THE GREAT RIFT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR (BIRETWO-ARROR-CHESONGOCH (B126) ROAD AND ASSOCIATED SPUR ROADS




LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED ROAD UPGRADING OF BIRETWO - ARROR – CHESONGOCH, NYARU – KIMWARER – KAPKAYO, AND KIMWARER – EMSEA (PHASE I ROADS)

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ACRONYMS AND ABREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
ELC	Environment and Land Court
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GBV	Gender-based violence
GoK	Government of Kenya
ISK	Institute of Surveyors of Kenya
KeNHA	Kenya National Highways Authority
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LRP	Land Restoration Plan
LRSC	Livelihood Restoration Steering Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NLC	National Land Commission
PAHs	Project-Affected Households
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PWD	People with Disability
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
VRB	Valuers Registration Board

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES 1: Project Background

The Kenya National Highways Authority is undertaking preparation for the Great Rift Economic Development Corridor which encompasses the Biretwo - Arror - Chesongoch (B126) Road and Associated Spur Roads. The road sections form a critical link between the busy Eldoret – Malaba (A8) highway and the Kenya-Sudan Link Road; both of which promote and facilitate a regional economic integration with Kenya and her neighbours Uganda and South Sudan.

The proposed Biretwo–Arror–Chesongoch (B126) Road and Associated Spur Roads Project approximately 121km forms part of the Great Rift Economic Development Corridor and comprises the improvement and upgrading of a primary corridor road together with its associated spur roads within Uasin Gishu and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties, located in the North Rift Region of Kenya's classified road network.

Phase 1 of the project includes the improvement of three road sections, namely the Biretwo–Arror–Chesongoch Road (B126) and two associated spur roads, Nyaru–Kapkayo Road (B124) and Kimwarer–Emsea Road (B122). The Biretwo–Arror–Chesongoch (B126) Road starts at Biretwo, located along the Iten–Kabarnet Road, at approximately 0°32'13"N, 35°33'26"E, and proceeds in a generally north-easterly direction through Arror before terminating at Chesongoch, located at approximately 1°07'06"N, 35°38'35"E, within Elgeyo Marakwet County.

The Nyaru–Kapkayo Road (B124) commences at Nyaru, which is located along the Eldoret–Eldama Ravine Road, at approximately 0°19'32"N, 35°34'29"E, and extends eastwards to Kapkayo, located at approximately 0°18'50"N, 35°42'28"E. The Kimwarer–Emsea Road (B122) starts at Kimwarer, located at approximately 0°18'48"N, 35°37'58"E, and terminates at Emsea, which is located along the Iten–Kabarnet Road, at approximately 0°27'09"N, 35°37'48"E. These spur roads provide critical connectivity between the main B126 corridor, the Kerio Valley region, and surrounding rural settlements. See Figure 1 illustrating the proposed project layout and areas.

ES 2: Livelihood Restoration Plan

This livelihood restoration plan is an integral part of the social safeguard instruments, namely the RAP, ESIA, and others, to be employed by the Project to ensure the compliance of the project with the social and environmental safeguard policies. This document serves as the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the project's economic losses. This LRP describes the policies, procedures, proposed compensation rates, mitigation measures, and schedule to guide the compensation of the people, the households, and the communities that will be economically displaced by the development of the Project site.

Objective of the LRP: The major objectives of this plan are to ensure the livelihood of the PAPs is sustainably restored and to improve the standard of living and the wellbeing of the vulnerable group or restore their livelihood to their living situation prevailing before the project intervention; executing livelihood restoration activities as sustainable development programs and providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the Project, as the nature of the Project may warrant; To provide special assistance for the vulnerable and poor who are affected by the Project; and ensure that LRP activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

Methodology: In order to meet the above objectives, both primary data, which were gathered through consultations with community members, affected PAPs, and relevant stakeholders, census survey and field reconnaissance visits, and secondary sources of data were obtained by referring all the relevant project documents including the GOK legal requirements, AfDB's Operational Safeguards 5, RAP, ESIA, SEP among others.

ES 3: Resettlement Action Plan

The RAP for the proposed project was also developed alongside the LRP to cover involuntary displacement of both physical and economic displacements (majorly land take). The RAP identified the affected properties/assets along the project road corridor. The total land take for the Project is estimated at about ~ 15 acres(6ha). A total of 219 PAPS who are asset owners' holders will be affected by the project. Displacement will mainly occur at different locations and markets centres along the road approximately.

Table 0-1: Categorization of Affected Assets

Road Corridor	Land	Structures	Business	Trees/Crops	Income
Biretwo-Arror-Chesongoch	13.966	123	55	711	59
Emsea-Kimwarer	0.085	14	0	33	7
Kapkayo – Nyaru	1.269	12	1	0	23
Total No. of Assets	**15.32acres(6.19ha) for 87 parcels**	**149**	**56**	**744**	**89**

Source: RAP Report,2026

The categories of impact on PAPs is provided in the table below.

Table 0-2: PAPs Categorisation as per Losses

PAPs Categories	No. of PAPs
Businesses, Income	3
Income	34
Land	27
Land, Structures	3
Land, Structures, Businesses, Income	1
Land, Structures, Trees & Crops	13
Land, Structures, Trees & Crops, Businesses	1
Land, Structures, Trees & Crops, Businesses, Income	1
Land, Trees & Crops	47
Structures	19
Structures, Businesses	13
Structures, Businesses, Income	27
Structures, Income	17
Structures, Trees & Crops, Businesses, Income	3
Trees & Crops	10
Grand Total	**219**

The LRP recognises informal traders and small businesses operating within the road reserve as one of the PAP categories likely to experience significant economic displacement. A total of 100 no. of PAPs are likely to be economically displaced. In addition, with the RAP identifying approximately 56 affected operators whose income sources are directly linked to roadside trading. To mitigate these impacts, the LRP provides for targeted livelihood restoration support, including priority consideration in the allocation of stalls or trading spaces in proposed alternative business sites within the project corridor. Particular attention will be given to Biretwo Junction, where the County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet has earmarked land for market development. The LRP further recommends continued engagement between KeNHA, the County Government, local leadership and RAP/LRP implementation structures to explore the possible inclusion of market stalls or related trading infrastructure as part of livelihood restoration support, with priority allocation to affected informal traders due to their vulnerability and dependence on roadside business activities.

ES 4: Socioeconomic Baseline

Socio-economically, the corridor supports predominantly rural, low-density populations whose livelihoods depend largely on agriculture and livestock production. Land tenure systems vary, with individual freehold now becoming common, communal or customary arrangements is still prevalent. Social infrastructure such as schools and health facilities is distributed along the corridor, and many communities rely on vulnerable surface water sources. While the project offers significant opportunities for improved connectivity and economic growth, it also carries risks related to construction phase disruption, labour influx, gender-based violence, and unplanned development if not carefully managed.

The socio-economic data collection for the LRP was conducted as part of the RAP process for Biretwo–Arror–Chesongoch B126 Road and Associated Spur Roads was carried out to identify, document, and profile all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) along the project corridor. The exercise aimed to establish a comprehensive socio-economic baseline to inform fair and equitable compensation and livelihood restoration measures, in compliance with GOK regulations, the KeNHA Resettlement Policy Framework, and AfDB OS 5. A mixed-methods approach was adopted, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection tools to ensure a holistic understanding of the affected persons. Key findings include:

- PAP Profile: The most common category is Structure Owner + Business (18%), confirming a predominantly commercial displacement scenario.
- Demographics: 76% of households are male-headed; the majority of respondents (54%) are aged 35–65 years.
- Education: Most household heads have secondary (42%) or tertiary (31%) education, with no illiterate respondents recorded.
- Livelihoods: Business (53%) and crop farming (33%) are the dominant occupations, with informal business categories prevalent.
- Religion: The community is entirely Christian (100%), simplifying community engagement design.
- Vulnerability: Physical disability and chronic illness each affect 1% of households; 29% of respondents confirmed elderly-headed households.
- Land: 39% of PAPs will have land affected; 67% of those with documents hold title deeds.
- Structures: 97% of affected structures are commercial; iron sheets dominate walls (28%) and roofing (94%).

- Compensation: 92% prefer monetary compensation, which should form the primary mechanism of the LRP entitlement matrix. The detailed results are in Chapter 4 of this report.

A comparative vulnerability screening was also undertaken to assess whether Project Affected Persons have specific vulnerability characteristics that require targeted livelihood restoration support. The screening indicates that some PAP categories, particularly female-headed households, widowed households, elderly PAPs, persons with disabilities, chronically ill PAPs and landless business operators, may face additional barriers in restoring their livelihoods. These barriers include insecure tenure over business locations, dependence on affected commercial structures, preference for cash compensation, limited mobility, and reduced capacity to relocate or re-establish livelihood activities without additional support. The LRP will therefore provide targeted follow-up and assistance to vulnerable PAPs, including financial-literacy support, business relocation assistance, support to access alternative trading spaces, moving assistance where required, confidential grievance support and post-relocation monitoring until livelihood recovery is confirmed.

ES 5: Livelihood Restoration Measures

Livelihood support has two approaches namely land-based livelihood support which involves land-based livelihood systems such as agriculture and livestock. The other form of livelihood approach is non-land livelihoods which cover businesses, trading and soft skills such as capacity building or training. Stakeholder consultations and socio-economic assessment led to the following livelihood restoration measures which have been captured in this LRP under the following interventions;

- Financial Literacy and Compensation Management
- Business Restoration Support
- Skills Development and Employment
- Vulnerability Assistance
- Social Support Services

Cut - off Date: The Census Cut-off date adopted was the last date of the census which is 15th May 2026. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. However, this date will not apply to development restrictions for land being acquired which is subject to statutory cut-off date through a Gazette Notice by the National Land Commission.

Entitlement Matrix: The Entitlement Matrix describes compensation and related assistance for each category of affected PAP. It is presented in the Table below.

Table 0-3: LRP Entitlement Matrix

LRP Activity	Eligibility	Priority Vulnerable Persons	How to provide
Financial Management Training	All PAPs receiving cash compensation	All PAPs (219no.)	• TORs to Supervision Consultant and possibly sub-contract
Business Training	All PAPs	PAPs losing income (100no.)	• TORs to Supervision Consultant and possibly sub-contract
Counselling	All PAPs	Persons in need	• Registered counsellor

LRP Activity	Eligibility	Priority Vulnerable Persons	How to provide
Vocational training (50 places)	Youth in vulnerable households affected by the Project	Potentially these are youth in households with individuals categorised as vulnerable PAPs (50)	• Institutions via KeNHA • Through shortlisting and assessment,
Construction and allocation of road side stalls to traders & boda boda sheds	Communities trading along the project road PAPs Boda boda Riders	Vulnerable PAPs	• Collaborate with county for priority allocation to vulnerable PAPs
Agricultural livelihood support	PAPs losing crops	Vulnerable PAPs (150no.)	
Additional support to vulnerable people		Vulnerable PAPs	• Tailor made depending on the vulnerability
HIV and AIDS prevention and care support All PAPs services awareness and access	All PAPs	Priority affected parties	• Contractor's service provider/GOK services/CSO services
GBV support services awareness and access	All PAPs	Priority affected parties	• Contractor's service provider/GOK services/CSO services
Priority for employment if and when opportunities are available		Women supporting their families Youth in households affected by the project	• GRC identification + criteria

ES 6: Stakeholders Engagement Plan

Stakeholder consultation has been an integral part of the LRP/RAP process and has been conducted in accordance with Kenyan legal requirements and AfDB safeguard standards. Engagement began during project design stage, with consultations held in multiple phases from December 2025 to May 2026. In this regard No .7 key stakeholders/leaders meeting were held in December 2025 as project entry level meeting where by No.366 (M=259.F=106) were engaged. Further during the RAP/LRP process a mix of various PAP engagement strategies were used which included public barazas (8), focus group discussions (24), No. 15 Key informant interviews, and household surveys. A total of 1900 (M=1060, F=695) stakeholders participated across three sub-counties.

Key concerns raised included land ownership and compensation, employment opportunities, protection of vulnerable groups, health and safety during construction, livelihood restoration for roadside traders, corporate social responsibility priorities, and the need for an effective Grievance Redress Mechanism. These inputs have directly informed project design considerations and have also directly influenced the identification of livelihood risks, prioritization of restoration measures, eligibility considerations, implementation arrangements, and monitoring indicators.

The consultations provided insights into existing livelihood patterns which were observed to be linear (along the road corridor) for traders, barriers to economic opportunities concerns mostly raised by women and youth, preferred restoration options, capacity building gaps and needs, gender-specific constraints, and vulnerabilities that needed to addressed to ensure continuous outcome. These findings have informed the selection of livelihood restoration interventions, targeting of support to vulnerable households, development of training and employment initiatives, establishment of grievance management mechanisms, and formulation of monitoring indicators to track the effectiveness and sustainability of livelihood restoration outcomes.

Stakeholder engagement has shaped the content, implementation strategy, beneficiary targeting, monitoring framework, and adaptive management approach of the LRP, ensuring that proposed measures respond to the actual needs and priorities of affected communities.

Livelihood restoration measures outlined in this report. (See records of the meetings minutes and attendance in Annex 1.)

Table 0-4: Summary of key LRP issues raised by the PAPs

S/No	Issues/Concern	Response
1.	• Need for livelihood restoration support beyond compensation. • Assistance for vulnerable households to recover and sustain livelihoods after displacement.	• Specific Community needs and livelihoods restoration programmes will be integrated into the RAP/LRP Implementation process. Thereafter needs assessment on specific benefits will be undertaken jointly with the community and county government.
2.	• Impact on Roadside traders and construction of improved roadside markets. • Communities in major trading centres raised concerns regarding disruption of roadside trading activities, potential loss of customers and income during and after construction.	• KeNHA in consultation with the PAP and county government will seek alternative areas to construct roadside markets and also allocate space to traders in the existing markets such as Biretwo which is planned for construction.
3.	• Stakeholders requested to improvement of the existing market infrastructure such as access road, water supply, lighting, increase of trading spaces.	• The consultant informed the stakeholders that their request will be forwarded to the client for consideration.
4.	• Employment opportunities for the youth, women and locals to be provided first priority.	• It was informed that the local community will be given first priority when it comes to employment of both skilled or unskilled at 70% and at least 30% for the women.
5.	• Stakeholders requested for targeted support for vulnerable persons, inclusive of women, PWDs that they receive their compensation fairly and project benefits.	• The project will envisage to ensure equitable and fair compensation for loss of livelihood for all vulnerable groups identified and allocation of project benefits during implementation of the LRP/RAP
6.	• Delays in compensation was expressed among the stakeholders requesting the client (KeNHA) to ensure payments are made before project commencement.	• The Client will endeavour to make timely payments before project construction so that the lives of the PAPs may not be disrupted and that they have adequate time to re-establish livelihoods.
7.	• Concerns regarding land documentation, succession processes and compensation management were requested by PAPs. They requested for support to obtain legal documentation specially areas where land is yet to be adjudicated or communally owned.	• The project will work closely with county government department of land to ensure PAPs are assisted to obtain the right documents and the process of ownership hastening to ease fast processing of compensation.

ES 7: Implementation Budget

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) budget has been developed based on the findings of the socio-economic survey, needs assessment and census conducted among Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and aligned with the RAP. The proposed costs are aligned with the identified livelihood restoration needs, the number of beneficiaries, and the vulnerability profile of affected households. Unit costs have been derived from prevailing market rates, and comparable projects previously undertaken in the region.

The budget covers the full range of activities required to restore or improve affected livelihoods, including skills development, vocational training, business support, agricultural assistance, targeted support for vulnerable households, implementation, and monitoring. Provision has also been made for monitoring and evaluation (20%) to assess the effectiveness of the interventions and demonstrate compliance with project commitments and lender requirements. A contingency allowance of 10% has been included to cater for unforeseen costs and inflationary adjustments during implementation.

Table 0-5: Estimated Budget for LRP Implementation

A. Cost Estimates for Loss of Business and Income as Per RAP			
Proposed Area	**Loss of Income (Kshs)**	**Business Loss (Kshs)**	**Total Values (Kshs)**
Biretwo – Arror - Chesongoch	96,840.00	6,855,000.00	6,951,840.00
Nyaru - Kapkayo	108,000.00	1,311,000.00	1,419,000.00
Kimwarer - Emsea	37,800.00	228,000.00	265,800.00
Sub Total			**8,636,640.00**
Disturbance Allowance (15%)			1,295,496.00
Total Cost for Loss of Livelihood Compensation			**9,932,136.00**
B. LRP Restoration Measures Costs			
Activity	**Beneficiaries**	**Unit Cost (Kshs)**	**Total (Kshs)**
Financial literacy training	219	1.00	1,750,000.00
Vocational training	50	40,000.00	2,000,000.00
Business skills training	200	1.00	2,000,000.00
Agricultural Support	150	15,000	2,250,000.00
Market stalls	100	TBD	TBD
Sub Total			**8,000,000.00**
C. LRP Implementation Staff Requirements			
LRP Specialist			2,500,000.00
Total Cost A, B&C			**20,432,136.00**
Monitoring and Evaluation (20%)			4,086,427.20
Contingency (10%)			2,043,213.60
Estimated Total Costs for LRP Implementation			**22,475,349.60**

Detailed Budget Linkage to PAP-Specific Livelihood Restoration Packages explained in section 10.2 and 10.3 in this report.

NOTE: It should be noted that the socio-economic conditions of the project area might change and this will slightly impact the future LRP implementation costs.

It is recommended that an external monitoring and evaluation expert is contracted to conduct the completion audit in the last quarter of the LRP implementation. The costs for this have been catered for under the M&E costs.

ES 8: LRP Implementation Schedule

The schedule for implementation is as shown in table below. The submission of the LRP to lenders marks the end of the planning phases and the beginning of the implementation phase. Livelihoods programming will continue for at least two years after displacement. This period will be extended, if necessary, as determined by monitoring activities. Major implementation phase milestones include:

- LRP disclosure (planned for late 2026)
- Final top up compensation and signing of individual agreements with households
- Displacement
- Implementation of livelihood support activities
- Monitoring and evaluation

The LRP disclosure process includes distribution of the non-technical summary to key points around the Project area and posting a non-technical summary of the document on the website of KeNHA and County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet. A community meeting will also be held in the community to present a summary of the LRP. This will provide Project affected households with a final opportunity to raise questions and to demonstrate their support for the land acquisition and associated livelihoods restoration process.

Table 0-6: LRP Implementation Schedule

Activities	**Timeline (2 years)**											
	2	**4**	**6**	**8**	**10**	**12**	**14**	**16**	**18**	**20**	**22**	**24**
LRP Disclosure	■											
Recruitment of LRP Service Provider	■	■										
Establishment of LRP Steering Committee		■	■									
LRP Implementation												
Formation of LRP Implementation Committees (LRPICs)			■									
Applications /Requests for LRP Assistance				■	■							
Grievance Management Mechanism	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Feedback to PAHs				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Engaging service providers	■	■	■									
Enrolment in programs					■	■	■	■	■	■		
Delivery of Livelihood Restoration					■	■						
Assistance Packages					■	■						
Monitoring and reporting	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LRP Completion Audit										■	■	■
Review and acceptance of the Completion Audit Report by the African Development Bank											■	■

ES 9: Institutional Framework for LRP Implementation

The successful execution of the LRP will depend heavily on the institutional and organizational frameworks established for its implementation. KeNHA will be the lead agency in the LRP implementation and will work together with the County and National Governments to implement the LRP. KeNHA has an Environmental and Social Safeguards department (ESS), which oversees all RAP/LRP processes.

In this project, KeNHA will establish a LRP Implementation Unit (LRPIU), to implement this LRP. The unit will be responsible for ensuring that PAPs promptly access their compensation entitlements and that their livelihoods are restored after resettlement. The LRP implementation team will be responsible for:

(i) Delivery of the RAP compensation and rehabilitation measures; and

(ii) Appropriate coordination between the agencies and jurisdictions involved in the LRP implementation.

(iii) Receiving compensation related grievances and working closely with the GRMC in their resolution.

During the LRP & RAP preparation process, a number of key institutions were identified as critical to both preparation and implementation of the LRP. This is summarized in the table below. Consultations with and involvement of the Project Affected Persons will be sought during the process

Table 0-7: Institutional Framework for LRP Implementation

Position	Description
Project Financier- AfDB	• Oversee the implementation of the LRP in compliance with stated financier guidelines.
Ministry of Finance and Treasury	• Financial management on behalf of the Borrower (GoK)
Ministry of Roads and Transport (MORT)	• Will be an overall implementing agency. • Central agency responsible for holding all information on the RAP/LRP. • Mobilization of financial resources from Government/ County Governments for resettlement and compensation purposes of the approved RAP.
Ministry of Interior & National Coordination	• Assisting in verification of claims and provision of security during payment of compensation. • Participation in Livelihood Restoration Delivery Team • Participation in the grievance resolution mechanism.
KeNHA	• Will be responsible for releasing/handover of the road corridor to Contractor • Ensuring that resettlement is done in accordance with the RAP. • Coordination of resettlement issues with other agencies. • Facilitate the grievance redress process as secretariat • Monitoring and Evaluation of the social mitigation activities and implementation progress. • Request funding from the Ministry of Roads and Transport for RAP implementation and compensation through NLC.
KeNHA LR- Project Manager	• Review all M&E reports, ensure the maintenance of monitoring information and timely development of monitoring reports are prepared and timely information sharing between the LRSC. • Coordination of the overall compensation and livelihood restoration activities; scheduling, resourcing and budget of the LRP and reporting to the KeNHA management and the LRPIC • Coordinate, and supervise all LRP implementers (including Project staff, government officials, implementing agencies etc.) involved in the Project; • Chair the LRPIC • Promote the participation of all stakeholders and information sharing

Position	Description
	• Report to KeNHA Management
Livelihood Restoration Advisor/Team Leader	• The Livelihood Restoration Advisor will also act as the Team Leader for the Livelihoods Restoration Delivery Team and will be responsible for ensuring technical integrity of the process and compliance with national and international best practices • Review Project team's approach to conducting risk assessments and implementing LRP using appropriate standards • Providing technical knowledge to the LRDT and the implementing agency where necessary • Support the development of a monitoring plan • Provide advice LRDT on any livelihood restoration-related issues and concerns • Develop status reports to be submitted to the LRPIC through the KeNHA Project Manager • Evaluate LRDT performance and provide constructive feedback; • Support the procurement of services
National Government Stakeholders	• To ensure adherence to local policy • Grievance Management • Monitoring and Evaluation of LRP activities
County government representatives and local leaders	• Engagement with communities and PAPs on livelihood restoration activities • Grievance management • Information sharing on local knowledge
CSO Representatives	• Share local knowledge and expertise • Protect the interest of the local people • Observe the LRP implementation process and serve as buffer between KeNHA and community representatives
Liaison officers	• Community liaison officers will support livelihood restoration implementation. They will be responsible for supporting direct engagements with PAHs and the community at large, dealing with day-today community-related issues and concerns and managing the grievance mechanism • Hold regular meetings with the community to provide updates on the status of the Project including the livelihood restoration program • Convey relevant information to the community; and back to the LRPIC and Program Delivery Team • Keep minutes and attendance registers of all meetings attended • Alert the KeNHA representative as soon as sensitive issues are raised or when an issue may escalate into something more significant • Ensure access to the grievance mechanism and work with others in the Project team to resolve grievances at the local level • Keep records of all interactions, attendance registers and grievances as required • Update relevant databases and reports for monitoring purposes
Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator	• Liaise with KeNHA to ensure the data is being gathered and recorded as required • Collect and collate data and other evidence to verify progress against the performance and impact indicators • Maintain a monitoring database in which all relevant monitoring and evaluation information is captured • Assess the data and develop/instruct the implementation of corrective or additional measures, as necessary

Position	Description
	• Produce periodic monitoring reports that will be submitted for review and action • Periodically review grievances to identify trends and discuss on the LRDT to identify appropriate response
PAP representatives	• Protect the interests of the PAPs • Intermediaries between LRDT and PAPs • Grievance management

ES 10: Monitoring and Evaluation

Continuous monitoring of activities by the LRPIC, with the support of KeNHA, is recommended for the LRP. Additionally, quarterly monitoring and evaluation by an Independent Expert, as well as a completion audit evaluation of the LRP, have been suggested.

1 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Project Background

The Kenya National Highways Authority is undertaking preparation for the Great Rift Economic Development Corridor which encompasses the Biretwo - Arror - Chesongoch (B126) Road and Associated Spur Roads. The road sections form a critical link between the busy Eldoret – Malaba (A8) highway and the Kenya-Sudan Link Road; both of which promote and facilitate a regional economic integration with Kenya and her neighbours Uganda and South Sudan.

The Government of Kenya, through its implementing agency, the Kenya National Highways Authority (KeNHA) has engaged M/S Norken International Limited JV M/S. VejTech Consult Limited to render all technical support services relevant to this exercise towards the achievement of the project objectives. As part of the Consultancy services, is to undertake an Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed project to conform with African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguard System (2023) requirements.

1.2 Project Description

The proposed Biretwo–Arror–Chesongoch (B126) Road and Associated Spur Roads Project forms part of the Great Rift Economic Development Corridor and comprises the improvement and upgrading of a primary corridor road together with its associated spur roads within Uasin Gishu and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties, located in the North Rift Region of Kenya’s classified road network.

Phase 1 of the project includes the improvement of three road sections, namely the Biretwo–Arror–Chesongoch Road (B126) and two associated spur roads, Nyaru–Kapkayo Road (B124) and Kimwarer–Emsea Road (B122). The Biretwo–Arror–Chesongoch (B126) Road starts at Biretwo, located along the Iten–Kabarnet Road, at approximately 0°32'13"N, 35°33'26"E, and proceeds in a generally north-easterly direction through Arror before terminating at Chesongoch, located at approximately 1°07'06"N, 35°38'35"E, within Elgeyo Marakwet County.

The Nyaru–Kapkayo Road (B124) commences at Nyaru, which is located along the Eldoret–Eldama Ravine Road, at approximately 0°19'32"N, 35°34'29"E, and extends eastwards to Kapkayo, located at approximately 0°18'50"N, 35°42'28"E. The Kimwarer–Emsea Road (B122) starts at Kimwarer, located at approximately 0°18'48"N, 35°37'58"E, and terminates at Emsea, which is located along the Iten–Kabarnet Road, at approximately 0°27'09"N, 35°37'48"E. These spur roads provide critical connectivity between the main B126 corridor, the Kerio Valley region, and surrounding rural settlements. See Figure 1 illustrating the proposed project layout and areas.

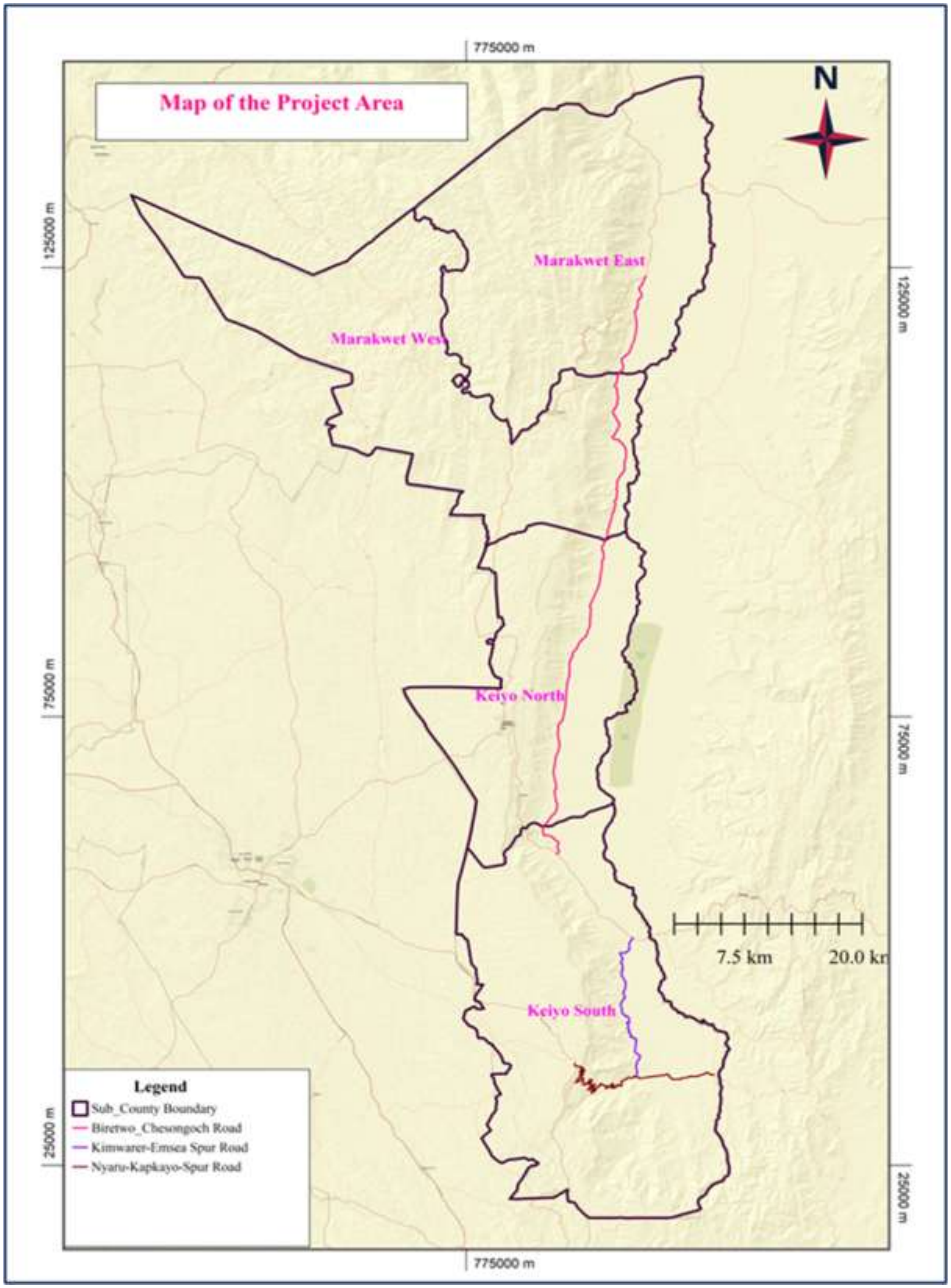

Figure 1-1: A Map Showing the Proposed Project Location Layout

1.3 Project Objectives and Rationale

The main objective of the project is to design and upgrade the proposed road sections to their applicable current road standards, with improved road geometry and enhanced cross-sections. The project scope includes the provision of adequate drainage structures, dualling of road sections where required to enhance capacity, construction of bypasses where necessary, and improvement of major intersections. These interventions are aimed at reducing travel time, lowering vehicle operating costs (VOC), enhancing road safety, promoting regional trade, alleviating poverty, and supporting socio-economic development within the project influence area.

The study will provide decision-makers within the Government of Kenya with sufficient technical, environmental, and socio-economic information to facilitate the rehabilitation and upgrading of the roads to all-weather conditions and to higher design standards, in line with national transport policies and development priorities. The Project Road traverses one of the marginalized, relatively underdeveloped, arid areas of Kenya with relatively high levels of poverty among the communities and insecurity incidences.

The road is currently in fair condition but the shoulders has been completely eroded in most areas. The road carriageway has a narrow width thereby compromising the safety of road users. The project road traverses through a flat and rolling terrains. However, with the development earmarked in the region, an increase in traffic volume, socio-economic and environmental impacts are expected. This change needs to be supported by appropriate infrastructure to avoid unnecessary long travel time and high transportation costs.

The development of this project road will support the proposed development intervention in the region by facilitating transport, promote trade, increased administrative reach, alleviate poverty and promote regional integration. Ultimately, the project aims to project Kenya in the achievement of the Kenya Vison 2030 that aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030 in a clean and secure environment.

1.4 Resettlement Action Plan and Livelihood Restoration Plan

This document constitutes the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the Biretwo-Arror-Chesongoch (B126) and its associated spur roads on B124 as described above. It describes the results of an intensive livelihood restoration planning exercise undertaken; it contains a record of the proposals, procedures, and actions to be undertaken in order to compensate the people negatively impacted by the project from economic displacement/resettlement perspective.

The RAP for the proposed project was also developed alongside the LRP to cover involuntary displacement of both physical and economic displacements (majorly land take). The RAP identified the affected properties/assets along the project road corridor. The total land take for the Project is estimated at about ~ 15 acres(6ha). A total of 219 PAPS who are asset owners' holders will be affected by the project. Displacement will mainly occur at different locations and markets centres along the road approximately.

Table 1-1: Summary of RAP Categories of PAPs

Road Corridor	Land	Structures	Business	Trees/Crops	Income
Biretwo-Arror-Chesongoch	13.966	123	55	711	59
Emsea-Kimwarer	0.085	14	0	33	7
Kapkayo – Nyaru	1.269	12	1	0	23
Total No. of Assets	**15.32acres (6.19ha) for 87 parcels**	**149**	**56**	**744**	**89**

Source: RAP Report,2026

The categories of impact on PAPs is provided in the table below.

Table 1-2: PAPs Categorisation as per Losses

PAPs Categories	No. of PAPs
Businesses, Income	3
Income	34
Land	27
Land, Structures	3
Land, Structures, Businesses, Income	1
Land, Structures, Trees & Crops	13
Land, Structures, Trees & Crops, Businesses	1
Land, Structures, Trees & Crops, Businesses, Income	1
Land, Trees & Crops	47
Structures	19
Structures, Businesses	13
Structures, Businesses, Income	27
Structures, Income	17
Structures, Trees & Crops, Businesses, Income	3
Trees & Crops	10
Grand Total	**219**

The LRP recognises informal traders and small businesses operating within the road reserve as one of the PAP categories likely to experience significant economic displacement. A total of 100 no. of PAPs are likely to be economically displaced. In addition, with the RAP identifying approximately 56 affected operators whose income sources are directly linked to roadside trading. To mitigate these impacts, the LRP provides for targeted livelihood restoration support, including priority consideration in the allocation of stalls or trading spaces in proposed alternative business sites within the project corridor. Particular attention will be given to Biretwo Junction, where the County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet has earmarked land for market development. The LRP further recommends continued engagement between KeNHA, the County Government, local leadership and RAP/LRP implementation structures to explore the possible inclusion of market stalls or related trading infrastructure as part of livelihood restoration support, with priority allocation to affected informal traders due to their vulnerability and dependence on roadside business activities.

The data presented in this plan is current as of July 2026 and reflects the understanding of Project-Affected Households (PAHs) and the project footprint at that date. This LRP has been developed in line with Government of Kenya (GOK) and AfDB Environmental and Social Safeguard (OS5) is aimed at re-establishing the livelihoods of the affected persons to an equal or greater level, as compared to the standards existing prior to project activities.

1.5 Objectives of the Livelihood Restoration Plan

The overall objective of the LRP is to prevent impoverishment of affected persons through mitigation of short-term loss of income, and restoration of long-term income generation capacity through livelihood support measures. The LRP has been developed to respond to the following specific objectives:

a) To mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts on livelihoods as a result of the project resettlement process.
b) To compensate economically displaced persons and communities equitably and transparently.
c) To offer transitional support to vulnerable and economically displaced households to recover from their losses and restore or improve their livelihoods before the project.
d) To ensure that livelihood restoration activities are implemented in a manner that upholds appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of the affected.
e) To enhance affected persons' capacity to generate income and become self-reliance to create long-term benefits that can outlast project compensation for resettlement.
f) To ensure that particular attention is paid to the requirements of vulnerable households as they benefit from targeted livelihood assistance as the scope of the LRP may warrant.

This document provides recommendations for implementation with respect to livelihood restoration measures and identifies the roles and responsibilities of participating actors.

1.6 Key Principles of the Livelihood Restoration Plan

This livelihood restoration plan is based on the following principles:

a) Livelihoods are multi-faceted, and a combination of approaches is required to restore livelihoods sustainably.
b) Prior information dissemination and consent for active participation of targeted beneficiaries to be factored in planning and decision-making to reflect local needs and priorities.
c) PAHs/PAPs can decide how their household will benefit from the livelihood restoration assistance programs.
d) Extension of adequate and targeted support to prepare vulnerable PAHs to participate in the livelihood restoration programs.
e) Incorporation of training and capacity building to develop skills among affected persons to enable sustainable income generation over the long term.

1.7 Methodology of LRP and its Implementation

In order to meet the above objective, both primary and secondary data were gathered from relevant sources employing the following methods.

- **Review of Secondary Sources:** Effort was made to review the available national and international documents mainly including the Government of Kenya(GOK) legal and regulatory frameworks and policies including KeNHA 's reports and African Development Bank related to land acquisition and resettlement (African Development Bank's ISS, 2023 ES OS 5- Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, relevant reports like LRP guidelines, design reports and other documents including RAP and ESIA.
- **Primary Source of Data:** For the qualitative and quantitative data collection, use of structured questionnaires was employed triangulated with the public consultations with PAPs, focus group discussions (FDGs)and key informant interviews (KII) with various stakeholder within the proposed project area. Majorly for quantitative data (census survey) was conducted to gather quantitative data regarding demographic and socio-economic characteristics of PAHs. The census survey was conducted as whole along the main road alignment where property loss and/or other economic livelihood loss was envisaged.
- **Stakeholders Consultations:** Stakeholders' consultations were conducted in the month of April 2026 during the project preparation and ESIA & RAP stage and household specific meetings during the valuation and PAP signing forms process in May 2026. Continuous PAPs and community consultations will be an ongoing activity throughout the validation, implementation and evaluation of the livelihood restoration plan during project construction stage.

1.8 Scope and Organization of LRP

The LRP is designed to assist all individuals whose livelihoods have been negatively affected by economic displacement due to the project. It is inclusive and considers all necessary aspects for successfully restoring the livelihoods of the PAPs. This LRP is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1 provides an overall introduction to the LRP by describing the project location
- Chapter 2 presents the institutional and legal framework that has guided LRP preparation.
- Chapter 3 presents stakeholder participation and the consultation activities conducted to inform LRP planning.
- Chapter 4 presents the socio-economic conditions of the Project affected persons (PAPs) and Project affected households (PAHs).
- Chapter 5 presents the livelihood restoration and enhancement initiatives to help PAHs re- establish existing livelihoods or create new ones.
- Chapter 6 presents the roles and responsibilities of the different parties involved in the implementation of the LRP.
- Chapter 7 presents the mechanisms available to PAPs for the processing and resolution of grievances or claims related to the Project's land acquisition process.
- Chapter 8 presents the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) measures in place to determine whether LRP objectives are met.
- Chapter 9 presents the anticipated implementation schedule and budget.

2 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the legal provision for the resettlement and Involuntary resettlement. It provides an overview of the National Provision, AfDB guidelines and provides the differences between the National and AfDB provisions. The following summary of the applicable legislative/regulatory provisions relevant to involuntary resettlement under the project i.e. compensation and land acquisition procedures.

1. Kenyan Land and land related laws relating to land and resettlement namely:
    - Constitution of Kenya (2010),
    - National Land Commission Act 2012,
    - Land Act 2012,
    - Land Registration Act 2012,
    - The Environment and Land Court Act, 2011,
    - The Land Control Act Cap 302,
    - Public Roads and Roads of Access Act (Cap. 399)
    - Valuers Act, Cap 532 Laws of Kenya among others tabulated below.
2. Other relevant laws related to protection of vulnerable individuals and gender-based violence:
    - Sexual Offences Act 2012,
    - Children Act 2012,
    - Labour Relations Act No. 18 of 2018, and
    - Matrimonial Property Act, No.9 of 2013
3. Kenyan Policies relating to land, resettlement and sustainable development namely:
    - National Land Policy, 2007
    - National Gender Policy;
    - KeNHA ESS Policy
4. Relevant AfDB Policies and guidelines namely:
    - AfDB Integrated Safeguard Standards, 2023 – Operational Safeguard (OS 5) on Involuntary Resettlement.
    - AfDB Gender Policy and Handbook on Stakeholders Consultations and participation on AfDB Funded Projects.

NOTE: *The Kenyan Legal regulatory environment may be subject to changes to both regulatory instruments and authorities during the projected project lifecycle. It is therefore recommended that the regulatory framework is reviewed and assessed periodically.*

2.2 GOK Legal Provision Related to RAP

The LRP has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the relevant national legislation of the Republic of Kenya. The process and procedures of land acquisition for the Project will be principally governed by Kenya land laws including; Land Act 2012, Land Registration Act 2012, National Land Commission Act 2012 as well as the African Development Bank Safeguards Policy on Resettlement (OS2 Involuntary Resettlement; land acquisition population displacement and compensation. Articles 40 of the 2010 Constitution of the Republic of Kenya establish the fundamental principles of right to and protection of private property. In addition to the overarching principles stated in the Constitution, key legislation applicable to land management and expropriation in Kenya is listed in the table below.

The Legal Framework is as described in below details legislation associated with resettlement.

Table 2-1: Summary of Kenyan Legal Framework

Legal Section	Relevant Provisions	Relevance To the LRP
The Constitution of Kenya, 2010	In the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 Part II (Environment and Natural Resources), (I) the State clearly undertakes to carry out the following: • Ensure Sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources and ensure the equitable sharing of the accruing benefits; • Work to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least ten percent of the land area of Kenya; • Protect and enhance intellectual property in, and indigenous knowledge of biodiversity and the genetic resources of the communities; • Encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment; • Protect genetic resources and biological diversity; • Establish systems of environmental impact assessment, environmental audit and monitoring of the environment; • Eliminate processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment; and • Utilize the environment and natural resources for the benefit of the people of Kenya. (II) "Every person has a duty to cooperate with State organs and other persons to protect and conserve the environment and ensure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources. Chapter 5 on land and environment emphasizes on the following: • Land use and management shall by law benefit local communities; • Community land is protected from encroachment by state; • Rivers, forests and water bodies shall be protected by law; • Equitable access to land; • All lawful land rights are secured; only someone who has stolen land needs to worry; and • County Governments will manage land in trust of the people in accordance with the constitution.	The Project should observe the conditions stated alongside in as far as environmental protection is concerned. It should also take into account the protection of the rights of every Kenyan to a healthy environment including the rights of all community members within the Project area.
The Lands Act, 2012 No. 6 of 2012	Part II Section 8 provides guidelines on management of public land by National Land Commission on behalf of both National and County Governments. This law in Section 8(b) stipulates that the Commission shall evaluate all parcels of public land based on land capability classification, land resources mapping consideration, overall potential for use, and resource evaluation data for land use planning. Section 8(d) stipulates that the Commission may require the land to be used for specified purposes subject to such conditions, covenants, encumbrances or reservations as are specified in the relevant order or other instrument. In managing public land, the Commission is further required in Section 10(1) to prescribe guidelines for the management of	This part of the law seeks to preserve and direct management of fragile public land held by the various public bodies for sustainable development. KeNHA is a public body and once land has been acquired for roads, it is vested into their custody as the acquiring body. Thus,

	public land by all public agencies, statutory bodies and state corporations in actual occupation or use. In these guidelines management priorities and operational principles for the management of public land resources for identified uses shall be stated. This in essence means that the Commission shall take appropriate action to maintain public land that has endangered or endemic species of flora and fauna, critical habitats or protected areas. As well the Commission shall identify ecologically sensitive areas that are within public lands and demarcate or take any other justified action on those areas and act to prevent environmental degradation and climate change. Section 107 of the Act requires that National or County Governments after satisfying that it is necessary to acquire land for public development; the respective CS will submit a request to the Land Commission. Upon approval, the target land will be geo-referenced and authenticated at the national and county levels (Section 110). In accordance with Section 111, just compensation shall be paid promptly to all persons whose interests have been affected by the land acquisition.	expected to comply with this statute. KeNHA and the Contractor will also be required to ensure protection of any sensitive habitats and endangered species that may be identified.
The Community Land Act, 2016	The Community Land Act provides for compulsory acquisition of land from Community Land subject to Article 40(3) of the Constitution and the Land Act 2012. Under Section 5(4), no interest in, or right over community land may be compulsorily acquired by the State except in accordance with the law, for a public purpose, and upon prompt payment of just compensation to the person or persons, in full or by negotiated settlement. Transitional arrangements on payment of compensation for community land are therefore prescribed in the following sections: *6(2) County Governments shall hold in trust for a community any monies payable as compensation for compulsory acquisition of any unregistered community land.* *6(3) upon registration of community land, the respective county government shall promptly release to the community all such monies payable for compulsory acquisition.*	This section of the law is applicable in the project areas where most of the land to be acquired for the expansion of the road lies community land. Hence KeNHA, will seek the assistance of the County Government in processes to follow as described in the law.
Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13 of 2019	This Act of Parliament is to make provision for the planning, use, regulation and development of land and for connected purposes. The objects of this Act are to provide: a) The principles, procedures and standards for the preparation and implementation of physical and land use development plans at the National, County, Urban, Rural and Cities level; b) The administration and management of physical and land use planning in Kenya c) The procedures and standards for development control and the regulation of physical planning and land use; d) A framework for the co-ordination of physical and land use planning by County Governments; e) A mechanism for dispute resolution with respect to physical and land use planning; f) A framework for equitable and sustainable use, planning and management of land; g) The functions of and the relationship between planning authorities; h) A robust, comprehensive and responsive system of physical and land use planning and regulation; and	The Project is compatible with the existing physical plans and approved development and land use. KeNHA through a consultant undertakes public consultation through holding public consultation meetings and the administration of a structured questionnaire to promote public awareness on proposed road projects. This helps creating awareness on best environmental protection and preservation, and to promote public safety and health during construction and operational phases.

	i) A framework to ensure that investments in property benefit local communities and their economies. Section 5 of the Act states that every person engaged in physical and land use planning and regulation shall adhere to the following principles and norms of physical and land use planning; a) Physical and land use planning shall promote sustainable use of land and liveable communities which integrates human needs in any locality; b) Development activities shall be planned in a manner that integrates economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations c) Physical and land use planning shall be comprehensive, sustainable and integrated at all levels of government, taking into consideration the interests of all parties concerned; d) Physical and land use planning shall take into consideration long-term optimum utilization of land and conservation of scarce land resource including preservation of land with important functions; e) Physical and land use planning shall be inclusive and must take into consideration the culture and heritage of people concerned; and f) Physical and land use planning shall take into account new approaches such as transit-oriented development, mixed land-uses, planning for public transport and non-motorized transport among others to achieve sustainable development and more efficient use of natural resources. Section 55 (1) of the Act provide the objectives of development control as: a. To ensure orderly physical and land use development; b. To ensure optimal land use; c. To ensure the proper execution and implementation of approved physical and land use development plans; d. To protect and conserve the environment; e. To promote public safety and health; f. To promote public participation in physical and land use development decision-making; g. To ensure orderly and planned building development, planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance; and h. To promote the safeguarding of national security. Section 56 of the Act provide that the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, and the County Governments Act, 2012, that the County Governments shall have the power within their areas of jurisdiction to: prohibit or control the use and development of land and buildings in the interests of proper and orderly development of its area; control or prohibit the subdivision of land; consider and approve all development applications and grant all development permissions; ensure the proper execution and implementation of approved physical and land use development plans; formulate by-laws to regulate zoning in respect of use and density of development; reserve and maintain all the land planned for open spaces, parks, urban	

	forests and green belts in accordance with the approved physical and land use development plans; and consider and determine development planning applications made in respect of land adjoining or within reasonable vicinity of safeguarding areas. Section 57 states that person who commences any development without obtaining development permission commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months or to both. The Act also states that in case one has commenced a development without obtaining development permission to restore the land on which the development is taking place to its original condition or as near to its original condition as is possible and that such restoration shall take place within ninety days. If no action is taken, then the relevant County Executive Committee Member will restore the land and recover the cost incurred thereto from the developer. In addition, the same section also states that no person shall carry out development within the area of a local authority without development permission granted by the relevant County Executive Committee Member. The third schedule states that any Planning authorities shall require applications for major developments to be subjected to environmental and social impact assessment.	
Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Act: Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act, 2012	This Act applies to all internally displaced persons either through calamities, social conflicts or development projects and is guided by the Bills of Rights under the Constitution of Kenya. Section 5 of the Act lists development projects among the displacement factors and outlines involvement of the affected persons through awareness, sensitization, training and education on causes, impacts, consequences and prevention measures. Under Section 6 of the Act indicates displacements and relocations from development projects will take place only justified by compelling and overriding public interests. The procedures to follow are listed under Section 22 such as to include: ▪ Justification as to why the displacement is unavoidable and that there is no other feasible alternative; ▪ Seeking free and informed consent from the affected persons; ▪ Holding public hearing on the project planning; ▪ Provision of reasonable notice time to allow affected persons review and react to the displacement conditions; and ▪ Displacement process should reflect respect to human rights. Relocation of the affected persons will be guided by the following factors: ▪ Full information on the affected persons and ensuring their participation; ▪ Identification of safe, adequate and habitable alternatives; ▪ Availability of safety, nutrition, health and hygiene as well as protection at the new locations; and	The construction of the Biretwo–Arror–Chesongoch (B126) Road and Associated Spur Roads has no displacements since the improvements will be restricted to the current alignment and will not touch on private property. A RAP /LRP report was be prepared to ensure roadside traders are compensated for loss of livelihood and not internally displaced.

	▪ Acceptability by the host communities in the new locations.	
Traffic Act (Cap. 403)	Section 91 states that (1) Every person who, without the written permission of the highway Authority: a) Encroaches on a road or on any land reserved therefore at the side or sides thereof by making or erecting any building, fence, ditch, advertisement sign or other obstacle, or by digging thereon or by planting or sowing any tree, shrub or seeds thereon; or b) Deposits or causes to be deposited in any manner whatever on a road any material or matter, other than road-making materials deposited for the purpose of making up or repairing the road; or c) Digs up, removes or alters in any way the soil or surface of a road, or of any land reserved therefore at the side or sides thereof, or if done for the purpose of moving a vehicle without immediately thereafter making good the damage; or d) Wilfully fills up, alters or obstructs any ditch or drain, whether on a road or contiguous thereto, made by or under the control of the highway authority, to carry water off the road or to keep it from flowing on to the road; or e) Allows any sludge or any filthy or noisome matter to flow from any building or land in his occupation on to a road or into any ditch or drain made by the highway authority; or f) Causes or allows any timber, sledge, plough or other heavy material, vehicle or implement not wholly raised above the ground on wheels to be dragged on a road; or g) Pitches any tent, booth or stall on a road; or h) Makes any fire on any road, shall be guilty of an offence. (2) It shall be lawful for the highway authority to remove anything whatsoever which has been placed or erected on a road or land reserved therefore in contravention of this section. Under the Traffic sign rules Part 13, temporary traffic sign signal unit may be used for purposes of controlling the movement of vehicles on the road where the road works are in progress or where the width of the carriageway is temporary restricted.	This Section of the law makes it illegal for any form of encroachment to be erected in a road reserve without express permission from the Authority
Public Roads and Roads of Access (Cap 399)	Section 9 of this Act states that in where any owner or occupier of land is in respect of his land so situated in relation to a public road which is passable to vehicular traffic, or to a railway station or halt, that he has not reasonable access to the same, he may make application to the board of the district in which such land is situated for leave to construct a road or roads (hereinafter called a road of access) over any lands lying between his land and such public road or railway station or halt, and every such application shall be made in duplicate in the form and contain the particulars required by the First Schedule to this Act: Provided that, if the applicant is unable to make the sketch plan mentioned in the said Schedule without entering upon the lands over which he proposes that the road of access is to pass, he may apply to the board for	The construction of Biretwo-Arror-Chesongoch (B126) Road and Associated Spur Roads is based on an existing corridor.

	leave to enter upon the said lands for the purpose of making the said sketch plan and the board may then make an order entitling the applicant to enter on the said lands. Should the said road of access pass through an existing fenced enclosure, or an enclosure which at the time of granting the road of access was not fenced but which subsequently becomes fenced, the board in its discretion may require the applicant to provide, erect and maintain to its satisfaction a fence or fences of approved design, and shall apportion the cost of such fencing and its maintenance between the parties interested as it shall deem fit.	
The County Government Act, 2012	This Act of Parliament that gave effect to Chapter eleven of the Constitution which is to provide for County Governments'' powers, functions and responsibilities to deliver services and for connected purposes. The object and purpose of this Act is to: • Provide for matters necessary or convenient to give effect to Chapter Eleven of the Constitution pursuant to Article 200 of the Constitution; • Give effect to the objects and principles of devolution as set out in Articles 174 and 175 of the Constitution; • Give effect to Article 176(2) of the Constitution in respect of further decentralization; • Provide for the powers, privileges and immunities of County assemblies, their committees and members under Article 196 of the Constitution; • Provide for public participation in the conduct of the activities of the county assembly as required under Article 196 of the Constitution; • Seek to ensure that the community and cultural diversity of a county is reflected in its county assembly and county executive committee as contemplated in Article 197 of the Constitution; • Prescribe mechanisms to protect minorities within counties pursuant to Article 197 of the Constitution; • Give effect to Article 176(2) of the Constitution in respect of further decentralization; • Provide for the powers, privileges and immunities of county assemblies, their committees and members under Article 196 of the Constitution; • Provide for public participation in the conduct of the activities of the county assembly as required under Article 196 of the Constitution; • Seek to ensure that the community and cultural diversity of a county is reflected in its county assembly and county executive committee as contemplated in Article 197 of the Constitution; Prescribe mechanisms to protect minorities within counties pursuant to Article 197 of the Constitution; The County Government Act, 2012 repealed the Local Government Act. Section 114 of this Act, Sub-Sections (1) and (2) require that a project of national significance in a County be preceded by mandatory public hearings for approval. (1) Development of nationally significant development projects within Counties shall be preceded by mandatory public hearings in each of the affected Counties. (2) Projects under, (1) shall, subsequent to the mandatory public hearings, be	The proposed Road Project during construction and operation phases should be in line with the regulations of this Act set by the Senate and the CS. KeNHA will ensure it consults and works closely with Elgeyo Marakwet County Government throughout the Project Cycle.

	considered and approved or rejected by the County Assembly. In addition, Section 115, Sub-Section (1) Public Participation in the County planning processes shall be mandatory and be facilitated through the mechanism stated under this section. The Act further states in Section 108 under County Integrated Development Plan, (2) (b) requires each County Integrated Development Plan to at least identify (as informed by the strategies and programmes set out in the plan): • Any investment initiatives in the County; • Any development initiatives in the County, including infrastructure, physical, social, economic and institutional development; • All known projects, plans and programme to be implemented within the County by any organ of state; and • The key performance indicators set by the County. There being no regulations set that touch on road projects, the Project will according to the County Government Act, 2012 (Section 135 Sub-Section (1) the CS may make regulations for the better carrying out of the purposes and provisions of this Act and such regulations may be made in respect of all County Governments and further units of Decentralization generally or for any class of County Governments and further units of decentralization) comply to the set regulations and by laws.	
Intergovernmental Relations Act No. 2 of 2012	The intergovernmental Relations Act of Parliament establish a framework for consultation and cooperation between the national and county governments and amongst county governments; to establish mechanisms for the resolution of intergovernmental disputes pursuant to Article 6 and 189 of the Constitution, and for connected purposes. The objects and purpose of this Act are to: • Provide a framework for consultation and cooperation between the national and county governments; • Provide a framework for consultation and cooperation amongst county governments; • Establish institutional structures and mechanisms for intergovernmental relations; • Provide a framework for the inclusive consideration of any matter that affects relations between the two levels of government and amongst county governments; • Give effect of Articles 187 and 200 of the Constitution, in respect of the transfer of functions and powers by one level of government to another, including the transfer of legislative powers from the national government to the county government; and • Provide mechanisms for the resolution of intergovernmental disputes where they arise.	It will be necessary for KeNHA to work with Elgeyo Marakwet County Government during the proposed Project as the Act requires.
Land Registration Act No.3 of 2012	It is an Act of Parliament to revise, consolidate and rationalize the registration of titles to land, to give effect to the principles and objects of devolved government in land registration, and for connected purposes. The Act applies to: • Registration of interests in all public land as declared by Article 62 of the Constitution; • Registration of interests in all private land as declared by Article 64 of the Constitution; and • Registration and recording of community interests in land.	KeNHA will not acquire any land under this Project since it will use the existing road corridor as a designated reserve.

National Land Commission Act No. 5 of 2012	This is an Act of Parliament to make further provision as to the functions and powers of the National Land Commission, qualifications and procedures for appointments to the Commission; to give effect to the objects and principles of devolved government in land management and administration, and for connected purposes. The object and purpose of this Act is to provide: - • For the management and administration of land in accordance with the principles of land policy set out in Article 60 of the Constitution and the national land policy; No. 5 of 2012 National Land Commission [Rev. 2016]. • For the operations, powers, responsibilities and additional functions of the Commission pursuant to Article 67(3) of the Constitution; • A legal framework for the identification and appointment of the chairperson, members and the secretary of the Commission pursuant to Article 250(2) and (12) (a) of the Constitution; and • For a linkage between the Commissions, County Governments and other institutions dealing with land and land related resources.	It may be necessary for KeNHA to work with the Commission especially in regard to any potential land conflicts.
National Transport and Road Safety Authority Act, 2012	The National Transport and Safety Authority Act, Number 33 on 26th October 2012, was the Act through which the National Transport and Safety Authority was established. The objective of forming the Authority was to harmonize the operations of the key road transport departments and help in effectively managing the road transport sub-sector and minimizing loss of lives through road accidents. The set-out functions of the Authority according to Section 4 (1) of the Act are: *(1) The functions of the Authority shall be to-* *a) Advise and make recommendations to the CS on matters relating to road transport and safety;* *b) Implement policies relating to road transport and safety;* *c) Plan, manage and regulate the road transport system in accordance with the provisions of this Act;* *d) Ensure the provision of safe, reliable and efficient road transport services; and* *e) Administer the Act of Parliament set out in the First Schedule and any other written law.*	KeNHA works hand in hand with the Authority to ensure that safe roads are constructed for all.
The Valuers Act Cap 532	The National Land Commission based on land valuation determined by registered valuers will make compensation awards. Besides, the Valuers Act establishes the Valuers Registration Board, which regulates the activities and practice of registered valuers. All valuers must be registered with the Board to practice in Kenya. The Board shall keep and maintain the names of registered valuers, which shall include the date of entry in the register; the address of the person registered the qualification of the person and any other relevant particular that the Board may find necessary. The Valuer's Act does not provide for a description of the valuation procedures and methods.	Provision for valuation by Valuers registered by the Valuers Registration Board. The act governs the formation and composition of best valuation practices.
Kenya Roads Act Cap.2	Section 49 of the Kenya Roads Act, 2007 (No. 201 of 2007) prohibits erection of structures on a road reserve without permission from the Roads' Authority. Where a person, without the required permission, erects constructs or establishes a structure or other thing, or makes a structural alteration or addition to a structure, the Authority may by	Applies specifically to the function of Kenya Urban Roads Authority, Kenya Rural Roads and County Roads in implementation of Lot 2B project.

	notice in writing direct that person to remove the unauthorized structure. If the person to whom a notice has been issued fails to remove the structure, alteration or addition mentioned in the notice, within the period stated, such item may be removed by the Authority itself and the Authority can recover the cost of the removal from that person.	KeNHA/KURA/KeRRA shall have the responsibility for supervising construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of all public roads in the municipalities in Kenya.
Matrimonial Property Act, 2014	Section 4 of the Act states that a married woman has the same rights as a married man to acquire, administer, hold, control, use and dispose property. However, property acquired or inherited before marriage is not covered under the Act. Section 7 provides that ownership of matrimonial property vests in the spouses according to the contribution of either spouse towards its acquisition, and shall be divided between the spouses while Section 8 defines property rights within polygamous unions stating that; If the parties in a polygamous marriage divorce or a polygamous marriage is otherwise dissolved, then (a) matrimonial property acquired by the man and the first wife shall be retained equally by the man and the first wife only, if the property was acquired before the man married another wife; and (b) matrimonial property acquired by the man after the man marries another wife shall be regarded as owned by the man and the wives taking into account any contributions made by the man and each of the wives. Despite subsection (1)(b), where it is clear by agreement of the parties that a wife shall have her matrimonial property with the husband separate from that of the other wives, then any such wife shall own that matrimonial property equally with the husband without the participation of the other wife or wives. Interest in property by contribution is provided for under Section 9 where when one spouse acquires property before or during the marriage and the property acquired during the marriage does not become matrimonial property, but the other spouse makes a contribution towards the improvement of the property, the spouse who makes a contribution acquires a beneficial interest in the property equal to the contribution made. On the flipside, liabilities incurred on properties acquired before the marriage remains with the spouse who acquired unless the property is declared matrimonial property. Section 11 states that During the division of matrimonial property between and among spouses, the customary law of the communities in question shall, subject to the values and principles of the Constitution, be taken into account. Finally, according to Section 12 Sub-Section 1 an estate or interest in any matrimonial property shall not, during the subsistence of a monogamous marriage and without the consent of both spouses, be alienated in any form, whether by way of sale, gift, lease, mortgage or otherwise. Subsection 2, provides that a spouse in a monogamous marriage, or in the case of a polygamous marriage, the man and any of the man's wives, have an interest in matrimonial property capable of protection by caveat, caution or otherwise under any law for the time being in force relating to the registration of title to land or of deeds.	Matters of resettlement for the proposed project in the project region touches on families' land (monogamy and polygamy). This law regulates how proceeds from matrimonial land and property are to shared out and/or managed among the families.

2.3 GOK National Policies

The policies highlighted below pertain to the resettlement, compensation and livelihood restoration in Kenya in the event of involuntary displacement, whether economic or physical

Table 2-2: GOK National Policies

S/No	Policy	Key Relevant Provisions	Relevance To LRP
1.	Sessional Paper No. 10 of 2012 on Vision 2030	Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030. It aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030 in a clean and secure environment.	Adherence to the rule of law is identified as being core to realization of Vision 2030. This is important for purposes of all legal procedures and human rights elements of land acquisition, resettlement and involuntary displacement.
2.	Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy	Recognizes the need to establish compulsory acquisition criteria, processes and procedures that are efficient, transparent and accountable	This sets the basis for compulsory acquisition and is applicable in preparation and implementation of the LRP
3.	Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2017 on National Land Use Policy	It recognizes that the process of acquisition, relocation and compensation has in most cases resulted in conflict between resulting land uses, affected people and the developers, hindering development of these resources	Policy guideline that the government should establish land banks and make land available for investment, development redistribution and resettlement.
4.	National Gender and Development Policy, 2011	Policy objectives: (i) To facilitate the mainstreaming of the needs and concerns of men and women in all areas in the development process in the country. (ii) To enable men and women to have equal access to economic and employment opportunities. (iii) Enhance measures that guarantee equity and fairness in access to employment opportunities, in both formal and informal sectors	Provides a framework for mainstreaming gender in all policies, planning and programming in Kenya and puts in place institutional mechanisms to ensure effective implementation. This should be integrated into all resettlement processes
5.	National Children Policy, 2010	The overall goal of this policy is to realize and safeguard the rights and welfare of the child the policy goals stated are based on the key pillars of Child Rights as articulated in the (UNCRC), 1989. These are Survival Rights, Development Rights, Protection Rights and Participation Rights. The vision of this policy is to create an environment where all the rights of a child in Kenya will be fulfilled. **Guiding Principles (p.7)** (i) To uphold the best interest of the child in all situations. (ii) To ensure respect for human dignity, accountability, non-discrimination, equity and equality in relation to children. (iii) To ensure accessibility of services and participation by children (iv) To commit every individual adult to take responsibility to protect the rights of the child regardless of the individual's relationship with the child.	This policy, together with the Constitution and the Children Act should be integrated into resettlement and livelihood restoration processes to address the best interests of the child at all times.
6.	Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2014 on National Policy and Action Plan on Human Rights	**Policy Objectives** (i) To promote the observance, respect, promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights by the State and Non- State actors. (ii) To strengthen the capacity of all State and Non-State actors to observe, respect, protect, promote and fulfil human rights. (iii) To promote the human rights-based approach to planning, implementing, monitoring and	Reinforces the obligation of the Kenyan State to respect, protect and fulfil human rights during compulsory acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

		evaluating of programmes in all sectors in the country. (iv) To mainstream human rights in public policy development and resource allocation.	

2.4 The African Development Bank African Development Bank Group's Integrated Safeguards System, 2023

The African Development Bank's updated Integrated Safeguards Systems, 2023 is designed to guide bank staff and borrowers in the identification, assessment, and management of involuntary resettlement associated with bank-financed projects. The policy seeks to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement, and where it is unavoidable, ensure that those affected are properly compensated and assisted in their transition into new living conditions. The key elements of the policy include:

(i) Scope: The policy applies to all Bank-financed projects that involve involuntary resettlement, regardless of sector or financing instrument.

(ii) Definition: Involuntary resettlement is defined as the physical displacement of people or the loss of access to resources and assets as a result of Bank-financed projects.

(iii) Procedures: The policy requires the borrower to conduct a social and environmental assessment to identify and assess the impacts of involuntary resettlement. The assessment should include a consultation process with affected communities and the development of a resettlement plan.

(iv) Compensation and Assistance: The policy requires that affected people receive compensation and assistance to restore or improve their living standards. The compensation should be prompt, fair, and transparent, and should reflect the full value of the lost assets and resources.

(v) Grievance Redress: The policy requires the borrower to establish a grievance redress mechanism to address complaints and disputes related to involuntary resettlement.

(vi) Monitoring and Reporting: The policy requires the borrower to monitor the implementation of the resettlement plan and report regularly to the Bank on its progress.

Overall, the policy is intended to ensure that involuntary resettlement is managed in a way that respects the rights and dignity of affected people and minimizes the social and economic costs of project implementation. Towards addressing said impacts E&S OS5 requires that a RAP/LRP be prepared with the following objectives:

- ✓ To outline measures to ensure that the displaced persons are: (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
- ✓ If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are: (i) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.
- ✓ Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are: (i) offered support after displacement for a transition period based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures demanded by the policy; (iii) such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

This LRP complies with the requirements of ESS OS5 in the following ways:

(i) The LRP study assesses project alternatives to avoid, where feasible, or minimize involuntary resettlement.
(ii) The potential economic and social impacts of the project have been assessed in this study and summarized as well.
(iii) Project-affected persons, host communities and local non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, have been consulted.
(iv) PAPs have been informed of their rights, including prompt compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets attributable to the project, assistance during relocation, and transitional support and development assistance.

Further, E&S OS10 on stakeholder engagement and information disclosure acknowledges that for effective implementation and planning for a LRP report there is a requirement for public participation and transparency for inclusivity of the communities in development projects. The proposed roads Project as a development project is objected to and complies to the OS 10 guideline. Ensuring that the communication lines between the project stakeholders and the borrowers are open, to enhance the project's impact and the RAP/LRP impacts.

The E&S OS 10 requires that a LRP achieves the following in the life of the project;
(i) Evaluate the level of interest and support from the stakeholders for the project.
(ii) Promote safe and effective, and inclusive engagement with project- affected parties including women's perspectives and vulnerable groups.
(iii) Improve project benefits and minimize harm to local communities.
(iv) Provide information in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format.
(v) Establish accessible and inclusive mechanisms for PAPs to provide input, raise issues, ask questions, propose suggestions express concerns and file grievances.

To this effect this LRP complies in the following ways;

(i) A stakeholder analysis was conducted to establish the levels of interest and support for proposed road Project.

(ii) Involvement of the community's perspectives that include women's perspectives and vulnerable persons, that have been included in the preparation of the project's documents.

By openly discussing and disclosing of information pertinent to the local administration, stakeholders, PAPs and the affected communities. This is information such as the cut-off date, LRP Implementation Procedures and the legal frameworks that guide resettlement and compensation activities.

2.4.1 Gap Analysis between the Kenyan Laws and African Development Bank Policies.

There are some differences between the African Development Bank Policy (AfDB ESS(OS5) on resettlement and the Laws of Kenya represented on **Table *2-3*.**

Table 2-3: Gaps between Kenyan legislation and International Policies on Livelihood Restoration and Compensation

Issue	National Legislation	AfDB ESS(OS5)	Recommendation to close Gap
Project Footprint and Design	No reference to alternative design to minimize and avoid physical and/ or economic displacement. Revocation of rights of occupancy if the land is required for overriding public interest.	Evidence of feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize physical and/or economic displacement.	In accordance with the AfDB standards and in closing this gap, Consultant prepared RAP/LRP and conducted land surveys to inform the project footprint and design aimed at minimizing and avoid physical and/ or economic displacement.
RAP, LRP, Reports	Reference to the development of a resettlement planning document such as a RAP/ LRP for instance.	As a result of involuntary resettlement being triggered, the proponent is required to develop a plan to manage the risks and processes associated with the resettlement. This plan will include, at a minimum, the requirements of AfBD. The plan will also include compensation at full replacement cost for land and other assets lost. It will be designed to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement; identify development opportunities; develop a resettlement budget and schedule; and establish the entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities if any) etc.	A Resettlement Action Plan has already developed consistent with the national and AFDB requirements. This LRP (this report) has been prepared in line with international best practice to ensure that the requirements of AfDB are met.
Consultation and Participation /Disclosure of Project Information	Typically, the National Land Commission will prepare a notice of acquisition with the survey description. The notice is then published in the newspapers (and the government gazette. This disclosure is not however in addition to other proactive consultation or participatory activities.	Resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.	As part of the ESIA/RAP/LRP process, the project has undertaken consultation with relevant stakeholders throughout the project preparation process. During resettlement planning, consultation with affected communities and land users will continue, in line with the OS5 & OS10 requirements and is more specific to resettlement/ displacement than regular consultation activities. The LRP will document the consultation framework for the project. The LRP will also follow the AfDB disclosure procedure.
Vulnerable Groups	Kenyan legislation recognizes vulnerable groups as stakeholders to specifically address or make provisions for vulnerable groups.	Specific provisions need to be made to ensure that vulnerable groups being displaced are included in resettlement planning, consultation and implementation.	Vulnerable groups have been identified in the ESIA/RAP/LRP field work activities. Specific measures will be developed to address their particular needs. A separate

Issue	National Legislation	AfDB ESS(OS5)	Recommendation to close Gap
		The AfDB (ESS, OS7) categorizes vulnerable groups as those more marginalized than main groups in society. This can mean the elderly, PWDs, indigenous people or ethnic minorities.	Vulnerable Peoples Plan was developed to address the specific needs of this group.
Census and Asset Inventory	The Kenyan Constitution and the NLC Act require that prompt compensation be paid to the persons from whom such land was acquired after an asset inventory is undertaken. Compensation is valued through current market rates.	A census and asset inventory will be carried out in order to collect appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify all people who will be displaced by the project, determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and prevent ineligible people, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits.	The level of detail of the information required under AfDB standards is far greater than that required under local law. A comprehensive census and asset inventory were conducted as part of the RAP/LRP preparation.
Compensation–Full Replacement Cost, In-Kind Provisions and Security of Tenure	The compensation amounts take depreciation into account and market rates are employed as a basis for valuation. Local legislation, while permitting in-kind replacements, remains largely focused on cash-based compensation. Security of tenure is provided to affected people under national legislation.	The rate of compensation for lost assets should be calculated at full replacement cost; that is, the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. Compensation in kind should be offered in lieu of cash compensation where feasible, and particularly for poor and vulnerable people. Security of tenure should be provided to all those displaced by the project.	The principle of full replacement cost is not employed under local legislation and there is less of an emphasis on the need for in-kind replacement. Security of tenure is also not a local legislative requirement. The project should top up compensation amounts to ensure compliance with the principle of full replacement cost and affected people should be encouraged to opt for in-kind compensation provisions.
Eligibility and Entitlements	Kenyan law, state that all land rights constitute ownership rights. Eligibility for compensation for loss of land is existent. Anyone possessing a statutory or customary right of occupancy to affected land is entitled to compensation for land. Encroachers are not recognized as an eligible group and are thus not entitled to any land compensation provisions.	A procedure should be developed for establishing the criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other forms of resettlement assistance. Displaced persons may be classified as: (i) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognised under the laws of the country); (ii) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins	Encroachers etc. are not recognized under national legislation, whereas under international standards encroachers are considered. In line with best practice and AfDB standards encroachers in this project were identified and considered by the RAP/LRP for entitlement. The LRP will take a comprehensive approach to eligibility, delineating occupancy rights as ownership rights and

Issue	National Legislation	AfDB ESS(OS5)	Recommendation to close Gap
		but have a claim to such land or assets – provided that such claims are recognised under the laws of the country or become recognised through a process identified in the RAP; and (iii) those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. Groups (i) and (ii) should be provided with compensation for loss of land and associated assets. Group (iii) should be provided with resettlement assistance (which may consist of land, other assets, cash, employment, and so on, as appropriate) in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, provided that they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date.	compensating accordingly. It is also important that other groups such as those settling on the land before a cut-off date is officially announced are considered an eligible group for the purposes of compensation and assistance.
Cut-off Date	Cut-off date not reflected in legislation.	AfDB standards state that cut-off -date needs to be established. The cut-off date will be widely disseminated throughout the project area and wider (to allow for those not living full time in the project area to be made aware). The cut-off date means that those encroaching on the project area after this time will not be eligible for compensation or assistance.	In line with international best practice, during RAP preparation cut-off date was established and taken as the last day of the census and was disclosed to all PAHs.
Timing	Kenyan legislation suggests that compensation should be paid within a reasonable time period.	Resettlement measures need to be in place before people are displaced and land use is restricted. These measures include the provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, and the preparation and provision of new resettlement sites, where required; i.e. compensation and allowance need to be paid before construction can begin.	The project is adhering to AFDB requirements with no displacement occurring before the PAHs/PAPs are fully compensated.
Resettlement Assistance and Transition Allowances	Kenyan legislation does not stipulate any provision for resettlement assistance and transition allowances.	Provide appropriate resettlement assistance and transitional support based on reasonable estimates of the time required to restore income earning capacity, productivity levels and associated livelihoods and	The project will ensure that appropriate resettlement assistance is provided to all, including vulnerable groups. Any relocation should be made with the least possible disruption, i.e. convenient times of day for removal etc. and that appropriate transition

Issue	National Legislation	AfDB ESS(OS5)	Recommendation to close Gap
		standards of living to before project induced impacts.	allowances etc. are provided to affected households to enable them to restore their livelihoods and standards of living in the post-displacement context.
Livelihood Restoration	Kenyan legislation does not recognise livelihood restoration as a concept.	Displaced people should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	This LRP will ensure that those economically displaced by the project are fully compensated for loss of assets or have access to alternative land of the same economical value, and alternative market sites are identified.
Grievance Process	Kenyan legislations provide for robust grievance redress process through NLC Act and Environment and Land Court Act	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms need to be established. Some displaced people will have complaints about aspects of their change in circumstances. Prior to the initiation of displacement, procedures should be in place for recording and addressing grievances.	A robust grievance redress mechanism has been established in the ESIA/RAP/LRP and will be used to handle grievances related to livelihood restorations under this LRP. There will be no new GRM established for this LRP.
Monitoring and Evaluation	There are no monitoring and evaluation requirements in the Kenyan legislation.	The project will be responsible for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the activities set out in the LRP. Once the project is complete, an assessment to determine whether the objectives of the LRP have been met will be carried out. The assessment should take into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement process. If the assessment reveals that the objectives of the resettlement/ LRP have not been achieved, the project should propose follow-up measures.	A system for monitoring and evaluation of livelihood restoration measures has been developed as part of this LRP.

3 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

This section outlines the approach that was used in engaging with the stakeholders during the LRP planning and development process. A stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) already exists for the project and will guide stakeholder consultants during the implementation of this LRP. Stakeholder engagement and participation are critical components of a successful resettlement and compensation process. The consultation and participation process ensures that all interested and affected parties are informed and consulted throughout the project-related resettlement to inform decision-making.

The Public Participation and Consultation process is a legal requirement by the Government of Kenya (GOK) and a mandatory procedure as stipulated in the Constitution and also by EMCA 1999 and EMCA (amendment), 2015 section 58, on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the purpose of achieving the fundamental principles of sustainable development. AfDB's Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard 10 (ESS OS 10) therefore recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social (E&S) sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

3.1 Stakeholder Identification, Mapping and Analysis

Livelihood restoration and resettlement stakeholders would be defined as individuals, groups and organizations with a legitimate interest in the resettlement process, including and in particular project affected persons, households, communities, relevant local and political leaders, relevant government agencies and interested civil society organizations. For resettlement planning, the most important stakeholders are those persons and households directly impacted by the project these include;

- Persons and households with residential and non-residential structures in the Project Area (i.e., those physically displaced by the Project);
- Persons and households with productive assets, usage rights or livelihood capacities in the Project Area (i.e., those economically displaced by the Project); and
- Persons and households living within the communities adjacent to the Project Area.

3.1.1 Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholders are persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. Stakeholder mapping is done to understand the interest and influence of different stakeholders in the project and their varied expectations. As part of the LRP development, the following stakeholders were identified and consulted as part of the stakeholder mapping, identification and analysis process;

3.1.1.1 Stakeholder Categories

For the proposed road project stakeholders include the following categories of persons or institutions:

A. **Primary Stakeholders/Affected Parties**: These are groups that will be directly affected (positively or negatively) by the project.
    - The Project Proponent- KeNHA and the Ministry of Roads and Transport (MoRT)

- Immediate residents'/ community members who may be affected by project activities directly such as
  - Pastoral Communities,
  - Affected Households
  - Businesses and Traders
  - Public institutions in the vicinity of the project
- Project-affected people: Individuals, households, and businesses directly impacted by land acquisition and project activities
- Project Area Administration Personnel, i.e., National Government Administrative Officials (NGAOs), i.e., Deputy County Commissioner, Assistant County Commissioners, Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, Village / Council of Elders
- Community-based organizations, and local women and youth groups
- National and local government bodies that are responsible for infrastructure development, and economic and social welfare
- Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups: Including women, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, and minority ethnic groups

B. **Secondary Stakeholders/ Interested Parties:** These groups are interested in the project but are indirectly impacted by the project.

- Institutions, groups, and individuals who are involved in approving/implementing aspects of the project:
  - County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet and its various departments
  - National Government Parastatals such as NEMA, WRA, NLC, NDMA, NMK, etc.
- Academic institutions
- The local healthcare facilities
- The local security agencies
- NGOs active in the area

3.1.2 Stakeholder Engagement Process During LRP

Stakeholder engagement during the development of the LRP involved public meetings with the project affected person in April 2026 within different locations of the across the road corridor. Additional meetings were held with Key stakeholders mainly from the National and County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet, County Governor, Commissioners, local administration and National Land Commission (NLC) among others detailed in the SEP. The objectives of the engagements were;

- To inform PAH and communities about the LRP planning process and solicit their feedback and participation.
- To identify PAHs in the Project footprint and carry out a survey to obtain socio-economic data on the project affected persons.
- To discuss livelihood restoration options with PAHs and communities.
- To gain understanding of the stakeholder's capacity to contribute to the LRP process.
- To develop a socially acceptable and culturally appropriate grievance redress procedure.

The stakeholder identification and engagement is continuous process and will go on throughout the LRP implementation cycle.

Vulnerable PAPs identified through the census, household consultations, focus group discussions and community engagement processes will receive targeted follow-up during LRP implementation. This will include direct household-level engagement, assistance to understand livelihood restoration options, support to access compensation and livelihood programmes, and referral to appropriate services where required. The purpose of this targeted follow-up will be to ensure that vulnerable PAPs are not excluded from livelihood restoration support and that any additional barriers they face are identified and addressed during implementation.

3.1.3 Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Methods Used During LRP

LRP stakeholder engagement process used a mix of participatory methods and structured approaches to sensitize, inform, consult, and actively involve stakeholders at different levels within the project area during the RAP/LRP studies. These methodologies integrated participatory, inclusive, and context sensitive techniques to promote meaningful engagement and ensure that the views of all stakeholders particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups are effectively captured and considered in decision-making.

The stakeholder engagement process for the proposed project begun in the year 2024 led by the client (KeNHA) and have since been continuous. The consultant started consultation process in the Month of August 2025, followed by a several phases of stakeholder engagements at different levels.

Phase one of this was with key stakeholder/leaders' meetings in the month of December 2025 respectively and Phase two was with the general community members and project affected persons (PAPs) within the proposed alignment to ensure inclusive participation, effective information sharing, and incorporation of stakeholder concerns into project planning and mitigation measures.

The stakeholder engagement methodologies below were used in the various consultation phases:

a) Key Stakeholder Entry Level/leaders meeting
b) Community mobilization meetings/ baraza
c) Focus Group Discussions
d) Key informants' interviews
e) Baseline Socio Economic Survey.

3.1.4 Key Stakeholders/Leaders Level Meeting

ESIA team undertook preliminary entry level meeting with key stakeholders and leaders in all the No.5 sub-counties and No.7 consultation meetings were held with a total participation of No.366(M=259,F=106)with the main objective being to sensitize and create awareness among the leaders through whom the message of the project implementation was to reach the grassroots in preparation of the detailed ESIA/RAP/LRP study activities including cadastral surveys and pegging of the corridor, socioeconomic studies, gender assessment studies and valuation of affected properties. The response and support of the project was very overwhelming with the leaders committing to mobilize the communities towards cooperating with the consultant into the design exercise and project construction thereafter. (See Annex 1 list of attendance and Minutes of the meeting).

Table 3-1: Attendance of Preliminary Key Stakeholders Meetings(gendered)

S/No	Sub-County	Meeting Venue	Male (M)	Female (F)	Intersex (I)	Total
1.	Kerio Valley	Arror Community Library	32	13	0	45
2.	Keiyo South	Biretwo-Child Fund Board Room	18	8	0	26
3.	Keiyo South	Muskut- Asst. Chief Office	54	12	0	66
4.	Keiyo South	Nyaru- Chief's Office	35	19	0	54
5.	Keiyo South	Kamwosor- Community Hall	25	6	1	32
6.	Kesses	Kesses-DCC Office Hall	20	15	0	35
7.	Ainabkoi	Ng'arua-RCEA Church Hall	75	33	0	108
Total			**259**	**106**	**1**	**366**

The main aim of having preliminary entry level meetings with the leaders was the assumption that these are the decision makers that inform policy implementation regarding their department's/organisation position on the project and the community in general. The discussions were open-ended to allow freedom of expression and to permit the respondents to discuss any information that would be useful to the project. The objective of this meeting was also to get information from an institutional point of view. The list of participants included both National Government and County Government officers together with other key opinion leaders in the communities were involved to enhance inclusivity.

3.2 Key Emergent Issues and Concern from the Preliminary Meetings

While detailed minutes of the meetings proceedings are in the Appendix 3 this section outlines the key issues that emerged from Leadership sensitization and awareness meetings, concerns, clarifications and opinions registered. These are summarised in the matrix below;

Table 3-2: Summary of Key Issues, Concerns and Clarifications raised during the Preliminary Meetings on LRP

S/No	Issues/Concern	Response
1.	• Need for livelihood restoration support beyond compensation. • Assistance for vulnerable households to recover and sustain livelihoods after displacement.	• Specific Community needs and livelihoods restoration programmes will be integrated into the RAP/LRP Implementation process. Thereafter needs assessment on specific benefits will be undertaken jointly with the community and county government.
2.	• Impact on Roadside traders and construction of improved roadside markets. • Communities in major trading centres raised concerns regarding disruption of roadside trading activities, potential loss of customers and income during and after construction.	• KeNHA in consultation with the PAP and county government will seek alternative areas to construct roadside markets and also allocate space to traders in the existing markets such as Biretwo which is planned for construction.
3.	• Stakeholders requested to improvement of the existing market infrastructure such as access road, water supply, lighting, increase of trading spaces.	• The consultant informed the stakeholders that their request will be forwarded to the client for consideration.
4.	• Employment opportunities for the youth, women and locals to be provided first priority.	• It was informed that the local community will be given first priority when it comes to employment of both skilled or unskilled at 70% and at least 30% for the women.
5.	• Stakeholders requested for targeted support for vulnerable persons, inclusive of women, PWDs	• The project will envisage to ensure equitable and fair compensation for loss of livelihood for all

S/No	Issues/Concern	Response
	that they receive their compensation fairly and project benefits.	vulnerable groups identified and allocation of project benefits during implementation of the LRP/RAP
6.	• Delays in compensation was expressed among the stakeholders requesting the client (KeNHA) to ensure payments are made before project commencement.	• The Client will endeavour to make timely payments before project construction so that the lives of the PAPs may not be disrupted and that they have adequate time to re-establish livelihoods.
7.	• Concerns regarding land documentation, succession processes and compensation management were requested by PAPs. They requested for support to obtain legal documentation specially areas where land is yet to be adjudicated or communally owned.	• The project will work closely with county government department of land to ensure PAPs are assisted to obtain the right documents and the process of ownership hastening to ease fast processing of compensation.

3.4 Community Engagement Meetings/Barazas

The consultant team carried out number eight (8) meetings forming part of the community consultative meetings /barazas with both the general community and potential project affected persons from the three sub counties traversed by the proposed road corridor. This community and PAPs meetings took place between 8th April -18th April 2026 whereby a total of No.1497 (F=580, M= 917) as presented in the gender disaggregated table below.

In preparation for community and PAPs meetings process, the consultant developed a structured engagement schedule that was outlining the proposed meeting dates, locations, and sequence of consultations along the corridor. To support coordination at the local level, the consultants formally engaged the County Commissioner (CC) for Elgeyo Marakwet County and the respective Deputy County Commissioners (DCC) for the three sub counties both of whom had been consulted earlier during the project inception phase. Introductory letters were submitted to their offices together with the public participation schedule to facilitate mobilization of meetings at the locational level and secure administrative support.

Each meeting covered a defined project section and brought together stakeholders from the surrounding villages, locations and sub –locations. This approach ensured that communities residing within the project's area of influence had a representation and opportunity to receive project information and in return provide feedback and concerns in regards to the anticipated environmental and social impacts. The table below illustrated the distribution and schedule of the community meetings.

Table 3- 1: Community Engagement Meetings Gender Disaggregated

Elgeyo-Marakwet County			Number			%	
Date	**Sub-County**	**Meeting Venue**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**M%**	**F%**
8th April 2026	Kerio Valley	Kibaimwa Chiefs camp	164	306	470	34.89	65.11
10th April 2026	Kerio Valley	Arror Ward admins office	62	15	77	80.52	19.48
11th April 2026	Keiyo North	Keu Chiefs Camp	115	19	134	85.82	14.18
13th April 2026	Keiyo North	Kamongich/Rimoi chiefs Camp	178	82	260	68.46	31.54
14th April 2026	Keiyo South	Biretwo Market	145	90	235	61.70	38.30
16th April 2026	Keiyo South	Emsea-Kibargoi Chiefs Camp	134	34	168	79.76	20.24
17th April 2026	Keiyo South	Kapkayo Chiefs camp	70	11	81	86.42	13.58

18th April 2026	Keiyo South	Kimwarer Market	49	23	72	68.06	31.94
Total			**917**	**580**	**1497**	**61.25**	**38.74**

In preparation for PAP meetings structured engagement schedule was developed, outlining the proposed meeting dates, locations, and sequence of consultations along the corridor. To support coordination at the local level, the consultants formally engaged the County Commissioner (CC) for Elgeyo Marakwet County and the respective Deputy County Commissioners (DCC) for the three sub counties both of whom had been consulted earlier during the project inception phase. Introductory letters were submitted to their offices together with the public participation schedule to facilitate mobilization of meetings at the locational level and secure administrative support.

The NGAO officers played a critical role in mobilizing communities by notifying residents of the planned meetings and encouraging their participation across the various social groups. Follow up communication was undertaken to ensure that mobilization efforts were on track. Additionally, the DCC formally invited the county government officials who included the Sub County administrators, Ward Administrators and Members of County Assembly (MCA) who are representatives of specific areas within the project corridor and who later attended the community consultation meetings. Following these preparatory activities, public participation meetings were successfully conducted across the identified locations, providing a platform for the general community and PAPS to share their views, concerns, and expectations regarding the proposed road project.

The stakeholder consultation identified several issues relating to livelihood restoration, employment, community benefits, and economic inclusion that were considered during preparation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). Additionally, the meetings were conducted in English and Kiswahili languages and interpreted to the local language where necessary.

3.4.1 Findings of LRP Meetings

The **Table *3-3*** below presents a collective summary of the issues raised by participants and the responses provided by the Consultant during the LRP engagements. Detailed minutes for each location are included in **Appendix 1** of this report.

Table 3-3: Summary of Community Engagement and Consultation Issues Raised and Responses during the LRP Process per location.

Location	Issues Raised
Arror	• Employment of local community members was one major issues raised during the consultation. Participants requested that local residents be given priority for employment opportunities during road construction. There was also a request for clarification on the criteria that would be used in recruiting and remunerating casual labourers. In response, the consultant indicated that 70% of project employment opportunities would be allocated to local community members in accordance with Kenyan labour laws and that casual labourers would be remunerated in line with county labour regulations, women and PWDs will also be given equal opportunities. • Participants also requested that the local community directly benefit from the use of locally available construction materials. They proposed that agreements be established between the contractor and the community before any material sourcing is undertaken. The consultant responded that all material sourcing activities would be guided by the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and supervised appropriately.

Location	Issues Raised
	• Women's economic empowerment was also raised during the consultation. A participant requested empowerment of women groups and SACCOs. In response, the consultant indicated that women and youth would be considered for employment opportunities during project implementation. • Representatives of the Arror Kenya Farmers Association requested that the association be involved during the project construction phase and specifically during the valuation of crops under both the RAP and LRP processes. The consultant confirmed that the association would be integrated into project activities, including participation in RAP and LRP processes where applicable. • The inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) throughout project implementation was also emphasized. Representatives requested that PWDs be considered in all phases of the project. The consultant responded that PWDs had consistently been included during project planning and would continue to be included during implementation. • Among the community development requests presented during the meeting was the renovation of the Kapbaro- Kapkana food storage facility together with establishment of additional greenhouses and value-addition centres to support climate-smart agriculture, improve farmer incomes, and strengthen local food systems. Participants also requested construction of adequate drainage infrastructure to replace community irrigation furrows were affected by the road project in order to maintain agricultural water access.
Biretwo	• Employment opportunities for local communities emerged as one of the key concerns raised during the consultation. Participants inquired about employment opportunities for youth during project implementation and emphasized that local residents should benefit from project employment. The Officer Commanding Police Division (OCPD) further requested that 70% of employment opportunities be allocated to local community members, reflecting the community's expectation that the project should maximize local economic benefits through job creation. • Participants also expressed concern regarding temporary disruption of businesses during construction. Specifically, concern was raised over the need to compensate market women whose businesses may be affected during construction activities. This highlights the importance of developing appropriate livelihood restoration measures for roadside traders and other businesses that may experience temporary income losses. • Stakeholders further requested that material sourcing areas and construction campsites be identified and managed transparently. Participants emphasized the need for openness in selecting borrow areas and campsites to minimize community concerns and ensure that project-related activities are implemented fairly. • Community members also requested that livelihood enhancement measures be considered as part of project benefits. These included construction of market stalls at Biretwo Market, parking bays, and boda boda shades to support local trade and transport services. Additional requests included provision of school and college bursaries as part of the project's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme.
Chesetan	• Participants emphasized that the proposed road project would improve access to markets and enhance trade opportunities for local farmers and businesses. While acknowledging these anticipated benefits, they requested that local communities also benefit directly from project implementation through employment and other economic opportunities. • Employment of local residents and youth emerged as one of the principal issues raised during the consultation. Participants requested that local people, particularly youth, be given employment opportunities during project implementation. In addition, a proposal was made that recruitment of casual labourers be undertaken through the Deputy County Commissioner's (DCC's) office to promote transparency and fairness during recruitment. • Stakeholders further requested that construction materials be sourced from the local community wherever possible so that local suppliers could benefit economically from the project. • Women also emphasized the need for inclusion during project implementation and requested that recruitment processes be conducted transparently to ensure equitable access to employment opportunities.

Location	Issues Raised
	• Participants requested scholarships for youth as part of the project's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme. • The consultation also highlighted the importance of protecting pedestrian movement and livestock mobility. Participants requested that the road design accommodate pedestrians, school children, and livestock through appropriate crossing facilities, reflecting the community's dependence on both livestock production and safe access to social services. • Community members further requested improvement of access roads serving local communities and public facilities.
Emsea	• Participants emphasized the importance of maintaining safe movement for livestock, proposing the construction of animal corridors at strategic locations to reduce road accidents involving livestock and motorists. This reflects the dependence of local livelihoods on livestock production and the need to maintain livestock mobility during project implementation. • Community members also requested the installation of service ducts at locations where water pipelines cross the road to facilitate uninterrupted water supply and protect existing utility infrastructure that supports community livelihoods. • As part of their community development priorities, stakeholders requested the construction of a modern market at Emsea Shopping Centre to support local trade and improve market infrastructure. They also proposed the establishment of a modular cooling and aggregation plant in the Kerio Valley to reduce post-harvest losses, improve market access for smallholder farmers, and strengthen agricultural value chains. In addition, participants requested the establishment of a public ICT hub to promote digital literacy, entrepreneurship, and youth empowerment, as well as an inclusive scholarship and bursary programme targeting Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and other vulnerable groups to improve access to education and strengthen livelihood opportunities.
Kapkayo	• As part of the community's development priorities, participants requested that compensation for affected land, property, and trees be accompanied by targeted livelihood restoration measures to restore and sustain the livelihoods of affected persons.
Keu	• Stakeholder consultations indicated widespread support for the proposed road project due to its anticipated contribution to local economic development and improved accessibility. Community members emphasized that the project should maximize livelihood benefits by prioritizing employment opportunities for local residents, particularly youth and women, during both the construction and operation phases. Participants further recommended that recruitment processes be transparent and coordinated through the local administration to ensure equitable access to employment opportunities. • The consultations also highlighted the need to support local enterprises by giving preference to locally available goods and services where feasible. Stakeholders requested that contractors source construction materials such as sand, ballast and gravel from local suppliers, provided they meet the required quality standards. This approach was viewed as an important mechanism for stimulating the local economy and generating income for surrounding communities. • Participants expressed concern that households affected by land acquisition or loss of productive assets should not only receive fair compensation but also be supported in restoring their livelihoods. Particular emphasis was placed on ensuring that affected farmers, beekeepers and small-scale traders are able to re-establish their economic activities following project implementation. Community members also requested the appointment of a Community Liaison Officer to facilitate communication between the project, contractors and local communities throughout implementation. • Beyond direct livelihood restoration, stakeholders proposed several community development initiatives that could complement the project through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). These included upgrading health facilities, improving schools and ICT infrastructure, rehabilitating and constructing access roads, establishing modern markets and agro-processing facilities, drilling community boreholes, installing street lighting, supporting sports facilities, and providing scholarships for vulnerable groups, including Persons with Disabilities. Participants considered these interventions important for enhancing the long-term socio-economic benefits of the project.

Location	Issues Raised
	• The consultations further identified potential social risks associated with labour influx, including increased school dropout rates and social vulnerability among children and youth. Stakeholders therefore recommended that the project incorporate community awareness programmes, child protection measures, and targeted livelihood support initiatives to safeguard vulnerable groups while maximizing the project's developmental benefits.
Kimwarer	• Consultations at Kimwarer Centre indicated strong community expectations that the project should generate sustainable socio-economic benefits for local residents. Stakeholders emphasized that employment opportunities created during project implementation should primarily benefit members of the host community, with priority given to qualified local labour. • Need for the maintaining continuous engagement between the project and the community through regular consultations, effective supervision of construction activities, and the appointment of a Community Liaison Officer to facilitate communication and address emerging concerns throughout the project lifecycle. • Participants further expressed the need for the project to contribute to local development through complementary community investments. Key priorities identified included the upgrading of health facilities, particularly maternity services, construction of modern markets, establishment of value addition centres, improvement of access roads to schools and public institutions, drilling of community boreholes, installation of street lighting, establishment of ICT centres, upgrading of sports facilities, construction of boda boda sheds and resting areas, and development of coffee collection and milk processing facilities. These interventions were viewed as important measures for strengthening local livelihoods, creating employment opportunities, enhancing agricultural value chains, and improving access to essential services. • The community also highlighted the need for environmental restoration initiatives that would directly support livelihoods, including distribution of tree seedlings for afforestation and erosion control to reduce landslide risks and enhance environmental resilience. Participants further emphasized that infrastructure should be designed to climate-resilient standards to safeguard community investments and ensure long-term sustainability of the project's socio-economic benefits.
Rimoi	• PAPs supported the project though they stated that the community's primary expectation was that the project should enhance, rather than diminish, existing livelihoods. • Participants strongly emphasized that local residents, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, should receive priority in employment opportunities during construction, with some proposing that a substantial proportion of jobs be reserved for members of the host communities. • Stakeholders also stressed that material extraction sites and other project-related economic activities should directly benefit the local population. T • here were repeated calls for improved access roads to farms, public institutions, and markets, alongside the provision of adequate drainage structures and access culverts to maintain connectivity and support agricultural production. • Community members further requested complementary investments through the project's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme, including boreholes, street lighting, scholarships for vulnerable households, health facilities, schools, feeder roads, and support for local economic development.

3.4.2 Focus Group Discussions

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were a critical component of livelihood restoration planning they provided qualitative insights into how project affected persons (PAPs) earn their livelihoods, the challenges. This platform provided interactive discussions that captured collective experiences, community dynamics and vulnerable groups perspective which were also gender specific. In this view, the consultant team conducted FGDs with an average of 30 minutes to specific groups who youth, women, men and each group incorporated the elderly, vulnerable and people with disability. Each group comprised of number 10 participants though some forums they were more due to high numbers of attendance at the community meetings. Summary of the FGDs outcome is as follows;

- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) revealed that livelihoods within the project area are closely linked to agriculture, livestock keeping, small-scale trade, informal employment, and the sustainable use of natural resources.
- While participants generally welcomed the proposed road project due to its anticipated contribution to improved mobility, market access, and economic development, they expressed concern that construction activities and land acquisition could temporarily or permanently disrupt existing livelihood systems if appropriate mitigation measures are not implemented. Consequently, communities emphasized the need for a comprehensive Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) that not only restores lost livelihoods but also enhances long-term economic resilience, particularly for vulnerable groups.
- A key concern raised during the discussions was the potential disruption of farming activities and livestock production during construction. Men noted that temporary occupation of farmland, restricted access to farms, and interruption of grazing routes could reduce agricultural productivity and livestock movement, resulting in income losses for farming households. They further observed that construction activities could interfere with seasonal farming operations and limit access to markets for agricultural produce, thereby affecting household incomes. Although participants acknowledged that the completed road would improve farm-to-market connectivity, they emphasized that measures should be put in place during construction to maintain access to farms, grazing areas, watering points, and local markets.
- Women expressed concern that the project could significantly affect women-managed livelihood activities, including informal trading, roadside vending, food kiosks, small retail businesses, and subsistence farming. Many women explained that these enterprises constitute an important source of household income and are often relied upon to meet daily household needs. Temporary disruption of business premises, reduced customer access, or restricted movement during construction could therefore interfere with household food security and economic stability. Women also noted that disruption of access to markets, water sources, and firewood collection areas would increase the unpaid care burden borne by women and girls, who are primarily responsible for household provisioning. Such disruptions would not only reduce the time available for income-generating activities but could also increase household expenditure where alternative sources of water or fuel become necessary.
- Employment opportunities generated by the project emerged as one of the highest priorities across all focus groups. Participants consistently emphasized that local residents should receive first priority for employment during both the construction and operational phases of the project. Men expressed concern that contractors often recruit workers from outside the project area despite the availability of capable local labour. Women similarly advocated for equal employment opportunities and stressed that recruitment processes should be free from gender discrimination. They requested equal pay for equal work and inclusion in both skilled and unskilled positions, noting that women are frequently confined to lower-paying jobs despite possessing relevant skills. Youth participants strongly emphasized the importance of transparent recruitment procedures and requested that employment opportunities be publicly advertised to minimize favouritism and enhance community confidence in the recruitment process.

- Beyond direct employment, participants highlighted the importance of ensuring that local enterprises benefit from project implementation. Women groups requested deliberate inclusion of women-owned businesses in procurement opportunities, including catering services, supply of food and office materials, cleaning services, accommodation, vending, and other support services. They observed that women entrepreneurs are often disadvantaged when competing for larger contracts due to limited access to information, capital, and business development support. Similarly, youth groups requested opportunities to participate in subcontracting arrangements, transport services, equipment hire, ICT-related services, logistics, and other project-linked enterprises. Participants emphasized that local procurement should extend beyond labour recruitment and actively support the growth of local small and medium enterprises as a means of maximizing community economic benefits.
- The discussions also demonstrated the importance of skills development as a key component of livelihood restoration. Youth participants emphasized that the project should create opportunities for technical training, apprenticeships, mentorship, and practical skills transfer in construction-related trades. They expressed interest in vocational training in areas such as masonry, carpentry, welding, machine operation, road maintenance, ICT, entrepreneurship, and environmental management. Women similarly requested financial literacy programmes, business management training, cooperative development support, and guidance on accessing government procurement opportunities through programmes such as Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO). Participants emphasized that building local capacity would enable communities to derive long-term economic benefits beyond temporary project employment.
- Women further highlighted the need to strengthen financial inclusion as part of livelihood restoration. Participants requested support to improve access to affordable credit, savings and loan groups, women enterprise funds, and business incubation programmes. They explained that many women-owned enterprises remain informal and therefore face challenges accessing financial services and competing for procurement opportunities. Strengthening financial literacy and improving access to business financing were viewed as essential interventions for enhancing women's economic resilience.
- Across all discussions, participants acknowledged that the completed road would generate substantial long-term livelihood benefits by improving access to markets, reducing transport costs, increasing customer traffic for local businesses, enhancing movement of agricultural produce and livestock, and expanding opportunities for investment and entrepreneurship. Youth anticipated increased opportunities in transport services, agribusiness, digital services, and other emerging sectors resulting from improved connectivity. Women expected improved access to health facilities, administrative services, and commercial centres, which would reduce travel time and improve the profitability of women-owned businesses. Nevertheless, participants emphasized that these anticipated benefits could only be fully realized if temporary livelihood losses experienced during project implementation are effectively mitigated.
- The FGDs further revealed that certain population groups are likely to experience disproportionately greater livelihood impacts. Women, female-headed households, youth, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, and low-income households were identified as particularly vulnerable because of their greater dependence on informal livelihoods and limited capacity to absorb economic shocks. Participants therefore recommended that livelihood restoration interventions be specifically tailored to address the needs of these vulnerable groups through

preferential access to employment, procurement opportunities, skills development, business support, financial inclusion programmes, and continuous monitoring to ensure that affected households are able to restore or improve their pre-project living standards.

Male FGD Session

Women FGD Session

Display of Community Meeting Notices

Youth FGD Session

Plate 3-1: Illustration of the Community Focus Group Discussions Held within the Project Areas.

Chesetan Market- Sambirir Ward

Arror Ward Administrator grounds-Arror Ward

Kabulwo Chief's Camp – Emsoo Ward

Rimoi Chief Grounds – Tambach Ward

Biretwo Market – Soy Ward

Emsea Chief's Grounds – Soy North

KapKayo Market – Soy South Ward

Kimwarer Market – Soy South Ward

Plate 3-2: Illustration of the Community Participation and Consultation Process Conducted Along the Proposed Road Corridor in April 2026

3.5 LRP Report Disclosure and Future Engagements

The disclosure process of the LRP shall be undertaken in a manner that is inclusive, culturally appropriate and ensures participation of all stakeholders including vulnerable groups. The proponent KeNHA will publicly disclose this LRP, in English and in Kiswahili and any other local language, where need be and make copies available and distribute with a letter accompanied to the County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet and other government authorities concerned such as National Land Commission (NLC) This will be done by:

- Publishing it on KeNHA's website;
- Depositing/posting it in a range of publicly accessible places such as, County Government
- Offices, chief offices and other public places like churches and market centres where they could be protected and not abused.
- In addition, the proponent will ensure that the affected public is adequately sensitized through public meetings, notices, and information booklets.

Once this LRP is disclosed, the PAPs and larger community will be notified both through administrative structures and informal structures about the availability of the LRP documents and also be requested to make their suggestions and comments. The final approved LRP will be made available in easily accessible locations in or near the affected project areas. This LRP study has also noted that information specific to PAP units (those who are entitled to compensation) shall be disclosed only to the specific PAPs that are individual PAP or the household head and his spouse(s) only. These include inventory of assets, proposed compensation figures and baseline socio-economic data at household level. Participation of the local community will continue during the implementation of this RAP through public forums, key stakeholder meetings and case by case meetings. The community and PAPs will also continue to participate during the project implementation through:

i. Resettlement Committee and PAPCs
ii. Grievance mechanisms for the RAP implementation
iii. RAP monitoring and evaluation events including social surveys and meeting discussions
iv. Progress review by internal and external auditors
v. Awareness creation and training with other community members

4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED COMMUNITY

4.1 Overview

This chapter describes the socio-economic profiles of the PAHs which was collected as part of the LRP development process. PAHs were identified through sampling and data collected using questionnaires and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Whereas the socio-economic characteristics of the PAHs were well document in the respective RAP report, in the LRP process, confirmation of the socio-economic characteristics of the PAHs was desirable.

The chapter will focus on the No.3 Sub Counties which are Kerio Valley, Keiyo South and Keiyo North where the Phase 1 roads transverse as well as Elgeyo Marakwet County.

4.2 Administration

Elgeyo Marakwet County is located in Kenya's Rift Valley region. It borders West Pokot to the north, Baringo to the east, Uasin Gishu to the west, and Trans Nzoia to the northwest. The county is divided into five sub-counties Keiyo North, Keiyo South, Kerio Valley, Marakwet East, and Marakwet West featuring striking ecological contrasts between the Kerio Valley, the highland escarpments, and the plateau. The county's geography ranges from semi-arid lowlands to fertile highlands, influencing settlement, livelihoods, and economic activities.

The proposed Phase 1 project will be largely transverse Elgeyo Marakwet County which cover three sub-counties, which are: Keiyo North, Keiyo South and Kerio Valley. Each of these sub-counties is further divided into 6 wards, with 18 locations and over 35 sub locations.

Table 4-1: Administration of the Project Area

County	Sub-County	Ward	Division	Location
Elgeyo Marakwet	Keiyo Valley	Sambirir	Chesongoch	Murkutwa
				Chechan
				Mon
				Kibaimwa
				Chesetan
				Kiptumbur
		Arror	Tunyo	Arror
				Chesuman
	Keiyo North	Emsoo	Central	Keu
				Kabulwo
		Tambach	Soy North	Kiptuilong
				Kamongich
	Keiyo South	Soy North	Soy	Chepsigot
				Epke
				Kibargoi
		Soy South	Soy	Chemoibon
				Soy
				Nyaru

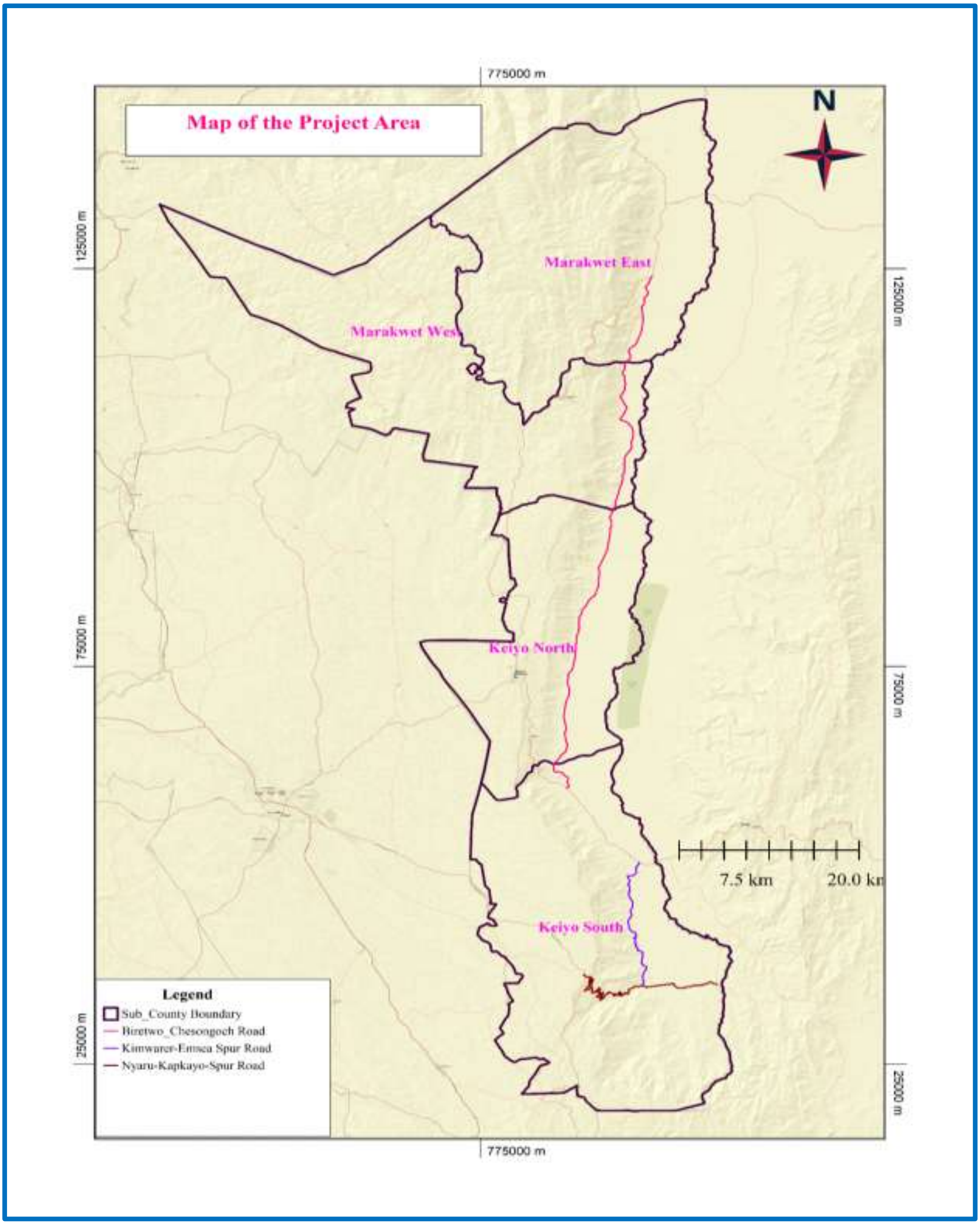

Figure 4-1: Administrative Units within the Proposed Road Corridor

4.3 General Demographic Data

The proposed road corridor is characterized by a diverse population comprising various ethic grouped including the Marakwet, Keiyo's, Pokot, Sabot, Tugen, Nandi and Terik communities. Settlements observed are disperse yet interconnected with small centres such as Murkutwa, Chesetan, Arror, Cheliget, Kabulwo, Rimoi, Biretwo, Emsea, Kimwarer, Turesia, Kapkayo, Nyaru among others which serve as socio – economic zones. The proposed road construction is expected to impact settlements positively by improving accessibility, connectivity and fostering economic growth.

Although currently the area has low population density of 612 Km^2 (KNBS 2019) it is anticipated it will increase to 702Km^2 by the year 2027. Hence, the improvement of the road to bitumen standards will lead to population influx into this area during construction and operation phases. It is also expected that human settlements and land use activities that are currently undertaken along the road corridor will increasingly move closer to the road. The land value will also increase as the road construction gets underway and correspondingly, speculative land acquisition and disputes are expected to increase

Table 4-2: Population Distribution and Density by Sub-County

Sub County	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)		2027 (Projection)	
	Area (Km^2)	**Population**	**Density**	**Area (Km^2)**	**Population**	**Density**	**Population**	**Density**	**Population**	**Density**
Keiyo North	541.0	99,176	183	541.0	106,180	196	109,202	202	111,147	205
Keiyo South	889.7	120,750	134	889.7	129,921	144	134,170	150	137,405	153
Marakwet West	804.6	137,513	171	804.6	148,638	185	154,529	192	158,696	197
Marakwet East	784.3	97,041	124	784.3	103,831	132	110,678	141	114,999	147
Total	**3029.6**	**454,480**	**612**	**3029.6**	**488,300**	**658**	**509,119**	**685**	**522,247**	**702**

Source: *KNBS 2019*

4.4 Socio-Economic Profile of the Project Affected Persons

The socio-economic data collection for the LRP was conducted as part of the RAP process for Biretwo–Arror–Chesongoch B126 Road and Associated Spur Roads was carried out to identify, document, and profile all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) along the project corridor. The exercise aimed to establish a comprehensive socio-economic baseline to inform fair and equitable compensation and livelihood restoration measures, in compliance with GOK regulations, the KeNHA Resettlement Policy Framework, and AfDB OS 5. A mixed-methods approach was adopted, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection tools to ensure a holistic understanding of the affected persons.

The four primary methods used were the Household Survey, Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions and community meetings (Barraza). The total number of PAPs were identified and participated in the socio-economic survey. However, the number interviewed may not correspond with the total number of PAPs whose assets were inspected (Asset Register) as some PAPs were unavailable during the survey period, while others were represented by individuals who lacked adequate information on the characteristics of the affected households. The data collection methods which also formed part of stakeholder engagement have been explained in detail in **Chapter 3** above were used in triangulation and strengthening this section.

4.4.1 Socio-Economic Household Survey (HHS)

The Socio –economic household survey was the primary quantitative data collection instrument. It was administered to sample of the identified PAPs along the project corridor on a census basis, ensuring no affected household was omitted from the baseline. The survey covered thematic areas including PAP category and nature of assets at risk, household demographic composition, education levels, main livelihood and economic activities, household income and expenditure, vulnerability status, land ownership and tenure arrangements, asset inventory of affected structures and property, construction characteristics of affected structures, preferred mode of compensation, and community expectations and concerns about the project. The survey questionnaire was structured into seven sections and pre-tested in the field before full deployment. Revisions were made based on pre-test findings to improve clarity and consistency of administration across all enumerators.

4.4.1.1 Digital Data Collection Using Kobo Collect

All household survey data was collected digitally using Kobo Collect, a free open-source mobile data collection platform. The survey questionnaire was programmed into the Kobo Toolbox platform using XLSForm syntax, enabling the implementation of skip logic, mandatory field constraints, response validation, and automatic GPS coordinate capture at the point of each interview.

Disclaimer

> *Kobo Collect enabled real-time, paperless data capture directly in the field. Completed questionnaires were automatically uploaded to a secure, password-protected Kobo Toolbox server upon internet connection, with offline functionality ensuring uninterrupted data collection in areas with limited connectivity. All data was stored and managed in accordance with Kenya's Data Protection Act (2019) and the KeNHA Data Protection Policy.*

Key features of the deployment included automatic GPS coordinate capture linking each respondent to a precise location, built-in skip logic guiding enumerators through the questionnaire, drop-down response lists to minimize transcription errors, photographic documentation of affected structures, automatic date and time stamping of each interview, and offline data storage with synchronization upon reconnection to the internet. Data was exported from Kobo Toolbox in Excel format for subsequent cleaning, analysis, and reporting.

4.4.1.2 Locally Trained Enumerators

All field data collection activities were carried out by a team of locally recruited and trained enumerators. The use of local enumerators leveraged their familiarity with the community, proficiency in local languages including Marakwet and Keiyo dialects, and cultural competence all essential for building rapport with respondents and ensuring high-quality data collection. A total of 18 enumerators were recruited from within the project area communities, with an equal gender balance. This ensured that female PAPs, particularly female household heads, were interviewed by female enumerators in line with gender-sensitive data collection best practice. Enumerators were selected based on local language proficiency, prior field research experience, and strong interpersonal communication skills.

All enumerators underwent a structured training before the commencement of field data collection. Training covered an overview of the RAP process and ethical obligations, a detailed walk-through of the household survey questionnaire with worked examples, hands-on training on Kobo Collect including device setup, GPS capture, photo documentation, and data synchronization, interviewing techniques and informed consent procedures, field logistics and safety protocols, and a supervised field pre-test to validate the questionnaire and build enumerator confidence.

Field data collection was supervised daily project sociologist team members who conducted spot-checks on submitted questionnaires, reviewed data for completeness and consistency, and held daily debrief sessions.

4.4.2 Results of Socio –Economic Analysis of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

4.4.2.1 Sample PAP Distribution

The Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were classified into five main categories based on the nature of their loss. The largest group comprises structure owners who are also engaged in business (18%), indicating that most affected persons run commercial enterprises in structures situated within the road reserve. Land Owners with crop/tree interests form the second largest group at 15%. Pure business operators and structure-only owners each account for 13% of respondents. Tenants running businesses make up 10%, reflecting a significant informal commercial presence along the corridor. Only a small proportion are purely land owners (4%) or tenants without a business (5%), suggesting the corridor is predominantly run by small scale businesses in character. The distribution is shown in the Table below;

Table 4-3: PAP Survey category distribution

Category	Percentage
Structure Owner + Business	**18%**
Land Owner + Crop/Tree Owner	**15%**
Business Only	**13%**
Structure Owner Only	**13%**
Tenant + Business	**10%**
Land Owner + Structure + Business	**6%**
Tenant Only	**5%**
Land Owner Only	**4%**
Other Combinations	**16%**

Source: Project RAP Report, 2026

4.4.2.2 Gender of Household Head

The majority of households along the project corridor are headed by males, representing 76% of all respondents. Female-headed households account for 24% of the total. This significant gender disparity highlights the need for targeted gender-sensitive interventions in the LRP, particularly to ensure female-headed households are not disadvantaged during the compensation and relocation process. The proportion of female-headed households (nearly 1 in 4) is noteworthy and aligns with national statistics for rural and peri-urban Kenya.

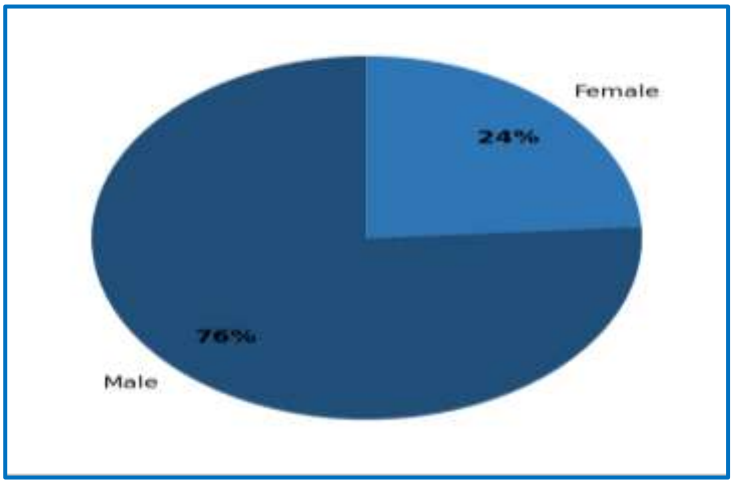

Figure 4-2: PAPs Gender Representation along the project Corridor

4.4.2.3 Age of Respondent

The age distribution of respondents reflects a predominantly working age population. The largest cohort, aged 35–65 years, constitutes 54% of all respondents the economically active mid-life group most likely to have established businesses or land holdings. The younger age bracket of 19–35 years forms a substantial 38%, indicating a vibrant youthful presence along the corridor. Only 8% of respondents are above 65 years, classified as elderly. This group requires special attention under vulnerability provisions of the LRP and ESMP given their limited capacity to recover from displacement. The distribution is shown in the figure below;

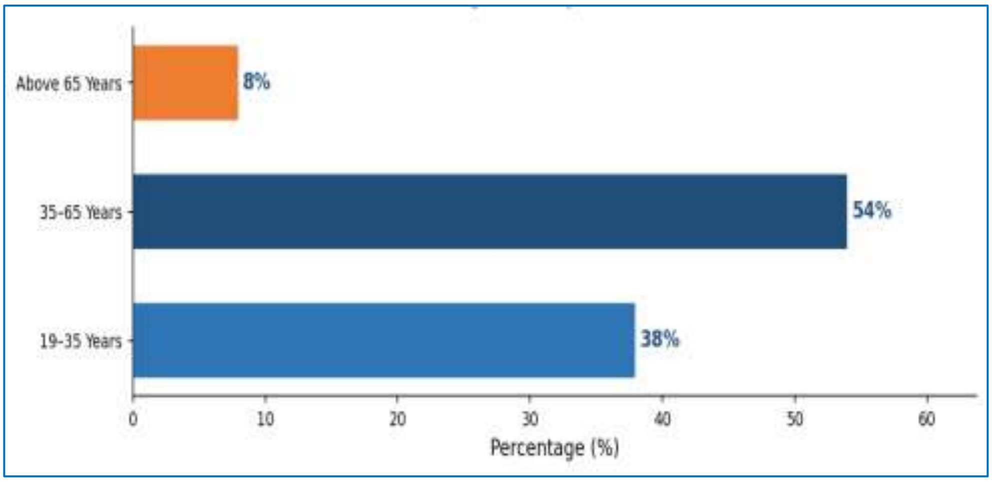

Figure 4-3: Age of the Respondent

4.4.2.4 Education Level of Household Head

Educational attainment among household heads is relatively moderate. The majority (42%) have attained secondary education, suggesting a literate population capable of engaging meaningfully in the RAP process.

Those with college or university qualifications represent 31%, a notably high proportion attributable to the corridor. Primary level education is the lowest qualification category at 27%. During the study, none of the respondents reported having no formal education, indicating a generally literate population. This is a positive indicator for the accessibility of project information, stakeholder engagement activities, and consultation and compensation processes as participants are likely to have the capacity to understand and engage with project-related information provided through various communication channels. The distribution is shown in the figure below;

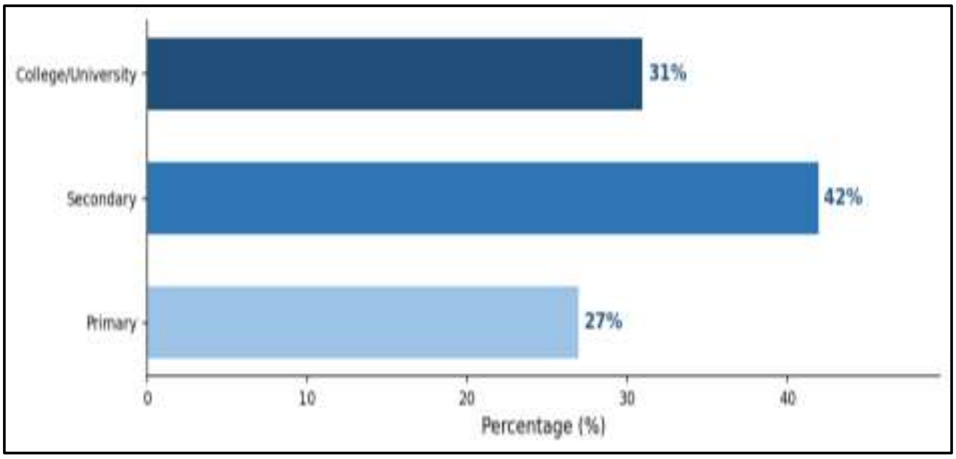

Figure 4-4: Education level of the PAPs

4.4.2.5 Household Members' Education Levels

Primary level education is the most common attainment level at 46% of the total, followed by secondary education (26%) and college/university education (25%). A small proportion 3% reported no formal education. This distribution indicates that while household heads are relatively educated, a significant portion of their dependents remain at primary school level, reinforcing the importance of ensuring educational continuity is not disrupted by resettlement and construction activities.

4.4.2.6 Main Occupation of Household Head

Business is the dominant livelihood activity among PAPs, with more than half of all household heads (53%) engaged in small scale trading along the corridor. This finding is critical for the LRP as it confirms that the majority of affected households derive their primary income from businesses located within or adjacent to the project corridor. Crop farming is the second most prevalent activity at 33%, mainly practiced by PAPs with agricultural land in the affected area. Formal employment accounts for 9%, while livestock farming (4%) and other activities (1%) are marginal. The predominance of business activities implies significant economic displacement risk that must be addressed through business reinstatement and livelihood restoration measures. The distribution is shown in the figure below;

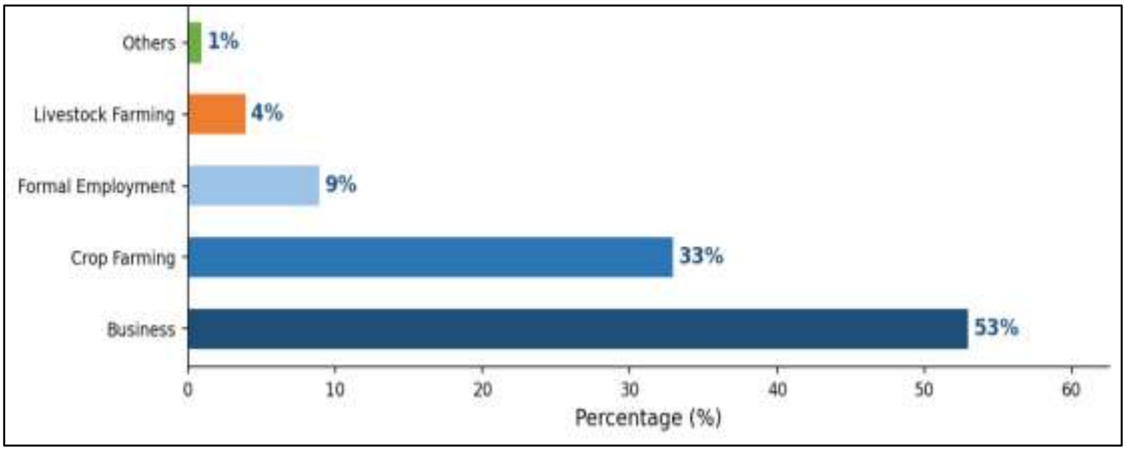

Figure 4-5: Main Occupation of the PAPs who are Household Head

4.4.2.7 Business Type Engaged by the PAPs

Among PAPs engaged in business activities, the majority (60%) fall under the "Others (specify)" category, reflecting the diverse and often informal nature of trade along the corridor including hawking, food kiosks, tailoring, vegetable kiosks and makeshift kiosks selling various household goods. Retail shops constitute a significant 38% of businesses, indicating a notable formal retail presence, Jua kali (artisan/informal manufacturing) operations are minimal at 2%. The prevalence of informal and diverse business types highlights the challenge of standardizing compensation valuation and emphasizes the need for tailored livelihood restoration approaches as described in this LRP. The distribution is shown in the Table below;

Table 4-4: Business Type of the PAPs

Category	Percentage
Shop	**38%**
Jua Kali	**2%**
Others (Specify)	**60%**

4.4.2.8 Average Monthly Income

The findings showed that the majority of households (73%) earn between Kshs 0-10,000 per month, indicating generally low-income levels within the proposed road corridor. A smaller proportion of respondents reported earning between Kshs 10,001-20,000 (13%) and Kshs 20,001-50,000 (7%), reflecting limited middle-income earners. Only a few households earn above Kshs 50,000 (5%), with just 1% earning more than Kshs 100,000 per month. Additionally, 2% of respondents did not disclose their income levels. The results suggest that most households fall within the low-income bracket. The monthly income for traders ranged between Kshs. 5,000 – 50,000 monthly.

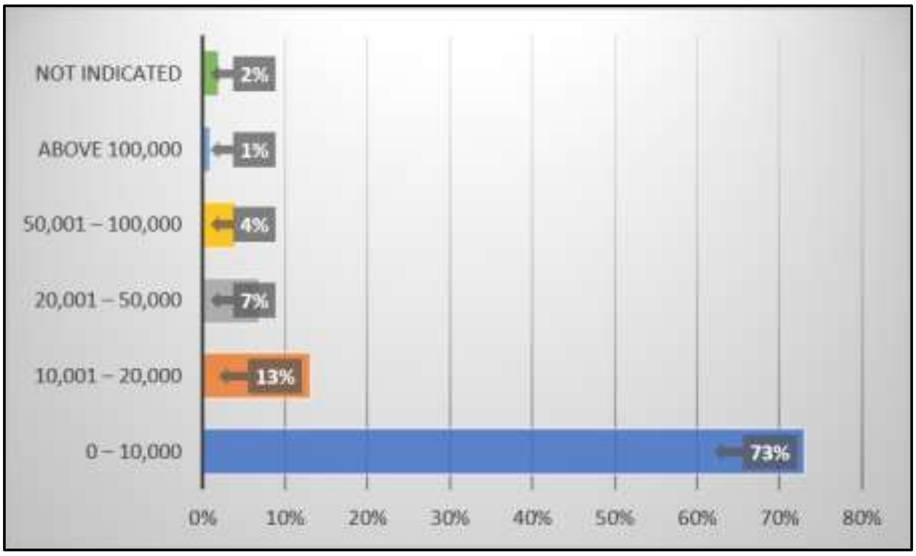

Figure 4-6: Representation of Average monthly Income for PAHs

4.4.2.9 Religion of Household

All respondents (100%) identified as Christian. This remarkable religious homogeneity along the Biretwo–Arror–Chesongoch and associated spur roads corridor simplifies certain aspects of community engagement and cultural sensitivity planning in the RAP and LRP. There are no inter-religious dynamics to navigate, and consultation processes, community meetings, and communication materials can be designed without the need to accommodate religious diversity. However, the project team should remain aware of potential denominational differences within Christianity that may influence community leadership structures and preferred consultation channels.

4.4.2.10 Vulnerability Assessment

Household Headed by a Disabled Person: The overwhelming majority of households (99%) are NOT headed by a person with a disability. Only 1 household (1%) is headed by a disabled person. While numerically small, this household requires special attention and specific provisions under the vulnerability framework of the RAP, including priority processing of compensation, accessible resettlement options, and psychosocial support.

Household Headed by a Chronically Ill Person: Similarly, 99% of households are NOT headed by a chronically ill person, with only (1%) reporting this vulnerability. Chronic illness can severely limit a household’s capacity to engage in income-generating activities and may increase dependency on existing assets and social networks. The RAP should include specific provisions for this households, including health-related livelihood support and expedited compensation processing.

Household Headed by an Elderly Person (Over 65 Years: Among respondents who answered this vulnerability question, 71% confirmed the household head is not elderly, while 29% indicated their household is headed by a person over 65 years. Elderly-headed households face particular vulnerability to displacement, with reduced capacity to rebuild livelihoods and adapt to new environments. The Project will identify these households for enhanced support, including in-kind assistance, regular follow-up, and community-based care linkages during implementation of the LRP/RAP.

4.4.2.11 Land Ownership Details

Will Land Be Affected by the Project? A significant majority of PAPs (61%) reported that their land will NOT be directly affected by the proposed road project. However, 39% confirmed that their land will be affected. This proportion nearly 4 in 10 PAP represents a substantial number of households whose land assets are at stake, necessitating thorough land valuation, compensation, and alternative land provision mechanisms in the RAP.

Land Ownership Status: Among those whose land is affected, 67% own the land they currently reside on, while 33% do not own the land they occupy. Non-owners may be tenants, family members, or informal settlers. This distinction is critical for determining compensation eligibility landowners are entitled to full compensation for land and assets, while non-owners may be eligible for disturbance allowances, relocation support, and assistance in finding alternative accommodation.

Land Ownership Documents: Among landowners with documentation, 67% possess a Title Deed, the most formal and legally recognized proof of land ownership in Kenya. The remaining 33% have other forms of documentation, which may include succession certificates, sale agreements, or allotment letters and informal allocation through clannism. The relatively low proportion of PAPs with no title deeds or where land is currently under adjudication suggests a significant proportion of land along this corridor is held through customary, informal, or undocumented tenure a common challenge in RAP implementation.

4.4.2.12 Characteristics of Affected Assets

Type of asset affected by the Project: Structures constitute the most commonly affected asset category, with 46% of PAPs reporting structures as their primary affected asset. Trees and land collectively affect 14% of respondents, while structures combined with other assets (fences, land, crops, trees, graves) account for the remaining categories. This confirms that physical infrastructure particularly commercial structure represents the greatest displacement risk along the corridor. The distribution is shown in the figure below;

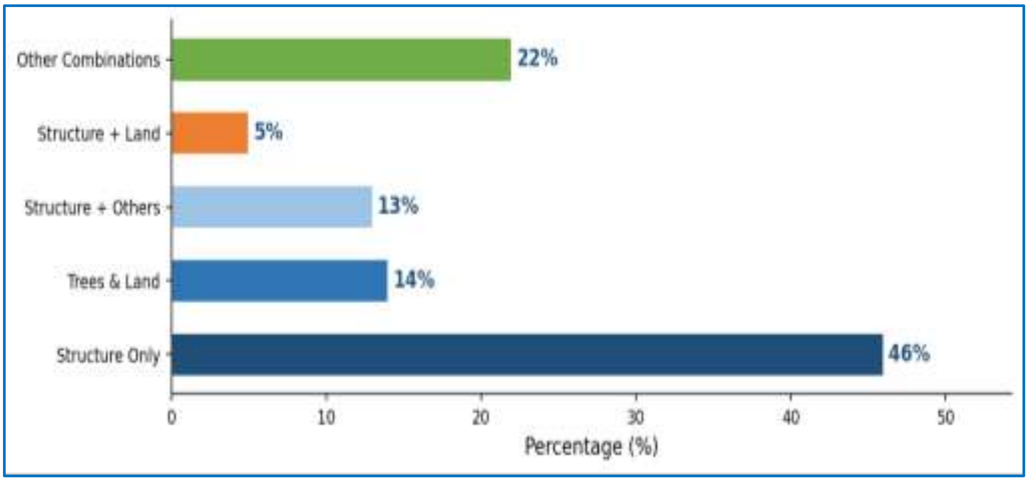

Figure 4-7: Type of asset affected by the Project

Type of Structure: Commercial vs. Residential: An overwhelming 97% of affected structures are commercial in nature, with only 3% being residential. This near total dominance of commercial structures confirms that the project corridor functions primarily as small commercial trading centers. The RAP must therefore prioritize business displacement compensation, income restoration, and trading site relocation as core components of its entitlement framework and alignment with the LRP.

Type of Wall of Affected Structures: Iron sheet walls are the most prevalent walling material, used in 28% of affected structures, consistent with the informal commercial character of the corridor. Other wall types account for 23%, followed by wooden walls (16%) and stone-plastered construction (14%). Mud walls (8%), bricks and plastered (5%), stone not plastered (3%), and mud-plastered (3%) make up smaller proportions. The predominance of non-permanent walling materials indicates a largely semi-permanent structural standard, which will influence replacement cost valuations.

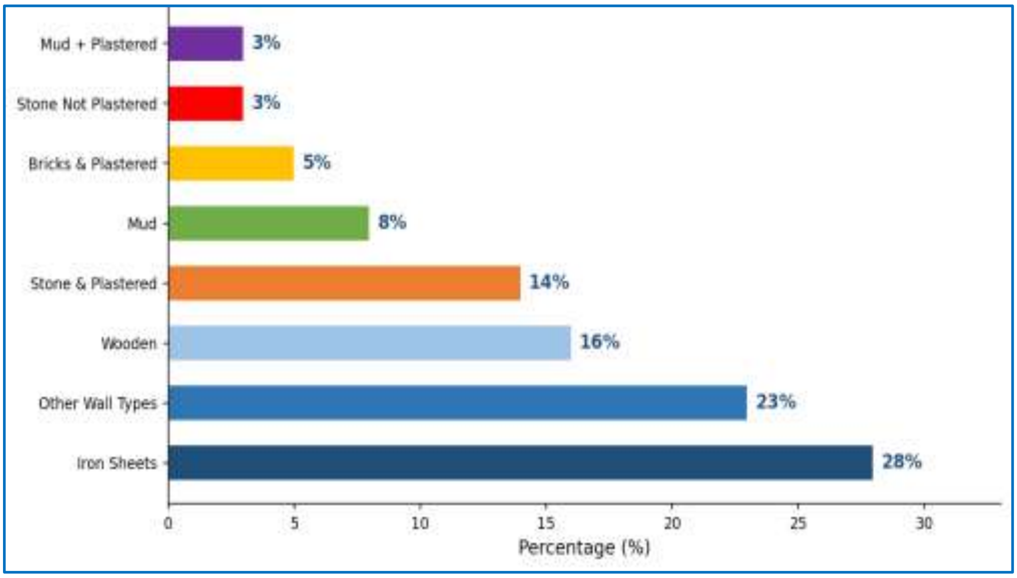

Figure 4-8: Wall Character of Affected Structures

Type Roof of Affected Structures: Iron sheets dominate roofing across affected structures at 94%, reflecting the near-universal use of this affordable roofing material in rural and peri-urban Kenya. A small proportion (5%) have other roof types, and 1% use plastic paper a clear indicator of extreme informality and economic unpredictability for those households. The predominance of iron sheet roofing facilitates standardization of roofing replacement cost estimates in the valuation exercise.

Type of Floor of Affected Structures: Plain concrete floors are the most common, found in 45% of structures, indicating at least a semi-permanent standard of construction. Earth floors are nearly as prevalent at 42%, confirming a significant proportion of highly informal structures. Other floor types account for 11% (use wooden while tiled floors indicative of higher construction quality is present in only 2% of structures. The near-equal split between concrete and earth floors reinforces the mixed construction standard profile of affected structures.

4.4.2.13 Preferred Mode of Compensation

The vast majority of PAPs (92%) prefer monetary compensation over any other form of payment. This strong preference for cash payments is consistent with findings from LRP and RAP surveys across the road corridor, where affected communities typically prefer direct financial compensation that provides flexibility. Only 8% expressed a preference for alternative compensation modes such as in-kind replacement, construction of alternative roadside markets, boda-boda sheds or other specified arrangements. The LRP compensation methodology has structured cash payments as the main mode of compensation, while maintaining alternative options for PAPs who prefer non-monetary forms of compensation. Safeguard provisions have also been included to support vulnerable groups with additional assistance.

Table 4-5: Preferred Mode of Compensation

Category	Percentage
Monetary (Cash) Compensation	**92%**
Other Forms	**8%**

The study sought to determine whether PAPs required skills development support as part of the livelihood restoration measures. Approximately ~90% of respondents indicated a need for such assistance, with the most commonly identified requests being business skills training and financial literacy. Also, respondents emphasized the importance of vocational training opportunities and employment during project construction particularly for vulnerable PAHs, including youth and children transitioning into the workforce, to enhance their long-term livelihood resilience, income-generating capacity and skills transfer.

4.5 Summary of Key Findings

The socio- economic survey of the Project Affected Persons along the Biretwo–Arror–Chesongoch (B126) and associated spur roads reveals a corridor dominated by informal businesses activities. Key findings include:

- PAP Profile: The most common category is Structure Owner + Business (18%), confirming a predominantly commercial displacement scenario.
- Demographics: 76% of households are male-headed; the majority of respondents (54%) are aged 35–65 years.
- Education: Most household heads have secondary (42%) or tertiary (31%) education, with no illiterate respondents recorded.
- Livelihoods: Business (53%) and crop farming (33%) are the dominant occupations, with informal business categories prevalent.
- Religion: The community is entirely Christian (100%), simplifying community engagement design.
- Vulnerability: Physical disability and chronic illness each affect 1% of households; 29% of respondents confirmed elderly-headed households.
- Land: 39% of PAPs will have land affected; 67% of those with documents hold title deeds.
- Structures: 97% of affected structures are commercial; iron sheets dominate walls (28%) and roofing (94%).

- Compensation: 92% prefer monetary compensation, which should form the primary mechanism of the LRP entitlement matrix.

4.6 Comparative Vulnerability Screening

In addition to the socio-economic baseline, a comparative vulnerability screening was undertaken to better understand whether Project Affected Persons have specific vulnerability characteristics that differ from the wider baseline community. The screening compared selected indicators from the general baseline community with the PAP dataset and identified several vulnerability factors that are relevant for livelihood restoration planning.

The screening indicates that female-headed households represent a higher proportion within the PAP footprint than in the wider baseline community. It also shows that some PAPs with vulnerability characteristics are engaged in commercial activities but may not own the land on which their businesses are located. This creates a higher livelihood restoration risk because loss of business premises or trading space may not be fully addressed through land compensation alone.

The analysis further indicates that a high proportion of affected vulnerable PAPs prefer monetary compensation. While cash compensation is consistent with PAP preferences and applicable compensation processes, it also requires careful financial-literacy support, compensation management guidance and follow-up to reduce the risk of rapid depletion of compensation funds.

The following vulnerable PAP categories were identified for targeted follow-up during LRP implementation:

- female-headed households;
- widowed households;
- elderly-headed households;
- households with chronically ill members;
- households with persons with disabilities;
- landless business operators;
- informal traders and commercial structure users; and
- PAPs with limited capacity to relocate or re-establish livelihoods without additional support.

The findings do not replace the RAP census, valuation or entitlement framework. Rather, they provide additional evidence for refining livelihood restoration support, especially for PAPs who may require business relocation assistance, market access support, financial literacy, moving assistance, documentation support, household-level follow-up or other case-specific measures.

The comparative vulnerability screening will therefore be used to inform the confidential vulnerability register, PAP-specific livelihood restoration packages, budget allocation for targeted assistance, monitoring indicators and completion audit criteria.

4.7 Livelihood Impact and Severity Assessment

The socio-economic baseline and RAP findings indicate that the Project will result in both asset losses and livelihood-related impacts. The main livelihood impacts are expected to arise from loss of business premises, interruption of roadside trading activities, loss of crops and trees, acquisition of productive land, disruption of informal land use, and possible loss of wage income where businesses or enterprises are affected.

The RAP identified approximately 98 PAPs affected by land acquisition, 87 PAPs affected by structures, 84 PAPs affected by business loss, and 67 PAPs affected by trees and crops. The total number of PAPs is estimated at 219. The socio-economic survey further shows that business activities and crop farming are the dominant livelihood sources among affected persons, confirming that the livelihood restoration strategy should focus on business restoration, agricultural support, financial literacy, skills development, employment linkages and targeted assistance to vulnerable PAPs.

For purposes of this LRP, livelihood impact severity has been classified as follows:

- **High severity:** where the affected person or household loses a primary source of income, business premises, productive land critical to household livelihood, or experiences physical or economic displacement that may significantly affect household recovery.
- **Medium severity:** where the affected person loses part of a livelihood asset or income source, but the remaining livelihood base is expected to remain viable with compensation, transitional assistance and targeted livelihood support.
- **Low severity:** where the loss is minor, temporary or does not materially affect the household's primary income source, but still requires compensation, access restoration, information and grievance support.
- **High vulnerability overlay:** where a PAP is already vulnerable or disadvantaged, even a moderate impact may become severe because of limited coping capacity. Such cases will require additional assistance and follow-up.

Table 4-6 presents the livelihood impact and severity matrix. The matrix links the affected PAP categories to the type of livelihood loss, expected severity, restoration need and proposed livelihood package. The matrix will be verified and updated during LRP implementation using the final RAP database, PAP validation, income verification, vulnerability screening and consultation with affected persons.

Table 4-6: Livelihood Impact and Severity Matrix

PAP category / affected livelihood group	Number affected / available baseline information	Livelihood affected	Nature of loss or disruption	Indicative severity	Livelihood restoration need	Proposed restoration package / linkage to Chapter 5	Verification and monitoring requirement
Landowners and land users	87 PAPs affected by land acquisition	Land-based livelihoods, land asset base, farming, grazing or future land use	Permanent acquisition of land required for the road corridor, drainage, realignments or associated works	Medium to high, depending on proportion of land lost and residual viability	Compensation at full replacement value, protection of remaining land use, financial management and access restoration	Replacement-cost compensation, disturbance allowance, financial literacy, access to GRM, livelihood advice and agricultural support where land-based income is affected	Confirm land area lost, percentage of holding affected, residual land viability, compensation payment and whether land-based livelihood has been restored
Structure owners	98 PAPs affected by structures; 97% of affected structures are commercial	Business premises, rental income, trading space and customer access	Loss or relocation of kiosks, restaurants, workshops, rental structures or other commercial premises	High where the structure supports the primary income source	Re-establishment of business premises, transition support and continuity of income	Compensation at full replacement value, relocation support, support to access planned market or roadside trading sites, business restoration support, financial literacy and 3 months transitional income/rental support where applicable	Confirm structure use, income source, relocation site, business restart date, restoration of customer access and income recovery
Business operators and informal roadside traders	100 PAPs affected by business loss; business is the main occupation for 53% of surveyed PAPs	Trading income, daily cash flow, customer base, market access and business networks	Temporary or permanent disruption of business due to road widening, relocation, reduced access, construction disturbance or loss of trading space	High for informal traders and small businesses dependent on daily income	Business continuity, relocation, working-capital recovery, customer access and market allocation support	Business restoration support, relocation to secure trading areas or markets, priority consideration for planned roadside/County market spaces, business skills training, financial literacy, transitional assistance and GRM access	Maintain business inventory, verify pre-project income, confirm relocation or re-establishment, monitor business operating status and income recovery
Farmers and crop/tree owners	75 PAPs affected by trees and crops; crop farming is a main occupation for 33% of surveyed PAPs	Crop production, tree products, seasonal income and household food security	Loss of crops, trees, productive land, farm access or temporary disruption during works	Medium to high, depending on crop value, size of affected land and dependence on farming	Restoration of agricultural production, compensation for crops/trees and support to maintain productivity	Crop and tree compensation, agricultural inputs, extension support, restoration of farm access, drainage and culverts where required, and monitoring through at least one production cycle	Confirm crops/trees affected, compensation paid, farm access restored, inputs delivered and agricultural production recovery

PAP category / affected livelihood group	Number affected / available baseline information	Livelihood affected	Nature of loss or disruption	Indicative severity	Livelihood restoration need	Proposed restoration package / linkage to Chapter 5	Verification and monitoring requirement
Tenants in affected residential or commercial structures	89 No. affected by losing rented premises for business	Tenancy, residence, business premises or income from business operating in rented premises	Loss of tenancy, relocation costs, disruption of business or residence, and possible loss of customer base	Medium to high where tenancy supports livelihood or residence	Transitional support, relocation assistance and continued access to livelihood opportunities	Three months transitional assistance based on verified income or rental conditions, relocation support, allocation of market site where eligible, financial literacy, skills development and GRM access	Verify tenancy status, relocation needs, support provided, business/residential re-establishment and absence of unresolved hardship
Employees and wage earners linked to affected businesses	None identified. To be confirmed during business verification	Wage employment, casual labour or income from affected enterprises	Loss of employment or temporary income interruption where affected businesses close, relocate or reduce operations	Medium to high depending on duration of job loss and household dependence on wage income	Income continuity, skills development and access to alternative employment	Priority consideration for Project employment where qualified, vocational and skills training, referral to contractor recruitment process and access to labour GRM	Confirm affected employment, duration of income loss, training participation, Project employment uptake and alternative income recovery
Informal land users and occupants without formal title	None identified To be confirmed through RAP validation	Informal trading, occupation, farming, access to road reserve or other livelihood use	Loss of non-land assets, structures, businesses, crops or livelihood activities located within the road reserve or affected area	Medium to high where informal use is the primary livelihood source	Recognition of non-land losses, relocation support and livelihood re-establishment	Compensation for eligible non-land assets at replacement value, relocation support, business/agricultural support, financial literacy, skills development and access to GRM	Confirm presence before cut-off date, type of livelihood use, affected non-land assets, assistance delivered and livelihood re-establishment
Vulnerable PAPs and vulnerable PAHs	Physical disability and chronic illness each affect about 1% of surveyed households; 29% of respondents confirmed elderly-headed households	Multiple livelihood sources; reduced coping capacity; access to compensation, relocation, training and grievance mechanisms	Project impacts may aggravate pre-existing poverty, disability, age-related vulnerability, poor health, social isolation or limited capacity to recover	High vulnerability overlay; severity may be high even where asset loss is moderate	Additional assistance, case management, accessible engagement and priority follow-up	Vulnerable PAP assistance plan, household visits, transport and documentation support, priority access to livelihood programmes, relocation assistance, social support referrals, and post-assistance monitoring	Maintain confidential vulnerability register, confirm assistance delivered, monitor livelihood recovery and ensure no vulnerable household is left worse off

PAP category / affected livelihood group	**Number affected / available baseline information**	**Livelihood affected**	**Nature of loss or disruption**	**Indicative severity**	**Livelihood restoration need**	**Proposed restoration package / linkage to Chapter 5**	**Verification and monitoring requirement**
Women-headed households and women engaged in livelihood activities	50 No identified	Farming, trading, household income, unpaid care work and household welfare	Possible exclusion from compensation decisions, livelihood programmes, market allocation, employment and grievance processes	Medium to high where women control or depend on affected livelihoods	Direct participation, gender-responsive livelihood support and protection from exclusion	Direct consultation with women PAPs, financial literacy, business/agricultural support, support for market relocation, SEA/SH-sensitive grievance referral and inclusion in monitoring	Disaggregate all LRP data by sex, confirm women's participation in entitlement disclosure, training, compensation support and livelihood recovery
Youth and unemployed PAP household members	Number to be confirmed during LRP enrolment	Prospective employment, skills development and income opportunities	Risk of exclusion from Project jobs or unrealistic employment expectations; loss of household livelihood may increase youth economic vulnerability	Medium	Skills development, transparent employment access and enterprise support	Vocational training, contractor employment information, priority consideration for qualified PAP household members, transparent recruitment criteria and labour grievance access	Monitor training completion, employment uptake, gender/youth participation and grievances relating to recruitment
Pastoral and agro-pastoral households	Number to be confirmed where access, grazing or water points are affected	Livestock movement, grazing access, water access and livestock-related income	Disruption of grazing routes, watering points, livestock crossings or access during construction	Medium to high where access restriction affects livestock movement or income	Access restoration, livestock safety and continuity of pastoral livelihood systems	Participatory mapping of livestock routes, provision of livestock crossings where required, restoration of water/access routes, construction notice and grievance follow-up	Confirm affected routes/water points, access-restoration measures, livestock crossing functionality and unresolved complaints
Households affected by temporary construction disturbance	To be confirmed during contractor mobilization and site-specific screening	Access to businesses, farms, schools, markets, water points and services	Temporary loss of access, customer disruption, dust, noise, traffic diversions or reduced business activity	Low to medium; may become high for daily-income earners or vulnerable households	Advance notice, access management and temporary mitigation	Advance communication, temporary access arrangements, traffic management, dust/noise control, prompt grievance response and compensation where temporary livelihood losses are confirmed	Monitor duration of disruption, access restoration, complaints, corrective actions and whether temporary impacts caused income loss

4.8 Implications for Livelihood Restoration Planning

The livelihood impact and severity assessment confirms that the Project requires a differentiated livelihood restoration strategy rather than a single general support package for all PAPs.
The most significant livelihood restoration priorities are:

1. **Business restoration for roadside traders and commercial structure owners**, including relocation support, market access, business restart support, financial literacy and transitional income support.
2. **Agricultural restoration for farmers and crop/tree owners**, including compensation, agricultural inputs, extension support, restoration of farm access and monitoring through at least one production cycle.
3. **Employment and skills support for employees, youth and PAP household members**, including vocational training, transparent contractor recruitment procedures and priority consideration for qualified PAP household members.
4. **Additional assistance for vulnerable PAPs**, including case-specific support, accessible engagement, transport or documentation support, relocation assistance and follow-up monitoring.
5. **Access restoration for pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and household's dependent on communal resources**, including livestock crossings, water access, farm access and temporary construction access arrangements.

The livelihood restoration measures in Chapter 5 have therefore been structured to respond to the severity and type of livelihood impact identified in this chapter. During implementation, the LRP Delivery Team will verify the final severity category of each eligible PAP using the RAP database, income verification, vulnerability screening and consultation records. PAPs whose livelihoods are not restored to baseline or better will be identified through monitoring and provided with corrective or additional support.

5 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES

5.1 Introduction

This section presents the livelihood restoration measures and programs KeNHA is proposing to mitigate the various livelihood impacts PAHs will experience as outlined in the RAP report. The Livelihood Restoration Plan aims to spell out the livelihood restoration assistance measures offered to assist affected households in restoring their livelihoods following economic displacement/loss due to project's development. Good practice requires that project implementing agencies not only compensate for losses incurred due to land or the assets found in the project area but also devise measures to assist affected persons, particularly the vulnerable, to restore or improve their livelihoods compared to when the project was not there.

The livelihood restoration strategies detailed in this chapter are designed to meet these requirements, in compliance with both are the African Development Bank (ESS OS5) and the Kenyan Legislation.

5.2 Approach to Identifying Possible Livelihood Restoration Measures

A participatory approach was undertaken to determine the livelihood restoration packages. Project Affected Persons across the project area were consulted to obtain their views and recommendations for the LRP in April 2026 and May 2026. Stakeholders were explicitly engaged in helping identify the livelihood assistance needs of PAPs, the existing livelihood support mechanisms that the project could tap into, and the capacity of PAPs and stakeholders to participate in the livelihood restoration assistance packages (LRAPs) to be offered by the project.

The livelihood restoration options discussed below are based on the information gathered from the LRP& RAP study (socio-economic baseline of the PAHs) and the engagement with relevant stakeholders including PAHs during the preparation of this LRP (see chapter 3 & 4). From the stakeholder consultations on proposed livelihood restoration options, the following key subjects emerged.

- Livelihood options and roles vary for women, men and youth.
- Stakeholders view provision of community social requests (refer to the SEP & ESIA Reports) as livelihood options and it forms part of their expectations.
- Due to the limited availability of alternative land, the LRP must consider livelihood enhancement activities that are not land intensive.
- Engagement will continue with between KeNHA and the project communities, National and relevant County Government agencies to discuss the livelihood programmes to make sure that they are meeting the needs of PAHs.
- Due to the willingness and interest of PAPs, the LRP should also consider alternative livelihoods to the pre-displacement options.

5.3 Category of Impact on Businesses

The category of the PAHs includes commercial structures, business owners and tenants identified along the corridor during RAP census and inspection of affected assets. The main livelihoods and income generating activity across the project corridor is agriculture and small-scale trading within the market centres. It was evident that some of the traders are undertaking their businesses on the road reserve while others are within their individual land parcels. Most of the loss of business and livelihood has been considered as loss of income generated in a month for a period of three months (refer to RAP) An estimated No.100 PAPs will suffer economic displacement through loss of both permanent or temporary business structures along the proposed road corridor. (see detailed breakdown in the RAP and separate Asset Register)

Plate 5-1: Sample of Businesses and structures to be impacted along the Biretwo-Arror-Chesongoch -Emsea-Kimwarer-Kapkayo-Nyaru Road.

5.4 Cut-off Date for Eligibility

In line with the AfDB OS 5, a census survey and inspection were completed on the 15th May 2026. For the development restrictions for land acquisition the statutory cut of date will be declared by the National Land Commission through national gazette notice for intention to acquire land for the project.

5.5 Livelihood Restoration Approaches

Livelihood support has two approaches namely land-based livelihood support which involves land-based livelihood systems such as agriculture and livestock. The other form of livelihood approach is non-land livelihoods which cover businesses, trading and soft skills such as capacity building or training. Stakeholder consultations led to the following livelihood restoration measures which have been captured in this LRP under the four main elements:

- Financial management training.
- Land based livelihood support.
- Non-land-based livelihood support.

5.6 PAP -Specific Livelihood Restoration Packages

The livelihood impact and severity assessment shows that Project Affected Persons will not experience livelihood impacts in the same way. Some PAPs will lose business premises or trading space; others will lose crops, trees, productive land, tenancy, wage income, or access to livelihood resources. Vulnerable

PAPs may also experience greater difficulty recovering from impacts even where the asset loss appears moderate.

For this reason, the LRP applies differentiated livelihood restoration packages according to the type of livelihood affected, severity of impact, eligibility status and vulnerability profile of the PAP. The packages are designed to supplement compensation and disturbance allowance provided under the RAP and to support affected persons to restore or improve their income-generating capacity.

The packages will be confirmed during LRP implementation through the final RAP database, PAP validation, income verification, vulnerability screening and consultation with affected persons. PAPs may qualify for more than one package where they experience multiple livelihood impacts, for example where a PAP loses both a business structure and crop income.

The packages will be implemented by KeNHA through the LRP implementation team in collaboration with the National Land Commission, County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet, relevant technical departments, the contractor, supervision consultant, community liaison officers and other service providers as required.

Table 5-1: PAP-Specific Livelihood Restoration Packages

PAP Category	Eligibility Criteria	Livelihood Impact Addressed	Livelihood Restoration Packages	Timelines	Responsibility	Indicator
Roadside traders and informal business operators	Verified business operator affected by loss of trading space, access restriction, relocation or business interruption before the cut-off date	Loss of business income, customer access, trading location or daily cash flow	Business relocation support; priority consideration for allocation of space in planned roadside or County market areas where applicable; business restart support; business skills training; financial literacy; advance notice of relocation or construction disruption; access to GRM	Before displacement and during the first 3–6 months after relocation or business restart	KeNHA LRP Team, County Government Trade Department, contractor, CLOs and supervision consultant	Business re-established and operating; access to customers restored; income restored to baseline or demonstrably improving; business-related grievances resolved
Commercial structure owners	Verified owner of affected kiosk, shop, rental unit, workshop, restaurant, hotel or other commercial structure	Loss of commercial premises, rental income, business location or structure-based income	Compensation at full replacement value; disturbance allowance; relocation support; business restoration support; financial literacy; support to access alternative business site; transitional income support where applicable; access to GRM	Prior to displacement and during business re-establishment	KeNHA, NLC, LRP Team, County Government and supervision consultant	Commercial structure compensated; alternative site secured where required; business or rental income restored; PAP confirms ability to resume livelihood
Business tenants	Verified tenant operating or residing in an affected commercial or mixed-use structure before the cut-off date	Loss of tenancy, business premises, customer base or temporary income	Transitional assistance for three months based on verified income or tenancy conditions; relocation support; support to access market or alternative business space where eligible; business skills training; financial literacy; access to GRM	Before relocation and during first 3 months after relocation	KeNHA LRP Team, County Government, CLOs and landlord/PAP representatives where relevant	Tenant relocated or business re-established; transitional support delivered; income restored or alternative livelihood secured
Employees and wage earners affected by business disruption	Verified employee, casual worker or wage earner whose employment is affected by closure, relocation or disruption of an affected enterprise	Temporary or permanent loss of wage income	Priority consideration for Project employment where qualified; vocational and skills training; referral to contractor recruitment process; labour and livelihood grievance access; employment information disclosure	During pre-construction and construction recruitment period; training as scheduled	Contractor, KeNHA LRP Team, supervision consultant and County Labour/Social	Affected worker obtains alternative employment, Project employment or skills certification; income source restored or improving

PAP Category	Eligibility Criteria	Livelihood Impact Addressed	Livelihood Restoration Packages	Timelines	Responsibility	Indicator
					Development offices	
Farmers and crop/tree owners	Verified PAP losing crops, trees, productive land, farm access or agricultural income before the cut-off date	Loss of crop income, tree products, agricultural production or farm access	Compensation for crops and trees; agricultural inputs; extension services; restoration of farm access; drainage and culvert consultation where relevant; financial literacy; monitoring through at least one production cycle	Compensation before impact; agricultural support during next production cycle	KeNHA, NLC, County Agriculture Department, LRP Team and contractor where access restoration is required	Crops/trees compensated; farm access restored; agricultural production restored to baseline or better after one production cycle
Landowners with livelihood dependence on affected land	Verified landowner or land user whose affected land contributes to household livelihood or productive use	Loss of productive land, reduced landholding, reduced farming or future land-use potential	Compensation at full replacement value; disturbance allowance; financial management training; livelihood advice; agricultural support where residual land remains productive; support to maintain access to remaining land	Before land acquisition and during first livelihood recovery period	KeNHA, NLC, LRP Team and County Agriculture/Lands offices	Compensation completed; residual land remains accessible and viable; land-based livelihood restored or alternative income support provided
Informal land users and occupants without formal title	Verified person using affected land or road reserve for business, farming, residence or other livelihood activity before the cut-off date	Loss of non-land assets, trading space, crops, structures or livelihood activity	Compensation for eligible non-land assets at replacement value; relocation assistance; access to business or agricultural restoration package where applicable; financial literacy; skills training; access to GRM	Before displacement and during restoration period	KeNHA LRP Team, NLC where applicable, County Government and CLOs	Eligible non-land losses compensated; livelihood activity re-established; no unresolved livelihood hardship
Pastoral and agro-pastoral households	Verified household or group affected by disruption of livestock routes, grazing access, watering points or livestock movement	Disruption of livestock movement, water access, grazing routes and livestock-related income	Participatory mapping of livestock routes and water points; consultation on livestock crossings; restoration of access routes; advance notice of construction activities; temporary access arrangements; grievance follow-up	Before and during construction in affected locations	KeNHA, contractor, supervision consultant, County Livestock Department, local administration and community representatives	Livestock access maintained or restored; crossings functional; livestock-related grievances resolved
Vulnerable PAPs and	Verified PAP or PAH with vulnerability such as disability, old age	Reduced capacity to access	Case-specific assistance; household visits; transport and mobility support; documentation	Throughout compensation, relocation and	KeNHA LRP Team, County Social	100% of verified vulnerable PAPs receive required

PAP Category	Eligibility Criteria	Livelihood Impact Addressed	Livelihood Restoration Packages	Timelines	Responsibility	Indicator
vulnerable PAHs	without support, chronic illness, female-headed household requiring support, child-headed household, extreme poverty or limited mobility, combined with Project impact	compensation, relocate, restore livelihood, participate in training or use grievance mechanisms	support; priority follow-up; assistance to access compensation and livelihood programmes; relocation support; referral to social services; post-restoration monitoring	livelihood restoration until household recovery is confirmed	Development Office, CLOs, relevant service providers and local administration	additional assistance; livelihood restored or improving; no unresolved vulnerability-related hardship
Women-headed households and women engaged in affected livelihoods	Verified women PAPs, women traders, women farmers, widows or female-headed households affected by Project livelihood impacts	Possible loss of income, exclusion from compensation decisions, reduced access to livelihood programmes or increased exposure to SEA/SH risks	Direct consultation with women; financial literacy; business or agricultural support depending on livelihood affected; support to access compensation and market allocation; safe and confidential grievance/referral channels; inclusion in monitoring	Before displacement and throughout livelihood restoration	KeNHA LRP Team, County Gender/Social Development offices, CLOs and SEA/SH service providers where applicable	Women receive and understand livelihood support; women's livelihood activities restored; gender-related grievances safely referred and addressed
Youth and unemployed members of PAP households	Verified youth or unemployed adult member of affected PAP households seeking livelihood support	Loss of household income support opportunities or need for skills transition	Vocational training; skills development; transparent information on contractor recruitment; priority consideration for qualified local/PAP household members; enterprise skills training; labour GRM access	During pre-construction and construction phases	Contractor, KeNHA LRP Team, County Youth/TVET offices and supervision consultant	Youth trained, employed or linked to livelihood opportunities; recruitment grievances addressed
Households affected by temporary construction-related livelihood disruption	Verified household, business or livelihood activity affected by temporary access restriction, traffic diversion, dust, noise, construction disturbance or short-term loss of access	Temporary reduction in income, customer access, farm access, transport access or service access	Advance notice; temporary access arrangements; traffic management; business or household-specific mitigation; prompt grievance response; compensation where temporary livelihood loss is confirmed and attributable to Project activities	During construction and until access or livelihood function is restored	Contractor, supervision consultant, KeNHA LRP Team and CLOs	Temporary access restored; disruption minimized; complaints resolved; affected livelihood returns to normal operation

5.7 Implementation Principles for PAP-Specific Packages

The following principles will apply to all PAP-specific livelihood restoration packages:

- **Compensation and livelihood support are complementary.** Livelihood restoration assistance will supplement, and will not replace, compensation and disturbance allowance due under the RAP.
- **Eligibility will be based on verified Project impact.** PAPs must be identified through the RAP census, asset inventory, business verification, livelihood assessment or subsequent validation before receiving LRP support.
- **Packages will be matched to actual livelihood loss.** PAPs losing business income will receive business restoration support; PAPs losing farming income will receive agricultural restoration support; and PAPs losing wage income will receive employment or skills support.
- **Multiple impacts may attract multiple forms of support.** Where one PAP experiences more than one type of livelihood impact, the LRP team will provide a combined package proportionate to the verified impacts.
- **Vulnerable PAPs will receive additional assistance.** Vulnerability assistance will be provided in addition to the normal livelihood package where a PAP has reduced capacity to recover from Project impacts.
- **Support will be provided before or during livelihood disruption.** No PAP should be displaced or economically disrupted before compensation, transitional assistance and agreed livelihood support arrangements are in place.
- **PAP choice will be respected.** Affected persons will be consulted on preferred livelihood restoration options, and feasible preferences will be incorporated into individual or group livelihood support plans.
- **Monitoring will focus on outcomes.** The LRP will monitor whether income, business activity, agricultural production, employment or household welfare has been restored, rather than only counting training sessions or meetings held.
- **Corrective action will be required where restoration is not achieved.** Where monitoring shows that a PAP or group has not restored livelihood to baseline or better, additional support measures will be developed and implemented.
- **All packages will remain accessible through the GRM.** PAPs may submit complaints or requests for review regarding eligibility, package allocation, implementation delays, quality of support, or livelihood restoration outcomes.

5.8 Disturbance Allowance

PAHs losing their income as a result of the construction are entitled to an allowance (disturbance) which is included in the compensation package at the rate of 15% of the total cost of cash compensation. This disturbance allowance is considered a livelihood restoration measure and part of transitional support.

5.8.1 Financial Management Training

The profile of the PAPs as derived from the socio-economic survey undertaken indicate low literacy levels where majority were either primary school levers or drop outs with no additional skills. Imparting skills on financial and business management among the affected traders is critical for the growth and sustainability of their businesses. Money management has been a gap experienced in many projects where people received cash compensation without skills to handle large sums of money. This has led to wastage leaving many PAPs and PAHs vulnerable.

This LRP proposes capacity building (training) to target the PAPs and will cover the following areas;

- Basic numeracy skills.

- Money management and basic household budgeting.
- Savings and strategic cash management.
- Financial advisory services.

The financial training will be undertaken by a competent consultant to be recruited by KeNHA and to be conducted before compensation is given out and will be aimed at equipping PAPs with basic skills which will enable them to manage the cash they receive through compensation. Follow up training will be done after the first year of the Project to assist PAHs gain skills to manage their incomes.

PAHs will also be linked to micro-credit facilities prior to compensation in the area by the LRP implementing agency to be sub-contracted to support KeNHA in implementing the LRP. This is to encourage savings and enable households to invest in their businesses and restore their livelihoods. The Project will not provide the credit but rather refer PAHs with existing banks and micro-credit organizations.

5.8.2 Land Based Livelihood Restoration Measures

Land-based livelihood restoration measures are interventions designed to restore or improve the productive capacity, income generation, and food security of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) whose livelihoods depend directly on land and natural resources. These measures are particularly relevant for farmers, agro-pastoralists, pastoralists, and vulnerable rural households affected by land acquisition and restricted access caused by the proposed road construction project (see baseline socio-economic characteristics in chapter 4). This livelihood restoration measure was therefore considered in the RAP and aligned with the LRP.

5.8.3 Non-Land Based Livelihood Restoration Measures

Non-land-based livelihood support will provide skills training to support PAPs transitions into alternative livelihoods, or the scaling up of existing non-land-based livelihoods. This type of livelihood support will include (i) cash compensation (ii) relocation of PAHs to new trading/market centres (iii) technical and vocational training (iv) intermittent employment during construction (v) Psychosocial support where necessary. These measures were agreed upon based on consultations with the PAHs and stakeholders.

5.8.4 Cash Compensation of PAHs

Cash compensation for loss of assets (land, structures, trees and crops) and loss of income forms a key part of the major proposed livelihood restoration measures. Monetary compensation will be adequate and applies to the majority of the PAPs. This strategy will include cash compensation for the land, structures, crops and trees and assistance to enable PAPs to restore their livelihoods.

5.8.5 Additional Support to Vulnerable Groups

The RAP through a vulnerability assessment identified vulnerable PAHs affected by the project and include: Persons with disability, elderly, Women-headed households and critically ill. Vulnerable PAHs will be monitored separately to see that their livelihoods are restored to pre-Project levels and that they are receiving the transitional support outlined above targeted to meet their basic needs.

The LRP will provide targeted support to vulnerable PAPs whose capacity to restore livelihoods may be constrained by gender, age, disability, illness, poverty, land tenure insecurity, lack of business premises or limited access to information and support services.

Based on the vulnerability screening, particular attention will be given to female-headed households, widows, elderly PAPs, persons with disabilities, chronically ill PAPs, landless business operators and informal traders. These groups may require additional support beyond standard compensation and disturbance allowance, especially where they depend on affected commercial structures or roadside trading activities.

Targeted support may include:

- direct household-level consultation;
- assistance to understand compensation and livelihood restoration options;
- financial-literacy and compensation-management support;
- assistance to open or access bank accounts where required;
- moving assistance for elderly, disabled or widowed PAPs;
- support to access alternative market or trading spaces;
- priority follow-up for female-headed and vulnerable business PAPs;
- referral to County Government social-support services where appropriate;
- confidential grievance support; and
- post-relocation monitoring until livelihood recovery is confirmed.

Where vulnerable PAPs are landless business operators, livelihood restoration will focus on replacement of eligible non-land assets, business transition support, access to alternative trading space, business restart support and monitoring of business recovery.

Vulnerability assistance will supplement, and will not replace, compensation or other entitlements due under the RAP.

5.8.6 Provision of Employment

Lastly, non-land-based livelihood opportunities are likely to include non-skilled or skilled employment within the project during construction. The Project is committed to hiring locally where both skilled and non-skilled workers for those willing to work. This means that during construction, it is expected that a number of positions within the Project will be available. These short-term positions will not represent the complete re-establishment of livelihoods to pre-Project levels for those hired but are nonetheless significant opportunities and will be integrated into the LRP. The number of likely positions is unknown and will be determined by the Labour Influx Management Plan (LMP) that will be developed by the contractor. The LMP will clearly spell out requirement for local labour to give priority to PAHs first since the PAPs are known. The PAHs will be made aware of this entitlement and requested to express interest to open unskilled or skilled positions. The LRP will be used to further monitor the type and number of employments offered by the project to the PAHs.

5.9 LRP Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement Matrix below summarises measures for each category of PAP

Table 5-2: Livelihood Entitlement Measures

LRP Activity	Eligibility	Priority Vulnerable Persons	How to provide
Financial Management Training	All PAPs receiving cash compensation	All PAPs (219no.)	• TORs to Supervision Consultant and possibly sub-contract
Business Training	All PAPs	PAPs losing income (100no.)	• TORs to Supervision Consultant and possibly sub-contract
Counselling	All PAPs	Persons in need	• Registered counsellor
Vocational training (50 places)	Youth in vulnerable households affected by the Project	Potentially these are youth in households with individuals categorised as vulnerable PAPs (50)	• Institutions via KeNHA • Through shortlisting and assessment, •
Construction and allocation of road side stalls to traders & boda boda sheds	Communities trading along the project road PAPs Boda Boda Riders	Vulnerable PAPs	• Collaborate with county for priority allocation to vulnerable PAPs
Agricultural livelihood support	PAPs losing crops	Vulnerable PAPs (150no.)	•
Additional support to vulnerable people		Vulnerable PAPs	• Tailor made depending on the vulnerability
HIV and AIDS prevention and care support All PAPs services awareness and access	All PAPs	Priority affected parties	• Contractor's service provider/GOK services/CSO services
GBV support services awareness and access	All PAPs	Priority affected parties	• Contractor's service provider/GOK services/CSO services
Priority for employment if and when opportunities are available		Women supporting their families Youth in households affected by the project	• GRC identification + criteria

6 LRP INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

This section provides details of the institutional arrangements of the implementation of the LRP. The implementation of this LRP will be before the commencement of this project construction activities and preferably along with the implementation of the RAP of this Project. The plan of actions will be implemented by the participation of all relevant parties. The methodologies and strategies which should be applied during the implementation phase of the program are briefly discussed in this LRP.

KeNHA may opt to source the services of a consultancy firm with a team of experts required to oversee the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Program. In addition, a livelihood restoration committee and a livelihood restoration working group will be set up to assist in overseeing and managing the LRP.

6.1 Livelihood Restoration Steering Committee

The Livelihood Restoration Project Implementation Committee (LRPIC)will involve high level stakeholders and serve as a regulatory and strategic board for the implementation of the livelihood restoration activities. It will involve KeNHA and other government agencies that will have oversight responsibility over the livelihood restoration activities. The LRPIC will have the oversight function in livelihood restoration planning, implementation, monitoring and funding and represents all the institutions and agencies responsible for facilitating the LRP process. The committee will also be responsible for making policy related decisions and dealing with high level issues needing resolution.

Roles and Responsibilities

- To ensure alignment between all stakeholders, including government agencies, county government, local leadership, service providers and LRP beneficiaries.
- Oversee ethical and governance issues to ensure that LRP process is transparent and free of corruption
- To ensure that LRP reflects the national, county and local development plans
- To provide an advisory role to the LRDT, which includes resolving internal and external livelihood restoration issues, monitoring the budget, etc.
- To review monitoring report provided by the LRDT ensuring that any arising issues are addressed in an efficient and effective manner
- To respond to implementation problems identified in internal and external monitoring reports
- To ensure adequate information sharing with the LRDT on processes and decisions taken.

6.2 Livelihood Restoration Delivery Team

KeNHA will recruit the necessary service providers and technical advisors required to implement the LRP. An independent consultancy firm will be recruited to implement the LRP as the LRDT. The LRDT will include a Livelihood Restoration Advisor who will also act as the Team Leader. This team will be responsible for one-on-one engagements with individual households and PAPs to help them choose the suitable livelihood option that will enable them to restore their livelihoods and improve on their standard of living. They will also manage the activities of the service providers that will be contracted to execute the livelihood options. They will facilitate the provision of financial management, vocational training, capacity building, among others.

6.3 Institutional Structure and Functions

Oversight responsibility is carried out by Livelihood Restoration Project Implementation Committee and Operations will be carried out by the Livelihood Delivery Team, Community Liaison officers and service providers. Below is a description of the roles of the members of the committees.

Table 6-1: LRP Implementation Responsibility

Position	Description
Project Financier- AfDB	• Oversee the implementation of the LRP in compliance with stated financier guidelines.
Ministry of Finance and Treasury	• Financial management on behalf of the Borrower (GoK)
Ministry of Roads and Transport (MORT)	• Will be an overall implementing agency. • Central agency responsible for holding all information on the RAP/LRP. • Mobilization of financial resources from Government/ County Governments for resettlement and compensation purposes of the approved RAP.
Ministry of Interior & National Coordination	• Assisting in verification of claims and provision of security during payment of compensation. • Participation in Livelihood Restoration Delivery Team • Participation in the grievance resolution mechanism.
KeNHA	• Will be responsible for releasing/handover of the road corridor to Contractor • Ensuring that resettlement is done in accordance with the RAP. • Coordination of resettlement issues with other agencies. • Facilitate the grievance redress process as secretariat • Monitoring and Evaluation of the social mitigation activities and implementation progress. • Request funding from the Ministry of Roads and Transport for RAP implementation and compensation through NLC.
KeNHA LR- Project Manager	• Review all M&E reports, ensure the maintenance of monitoring information and timely development of monitoring reports are prepared and timely information sharing between the LRSC. • Coordination of the overall compensation and livelihood restoration activities; scheduling, resourcing and budget of the LRP and reporting to the KeNHA management and the LRPIC • Coordinate, and supervise all LRP implementers (including Project staff, government officials, implementing agencies etc.) involved in the Project; • Chair the LRPIC • Promote the participation of all stakeholders and information sharing • Report to KeNHA Management
Livelihood Restoration Advisor/Team Leader	• The Livelihood Restoration Advisor will also act as the Team Leader for the Livelihoods Restoration Delivery Team and will be responsible for ensuring technical integrity of the process and compliance with national and international best practices • Review Project team's approach to conducting risk assessments and implementing LRP using appropriate standards • Providing technical knowledge to the LRDT and the implementing agency where necessary • Support the development of a monitoring plan • Provide advice LRDT on any livelihood restoration-related issues and concerns

Position	Description
	• Develop status reports to be submitted to the LRPIC through the KeNHA Project Manager • Evaluate LRDT performance and provide constructive feedback; • Support the procurement of services
National Government Stakeholders	• To ensure adherence to local policy • Grievance Management • Monitoring and Evaluation of LRP activities
County government representatives and local leaders	• Engagement with communities and PAPs on livelihood restoration activities • Grievance management • Information sharing on local knowledge
CSO Representatives	• Share local knowledge and expertise • Protect the interest of the local people • Observe the LRP implementation process and serve as buffer between KeNHA and community representatives
Liaison officers	• Community liaison officers will support livelihood restoration implementation. They will be responsible for supporting direct engagements with PAHs and the community at large, dealing with day-today community-related issues and concerns and managing the grievance mechanism • Hold regular meetings with the community to provide updates on the status of the Project including the livelihood restoration program • Convey relevant information to the community; and back to the LRPIC and Program Delivery Team • Keep minutes and attendance registers of all meetings attended • Alert the KeNHA representative as soon as sensitive issues are raised or when an issue may escalate into something more significant • Ensure access to the grievance mechanism and work with others in the Project team to resolve grievances at the local level • Keep records of all interactions, attendance registers and grievances as required • Update relevant databases and reports for monitoring purposes
Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator	• Liaise with KeNHA to ensure the data is being gathered and recorded as required • Collect and collate data and other evidence to verify progress against the performance and impact indicators • Maintain a monitoring database in which all relevant monitoring and evaluation information is captured • Assess the data and develop/instruct the implementation of corrective or additional measures, as necessary • Produce periodic monitoring reports that will be submitted for review and action • Periodically review grievances to identify trends and discuss on the LRDT to identify appropriate response
PAP representatives	• Protect the interests of the PAPs • Intermediaries between LRDT and PAPs • Grievance management

7 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The initial and updated RAP/ESIA and Stakeholder Engagement Plan reports pertaining to the proposed Biretwo-Arror-Chesongoch and associated spur Road's project have already put in place a grievance redress mechanism (GRM). This mechanism has made provisions to document, track, manage and resolve all grievances and complaints raised by internal or external project stakeholders in an accessible, timely and transparent fashion. The purpose of the grievance mechanism is to allow stakeholders the ability to give continuous input and/or to lodge complaints against the project, and to allow for the resolution of grievances. The RAP, ESIA and SEP GRMs have inputted all key aspects of a robust GRM including the procedure for; grievance submission; grievance registry recording; grievance analysis and review; completion/corrective actions, close out and monitoring.

In light of the fact an adequate mechanism is already in place the existing grievance redress mechanism will be adopted and used for implementing this LRP. It however, for emphasis, discusses some of the key objectives, tenets and principles of an appropriate GRM and recommends that these proposals guide grievance redress in this LRP.

7.1 Objectives of the GRM

The purpose of the grievance mechanism is to allow stakeholders the ability to give continuous input and/or to lodge complaints against the project, and to allow for the resolution of grievances. The specific objectives of the grievance procedure include to:

- Provide PAPs with an avenue for raising concern or complaints, whether verbally or in writing.
- Provide appropriate and mutually acceptable redress to complaints.
- Verify that complainants are satisfied with outcomes of redress actions.
- Consistently document grievances and track resolution timelines.
- Avoid the need for stakeholders to resort to judicial proceedings.

7.2 Types of Grievances

Several types of livelihood restoration grievances or disputes could arise that could present a risk to the project: These may include disputes touching on the following:

- Not getting trained on either financial management or vocational skills.
- Not getting employed by the contractor when employment opportunities arise in the project.
- Not being allocated stalls or business premises in the new market.
- Dissatisfaction with the quality or quantity of the restoration measure applied
- Disagreement over the type of measure applied to achieving livelihoods restoration;
- Lack of employment in the project during construction

These kinds of grievances that directly concern the LRP will be the direct responsibility of KeNHA, as the implementing agency. In order to implement the LRP as part of its responsibilities, the KeNHA will need to establish a livelihoods restoration unit or team led by the Livelihoods Restoration Officer as an additional office in the GRM.

8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the monitoring framework for the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). Monitoring will be undertaken to track the implementation of livelihood restoration measures, assess whether affected persons and households are benefiting from the agreed support, identify implementation gaps, and recommend corrective actions where necessary.

The monitoring process will focus not only on whether planned activities have been delivered, but also on whether Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are able to restore their livelihoods, income sources, business operations and access to productive opportunities. This is particularly important for PAPs whose livelihoods have been affected by land acquisition, loss of business structures, disruption of trading activities, loss of access to income sources or other project-related impacts.

Monitoring will also pay specific attention to vulnerable PAPs identified through the census, socio-economic survey, consultations and comparative vulnerability screening. These include female-headed households, widows, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, poor households, landless business operators and other PAPs who may face additional barriers in restoring their livelihoods. The monitoring framework will therefore support early identification of livelihood recovery challenges and enable timely follow-up, targeted assistance and adaptive management during LRP implementation.

8.2 Objectives of LRP Monitoring

The main objective of LRP monitoring is to assess whether livelihood restoration measures are being implemented effectively and whether Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are being supported to restore or improve their livelihoods and standards of living.

Specifically, LRP monitoring will seek to:

a) Track progress in the implementation of livelihood restoration measures against the approved LRP schedule, budget and commitments;
b) Verify that eligible PAPs receive the agreed compensation, allowances, transitional assistance and livelihood restoration support in accordance with the entitlement framework;
c) Assess whether affected households, businesses and other livelihood groups are restoring their income sources, productive activities, employment opportunities and access to markets or services;
d) Monitor the participation and livelihood recovery progress of vulnerable PAPs, including female-headed households, widows, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, poor households, landless business operators and other PAPs requiring targeted support;
e) Identify implementation gaps, delays, emerging livelihood risks, unresolved grievances and barriers affecting livelihood recovery;
f) Provide timely information to support corrective actions, adaptive management and improvement of livelihood restoration measures;
g) Track the effectiveness of grievance management, stakeholder engagement and feedback mechanisms related to LRP implementation;
h) Generate regular monitoring reports for KeNHA, relevant implementing agencies, financiers and other stakeholders, as required; and
i) Provide evidence for determining whether the LRP has achieved its intended outcomes and whether PAPs have restored, or are on a credible pathway to restoring, their livelihoods to pre-project levels or better.

8.3 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be undertaken by KeNHA through the Project Implementation Team, Social Safeguards Team and the LRP Implementation Team. The purpose of internal monitoring will be to track the day-to-day implementation of livelihood restoration measures, verify delivery of agreed support to eligible PAPs, identify emerging challenges, and ensure that corrective actions are taken in a timely manner.

Internal monitoring will focus on both implementation progress and livelihood restoration outcomes. Implementation progress monitoring will assess whether planned LRP activities are being delivered as scheduled, including payment of compensation and allowances, provision of transitional assistance, delivery of livelihood training, support to affected businesses, agricultural livelihood support, vulnerable PAP follow-up, grievance handling and stakeholder engagement. Outcome monitoring will assess whether PAPs are making progress towards restoring their income sources, business activities, farming activities, employment opportunities and access to productive resources.

The internal monitoring process will involve regular field visits, household follow-up, business verification, consultations with PAPs, review of training attendance records, review of compensation and assistance payment records, grievance register analysis, and preparation of periodic monitoring reports. Special attention will be given to vulnerable PAPs, including female-headed households, widows, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, poor households, landless business operators and other PAPs who may require additional support during implementation.

The LRP Implementation Team will maintain an updated monitoring database capturing PAP eligibility, livelihood restoration measures received, participation in training or support activities, grievances raised and resolved, follow-up actions undertaken, and progress towards livelihood restoration. The database will be disaggregated by gender, vulnerability status, type of livelihood impact, location and category of assistance received.

Internal monitoring findings will be used to support adaptive management of the LRP. Where monitoring identifies delays, gaps in support, low participation of vulnerable PAPs, unresolved grievances, or evidence that livelihoods are not being restored as expected, KeNHA and the LRP Implementation Team will agree on corrective actions, assign responsibility and timelines, and track implementation to closure.

Internal monitoring reports will be prepared regularly and submitted to the Project Coordinator and relevant implementing agencies for review and action. The reports will summarize progress against planned activities, key monitoring indicators, participation of vulnerable PAPs, grievances and resolutions, emerging risks, corrective actions and recommendations for improving LRP implementation.

8.4 External/Independent Monitoring

External or independent monitoring will be undertaken to provide an objective assessment of the implementation and effectiveness of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). The purpose of independent monitoring will be to verify whether livelihood restoration measures are being implemented in accordance with the approved LRP, applicable resettlement commitments, and relevant environmental and social requirements.

The independent monitor will assess both compliance and livelihood restoration outcomes. Compliance monitoring will review whether agreed compensation, transitional assistance, livelihood restoration support, stakeholder engagement, grievance management and vulnerable PAP support measures have been delivered as planned. Outcome monitoring will assess whether affected households, businesses and other livelihood groups are restoring their income sources, productive activities, employment opportunities and access to markets, services and other livelihood resources.

External monitoring will pay particular attention to vulnerable PAPs, including female-headed households, widows, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, poor households, landless business operators and other PAPs requiring targeted support. The monitor will verify whether such PAPs have been identified, consulted, assisted, followed up and included in livelihood restoration activities, and whether additional support is required to address barriers to livelihood recovery.

The independent monitoring process will include review of LRP implementation records, compensation and assistance payment records, training attendance records, grievance registers, stakeholder engagement records, monitoring databases, field verification visits, consultations with PAPs, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and case reviews for vulnerable PAPs. The monitor may also verify whether corrective actions identified through internal monitoring have been implemented and closed.

The findings of the independent monitor will be documented in periodic monitoring reports. These reports will assess implementation progress, effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures, participation and outcomes for vulnerable PAPs, grievance resolution, stakeholder feedback, outstanding risks, corrective actions and recommendations for improving LRP implementation.

Independent monitoring will support transparency, accountability and adaptive management of the LRP. Where monitoring identifies persistent livelihood restoration gaps, unresolved grievances, exclusion of eligible PAPs, inadequate support to vulnerable PAPs or weak implementation performance, the findings will be used to strengthen corrective actions and improve delivery of livelihood restoration commitments.

A completion audit or close-out review may be undertaken at the end of LRP implementation to determine whether the LRP has achieved its intended objectives and whether PAPs have restored, or are on a credible pathway to restoring, their livelihoods to pre-project levels or better.

8.5 Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring indicators will be used to track the progress, effectiveness and outcomes of LRP implementation. The indicators will cover both process monitoring and outcome monitoring. Process indicators will assess whether planned activities and support measures have been delivered, while outcome indicators will assess whether affected persons, households and businesses are restoring their livelihoods and standards of living.

The indicators will also be used to track the participation and progress of vulnerable PAPs, including female-headed households, widows, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, poor households, landless business operators and other PAPs who may require targeted support. Monitoring data will be disaggregated by gender, vulnerability status, type of livelihood impact, location and category of assistance received.

The indicators will also be used to track the participation and progress of vulnerable PAPs, including female-headed households, widows, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, poor households, landless business operators and other PAPs who may require targeted support. Monitoring data will be disaggregated by gender, vulnerability status, type of livelihood impact, location and category of assistance received.

Table 8-1: LRP Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring area	**Key indicators**	**Source of verification**	**Frequency**
Compensation and livelihood assistance	Number and percentage of eligible PAPs who have received compensation, allowances, transitional assistance and livelihood restoration support	Payment records, signed acknowledgement forms, compensation schedules, LRP database	Monthly during active implementation
Livelihood restoration support	Number of PAPs enrolled in livelihood restoration activities; number of PAPs receiving agricultural support, business support, skills training, financial literacy or other agreed measures	Training records, support distribution records, attendance lists, LRP implementation reports	Monthly / quarterly
Business restoration	Number of affected businesses re-established; number of traders or business operators who have resumed operations; number receiving business advisory or re-establishment support	Business verification records, field visit reports, PAP interviews, business follow-up forms	Monthly / quarterly
Agricultural livelihood restoration	Number of affected farming households receiving agricultural inputs, extension support or productivity support; number resuming farming activities	Input distribution records, extension visit reports, household follow-up records, field verification	Quarterly
Income restoration	Number and percentage of PAPs reporting restored, improved or declining income compared to pre-project levels; number requiring additional follow-up	Household surveys, income restoration tracking forms, PAP interviews, monitoring database	Quarterly / semi-annually
Vulnerable PAP support	Number of vulnerable PAPs identified, verified and included in the vulnerable PAP register; number receiving targeted livelihood support; number requiring additional assistance	Vulnerable PAP register, case management records, household visit reports, consultation records	Monthly / quarterly
Participation in training and support activities	Number of PAPs attending training or support activities, disaggregated by gender, age, vulnerability status and livelihood category	Training attendance lists, training reports, participant feedback forms	After each training / quarterly
Employment and skills development	Number of PAPs accessing project-related employment opportunities, job referrals, skills development or alternative livelihood support	Employment records, contractor reports, referral records, training records	Monthly / quarterly
Grievance management	Number of livelihood-related grievances received, resolved, pending or escalated; average time taken to resolve grievances; types of grievances raised	GRM register, grievance resolution records, meeting minutes, complainant feedback	Monthly
Stakeholder engagement and feedback	Number of consultation meetings held with PAPs; issues raised and addressed; PAP satisfaction with livelihood restoration support	Consultation records, meeting minutes, attendance lists, feedback forms	Quarterly

Monitoring area	Key indicators	Source of verification	Frequency
Corrective actions	Number of corrective actions identified, implemented and closed; number of unresolved implementation gaps	Internal monitoring reports, corrective action tracker, external monitoring reports	Monthly / quarterly
Completion readiness	Number and percentage of PAPs who have received all agreed support; number of PAPs whose livelihoods are restored or on a credible pathway to restoration; number requiring continued support	Completion audit records, monitoring database, household verification, independent monitoring reports	At close-out / as required

Monitoring indicators will be reviewed periodically and updated where necessary to reflect implementation realities, emerging livelihood risks, and feedback from PAPs and stakeholders. Where monitoring identifies gaps or delays, corrective actions will be agreed, assigned to responsible parties and tracked to closure.

8.6 Outcome-Based Monitoring and Completion Criteria for Livelihood Restoration

Outcome-based monitoring will be undertaken to assess whether livelihood restoration measures are achieving their intended results. While process monitoring will confirm whether planned activities have been implemented, outcome-based monitoring will assess whether affected households, businesses and other livelihood groups are actually recovering their livelihoods, income sources and standards of living.

8.6.1 Outcome-Based Monitoring of Livelihood Restoration

Monitoring of livelihood restoration will focus not only on the delivery of inputs and activities, but also on whether affected households and businesses are recovering their livelihoods. The LRP Implementation Team will track both process and outcome indicators to determine whether PAPs are able to restore income, re-establish businesses, resume farming or trading activities, access project-supported training, and benefit from targeted support.

Outcome monitoring will pay particular attention to vulnerable PAPs, including female-headed households, widows, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, poor households and landless business operators. These PAPs will be followed up periodically to assess whether livelihood restoration measures are effective, whether additional support is required, and whether barriers to recovery are being addressed.

The monitoring process will use household visits, consultations, business verification, training attendance records, grievance records, income restoration tracking and PAP satisfaction feedback. Monitoring findings will be used to adjust livelihood restoration measures where implementation gaps or persistent livelihood risks are identified.

8.6.2 Completion Criteria for Livelihood Restoration

LRP implementation will be considered substantially complete when affected households and businesses have received the agreed livelihood restoration assistance, affected enterprises have resumed operations or transitioned to alternative income sources, vulnerable PAPs have received targeted support, and monitoring evidence demonstrates that PAPs have restored, or are on a credible pathway to restoring, their livelihoods to pre-project levels or better.

Completion will be assessed using measurable criteria, including payment of compensation and livelihood assistance, delivery of agreed livelihood restoration measures, participation of eligible PAPs in training or support activities, re-establishment of affected businesses, restoration of access to productive assets or markets, resolution of livelihood-related grievances, and confirmation that vulnerable PAPs have received appropriate follow-up support.

Where monitoring or completion review identifies PAPs who have not restored their livelihoods or remain at risk of livelihood deterioration, additional follow-up and corrective measures will be recommended before LRP close-out. These measures may include targeted livelihood counselling, additional business or agricultural support, linkage to county or national government support programmes, further grievance resolution, or other practical measures agreed with the affected PAPs.
The resources required to undertake outcome-based monitoring, vulnerable PAP follow-up and completion verification shall be reflected in the LRP budget. Chapter 10 provides the budget linkage for these activities.
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Table 8-2: Outcome-Based Monitoring and Completion Criteria

Monitoring area	Outcome indicator	Target / completion criterion	Means of verification	Monitoring frequency	Responsible actor	Corrective action trigger
Compensation before displacement	Eligible PAPs compensated before loss of assets, displacement or livelihood disruption	100% of eligible PAPs compensated before displacement or economic disruption	Compensation schedules, signed agreements, payment records, PAP acknowledgement forms	Before site handover and monthly during acquisition	KeNHA, NLC and LRP Implementation Team	Any eligible PAP displaced or economically disrupted before compensation
Livelihood restoration enrolment	Eligible economically displaced PAPs enrolled in appropriate LRP packages	100% of verified eligible PAPs enrolled in a relevant livelihood restoration package	LRP enrolment records, PAP validation forms, package allocation register	Monthly during enrolment period	LRP Implementation Team	Any eligible PAP not assigned to a package within agreed timeframe
Business restoration	Affected businesses re-established, relocated or otherwise restored	At least 90% of affected businesses operating again within 3–6 months after relocation or disruption; remaining cases under corrective action plan	Business inventory, relocation records, site verification, income follow-up survey, trader consultations	Monthly for first 6 months, then quarterly	LRP Team, County Trade Department, contractor and CLOs	Business not operating after agreed transition period; loss of customer access; trader reports income not recovering
Business income recovery	Income of affected business PAPs restored to baseline or better	Business income restored to at least 100% of verified baseline, or demonstrably improving with corrective support	Baseline income data, follow-up income survey, business records where available, PAP interviews	Quarterly during first year; semi-annually thereafter	LRP Team and external monitor	Income remains below baseline for two consecutive monitoring periods
Market or trading-site relocation	Traders requiring relocation receive accessible and viable trading space	100% of eligible relocated traders provided with agreed relocation support or alternative trading arrangements	Market allocation records, relocation register, site inspection, trader feedback	Monthly during relocation and quarterly thereafter	KeNHA, County Government and LRP Team	Trading space unavailable, inaccessible, unsafe or not operational

Monitoring area	Outcome indicator	Target / completion criterion	Means of verification	Monitoring frequency	Responsible actor	Corrective action trigger
Agricultural livelihood restoration	Farmers and crop/tree PAPs supported to restore productive activity	Agricultural production restored to baseline or better after at least one production cycle, where land-based livelihood was affected	Crop/tree compensation records, input distribution records, extension-service records, farm visits, production follow-up	Seasonal and at least once per production cycle	LRP Team and County Agriculture Department	Production not restored after one production cycle due to project-related impact
Farm and resource access	Access to farms, irrigation systems, water points, grazing routes and livestock crossings restored or maintained	100% of affected access routes restored, replaced or managed through agreed temporary arrangements	Field inspection, access-restoration records, community verification, grievance records	Monthly during construction in affected areas	Contractor, supervision consultant, KeNHA and LRP Team	Access remains blocked, unsafe or inadequate after notice
Employment restoration	PAPs and PAP household members affected by livelihood disruption are given access to employment or skills pathways	Qualified PAP household members considered for project employment; employment and skills support provided to eligible affected persons	Contractor recruitment records, training records, workforce reports, labour GRM records	Monthly during recruitment and construction	Contractor, supervision consultant and KeNHA	Recruitment process not disclosed; PAPs excluded without clear criteria; repeated labour-related grievances
Skills and vocational training	Eligible PAPs complete relevant training linked to livelihood opportunities	At least 80% of enrolled PAPs complete training; trained PAPs linked to employment, enterprise or livelihood opportunities	Training attendance records, completion certificates, follow-up interviews	After each training cycle and quarterly follow-up	LRP Team, training providers and County Youth/TVET offices	Low completion rates, irrelevant training, or no pathway to livelihood use
Financial literacy and compensation management	Compensated PAPs understand compensation management and livelihood risks	At least 90% of compensated PAPs attend or receive financial literacy support before or	Attendance records, training materials, PAP feedback forms	Before and after compensation payment	KeNHA, LRP Team and financial-literacy provider	PAPs receive compensation without financial guidance or report lack of understanding

Monitoring area	Outcome indicator	Target / completion criterion	Means of verification	Monitoring frequency	Responsible actor	Corrective action trigger
		immediately after payment				
Vulnerable PAP assistance	Verified vulnerable PAPs receive additional assistance according to need	100% of verified vulnerable PAPs receive agreed additional support and follow-up	Confidential vulnerability register, household visit records, assistance records, follow-up forms	Monthly during active support; quarterly thereafter	LRP Team, County Social Development Office and CLOs	Vulnerable PAP not reached, unable to access support, or shows unresolved livelihood hardship
Women's livelihood restoration	Women PAPs and women-headed households access compensation, livelihood support and grievance channels	Women affected by livelihood loss receive direct consultation and access to relevant restoration packages; women's participation recorded and monitored	Sex-disaggregated LRP records, consultation minutes, women's FGDs, grievance records	Quarterly	LRP Team and Gender/Social Development focal person	Women excluded from compensation decisions, training, market allocation or grievance access
Transitional support	PAPs requiring transitional support receive assistance during livelihood disruption	100% of eligible PAPs receive transitional support before or during disruption	Payment records, package delivery records, PAP acknowledgement, follow-up survey	Monthly during transition period	KeNHA and LRP Team	PAP experiences income gap without agreed support
Grievance resolution	Livelihood-related grievances resolved in a timely and fair manner	At least 90% of livelihood-related grievances resolved within agreed GRM timelines; unresolved cases under action plan	GRM register, case files, resolution forms, complainant feedback	Monthly	GRM Officer, LRP Team and relevant GRC	Repeated grievances, overdue cases or unresolved systemic issues
PAP satisfaction with livelihood restoration	PAPs report that support was relevant, accessible and useful	At least 80% of PAPs surveyed express satisfaction with the relevance and delivery of livelihood support	PAP satisfaction survey, FGDs, external monitoring interviews	Semi-annually	LRP Team and external monitor	Satisfaction below target or recurring complaints about package adequacy

Monitoring area	Outcome indicator	Target / completion criterion	Means of verification	Monitoring frequency	Responsible actor	Corrective action trigger
Household income restoration	PAP household income restored to baseline or better	Household income restored to at least 100% of baseline or demonstrably improving with corrective support	Baseline and follow-up household surveys, income proxy indicators, business/farm verification	Semi-annually and during completion audit	LRP Team and external monitor	Income remains below baseline for two monitoring periods due to project-related livelihood impact
Food security and household welfare	Affected households do not experience project-induced deterioration in welfare	No project-induced deterioration in food security, school attendance, health access or household welfare among monitored PAPs	Household survey, vulnerability follow-up, community health/social reports, PAP interviews	Semi-annually	LRP Team, County Social Development Office and external monitor	Evidence of hardship, food insecurity, school dropout or distress sale of assets linked to project impact
Completion audit readiness	LRP has sufficient evidence to demonstrate livelihood restoration outcomes	Completion audit confirms that livelihood restoration measures have been implemented and outcomes achieved or corrective actions agreed	Completion audit report, monitoring database, PAP consultations, corrective action tracker	Final quarter of LRP implementation	Independent completion auditor, KeNHA and AfDB	Audit identifies unresolved livelihood restoration gaps

8.7 Reporting and Corrective Actions

Monitoring findings will be documented through regular LRP monitoring reports prepared by the LRP Implementation Team and submitted to KeNHA for review and action. The reports will provide an update on the status of LRP implementation, progress against agreed livelihood restoration measures, participation of PAPs in livelihood support activities, support provided to vulnerable PAPs, grievances received and resolved, and emerging risks affecting livelihood restoration.

The monitoring reports will cover both process and outcome monitoring. Process reporting will document whether planned activities have been delivered, including compensation and livelihood assistance, transitional support, livelihood training, business re-establishment support, agricultural livelihood support, stakeholder engagement and grievance management. Outcome reporting will assess whether affected households and businesses are restoring their income sources, re-establishing livelihoods, resuming farming or trading activities, accessing productive resources, and benefiting from targeted support.

Reporting will pay particular attention to vulnerable PAPs, including female-headed households, widows, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, poor households, landless business operators and other PAPs requiring additional support. The reports will indicate whether vulnerable PAPs have been reached, whether they have participated in livelihood restoration measures, whether follow-up has been undertaken, and whether any additional support or corrective action is required.

Where monitoring identifies implementation gaps, delays, exclusion of eligible PAPs, unresolved grievances, low participation of vulnerable PAPs, or evidence that livelihoods are not being restored as expected, corrective actions will be developed and implemented. Each corrective action will specify the issue identified, proposed remedial measure, responsible party, timeline for completion, required resources and status of implementation.

Corrective actions may include additional household follow-up, further consultation with PAPs, updating the vulnerable PAP register, targeted livelihood counselling, facilitation of access to training or support services, additional business or agricultural support, referral to relevant county or national government programmes, review of grievance cases, or adjustment of livelihood restoration measures where necessary.

The LRP Implementation Team will maintain a corrective action tracker to ensure that all identified issues are followed up and closed. Progress on corrective actions will be reviewed during regular monitoring meetings and included in subsequent monitoring reports. Outstanding corrective actions will be escalated to KeNHA management, the Project Coordinator, relevant implementing agencies or the independent monitor, as appropriate.

Monitoring and corrective action reports will also inform external or independent monitoring and the final completion audit. LRP close-out will only be recommended where monitoring evidence shows that agreed livelihood restoration measures have been implemented, key grievances have been addressed, vulnerable PAPs have received targeted follow-up, and PAPs have restored, or are on a credible pathway to restoring, their livelihoods to pre-project levels or better.

9 LRP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

This chapter summarizes the strategy for the scheduling of LRP activities and the associated cost estimates.

9.1 LRP Implementation Schedule Overview

The schedule for implementation is as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** below. The submission of the LRP to lenders marks the end of the planning phases and the beginning of the implementation phase. Livelihoods programming will continue for at least two years after displacement. This period will be extended, if necessary, as determined by monitoring activities. Major implementation phase milestones include:

- LRP disclosure (planned for late 2026)
- Final top up compensation and signing of individual agreements with households
- Displacement
- Implementation of livelihood support activities
- Monitoring and evaluation

The LRP disclosure process includes distribution of the non-technical summary to key points around the Project area and posting a non-technical summary of the document on the website of KeNHA and County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet. A community meeting will also be held in the community to present a summary of the LRP. This will provide Project affected households with a final opportunity to raise questions and to demonstrate their support for the land acquisition and associated livelihoods restoration process.

Table 9-1: LRP Implementation Schedule

Activities	**Timeline (2 years)**											
	2	**4**	**6**	**8**	**10**	**12**	**14**	**16**	**18**	**20**	**22**	**24**
LRP Disclosure												
Recruitment of LRP Service Provider												
Establishment of LRP Steering Committee												
LRP Implementation												
Formation of LRP Implementation Committees (LRPICs)												
Applications /Requests for LRP Assistance												
Grievance Management Mechanism												
Feedback to PAHs												
Engaging service providers												
Enrolment in programs												
Delivery of Livelihood Restoration												
Assistance Packages												
Monitoring and reporting												
LRP Completion Audit												
Review and acceptance of the Completion Audit Report by the African Development Bank												

9.2 LRP Implementation Schedule Steps

Implementation of the LRP will commence following the African Development Bank's acceptance of the LRP and disclosure to PAPs by KeNHA. The first implementation step will be receiving applications for the project-affected households' desired Livelihood Restoration Assistance. The LRP Implementation Committee will then assess the applications to determine if the eligibility criteria for the applied LRAP have been met. Applicants will then receive feedback on their applications and enroll in the livelihood restoration program or intervention.

The (Livelihood Restoration Plan Implementation Committee (LRPIC)will implement LRP activities and closely monitor the progress over a twenty-four-month period, with the support of KeNHA and Supervising Consultant. The LRPICs will furnish KeNHA with quarterly progress reports, which will be transmitted to the African Development Bank. The first twelve months will primarily entail bringing service providers on board, implementing the livelihood restoration programs and monitoring progress, while the other twelve months will entail assessing the outcomes of the administered LRP interventions and making improvements to realize better outcomes for PAPs.

10 LRP COST ESTIMATES

10.1 LRP Cost Estimates

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) budget has been developed based on the findings of the socio-economic survey, needs assessment and census conducted among Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and aligned with the RAP. The proposed costs are aligned with the identified livelihood restoration needs, the number of beneficiaries, and the vulnerability profile of affected households. Unit costs have been derived from prevailing market rates, and comparable projects previously undertaken in the region.

The budget covers the full range of activities required to restore or improve affected livelihoods, including skills development, vocational training, business support, agricultural assistance, targeted support for vulnerable households, implementation, and monitoring. Provision has also been made for monitoring and evaluation (20%) to assess the effectiveness of the interventions and demonstrate compliance with project commitments and lender requirements. A contingency allowance of 10% has been included to cater for unforeseen costs and inflationary adjustments during implementation.

NOTE: It should be noted that the socio-economic conditions of the project area might change and this will slightly impact the future LRP implementation costs. **Table *10-1*** presents the estimated budget costs for LRP Implementation.

Table 10-1: Estimated Budget for LRP Implementation

A. Cost Estimates for Loss of Business and Income as Per RAP			
Proposed Area	**Loss of Income (Kshs)**	**Business Loss (Kshs)**	**Total Values (Kshs)**
Biretwo – Arror – Chesongoch	96,840.00	6,855,000.00	6,951,840.00
Nyaru – Kapkayo	108,000.00	1,311,000.00	1,419,000.00
Kimwarer – Emsea	37,800.00	228,000.00	265,800.00
Sub Total			**8,636,640.00**
Disturbance Allowance (15%)			1,295,496.00
Total Cost for Loss of Livelihood Compensation			**9,932,136.00**
B. LRP Restoration Measures Costs			
Activity	**Beneficiaries**	**Unit Cost (Kshs)**	**Total (Kshs)**
Financial literacy training	219	1.00	1,750,000.00
Vocational training	50	40,000.00	2,000,000.00
Business skills training	200	1.00	2,000,000.00
Agricultural Support	150	15,000	2,250,000.00
Market stalls	100	TBD	TBD
Sub Total			**8,000,000.00**
C. LRP Implementation Staff Requirements			
LRP Specialist			2,500,000.00
Total Cost A, B&C			**20,432,136.00**
Monitoring and Evaluation (20%)			4,086,427.20
Contingency (10%)			2,043,213.60
Estimated Total Costs for LRP Implementation			**22,475,349.60**

It is recommended that an external monitoring and evaluation expert is contracted to conduct the completion audit in the last quarter of the LRP implementation. The costs for this have been catered for under the M&E costs.

10.2 Budget Linkage to PAP-Specific Livelihood Restoration Packages

The LRP budget has been prepared to support the livelihood restoration packages identified in Chapter 5 and the outcome-based monitoring requirements set out in Chapter 8. The purpose of the budget linkage table is to demonstrate how each budget item relates to the affected PAP category, the type of livelihood impact, the proposed restoration package, estimated beneficiaries and the expected livelihood restoration outcome.

The budget will be updated during implementation based on the final RAP database, PAP validation, business verification, vulnerability screening, confirmed market relocation arrangements and enrolment of PAPs into specific livelihood restoration packages. Where additional PAPs are confirmed as eligible, or where monitoring shows that livelihoods have not been restored, the budget will be adjusted through the contingency provision or through an approved supplementary allocation.

The LRP budget shall make specific provision for targeted livelihood restoration measures arising from the vulnerability screening and comparative analysis. Budget allocation will therefore not be limited to general livelihood activities, but will also include resources for vulnerability verification, case management, targeted training, transitional assistance, monitoring, grievance handling and completion verification. This will ensure that vulnerable PAPs, particularly female-headed households, widows and landless business operators, receive appropriate support during implementation and that such support is adequately resourced, monitored and reported.

Table 10-2: Budget Linkage to PAP-Specific Livelihood Restoration Packages

Budget item / livelihood package	Linked PAP category	Livelihood impact addressed	Estimated beneficiaries	Unit cost / basis of costing	Estimated budget provision	Linked restoration outcome / completion indicator	Responsible actor(s)
Compensation for loss of business and income	Business operators, informal traders, commercial structure users and affected enterprises	Loss of business income, trading disruption, reduced customer access and temporary income interruption	100 business-loss PAPs, subject to final RAP validation	Based on RAP valuation and verified loss of income/business loss by road section	As provided in RAP/LRP budget: KSh. 9,932,136 inclusive of 15% disturbance allowance	Eligible business PAPs compensated before displacement or business disruption; no unpaid verified business-loss claims before site handover	KeNHA, NLC and LRP Implementation Team
Financial literacy and compensation management training	All compensated PAPs, with priority to business PAPs, landowners, vulnerable PAPs and households receiving significant cash compensation	Risk of poor compensation management, inability to reinvest compensation and reduced capacity to restore livelihoods	219 PAPs	KSh 8,000 per beneficiary	KSh 1,750,000	At least 90% of compensated PAPs receive financial literacy support before or immediately after compensation payment	KeNHA LRP Team, financial-literacy service provider and CLOs
Business skills training and business restoration support	Roadside traders, informal vendors, commercial structure owners, business tenants and women traders	Loss of business premises, trading space, customer base and daily cash flow	200 PAPs	KSh 10,000 per beneficiary	KSh 2,000,000	Affected businesses re-established and operating; business income restored to baseline or demonstrably improving	KeNHA LRP Team, County Trade Department, business-development service providers and CLOs

Budget item / livelihood package	**Linked PAP category**	**Livelihood impact addressed**	**Estimated beneficiaries**	**Unit cost / basis of costing**	**Estimated budget provision**	**Linked restoration outcome / completion indicator**	**Responsible actor(s)**
Vocational and skills development training	Employees, youth from affected households, unemployed PAP household members and PAPs requiring livelihood transition	Loss of wage income, limited employability, need for alternative or supplementary income	50 PAPs	Kshs. 40,000 per beneficiary	Kshs. 2,000,000	At least 80% of enrolled PAPs complete training and are linked to employment, enterprise or livelihood opportunities	KeNHA LRP Team, County Youth/TVET offices, training providers and contractor
Agricultural livelihood support	Farmers, crop/tree owners, agro-pastoral households and land-based livelihood PAPs	Loss of crops, trees, productive land, farm access, irrigation support or agricultural income	150 PAPs	Kshs. 15,000 per beneficiary	Kshs. 2,250,000	Agricultural production restored to baseline or better after at least one production cycle, where land-based livelihood was affected	KeNHA LRP Team, County Agriculture Department and contractor where access restoration is required
Market relocation and business re-establishment support	Roadside traders, informal businesses, business tenants and vulnerable traders requiring relocation	Loss of trading space, business location and customer access	To be confirmed from final business inventory and relocation plan	To be costed based on confirmed relocation site preparation, movement support and market allocation needs	To be confirmed; to be drawn from LRP implementation provision, relevant RAP provisions or contingency where required	Eligible traders relocated to viable trading sites; access to customers restored; relocation grievances resolved	KeNHA, County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet, LRP Team and contractor
Support to vulnerable PAPs and PAHs	Persons with disabilities, elderly-headed households, chronically ill persons, widows, women-headed	Reduced capacity to access compensation, relocate, restore livelihood, participate in	To be confirmed through vulnerability register; baseline indicates disability and chronic illness	Case-specific support based on verified need, including transport, documentation, relocation assistance,	Separate budget line to be confirmed during implementation; provision to be made from LRP implementation	100% of verified vulnerable PAPs receive required additional assistance; no vulnerable PAP is worse off due	KeNHA LRP Team, County Social Development Office, CLOs and relevant

Budget item / livelihood package	Linked PAP category	Livelihood impact addressed	Estimated beneficiaries	Unit cost / basis of costing	Estimated budget provision	Linked restoration outcome / completion indicator	Responsible actor(s)
	households requiring support, child-headed households, very poor households and other verified vulnerable PAPs	training or use grievance channels	each affect about 1% of surveyed households and elderly-headed households about 29%	support persons or social-service referral	budget and contingency	to Project impacts	service providers
Employment access and recruitment support	Employees, youth, unemployed PAP household members, local skilled and unskilled workers, women and vulnerable PAPs able to work	Loss of wage income, employment disruption and need for income restoration or supplementary income	To be confirmed during LRP enrolment and contractor recruitment	Mainly implementation and coordination cost; contractor to disclose recruitment procedures and maintain workforce records	Included under LRP implementation and contractor E&S obligations	PAPs and local workers informed of opportunities; qualified PAP household members considered; workforce data reported; labour grievances addressed	Contractor, supervision consultant, KeNHA and County Labour/Youth offices
Pastoral and access-restoration support	Pastoral and agro-pastoral households, livestock owners, herders, water-point users and households affected by access disruption	Disruption of livestock routes, water access, grazing routes, farm access and movement during construction	To be confirmed through participatory mapping and site-specific screening	Cost linked to design and construction measures, signage, crossings, access restoration and consultation	Included under contractor works, ESMP/CESMP and LRP coordination costs where livelihood-specific follow-up is required	Livestock, water and farm access maintained or restored; access-related grievances resolved	KeNHA, contractor, supervision consultant, County Livestock Department and local administration
LRP implementation personnel	All PAP categories receiving LRP support	Coordination, case management, package delivery, consultation, grievance	All eligible LRP beneficiaries	LRP Specialist, Field Facilitator and related implementation support	KSh 4,500,000	LRP packages delivered, PAP records maintained, grievances followed up and	KeNHA, LRP Specialist, Field Facilitator and CLOs

Budget item / livelihood package	Linked PAP category	Livelihood impact addressed	Estimated beneficiaries	Unit cost / basis of costing	Estimated budget provision	Linked restoration outcome / completion indicator	Responsible actor(s)
		support and field follow-up				implementation reports prepared	
Monitoring and evaluation	All PAP categories, with special focus on business PAPs, farmers, vulnerable PAPs and severely affected households	Verification of livelihood restoration outcomes, income recovery, business recovery, agricultural recovery and vulnerable household recovery	All sampled and monitored LRP beneficiaries	20% of total cost of compensation/restoration/implementation budget	KSh 4,486,427.20	Outcome monitoring completed; corrective actions identified; completion audit evidence available	KeNHA, M&E Coordinator, external monitor and independent completion auditor
Contingency	All PAP categories where additional support is required due to inflation, data updates, unanticipated impacts or livelihood recovery gaps	Unforeseen costs, additional eligible PAPs, increased restoration needs or corrective actions	As required	10% contingency	KSh 2,243,213.60	Budget available for justified additional support or corrective action without delaying livelihood restoration	KeNHA and LRP Implementation Team

10.3 Budget Linkage for Vulnerability-Based Livelihood Restoration Measures

Table 10-3: Budget Linkage for Vulnerability-Based Livelihood Restoration Measures

LRP activity / support measure	PAP category targeted	Budget implication	Responsible party	Monitoring / verification
Vulnerability verification and updating of vulnerable PAP register	Female-headed households, widows, elderly PAPs, persons with disabilities, poor households, landless business operators and other vulnerable PAPs	Staff time, field verification costs, data management and reporting costs	KeNHA / LRP Implementation Team / Consultant	Updated vulnerable PAP register; verification reports; consultation records
Targeted livelihood counselling and case management	Vulnerable PAPs requiring additional support to restore livelihoods	Case management costs, household follow-up visits, facilitation costs	LRP Implementation Team / Social Safeguards Team	Case files; follow-up records; household visit reports
Priority access to livelihood restoration training	Vulnerable PAPs, women, youth, landless business operators and severely affected PAPs	Training facilitation costs, venue, materials, transport facilitation where applicable	KeNHA / Training Provider / Consultant	Training attendance lists disaggregated by vulnerability category; training reports
Business re-establishment support	Affected traders, small business operators, landless business operators, tenants and informal operators	Business advisory costs, transitional support, linkage support and monitoring costs	KeNHA / LRP Implementation Team / Relevant County Departments	Business re-establishment records; business follow-up reports; income restoration tracking
Agricultural livelihood support	PAPs losing agricultural land or farm-based income, including vulnerable farming households	Agricultural inputs, extension support, productivity enhancement, linkage to county agriculture services	KeNHA / County Agriculture Department / LRP Team	Input distribution records; extension visit reports; farm restoration monitoring
Transitional assistance for severely affected and vulnerable PAPs	Severely affected households, poor households, elderly PAPs, female-headed households and widows	Transitional support costs, temporary income support or facilitation as per entitlement framework	KeNHA / LRP Implementation Team	Payment/support records; signed acknowledgement forms; monitoring reports
Linkage to government and county social protection programmes	Vulnerable PAPs requiring long-term social support	Coordination costs, referral and follow-up costs	KeNHA / County Social Development Office / Relevant Government Agencies	Referral records; confirmation of linkage; follow-up reports
Monitoring of livelihood restoration outcomes	All livelihood-affected PAPs, with specific tracking of vulnerable PAPs	Monitoring surveys, field visits, data analysis and reporting costs	KeNHA / Independent Monitor / Consultant	Monitoring reports; outcome tracking matrix; PAP satisfaction feedback
Grievance handling related to livelihood restoration	PAPs with complaints on livelihood support, vulnerability assistance, business restoration or training	GRM operational costs, grievance meetings, documentation and resolution tracking	KeNHA / GRM Committees / LRP Team	Grievance register; resolution records; closure reports

LRP completion audit / close-out verification	All eligible PAPs, especially vulnerable and severely affected PAPs	Completion audit costs, independent verification and reporting	KeNHA / Independent Completion Auditor	Completion audit report; evidence of restored or improving livelihood

10.4 Budget Review and Updating

The LRP budget will be treated as a live implementation budget and will be reviewed periodically during implementation. The review will consider:

1. changes in the final number of eligible PAPs;
2. results of PAP validation and livelihood package enrolment;
3. confirmed number of business operators requiring relocation or restart support;
4. confirmed number of farmers requiring agricultural support;
5. confirmed number of vulnerable PAPs requiring additional assistance;
6. inflation and market-price changes affecting implementation costs;
7. contractor work schedules and timing of livelihood disruption;
8. monitoring findings on livelihood recovery; and
9. corrective actions required where restoration outcomes are not achieved.

Any budget revision will be documented in the LRP implementation progress report and submitted to KeNHA management and the African Development Bank, where required. PAPs will be informed where budget adjustments affect the timing, nature or delivery of livelihood restoration support.

10.5 Budget Adequacy and Corrective Financing

The budget will be considered adequate only if it is sufficient to deliver the livelihood restoration packages, provide additional assistance to vulnerable PAPs, monitor livelihood outcomes and implement corrective action where restoration targets are not met.

If monitoring shows that PAP livelihoods have not been restored to baseline or better, KeNHA will ensure that additional corrective support is provided. Corrective financing may be drawn from the contingency allocation, reallocation within the LRP budget, contractor obligations where impacts arise from construction activities, or an approved supplementary budget.

The LRP will not be considered complete solely because budgeted activities have been delivered. Completion will be based on verified livelihood restoration outcomes, including business recovery, agricultural production recovery, income restoration, access restoration, vulnerable PAP support and resolution of livelihood-related grievances.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: LIST OF MINUTES AND ATTENDANCE

Kimwarer Minutes.pdf

Kapkayo Minutes.pdf

EmseaKibargoi Minutes.pdf

Arror Ward Admins camp meeting minute

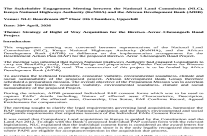
Rimoi Minutes RAP_LRP April 2026.pc

Keu Minutes RAP_LRP April 2026.pdf

Chesetan Minutes RAP_LRP April 2026.pc

Biretwo Minutes RAP_LRP April 2026.pc

AfDB Mission_Attendance List- Governor's Office.pdf



The Stakeholder Engagement Meeting between the National Land Commission (NLC), Kenya National Highways Authority (KeNHA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB)

Venue: NLC Boardroom 20th Floor 316 Chambers, Upperhill

Date: 20th April, 2026

Theme: Strategy of Right of Way Acquisition for the Biretwo–Arror–Chesongoch Road Project

Introduction

This engagement meeting was convened between representatives of the National Land Commission (NLC), Kenya National Highways Authority (KeNHA), and the African Development Bank (AfDB) to deliberate on the implementation arrangements for the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed Biretwo–Arror–Chesongoch Road Project.

The meeting was informed that Kenya National Highways Authority had engaged Consultants to carry out Feasibility study, Detailed Design and preparation of Tender Documents for Biretwo Arror Chesongoch (B126) road. The construction of this project is to be funded by Africa Development Bank (AfDB).

To ascertain the technical feasibility, economic viability, environmental soundness, climate and social sustainability of the proposed project, African Development Bank Group therefore scheduled a preparation mission. The overall objective of the Preparation Mission was to ascertain the technical feasibility, economic viability, environmental soundness, climate and social sustainability of the proposed Project.

During the mission, AfDB presented Individual PAP consent forms which was to be used to capture PAPs' details including; Nature of affected asset Characteristics, Description, Quantity/Size of the affected asset, Ownership, Use Status, PAP Confirms Record, Agreed Entitlements for compensation.

The meeting sought to clarify the legal requirements governing land acquisition, harmonize the RAP implementation process with National Legislation and the Bank's environmental and social safeguards requirements that stipulates issuance of the Individual PAPs Consent Forms.

It was noted that Compulsory Land acquisition in Kenya is guided by the Constitution and the Land Act 2012. To align with the Bank's proposed Individual PAP consent form with the relevant legislations, NLC explained that the individual consent form is considered as the award letters for compensation values/cost as per the regulation since it is the only legally recognized document where PAPS are eligible for acceptance/rejection in the acquisition due process.

In order to for the Government of Kenya to meet this condition of AfDB, it was agreed that:

ANNEX 2: ASSET REGISTER

Attached Separately

Biretwo-Arror-Chesongoch Data - 07 July 2

Kimwarer-Emsea Data - 07 July 2026.xl

Nyaru-Kapkayo Data - 07 July 2026.xlsx

Recap of PAPs List - July 2026.xlsx