment and operation of Kenya Fish Marketing Authority. Access to fish market under the Kenya Fish Marketing Authority and the value chain requirements for such access will be part of the regulations under affirmative action to specifically create access by the VMGs. SME-DS activities will be anchored on the identified SMEs that the VMG engage in as identified during the Social Assessment for the VMGs such as engaging in small-scale businesses in the expanded fish landing sites and fishing ports, tourist activities by the youths, coconut and cashewnut trade, seaweed farming activities.

30. Sub-component 2 will improve fisheries and Mariculture Related infrastructure to enhance value addition. This sub-county will target county-identified gaps in basic public infrastructure such as water, electricity and transport that are inhibiting private investment opportunities in marine fisheries and Mariculture. All value-chain related public infrastructure proposed by counties will be based on a county fishery and Mariculture infrastructure development map and plan. This will be linked to the existing County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) of the targeted riparian counties. Efforts will be made to ensure the mapping and planning for the development of fishery and Mariculture deliberately includes the areas/wards inhabited by the VMGs. Of particular importance is the development of water infrastructure to deliberately benefit the VMGs in an integrated plan through affirmative action. The VMGs complained during the social assessment that there are water projects that pass through their communities, but they do not benefit from such projects by opening water kiosks to serve the VMG communities like it happens with their neighboring Mijikenda communities.
31. *Component 3 – Strengthening Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture-based Livelihoods for coastal communities* which aims to through a holistic approach, enhance social and economic benefits that coastal communities derive from sustainable use of marine resources. Complementary livelihood development through development of strategic partnerships with new or existing commercial enterprises applying agriculture or

aquaculture contract farming schemes that benefit smallholder producers will be part of the component activities. Deliberate efforts will be made to enhance the participation and beneficence of VMGs in livelihood sub-projects either implemented by individual VMGs or small enterprise groups with VMG membership. Where such support is granted to enterprise groups with VMGs membership together with the larger membership of local communities, inbuilt mechanisms will be made within the integrated group membership to ensure that the VMGs within the groups benefit from the support through grant provision, technical assistance, and enterprise and skills training as well as the other group membership. An important implementation step in this component will be to clearly document the prevalence of functional Village Savings and Loans (VSL) program among the VMGs and their suitability to effectively benefit from the activities of component three of the KEMFSED project. To achieve the community integrated approach to development envisaged under the KEMFSED project, a criterion will be developed in which the applying VSLs or Community-based groups must demonstrate membership of the VMGs among other community members. Caution should be taken to prevent elite capture where members of the dominant neighboring communities camouflage as representatives of VMGs and perpetuate exclusion of VMGs in the groups considered for grants and capacity building. The criteria for screening VMGs in larger community-based organizations will be developed through a consultative process during the development of VMGPs and integration of VMGPs in the larger KEMFSED project implementation plan.

32. This component aims at empowering coastal communities and sustainable livelihoods through enhancing Coastal Community livelihoods and support services for livelihood enhancement and capacity development. Some of the likely sub-project activities under this component include; provision of educational scholarships, provision of technical and financial incentives for complementary livelihoods and diversification of income sources and promotion of Coastal and Marine tourism. These could include promoting farming activities, building the capacity of youths to enhance their livelihoods through tourist activities and reviving some of the collapsed industries such as cashew nuts and enhance income generated from harvesting of coconut as well supporting community-based groups to plant trees as alternatives to harvesting mangrove trees. For instance, among the Washiratzi, there is a Community Forest Association (CFAs) that conserves forests and these efforts need to be scaled up in other VMG communities to support mangrove conservation efforts. The Wakifundi and Wavumba are already engaged in tourist activities albeit with some challenges that hinder them from effectively utilizing their potential. There will be efforts to support these alternative livelihoods through the development of integrated action plans for the VMGs that feed into the general project implementation plans for KEMFSED.
33. *Component 4* –This component focuses on project management which covers establishing and operationalization of a project secretariat, fiduciary, environmental and social safeguards, and monitoring and evaluation. Effective implementation of the environmental

and social safeguards developed for KEMFSED will guarantee the effective participation and inclusion of VMGs in the project activities.

34. Based on the findings of the social assessment and the review of the KEMFSED project implementation plan, several sub-projects are likely to be proposed. These sub-projects are likely to be proposed for financing under the three components of the KEMFSED project which include; Enhanced Governance of Marine Fisheries and Blue Economy, Improve Management of Nearshore Fisheries, Infrastructure Development for Fisheries Management under component one. Likely sub-projects under this component will aim at controlling overfishing, illegal fishing and unreported fishing activities in the Coastal shoreline of Indian Ocean.
35. Some of the sub-project activities which would be proposed under these sub-components would include; controlling overfishing, maintain stock productivity and enhancing associated ecosystem. VMGs are likely to benefit from the by-products of over-fishing through the activities of '*mama karanga*'. There are VMGs that are involved in conservation of mangrove forests which they recognize as important for sustaining fish breeding sites and marine ecosystem. Capacity building efforts targeting enhancing activities for sub-projects under this sub-component can be done in Swahili language which all the VMGs are competent in. Furthermore, other sub-project activities under this component would involve enhancing governance for sustainable fishing and use of marine resources and may include among others strengthening governance institutions and introducing new or reinforcing existing rules for fisheries activities which may not only affect the livelihoods of the private individuals who are using trawlers, ring nets or spear guns but also the general community that primarily depend on fishing. This will include the activities of VMGs who are *mama karanga* whose business along the fish landing sites depend on the amount of the fish harvested. It is likely that sub-project activities will include improving/expanding infrastructure for enhanced fisheries management along the fish landing sites, fishing ports such as in Shimoni, expansion and equipping BMUs for improved fisheries management. There are BMUs that are dominated by the VMGs where such VMGs are the dominant community members. This is particularly the case with BMUs in Mukwiro and Wasini Islands as well as Bodo and Munje BMUs in Kwale county that are dominated by the Washiratzi communities. However, there is discrimination and exclusion of the VMGs in other places such as for the BMUs in Kilifi where the VMGs co-exist with the larger Mijikenda, Bajuni and wapemba communities. In Lamu county, the Aweer and the Saanye communities co-exist as VMGs and have formed a joint community group. They however share fish landing beaches and BMUs with the dominant Bajuni community who are numerically and financially superior to them. The Aweer and the Saanye in Lamu county prefer to have their separate projects to avoid domination by the dominant Bajuni community. In Tana River county, there are the Saanye community which live in Kipini ward where they are dominated against by the Bajuni and are almost losing their language and cultural identity. In addition, they are dominated by the Asians and

Italians who are doing fishing in Kipini area and are using trawlers to catch the jumbo prawns which they claim are only found in Kipini area and are being depleted. There will be need for proper and accurate screening if the Saanye community in Kipini ward because they have lost a significant part of their identity and identify as the Bajuni but are discriminated against when the projects are initiated in their community.

36. The VMG social assessment showed that as a result of marginalization, VMGs have low access to credit facilities, lack of registered self-help groups or Community Based Organization (CBOs) and that some of the co-operative societies that they earlier formed collapsed because of poor management and lack of market for their products such as seaweed. The VMGs youths who are involved in tourist activities have registered youth groups which include boat operators (mostly for men) and boardwalk for women. The social assessment revealed that they have challenges related to accessing credit facilities and need for further capacity building to effectively compete with other people interested in the type of tourist promotion activities they derive their livelihood from.
37. Some of the sub-projects in under component 2 would include; promotion of aquaculture and Mariculture activities through enhanced infrastructure, promotion of Small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) through provision of credit facilities, mentoring or building the capacity of the beneficiaries of the credit facilities. VMGs will be targeted for these activities under the project.

#### 4. VMGs IN THE PROJECT AREAS

38. Based on the initial assessment at project preparation phase and the screening undertaken of the potential sub-projects investment towards improving management and value-addition of priority fisheries and Mariculture and strengthen access to complementary livelihood activities in coastal communities.
39. The current assessment of VMGs relied on the earlier screening procedures that were adopted by the KCDP and KSEIP projects that involved the VMGs in the Coastal region. There was no additional screening conducted in the current social assessment. The consulting team received a list of wards within the selected sub counties at the coastal region where KEMFSED project will be implemented and selected the wards where VMGs occupy for purposes of this assessment. These included; Pongwe/Kikokeni ward (mkwiwo and wasini Islands and Tswaka sub-location) in Lunga Lunga sub-county, Ramisi ward in Msambweni sub-county and Samburu/Chengoni, Kasemeni, Mackinon Road wards in Kinango sub-county all in Kwale county; Dabaso and Watamu ward in Kilifi North sub-county, Maarafa, Gongoni and Adu wards in Magarini sub-county all within Kilifi county; Kiunga and Basuba wards in Lamu East sub-county and Hindi, Mkunumbi, Witu and Mkomani wards in Lamu West sub-county all in Lamu county and Kipini within Garsen/Tana Delta sub-county in Tana River county. The VMG groups that were included in this assessment included; the Wakifundi, Wavumba, Watshwaka, Washiratzi, watha in Kwale (Kinango sub-county) and Kilifi county; the Aweer/Boni and Saanye in Lamu county and the Saanye who live in Kipini ward in Tana Delta sub-county in Tana River county.

*Table 3: Table of specific VMGs targeted under KEMFSED project*

County	Sub-county	Ward	Name of VMG	Existing Livelihood
<b>Kwale</b>	Lunga Lunga	Vanga	Washiratzi	Fishing, farming,
		Pongwe/ Kikokeni	Washiratzi, Watswaka, Wakifundi and Wavumba	Fishing, farming, tourist activities, seaweed farming,
	Msambweni	Ramisi	Washiratzi	Fishing, farming, tree planting as a strategy to conserve mangrove forests
<b>Kilifi</b>	Kinango	Mackinon Road,	Watha	Farming, Livestock keeping
	Kilifi North	Tezo, Kibarani, Dabaso, Matsangon, Watamu	Watha	Farming, Shallow water fishing
		Malindi	Malindi town (Kisumu ndogo),	

	Magarini	Maarafa, Gongoni and Adu	Watha	Farming and livestock keeping
<b>Lamu</b>	Lamu East	Kiunga, Basuba	Aweer/Boni, Saanye	Farming, fishing
	Lamu West	Mkomani, Hindi, Mkunumbi, Witu, Bahari	Aweer/Boni, Saanye	Farming, fishing, fruits and honey from Witu and Boni forests.

#### 4.1. Socio-Economic Profile of the VMGs in the KEMFSED Project Area

##### 4.1.1. Demographic Profile

40. The following is a concise description of the VMGs demographic profile

- The Washirazi community is comprised of about 200 households in the Wasinii Island, speaks shirazi language and mostly practice Islamic faith. Although commonly referred to as Wakifundi or Wavumba, these are just a nickname meaning ‘a brave and courageous people’
- The Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) live together with other dominant communities such as the Mijikenda, Bajuni, (Wapemba foreigners from Tanzania) and other migrant communities that have migrated into the Kenyan Coast to participate in the labour industry or in the farms such as in the Ramisi sugar factory. Some of the migrant communities identified include; the Luhya, the Luo, Kamba and other communities from different parts of Kenya.
- They have land problems. Most of them do not have title deeds for land on which they live. They live as squatters on land whose title holders are foreigners who are not known to them. Some of them still live on communal land and they do not have individual titles. There are serious land issues among the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) which need to be looked into particularly in places where project activities would require individual or group use of land occupied by the VMGs. This is a problem particularly along the fish landing sites but also among other VMG communities such as the Watha in Kinango sub-county and the Aweer and Saanye in Lamu county. Most of the communal land along the fish landing sites has been grabbed and under individual/private development. This will create problems for the expansion of the fish landing sites and improvement of fishing ports if the land is to be reclaimed.
- Youths have initiated projects such as car wash and other income generating activities in Kinango sub-county on land they claim to be their ancestral and yet the title is in the name of absentee landlords - “*Mimi siwezi ondolewa penye nimezaliwa kwasababu sina title*”. In Kilibasi there are no title deeds.
- Their children have low levels of education and do not have the capacity to benefit from the tourist industry and other KEMFSED project activities unless they are supported to

attain higher levels of education. Lack of enough money to pay fees for their children is a cross-cutting theme in all the consultations with the VMGs during the social assessment. Lack of education for their children has been identified to perpetuate discrimination and domination of the VMGs by the larger community.

- For the Watha community, cultural activities and sites are in the forest.

#### *4.1.2. Economic and Livelihood activities of the VMGs*

41. The VMG within the project area have several economic and livelihood activities which can be affected in the different ways as described below from the four VMG groups that were consulted during the social assessment:

#### ***The Washiratzi:***

42. They live in Ramisi area in the mainland and Mukwiro (wakifundi) and Wasini (wavumba) islands in Lunga Lunga sub-county. Their main economic and livelihood activities include; fishing, livestock –chicken, goats, cows; seaweed farming but collapsed due to lack of market, small scale business and sells mahamri, viazi –women; tourist activities which include board walk, boat operation and handcraft for women. They had their own cooperative society for marketing fish which collapsed because they did not have the capacity to manage because of lack of education. This underscores the need to develop their capacity.
43. *Livelihood:* The Washiratzi live in Ramisi area around the Bodo, Funzi and Munje beaches. Their main economic activity is fishing, harvesting mangrove, which was abolished, farming which is seasonal. Their fishing activities are only for domestic consumption because they do not have capacity to fish for commercial purposes. They do shallow water fishing and coconut fishing. They need capacity building to enhance their fishing activities and do not have a landing site because the land on which the landing site was to be built was grabbed.
44. *Governance:* The Washiratzi like other Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) rely on Council of Elders (CoE) which include the village elders, cultural and religious leaders, opinion leaders for peace keeping and conflict resolutions. Where these community structures have failed to resolve disputes, such disputes are referred to either the local administration or the court system.

#### ***The Watha***

45. They live in Kinango sub-county in Kwale County, Kilifi North, Malindi, Magarini sub-counties in Kilifi County and Tana Delta sub-county in Tana River County. They are traditionally hunter gatherers but now practice subsistence farming, shallow water fishing mainly for subsistence. They also have community initiatives in environmental conservation along the sea beachline and have a registered group for conservation. There is an umbrella body that brings together all the Watha in the Kenyan Coast.

46. *Livelihood:* Being unable to hunt and gather freely due to legal protection of ‘their’ former forests, the Watha have taken to subsistence farming and livestock rearing to cater for their basic livelihood needs. They have initiated a coastal network of Watha to support education of their children.
47. *Governance:* Like most traditional communities in Kenya, the Watha of Kenyan Coast continue to govern themselves through the Council of Elders System known as Gasa. Gasas are found at the village, clan and entire Watha community level, with a Hayu (King) as the supreme leader of the Watha. The Gasa has responsibility for peace keeping and conflict resolution at every level of the Watha community. The Watha still rely on their cultural governance system even though they also do have recourse to conflict resolution through the national systems such as the administration and courts of law.

***The Aweer (also referred to as Boni)***

48. The Aweer are a remnant hunter-gatherer group living along the Kenyan coast in the North-Eastern part of Lamu County on the mainland. The community lives in a total of 10 villages in the forested areas within Witu and Boni forests. They perceive the forest in the inhabited areas as communally theirs. However, the gazettement of all the forest by the government has become a source of conflict. Their population is about 8,000 people (2009 Kenya Population and Household Census KNBS page 397). The Aweer are often referred to as the "Boni". Considered by some as pejorative, the word “Boni” is based on the Swahili word "kubuni" which means 'to move', in reference to their proclivity, historically, to move around in pursuit of their livelihoods, rather than settle in one place. In 1967, their territory became battlefield in the war between Kenya and Somalia and today, they are a vulnerable group, struggling to survive. Traditionally, they depend on their Council of Elders system for leadership.
49. *Livelihood:* The Aweer are traditionally hunter/gatherers who are famous for their long bows and poisoned arrows. Their livelihood bases were drastically changed when the Kenyan government curtailed their traditional way of life as a response to the insecurity of the region after the Shifta War (1963–1967), forcing them to settle in villages along the Hindi-Kiunga Road on Government Land between the Boni National Reserve and the Dadori National Reserve while adopting slash and burn agriculture. Nevertheless, the community continues to source their subsistence from forest products such as honey, wild plants/fruits for consumption as food and for medicinal purposes. The Boni people are known for their unique tradition of whistling to birds that guide them to honey.
50. *Governance:* Like the Waata, the Aweer also govern themselves through the Council of Elders system known as Wazee wa Mtaa whose responsibility at the village, clan and entire community level is peace keeping and conflict resolution. The Aweer still rely a lot on the Wazee wa Mtaa system even though they also do have recourse to conflict resolution through the national governance systems such as the administration and courts of law.



*Saanye*

51. Originally, Mpeketoni in mainland Lamu, and its surroundings were inhabited by the Swahili speaking community called Wabajuni and a small hunting and gathering tribe by the name of Wasanye or the Saanye who are almost extinct. In the 1974 Mpeketoni was transformed into a settlement area for landless Kenyans. As a result, the Saanye currently occupy the areas of Mapenya, Mkunumbi, Ndambwe, Witu and Kipini in Mpeketoni.
52. *Livelihood:* Formerly a hunter/gatherer community, the Saanye currently relies on subsistence farming, fishing at Kizuke beach as well as honey harvesting in the Witu forest. Currently, the community has three young men who have completed form four and a young girl who is now in form two. This community claims to be dominated by the neighboring Bajuni and the settlers from up country who settled in their territory.
53. *Governance:* Like the other VMGs, the Saanye are governed through the CoE known as Gana based on clan lines. The Saanye have two clans and while Saanye village is headed by a Village Elder, the Gana, which is the ultimate cultural court for the Saanye, is composed of 6 elders, 3 from each clan. They are responsible for clan level grievance redress and their decisions are final.

## 5. PROJECT IMPACTS ON VMGs

### 5.1. Introduction

54. The potential positive and negative impacts of the project on VMGs have been drawn from the SA. The section goes further to elaborate the measures the project can take to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts whilst enhancing those that are positive.
55. It should be noted that minimal, if any, negative impacts are anticipated as a result of the project. Most of the impacts anticipated will be positive for all communities, including for VMGs. As a result, a key focus of the VMGF and the VMGPs will be to propose pro-active steps for such groups to benefit from the project. It is generally envisaged that the Vulnerable and Marginalized Populations do not have access to these services in a similar way to other ethnic communities in coastal Kenya.

### 5.2. Potential Positive Impact

#### **Component 1: Improve Governance and Management of Marine Fisheries.**

56. The VMGs groups will benefit particularly from the strengthened institutions such as the BMUs through enhancement of their representation in the governance structures of fishing in the coastal shoreline. Control of over-fishing and maintenance of stock productivity as well as enhanced associated ecosystem will contribute to increased fish harvesting and contribute to higher incomes for the VMGs.
57. There will be increased employment opportunities in terms self-employment and wage labour employment opportunities if fishing activities are well managed.

#### **Component 2: Enable Sustainable Investment in Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture**

58. VMGs will benefit from the initiatives to promote aquaculture as alternative income generating activities for the VMGs through the KEMFSED project initiatives to address barriers to investment in sustainable fishing activities.
59. Some VMGs during the social assessment explained that their engagement in seaweed farming collapsed because there was no market for their products. An improvement in the business environment through KEMFSED project activities will enhance market access for seaweed farming and promote Mariculture activities among the VMGs. Consultation with the Tswaka Women revealed that they were willing to be involved in seaweed farming provided they are given proper trainings and equipment.

#### **Component 3: Coastal Community Empowerment and Livelihoods**

60. The KEMFSED social assessment has shown that the VMGs in the project area lack both technical (skills to engage in productive fisheries activities) and financial capacity (fishing

equipment) that can enable them to derive a sustainable livelihood from marine resources. In addition, the social assessment has shown the need for change of attitude among the VMGs that fishing can be an entrepreneurial activity but not just for domestic subsistence. The VMGs also explained that their children do not get access to educational scholarships or bursaries allocated to communities where they live because of discrimination. They will benefit from the KEMFSED project activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of communities on entrepreneurial skills and access to finance and grant support. Such capacity building initiatives will not only build their skills in fishing activities but also entrepreneurial skills including change of attitude towards fishing activities.

61. Provision of credit facilities and educational scholarships will improve educational standards among the children of the VMGs by enabling them to have improved school transition rates.
62. The social assessment shows that there are existing registered or unregistered Community based organizations that give credit facilities to the VMGs using informal community networks. Such organizations include the Village Savings and Loans (VSLs) among others. The credit facilities of these CBOs are dominated by women among the VMG communities. They offer loans in small amounts to members who spend such loans on their small-scale businesses such as fish value chain activities at the fishing beaches and other household expenses. There is also evidence of some collapsed cooperative societies among the VMGs. The VMGs will have the opportunities to revive their collapsed cooperative societies or strengthen the existing cooperative societies as well as strengthen the activities of VSLs through enhanced access to finance and credit facilities under component three of KEMFSED project. Affirmative action will be made through KEMFSED project implementation committee to deliberately include a budget line within component three of the project to strengthen VSL and cooperative activities.
63. The enhancement of economic activities and sustainable utilization of marine resources through an integrated approach will eventually promote social cohesion among the VMGs and the neighbouring larger communities for peaceful and harmonious co-existence.
64. The level of education among the VMGs was generally low and a hindrance to effective flow of information as well as negatively affecting their participation in development activities. The low levels of education have made it difficult for the majority of the VMG communities to access formal employment and therefore many do not have any regular source of income. This has made the surrounding communities who are better educated to dominate over them while the VMG communities see themselves as discriminated and thus referred to by others as “*jamii duni wenye wamebaguliwa*” to mean discriminated communities that live in isolation. This feeling of isolation and inferiority has escalated their lack of access to and participation to development initiatives that are targeted to the communities in which they live.

65. The Saanye, Aweer and Tswaka women groups in Lamu and Kwale county respectively have formed thrift societies where they each get some cash after a certain specified period of time. The money from the thrift is used for small businesses such as mat making, “makuti” making and “mahamri” making. Also, among the Saanye and Aweer the women have formed women groups and registered with the social services department Lamu county where they contribute money and do projects, however in recent times the activities of the groups have been limited by the insecurity in Lamu County.
66. The Watha women in Dabasso, the Aweer and Saanye women in Lamu wanted to be involved separately from the dominant group during project implementation this is because they feel they are neglected and hope that if they are involved separately their people will benefit fully from the project.



Figure 6: Discussions with the Watha, Aweer and Saanye Communities

67. The Saanye and Aweer women highlighted that the biggest threat to their economic activities in Lamu County is the security threat posed by the Al Shabab. The security threat has limited their activities to daytime due to the 6.00am to 6pm curfew imposed by the Kenya Defense forces. There is no movement during the past 6.00pm such that fishermen transporting perishable goods such as fish will have to call off their businesses which sometimes make the fish stale.
68. The Kenya Defense Forces have labeled the Saanye and Aweer as sympathizers of the Al Shabab, since these communities reside in the expansive Boni forest. This move by the KDF has not been received well by the Saanye and Aweer since they themselves are terrorized by the Al Shabab.
69. The women are unable to engage in projects due to insecurity. For instance, they are unable to transport a considerable amount of goods or food items for sale within their villages. Women who transport such items are perceived to feed the terrorist. They complained of poor economy in the area. The discernment given by the group was the insecurity issue has to resolve first for any project to be implemented.

### 5.3. Potential Negative Impact

70. The social assessment revealed that there are women ‘*mama karanga*’ who individually obtain fish from the fishermen coming from the sea to fry and sell to the locals along the fish landing sites of the Indian Ocean at the Kenyan coast. This is a major economic activity that is dominated by poor and vulnerable women who are also the breadwinners of their families at the Kenyan Coast. Modernization and upgrading of the fish landing sites which might lead to introduction of new sanitation regulations and levies is likely to throw the small-scale *mama karanga* operators out of business and lead to disruption of already poor livelihoods for the coastal poverty-stricken households belonging to the VMGs.
71. The social assessment further revealed that there are youths who operate small boats for passenger services in between the islands such as is the case with the Wakifundi and Wavumba communities in Mukwiro and Wasini Islands to the Shimoni fish landing port. These youth’s boat operators ferry people to and from the mainland and the only health facility the locals depend on is in Msambweni –Msambweni sub-district hospital. Youths expressed concerns during the consultations that the modernization of Shimoni port, possible restriction of access and the introduction of bigger vessels can easily throw them out of business and render them jobless. There was also concern that access to the only health facility in Msambweni would be difficult if the port is modernized and the small boats become none operational on the island. Furthermore, the modernization of Shimoni port could lead to the arrival of more educated boat operators who are fluent in foreign languages such as French, Spanish and Germany, have coxswain certificate and ICT knowledge that are required to operate in the tourism sector to the disadvantage of the local Wavumba and Wakifundi boat operators who do not know those foreign languages.
72. The KEMFSED project activities would impact negatively on the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) if the project activities would lead to destruction of trees or destruction of sacred sites such as cemeteries or places of worship. The VMGs communities argued that there would be no negotiations if the project activities would destroy the forests and sacred sites.

## 6. LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 6.1. Legal Framework

73. The Constitution of Kenya (CoK) 2010 recognizes the socio-economic and cultural rights of all citizens as stipulated in Article 43. It identifies VMGs as being minority communities who have been marginalized through historical processes. It prohibits alienation of marginalized groups by virtue of their relatively small population or any other reason, has been unable to fully participate in the socio-economic life of Kenya as a whole. Further, it recognizes communities that have preserved their unique culture and identity thereby preventing them from participating in the economic development process in the country including hunter-gatherers, or pastoralists among others. The recognition of these VMGs should contribute to the preservation of their identities and enable them to engage at par in development with other groups, including participation in political life.
74. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 (Article 260) which recognizes that special attention needs to be paid to “*marginalized communities*,” defined in a similar way as the World Banks’ IPs. According to Article 260, marginalized communities are defined as:
- *A community that, because of its relatively small population or for any other reason, has been unable to fully participate in the integrated social and economic life of Kenya as a whole;*
  - *A traditional community that, out of a need or desire to preserve its unique culture and identity from assimilation, has remained outside the integrated social and economic life of Kenya as a whole;*
  - *An indigenous community that has retained and maintained a traditional lifestyle and livelihood based on a hunter or gatherer economy; or*
75. The World Bank has agreed to use the term ‘*Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups*’ (VMGs) rather than “*Indigenous Peoples*”, thus a Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework (VMGF) is prepared instead of an Indigenous People Plan Framework/Plan (IPPF). A recent Kenya social assessment carried out by the Bank further clarified that in Kenya, the trigger for OP4.10 should not be based on the “mere” name of the group, but based on context, analyzed on a case-by-case situation, and that review and identification of VMGs should be verified by Social Assessment and VMGF to identify their status and how these groups and others may be affected by or excluded from the project and mitigation measures. This will be based on the database of VMGs nationally already developed under the NSNP.
76. The county government act 2012: The county governments act delineates the boundaries of functions between the devolved units and the national government. It details the services which are devolved and those that remained under the national government after the promulgation of the Kenyan constitution 2010. The act confers powers of self-governance to the people and enhancing their participation in decision making. It also seeks to protect and promote the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized communities.

77. Fisheries Management and Development Act 2016. This is the act that established the Kenya Fisheries Services (KeFS) which is the government department responsible for conservation, management and development of fisheries and other aquatic resources to enhance the livelihood of communities dependent on fishing and to establish the Kenya Fisheries Services and for connected purposes.
78. *National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008*: The Act encourages national cohesion and integration by outlawing discrimination on ethnic grounds. It introduces important provisions for “ethnically equitable” distribution of public resources and stipulates that distribution of public resources should take into account Kenya’s diverse population and poverty index.
79. *The Community Land Act, 2016*: The Act prohibits disposal of unregistered community land. Even though it does not limit compulsory acquisition for public purposes, it commits counties to hold compensation for the affected community until a formal title is secured. The Act recognizes the validity of existing customary rights of occupancy in community land by VMGs. Similarly, it spells out the rights of the community as the proprietor of the land.
80. Public Participation Act, 2018: The Act provides guidelines for general public participation and includes description of how complaints made against an institution in respect of public participation, the action to be taken and the period within which the complaint should be addressed. This legal provision is important for the general guidance of public consultations and enlisting public participation by the VMGs in KEMFSED project. During the implementation of various KEMFSED project activities, VMGs might raise complaints regarding their inclusion or exclusion from public participation forums. This act will be used to resolve the complaints that are raised by the VMGs regarding grievances related to public participation in KEMFSED project.

## 6.2. Institutional Framework

81. The KEMFSED project will be implemented by the State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy. It will partner with the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) to support the long-term transformation of Kenya’s fisheries research and extension system better to support growth and respond to farmers’ needs and Kenya Coast Guard. The project will also be implemented in partnership with the Indian Ocean Water Body with its networks of county Beach Management Units (BMUs) and the network of Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) at the Kenyan Coast. The implementation of KEMFSED project will be aligned to the relevant structures of the devolved governance within the five counties such as the departments of fisheries, gender and social development, Lands and the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) among others. Thus, changes in governance due to devolution will be considered and incorporated in the project

implementation structure. The Project's institutional structures, especially those that are anchored in the Government, will be used throughout the Project implementation phase.

82. The Beach Management Units (BMUs) network within the Kenyan coast will play an important role in the implementation of the KEMFSED. They are regulated by the directorate of fisheries services and co-ordinates all the fishing activities at the Kenyan Coast.
83. Kenya Fisheries Services (KFS) -is charged with responsibility of regulating fisheries activities in Kenya. This includes conservation, management and development of fisheries and other aquatic resources to enhance the livelihood of communities dependent on fishing activities.
84. The National Environment and Management Authority (NEMA) is established under the Environmental Management and co-ordination Act no. 8 of 1999 as the principal instrument of government for the implementation of all policies relating to environment.

### 6.3. Policy Framework

*World Bank Operational Policy/Bank Policy (OP/BP) 4.10*

85. These principals align well with those enshrined in Kenya's policy instruments regarding the VMGs. It contributes to the World Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that development processes fully respect the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of indigenous people. Before lending, the World Bank requires that the borrower engages the VMGs in free prior and informed consultations so as to secure broad community support to the project by the affected VMGs. This ensures that financing is inclusive of measures to avoid potentially adverse impacts on the indigenous communities and that benefits accruing from the projects are gender sensitive, inter-generationally inclusive and culturally appropriate.
86. The OP/BP 4.10 is triggered by the proposed project because the activities in KEMFSED to be implemented in some of the counties include areas where VMGs are present. Moreover, the improvement of infrastructure within the fish landing sites, fishing ports and enhancement of the alternative livelihoods for the VMGs who apart from doing shallow water fishing and subsistence farming activities would be impacted invariably.
87. The World Bank in OP4.10 defines indigenous people (similar to VMGs) as a "*distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.*



88. *The Kenya Vision 2030*: The social pillar of Kenya vision 2030 seeks to put in place efforts to promote protection from discrimination, dealing respectively with gender, youth and vulnerable groups and equity and poverty reduction. This mirrors the ideals of social and economic justice as espoused in the World Bank OP 4.10 on indigenous peoples.
89. *Gender Policy, 2011*: This Policy guarantees equality of men and women before the law in accessing economic and employment opportunities. It facilitates the review of laws that hinder women's access to and control over economic resources and improve vocational and technical skills of disadvantaged groups, notably unemployed youth, disabled women, poor urban and rural women, and street dwellers, for improved access to employment opportunities.
90. *Kenya National Youth Policy, 2006*: The Policy envisions a society where youth have equal opportunity to productively participate in economic, social, political, cultural and religious life. The young people are a component that makes up the VMG in communities. Any initiatives aimed at addressing the sources of disadvantage within societies must take cognizance of young peoples' special views and needs.

## 7. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURE

91. The KEMFSED will be implemented by an inter-sectoral implementation team led by the state department of fisheries and Blue Economy. The project has two implementation levels: the national and the county level implementation levels.
92. The state department will be the lead implementing agency at the national level. The national level implementation structures include; the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC), Project Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC) and the National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU). The participating county governments will be the implementing agencies at the county levels. Thus, the implementation and oversight structures at the county level include; County Project Steering Committee (CPSC), an adhoc County Technical Advisory Committee (CTAC) and County Project Implementation Unit (CPIU). Below the county level structures are the community level structures. These are community-Driven Development Organizations include; CDDCs, CBOs, WRUAs etc. and will have sub-committees.
93. The active representation of the VMGs in the implementation framework should explicitly be addressed and properly documented right from the implementation structures of the KEMFSED project at the community level. The project should enable the VMGs to elect their own community representatives to the various levels of the project implementation structure especially at local and county levels. This Framework proposes the following steps to ensure the VMG representatives are elected:

**Step 1:** Sensitize the VMG communities through the cultural/religious leaders, Council of Elders (CoE), local administration, Youth Forums, women forums and the community representatives who provided their consent during the Social assessment to achieve the broader community level awareness on the need to develop a screening or vetting mechanism to elect credible representatives to the various project implementation units up to the county level.

**Step 2:** Using community participatory mechanisms to develop a screening or vetting tool to elect the community representatives to the project implementation committee.

**Step 3:** Jointly develop a community reporting structure to be followed by the elected community representatives to continuously engage the VMG community representatives on the progress made in the implementation of KEMFSED project activities to the local communities and feedback the higher level of project implementation.

**Step 4:** Jointly agree on the procedures and grounds on which to remove/replace the VMG representatives to the project implementation unit

94. This framework gives a lot of emphasis on the need for effective VMG representation to the KEMFSED project implementation committees based on the concerns raised during the

social assessment, particularly the fact that the representatives are easily compromised by external influences and the VMG representatives lose out on effective representation.

### 7.1. Project Information Dissemination and Awareness Building

95. Appropriate relevant community structures within the VMG communities will be used to disseminate the project relevant information and the awareness building sessions at community. The community level project implementation and coordination units will jointly work with Council of Elders (CoE), Cultural and religious leaders, the local administration, ward administration and local political institutions such as the office of the Member of County Assembly and the ward administrator to conduct any project dissemination and awareness building sessions. The project information dissemination and awareness building will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the World Operational Policy (OP 4.10) and be tied to agreed project milestones and indicated in the Monitoring and reporting schedule.

### 7.2. Ethnic Screening

96. The Wakifundi and Wavumba communities who live in Mukwiro and Wasini Islands belong to the larger Washirazi ethnic group who form the minority communities in Kwale county. They speak shirazi language and mostly practice Islamic faith. Although commonly referred to as Wakifundi, this is just a nickname meaning ‘a brave and courageous people’. Knowledge of Shirazi language and religious affiliation would be important for screening the beneficiaries of the KEMFSED project during implementation.
97. In Kipini ward within Tana Delta, it is currently difficult to properly screen the Saanye fishermen and differentiate them with the dominant Bajuni communities living in Kipini area. This is because the Saanye are increasingly losing their identity and being assimilated by the Bajuni. They hardly speak their language in public and are fast losing their culture because of stigma and fear of being identified as the minority group in the area.
98. The rest of the VMG communities at the Kenyan Coast can be easily screened and identified using the existing VMG networks, including the village chairmen that formed part of the KCDP implementation process within the Kenyan Coast. These include; the Watha in Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu and Tana River counties where the KEMFSED project will be implemented.

### 7.3. Framework for Free, Prior and Informed Consultations

99. Preparation and implementation of KEMFSED project shall be informed by this VMGF, which provides an appropriate gender and inter-generationally inclusive framework for consultation with VMGs and stakeholders. Towards this end, free, prior and informed consultation of the VMGs will be conducted at each stage of the project, and especially

during design and implementation with a view of developing sub-projects and activities that integrate the involvement of the VMGs together with the neighbouring communities. The VMGs have been consulted through VMG social assessment at this stage of project preparation, to collect their views and perceptions about the KEMFSED project particularly how the project is likely affected by the project, culturally appropriate ways of engaging them, the potential positive and negative effects of the project on them and to determine broad community support for the project. The stages in which VMGs will be consulted through the free prior and informed consultations principle are discussed below.

100. Preparation and implementation of KEMFSED project shall be informed by this VMGF, which provides an appropriate gender and inter-generationally inclusive framework for consultation with VMGs and stakeholders. Towards this end, free, prior and informed consultation of the VMGs will be conducted at each stage of the project, and especially during design and implementation. The VMGs have been consulted at this stage of project preparation, to collect their views and perceptions about the KEMFSED project, culturally appropriate ways of engaging them, the potential positive and negative effects of the project on them and to determine broad community support for the project. The stages in which VMGs will be consulted through the free prior and informed consultations principle are discussed below:

#### 7.4. Review and Identification of VMGs during KEMFSED project design, planning and implementation

101. Several steps shall be undertaken in the preparation of VMGFs for each sub-project intervention including:

*(i) Review and identification of VMGs:*

102. KEMFSED project to a large extent rely on the findings of the social assessment and a database of Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) that was developed by the Kenya Coastal Development Project (KCDP) implementation team that has developed a network and structures of VMGs from the county to sub-county level, ward and village level. The KEMFSED project team will identify the various VMGs in the targeted wards using the networks during the project. KCDP used the procedures of the OP. 4.10 and the Kenyan Constitution 2010 to identify and map all the VMG groups. However, there will be need for additional screening efforts to identify the Saanye particularly in Kipini ward in Tana Delta because there is a likelihood that the dominant Bajuni community in Kipini ward would benefit from the proceeds of the project at the expense of the Saanye who no longer feel comfortable talking their language in public spheres. In Pongwe/Kikokeni ward in Kilifi County, there will be additional efforts required to identify the VMGs who might be affected by the modernization of Shimoni fish landing site, Mukwiro and Wasini Island. This review should particularly target the proper identification of Washiratzi who according to the KEMFSED social assessment are the same ethnic group as the Wakifundi and

Wavumba. Review of their identification should be done so that the dominant Digo community does not benefit from the project and continue to marginalize the Washirazi. During the implementation of KEMFSED project activities, Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KEMFRI) will support further identification and engagement of VMGs since they developed their database and have worked with them to implement KCDP project activities.

*(ii) Engaging VMGs in project design, planning and implementation:*

103. Since KEMFSED project has adopted an integrated approach to the development of riparian coastal communities, the VMG will be engaged together with the other neighbouring dominant communities to design, plan and implement joint community projects. During this engagement process, special attention should be paid to the mode of engaging the VMGs to obtain broader community support to work with the dominant communities in the KEMFSED project activities in an integrated approach. Efforts must be made to provide prior information to the VMG on the fact that consultations for the design of specific KEMFSED project activities will take place and that they have to make their own internal consultations and select representatives who will articulate their views regarding prospects to equally benefit from project activities in a non-discriminatory manner. Evidence of this prior information before project consultative forums should be provided as a safeguard issue during the project implementation and to confirm that broader VMG community views on integration have been incorporated in the entire project. This is because the VMG communities that were consulted argued that they would not want to be integrated with the other larger communities in the project implementation because of the past experience of discrimination and domination. In other instances, the project can design a package that contains specific projects that are suitable for the different people depending on their own choices during the consultations to design the project.

104. The design of the various project activities must be participatory involving all the communities in the project area and show how the VMGs in each of the project areas will equally benefit from the project activities without being discriminated against. There should be clear structures inbuilt in the design, planning and implementation of KEMFSED project which clearly demonstrate how the VMGs will benefit and the potential impact of the project activities on VMG health, education for their children and the capacity building of adults to benefit from the project, their livelihoods, adverse effects on their customary rights including the sacred sites, cultural institutions among others.

*iii) Consultations and Stakeholders' Engagement*

105. This framework for consultations is geared to ensure that VMGs are informed, consulted, and mobilized to participate in the design, planning and implementation of KEMFSED project activities. The consultations for the VMGF were undertaken between 14th-25th February 2018, and the participants expressed overwhelming support for the project through signing consent forms by their representatives. The VMGs expressed the need for the community consultations to be done before any project is implemented and

that there should be an effective way of identifying the right institutions/stakeholders to be consulted. Furthermore, the VMG underscored the need to have structured continuous consultations and reporting of progress to the broader community to positively influence the community attitude towards the KEMFSED project. These consultations should be, from the beginning to the end of the project (placed in the stakeholder engagement plan) to continuously address the concerns of the VMGs as they participate in the KEMFSED project. KEMFSED project will prepare a framework to ensure continuous consultations throughout the project with very clear consultative parameters that are derived from the project goals.

### 7.5. Framework for Preparation of VMG Plans (VMGPs)

106. KEMFSED project as compared to its predecessor Kenya Coastal Development Project (KCDP) will adopt a community integrated approach in the design, planning and implementation of the various project activities under its various components. Consequently, preparation of the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Plans (VMGPs) will be infused within the overall KEMFSED project development plans that integrate the plans for both the VMGs and the general surrounding community. Whereas the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups will separately participate in the identification of their own priority projects to be implemented within the KEMFSED, their plans will be integrated within the KEMFSED overall project design, planning and implementation arrangements during a participatory consultative process that involves all the communities and the stakeholders for the KEMFSED project. This will include consultations for budgetary preparations in which the specific budgetary provisions for the VMGs will be reflected in the entire budget for the KEMFSED project (see content of the VMGPs in annex). The process of free, prior and informed consultations will therefore be followed during the preparation of the VMGPs before joint consultations and preparations of the overall KEMFSED project plans. This will follow the two approaches described below:

#### *Participatory Integrated Community Development*

107. Based on Lessons learned from KCDP, KEMFSED project will utilize the Participatory Integrated Community Development (PICD) approach used by Kenya Coastal Development Project (KCDP) that just wound up in June 2017 supported by the World Bank as a first step to prepare the VMGPs before the process of integration. PICD is a combination of different participatory methodologies for starting and sustaining ‘community conversations’ that enable community groups to reflect on their development needs, to prioritize those needs, to draw up community development plans (CDPs), to design, implement and monitor their own projects. So, it is a data collecting, resource mapping, and action planning process. However, a common monitoring and evaluation framework is developed for this project which will be jointly implemented with the specific indicators for monitoring the implementation of VMGPs in-built.

*Community involvement*

108. The project will have intensive community involvement. The community-driven development (CDD) approach through which community needs and priorities will be elicited, prioritized and implemented, draws key design features from previously implemented World Bank funded projects, including institutional mechanisms for working with communities, facilitating their engagement, building institutions and capacity, and ensuring coordination at the county level.

*The Methodology and Process to be used in preparation of the VMGPs*

109. The development of the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Plans (VMGP), which is the equivalent of IPP, will be undertaken in a highly participatory manner. It will involve consultations with VMGs at three levels: (i) during the social assessment which has already been done; (ii) during the validation of the SA results; and, (iii) more exhaustively, during the preparation of this plan which will see the VMGs literally take charge of the development of the plan to be integrated in the overall KEMFSED project plan. The VMGP will be the result of teamwork among the VMGs, the county government experts and KEMFSED project implementation team of technical experts.

110. *Firstly, VMGs the VMGs from the targeted wards where KEMFSED will be implemented will work in their ward groups to identify and prioritize their needs and aspirations.* The VMG representatives from the wards will be composed of the youths, female headed households, women, people living with disabilities, men, council of elders and special interest groups such as CBOs to undertake their own ward level identification and prioritization of micro projects. These teams will be expected to undertake this task based on prior information to them by the KEMFSED project implementation team of technical experts on the practical implications of the project on their livelihoods as well as the implications of integrating the would-be priority projects in the overall project design, planning and implementation approach. This approach is important because some of the VMGs indicated intentions of resisting projects that integrate them with the larger dominant groups for fear of being discriminated and further marginalized based on past experiences of projects implemented in their own communities and the fact that most of the VMGs would prefer the KCDP approach to project implementation in their communities.

111. *Secondly, priority projects identified by VMG ward representatives will be clustered into two main topics – CS and CL projects.* As was the case for KCDP, the CS sub-projects will be in education, water and health sectors while the CL projects will be in the fields of livestock, agriculture, fisheries, microenterprises, eco-tourism and cultural centre ventures. Efforts should be made to have at least one project for the People Living with Disabilities at either sub-county or county levels and budgeted for under KEMFSED. Final prioritization of CS projects per VMG community will be undertaken in plenary where each VMG community will be asked to decide on the one most desired CS and CL project to be

funded by KEMFSED in the first year of implementation together with the prioritized projects from the other communities.

### 7.6. Implementation Arrangements

112. The findings of the social assessment revealed that VMG communities have in the past missed out on representation in the project implementation committees at different levels because they are outvoted by the majority communities and therefore remain discriminated against and marginalized in past project activities. In some cases, the donors of the projects have picked VMG representatives to project implementation committees without consultations with the communities. Such handpicked representatives have ended up representing their own interests and those of the project sponsors with little or no impact on the communities they claim to represent.
113. The Social assessment findings showed the need to design appropriate mechanisms to establish a transparent and accountable project implementation committee with affirmative action being applied to ensure that there is gender and age differentiated representation in the project implementation committees as well as taking affirmative action to make sure that the VMG communities elect their own representatives to the KEMFSED project implementation committees at different stages of the project.
114. All the representations in the project implementation committees should be sensitized on the need to ensure that the interests and milestones of the project achievements of the VMGs are properly documented and that proper mechanisms are put in place during the project design and planning to ensure that the broader VMG communities are continuously consulted at the various stages of project implementation.
115. The BMUs will be adequately sensitized on the need to incorporate the representation of VMGs in their management structures. The findings of the social assessment showed that the representation of the BMU only takes into consideration the one third gender rule and has no provisions for the representations from VMGs where such BMUs are located in communities with VMGs as residents.
116. The KEMFSED project implementation with a focus on the enhancement of income from fisheries activities for the Kenyan coastal communities will take into consideration the influence of Wapemba in the Kenyan fish industry and address the exploitative nature of their presence in the Kenyan waters which are disadvantageous to the welfare of the VMGs and the entire Kenyan fishing industry at the coast.
117. The implementation of KEMFSED needs to streamline institutional roles regarding conservation of fisheries and marine fisheries. The governance structures should be realigned to support the objectives of KEMFSED. Such institutions that will be either sensitized on the need to support the objectives of KEMFSED include; Kenya Wildlife



Services, National Environmental Management Authority, Kenya Forestry Services, Coast Development Authority among others.

### 7.7. Capacity Building

118. Consequently, the inclusion of VMGs should be explicitly mentioned in all guiding documents for the project components. Capacity building of national, County, Sub-county and Ward level staff will be necessary to ensure that VMGs are properly targeted and engaged in project implementation. A standard training module will be developed based on the results of social assessment and the experiences of implementing KCDDP in the VMG villages. The training module for the VMGs will be developed in Swahili language which is widely spoken by the VMGs. This would include improved awareness and understanding of potential VMGs by all staff, as well as about their roles and responsibilities in identifying and including where possible in the KEMFSED activities. Sub-county and Ward level staff will be required to discuss with key informants and VMG communities, where they are present, on how best to reach them and ensure that the project is appropriate, and that potential adverse impacts on them or their communities are mitigated as much as possible. It is important that all KEMFSED implementing partners share this information and discuss how to better reach VMGs and avoid and mitigate any negative impacts.
119. Capacity building of all the KEMFSED implementing partners at the national, county, sub-county and Ward levels will be a key element of the project, to ensure that the involved staff are aware of VMGs in their counties and understand how to reach and consult them. These will require trainings on World Bank safeguards policies and procedures, rationale and need for VMG inclusion, and various approaches and tools used by other projects in country and regionally that have successfully addressed VMG issues, as well as on approaches for identifying VMGs, undertaking consultations, and providing feedback through the G&CM system. Dedicated individuals will be identified within the implementing agencies to advance and monitor implementation of VMGPs. Where needed and appropriate, external support would also be brought on-board to support the development and implementation of the VMGPs through a KEMFSED integrated approach that seeks to enhance the wellbeing of all coastal riparian communities. Project resources will therefore be made available to support capacity building efforts, in addition to implementation and monitoring of safeguards measures. Through these efforts, officers will be enabled to adequately prepare VMGPs as explained in section 10.5 of this framework, address any grievances that may arise in the course of project implementation and undertake effective monitoring and evaluation of implementation progress.

## 8. MONITORING AND REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR VMGs

### 8.1. Introduction

120. This section presents the proposed monitoring and evaluation framework to monitor the inclusion and adverse impacts of the project on VMGs. It also focuses on the implementation of mitigation measures to address potential adverse impacts. In the monitoring process, it will be necessary to disaggregate project indicators based on gender and the County where the interventions are occurring to facilitate effective monitoring.
121. Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) complained during the social assessment that they have lost trust in several community development projects in which what the donors promise during community level project meetings is not what is eventually implemented. They attributed this to the weak monitoring and evaluation mechanism in which the donors handpick the community representatives to the project implementation committee and such representatives do not come back to brief the larger community on the progress of the project activities. There were also complaints that such community representatives are only the elders who the youths claim do not have the future of the community in their representation at heart.

### 8.2. Quarterly Reporting and Performance Review Mechanisms

122. Quarterly progress reports will be prepared by the implementing agencies right from the community level structures, the county and to the national level structures, as part of the overall M&E reporting requirements to explain VMGP preparation and implementation and the grievances received and resolved. These reports will be submitted to the World Bank through the lead implementing agency –the state department of Fisheries and Blue Economy.

### 8.3. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

123. The overall objective of this monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework is to guide all data collection activities to help determine if project targets, impacts, mitigation measures and expected benefits to the VMGs have been attained. Towards this end, the M&E will ensure that: (i) Effective communication and consultation with VMGs took place; (ii) All complaints or grievances were documented and addressed; (iii) the VMGF and the VMGPs were implemented; and (iv) Negative impacts were identified and addressed.
124. This Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is designed to ensure effective communication and consultations take place between the VMG representatives who are elected to form the various layers of KEMFSED project implementation committees, the VMG communities, the project implementation committees and the project implementation unit of the state department of Fisheries and Blue Economy. The purpose is to provide

guidance at all levels of project implementation and consultations to ensure that the interests of the VMG communities are attended to during the project implementation and that there is a constant feedback mechanism between the VMG representatives and the different project stakeholders. In this regard, the proposed monitoring, evaluation framework will enable stakeholders to: (i). undertake timely reporting and resolution of grievances; (ii) document how the interests of the VMGs are addressed during project implementation, and (iii) recommend strategies for improving approaches, design and implementation of the project to eliminate chances of VMGs being discriminated against from benefiting from the project activities in comparison to the dominant communities. The following steps have been proposed as a mechanism for developing an effective monitoring and evaluation framework:

- Sensitize and train the community on the project design, planning and implementation. This community level training should involve the participation of all the stakeholders at community level and include; elders, religious and cultural leaders, the youth disaggregated by gender, the women and other identified interest groups within the community
- Develop a mechanism to ensure there is a consistent and effective feedback system that can maintain focus on project activities. This mechanism to be developed during community consultations should have inbuilt mechanisms to enable the community representatives to provide continuous progress report to the broader community. Consequently, proper community agreed channels of communication need to be developed to enhance the monitoring and evaluation activities of the project.
- An effective monitoring and evaluation team should be put in place which comprise of the elected VMG community representatives to be part of the representatives from the neighbouring communities, the county government representatives and the representatives of the KEMFSED project implementation committee.
- A mechanism should be developed to include the elected representatives of the youths, the disabled and women in the project monitoring and evaluation team.

#### 8.4. Components of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for VMGs

##### 8.4.1. *Monitoring Indicators*

125. The VMGPs will indicate parameters to be monitored, establish monitoring milestones and provide necessary resources to carry out the monitoring activities (Table 4). The M&E indicators should be determined during the development of the VMGPs, and should include both process and outputs in relation to VMGs, including the implementation of the VMGP particularly:

- Consultation processes (how many participants by category, issues deliberated and how resolved);
- Whether VMGs who are eligible for the project have been included, barriers to inclusion and how they should be addressed;
- Any negative impacts and how they should be mitigated;

- Whether the existing Grievance Redress Mechanisms as well as complaints management system for KEMFSED is reaching VMGs, and whether it is capturing their concerns and addressing them, including a record of the complaints and grievances;
- Monitoring the perception of the VMGs towards the project during the implementation phase;
- Determination of the impact of KEMFSED on the welfare of the VMGs in the proposed interventions compared to pre-project baseline;

#### *8.4.2. The Monitoring and Evaluation Approach*

126. The M&E approach should be as participatory as possible to give the VMGs a chance to engage effectively throughout the project phases. The staff at national, county, sub-county and ward level should continually analyze project processes and undertake documentation of activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts on the VMGs. These reports should be submitted to the World Bank, as required.
127. The monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the KEMFSED activities and related VMGPs, as necessary, in the operational areas inhabited by VMGs is an important management tool, which should include arrangements for the free, prior, and informed consultations with the affected VMGs. It will assist the various structures to fine-tune their intervention in line with culturally appropriate benefits and provide space for the VMGs to voice their concerns, based on the data gathered by the review and identification and VMGP implementation processes, the organizations of the VMGs, the relevant governmental structures (planning and social) at county or sub county level etc.

#### *8.4.3. Potential unforeseen Adverse Impacts and Mitigation Measures*

128. If during the monitoring, some of the KEMFSED project interventions are found to have significant adverse impacts on VMGs, independent experts (i.e. CBOs or NGOs) should be involved to verify monitoring information of the VMGPs in that particular intervention. These experts should analyse baseline information to determine the impacts of the project on groups that meet the OP 4.10. The experts will advise on compliance issues and if any significant issues are found, the responsible KEMFSED partner should prepare a corrective action plan or an update to the approved VMGP. The implementing partner should also closely assess the progress of the corrective measures to ensure their effectiveness. It is proposed that regular internal monitoring by KEMFSED implementing partners is undertaken to ensure that locations with VMGs are not being excluded despite the fact that they are present in the KEMFSED targeted counties and sub-counties.

#### *8.4.4. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan*

129. It is important that the M&E plan is developed with the active involvement of the VMGs at the project design stage in order to come up with mitigation measures that are culturally appropriate to their context. The implementation of the VMGF and the VMGPs should be closely monitored and documented.

*8.4.5. Compliance and Completion Assessments and Outcome Evaluation*

130. KEMFSED may consider engaging an independent expert to determine compliance of the project with relevant frameworks including the SA and VMGF, in a participatory process involving VMGs. The M&E reports for each KEMFSED intervention will be prepared on an annual basis, including information on VMGs, and will inform measures to be taken to fine-tune the VMGPs. Specific information highlighted through the M&E process and corrective measures to be taken should be discussed with the VMGs to keep them informed and to ensure the appropriateness of the corrective measures. The M&E report will be submitted to the World Bank, as required.
131. Information on the VMGs, including their perception of the project and impact of the project activities will be further collected through various other project external M&E processes, including the PIBS and operational reviews. All decisions which affect any of VMGs should be based on:
- Free, prior, and informed consultation with the VMGs
  - Reception by VMGs of project benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive
  - Adverse effects on the VMGs are, as much as possible, avoided, and if not feasible, then minimized, mitigated, or compensated in a culturally appropriate manner, based on broad support by the VMGs, to the extent possible

*Table 4: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for KEMFSED/VMGF*

<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for the KEMFSED Project</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Data Sources</b>
<b>Capacity building efforts in SMEs, fishing skills, Coxswain, sea safety and related tourist activities, Mariculture and aquaculture</b>	No. of VMG members trained in entrepreneurship, fishing skills, coxswain  And sea safety skills, Mariculture and aquaculture.	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	Training workshops
<b>Empowering communities with advance fishing Equipment (nets, boats etc)</b>	No. of VMG members who have benefitted from provision/acquisition of advance fishing nets, boats etc	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	Purchase requisition forms
<b>Enhance access to finance and grant support</b>	No. of VMG members who have benefited from finance/grant support	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of	Records of beneficiaries of finance and grant support

		Fisheries and Blue Economy	
<b>Mentoring of beneficiaries of finance and grant Support</b>	No. of VMG beneficiaries of finance and grant support who have been mentored on SMEs	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	Training reports and attendance lists
<b>Education sponsorship</b>	No. of VMG members who are beneficiaries of education sponsorship in various categories	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	Records of beneficiaries of education sponsorship for different categories
<b>Performance monitoring of BMUs</b>	Representation of VMG representatives in BMUs where such a BMU is in a community/network with VMG members	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	M & E reports
<b>Capacity Development of BMUs</b>	No. of VMG representatives who have participated/attended BMU capacity building sessions	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	Training reports and attendance lists
<b>Licensing and registration of fishing boats</b>	No. of fishing boats belonging to VMGs that have been licensed and registered to operate in the BMUs	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	M & E reports
<b>Gender empowerment for access to complementary livelihood Activities</b>	The comparative proportion of VMG women and men who have been empowered to run SMEs, supported to do farming,	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	M & E reports
<b>Promotion of sustainable ecosystem activities</b>	No. of community environmental conservation activities (mangrove, alternative tree planting etc) that are initiated and incorporate the leadership of the VMG among other members of the general community	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	M & E reports

<b>Community sensitization meetings for broader community support of the VMG</b>	No. of community sensitization meetings for broader community support conducted among/attended by the VMG communities	Directorate of Fisheries and State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	Records of community meetings
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### 8.5. Grievance Redress Mechanism

132. Each VMG community in the project area were found to have strong traditional/cultural governance structures based on the Council of Elders system and which they indicated were their preferred mode for conflict resolution in the course of implementing this VMGP. According to most communities, any community member who refuses to accept the verdict of the cultural “courts” is cursed by the elders and the community and is free to seek redress through legal and judicial means. This principle will be applied to grievance resolution in this project.
133. During the consultations, various VMGs expressed that they would prefer resolution of grievances and conflicts in structures where they are fully represented with less influence of dominant communities. They proposed the lowest level, i.e. at the community level, using both traditional and village level administrative systems of Village elders to the extent possible. They were skeptical of higher levels of Grievance Redress due to lack of representation and mistrust of structures that are dominated by the more educated actors.

#### *Consultation within the community*

134. Consultation is done through village elders, chiefs, ‘nyumba kumi’ elders, imams, church leaders and traditional healers
135. To be able to consult with the community, one has to first inform the chief who briefs the village elder, who then informs the community before interaction. This consultation normally takes place at these community officials’ offices/ homes. For this consultation to be effective, religious considerations must be given a lot of weight because imams and pastors have a lot of influence in the lives of the community members

#### *Conflicts and redress mechanism*

136. The notable conflicts are mostly over land. These are solved through elders and chiefs at the community level.
137. Conflict Resolution Committee –religious leaders, village elders, opinion leaders/clan leaders chosen based on the problem at hand
138. Trust in council of elders has waned. A new approach to resuscitate the council of elders –to enhance trustworthiness –consequently there will be need for vetting committee to choose community elders based on history of trust, honesty and transparency in handling disputes.

139. Have both the Youth committee and the elders' committees to address the emerging grievances due to waning trust on the elderly.
140. Use elected elders from all the communities in the project area to address emerging grievances in the project at the community level. Use of the project implementation committee comprising of the donors, the community representatives and the project implementation unit of the state department of Fisheries and Blue Economy
141. Where the conflict is among the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) themselves, the VMGs Redress Grievance Mechanisms that was used during the implementation of the Kenya Coastal Development Project (KCDP) will be followed.



## 9. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

### 9.1. Public Consultation

142. Public consultations began when the consulting team first had a meeting with the staff at the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute to discuss fieldwork plans, obtain information from the KEMFRI team on the lessons learnt during the implementation of KCDP particularly among the VMGs and obtain contacts of the VMG representatives from each of the five counties that facilitated community entry and project implementation for KCDP. Thereafter, the team paid courtesy calls to the county or sub-county commissioners, the CEC in charge of the fisheries, county fisheries officers, social development officers as well as gender officers in the sub-counties within the counties where the social assessment was done. All the consultations were done according to the provisions of OP.4.10 that provides the guidelines for free, prior and informed consultations as described in section two (Approach and Methodology) of this framework

### 9.1. Disclosure

143. In line with Kenya's GoK, 2010 and the World Bank's Public Disclosure Policy, 2011, transparency and accountability, the stakeholder consultation and disclosure workshop on the draft final SA and VMGF was held on 19th and 20th June 2019 at KEMFRI headquarters in Mombasa. It was attended by representatives of various organizations and institutions which included: a representative from World Bank and officials of the State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy within the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MOALF), representatives of the KEMFSED Technical Project Preparation Team; the five Counties represented by Chief Officers of Fisheries, County Directors of Fisheries or their representatives, County Project Coordinator and Social Safeguards Officer/Social officer; several envisaged project implementing agencies; members of fisheries Value Chain Common Interest Groups; Representatives of VMGs/ IPs, representatives of various interest groups which included; women, youth, civil society groups, the disabled among others; Development Partners: Non-State actors and NGOs undertaking community-based value chain activities. The list of participants and a summary of issues discussed during the workshops are included as annex 5 and 6 respectively.

144. After the stakeholders' consultation and disclosure workshops and having incorporated all comments by the participants on the Social Assessment (SA) will be disclosed by the client on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MOALF) and the link shared with the World Bank. A summary of the framework will also be advertised in the main local daily newspapers. Subsequently, the framework will be disclosed in the World Bank external website and all project documents updated accordingly.

## 10. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR KEMFSED

### 10.1. Recommendations

145. For greater engagement and inclusion of the VMGs, there is need to involve the community at all stages of the project. During implementation, inclusion of VMGs and their relationships with other communities, as well as the impact of the project on their welfare should be adequately monitored.

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

146. There is a need to further sensitize and build capacity of all relevant stakeholders on proper identification and inclusion of different categories of VMGs. As such, the KEMFSED implementing agencies should review the existing or build new VMG databases for each KEMFSED county. Furthermore, program officers should be sensitized on the stigmatized conditions, and how to include such groups in KEMFSED. This will enhance understanding of the characteristics and locations of VMGs and create awareness about the VMGs among the officers for better engagement and targeting. To increase the engagement with VMGs, collaboration between state department of fisheries and blue economy and implementing partners and other government and civil society organizations who work with VMGs should be encouraged.
147. Training and civic education of communities should be undertaken to enhance understanding of rights and entitlements of all, including VMGs. Training of rights can be done as part of beneficiary outreach for all KEMFSED beneficiaries and communities.
148. In communicating with VMGs, ensure that appropriate mechanisms and means of communication are used and identified in conjunction with the VMGs themselves. FM radio stations may not have universal reach or be understood by all. Thus, phone calls, text messages to representatives and leaders and in-person meetings in barazas can also be used
149. When targeting minorities, involve the majority groups in the planning to get their support and promote cohesion. Ensure also that women and youth groups are appropriately consulted how best to involve them and their recommendations for the program to achieve its objectives.
150. Knowledge and proper documentation of Saanye language, culture and genealogy will be required to properly screen the Saanye who will benefit from KEMFSED project and future World Bank projects targeting the Vulnerable and Marginalized communities.
151. There will be a need for further community consultations to identify alternative locations where it is envisaged that the KEMFSED project activities are likely to encroach into the sacred forests and sites for the VMGs.
152. The implementing agencies would need to prepare a VMGPs for each KEMFSED activity if VMGs are identified to be present in the activity area and deemed to be impacted by the activity, and would be guided by the World Bank's OP4.10, Annex B. Specifically, VMGPs will be prepared for the testing of economic approaches, as the impact on VMGs is expected to be the greatest under this activity. However, VMGPs will also be prepared for the other two activities (cash transfer and expansion of the safety nets), if deemed necessary following the identification of VMGs in project locations. Approval by the World Bank on the VMGPs would need to be sought before implementation.
153. The national Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will recruit a specialist whose sole responsibility in the KEMFSED project will be to deal with the VMG inclusion in the project benefits.

154. The national Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will conduct periodic institutional capacity assessment of all the implementing agencies and identify skills gaps for continuous capacity building for effective and efficient implementation of project activities

## 10.2. Roles and Responsibilities

### *KEMFSED Implementing Agencies*

155. The County KEMFSED implementing agencies will be responsible for:

- (i) Identifying VMGs in their counties, including where they are and how to reach them;
- (ii) Developing VMGPs to identify adverse impacts, develop mitigation measures, and provide guidance on how implementation of mitigation measures will be financed and monitored.
- (iii) Assessing project impacts and efficacy of the proposed measures to address issues pertaining to affected VMGs. When implementing project activities, impacts and social risks, circumstances of the affected VMGs, and the capacity of implementing agencies from the national and county level to implement the measures should be assessed.
- (iv) Assessing the adequacy of the consultation process and the affected VMGs' broad support to the project. This would include monitoring VMGP implementation, addressing constraints to implementation, and documenting lessons learned concerning VMGs and the application of this VMGF/VMGP.

### *World Bank*

- i. Review and provide no-objection the VMGF for the KEMFSED.
- ii. Receive all the VMGPs prepared, review them and provide a No Objection or otherwise prior to KEMFSED activity implementation.
- iii. During implementation, conduct field monitoring and evaluation, as necessary.
- iv. Support capacity building as required.

## 11. IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

156. VMG community planning sessions will be organized with identified representatives from all the VMG villages in the wards targeted by KEMFSED project to discuss and agree on the implementation budget for KEMFSED. These planning sessions will capture the needs and aspirations of the VMGs that will translate into the budgeting and the implementation of budget items specifically targeting the VMGs within the overall integrated KEMFSED project implementation plan. Projects identified will be grouped into; i) Community Service (CS) projects and will include project investments in water, electricity and transport infrastructure improvement to enable private investments by and for the local VMG communities; ii) Community Livelihoods (CL) projects which will include investments in farming, fisheries, Small and Medium Enterprises, eco-tourism and environmental conservation such as empowering the Community Forest Associations (CFAs). The number of the projects and the implementation budget will be agreed upon during the joint project planning sessions and will depend on the overall budget for the KEMFSED project. The specific budgetary items should be derived from components one, two and three of the projects.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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World Bank OP 4.10 on Indigenous People including Annexes A-C

## Annex 1: ToR for development of VMGP

1. The TOR should also describe the overall methodology for carrying out each component of the ToR, including desk and field studies, and data collection and analysis methods; and provide an initial detailed plan of work, outputs, and staff assignments with levels of effort by task.
  - a) Identify the types of programs and sub-projects likely to be proposed for financing under the project.
  - b) Outline the procedure for conducting the primary screening of the VMGs within the project areas likely to be affected by project interventions.
  - c) Identify potential positive and adverse effects of proposed programs or sub-projects on VMGs.
  - d) Develop a plan for carrying out the secondary screening (detailed social assessment) for each of the identified VMGs in the projects' operational area including but not limited to the following:
    - A review of the legal and institutional framework applicable to VMGs in the project context;
    - Provision for baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural and political characteristics of the affected VMGs, the land they traditionally or customarily owned and accessed and the natural resources they depend on.
    - Process of identifying key stakeholders and elaboration of a culturally appropriate and gender – sensitive process for meaningful consultation with VMGs at each stage of project preparation and implementation, taking the review and baseline information into account
    - Process of assessing potential adverse and positive effects of the project based on meaningful consultations with the affected VMGs.
    - Inclusion of a gender sensitive assessment of the affected VMGs perceptions about the project and its impact on their social, economic and cultural status
2. Recommendations on the measures necessary to avoid adverse effects or, if such measures are not possible, identifies measures to minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for such effects and to ensure that the indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project
  - a) Develop a plan for ensuring free, prior, informed and accessible consultation with the affected VMG communities at each stage of project preparation and implementation.
  - b) Outline considerations and indicators for assessing broad community support
  - c) Identify the main actors/stakeholders (formal and informal) for screening project supported activities, evaluating their effects on VMG and recommendation for strengthening their capacity.

- d) Describe measures to strengthen the social, legal and technical capabilities of (a) government institutions to address VMG issues in the project area and (b) VMG organizations in the project area to enable them to represent the VMGs more effectively.
- e) Describe the procedures to redress grievances by affected VMG communities and how these procedures are accessible to VMGs, their cultural appropriateness and gender sensitivity.
- f) Clearly outline the monitoring and reporting arrangements, that ensure the participation of the affected VMGs and confirm that VMG benefit equally compared to other dominant groups
- g) Describe the disclosure arrangements for VMG to be prepared under the VMGP including but not limited to:
  - The process of participation, information disclosure and consultation with the affected VMGs;
  - Consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during project implementation ensuring participation of the VMGs
  - The process of capturing and documentation of VMGs concerns with regards to the social impact assessment results and how these will be addressed in the project design.
  - The disclosure of this VMGP – both draft and final.

### **Qualification and Experience of the Consultant**

- a) Type: Individual Consultant
- b) Qualifications: The Team Leader must be a Social Specialist or Anthropologist, accompanied by Stakeholder Engagement Specialist and a Community Development Expert.
- c) Experience: The expert is required to:
  - have demonstrated experience in undertaking similar engagement either locally or internationally, knowledge and/or familiarity with the social dynamics in Kenya and/or of VMG communities such as those where the works may be located;
  - ability to work well with National and County Government officials and community personnel; and
  - Possession of an understanding of the World Banks' operational policies on VMG is considered an added advantage.

### **Reporting**

3. The consultant will be reporting to the National Project Coordinator (or equivalent appointed by the relevant Ministry) during the course of this assignment, who will also be coordinating the process of the consultancy.



### **Services, Facilities and Materials to be provided by the Client**

4. The Client will make available relevant project documents background documentation and studies; sample VMGPs that have been developed for similar projects in Kenya such as those for NRM, WKCDD&FMP, KWCR, KCSAP, KSEIP projects. The client will also make all necessary arrangements for facilitating the work of the Consultant and to provide access to government authorities, other Project stakeholders, and Project sites.

### **Proposed Payment Schedule**

5. This consultancy is expected to cost not less than KShs. \_\_\_\_xxxxx\_\_\_\_\_ and not more than KShs. \_\_xxxxx\_\_\_\_\_
6. The consultant will be paid as per the following schedule:
  - 15% on submission of the technical proposal;
  - 50% on submission of the draft VMGP report and validation of the information collected;
  - 35% on submission of the final (hard copy and electronic versions) VMGP report including the training plan.


## Annex 2: Checklist for Implementation of VMGF

1. Membership of VMGs in the BMUs within their communities
2. Proportion of VMGs who have been facilitated to practice shallow water fishing
3. VMG members who are part of BMUs that have been facilitated to practice deep sea fishing, been provided with fish storage facilities
4. Proportion of VMGs who directly benefit from the enhanced income from fishing activities within their BMUs
5. VMG members in the Development of joint co-management Areas (JCMAs)
6. Evidence of the impact of newly introduced fisheries governance structures on the welfare of VMGs, particularly near shore fisheries, fish value chain activities and eco-tourism activities
7. Proportion of VMGs who have been given support grants for SMEs
8. Proportion of VMGs who have benefited from education scholarships programme
9. Proportion of VMGs who have benefited from capacity building efforts for SMEs, Coxswain and eco-tourist activities
10. Proportion of VMGs who have access to the services of the Kenya Fish Marketing Authority
11. Proportion of VMGs who are actively involved in Mariculture activities
12. Proportion of VMGs who have been supported to initiate alternative income generating activities such as water kiosks, sale of coconuts, cashew nuts and subsistence farming activities
13. Proportion of VSLs with VMG membership that have been given MSE credit
14. The number of Community Services (CS) and Community Livelihoods (CL) projects that directly benefit VMGs which have been supported by the project.

## Annex 3: Proposed Content Outline Vulnerable And Marginalized Groups Plans (VMGPs)

1. INTRODUCTION
2. REVIEW OF THE LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK APPLICABLE TO VMGs
3. ACTION PLAN OF MEASURES TO ENSURE VMGs RECEIVE CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS, INCLUDING IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIFIC ACTIONS, SUB PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED
4. POTENTIAL POSITIVE AND ADVERSE IMPACTS OF KEMFSED ACTIONS ON VMGs
5. COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN FOR KEMFSED TO VMGs
6. IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP
7. ACCESSIBLE PROCEDURES FOR ADDRESSING GRIEVANCES BY AFFECTED VMGs COMMUNITIES DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

## Annex 4: Mobilization Letters



MRDC

Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	CHRISTOPHER M. ING'ALA
Title	FISHERIES OFFICER
Mobile	0720 399115
Ward/Location/Village	VANGA
Sub-County	LUNGA-LUNGA
County	KWALE
Date Received	30/01/2019

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

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

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

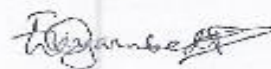
It is envisaged that part of the project activities may affect the livelihoods of target communities in various ways.

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

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

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

Yours Faithfully,



George Annalo



Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	CHRISTOPHER M. ING'ALA
Title	FISHERIES OFFICER
Mobile	0726 999115
Ward/Location/Village	VANGA
Sub-County	LUNGA-LUNGA
County	KWALE
Date Received	30/01/2019

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

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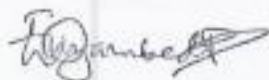
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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo



Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	MTENGO OMARI ISAKAME
Title	YOUTH MEMBER GMY, KWALE GYM HEADQUARTERS CHAIR
Mobile	074 723 007
Ward/Location/Village	DONGWE KIKOMENI
Sub-County	LUNDA LUNGA
County	KWALE
Date Received	30 <sup>th</sup> JANUARY, 2019.

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

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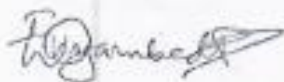
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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo

Received  
[Signature]  
074 723 007



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

Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	M/WAY DAN
Title	Sub-county social development officer
Mobile	0714162662
Ward/Location/Village	Msambweni
Sub-County	Msambweni and Lungu Lungu
County	Kwale
Date Received	30/1/2019

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

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

Yours Faithfully,

Date: 23/01/2019

Attention:

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

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

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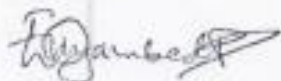
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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo

RECEIVED







Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

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

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

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Yours Faithfully,

George Amalo

RECEIVED  
FOR  
CHIEF

Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	ATHIRANI OMARI NG'ONGA
Title	TOUR GUIDE
Mobile	0728271155
Ward/Location/Village	DONGWE/KIKONENI + SHIMONI
Sub-County	LUNGALUNGA
County	KWALE
Date Received	30 <sup>th</sup> JANUARY 2019

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

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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo



MRDC

Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

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

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

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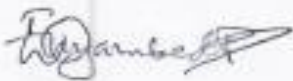
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Yours Faithfully,

  
George Amalo

for  
Received

(Kbuyuni B.M.U  
 Kisite Boat operators  
 Jimbo/Vanga B.M.U  
 Women Boat Walk  
 Shimani Youth group)

0722 3823683

PSA/UT/LIG/11:

Recipient Name	Solomon K. MUBASHIRI
Title	SENIOR CHIEF I
Mobile	0714001958
Ward/Location/Village	CHAKAMA LOCATION
Sub-County	MARINAI
County	KILIFI
Date Received	31-01-2019.

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

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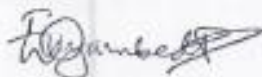
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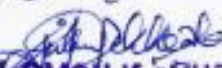
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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo

Received by the snr. Chief  
Chakama location

  
**SOLOMON K. MUBASHIRI**  
**SENIOR CHIEF CHAKAMA LOC.**  
**P.O. BOX 1-60200-HALINDI**  
**DATE 31.1.2019. 0714001958**

Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	Samuel T. Baya
Title	Gov. Chief
Mobile	0723 909 426
Ward/Location/Village	LAEDE
Sub-County	MALINDI
County	KILIFI
Date Received	31.01.2019

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

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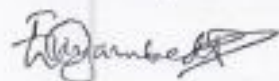
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Multiface would like to appeal to the relevant stakeholders and communities that may be affected by the project to participate in the scheduled consultations towards the development of the said safeguards as per the attached schedule.

Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo





Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

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

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

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Yours Faithfully,

George Amalo



Recipient Name	RACHEAL G. MAZINGI
Title	ASSISTANT - CHIEF - SABAKI
Mobile	0726305960
Ward/Location/Village	MALINDI
Sub-County	MALINDI
County	KILIFI
Date Received	21/11/2019

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

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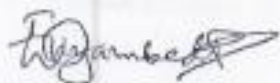
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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo

Received  
Rgm

CHIEF  
MALINDI TOWN LOCATION  
P. O. BOX 1 MALINDI



Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	LEAHUS NGALA KAWUNGU
Title	EMERITUS
Mobile	0722325251
Ward/Location/Village	FUNDINA
Sub-County	MAGARINI
County	WJRA
Date Received	31-1-019

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

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Yours Faithfully,

George Amalo

SENIOR CHIEF IC  
FUNDINA  
MAGARINI SUB-COUNTY  
WJIR COUNTY



ATTENTION:

Recipient Name	Osmond Dukuwa
Title	ASST CHIEF SOMBO
Mobile	0715415628
Ward/Location/Village	SALA/SOMBO
Sub-County	TANA NORTH
County	TANA RIVER
Date Received	5/2/2019

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

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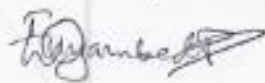
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Multiface would like to appeal to the relevant stakeholders and communities that may be affected by the project to participate in the scheduled consultations towards the development of the said safeguards as per the attached schedule.

Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo

I received the form for the project no objection.



Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

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

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

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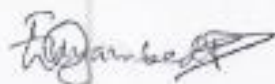
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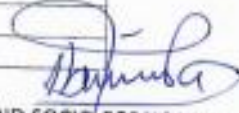
Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo



Recipient Name	IBRAHIM SONAYA WARE
Title	VMGDC CHAIRMAN
Mobile	0724 340725
Ward/Location/Village	SALA
Sub-County	TANA NORTH
County	TANA RIVER
Date Received	6 <sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2019



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

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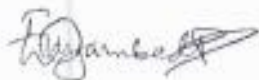
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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo

SIGNED FOR

1. SADAM HASSAN SHARIF VMGDC SECRETARY  
MUMBAI 0724-  
TEL: 0722 780738

2. JUMA BAKARI KURAWA-VMGDC  
MEMBER - WAKWATA  
TEL: 0720 733589





Date: 23/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	EXERCISE MBOUZE BOSD
Title	SUB COUNTY SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
Mobile	0717513154
Ward/Location/Village	BURA
Sub-County	TANA NORTH
County	TANA RIVER
Date Received	06/2/2019

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

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Yours Faithfully,

George Amalo



Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

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

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

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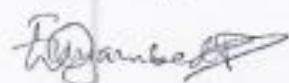
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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo

Doze dusa

for Lamu

Attention:

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

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

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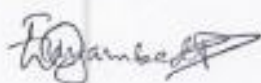
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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo

for Awar \$  
Sange

Doza Diza - Jan

Date: 28/01/2019

Attention:

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

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

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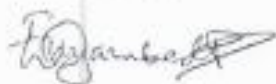
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Yours Faithfully,



George Amalo



Date: 23/01/2019

Attention:

Recipient Name	HASSAN OMAR MWACHIMARO
Title	SUB COUNTY SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
Mobile	0720801838 / 0785516732
Ward/Location/Village	---
Sub-County	LAMU WEST AND LAMU EAST.
County	LAMU
Date Received	8/02/2019

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

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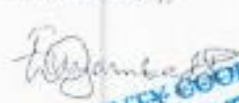
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Yours Faithfully,

  
George  
**COUNTY COORDINATOR**  
**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**  
P.O. Box 108 - 80500, LAMU  
Date: 08/02/2019



Annex 5: List of Participants



**MRDC**  
Ministry of Resource Development and Conservation

**SPANTRACK**  
Thrusting Sustainable Development




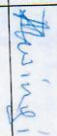






**CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS/KEY INFORMANT IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)**

COUNTY: Mombasa SUBCOUNTY: Kisumu

LOCATION: Shanzu SUBLOCATION: Shanzu

VENUE: Firdhaus - Kebab DATE: 9/12/2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	HALIMA HASSAN	CHAIRLADY	AL-HUD-HUD	0720837587	
2.	ZUHURAH NYEGUA	SECRETARY	AL-HUD-HUD	0729668552	
3.	MARYAMTA KASSIM	ASST. CHAIRLADY	AL-HUD-HUD	0724700540	
4.	SALMA AMDI	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0703819907	
5.	ZUBEDA MUSINYI	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0714692265	
6.	FUEHA MUDANATI ZA	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0713974078	
7.	MUSHAKAMBA KHAMIS	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0715218199	
8.	SAMUJI JUMBA	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0711691797	
9.	TIME KHAMIS	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0700074094	
10.	FATIUMA MUKINYI	MEMBER	'	0711839184	

*(Signature)*



Thrusting Sustainable Development



No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
11.	CHININANSI BARADI				C.B
12.	MUWANASITI SALIM	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0789490974	<i>Salim</i>
13.	MARIAM HASSAN	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0700488041	<i>Mariam</i>
14.	SALMA IUMRA	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0733184037	<i>Salma</i>
15.	MEAMANSI AMANI	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0700488041	<i>M.A</i>
16.	MAMUNA KHAMISI	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0911486631	<i>Mamuna</i>
17.	NANZUA MAMBO	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD		<i>N.M</i>
18.	BATHARI ABDULLAH	"	"	0724274645	<i>Bathari</i>
19.	MUOHAMMADI MOHAMMED	"	"		<i>Muhammad</i>
20.	ASHA ABDULLAH	"	"		<i>Asha</i>
21.	RAHMA AITHUMAN	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0703720008	<i>Rahma</i>
22.	KHADIJA MSUDA	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0705831214	<i>Khadija</i>
23.	KIBISI AKI	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0727062263	<i>Kibisi</i>



Trusting Sustainable Development



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

COUNTY: Mombasa SUBCOUNTY: KISAUNI

LOCATION: Quanzu SUBLOCATION: Quanzu

VENUE: Fidhaus - Keropet DATE: 9/1/2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	IMA Haniis	ODG ADVISOR	AL-HUD-HUD	0720121531	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	SUSAN CHANGAUSA	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0718506563	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	MAJIMBO Mwakanda	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0118506563	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	MALIZAM SAID	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0714786363	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	SATUMA HASSAN	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD	0721413759	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	MUHAMMADI MORTANZA	TREASURER	AL-HUD-HUD		
7.	Fahwa Bakari	MEMBER	AL-HUD-HUD		F.B.
8.	<i>[Signature]</i>				
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**CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)**

COUNTY: WOMBA

SUBCOUNTY: NYALI

LOCATION: NYALI

SUBLOCATION: MAWENI

VENUE: PALM CITY

DATE: 9th February 2019.

**WOMEN PARTICIPANTS LIST for SAVINA MUSEEMATI**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	<u>Wacoyi Kikwaka</u>	<u>SECRETARY</u>	<u>SAVINA MOTHER EARTH CBD</u>	<u>0724462790 wacoyi@kikwaka.com</u>	
2.	<u>Asha Said</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>SAVINA MOTHER EARTH</u>	<u>0708215114 ashasaid@earth.org</u>	
3.	<u>Naomi Nyigina</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Saving Mother Earth</u>	<u>0722984453 naominyigina@gmail.com</u>	
4.	<u>Valentine Mwachua</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Saving mother earth</u>	<u>0726902586 valentiniwachua@gmail.com</u>	
5.	<u>Syga Kagendo</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>( )</u>	<u>011158129 dynamagendo@gmail.com</u>	
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CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS/KEY INFORMANT IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

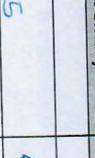

COUNTY: Mombasa SUBCOUNTY: KISAUNI

LOCATION: BAMBURI SUBLOCATION: BAMBURI

VENUE: MATIRONI MSIKITIINI DATE: 10<sup>th</sup> Feb-2019

MEMBERS CONSULTANT PARTICIPANTS LIST 2pm - 4pm

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	RIZIKI CHENGO CHARO	MEMBER	MILELE PAMOJA	0729645434	
2.	KADZO CHENGO CHARO	CHAIRLADY	MILELE PAMOJA	0703281734	
3.	ZAWADI KENGA	TREASURER	MILELE PAMOJA	0718734128	
4.	KADZO MWANGO	MEMBER	MILELE PAMOJA	070525 2164	K.M
5.	DAMA KARISA	MEMBER	MILELE PAMOJA	0799287861	
6.	BAHATI KATANA KENGA	MEMBER	MILELE PAMOJA	0768661125	
7.	AGNES CHARO	MEMBER	MILELE PAMOJA	67648 266 60	
8.	AGNES KADZO	MEMBER	MILELE PAMOJA		
9.	SIDI MWANGO KALI	MEMBER	MILELE PAMOJA	0743530642	Sidi
10.	HELEN CHARO	MEMBER	MILELE PAMOJA		Helen

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(s)(Mobile & email)	Signature
11.	KACHE KARISA	MEMBER	MULELE PAMUJA	07118899405	
12.	KAFUDU KARISA	MEMBER	MULELE PAMUJA		
13.	FLORENCE SIDI KENGA	SECRETARY	MULELE PAMUJA	0799942626	
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**CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**PROJECT (KEMFSD)**

COUNTY: KWALE SUBCOUNTY: MSAMBWENI  
 LOCATION: MSAMBWENI SUBLOCATION: WINDY HILLS  
 VENUE: FOURTH HALL DEC DATE: 10/2/19  
**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	MWAKIASHA SIKOLEH	MSAMBWENI COMMUNITY MEMBER	MSAMBWENI WOMEN		M
2.	NADINA SATO RANGI	"	"		+
3.	BIA SHA ABDULLAH	"	"		B
4.	MUSTAMUSI MOH'D	"	"	0714549438	- 1/11
5.	HARUNA BAKARI	"	"		
6.	MUSTHAMLESI ATMAN	"	"	0791357164	
7.	MUKTINE SULEIMANI	"	"	0719772059	M
8.	MUNSONI ABDULLAH	"	"		M
9.	MUSASII KASSIM	"	"	0710944712	M



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(s)(Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	Nyora SAKIJI MUKAZINGA	MEMBER	MSAMBURU		
11.	ZENA SOLEMANO CHABO			0717068453 0725840001 <del>071046776</del>	ZENA
12.	SITI SALIM	C.O.	CQL		
13.	MUSKAMISI HASSKI	COMMUNITY MEMBER.	MSAMBURU	SitiSalimabulatti@gmail.com.	
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**CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

COUNTY: Coast

LOCATION: Mwasini

VENUE: Mwasini B.M.U.

PROJECT (KEMFSD)

SUBCOUNTY: Mwasini

SUBLOCATION: Wanani

DATE: 13/2/2019.

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	HASSAN SAID	Chairman	MUNITE BMU	0704934031	<i>HS</i>
2.	SAD H. KIPURRO	Secretary	Munje BMU	0728669997	<i>SK</i>
3.	HASSAN S. RENDWA	Village Chairperson	Munje BMU	0736 206297	<i>HR</i>
4.	ABDULLA S. RENDWA	Member	MUNJE BMU	0798 776111	<i>AS</i>
5.	SAD SULEIMAN	Member	MUNJE B.M.U	0718 752107	<i>SS</i>
6.	KIATO KASSIM KING	Member	MUNJE B.M.U.		<i>KK</i>
7.	HASSAN SAID MATHAU	Member	MUNJE B.M.U	0713 365963	<i>HS</i>
8.	MWANAZA FUNDI	Member	MUNJE B.M.U	0728984131	<i>MF</i>
9.	ANUMU GWALEHA	Member	MUNJE B.M.U.	0729424158	<i>AG</i>



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

COUNTY: Kenya

LOCATION: Mwasini

VENUE: MUNJE B.M.U.

PROJECT (KEMFED)

SUBCOUNTY: Mwasini

SUBLOCATION: Mwasini

DATE: 13/2/2019.

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	HASSAN SAID	Chairman	MUNJE B.M.U	0704934831	<i>HS</i>
2.	SAID H. KIPURRO	Secretary	Munje B.M.U	0728669997	<i>SK</i>
3.	HASSAN S. RIZWA	Village Chairperson	Munje B.M.U	0736 206297	<i>HR</i>
4.	ABDULLA S. RIZWA	Member	Munje B.M.U	0798 776111	<i>AS</i>
5.	SAID SULEIMAN	Member	Munje B.M.U	0718 752107	<i>SS</i>
6.	KIATO KASSIM KIMO	Member	Munje B.M.U		<i>KA</i>
7.	HASSAN SAID MATHABU	Member	Munje B.M.U	0713 365963	<i>HS</i>
8.	MWANAZORN FUNDI	Member	Munje B.M.U	0728984131	<i>MF</i>
9.	ANUMU CWALEHA	Member	Munje B.M.U	0729424158	<i>AC</i>



Nsanjira, Kiata  
Youth and Empowerment  
Centre, Nunguini



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Page 2

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	MUHAMMAD ALI	VDAC	DIANI	0725003425	V
11.	BIDALA SAID	TREASURER	DIANI	0702801419	B
12.	MARSHAL M. MUMBAKWA	AGRI OFFICER	MINISTRY OF PLANT INDUSTRIES AND FORESTRY	0718118383	M
13.	RACHEL NYAMAU	LEAD FARMER	KIVUBO	0123388682	R
14.	MARSHAL M. MUMBAKWA	SECTO-MANAGER	Kisumu Coastal Forest	0724658873	M
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Uxunda  
disability  
self help  
group  
ngakumu@ngakumu  
@yaduo.com

Nsanjira  
Kiata  
Youth and Empowerment  
Centre



Kenya Members on 13<sup>th</sup> Feb 2019  
Muje BMD



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	DASHID KASSIM	MEMBER	MUNJE B.M.U.	0721285231	Rok
11.	HAMMADI KASSIM	MEMBER	MUNJE B.M.U.	0703746953	H.
12.	KOMBO MUKIKAH	MEMBER	MUNJE B.M.U.	0715705809	Rok
13.	SALIMINI SHEE	MEMBER	MUNJE B.M.U.	0743041309	Seni
14.	HAMMISI BAKHAR	MEMBER	MUNJE B.M.U.	0723039804	Dywan
15.	ALI MUSA	MEMBER	MUNJE B.M.U.	0797266896	AMSUMBE
16.	MIFITO OMARI	GOVTY CHAIRMAN	BOND NETWORK	0704 743 007	MIFITO
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**CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**PROJECT (KEMFSED)**

COUNTY: KWALE SUBCOUNTY: LILUNGA  
 LOCATION: DONEMBE/KIDIMU SUBLOCATION: MASINSI/MKUIRO  
 VENUE: MASINSI BOARD WALK DATE: 14/2/2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	ZUBEIDA MYONGO	CHAIRLADY	MASINSI W. GROUP	0710 313 989	
2.	SUABERA NURHAMMA	SECRETARY	MASINSI W. GROUP	0720 791 412	
3.	FARIHA JUMA	TREASURER	MASINSI W. GROUP	0725 074 710	
4.	MUNDA OMAR	MEMBER	"	0712 31 12 32	
5.	BOFIA IBRAHIM	VICHAIRLADY	"	0713 936 109	
6.	FATIUMA BIKAL	MEMBER	"	0791 014 636	
7.	MARIAM ABED	MEMBER	"		
8.	WARBA HAMAD	MEMBER	"	0700 486 390	
9.	TIMA MASAKA	MEMBER	"	0702 508 786	



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	MUANAISHA RASHID	MEMBER	MASINI W. Group	0725582168	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	ZULEKHA SOLEMAN	MEMBER	MASINI W. Group	0728076103	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	ZULEKHA BHAL	MEMBER	II	0741291474	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	JAWABUB MATH'S	MEMBER	II	071537449	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	ASIFA KASSIM	MEMBER	MASINI W. Group	0723450699	ASIA
15.	MUANAMKASI JUMA	MEMBER	II	0701381848	<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	MUASHASHA JUMBE	MEMBER	MASINI W. Group		<i>[Signature]</i>
17.	SHAHQIRIA AZI	MEMBER	MASINI W. Group		<i>[Signature]</i>
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**CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)**

COUNTY: Kenya  
 LOCATION: POLOU KIRINO SUBCOUNTY: WINDGALLOOQA  
 VENUE: TOWANK PRIMARY SUBLOCATION: MWAZI MA  
 DATE: 14/10/2019 WORD: POLOU KIRINO

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	MUBIRI MUYA MOKO	Chairman	Wakeni Group		
2.	MURANGI ARI IDI	Member	Wakeni Group		
3.	SALAMUS JUMUJI MUKETE	Member	Wakeni Group	0723304466	
4.	MARIND AKI IDI	Member	AKIBA Group	0713972766	
5.	MUDALIYANI HEJILEL	Member	Wakeni G	0711329157	
6.	TRINA MOKUD SELIM	Member	Wakeni		
7.	MAGNASITI AMUNI	Member	Wakeni	0715091324	
8.	KOPHAKA SELIM	Secretary	Wakeni	0708205541	
9.	ASHA JUMUJI MUKETE	Vice Chair	Wakeni	0717158918	



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.					
11.	Bettrice Ngata	Chair. Lady	Amlkene	0748 408740	Btk.
12.	Mwenda K. Muringi	Member	Amlkene	0707345072	Mk.
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**CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS/KEY INFORMANT IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSD)**

COUNTY: KUKU  
 LOCATION: POKWA - KIKOMEI SUBCOUNTY: LUNDA WENGA  
 VENUE: DIRECTOR OF FISHERIES OFFICE SUBLOCATION: SHIMONI  
BMU SHIMONI DATE: 14/02/2019

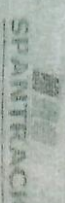
**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	OMAR ABDULLAH	SECRE TARY	WASINI BMU	0722655058	[Signature]
2.	CHARLES SHINDO	SENIOR FISHERIES OFFICER	KEMFA FISHERIES SERVICES	0729870805	[Signature]
3.	MURIN KIROKA	CDE	KUKU - FISHERIES	kiogora@krcgmsd.ac.ke	[Signature]
4.	Rishad Iki Hameis	Sec. BMU.	SHIMONI BMU	0729264544	[Signature]
5.	BUSASTUMU ALI	MEMBER	SHIMONI BMU	07220919659	[Signature]
6.	BATWAU FOSI	RESCUE	SHIMONI BMU	0722655058	[Signature]
7.	AITHUMANI FADHILI	MEMBER	SHIMONI	Afaneli and egmail.com	[Signature]
8.	ALI Omeru JTI	MEMBER	SHIMONI	0718685365	[Signature]
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## SHIMONI SLAVES CAVE

MRDC




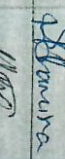




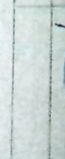



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**CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS/KEY INFORMANT IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)**


COUNTY: KWEE SUBCOUNTY: LYNGA KANGA  
 LOCATION: PONDWE KIKOMANI SUBLOCATION: SHIMONI  
 VENUE: SHIMONI SLAVES CAVE OFFICE DATE: 10/02/2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(Mobile & email)	Signature
1	HASSAN J. SABA	Chairman S.S. SHIMONI S. CAVE COURSES.	SHIMONI S. CAVE	0905858285	
2	ABDULHAI NIHTSA KAPA	Human Resource PERSON	SHIMONI S. CAVE	0758095981	
3	MASHAMUKA HAMISI RIZIKI	Community Member	SHIMONI SLAVE CAVE	09077909946	
4	MUSSEIN SALIM Mwakilago	Chairman	SHIMONI " "	0723847485	
5	HAMISI MURKASIE PAREGE	MRBUNDA	SHIMONI SLAVE CAVE	07448257134	
6	Mwakilago Fosi Mwakilago	Changee (Secretary)	SHIMONI SLAVE CAVE	0701797494	
7	Mwanda Hassan Jomo	MEMBER	SHIMONI SLAVE CAVE	0701499295	
8	MASUD SPALIM	Community Rep, Shimoni Town	SHIMONI SLAVE CAVE	0726505751	
9	Mwanda W.D. Parege	Changee	SHIMONI SLAVE CAVE	0711151507	
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**SAFE SHIMONI YOUTH GP**  
MRDC






**SPANTRACK**

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

COUNTY: Wajir      LOCATION: Ponigwe      VILLAGES: KIDIMU  
 SUBCOUNTY: LENGA LINGA      SUBLOCATION: SHIMONI

VENUE: STONE CAVE      DATE: 14/2/2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (mobile & email)	Signature
1.	MWANATUMU J. ZAHARA	<del>MEMBER</del> MEMBER	SAFE SHIMONI	0715402417	
2.	KUWAS (MMA) MBURWA	MAJENGO	SAFE SHIMONI	0706377728	
3.	BIBI MGHISA KAPA	CHALLENGER	SAFE SHIMONI	0717327300	
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**CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)**

COUNTY: KWALE  
 LOCATION: LUNGA LUNGA  
 VENUE: KAK BARRACK ROOM  
 SUBCOUNTRY: LUNGA LUNGA  
 SUBLLOCATION: SEGA  
 DATE: 15/02/2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(s)(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	<u>ATHMANI NG'ONGA</u>	<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>SHIMONI CAVES</u>	<u>0728221185-</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
2.	<u>Patrick Bori</u>	<u>Investment Assisnt</u>	<u>KWS</u>	<u>0721 677 824</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
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**CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**PROJECT (KEMFSD)**

COUNTRY: KWALE SUBCOUNTY: MSAMBWENI  
 LOCATION: MSAMBWENI SUBLOCATION: NINJAJI  
 VENUE: YOUTH AND EMPLOYMENT CENTRE MSAMBWENI DATE: 15/02/2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	KIBUYA Kilako	REG ADMIN	CGK	0724834070	[Signature]
2.	ABDULA TSEMBA	Farmer	MSAMBWENI	0726368375	[Signature]
3.	MATILWA SAKIM	FISHERMAN	MSAMBWENI BENEFICIARY	07048834169	[Signature]
4.	MWATIM MBAND	MAMA PARTNER	Bnu. Mkwani	0798569090	[Signature]
5.	SITI SAKIM	CDO	GGV	0725840001	[Signature]
6.	FATUMA ALI	YOUTH REP.	MSAMBWENI	0792278363	[Signature]
7.	OMARI NYUKI	YOUTH	MSATORDA	0724878503	[Signature]
8.	HANNIS MUKUNGU	MANAGER/OWNER	MSAMBWENI	0743814815	[Signature]
9.	KIBANDA DAED	Self employed	MSAMBWENI	0725550072	[Signature]

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

COUNTRY: KWALE  
 LOCATION: MATUKINDEN  
 VENUE: MACKINNON HALL  
 SUBCOUNTY: KINAWA  
 SUBLOCATION: .....

DATE: 16/02/2015

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	JULIUS NGONYI BONISA TUKOKA		KIKOBENI	0726773502	JN
2.	ABADWA BARI SA	Juukali	LANDI	0707400078	BA
3.	JOSUA BANSI GOGOGA		Shiraga	070164555	JB
4.	HAMISI ABADWA BARI		LANDI		HB
5.	SALINI B. BONAYA	Jua Kali worker	KICIBASI	0706146493	SB
6.	DAENLY JOHN		LANDI		DA
7.	THOMAS BARI SA DENIDA		KIKOBENI	0743316113	TB
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**CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

COUNTRY: KENYA

PROJECT (KEMFSED)

LOCATION: DABASO

SUBCOUNTRY: WATHIA/DI

VENUE: DABASO

WATHIA COMMUNITY

DATE: 18-2-2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	STEPHEN A.SAID	DABASO	WATHIA	0712750574	[Signature]
2.	BASHOLA BKRONI DADI	DABASO	WATHIA	0721235348	[Signature]
3.	DADI GODAIR	DABASO	WATHIA	0712 589366	[Signature]
4.	ELIUS FUNDI HIRAD	DABASO	WATHIA	0707595485	[Signature]
5.	STEPHEN HIRAD FUNDI	DABASO	WATHIA	0711257334	[Signature]
6.	FUNDI HIRAD	DABASO	WATHIA		[Signature]
7.	EDWARDS BKARISA SAIDI	DABASO	WATHIA	0700603531	[Signature]
8.	MICHAEL BOYO SKIDI	DABASO	WATHIA		[Signature]
9.	JONATHAN HIRADI	DABASO	WATHIA	0705198620	[Signature]



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	Jumaa Sardi	Dabase	WATHA		
11.	Kelvin JAPA	DABASO	WATHA	0797554415	
12.	Johana Dadi	Dabase	WATHA	0733728882	
13.	Anderson Vezzo Hamadi	Dabase	WATHA	0705058354	
14.	Samson Sueti	Dabase	WATHA	0748510788	
15.	AMANI FUNGI	Dabase	WATHA	0798071362	
16.	HAMAD (FUNGI)	DABASO	WATHA	0705109613	
17.	GAEMAN DANIEL	DABASO	WATHA	0701095325	
18.	Edison Guyo Sardi	Dabase	WATHA	0713296732	
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: KILIFI  
 LOCATION: Gege  
 VENUE: Kwaa Farms  
 SUBCOUNTY: Dabasa  
 SUBLOCATION: Dabasa  
 DATE: 18/02/19

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	RACHAL SIFU DADI	CHAIRLADY	WATITH COMM	07255843890	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	DIPKINDI HANNAH I	MEMBER	"	0705109613	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	SIFU JARA	MEMBER	"		<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	CUYATHO HRIBAYE	"	"		<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	GRACE KITHI	"	"		<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	MARY MANGU	"	"	0711257334	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	RIZIKI NYAH	"	"		<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	JANEET KAZUWUQU	"	"		<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	MERCY PAI ALI	"	"	0736882245	<i>[Signature]</i>



Thrusting Sustainable Development



No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	ANNAX GUATHO	MEMBERS	WATHA	07205747783	A.G
11.	Susan Bin Dadi	MEMBERS	WATHA	074020093	Su.
12.	MARY KATHUDI	"	"	075704941	M.K
13.	Melperzi Gerema	"	"	0718294599	C.
14.	SIDI CHARD	"	"	0727627310	S.C
15.	MATHUKI KAWUERE WANGI	MEMBERS	WATHA	0721514837	MAT
16.	MASHAKU WAZUNGU	MEMBERS	WATHA		M.K
17.	ZAWATI CHORWA	"	"	0711820649	Z.C
18.	KAMUKUJI KAZUCCU	"	"	0710723096	K.K
19.	TAFU SHIDI MASINDALI	"	"		T.S
20.	BANI BODAWI DADI	"	"		B.N
21.	HARORO MUGENI	"	"		H.M
22.	DIBAND KARIISA	"	"		D.H
23.					



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

COUNTY: KILIFI  
 LOCATION: MARSA MATRUH  
 VENUE: MARSA MATRUH  
 PROJECT (KEMFSD): KILIFI NORTH  
 SUBCOUNTY: MARSA MATRUH  
 SUBLOCATION: MARSA MATRUH  
 DATE: 18/2/2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Benard M. Kazunda	ASST CHIEF	INSERBA	0721942919	
2.	Shaim Swaleh	Sr. ASST	INSERBA	0712928994	
3.	AHMAD MUDAMBIRE	CHAIRMAN ERY	E RYU WASHAWU	0715861340	
4.	STANLEY GUYO	COORDINATOR	PROJ MATAWA	0720377520	
5.	AESTER MGTWA		'		
6.	MOHAMMED ABDALA	FISHERMAN	ERU WASHAWU	0724773616	
7.	PETER BARAKA	SECRETARY, PL	MARNSLACE	0740826870	
8.	DICKSON MUKISO	DEPT. SECRETARY	EMBASSY COASTAL COORDINATION GROUP	COORDINATOR 070476107	
9.	PHILIP RAYA	DONOR/EMPLOYEE	CIFEMA	0725224114	



Matamu, Kilifi - 18th Feb, 2019



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	NEUNDABO THOTA	FARMER SIMBA		0707887227	NT.
11.	BENJAMIN KARISA	FARMER SIMBA		0729325117	APB
12.	NICHOLAS BAYO	DCS/CRASHACK RESUMEAN/IBAN	BCCG/ CRASHACK	0715602048	APB
13.	ANNE KENYA	DCS/CRASHACK	DCS/CRASHACK	0729589364	ANNE
14.	YOSIN SHALUB	VICE-SECRETARY	MEMA	0724061849	YOSIN
15.	PASCAL D. VOI	FARMER SIMBA		0706683136	PA
16.	MARTINA BUNI	FARMER SIMBA		0701102535	PA
17.	STANLUS N. SIRYA	CHIEF	NGAO	0703592915	Stanley
18.	GEORGEY KATUK	FARMER		0723112498	GEORGEY
19.	VIKTO KUDA	FARMER			VIKTO
20.	KENYA KARISA	FARMER			KENYA
21.	GRACE MUMHGI	FARMER		0720273369	GRACE
22.	SELINA KANRE				CELINA
23.	RETHANUS KARISA	CHIEF	DCS	0718739367	RETHANUS



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

COUNTY: KWALE SUBCOUNTY: KIMWANGU  
 LOCATION: MACHANGA ROAD SUBLOCATION: MACHANGA ROAD  
 VENUE: MKIKITANI VILLAGE DATE: 16-2-09

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	TENIFFEE BIRI MUTU	MACHANGA VILLAGE	SHIRANGO B	0720566713	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	HAGGATA GAYUUA	MACHANGA	SHIRANGO B	07001944724	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	MADZI ALAYU	MACHANGA	SHIRANGO B	0728590605	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	ABDULWA FORPISA KIBIRTA	"	KIKOBENI		<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	MUTAZI KIBIRAE	"	KILIBASI		<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	ALAYU YUUNU	"	LANDI	0796139276	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	ALAYU DEITHO	"	KIKOBENI		<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	DIPAM BOBY	"	LANDI	0703352463	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	MUTE ABDIWA	"	KILIBASI		<i>[Signature]</i>



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(s)(Mobile & email)	Signature
10.					
11.	REHEMA SAFO	WADITHA	KIROBENI	0703867177	Rehema
12.	SPAMU GUPYU	WADITHA	LANDI		Spamu
13.	SAUMU SALIM	WADITHA	LANDI	0702656982	
14.	HABEBA KIRIBAE	" "	KIROBENI		H.
15.	HAYLA RAMDHAN	" "	KILIBASI		
16.	DUCALE MURACHANE	" "	KILIBASI		DUCALE
17.	GUPYU BASTORA	" "	STANDACO B		G.
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**CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)**

COUNTY: WATERBURY  
 LOCATION: WATERBURY LOCATION SUBLOCATION: WATERBURY  
 VENUE: BARBARA C. WEMOS DATE: 19/02/2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

10:00Hrs - 12:00Hrs.

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	ANTHONY KARESA IHA	WATHA	WATHA	0788337241	AHK
2.	RUTH FURUHA KENGA	WATHA	WATHA	0729377508	FR
3.	INBU KENGA	WATHA	WATHA	0740303532	IBU
4.	MARIAM KILIBAI DIDA	WATHA	DIDA	0738953559	M.K
5.	LILIAN KADZO DZOMBO		DIDA	0754905318	L
6.	RIZIKI STEPHEN BARISA		DIDA		
7.	DEAMO KILIBAI DIDA		DIDA		
8.	AGNES DIABU KALAMA			0710104340	AG
9.	SALAMA PHILIP		DIDA	0726796175	SP



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.					
11.	RIZKI Bafisa	Wathqa	DIDA	0792124435	R.K
12.	Mariam Bafisa	Wathqa	DIDA	0713239251	M
13.	MARGRET HOSINYA	Wathqa	DIDA	0790153021	M
14.	Margret HOSINA	Wathqa	DIDA	0714044790	M.H
15.	Pili Bafisa	Wathqa	DIDA	0792758171	P
16.	Jumwa Bafisa	Wathqa	DIDA	0718356008	J
17.	Mary DIBARU	Wathqa	DIDA	0757967655	M
18.	LYDIA G. DADI	Wathqa		0727212365	Lydia
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**CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

COUNTRY: KENYA PROJECT (KEMFSED)  
 SUBCOUNTY: MWANGI STAGS/CD/015

LOCATION: MWANGI SUBLOCATION: WANGI

VENUE: MWANGI WANGI PARTICIPANTS LIST DATE: 19/02/2018

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	ATWANDI OMAA SHAD	CHAIRPERSON	MWANGI B.M.D	0720481870	A.S.
2.	ADEBE GULO	SOCIAL WORKER	SOCIAL SERVICES	07850222071	[Signature]
3.	STANLEY GUYO	WAKITA COMMUNITY	WAKITA COMMUNITY	0728371522	[Signature]
4.	JANE DJULIA	CHAMPION PERSON	WAKINI DEIT WORK SOCIETY	0728791764	[Signature]
5.	Majid Swaleh	C.N.C.C. Chairman	K.N.C.C	0721601715	[Signature]
6.	Dhensy Nareem	Redress Victim (Principal)	Treasurer K.N.C.C.1 (KWSI Chapter)	0722-791472 nareemdhensy@hsbank.com	[Signature]
7.	Lemnox MWangalo	SECO-Malindi	County Government of Kwana De Pt - Environment	07297111599 lemnoxmwangalo@gmail.com	[Signature]
8.					
9.					



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

COUNTRY: KILIFI  
 LOCATION: WATAMU SUBCOUNTY: MKUNDU  
 VENUE: BARAKA CHEMRE SUBLOCATION: BARAKA CHEMRE

DATE: 19/02/2018

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Anthony Cyzo	MZEE	WATHA	0711635865	<i>Anthony</i>
2.	KOARIB HENRI	MZEE	WATHA	07172090683	<i>Henri</i>
3.	JAMES DODI	MZEE	WATHA		<i>James</i>
4.	KIIBAI GUYO	MZEE	WATHA		<i>James</i>
5.	ISAKA WAGYARAAI	MZEE	WATHA	0787863289	<i>Isaka</i>
6.	PATRICK GUYO	KIIBAI	WATHA	0417363037	<i>Patrick</i>
7.	SILVER BASHORA	KIIBAI	WATHA	0799124462	<i>Silver</i>
8.	EMMANUEL	DIWO	WATHA	0798735502	<i>Emmanuel</i>
9.	BARISA DIDA	MZEE	WATHA		<i>Barisa</i>



Natanson, Kilifi - 18th Feb, 2019



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	NEUNDABO THOTA	FARMER JIMBA		0707289722	NT.
11.	BENJAMIN KARISA	FARMER JIMBA		0728325117	AKB3
12.	NICHOLAS BACHA	DCCG/CRASSTOCK RESERVANT MEMBER	DCCG/ CRASSTOCK	0715602048	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	ANG KENGA	DCCG/CRASSTOCK VICE SECRETARY	DCCG/CRASSTOCK	0727589364	AMWD
14.	YOSIN SHALIB	<del>VICE SECRETARY</del>	WLEMA	0724061849	<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	PASCA D. VOI	FARM JIMBA		0706682136	MOI
16.	MARTINA BUNI	FARM JIMBA		0701103535	<i>[Signature]</i>
17.	STANLUS N. SIYKA	CHIEF	NGAO	0703592915	Ammy
18.	GEOFFREY KAZIUK	FARMER		0723112498	<i>[Signature]</i>
19.	VIAZO KUDA	FARMER			<i>[Signature]</i>
20.	KENGE KARIST	FARMER			KENGA
21.	GRACE MUMIKI	FARMER		0720273369	<i>[Signature]</i>
22.	SELINA KANRE			-	CELINA
23.	RENTAMUS KARISA	CHIEF	DCCG	0718739367	<i>[Signature]</i>



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

COUNTY: KILIFI SUBCOUNTY: KILIFI SOUTH  
 LOCATION: JUNDU SUBLOCATION: KURUWITU  
 VENUE: KURUWITU HARBOR DATE: 22/02/2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	SOSPHERE MOSE		KURUWITU	0740 594 200	
2.	AMINA NYAMAU		KURUWITU	0717 510187	
3.	REHEMA RTHUMANI		KURUWITU	0704758684	
4.	UMICET KAZUNGU		KURUWITU		
5.	KATHUNDA KENGA		KURUWITU		
6.	MARGRETY SANGA		KURUWITU	0710 75 70 46	
7.	TRTY KAHINDI		"		
8.	ADLIMA CHANGAWA		"		
9.	LEAT PAWHTUNGA		"	0711 81 65 75	



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(s) (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	CAROL WAZUNGU	COMMUNITY MEMBER	IKURUWITU	0754697493	
11.	Margret Sapan	"	Ikuruwitu	090539666	
12.	Mweyo Hassan	"	Ikuruwitu	0248858079	
13.	Sosine Mwangi Njoroge	"	Ikuruwitu		
14.	KATHA JOHNSON	"	Ikuruwitu	0796168285	
15.	SEKINA CHAMBI	"	Ikuruwitu	0791591699	
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**SPANTRACK**

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

**PROJECT (KEMFSED)**

COUNTY: WCFI SUBCOUNTY: MARAKETI

LOCATION: FUNDISA SUBLOCATION: MARAKETI

VENUE: ..... DATE: 20/2/2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	SIMON BARISSA KEMBO	MURAHICHEMBA	WATHA	0707495974	
2.	Mesulim Guyo	Member	Wathia	0712021277	
3.	BHADI GUYO	MURAHICHEMBA	WATHA	0716309154	
4.	Juude w. Guyo	member	Wathia	0797840569	
5.	JUJUS HIRAGAT GUYO	MEMBER	WATHA	0722454943	
6.	IBRAHIM GHARSA	MEMBER	WATHA	0702423269	
7.	DANIEL JILU GUYO	MEMBER	WATHA	0716355221	
8.	Benson Gategalo Barica	MEMBER	WATHA	0707462052	
9.	Jacob Rawisa Barika	member	WATHA	0728640437	

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

COUNTY: KILIF  
 LOCATION: SOXSY  
 VENUE: KURURITU-LANDING SITE  
 SUBCOUNTY: KILIF-SOUTH  
 SUBLOCATION: KURURITU  
 DATE: 20-02-2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Chengo K. Kalawa	Secretary-K-BOU	KURURITU B.M.V	0713442458	
2.	Christophe Decha	Member	Kururitu-B.M.V	0702151234	
3.	Masha Makamshe	Member	"	0731425018	
4.	Dickson Juma	Member	K B M V	0723163512	
5.	Kataria Ngala Hirzara	Member	KAMUFIJIA	0726348115	
6.	MARIAM E. JABAU	TOURIST PATRON	K.C.M.S	0706009530	
7.	DBS GOWDEN	PATRON	KCM CBO	0722511870	
8.	Pauline Mbege Numbi	Member	Kururitu-B.M.V	07176946734	
9.	Mwalimu Hingaro	Member	Kururitu-B.M.V		



Jinja, Kilifi County  
Kwanaida Landing site  
on 20/2/2019



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.					
11.	Gerawa K. Yari	Member	Kwanaida-BMU	0717570104	G:
12.	Peter Chao Kitti	Member	Kwanaida-BMU	0754611081	
13.	Muaro Kabware	Member	K.C.W. C.B.O	070500593	
14.	Daniel Guro	Member	Kwanaida BMU		
15.	Ali Hamisi	Member	Kwanaida BMU	0712692089	
16.	Charles J. Nyale	Chair	KILIFI NETWORK	0929627820	
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CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTRY: KILIFI  
 LOCATION: EGUDI-155A SUBCOUNTRY: MATARIINI  
 VENUE: MAREANI BEACH MANAGEMENT SUBLOCATION: MAREANI

DATE: 20/02/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	SEREMITA K. NAUMBA	CHAIRMAN	BMU	0702-803-510	
2.	NICKSON K. CHAO	Vice Chairman	Mareani Bmu	0714-501993	
3.	NANIEL PASILA	SECRETARY	Mareani BMU	0729803546	
4.	GLADYS .H. UGOMBE	Treasurer	BMU	0192873397	
5.	PRILEE B. MUKHAMBWA	Committee	Mareani Bmu	0716398696	
6.	JACKSON NYILE KITI	Committee	Mareani Bmu	0789309993	
7.	ERIC FONDO BIEYA	Committee	"	0796176294	
8.	SIEPHEN KENYA KENYA	COMM MEMBER	BMU	0719166537	
9.	JULIET ZAMWA KIZOYA	MEMBER	Mareani BMU	0771377799	



Fundi-Issa, Kilifi on 28/2/2019  
Mareani BMU



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact:(Mobile & email)	Signature
10.					
11.	Onor Bekis	Member	BMU	07251226429	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	Makam MUSAID	"	"	0738767324	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	MARENI, PETER	Member	BMU	0740816423	<i>[Signature]</i>
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**SPANTRACK**  
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(7)

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

**PROJECT (KEMFSED)**

COUNTY: JAMBU SUBCOUNTY: JAMBU  
 LOCATION: HWI, BARUSA SUBLOCATION: BARIGONI / RONO / DANDA NAO / WASHA  
 VENUE: KEMFSED DATE: 22/2/2018

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Mr BURI ISUW	AMEREBARI	basuba	07052802738	[Signature]
2.	TORA WIRE	AUER	BoBo	0797639425	[Signature]
3.	Simba SACIM	AUER	DAIDONGAO	0792885480	[Signature]
4.	TUPUR MARIAGE	AUER	BARIGONI	071252-6595	[Signature]
5.	OMAR AU	AUER	BoBo	—	[Signature]
6.	OMAR MARIAGE AU	SARYE	BoBo	—	[Signature]
7.	MORAMED OMAR MARIAGE	AUER	BARIGONI	07459664006	[Signature]
8.	HAMIS Babelo	AUER	BARIGONI	071963944	[Signature]
9.	FAMAU KOKA	MSHUYE	KIYONGONI	0712815682	FAMAU



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(1)

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	Mohamed Katana	Pandanus	Mkwai	0712 8535245	Mohamed
11.	DOZA DIZA K	BARCONI	AMERE	079661952	Doza
12.	MUHAMMED ALALI	BASUBA	AWER	0700160740	Muhammed
13.	MUHAMMED FAYIKI	MOKA	MSANYE	-	Muhammed
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**CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)**

COUNTY: Lamu SUBCOUNTY: Lamu East  
 LOCATION: BASUBA, Hamar Mawazini SUBLOCATION: MANGAI, BARGONI  
 VENUE: Mikochi Hall, Hamar Mawazini DATE: 22/Jan/2018

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	AMINA ABULI	B. H. DAWO	BARGONI	0702296528	AMINA
2.					
3.	FALIM A SAIDI	SAIDI	PANDAWUW	223667	FALIM
4.	AFLA MTONDO		ROKA	20914434	AFUWA
5.	HADIJA SALI		BARGONI	079903364	HADIJA
6.	HADIJA GURUBA		BASUBA	0708078611	HADIJA
7.	NANA HABULI		BARGONI	9352913	NANA
8.	HIKIKI KOLA		ROKA		RIZIKI
9.	FATIUMA MBARAKA		ROKA	20999110 <del>18018400</del>	FATIUMA



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No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(s)(Mobile & email)	Signature
10.					
11.	MWANASE HAMISI		ROKA	31406383	MW
12.	MARIAMU BIYAYO		ROKA	0690587	MY
13.	RUKIYA UHAMISI		ROKA	0650598	RR
14.	SALUMA OMAR		ROKA	01580011	LM
15.	FATIUMA BAKADI		ROKA	20999110	SY
16.	FATIUMA OMAR		ROKA	20762737 <del>2076237</del>	AX
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Thrusting Sustainable Development

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

PROJECT (KEMFSED)

COUNTY: TRAK RIVER

SUBCOUNTY: .....

LOCATION: KIPINI

SUBLOCATION: KIPINI

VENUE: .....

DATE: 25-02-2015  
 PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Atimau Riara	Coordinator	MRDC	0791164765	Atimau
2.	Faisa Abdou Hesse	Partner	SeaWorld	0702180150	Faisa
3.	NASSIB ISSA AMBANI	Fisherman/Entrepreneur	SEA WORLD	0726002891	NASSIB
4.	Yelouu Abdul	Chairman	CFA	0727431000	Yelouu
5.	Gree Helisi	Fisherman	Senge	0712525948	Gree
6.	Shora B Bwano	Fisherman	TAFMEN	0715415855	Shora
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**CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

COUNTRY: TANZANIA PROJECT (KEMFSED) SUBCOUNTRY: KAPINI

LOCATION: KAPINI SUBLOCATION: KAPINI

VENUE: CHAMA DATE: 25/2/2015

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Ali A. Gikurur	KMOTI	Bmu Chama	0726-85-3150	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Bajila S. Ali		D21 Bmu	0708533655	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Said S. Birbae		D21 Bmu	0723494490	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	hiribaee ali Salim		D21 Bmu	0705596208	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	godhana dhadho		D21 Bmu	07200883762	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	ABDALLA KOSANT		D21 Bmu	0799292029	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Chab DOYO HIRIAGAC		CHARA Bmu	0700725594	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Burhanuddin A. FILLI		D21 Bmu	07206222946	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	JILLO HASAN ABDE		D21 CONSERVATION LOWER TANK	0710379056	<i>[Signature]</i>





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**SPANTRACK**

9

No	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	ISSA SILE	021 B.M.U	021 B.M.U	0761684625	ISSA
11.	MALIBI HAZIBI ROKA		021 B.M.U	0725798329	HAZI
12.	MUHAMMAD N. DILIKO		021 B.M.U	0711989608	HAZI
13.	SAMI SILE	SECRETARY	021 B.M.U	0926900088	HAZI
14.	MOROSA A. JAFET		021 B.M.U	0788977262	HAZI
15.	GODHANA V. AUSTADH		021 B.M.U	0716054429	HAZI
16.	HUSSEIN B. GATEYE		021 B.M.U	0712825705	HAZI
17.	DEYO M SUMA		021 B.M.U	0798461018	HAZI
18.	DIRIMO H AKI		021 B.M.U	0719685276	HAZI
19.	SALIM TIRAO	V/S SECRETARY	021 B.M.U	0791164779	HAZI
20.	MUHAMMAD SALIM GUSO		021 B.M.U	0746911863	HAZI
21.	SALIB AKI CHUFI	021 B.M.U	021 B.M.U	0217129686	HAZI
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**SPANTRACK**

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

**PROJECT (KEMFSED)**

COUNTY: TANA RIVER SUBCOUNTY: TANA DELTA  
 LOCATION: KIDINI SUBLOCATION: KIDINI  
 VENUE: ..... DATE: 25/02/2019  
0900 hrs - 1200 hrs.

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	RIZIQA A. BODANKI	KICG	KIPINI	0715 372724	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	FATIUMA OMKALINI	B.M.U	KIPINI	0723 999759	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	SAADIA ALI ABDUL	B.M.U	KIPINI	0796612541	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	MATMUNA ROHTI HARI	B.M.U	KIPINI	0797749141	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	MADINA MOJIB	B.M.U	KIPINI	0726050346	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	SAIDA ARUWOGI	B.M.U	KIPINI	0723045126	<i>[Signature]</i>
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**SPANTRACK**

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

COUNTY: Lamu County SUBLOCATION: STELA

LOCATION: STELA - MADA SUBCOUNTY: Lamu WEST

VENUE: Fisheries Headquarters Office + BARAKA DATE: 05/01/2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Sami M. Jomo	Lamu County B.M.U	B.M.U	591-001/PA 7209 mail.com - 072067692	
2.	ABDULAZIZ MOHAMMED	B.M.U CHAIRMAN	B.M.U	abdulazizmufstics@gmail.com 0720088847	
3.	Wahid Ahmed Ali	Lamu Youth Alliance	Program Manager	lamuyouthalliance@gmail.com 072613166	
4.	ISHAID XUBAKAR	SAV LAMU BORD MEMBER	Savelamu	0710939933 ishaidakar2030@gmail.com	
5.	Mohammed Timman	KEMFED LAMU	KEMFED	Mohammedtimman64@gmail.com	
6.	Josya Koman	Fisheries Inkuru	Fisheries Development	0729624630	
7.				0760 111 961	
8.	ALITHA SHARI	Fisheries Development	Fisheries	0712620400	
9.	KASSIM ABUBAKAR	Fisheries Develop	Fisheries	0796409003	

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

ATTENDANCE LIST CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR FISHERIES AND THE BLUE ECONOMY

2/02/2019

MOMBASA

S/No	Name	Organization	Position	Tel No.	Sign
1	DR. JACQUELINE UKW	KMFRI	SRO	0722683935	<i>Jacqueline</i>
2	DR. JACOB OCHIEWO	KMFRI	AD SE & P	0714780332	<i>Jacob Ochiewo</i>
3	Prof. Erick Nyambekha	Multifac	Team leader	0713816189	<i>Erick Nyambekha</i>
4	Dr. Raphael Hiet	Multifac	Resilience expert	072261242	<i>Raphael Hiet</i>
5	Allan Awino	Multifac	Ass. Gender expert	0729924873	<i>Allan Awino</i>
6	MR. STEPHEN KUMU	MULTIFACE	DOCUMENTATION	0724247260	<i>Stephen Kumu</i>
7	Dr. Joseph Kuvauko	Multifac	Environmentalist	0720851435	<i>Joseph Kuvauko</i>
8	George Amolo	Multifac	Project Manger	0722195343	<i>George Amolo</i>
9	Dr. Peter Shumir	Multifac	Livelihood	072791868	<i>Peter Shumir</i>
10	Pauline Ikeme	Multifac	Sociologist Gender expert	0722162877	<i>Pauline Ikeme</i>
11	Onsandi Amimo	Multifac	Expert on Participation	0721255307	<i>Onsandi Amimo</i>
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**CONSULTATION WITH WOMEN STAKEHOLDERS/KEY INFORMANT IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)**

COUNTY: COAST SUBCOUNTY: LOMBARDIA  
 LOCATION: GANTH HDP SUBLOCATION: .....  
 VENUE: GANTH HDP

DATE: 12-23 Feb 2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Dayton Kilefa	CCSD	SCOUT DEV.	0722-781865 daykitt@gmail.com	
2.	MEALI H. FUSO	SENIOR GENDER OFFICER	REARDEE AFFAIRS	0728746392 mm.fuso@gmail.com	
3.	Elving M. Mwangi	GENDER DIRECTOR	Mombasa County	0706445869 elvingm@cominfo.go.ke	
4.	Esther Ingole	DIRECTOR GENDER	MOMBASA COUNTY	0723 901574 e.ingole@gmail.com	
5.	Jeanne Mwangi	GEN. M. Gender Roll.	County Sirongo	092207639	
6.	SILVIA ATHROD	C.O SSTM	Rwote County	0722343653	
7.	MARGU NUTINDIKI	CC KILIFI	County Kilifi	072278356445	
8.	MOR. MUBETU	MUR. C.M.P	Mombasa Ass.	072278356445	
9.					

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & email)	Signature
10.	Prof. Michael Njiru	PS	State Dept of Fisheries & Aquaculture	09225806472	
11.	John M. Gachon	A.D.F	State Dept of Fisheries & Aquaculture	09225806472	
12.	MWENDA	CO. GENDER	County Govt	0721551143	
13.	MWANDWE	Director - Gender	County Govt	0721551143	
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CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS/KEY INFORMANT IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)

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COUNTY: KWALE  
 SUBCOUNTY: MATUGA  
 SUBLOCATION: .....  
 VENUE: County Matuga Office - MATUGA

DATE: 12/2/2015

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Organization	Contact (M, F, E & email)	Signature
1.	Ronald Duko	Evolve	0717813060, Ronald.duko@gmail.com	[Signature]
2.	JOSEPH JABU MENDOTA	Cd-Kwale - Agriculture	0777251197, jabyoseph@gmail.com	[Signature]
3.	Juwus Kutesa	CD Livestock Head	0722551015, njwus@jyghu.or.ke	[Signature]
4.	Juma Nahupa Daku	FARMER	0755453323, njwus@jyghu.or.ke	[Signature]
5.	13/12/2019			
6.	Abdullo A Muga	Kenya Fishermen	0722299457, 45	[Signature]
7.	Abdullo A. MUGA	KAWALI NALUWA	0725512248	[Signature]
8.				
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**CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**PROJECT (KEMFSED)**

COUNTY: Kilifi  
 LOCATION: Kilifi Township  
 VENUE: County Offices (Lands, Energy & Physical Planning)  
 SUBCOUNTY: Kilifi North  
 SUBLOCATION: Sokoni  
 DATE: 19/2/2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(s)(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	<u>Wilfred boyo</u>	<u>Energy Office</u>	<u>Kilifi county govt</u>	<u>0713 619022</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
2.	<u>Habel Mwaraha</u>	<u>Incharge - KOSAP</u> <u>Coastal County</u>	<u>Kilifi County govt</u>	<u>0721781223</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
3.	<u>Dr. James Nguzo</u>	<u>Chief Officer - Lands</u>	<u>CGK</u>	<u>0725 824648</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
4.	<u>HON. CHARLES DADU</u>	<u>CECM</u>	<u>CGK</u>	<u>0722 424-425</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
5.	<u>Agnes Nambua</u>	<u>Equipment</u> <u>Office</u>	<u>NEMA</u>	<u>0725 141353</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
6.	<u>SMUEL ADOPORRIT</u>	<u>CDE</u>	<u>NEMA</u>	<u>0720 895507</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
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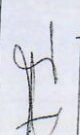
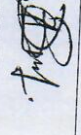


KEY STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED WHILE U

ARTAKING THE KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND

MOMBASA AND KWALE COUNTIES

TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN LAMU, KILIFI,

NAME	DESIGNATION/OFFICE	COUNTY	COMMENT	TELEPHONE NUMBER/EMAIL	SIGNATURE
Michael Sim	Deputy County Commissioner	Mombasa	Very much willing to support the research	0723318838	
Evans M. Ateka	County Commissioner	Mombasa	Let more people benefit from the research	0720881157	
Indira	PTM	Mombasa	Crucial information can be gained	0710174732	
Dennis Batura	A.C.C.I Mombasa	KWALE	Very good and highly appreciated	0720347174	



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

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COUNTY: Nairobi  
 SUBCOUNTY: Miriti

VENUE: Nairobi County offices - County  
 NEMA Regional offices  
 KES - Regional offices

DATE: 22/2/2019

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Organization	Contact (Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	<u>Elizabeth M. Mwangi</u>	<u>NEMA (M&amp;R)</u>	<u>0722 492 156</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
2.	<u>SIMON K. MATTHEW</u>	<u>HOC Coast (KFS)</u>	<u>emobaw@nema.go.ke</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
3.	<u>Dr</u>		<u>skmatth@nema.go.ke</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
4.	<u>Dr. Joshua Okello Bolle</u>	<u>Asst. HDC (KFS)</u>	<u>simbolkam@gmail.com 0700875241</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
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Trusting Sustainable Development

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

COUNTY: Mombasa  
 LOCATION: NWITA  
 VENUE: Teaara Plaza NEMA Regional Offices  
 SUBCOUNTY: NWITA  
 SUBLOCATION:   
 DATE: 22/2/2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Titus W. Simiyu	Acting Director of FMI (DSG)	NEMA	0733554908 tsimiyu@nema.go.ke	
2.	Martin Shimba	SCED	NEMA	0722671007 mshimba@gmail.com	
3.	<del>Martin</del> Mary Amari	E.O	NEMA	0720994243 emomest@gmail.com	
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Thrusting Sustainable Development

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

COUNTRY: KENYA COUNTY: KILIFI

LOCATION: .....

SUBLOCATION: .....

VENUE: COUNTRY GOVT OFFICE - ENVIRONMENT, WATER

DATE: 25/02/2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contact(s)(Mobile & email)	Signature
1.	Maryam M Jony	Chief office Department of Environment - ...	Kilifi County	0729-071406	
2.					
3.					
4.	Hezekiah Mwarima	MD-KIMANI CO NMR CEO Kilifi officer	KIMANI CO NMR CEO KILIFI	0721379956 0721316115	
5.	Lawrence Chiro				
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Trusting Sustainable Development  
**CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS/KEY INFORMANT IN PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS FOR KENYA MARINE FISHERIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KEMFSED)**

COUNTY: Lamu County  
 LOCATION: SHELA-NABIK  
 VENUE: FISHERIES OFFICE - KEMFSED  
 SUBCOUNTY: Lamu West  
 SUBLOCATION: SHELA  
 DATE: 04/03/2019

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**

No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization	Contacts (Mobile & Email)	Signature
1.	Simon M. Kowu	Co-Fillars	Fisheries	Simon M 2000@gmail.com	
2.	Simon M. Kowu	PRD.	Department of Fisheries	Simon M 2000@gmail.com	
3.	Bonus Kiriaku	CEO/ Mre Esco	Dept of Fisheries of CCSAP	Bonus Kiriaku@gmail.com 0721574664	
4.	Louis Romoh.	DEC	INTERIOR	louisromoh@gmail.com 0744783423	
5.	HA57 MOTTAMBA AU	P/curator	KMK	alinyimubhamed@yahoo.com	
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Annex 6: Minutes of Disclosure Workshop

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



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

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

**1. Agenda**

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

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

**2. Introduction and Briefing on the project**

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

### 3. Presentations of frameworks

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

#### Presentation of ESMF by Dr Kurauka

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

#### Question / Comment / Feedback on ESMF:

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

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

#### Responses to comments / questions on ESMF:

Dr Kurauka acknowledged that salt mining and siltation are major challenges, especially in Kilifi County. He confirmed that these issues have been captured in the frameworks. He gave examples of conservation groups and organizations they spoke with, such as Kiunga Sea Turtle, those protecting the red macabre, and various tree/plant species. He reiterated that resources must be given to protect them. As for turtles, he said that there is need for more resources to motivate fishermen. Whenever a fisherman catches a turtle, they should be able to capture the

GPS location, release the turtle and be paid for it. Otherwise turtles will be endangered and extinct in a few years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**The meeting was reconvened at 11:40 am.**

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

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

#### Presentation of Social Assessment by Dr Peter Shimon

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



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

#### Presentation of RPF by Prof Syaga

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

#### Presentation of VMGF by Prof Nyambedha

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

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

**The session resumed at 2:30 pm.**

#### Presentation of PF by M/s Pauline Ikumi

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

<b>Questions, Comments</b>	<b>Responses on various presentations of frameworks</b>
Jane Njona, Kilifi Sub County noted that albinos, though physically disabled, are not considered by this project and should be brought on board / to participate in consultations.	Prof Nyambedha responded that although it may not have come out strongly in the presentation, this is in the report, and that if one looks carefully, they will find it well covered. Benjamin Kilaka, World Bank explained that the VMGs were lumped together in the design of this project

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

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

<p>Mohamad Athman, Lamu County, Project Coordinator – KEMFSED, asked Dr Kurauka to adjust components to be consistent with KEMFSED (3 vs 4 – 1.2 was removed).</p>	<p>Rose Koboge clarified that there have been revisions on the WB components. Component 3 was too complex and there was no money to implement.</p>
<p>One participant asked that they be furnished with necessary information and tools since officers will need documents ahead of implementation.</p> <p>(on ESMF) Salim Ali Mohammed, Indian Ocean Body Network - noted that there are plain historical sites - without any structures (e’g’ Sadaka ya Pwani) – how shall these be handled?</p> <p>(on RPF) - Salim Ali Mohammed, Indian Ocean Body Network (on ESMF) also asked that with gaps existing between EACC or NLC valuations, which ones will be used?</p> <p>(on PF) Salim Ali Mohammed, Indian Ocean Body Network (on ESMF) said that local communities should be given priority in allocation of job opportunities before others are considered.</p>	<p>It was agreed that all the summary reports will be availed to them.</p> <p>Prof Syaga asked, how the ocean resources can be quantified to the extent that we can put a price to them, say when there’s destruction.</p>
<p>Isak Aboubakar, appealed to people who use VMGs for their own personal gains to stop immediately. He said that the practice is rampant even in county government tendering processes. He asked officers to desist from trading with government through their companies or proxies. He also cautions that stakeholders must be vigilant to ensure that the project doesn’t go the KCDP way. All recommendations by consultants should be implemented to the letter.</p>	<p>Prof Nyambedha on representation of fishermen in decision / law making. He said that fishermen gave feedback that corruption is rampant. BMU should be empowered to arrest.</p> <p>Jared Agano, DG, KEFIS said that the creation of the laws involved everyone from grassroots through to Senate and national assembly, before amendments and then signing into law by president. Involvement may be done through representation. He said that the BMUs are empowered to arrest or confiscate equipment of fishermen breaking laws, and hand over to the police. He pointed out that women have been given 30% representation. He adds that the laws, made in 2007, are currently being revised.</p>

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

being banned by NEMA. What measures are there to improve the situation?	
Adero, Nature Kenya said that they have documents that are important for the protection of the ecosystem. She encouraged stakeholders / experts to make use of these documents.	

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

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

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

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

**Adjournment**

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

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



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

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

See participants list attached.

### **1. Agenda**

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

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

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

### **Adjournment**

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

**3. Question / Comment / Feedback / Response Time:**

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

<p>infrastructure: 1.1 – Policy &amp; Management. 1.2 BMU. 1.3 Fisheries – all headquarters to be placed under one roof. Hatcheries to be catered for, research centre to be based at Shimoni, Kwale County. Fish preservation / value add.</p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> component: Improving livelihoods of coastal communities. Be it maize farming or rearing chicken. Nobody will impose a project on you. It is you to decide. There will be civic education and capacity building. They will then be empowered to consult you on your priorities and wishes. You will be given proformers to list the projects and ask for support. KEMFSED will not discriminate or favour VMGs. They must be part of the community projects. Whatever you decide to do, if you don't have the skills, you will be trained and equipped to do so. Today was only to explain about safeguards. Communities will be engaged at the appropriate time later.</p> <p>3<sup>rd</sup> component: Planning, budgeting, costing <i>She went in detail to describe the various components to the participants.</i></p>	
<p>Jacob Kokan, commended the WB for its policies and recognition of VMGs and minority groups. He asked whom they should reach out to in the event of grievances, as they often get victimized / drowned by the majority groups. He asked if they will have a channel to air, otherwise we will be overrun.</p>	<p>Benjamin Kilaka, WB, assured the VMGs that in case of need to reach out to him / to escalate, he gave them the go ahead to take his number from the attendants list, to call or text him and he will respond.</p>
<p>Jacob Kokan asked Jared Agano, the DG, KEFIS what measures had been put in place to ensure top leadership have VMG representatives.</p> <p>Jacob Kokan also questioned how accountability / transparency will be ensured in procurement.</p>	<p>Benjamin Kilaka, WB noted that KEMFSED Project is not for VMGs or any specific group. That it is for everyone, but with a focus on ensuring VMGs are not left behind.</p> <p>Mr Kilaka reassured participants that the frameworks have been prepared with M&amp;E to ensure all frameworks are adhered to. If not, the WB can take drastic measures, even withdraw funds. He noted that indigenous people have rights too, and this is why there is a focus on them.</p>

	<p>Benjamin Kilaka, WB on project visibility, noted that the project will have pictures and videos taken throughout and shared with stakeholders. He urged them to ensure no undeserving project were covered. Benjamin Kilaka, WB also said that the WB follows up with the government to ensure money is used in the right way.</p>
<p>On compensation, he asked Prof Syaga where it is coming from, who is this who will decide to relocate and compensate them, yet they are the ones to decide on projects.</p>	<p>Prof Syaga noted that if personal property is affected, one will have to be compensated for displacement for the benefit of all. One will have to be given ample notice. Information will be given about how long livelihoods / social benefits will be interfered with before project completion. Prof Syaga also remarked that compensation isn't only monetary. There are other benefits such as training, scholarship, loans to start businesses.</p> <p>Prof Syaga noted that a framework is like a policy / constitution. During implementation, reference shall be made to the framework. It will specify the shares for each interest groups. He said that further consultations in the next phase will be at the local level (chief's / assist's office) and that this is still a top level awareness phase.</p>
<p>One participant noted that according to fisheries laws, one has to pay to be a member of a BMU. He also noted that a fisherman has to have a license. He faulted fishermen for not following the law. Saida Azwad, Kipini on vetting process, commented that they can't register a fishermen in a BMU without background checks. She said that this is important for enhancement of security.</p>	
<p>Kombo on BMU representation / leadership recommended that the remaining 30%, 1/3 be set aside for VMGs. BMU elections takes place every 4 years. How will VMGs be incorporated for those who have already held elections?</p>	<p>Jared Agano, KEFIS on non rep of VMGs on BMUs pointed that BMU guidelines explain how different groups are supposed to be involved / represented. Boat owners are entitled to 30%, fishermen without boats to 30%, fish mongers to 10% (proposal on to increase to 30%), others 10%. He hoped that even VMGs will find representation in the revised law since they don't have numbers to vote them in.</p>

<p>Kombo on civic education / capacity building, suggested that VMGs be educated on what opportunities exist for them. Kombo on valuation, also remarked that one cannot contribute on compensation debate if they don't know their rights. Ibrahim also noted that they (VMGs) don't know their rights, there is no civic education, yet there were clauses quoted about land, compensation and resettlement. He questioned how an illiterate person can bargain for fair compensation.</p>	<p>Benjamin Kilaka, WB said that civic education will be done, but he couldn't guarantee capacity building from their side as it was the responsibility of the government. Prof Syaga, on valuation/compensation, clarified that valuation happens live, on site. It starts with surveyor, beacons are placed. Where there is no registration, it's called community land. They may not have boundaries. In that case, the surveyors go back to the law. In the event community land is taken, compensation goes to the county government (the trustee until it's registered). Otherwise registered community gets compensated. Without that, county government is their representative. Regardless of ownership, surveyors go to the ground physically with the chief who knows the owners. Everyone appends their signature on the inventory. Prof Syaga advised participants to ensure community land is registered when they go back home. He assured them that they don't have to understand the law for them to receive fair compensation because there are guidelines and market rates.</p>
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### Adjournment

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