



**MINISTRY OF
ENVIRONMENT,
CLIMATE CHANGE &
FORESTRY**

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR FORESTRY (SDF)

**KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (KEWASIP)
(P178850)**

PROCESS FRAMEWORK (PF)

NOVEMBER 2025

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
BETA	Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda
CALM	Climate Action through Landscape Management PforR
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCDR	Country Climate and Development Report
CEC	County Environment Committee
CFA	Community Forest Association
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CoG	Council of Governors
CPCU	County Project Coordination Unit
CPSAC	County Project Steering and Advisory Committee
CRI	Climate Resilience Indicator
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DRSRS	Directorate of Remote Surveys and Resource Sensing
DOSHS	Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services
EHSGs	Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
ESF	Environment and Social Framework
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environment and Social Management Plan

ESSs	Environment and Social Standards
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCMA	Forest Conservation and Management Act
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FLLOCA	Financing Locally Led Climate Action
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoK	Government of Kenya
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
Ha	Hectare
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IEMP	Integrated Ecosystem Management Plans
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IP	Indigenous People
IPF	Investment Project Financing
IWC	Integrated Watershed Committees
IWUA	Irrigation Water Users Associations
KAPSLMP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Sustainable Landscape Management Project
KCSAP	Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture Project
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KEWASIP	Kenya Watershed Services Improvement Project
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
Ksh	Kenyan Shilling

KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KWSCRCP	Kenya Water Security and Climate Resilience Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MECCF	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MRV	Measurement, Reporting, And Verification
MTP	Medium-Term Plan
NBEs	Nature-Based Enterprises
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NECC	National Environmental Complaints Committee
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NET	National Environment Tribunal
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NLERS	National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Programme Strategy 2023-2032
NMK	National Museums of Kenya
NPC	Nature, People, and Climate
NPCU	National Project Coordination Unit
NPSC	National Project Steering Committee
NTAC	National Technical Advisory Committee
OESRC	Operations Environmental and Social Review Committee
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety

PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PCE	Private Capital Enabled
PCM	Private Capital Mobilization
PCRA	Participatory Climate Risk Assessments
PDO	Project Development Objective
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PF	Process Framework
PFM	Public Finance Management
PFMP	Participatory Forest Management Plan
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RMP	Resource Management Plan
SCMP	Sub-Catchment Management Plan
SDA	State Department for Agriculture
SDECC	State Department for Environment and Climate Change
SDF	State Department for Forestry
SDI	State Department for Irrigation
SDW	State Department for Wildlife
SDWS	State Department for Water and Sanitation
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SLM	Sustainable Land Management

SLWM	Sustainable Land and Water Management
THS-UCP	Transforming Health Systems for Universal Care Project
ToR	Terms of Reference
VMG	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups
WB	World Bank
WCCPC	Water Catchment Conservation and Protection Committee
WIBA	Work Injury Benefit Act
WMP	Watershed Management Plans
WRA	Water Resources Authority
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>TABLE OF CONTENTS</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>2. PURPOSE OF THE PROCESS FRAMEWORK.....</u>	<u>24</u>
WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARDS (ESSs)	26
<u>3. IMPLEMENTING THE PROCESS FRAMEWORK AND COLLABORATING ORGANIZATIONS.....</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>4. POLICY, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS</u>	<u>30</u>
4.1 INTRODUCTION	30
4.2 APPLICABLE NATIONAL POLICIES, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS	31
4.3 RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL TREATIES	42
<u>5. POTENTIAL RESTRICTIONS ON ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES AND IMPACTS ON LIVELIHOODS.....</u>	<u>45</u>
5.1 INTRODUCTION	45
5.2 POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS OF KEWASIP	46
5.3 LIVELIHOOD RESTRICTIONS.....	69
<u>6. ELIGIBILITY AND MEASURES FOR MITIGATION FOR AFFECTED COMMUNITIES.....</u>	<u>74</u>
6.1 MITIGATION MEASURES.....	74
6.3 CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN THE PROJECT AREAS	76
CONSULTATIONS DURING IMPLEMENTATION	80
III. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR AFFECTED PERSONS AND COMMUNITIES.....	82
6.4 PROPOSED MEASURES TO ASSIST AFFECTED PERSONS AND COMMUNITIES.....	83
6.5 CONSIDERATIONS FOR MINORITIES AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS	86
6.8 COMMUNITY GRANTS COMMITTEES (CGCs).....	89
<u>7. THE GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM).....</u>	<u>89</u>
7.1 INTRODUCTION	89
7.2 THE GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM AND PROCESS.....	91

<u>8. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROCESS FRAMEWORK.....</u>	93
8.1 INTRODUCTION.....	93
8.2 INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PROCESS FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION	94
<u>9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS</u>	102
9.1 INTRODUCTION.....	102
9.2 PURPOSE AND APPROACH FOR MONITORING	102
9.3 MONITORING SCOPE, INDICATORS AND ARRANGEMENTS.....	104
PROJECT ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTING	106
9.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC MONITORING	106
9.5 REPORTING AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION.....	107
<u>10. INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROCESS FRAMEWORK.....</u>	108
<u>11. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND DISCLOSURE</u>	111
11.1 INTRODUCTION.....	111
11.2 CONSULTATIONS UNDER THE PROCESS FRAMEWORK	112
11.3 DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.....	113
<u>12. ANNEXES</u>	116

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Strategic Context of KEWASIP

Kenya has achieved significant economic progress in recent years, yet it continues to face persistent development challenges that include climate change, land degradation, and unsustainable natural resource management. While real GDP grew at an average of 4.7 percent between 2015 and 2019 and poverty rates declined, the country's dependence on climate-sensitive sectors especially agriculture, forestry, and pastoralism has left it vulnerable to environmental shocks. Increasing fiscal pressures and the impacts of recent droughts and floods have further exposed the fragility of livelihoods, particularly in rural and forest-adjacent areas.

Natural capital is central to Kenya's economy, contributing approximately 42 percent of GDP and supporting nearly 70 percent of jobs. Forests, rangelands, and water catchment areas play a crucial role in sustaining agricultural production, water supply, biodiversity, and energy generation. However, some form of degradation affects an estimated 88.6 percent of Kenya's land. Deforestation, soil erosion, and encroachment into ecologically sensitive areas have contributed to declining productivity and increased conflict over natural resources.

Marginalized communities, such as the Ogiek, Sengwer, Yiaku, and other forest-dependent and pastoralist communities are among the groups most affected by these environmental and socio-economic changes. These communities have strong cultural, spiritual, and subsistence ties to forests, rivers, wetlands, and highland ecosystems. However, their access to traditional lands and resources is increasingly constrained by deforestation, land use conversion, and development pressures. Insecure land tenure, weak participation in formal governance structures, and limited access to basic services further exacerbate their vulnerability.

In this context, the Government of Kenya is implementing the Kenya Watershed Services Improvement Project (KEWASIP), which aims to restore

degraded landscapes, enhance climate resilience, and improve the sustainability of watershed services across key ecosystems. The project supports national commitments outlined in Kenya Vision 2030, the National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Strategy (2023–2032), the National Climate Change Action Plan (2023–2027), and Kenya’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.

KEWASIP adopts a community-driven and participatory approach, promoting sustainable land and water management, enhancing biodiversity conservation, and strengthening the livelihoods of the vulnerable populations. The project places strong emphasis on social inclusion, gender equality, and the integration of Marginalized communities in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of project activities.

In accordance with the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Standard 7 (ESS7) on indigenous peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities, this marginalized communities Planning Framework (MCPF) has been developed to ensure that KEWASIP is implemented in a culturally appropriate and inclusive manner. The outlines measures to identify Vulnerable & marginalized groups/marginalized communities in the project areas, assess potential benefits and risks, ensure their meaningful participation and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) where applicable, and develop specific Marginalized communities Plans (IPPs) where needed.

Through this framework, KEWASIP aims to protect Marginalized communities’ rights, support their development aspirations, and ensure they equitably benefit from investments in sustainable watershed services and ecosystem restoration.

1.2 Project Objectives

The Kenya Watershed Services Improvement Project (KEWASIP) includes three key objectives:

1. **Strengthening Watershed Planning, Governance, and Monitoring:** This objective focuses on building institutional capacity, improving governance structures, and establishing a monitoring system to support effective watershed management.
2. **Promoting Sustainable Land Management Practices and Restoring Landscapes:** This objective involves implementing land management practices that restore degraded landscapes and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.
3. **Enhancing Public Land Management and Restoration of Gazetted and Protected Areas:** This objective aims to improve the management of public lands and restore protected areas to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystem services.

1.3 Project Components

The Kenya Watershed Services Improvement Project (KEWASIP) entails three main components, each designed to achieve the Project's objectives effectively:

Component 1: Roots to Resilience: Foundation for Integrated Long-term Project.

This component aims to establish a strong foundation for Sustainable Landscape and Watershed Management (SLWM) through enhanced institutional capabilities, improved governance, and innovative financing mechanisms. It supports the development of an integrated monitoring system to facilitate informed decision-making and enhance landscape resilience.

Component 2: Green Horizons: Sustainable Landscape and Watershed Revitalization. This component focuses on restoring

degraded landscapes and managing ecosystems through targeted investments in selected watersheds. It promotes community resilience by adopting a participatory approach to plan and implementing SLWM activities, with an emphasis on both watershed assessments and community-driven initiatives.

Component 3: Project Management, Training & Capacity Building.

The objective of this component is to ensure effective planning, budgeting, implementation, and reporting of project activities, aligned with World Bank standards. It emphasizes training and capacity building to support successful project execution.

1.4 Spatial Distribution of Project Sites

KEWASIP will be implemented across diverse regions of Kenya, targeting counties based on critical factors such as land degradation levels, water security, social vulnerability, climate change vulnerability, and conservation priorities. Owing to the continued existential threats that arise due to farming and human settlements which result in encroachment on riparian areas and forests, a vast majority of the project will take place in modified habitats, or in areas that are already anthropogenically impacted. The selected counties span various geographical and ecological zones, ensuring comprehensive coverage and impact:

Table 1: Project Sites

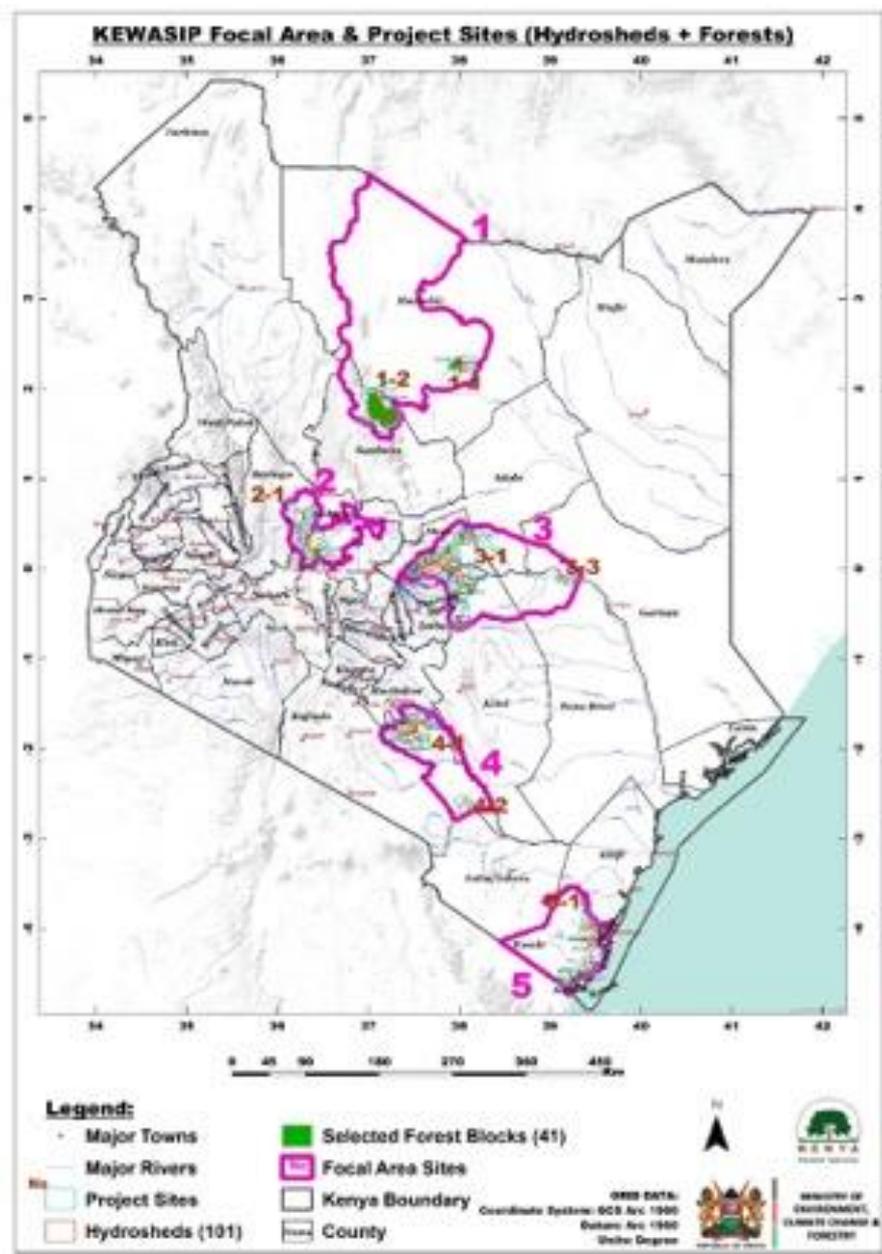
Region	Water Towers/Watershed	Counties
Northern	Mt. Marsabit	Marsabit
	Ndotos	Samburu
Eastern	Chyullu	Makueni
Central	Marmanet	Laikipia, Baringo,

Eastern	Nyambene	Isiolo, Meru, Kitui, Tana River, Garissa, Tharaka Nithi
Coastal	Shimba Hills	Kwale

The Kenya Watershed Services Improvement Project (KEWASIP) is being developed under the World Bank’s Environment and Social Framework (ESF). In line with Environmental and Social Standard ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, the MoECCF should provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, continuous, understandable, and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, or intimidation.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) as a tool for keeping stakeholders informed throughout the project life cycle. This is meant to ensure appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner. Stakeholders will be actively involved in decision making and project implementation processes and where necessary, existing mechanisms will be enhanced or additional mechanisms developed to align with ESS 10.

Figure 1: Map of the project sites.



1.5 Project Beneficiaries

The project targets to benefit 750,000 people in the selected hydrosheds in the 12 Counties namely; Baringo, Meru, Kitui, Tharaka Nithi, Samburu, Isiolo, Marsabit, Makueni, Garissa, Kwale, Tana River and Laikipia including MCs living in the project area. Project beneficiaries will be classified as direct or indirect beneficiaries depending on where they live (i.e., inside or adjacent to project areas) and how they are affected by project interventions

and activities (e.g., training, reduced risks, livelihoods, spillover effects, etc.). Beneficiaries will be further classified with the aim of measuring the Project's gender and Vulnerable Marginalized Groups (VMG) inclusion results. The Project will use the watershed approach as the unit for integrated planning and management of ecosystems within the project-selected areas. The overarching factors used to identify the project area are the gazetted water towers and the major rivers originating from water towers and the downstream flows of these rivers. To ensure that the project area reflects the potential amount of financing proceeds and effective consolidation of interventions within the watersheds, additional information on land degradation and SLM cost-benefit considerations were used to identify a smaller number of watersheds to ensure the limited resources can generate measurable outcomes. The final list of selected watersheds will be determined in combination with practical, on-the-ground considerations and subject to the available financing.

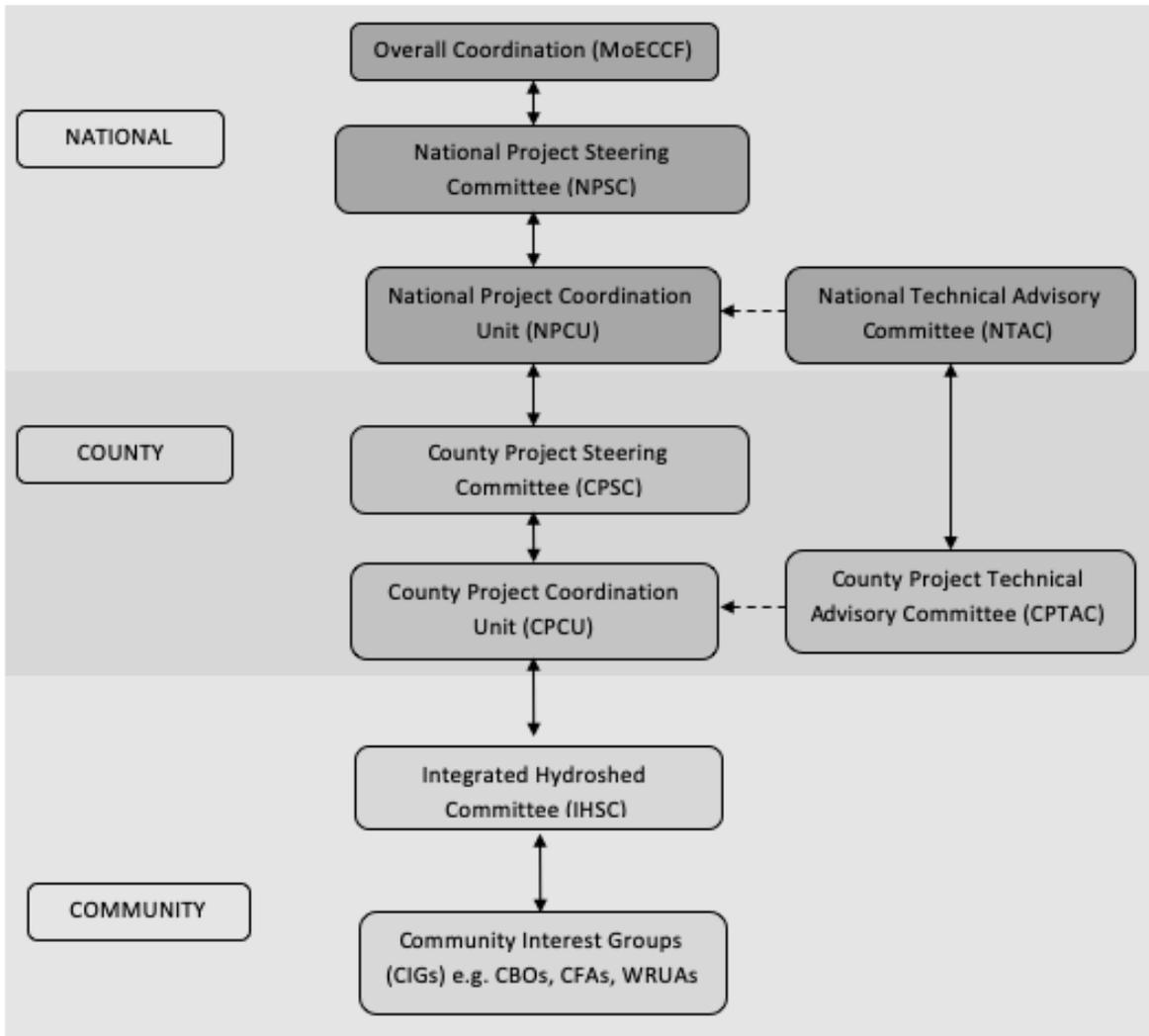
1.6 Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The KEWASIP will adopt a three-tiered implementation arrangement involving national, county, and community levels. At the national level, a National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) will provide overall project oversight and policy guidance, while a National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC) will offer technical support to ensure environmental, social, and economic objectives are met. The project will have a National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU) established under the State Department for Forestry. The main role of NPCU is the day-to-day coordination and management of project activities, and implementation of activities at National Level. At the county level, the County Project Steering and Advisory Committee (CPSAC), the County Technical Advisory Committee (CTAC) and the County Project Coordinating Units (CPCUs) will be established in relevant counties. The CPSAC will provide overall project oversight and policy guidance at the County level. While the CTAC will provide technical advice to the CPCU which is responsible of the day-to-day execution, and will be composed of technical officers from KFS, NEMA, WRA, KEFRI, KWS and

county officers. The NTAC will coordinate between different CTACs to ensure participatory plans from the different counties are integrated and activities proposed complement each other. The NPCU under the State Department for Forestry will handle daily project management, monitoring and evaluation, and review and approval of CPCUs' work plans. The CPCUs will oversee project execution, consolidate plans, and monitor activities at county level.

At the community level, the organization will revolve around Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), which will represent beneficiary communities at the grassroots and ensure participatory identification, preparation, and implementation of restoration and livelihood sub-projects. These structures will prioritize the inclusion of Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups and Communities to enhance social and economic participation in targeted rural areas. The project activities will be informed by the project integrated watershed management plans which harmonizes County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), County Spatial Plans, Participatory Climate Risk Assessments (PCRAs), and other plans such as Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMPs), Sub-Catchment Management Plans (SCMPs), and Climate Risk Management Action Plans, ensuring that local climate vulnerabilities are incorporated into planning and implementation. The project also links closely with existing entities like local community groups, Community Forest Associations (CFAs), Watershed User Associations (WRUAs), and Conservancies, ensuring collaborative implementation at the grassroots level. The project will be implemented in coordination with technical agencies such as SDF, SDECC, SDI, SDW, WRA, KFS, KEFRI, KWS, NEMA, and CoG.

KEWASIP will adopt a three-tiered approach representing implementation at national, county, and community levels as shown in the organogram below.



The roles of each unit in the implementation structure are defined below:

A. National Level

a. The National Project Steering Committee (NPSC)

The National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) will be established within 30 days of the Effective Date to provide overall project oversight and policy guidance. The Committee will be chaired by the Principal Secretary (PS) of the State Department for Forestry (SDF) in the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry (MoECCF) (the lead Implementing Agency). This committee will constitute the Principal Secretaries from State Department for Environment and Climate Change (SDECC), State Department for Irrigation (SDI), State Department for Wildlife (SDW), State

Department for Water and Sanitation (SDWS), Council of Governors (CoG), The National Treasury (TNT), Chief Executive Officers (CEOs), Director Generals (DGs) and Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF) of the implementing agencies. The National Project Coordinator will initiate the process of constituting this committee. It will involve the preparation of a briefing note to the PS, SDF covering the proposed membership of the committee, its functions, and proposed dates for the inaugural meeting. Members of the NPSC will be provided with necessary documents for the Project, including (but not limited to) the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) and the Financing Agreement.

The NPSC will be responsible for: (a) approving the annual national and county work plans and budgets and the annual Procurement Plan; and (b) reviewing the annual implementation performance report to be prepared by the implementing agencies, and compiled by the SDF, and overseeing the implementation of corrective actions, if needed.

Project implementation will require effective inter-ministerial coordination, collaboration, and information sharing. A ToR will be developed during the first months of project implementation for the NPSC in accordance with national procedures. ToRs define roles and commitments in terms of staff allocations and resources.

b. The National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC)

The National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC) - The PS State Department for Forestry will constitute the NTAC, within 30 days of the Effective Date. NTAC will be responsible for **providing technical support** to the overall implementation of the project and operational aspects of the project and ensuring that recommendations from the NPSC are implemented. They will also provide expert advice to ensure the project meets its environmental, social, and economic objectives.

The committee will compose of Technical Experts from the Participating entities, which will include Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Forestry

Research Institute (KEFRI), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Water Resources Authority (WRA), National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND), Directorate of Remote Surveys and Resource Sensing (DRSRS), Council of Governors (CoG), State Department for Irrigation (SDI), and SDW. These will be Technical Experts like GIS and Data Analysts, Water Resource Experts, Forestry and Land Restoration Specialists, Climate Change Specialists; and Research Institutions like Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI). The NTAC will also support the development and implementation of technical components such as watershed prioritization and capacity building.

The NTAC will provide technical support to the NPCU in reviewing plans and proposals on public land and to the CPCUs & CTACs to review and refine plans and proposals for project implementation at the county level.

c. National Project Coordinating Unit

The project will have a National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU) established under the State Department for Forestry. The establishment of the NPCU will be an effective condition for the Project. The PS, SDF will constitute the NPCU which will be led by a National Project Coordinator (NPC). The membership of NPCU will be composed of component leads, project officers, finance officer, project accountant, procurement officers M&E officers, environment and social officers, communication officer, ICT officer and support staff.

The main mechanism for filling positions of the NPCU will be competitive deployment of staff based on ToRs agreed between the government and the World Bank. Recruitment of NPCU staff from the market will be done only where internal capacity is inadequate. The NPC will serve as the secretary to both NPSC and NTAC. The main role of NPCU is the day-to-day coordination and management of project activities.

The NPCU will be responsible for: (a) establishing policy guidelines and providing overall oversight of project implementation; (b) preparing the

annual national work plans and budgets and the annual Procurement Plan; and (c) preparing the annual implementation performance report to be prepared by the implementing agencies, and compiled by the SDF, and overseeing the implementation of corrective actions, if needed. The NPCU will oversee the planning and implementation of activities identified under Components 1 and 3. The NPCU will also be responsible for decision-making related to the approval of plans and allocation of funds for Component 2 activities. This will include the review and approval of annual allocations to counties to support activities to be financed under Sub-Component 2a and allocations to relevant national entities to implement ecosystem management plans under Sub-Component 2b.

B. County Level

The project implementation and oversight structures at the county level for private and community lands will include County Project Steering Committee (CPSC), County Project Technical Advisory Committee (CPTAC) and County Project Coordination Unit (CPCU). The PS, SDF will enter into an Inter-Governmental Partnership Agreement (IPA) detailing mutual responsibilities for the project's implementation with the respective county governments. At the same time, a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) and Grants Agreement (GA) will thereafter be effected between the county governments and the CIGs who are the beneficiaries of the sub-projects grants. The CPSC, CTAC and the CPCU will be established no later than one month once a Inter-Governmental Partnership Agreement is signed with the participating counties.

i. County Project Steering Committee (CPSC)

A County Project Steering Committee (CPSC) shall be established in each County Government implementing the KEWASIP. The CPSC will be constituted by the CECM responsible for Environment and Forestry within 1 month after the signing of the IPA. The CPSC will be chaired by the County Executive Committee (CECM) member in charge of Environment and Forestry. All members of the CPSC will be provided with relevant project documents to

enable them to perform their duties effectively. These will include the IPA, PAD, FA, and Roles & Responsibilities of the CPSC. The CPSC membership will be comprised of chief officers for environment and natural resources, water and irrigation, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, cooperatives, women and gender.

The CPSC will be responsible for project oversight and quality assurance at the county level. It will be responsible for reviewing proposed annual activity plans prepared by the CPCUs. Once approved, these will be submitted to the NPCU for review and approval on an annual basis.

ii. County Technical Advisory Committee (CTAC)

The CTAC will be responsible for providing technical support to the overall implementation of the project and its operational aspects at the county level, ensuring that recommendations from the County Project Steering Committee (CPSC) are implemented. They will also provide expert advice to ensure the activities meets its environmental, social, and economic objectives.

The CTAC will be composed of county directors of relevant departments and technical experts from representatives of national Participating Entities in the respective counties (KEFRI, KFS, WRA, KWS, NEMA, Children Officers, Social Development Officers, NIA etc.), relevant MDAs in the respective counties and a representative of the marginalized communities.

Each CTAC shall include at least one representative from each key subgroup within the marginalized communities (e.g., women, youth, persons with disabilities, and minorities & marginalized Communities) identified through county stakeholder mapping and engagement. Minority and marginalized groups representation will be rotated periodically and guided by principles of equity and inclusion to ensure balanced participation. The CTAC will provide technical support to the County Project Coordination Unit (CPCU) in reviewing plans and proposals on public, community and private lands.

iii. County Project Coordinating Units (CPCU)

A County Project Coordinating Unit shall be established for each county where the Project is being implemented and will be embedded into the respective county government – in the Environment and Forestry sector department. They will be responsible for the day-to-day project execution in each county. Each CPCU will comprise the County Project Coordinator (CPC) who will be the head of the unit. The unit will comprise, Environment officer, Social officer, County M&E Officer, County Project Accountant, County Procurement officer and support staff (secretary, drivers, cleaner), and any other relevant expertise required. These staff are seconded to the project on a full-time basis by the county government. Recruitment of additional CPCU staff from the market will be done only where internal capacity is inadequate. The CPCU coordinator serves as the Secretary to the CEC.

CPCUs will be responsible for providing general coordination and oversight of the Project at the county level, undertake the call for proposals prepared at county and community level and consolidating these into a proposed annual activity plan. NTAC will support CPCUs in reviewing and refining these documents prior to submission to the CEC for review. Amended activity plans will then be submitted to the NPCU for review and approval. The CPCU will also be responsible for oversight, monitoring and reporting of all project activities on private and community lands, and the CPSAC will approve documents such as the annual work plans and the proposal from the CBOs.

C. Community Level

At the community level, the implementation of KEWASIP sub-projects will be carried out by Community Interest Groups (CIGs). These groups will serve as the primary entry point for grant-financed activities focused on sustainable land and water management, ecosystem restoration, and climate-resilient livelihood enhancement. CIGs will work in close collaboration with existing community institutions such as Community Forest Associations (CFAs), Water Resources Users Associations (WRUAs), Conservancies, and, where applicable, Marginalized communities' representative institutions. Participation by CIGs is contingent upon the submission and approval of grant applications, prepared

in accordance with the eligibility criteria and procedures set out in the KEWASIP Grant Manual.

The PF will require that CIGs be formed through transparent community meetings convened by the CPCU in collaboration with local administration, ensuring at least 30% representation of and inclusion of MCs/VMGs. CIG constitutions will include clear accountability mechanisms such as rotational leadership, annual community audits, and grievance procedures. Stakeholder feedback gathered through consultations and PF implementation reviews will inform periodic updates of the KEWASIP Grant Manual to ensure alignment with local priorities and social inclusion requirements.

To promote integration and coordination at the watershed level, Integrated Hydrosheds Committees (IHCs) will be formed. Each IHC shall consist of at least one representative from each participating CIG, conservancy, and marginalized community subgroup. Membership will not exceed 15 to ensure functionality. Functions of the IHC will be to coordinate PF implementation activities across CIGs and other groups; support verification of agreed access rules, community agreements, and livelihood measures; participate in joint monitoring of environmental and social mitigation measures; compile quarterly watershed-level reports for submission to the CPCU and CTAC; and provide early identification of potential conflicts and support local resolutions through the GRM. The PF will require the CPCU to provide periodic E&S training and technical backstopping to IHC members to strengthen their capacity for environmental and social monitoring. IHCs will submit quarterly reports to the CTAC and CPCU for review, ensuring participatory oversight and transparency. The Integrated Hydro shed Committees will act as intermediaries between community-level implementers and the county-level coordination structures. They will transmit consolidated proposals and progress reports to the County Project Coordination Units (CPCUs) and the County Technical Advisory Committees (CTACs). While CTACs will review the technical soundness and E&S compliance of the proposals, CPCUs will provide operational guidance, ensure fiduciary and E&S oversight, and coordinate implementation support.

2. Purpose of the Process Framework

As part of the preparation of the Kenya Watershed Services Improvement Project (KEWASIP), a Process Framework (PF) has been developed to guide the management of potential restrictions on people's access to natural resources resulting from project-supported conservation and restoration investments across the earmarked project sites. While the Project will not involve physical resettlement or land acquisition, restrictions on access to resources in legally designated parks and gazetted forests may nonetheless affect community livelihoods, cultural practices, and social wellbeing.

To address these risks, and in line with **World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5)**, the PF establishes transparent, inclusive, and participatory processes through which potentially affected communities and stakeholders are engaged in the design, implementation, and monitoring of project activities. The PF also provides structured tools for addressing disputes, ensuring livelihood support, and balancing conservation objectives with the needs of different stakeholders.

Specifically, the Process Framework will:

- **Inclusive Stakeholder Participation:** Ensure that all affected groups—including local communities, Indigenous Peoples (IPs), vulnerable and marginalized groups, government agencies, Protected Area (PA) authorities, community institutions, private sector actors, and conservation organizations—are meaningfully engaged in the design of project activities. Their knowledge, priorities, and customary governance systems will inform decision-making processes.
- **Transparent Identification of Affected Persons:** Define fair and participatory criteria for identifying individuals and groups whose access to resources may be restricted, and determine eligibility for support and benefit-sharing measures.
- **Livelihood Restoration and Benefit-Sharing:** Provide measures to enable affected persons to maintain or improve their livelihoods and living standards through alternative livelihoods, benefit-sharing mechanisms, or other community-driven solutions.

- **Community-driven resource governance and continued access** deals with the rights, governance, and negotiated access regimes (institutional and social aspects) that ensure communities retain equitable and sustainable access to natural resources while supporting conservation and restoration objectives under KEWASIP.
- **Conflict Resolution and Grievance Redress:** Establish accessible mechanisms and tools for managing disputes related to access restrictions, including:
 - grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs);
 - culturally appropriate communication and awareness campaigns;
 - recognition of customary governance and conflict resolution systems;
 - collaborative community resource management approaches;
 - enhanced monitoring and reporting arrangements; and
 - improved access to judicial systems where necessary.
- **Early and On-going Engagement:** Promote continuous engagement throughout project preparation and implementation to foster trust, mutual understanding, and cooperation. This will help reduce conflicts, establish clear rules for access, and secure agreements on the sustainable use and management of PAs.
- **Clear Rules and Agreements on Access:** Clarify the processes by which access restrictions will be determined, communicated, and discussed with stakeholders, and establish transparent agreements on usage and management.
- **Institutional Responsibilities:** Specify the roles and responsibilities of relevant government agencies, PA authorities, community institutions, and project implementation units in applying the PF and managing related financial and administrative tasks.
- **Integration with Other E&S Instruments:** Complements the ESMF, MCPF, and ESCP by specifically addressing restrictions on access to natural resources

that do not entail physical displacement or land acquisition. Where site-specific circumstances might lead to physical or economic displacement beyond restricted access, a Resettlement Plan (RP) or Livelihood Restoration Plan will be prepared in accordance with ESS5. The ESMF will guide screening and determine which instrument applies, ensuring no duplication or inconsistency among frameworks. FPIC requirements under ESS7 and culturally appropriate engagement procedures under the IPPF will be applied for MCs/VMGs.

- **Participatory Monitoring and Accountability:** Define participatory monitoring arrangements to track adverse and beneficial impacts, assess the effectiveness of mitigation and benefit-sharing measures, and strengthen accountability in PF implementation.

In sum, the PF provides a comprehensive, structured, and transparent framework for managing access restrictions in a fair and equitable manner. It ensures that potentially affected stakeholders are not only protected from adverse impacts but also empowered to participate in decision-making and to share in the benefits of the Project. The processes described in the PF will apply throughout the entire project cycle, from planning through implementation and monitoring.

World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs)

Table 2: Applicable World Bank ESSs for KEWASIP

ESSs Applicable by the Project	Its Relevance
ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KEWASIP activities have environmental and social risks linked to restoration, governance reforms, access arrangements, and community-based activities. ESS1 requires risk identification, assessment, and management through instruments such as the ESMF, PF, IPPF, and SEP. All subprojects will undergo E&S screening.
ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will involve direct, contracted, and community workers for restoration, nurseries, water structures, and monitoring.

ESSs Applicable by the Project	Its Relevance
	ESS2 requires fair labor practices, OHS measures, and prevention of child and forced labor, implemented through the LMP.
ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities involve use of natural resources (water, soil, biomass) and may include chemicals for invasive species control. ESS3 ensures efficient resource use and pollution control in restoration and watershed management activities.
ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable Project activities may restrict access to gazetted forests, water catchments, and conservation areas, thereby affecting community livelihoods. The Process Framework applies paragraphs 2, 4, 21(d), 35(b), and Annex 1 of ESS5 to ensure that restrictions are managed through participatory processes and that affected persons receive appropriate assistance for livelihood restoration. Where MCs/VMGs are affected, FPIC procedures under ESS7 will ensure culturally appropriate consultation and consent.
ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project focuses on watershed and landscape restoration, conservation of forests and wildlife habitats, and invasive species control. ESS6 ensures sustainable management and protection of biodiversity and ecosystem functions.
ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some project watersheds include MCs/VMGs with customary land/resource-use systems. ESS7 requires meaningful

ESSs Applicable by the Project	Its Relevance
Underserved Traditional Local Communities.	engagement, respect for customary rights, differentiated support, and FPIC when significant impacts on land, resources, or cultural heritage occur. The PF works together with the IPPF to meet ESS7 requirements.
ESS8 Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In each of the watersheds where this project will be implemented there are cultural and heritage sites and assets that will need to be managed in line with this standard. ESS8 ensures that cultural heritage is identified, protected, and managed, and that chance finds procedures are applied
ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Process Framework (PF) focuses on stakeholders whose livelihoods and resource access are directly affected by project interventions, while the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) covers all affected and interested parties. Engagement under the PF will therefore be coordinated with the SEP to ensure consistency, avoid duplication, and minimize consultation fatigue. The PF will utilize the SEP's disclosure channels, grievance mechanisms, and feedback systems to strengthen participation and transparency.

3. Implementing the process framework and collaborating organizations

The KEWASIP implementing and collaborating organizations are as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: KEWASIP Implementing and Collaborating Organizations

#	Organization	Role in the KEWASIP & Conservation Work
IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS		
1.	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry	Conservation policy formulation and project coordination.
2.	State Department for Forestry	Overall coordination and fiduciary responsibility for the project.
3.	Kenya Forest Service	Management of gazetted forests including indigenous forest protection and conservation, plantation tree planting and management, monitoring, and coordination for forestry resources. Will coordinate forest rehabilitation/restoration works, and protection.
4.	Kenya Wildlife Service	Conservation and management of wildlife. Administers national parks and game reserves.
5.	Kenya Forestry Research Institute	Conducts research in forestry and allied natural resources. The institute has an obligation to generate and promote improved technologies for sustainable management, conservation and development of forests. It will support KEWASIP with the latest germplasm and related technologies for forests restoration.
6.	Water Resources Authority	The Water Resources Authority (WRA) is mandated, on behalf of the National Government to regulate the management and use of water resources across the country. The authority will support KEWASIP in

#	Organization	Role in the KEWASIP & Conservation Work
		regulating water extraction from gazetted forests are well as leading in water sources restoration, conservation, and protection.
7.	National Environment Management Authority	Development and implementation of Riparian Reserve Regulations and Wetland Management Plans in critical wetland ecosystem management.
8.	State Department for Irrigation	Development of water harvesting structures and farmer-led irrigation development.
9.	National Environment Trust Fund	Support the development and implementation of an incentive and award schemes for shared ecosystem value and resource mobilization.
10.	State Department for Wildlife	Development of conservancy management plans, restoration of green corridors, management of invasive species, and promoting human wildlife co-existence.
11.	Council of Governors	The CoG will support KEWASIP in coordinating aspects of the project that are devolved such as water conservation and supply, with county governments to assure county governments' participation and support of relevant project activities.

4. Policy, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

4.1 Introduction

The Government of Kenya (GoK) has a historical commitment to environmental conservation with a focus on forests and wildlife because of the centrality of tourism in the country's economy. This commitment is anchored in the enactment and implementation of national laws, and formulation and implementation of policies that promote and facilitate conservation efforts. Internationally, a number of ratifications regarding environment and wildlife protection, and conservation have been made including international treaties. Article 2(6) of the Constitution of Kenya provides that

“any treaty or convention ratified by Kenya shall form part of the law of Kenya under this Constitution”. Therefore, ratification of international Treaties incorporates those treaties and conventions into Kenya Law, and the same are implemented and enforced as if they were locally enacted. Relevant policies, laws and international treaties for the KEWASIP are presented in the tables below. The use of this Process Framework will be guided by the said policies and laws.

4.2 Applicable National Policies, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

The Table below presents the provisions of applicable policies, legal and regulatory frameworks including their relevance to the Project.

Table 4: Applicable National Legal, Policy, and Regulatory Framework.

Law	Key Provisions	Relevance
Land Act, 2012 (Revised Edition 2019)/ Land Registration Act, 2012	Provides for the administration, management and registration management of public, community and private land, and procedures for land acquisition.	Applicable because project interventions must respect tenure rights and avoid physical displacement. Where land-use restrictions affect livelihoods, mitigation will follow the Process Framework and ESS5 requirements.
Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007	Ensures safety, health, and welfare of workers in workplaces.	Applicable to all KEWASIP activities involving construction, restoration, or physical works. Contractors and implementing partners will comply with

Law	Key Provisions	Relevance
		national OHS standards and ESS2 requirements.
National Gender and Equality Commission Act, 2011	Establishes the Commission to promote gender equality and freedom from discrimination for all persons.	supports KEWASIP's gender mainstreaming and inclusion objectives, ensuring that women, youth, and VMGs are meaningfully represented in decision-making and project benefits.
National Land Commission Act 2012 (Revised 2016)	Gives effect to the objects and principles of devolved government in land management and administration, and for connected purposes.	Guides its operations in relations to land management and administration.
Community Land Act 2016	Provides for the recognition, protection, and registration of community land rights; management and administration of community land.	KEWASIP project will reference this Act in the event of acquisition of community land for water reservoirs for example.
EMCA Act, 1999 (Amended 2015)	Establishes the legal framework for environmental protection and management through NEMA. Requires Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), audits, and permits for projects with potential environmental impacts. Guides environmental and social screening of KEWASIP activities under the ESMF. All subprojects will	Guides environmental and social screening of KEWASIP activities under the ESMF. All subprojects will comply with EMCA requirements for ESIA, environmental permits, and monitoring.

Law	Key Provisions	Relevance
	comply with EMCA requirements for ESIA, environmental permits, and monitoring.	
Water Act, 2016; Water Resources Management Rules, 2007	Provides for the management, conservation, and control of water resources through the Water Resources Authority (WRA) and county-level water service providers.	Directly applicable to watershed and sub-catchment management activities under KEWASIP. All water abstraction, conservation, and restoration initiatives will align with WRA regulations and basin management plans.
Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013	Provides for conservation and management of wildlife, community participation, and benefit-sharing mechanisms.	Relevant for KEWASIP interventions in or near protected areas. The Project will promote human–wildlife coexistence, shared governance, and benefit-sharing consistent with this Act.
The Forest Conservation and Management Act, 2016 & Amendment Act, 2021	Establishes the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and provides for participatory forest management through Community Forest Associations (CFAs).	KEWASIP supports forest restoration and sustainable forest use through CFAs and Integrated Hydroshed Committees (IHCs). Activities will comply with this Act and associated forest

Law	Key Provisions	Relevance
		management guidelines.
Registration of Documents Act CAP 285 (revised in 2020)	Provides for the registration of all documents conferring, or purporting to confer, declare, limit, or extinguish any right, title, or interest, whether vested or contingent to, in or over immovable.	Useful acquiring for the project registered and non-registered land.
Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019	Provides for the planning, use, regulation, and development of land and for connected purposes.	Guides development of buildings and other infrastructure on land under the various jurisdictions.
County Governments Act, 2012 (Amended 2020)	Provides for devolution, county planning, and citizen participation in local governance.	Guides collaboration with county governments in implementing the PF and ensures alignment with County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and local development priorities.
The Law of Contract 2012 CAP 23	Provides for formal transfer of short-term land rights.	Applicable in the signing of agreements and MOUs in relation to land documentation.
National Museums and Heritage Act Cap 216 Revised Edition 2012 (2006).	Provides that a monument or objects of archaeological, paleontological, or cultural interest discovered in a part of Kenya shall be the property of the Government.	The Act will guide handling of any chance finds of artefacts or other archeological items in the project footprint.

Law	Key Provisions	Relevance
The Access to Information Act, 2016	Mandates project proponents to disclose pertinent information to stakeholders during the project lifecycle.	Prepare and implement a SEP to guide information disclosure to varied stakeholders.
Persons with Disability Act, 2025	Provides for the rights, participation, and inclusion of persons with disabilities in social and economic activities.	Ensures accessibility and participation of persons with disabilities in PF consultations, livelihood activities, and grievance mechanisms.
Community groups registration Act, 2022	Provides a legal framework for the registration, regulation and coordination of community-based organizations (CBOs) and special interest groups only.	Ensures accessibility and participation of persons with disabilities in PF consultations, livelihood activities, and grievance mechanisms.
Children Act, 2022	Section 55: Provides for the protection of children against child labour and armed conflict.	KEWASIP activities will ensure prevention and elimination of child labour
Land regulation (2017)	These Regulations implement provisions of the Land Act, 2012, with respect to a variety of matters including administration of public land and private land, conversion of freehold or leasehold tenure, compulsory acquisition, settlement programs, easements and analogous rights, and evictions from unlawfully occupied public land.	Ensures clarity in administration, conversion of land that are likely to affect KEWASIP
Land Registration General regulation (2017)	These Regulations of the Cabinet Secretary implement provisions of the Land Registration Act in respect of the	Provides procedures for registration of land acquired by the project

Law	Key Provisions	Relevance
	<p>organization and administration of land registries, the procedures for the registration of land, and related matters. The land register referred to under section 7 of the Act shall contain (a) the property section; (b) the proprietorship section; and (c) the encumbrance section. The Regulations set out the content of each section and of the proprietorship section of a register, that pertains community land.</p>	<p>as per the Land Act (2012).</p>

Laws	Provisions	Relevance
<p>The physical and Land Use planning (Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan), Regulations 2020(Draft)</p>	<p>These regulations apply to all local physical and land use development plans. It states that all sections, notices, or any other matter provided in the act shall be executed within the stipulated period, subject to any period of extension permissible under the act or any written law. It gives guidelines on the preparation of the local physical and land use development plan, the approval process and amendment of revision procedure.</p>	<p>Facilitates coordination of planning for land use for different projects</p>
<p>Community Land Regulation 2017</p>	<p>These Regulations of the Cabinet Secretary for Land and Physical Planning implement provisions of the Community Land Act, 2016 ("Act") with respect to, among other things, recognition, protection and registration of community land rights, community land management committees, registration of communities, conversion of community land, settlement of disputes relating to community land, conversion of group representatives, a national program for public</p>	<p>Operationalizes recognition, protection, and registration of community land by setting procedures and standards</p>

Laws	Provisions	Relevance
	education and awareness on provisions of the Act and the rights of communities over community land within twelve months of the commencement of these Regulations.	
Water Service (Regulatory) Rule 2012	Enables operations regarding the provision of water services by water service boards and other operators or their agents. Each water service board shall apply to the Regulatory Board for the issuance of a license. The Board may issue a provisional license or a full license. For a full license, the water service board must be in possession of water permits from identified sources from the Water Resources Management Authority and sewage discharge permits from the National Environment Management Authority.	Sets guideline and standards implementation of Water Act, 2012
Water Harvesting and Storage Regulation (2021)	These Regulations applies to (a) the policies, plans, programs and activities of the national government, county governments and entities of the national and county governments; and public and private waterworks for water harvesting and storage, reservoirs for impounding surface run-off and for regulating stream flows to synchronize them with water demand patterns and structures and devices for flood control and management. Part 1 gives the classification of storage dams and other waterworks, Part 3 outlines the development of waterworks, Part IV outlines release of water from storage dams and other waterworks: Part V outlines maintenance and management of water works. Part VIII outlines water harvesting while Part X gives the general provisions.	Provides procedures and standards for implementation of provisions Water Harvesting and Storage Regulation Act (2021)
Water Resources	The rules sets the procedure for obtaining water use permit and the conditions placed on permit holders. Sections 54 to 69 of the Water Resources Management	Sets the standards and procedures to

Laws	Provisions	Relevance
Management Rules, 2007	<p>Rules 2007 impose certain statutory requirements on dam owners and users in regard. Section 16 of the Water Rules requires approval from the WRMA for a variety of activities that affect the water resources, including the storage of water in dams and pans. Approval by WRMA is conferred through a Water Permit. A permit is valid for five years and must be renewed.</p> <p>Section 104 of the Water Resource Management Rules requires certain water permit holders to pay water use charges. The intention of the water use charges was to raise revenue for water resource management, raise revenue for catchment conservation activities, improve efficiency of water resource abstraction and provide a system of data collection on water resource usage.</p>	<p>be followed in the utilization of water resources including abstraction controls, code of use and responsibility in the protection of the resource including effluent discharge.</p>
Constitution of Kenya (2010)	<p>Guarantees the right to a clean and healthy environment (Article 42), public participation (Article 10), equality and non-discrimination (Article 27), and protection of community land and natural resources (Articles 60–63).</p>	<p>Anchors KEWASIP’s commitment to public participation, inclusivity, environmental sustainability, and equitable access to natural resources. All PF processes and grievance mechanisms are consistent</p>

Laws	Provisions	Relevance
		with constitutional rights and principles.
National Land Policy of (2009)	Guides the country towards efficient, sustainable, and equitable use of land for prosperity and posterity.	Regulates to how private land is used to protect the public interest.
Vision 2030 and MTP II (The Big 4 Agenda)	<p>To transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030.</p> <p>Ensuring food security, affordable housing, manufacturing, and affordable Universal healthcare (Big 4 Agenda).</p>	Land is an enabler to achieve the objective of vision 2030.
The National Land Use Policy (2017)	Provides legal, administrative, institutional, and technological framework for optimal utilization and productivity of land related resources in a sustainable and desirable manner.	Guides the process of registration of land rights.
National Environment Policy (2014)	Provides the framework for an integrated approach to planning and sustainable management of natural resources in the country.	Provides for sustainable land management
National Livestock Policy (2020)	Improved management of livestock for increased production through improved management of livestock, feed and rangeland resources while promoting social inclusion and environmental resilience.	The KEWASIP will address access to water for livestock and this Policy will come in handy.

Laws	Provisions	Relevance
National Agriculture Investment Plan (2019-2024)	Promote commercial and modern agricultural sector that sustainably support economic development in the context of devolution.	This law relates to water extraction from protected areas for irrigated agriculture within adjacent communities.
Forest Policy (2014)	Provides a framework for improved forest governance, resource allocation, partnerships and collaboration with the state and non-state actors to enable the sector to contribute to meeting the country's growth and poverty alleviation goals within a sustainable environment.	Some of the project activities may use forest resources for laying water infrastructure (Weirs, reservoirs), thus requiring collaboration
Wildlife Policy (2020)	Provides a framework to perpetuity conserve Kenya's wildlife resources, as a national heritage; increase access, incentives, and sustainable use of wildlife resources, while ensuring equitable sharing of benefits.	Facilitates collaboration for effective management human-wildlife conflicts in project sites
Water Policy (1999)	Provides for comprehensive management of the problems of water and sanitation, adopts an integrated approach to water resources management.	This is a key reference document for the proposed project whose focus will be on

Laws	Provisions	Relevance
		<p>natural resources restoration and conservation in protected areas.</p>
<p>Arid and Semi-Arid Land Policy 2012</p>	<p>Provides for delicate balance between the quest for rapid development and the need to maintain and support the unique livelihoods system that best utilizes the variable ecological conditions of the region.</p>	<p>This is a key document for the project since its focus is on the ASALs where some of the watersheds are located.</p>
<p>Public Health Act, 2012 (Revised)</p>	<p>Provides for sanitation, disease prevention, and control of environmental health hazards.</p>	<p>Relevant to project activities related to sanitation, waste management, and water quality. Ensures health protection of communities and workers during project implementation.</p>

4.3 Relevant International Treaties

At the regional and international levels, Kenya is a signatory to several protocols, treaties and conventions. These have implications for KEWASIP, preparation of its interventions and for their implementation. This Process Framework underscores the importance of these regional and international obligations. These are summarized in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Relevant International Treaties

Convention or Treaty	Brief Description
The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	<p>The Convention on Biological Diversity provides a comprehensive framework for stopping biodiversity loss. It is a carefully balanced, legally binding international treaty that commits Parties to the triple objective outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components; and • The fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	The UNCCD is the legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management. It focuses on combating desertification, land degradation, and mitigating the effects of drought, particularly in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas.
East African Climate Change Policy (2010)	Calls for exploitation of emerging environmental markets through the design of favorable policy instruments.
East African Community Treaty (1999)	Sets out actions to ensure conservation and management of forests.
International Covenant on Economic, Social	Covenant guarantees a person's right to social security, adequate standard of living and family life. Adequate standards of living include adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions.

Convention or Treaty	Brief Description
and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (1966)	
Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)	The declaration in Article 6 and 7 provides for ensuring that everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law and equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. Article 17 provides for security of property and declares that no one shall be deprived of his/her property.
United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)	Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was signed to prohibit discrimination against indigenous peoples and to promote their full and effective participation in all matters that concern them and their right to remain distinct and to pursue their own visions of economic and social development.
ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989 (No.169)	In recognition of legacy issues identified in MCs/VMGs profiles and in line with Kenya’s legal framework and international obligations (UNDRIP; ILO Convention 169), the Government of Kenya (GoK) will implement a prioritized, participatory approach to clarify, recognize and, where appropriate, remedy historical VMG ownership and access claims. This will include targeted socio-economic and customary tenure assessments, participatory land and cultural mapping, and a legal review to identify pathways for recognition or remedy (including community land registration, negotiated continued-access or co-management agreements, and livelihood restoration or compensation where justified). All measures will be implemented in a culturally appropriate manner, applying FPIC-consistent processes for VMGs and Indigenous Peoples as required under ESS7, and will include transparent grievance mechanisms and independent review options for legacy claims.

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Convention or Treaty	Brief Description
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1992)	Sets out commitments for all parties including commitments that relate to promoting sustainable management, and conservation and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of all GHGs.
Paris Agreement (2015)	Under Article 5(2) of the Paris Agreement, it provides for REDD+ which this project is built on.
Cancun agreements	GoK's long-term aim of forest restoration and expansion is to participate in the carbon market. Therefore, the KEWASIP is geared up to that objective and is in that sense anchored in the REDD+ is foundation provisions, in which case its safeguards are to be respected and promoted by the country's legal framework. The Cancun safeguards are aimed at protecting the integrity of the REDD+ program and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

5. Potential restrictions on access to natural resources and impacts on livelihoods

5.1 Introduction

ESS5 of the ESF on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement is applicable to the project because of implementation of activities under component 1 on establishing the groundwork for programmatic and sustained investments in sustainable land and water management (SLWM) by enhancing the capabilities of institutions and natural resources management governance structures in Kenya; component 2 on supporting the restoration and management of degraded landscapes through investment in selected watersheds and building resilient livelihoods for the communities in the project areas, and component 3 that focuses on ensuring the efficient consolidation of planning and budgeting processes, alongside the diligent implementation and reporting of project activities in line with the World Bank standards, through a strengthened National and County Project Coordination

Units. This Process Framework operationalizes the requirements of ESS5 where KEWASIP activities may cause restrictions of access to natural resources in protected forests, water catchments, or communal lands. In accordance with paragraphs 2, 4, 21(d), and 35(b) and Annex 1 of the Standard, the PF establishes a participatory process to:

- (i) identify and engage affected communities, including Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs);
- (ii) assess the scale and nature of impacts on livelihoods and resource use;
- (iii) negotiate continued-access and co-management arrangements wherever feasible;
- (iv) agree on transparent and equitable mitigation or livelihood-restoration measures;
- and
- (v) monitor outcomes with full community participation.

The PF emphasizes avoidance of physical displacement; if restrictions result in potential physical or significant economic displacement, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and/or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be prepared in line with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The PF also integrates ESS7 principles, ensuring Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) for VMGs where their land or resource-use rights may be affected.

5.2 Potential Social Impacts of KEWASIP

The development of this Process Framework is required under the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) for projects that may involve restrictions of access to legally designated parks and protected areas, which could lead to adverse impacts on the livelihoods of affected persons. The PF further recognizes the role of MCs/VMGs and their customary governance structures in collaborative resource management. These structures such as traditional councils, elders' committees, or VMG associations will be identified and included in co-management and decision-making processes alongside other community groups. The Process Framework sets out the participatory processes by which affected communities will be engaged, the criteria for eligibility, and the measures to mitigate and manage potential livelihood impacts. Under KEWASIP, the process framework is prepared because the enhanced enforcement and boundary demarcation and maintenance activities that include landscape restoration and enhanced protection to ensure regeneration, may restrict community access to some

forest-based and wildlife-based resources which could result in adverse impacts on local community livelihoods. The core project activities focus on promotion and expansion of the collaborative forest management and community resource management aimed at providing legal access to specific forest resources within protected areas to communities as members of Community Forest Associations (CFAs), Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs), Community-based Organizations (CBOs), and other similar community groups under national law.

Table 6 below, presents a summary of some of the potential adverse social impacts and proposed mitigation measures as related to restrictions of access to forests and wildlife resources. The livelihood restoration measures considered issues including but not limited to: (a) income levels of affected communities/persons, (b) other non-monetary sources of livelihood, (c) constraints and opportunities for income generation, (d) number of persons not able to revert to previous occupation, and (e) existing skills and project preferences of affected persons.

Table 6: Potential Adverse Social Impacts arising from Access Restrictions to Resources and Proposed Mitigation Measures

"Mitigation measures in this table are illustrative. The actual scope of access restrictions will be determined during site-specific screening and participatory Social Assessments. Mitigation will be tailored to the specific livelihood elements affected starting with shared governance and continued access before introducing livelihood restoration or compensation options".¹

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Component 1 – Roots of Resilience: Policy, Legal, and Regulatory Framework				
Sub-component 1(a): <i>Strengthening watershed management institutions, water resources, and watershed governance</i>	Develop Frameworks and Guidelines for Integrated SLWM including Landscape, Hydroshed plans, micro catchment plans Cascading the implementation of national policies and	(i) Develop Frameworks and Guidelines for Integrated SLWM including Landscape, Hydroshed plans, micro catchment plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access restrictions to natural resources due to developed/reviewed and subsequent implementation of policies, legislation, financing, and plans for KEWASIP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of local community organizations in policy, legislation, plans and financing to ensure that their access needs and rights are included through sustainable

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	<p>harmonization of the conflicting county policies and legislation on management of watersheds and landscapes Develop / review of national key policies, legislation, strategies and standards and enhance management of watershed landscapes and ecosystems</p> <p>(i) Development of Matching grant manual</p>	<p>(ii) Cascading the implementation of national policies and harmonization of the conflicting county policies and legislation on management of watersheds and landscapes</p> <p>(iii) Develop / review of national key policies, legislation, strategies and standards and</p>	<p>implementing entities with an enforcement mandate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of livestock seizures • Risk of sexual harassment and/or assaults on herders and other community members seeking access to natural resources. • Risk of physical/verbal assaults, killings and/or forced disappearances of herders and 	<p>access and management programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking of targeted stakeholder engagements throughout project phases, as provided in the Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). • Re-training of enforcement officers on observance of human rights in resource-sharing,

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	(ii) Develop, Review and Update Management Plans (SCMPs, PFMPs, WMPs, RMPs, Protected Area Plans, Conservancies Plans, etc.) for the targeted watersheds	<p>enhance management of watershed landscapes and ecosystems</p> <p>(iv) Development of Matching grant manual</p> <p>(v) Develop, Review and Update Management Plans (SCMPs, PFMPs, WMPs, RMPs, Protected Area Plans, Conservancies Plans, etc.) for</p>	community members attempting to access natural resources.	<p>protection and conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of social officers at all KEWASIP participating watersheds to monitor compliance and offer training for enforcement officers. • Implementation of workers GRMs with representation from community members and NGOs and CBOs to support

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
		the targeted watersheds		in the complaints management from communities.
Sub-component 1(b): <i>Development and Implementation of Integrated Watershed and Landscape Restoration Monitoring Systems</i>	(i) Develop and roll-out a monitoring and data sharing framework (ii) ICT and Monitoring Infrastructure improvement (iii) Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for implementation of the (KEWASIP) Project at county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and roll-out a monitoring and data sharing framework • ICT and Monitoring Infrastructure improvement • Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for implementation of the (KEWASIP) Project at county 	Enhanced restrictions on access to natural resources may adversely affect community livelihoods. To mitigate these impacts, KEWASIP will support the development of alternative livelihoods and enterprises such as tree nurseries.	Livelihood options will be identified jointly with Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) through participatory feasibility studies to ensure viability, market demand, and cultural acceptability before adoption. Results from these studies will inform the site-specific PF and the KEWASIP Grant Manual.

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	<p>and community levels</p> <p>(iv) Establish knowledge hubs (serve as training centre and monitoring centres - linkage with Maarifa Centre and Equipment for County Model Knowledge Management Offices-Restoration focus)</p> <p>(v) Train communities on Land Restoration</p>	<p>and community levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish knowledge hubs (serve as training centre and monitoring centres - linkage with Maarifa Centre and Equipment for County Model Knowledge Management Offices-Restoration focus) Train communities on Land Restoration best practices. 	<p>Exclusion of some community members including minorities, vulnerable and marginalized groups PWDs and the aged from knowledge and nature-based enterprises.</p>	

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	<p>best practices. including seed collection, tree nursery establishment and management by KEFRI</p> <p>(vi) Capacity building programme for watershed data collection and conduct watershed monitoring at the County and Community</p> <p>(vii) Training of Farmer Field Schools</p>	<p>including seed collection, tree nursery establishment and management by KEFRI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building programme for watershed data collection and conduct watershed monitoring at the County and Community • Training of Farmer Field Schools facilitators in the 		

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	<p>facilitators in the project counties on aspects of Tree nursery, agroforestry, SLM etc. by KFS</p>	<p>project counties on aspects of Tree nursery, agroforestry, SLM etc. by KFS</p>		
<p>Sub-component 1(c): <i>Sustainable financing mechanisms and investments for watersheds and landscapes management</i></p>	<p>(i) Finalization of the National PES framework (ii) Design and develop the PES including the governance and institutional structures (1 Carbon Credit and 1 Water Fund) for select priority project area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalization of the National PES framework. Institutionalize PES at National level. <u>Undertake feasibility studies to inform the design of 2 PES Schemes for Chyulu and Nyambene Watersheds.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) will lead to commodification of these natural services leading to (a) exclusion of local communities from accessing services due to inability to pay, (b) increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure full PF participation in PES design, including community mapping of customary users, seasonal users, VMGs, forest-dependent people, and women. Formulate PES rules through

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	<p>(iii) Undertake feasibility studies to inform the design of the PES Schemes</p> <p>(iv) Provide seed fund to operationalize the payment of ecosystem services (Carbon Credit or Water Funds) including undertaking of project registration and certification processes)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the PES Governance and Institutional Structures. • Operationalize two PES schemes. • Institutional Capacity Building and Training on PES concepts. • Development of a Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system for the 	<p>demand for land at higher costs which may lead to systematic dispossession of VMGs, (c) Risk of exclusion of weaker community members including the poorest and forest communities or IPs from participation in natural resources management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of livestock seizures 	<p>documented community agreements that define continued access, benefit-sharing formulas, and grievance pathways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard VMGs and poorer households by ensuring inclusive eligibility criteria, small-grant access, and legal support where necessary. • Establish transparent MRV

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	<p>(v) Establish public private partnership in PES</p> <p>(vi) Award and recognize identified best practices</p> <p>(vii) Provide small grants to local community groups to scale up their nature-based enterprises</p>	<p>established PES Schemes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver institutional capacity building and training for PES. • Develop and implement an incentive and award scheme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of sexual assaults on herders and other community members seeking access to resources. • Risk of killings and forced disappearances of herders and community members attempting to access resources. 	<p>systems accessible to communities and reviewed through PF iterations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute joint enforcement mechanisms (community rangers, CFAs, PES committees) with human-rights standards. • Provide human-rights and conflict-sensitivity training for all PES

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
				<p>enforcement and monitoring officers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy social officers to monitor equity, reduce risks of exclusion or dispossession, and support grievance resolution. • Operate a robust GRM with options for third-party review, community observers, and public disclosure of outcomesSu
Component 2 – Green Horizons: Sustainable Landscape and Watershed Management				

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
<p>Sub-component 2(a): Sustainable Landscape and Watershed Management in Private and Community Lands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Soil and water conservation measures on community and privately cultivated lands; (ii) Gully rehabilitation; (iii) Establishment of green corridors; (iv) Area closure management and use; (v) Establishment of woodlots; (vi) Agroforestry in productive landscapes; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and water conservation measures on community and privately cultivated lands; • Gully rehabilitation; • Establishment of green corridors; • Area closure management and use; • Enrichment of degraded pasture and rangeland; • Control and management of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitations of access due to protection for regeneration of restored areas, area closure, and application of pesticides to tackle invasive species. • Risk of livestock seizures • Risk of sexual assaults on herders and other community members seeking access to resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access restrictions addressed by CFAs agreements with the KFS. • Engage Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) through PF iterations—beginning at screening and continuing through planning, implementation, and monitoring. Each iteration documents updated access rules, livelihood measures, and community feedback.

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	<p>(vii) Enrichment of degraded pasture and rangeland;</p> <p>(viii) Control and management of invasive species (such as Prosopis Juliflora and Lantana camara).</p>	<p>invasive species (such as Prosopis Juliflora and Lantana camara).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of killings and forced disappearances of herders and community members attempting to access resources. 	<p>Engagement of local communities through their organizations, such as CBOs, to determine resource access arrangements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of community groups in ensuring resources sharing. • Instituting controlled resource harvesting plans for adjacent and forest communities. • Re-training of enforcement officers (KFS and KWS) on

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
				<p>observance of human rights in resource-sharing, protection and conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment of social officers in all KEWASIP participating watersheds to monitor compliance and offer training for enforcement officers. <p>Implementation of robust GRMs with representation from community members and organizations including NGOs to</p>

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
				manage and process community complaints speedily.
Sub-component 2(b): <i>Restoration of Gazetted Forests and green corridors</i>	(i) Enhancing collection, testing, and distribution of quality tree seeds and seedlings for restoration of degraded landscapes; (ii) Expansion of production capacity of tree nurseries, planting and management of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing collection, testing, and distribution of quality tree seeds and seedlings for restoration of degraded landscapes; • Expansion of production capacity of tree nurseries, planting and management of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitations of access due to protection for regeneration of restored areas, application of pesticides to tackle invasive species, and forest concessions. • Risk of livestock seizures • Risk of sexual assaults on herders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-management and protection of restored areas with community organizations, such as CBOs, alongside controlled access for resources. Involvement of community organizations, such as CBOs, in planning and implementing

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	seedlings for reforestation, natural regeneration, development of systems and procurement of equipment for control and management of tree pests and diseases, enhanced fire surveillance, preparedness and response mechanisms;	seedlings for reforestation, natural regeneration, development of systems and procurement of equipment for control and management of tree pests and diseases, enhanced fire surveillance, preparedness and response mechanisms;	and other community members seeking access to resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of killings and forced disappearances of herders and community members attempting to access resources. 	forest concessions to ensure their access needs are taken care of. -Develop joint enforcement protocols involving community rangers, CFAs, and agency officers; hold periodic dialogue forums; provide human-rights and conflict-sensitivity training; and institute transparent

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) Establishment of demonstration sites (iv) Conduct National Forest Assessment (NFRA) (v) Conservation of threatened tree species (vi) Enhance rehabilitation, restoration and conservation of public forests and gazetted water towers, green corridors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of demonstration sites • Conduct National Forest Assessment (NFRA) • Conservation of threatened tree species • Enhance rehabilitation, restoration and conservation of public forests and gazetted water tower and green corridors. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reporting of enforcement actions -Re-training of enforcement officers (KFS and KWS) on observance of human rights in resource-sharing, protection and conservation. -Employment of social officers in all KEWASIP participating watersheds to monitor compliance and offer training for enforcement officers.

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	<p>(vii) Promotion of agroforestry value chains</p> <p>(viii) Construction of Infrastructure to facilitate wildlife movement through green corridors e.g. water pans and boreholes.</p> <p>(ix) Constructions of water harvesting structures</p> <p>(x) Control and management of invasive species;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Infrastructure to facilitate wildlife movement through green corridors e.g. water pans and boreholes • Promotion of agroforestry value chains • Control and management of invasive species; • TA for the development of forest concessions. 		<p>-Implementation of robust GRMs with representation from community members and organizations including NGOs to manage and process community complaints speedily.</p>

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	(xi) Enable and pilot Public Private Partnership's investment.			
Component 3: Project Management, Training & Capacity Building	(i) The establishment and operationalizing of all project governance structures or organs; (ii) Project monitoring and evaluation; (iii) Environmental and Social Safeguard Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment and operationalizing of all project governance structures or organs; • Project monitoring and evaluation; • Environmental and Social Safeguard Management 	Limitations of access due to the enhanced capacity of enforcement/protection agencies such as KFS and KWS through the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend capacity building to community organizations, such as CBOs, to enhance their capacity to negotiate with protection agencies (KFS and KWS) and to participate

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	<p>(iv) Institutional support including procurement of vehicles and requisite equipment (computers, printers, etc.).</p> <p>(v) Capacity building of project staff on aspects of procurement, budgeting, reporting, and monitoring of activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional support including procurement of vehicles and requisite equipment (computers, printers, etc.). • Capacity building of project staff on aspects of procurement, budgeting, reporting, and monitoring of activities. 		<p>effectively in resource management through sustainable access based in part on self-regulation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate PF requirements into training for all project staff, ensuring they understand participatory planning, access rights, livelihood

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
				<p>restoration, and documentation standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure enforcement agencies participate in joint training with communities to promote cooperation and reduce conflict. • Ensure monitoring systems include PAP participation

Component/Sub-component	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
				through community-based monitoring, feedback loops, and public reporting.

5.3 Livelihood Restrictions

Restrictions on land use, access to resources, and livelihoods under KEWASIP will be guided by the continued enforcement of laws and regulations by protection agencies, including the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), relating to forest and wildlife protection. While such restrictions are necessary for conservation, they may create livelihood challenges for communities living in or adjacent to protected areas.

The PF recognizes that these restrictions can disproportionately affect vulnerable and marginalized groups (VMGs) whose participation in decision-making processes is often limited. For example, Community Forest Associations (CFAs) are formed within a 5 km radius of forests, which may exclude minority and marginalized populations living beyond this catchment. KEWASIP will therefore apply measures consistent with ESS7, including differentiated engagement strategies, targeted outreach, and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) for Indigenous Peoples. Specific actions will include mapping and identifying VMGs, ensuring their meaningful participation in consultations and planning processes, and safeguarding their inclusion in benefit-sharing mechanisms.

The restrictions on access are expected to be reinforced as KEWASIP supports the review and development of policies, legislation, and management plans. County governments will also support protection and conservation through their mandates in natural resource management, community engagement, provision of extension services, and integration of conservation priorities into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). The PF process including screening, site-specific plans, and livelihood restoration measures will be aligned with County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and other sectoral plans (e.g., Forest and Water Management Plans). Alignment ensures county ownership, budget integration, and consistency of objectives. Project resources will further strengthen the institutional capacity of KFS and KWS in planning, monitoring, and enforcement, while also

supporting alternative livelihood activities to reduce community dependence on gazetted forests.

The types of livelihoods that may be affected by access restrictions include:

- i. **Pastoralist livelihoods** – reduced access to water, pasture, and fodder, especially during droughts, which may heighten tensions and competition over scarce resources.
- ii. **Agriculture-based livelihoods** – restricted access to irrigation water and water for livestock.
- iii. **Traditional medicine-based livelihoods** – limited access to herbs and wildlife products used in healing practices.
- iv. **Hunting and gathering livelihoods** – reduced access to fruits, honey, berries, vegetables, and bushmeat used for household sustenance.
- v. **Wood carving livelihoods** – limited access to wood materials, affecting a value chain that includes artisans, traders, packers, and transporters.
- vi. **Charcoal and fuelwood-based livelihoods** – disruption of fuelwood and charcoal value chains that support small businesses (e.g., food vendors, fish fryers), urban informal settlements, and transporters.
- vii. **Water vending livelihoods** – restricted extraction of water from gazetted forests, affecting vendors who supply domestic users and small-scale farmers.

To address these risks, the PF adopts the following measures:

a. **Use of Force**

- i. Enforcement of access restrictions adheres to the principle of minimum force.
- ii. Protection agencies and supporting law enforcement actors prioritize awareness creation, community dialogue, and mediation as the first response to non-compliance.
- iii. Rules governing access to protected areas are clarified and agreed with stakeholders to minimize ambiguity and prevent conflict.

b. **Incident Reporting and Management**

- i. The NPCU, through Social Development Focal Points (SDFPs), operationalizes an incident reporting protocol.
- ii. Reportable incidents include excessive use of force, violent confrontations, seizures or destruction of property, escalated human–wildlife conflict, or other project-related social risks.
- iii. Serious incidents are reported to the World Bank within 48 hours.
- iv. Monitoring identifies any increase in frequency, range, or severity of incidents linked to project activities.
- v. The NPCU verifies and confirms implementation of corrective and follow-up actions before closure of any incident.

c. Stakeholder Engagement

- i. Stakeholder engagement occurs in two tiers:
 - Primary stakeholders: directly affected communities, CFAs, WRUAs, VMGs and IPs.
 - Secondary stakeholders: county governments, civil society organizations, research institutions, and other interested parties.
- ii. Engagement includes consultations, participatory planning, decision-making, and disclosure of information in accessible formats and languages.
- iii. The PF and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) are harmonized to avoid duplication, with the SEP remaining a living document subject to updates as required.

d. Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs)

- i. Indigenous Peoples are engaged in accordance with ESS7, including obtaining Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC).
- ii. Differentiated consultation strategies ensure meaningful participation of VMGs, including women, youth, migrants, forest dwellers, and forest-dependent households.
- iii. Targeted measures guarantee their equitable access to benefits, grievance redress, and livelihood restoration initiatives.

The Process Framework (PF) and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) will clearly distinguish between Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) covered under ESS7 and other excluded or vulnerable groups addressed under ESS1. For VMGs and Indigenous Peoples, engagement will follow culturally appropriate consultation and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) procedures consistent with UNDRIP, ILO 169, and ESS7, recognizing collective rights and customary governance institutions. For other excluded or vulnerable groups (such as poor households, women-headed households, youth, or persons with disabilities), the PF will ensure inclusion through targeted outreach, livelihood support, and equitable benefit access. Differentiating these groups ensures that rights, options, and support measures reflect their distinct legal status and cultural contexts

e. Monitoring, Legacy Issues, and Conflict Prevention

The Process Framework recognizes that some communities particularly MCs/VMGs may face legacy land and resource-access issues arising from historical designations of protected areas, forest reserves, or previous projects. During screening and site-specific social assessments, the Project will identify any prior uncompensated restrictions or displacement linked to areas targeted for KEWASIP investments. Verified cases will be addressed through a dedicated legacy-claims pathway established under this PF and described in Table 5, allowing affected VMGs and households to seek remedy through recognition of access rights, co-management or continued-use agreements, or livelihood restoration consistent with ESS5 and ESS7. Where claims cannot be resolved administratively, the PF will facilitate referral to legally mandated bodies such as the National Land Commission or Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms.

f. Proactive Monitoring and Conflict Prevention

Monitoring and conflict prevention under the PF will not rely solely on the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). In addition to handling complaints, the Project will take proactive measures to anticipate and address potential sources of conflict early. These include: (i) regular participatory monitoring of access restrictions and livelihood outcomes; (ii) periodic social-tension assessments at watershed and county levels;

(iii) joint review forums bringing together communities, County Project Coordination Units (CPCUs), and implementing agencies to identify and resolve emerging issues; and (iv) continuous community sensitization on access rules, benefit-sharing, and grievance procedures. This proactive approach will help maintain transparency, trust, and early resolution of concerns before they escalate into formal grievance.

All outcomes will be documented and disclosed as part of the PF's monitoring and reporting process.

- i. The PF acknowledges historical challenges in forest and wildlife management, including human–wildlife conflict, disputes over boundary demarcation, limited recognition of customary rights, resettlement and displacement, and allegations of past violence.
- ii. KEWASIP applies conflict-sensitive approaches and due diligence to prevent recurrence of historical injustices.
- iii. Strengthened grievance redress mechanisms and community-level conflict resolution address grievances linked to legacy issues.
- iv. Continuous dialogue is maintained with affected communities to build trust and ensure equitable participation in project benefits.

All of the above commitments shall be implemented in close coordination with the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) established for KEWASIP. The GRM, through its community, county, and national-level committees, will provide accessible and timely channels for receiving, processing, and resolving grievances arising from livelihood restrictions, use of force, incidents, or legacy concerns. This system will ensure transparency, accountability, and early resolution of disputes, while feeding into the incident reporting protocol for cases requiring escalation to the World Bank. The GRM will thus serve as the central structure for monitoring, managing, and responding to social risks during project implementation.

6. Eligibility and measures for mitigation for affected communities

6.1 Mitigation Measures

This section presents the framework for mitigating adverse impacts that may result from restrictions of access to natural resources. In line with ESS5, KEWASIP will not finance or support any activities that involve physical displacement, land acquisition, or resettlement. The PF therefore focuses exclusively on managing access restrictions that may lead to economic and livelihood impacts on Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). Mitigation will follow ESS5 principles: avoiding access restrictions where possible; minimizing their duration and severity; and ensuring that any unavoidable impacts are addressed through participatory and culturally appropriate livelihood restoration, benefit-sharing, access agreements, and compensation measures, as applicable. Mitigation measures will be defined through PF iterations at watershed and site level, jointly with PAPs, VMGs, and community organizations. All measures will specifically include differentiated support for marginalized and vulnerable groups (ESS7), and respect traditional governance systems, customary tenure, and resource-use practices.

6.2 Application of ESS5 & ESS7

ESS5 applies to KEWASIP where project activities may introduce temporary or permanent restrictions on access to land and natural resources that result in economic displacement. For this Project, ESS5 is applied exclusively to access restrictions and not to land acquisition or physical displacement, which are not permitted under KEWASIP. Access restrictions covered under this PF include:

- Limitations on customary or seasonal use of forests, grazing areas, water points, and other shared natural resources;
- Changes in resource governance rules that affect PAPs' livelihoods;
- Establishment or strengthening of protected or regulated areas where communities hold customary or recognizable usage rights.

In accordance with ESS5 Annex 1, mitigation will be based on:

- (i) A site-specific Social Assessment;

- (ii) A land and resource-use inventory;
- (iii) Full participation of all resource users; and
- (iv) Negotiated and documented agreements on access rules, mitigation, governance, and livelihood restoration.

ESS7 applies because some KEWASIP watersheds include VMGs/MCs with distinct cultural identities, customary governance systems, or collective attachment to land and natural resources. Measures under this PF will therefore ensure:

- Meaningful participation of VMGs/MCs in all PF processes;
- Differentiated support to address unique vulnerabilities;
- Recognition of customary resource-use systems and governance structures;
- Application of FPIC where project impacts may:
 - restrict customary land or resource use,
 - affect cultural heritage or,
 - generate significant livelihood impacts.

FPIC will follow the process and requirements defined in the IPPF and will be undertaken prior to finalizing any activity that may significantly affect VMG.

Together, the provisions of ESS5 and ESS7 will guide the PF to ensure that restrictions on land use and access to natural resources are managed in a way that is lawful, inclusive, and sensitive to the rights and vulnerabilities of all affected groups.

The KEWASIP may be confronted with unsettled/multiple claims of access restrictions to resources in the various watersheds. It is also possible that protection agencies may heighten restrictions to ensure less impact at sub-project commencement and implementation. At the commencement of the project, documentation of any anticipated restrictions and potential human rights concerns will be undertaken. This will help identify and address related grievances early, thereby preventing the escalation of conflicts that may otherwise arise during project implementation. During implementation, some watersheds may have complex or overlapping customary claims to resources. The Project will document any existing or anticipated access restrictions and associated human rights concerns as part of the site-specific Social Assessment. No agency will impose new restrictions unilaterally; all restrictions must be agreed

through PF iterations with affected communities. Only economic displacement resulting from access restrictions is permitted under KEWASIP. If any proposed activity is found, through the Social Assessment or PF consultations, to involve physical displacement or non-mitigable impacts on VMGs or cultural heritage, such activity will not be supported by the Project. Where significant impacts on VMGs' customary resource use are expected, the FPIC process described in the IPPF will be followed prior to approval of the activity.

6.3 Consultations with Communities in the Project Areas

i. Consultation and Participation (FPIC)

The Process Framework (PF) adopts the provisions of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in full alignment with the Marginalized Communities Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) and ESS7. The FPIC process will be applied where project activities may affect the lands, territories, or natural resources traditionally owned, used, or occupied by Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs). The PF emphasizes that VMGs will not be excluded from KEWASIP if they express concerns about pre-selected activities. Instead, the Project will engage in constructive dialogue with VMG leaders and communities to identify feasible, culturally appropriate, and mutually acceptable investment options in their areas. This participatory process will ensure that project benefits are accessible to all, and that FPIC outcomes reflect genuine agreement rather than withdrawal or exclusion.

The Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process under KEWASIP will follow the principles and procedures outlined in the Marginalized Communities Planning Framework (MCPF) and ESS7. The PF applies these principles through the following key steps:

- (i) Screening: Early identification of the presence of Marginalized Communities & Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) in or near project sites using the criteria in the IPPF.
- (ii) Information disclosure: Provision of accurate, relevant, and culturally appropriate information on proposed project activities, potential risks, and benefits in local languages and through trusted communication channels.

- (iii) Consultation and deliberation: Adequate time and space for MCs/VMGs to discuss proposed activities internally, with their traditional governance structures and representatives.
- (iv) Negotiation and agreement: Joint development of feasible and culturally acceptable project options or modifications that reflect VMG priorities and concerns.
- (vi) Documentation and disclosure: Preparation and public disclosure of signed FPIC outcomes and agreements, including how community inputs are reflected in project design.

All project activities in areas where Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) are present will begin with a screening and impact assessment to determine whether the proposed activity may cause: (i) impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or customary use, (ii) relocation of VMGs from those lands, or (iii) significant impacts on cultural heritage. Where any of these apply, FPIC will be required.

If impacts do not trigger FPIC, the project will still undertake Free, Prior and Informed Consultation to ensure broad community support. In all cases, the consultation or consent process will be designed and agreed with VMG representatives themselves, using culturally appropriate methods, languages, and governance structures. The process and outcomes including whether consent was required, how it was sought, and the results achieved will be documented and disclosed as part of the site-specific Social Assessment and PF Implementation Plan.

This FPIC process will ensure that consent where required under ESS7 is obtained through a transparent, inclusive, and verifiable process. Detailed templates, documentation formats, and procedural guidance are provided in the marginalized Communities Planning Framework (IPPF), Section 5.2, which shall be read in conjunction with this PF. Prior to finalization, this Process Framework (PF) will undergo additional disclosure and consultation with a broad range of stakeholders at national, county, and community levels to ensure inclusiveness and ownership.

For implementation, each site or investment that may involve access restrictions will be preceded by a Social Assessment (SA) and Land-Use Inventory. These studies will identify all categories of resource users customary and statutory rights-holders, seasonal users, women, youth, pastoralists, and Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups MCs/VMGs and map the natural-resource base and existing governance arrangements.

The findings of the SA will inform preparation of a Site-Specific Process Framework Implementation Plan (PFIP). Each PFIP will be developed through a participatory process agreed with all resource users and will:

- define and document negotiated access restrictions and resource-governance arrangements;
- identify feasible and equitable livelihood-restoration and benefit-sharing measures; and
- specify institutional roles, timelines, and monitoring indicators.

These site-specific PFIPs will serve as the operational instruments linking community participation, mitigation measures, and the broader KEWASIP environmental and social management system. Screening criteria and the unit of management (sub-catchment, community, or protected block) will follow the guidance provided in the ESMF and Grant Manual to ensure consistency across project areas.

ii. Consultation with Other Project-Affected Communities

In addition to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) procedures for Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs), the Project will ensure inclusive and meaningful consultation with all other project-affected and interested communities in accordance with ESS10. Consultations will begin during project identification and continue throughout design, implementation, and monitoring.

They will:

- be undertaken in accessible venues and languages, providing sufficient notice and information on proposed activities, potential risks, and mitigation options;

- include representatives of women, youth, persons with disabilities, land-use right-holders, seasonal users, and local institutions such as CFAs, WRUAs, and CIGs;
- use participatory tools (community mapping, focus-group discussions, barazas, and household interviews) to identify livelihood and access impacts; and
- document community inputs and incorporate agreed actions into site-specific PF Implementation Plans and local Grant Manuals.

The outcomes of these consultations will be publicly disclosed in summary form within the community and at county level, ensuring transparency and continued feedback.

Consultations during KEWASIP Preparation

The consultation process undertaken during KEWASIP preparation is considered **sufficient and robust**, having engaged a wide range of stakeholders across different counties and resource-use groups. A total of eleven (11) key informants were interviewed face-to-face and through mailed questionnaires between February 27th and March 31st, 2025.

Separate Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with men and women at Nyambene Hills and Kibwezi (Chyullu Hills) on 27th and 28th February 2025, respectively. Additional community engagements were conducted in Kwale on 28th November 2024 (Annex 6) and in Makueni at Kambu Lutheran Church Hall on 26th November 2024 (Annex 7). County officials from Makueni and Taita Taveta were also consulted on 20th November 2024 (Annex 8).

Overall, 202 stakeholders participated, including 116 men and 86 women, with representation from persons living with disabilities. These engagements provided adequate information on local priorities, land and resource use patterns, access challenges, governance concerns, and expectations regarding livelihood support. The diversity and coverage of the consultations ensure that the PF reflects the concerns of a broad cross-section of communities and institutions in the targeted watersheds. The PF further requires that site-specific PF Action Plans be prepared for each watershed, sub-watershed, or investment area where access restrictions or

management changes are proposed. These Action Plans will only be finalized after completion of the required Social Assessment and Land & Resource Use Census/Inventory for the specific site. Each Action Plan will:

- Describe the screening outcome and the scope of any proposed restrictions;
- Present the findings of the Social Assessment (including identification of PAPs and VMGs) and the resource-use inventory;
- Document the participatory PF Iterations held with all resource users and summarize the negotiated access rules, governance arrangements, livelihood restoration measures, benefit-sharing arrangements, and monitoring indicators;
- Include an implementation schedule, roles and responsibilities, budget breakdown (with unit costs), and contingency provisions;
- Specify disclosure arrangements (local channels and online) and the process for obtaining final validation by affected communities prior to implementation.

No activity that limits access to land or natural resources will commence without a site-specific PF Action Plan that demonstrates adequate assessment, consensus-seeking PF Iterations, and documented community agreements consistent with ESS5 and ESS7.

Consultations during Implementation

The KEWASIP will adopt comprehensive consultation and stakeholder engagement across all watersheds where the Project will be implemented. These consultations will be consistent with this Process Framework (PF). Where MCs/VMGs are present, KEWASIP will first make a determination—consistent with ESS7 on whether Consent is required or whether broad community support through Free, Prior and Informed Consultation is adequate. This determination will be made before consultations begin, and the full process for achieving consent or broad community support will be developed with VMGs to ensure cultural appropriateness and legitimacy.

All consultation outcomes will be disclosed to participants in accessible formats, including barazas, local noticeboards, and translated summaries. These outcomes will be integrated into PF Action Plans, LRPs, access arrangements, and governance measures.

A Social Assessment (SA) is mandatory for every site or investment area where KEWASIP activities may cause access restrictions or livelihood impacts. SA requirements apply regardless of whether VMGs are present. No triage system will be used to bypass SA requirements.

Participation in project implementation will be defined only through PF Iterations, ensuring PAPs determine their roles. VMG governance structures (e.g., traditional councils, elders, women's groups, youth structures, and PWD groups) will be included in all decision-making processes. Identification of PAPs will be conducted through the SA, resource-use census, and participatory mapping based on inclusive criteria that ensure representation of customary, seasonal, informal, women, youth, pastoralist, and VMG user groups.

At least two rounds of public consultations will be conducted during project preparation. The first meeting will introduce proposed KEWASIP activities, anticipated impacts, and possible mitigation measures. The second meeting, held after completion of the SA, will validate findings, review mitigation plans, and confirm community support prior to implementation.

Notices for consultations will be issued jointly by the NPCU and CPCUs. Notices will target households in and around the project area; CFAs and WRUAs; women, youth, the elderly, and persons with disabilities; and other resource-dependent groups such as pastoralists, fisherfolk, and smallholder farmers.

Consultations will be held in local languages, at accessible venues, using participatory methods such as community mapping, focus group discussions, and public barazas. Community leaders including chiefs, elders, MCs/VMG representatives, and local associations will be invited to present views, concerns, and recommendations.

The Grievance Mechanism will be accessible and culturally appropriate, integrating traditional conflict resolution structures where possible. Outcomes of consultations,

grievances, and corrective actions will be documented in periodic monitoring reports and disclosed locally.

Before any activity that may introduce access restrictions, a Site-Specific PF Action Plan will be prepared. Each Action Plan will: (i) define proposed restrictions; (ii) summarize SA findings; (iii) document PF Iterations; (iv) include negotiated access rules and governance measures; (v) present a livelihood restoration package; (vi) outline roles, responsibilities, timelines, and budgets; and (vii) establish disclosure and validation procedures. No works will begin without an approved site-specific PF Action Plan.

Consultation will continue throughout project implementation and will be monitored through participatory mechanisms described in Section 5.6.

iii. Eligibility Criteria for Affected Persons and Communities

In line with ESS5, eligibility for assistance under the KEWASIP Process Framework (PF) will be determined by the nature and severity of livelihood and access impacts experienced as a result of project activities not by predefined categories or activity types. Any person or group whose access to natural resources or ecosystem services is adversely affected by KEWASIP interventions will be considered eligible for support and assistance proportionate to the degree of impact.

The ESS5 classifies eligibility for those affected persons by involuntary resettlement into three categories, those:

- i. Those who have formal legal rights to land or assets;
- ii. Those who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or
- iii. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use including those relying on access to natural resources for their livelihoods. .

The KEWASIP's National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) will work primarily with the respective Watershed-level/County Project Coordination Units (CPCUs) and the identified community organizations including CFAs, CBOs, and relevant NGOs to facilitate the participation of local stakeholders in defining assistance needs and verifying eligibility. A participatory working committee with representation from network of community organizations, minorities and marginalized groups through their respective association or cooperatives and representative NGOs, project implementation units at the national and watershed levels will be established to develop the eligibility criteria for assistance. The criteria developed must be approved by the National and Watershed-level Project Coordination Units which also include various stakeholders. Those eligible for assistance must be directly affected by the project activities based on their use and access of the respective watershed ecosystem services and resources.

Eligibility verification will be based on findings from Social Assessments (SAs) and site-specific Process Framework Implementation Plans (PFIPs). These instruments will identify all affected persons, describe their use and access to the relevant watershed ecosystem services, and assess the severity and duration of impacts. Due consideration will be given to longstanding traditional use and customary access within the respective watersheds. Verification of such use may involve the Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), CFAs, WRUAs, and other conservation partners that maintain oversight of resource access and user rights.

The resulting eligibility and assessment criteria will ensure that all directly affected persons particularly resource-dependent groups such as pastoralists, fisherfolk, smallholder farmers, and MCs/VMGs receive appropriate and equitable livelihood-restoration and benefit-sharing support.

6.4 Proposed Measures to Assist Affected Persons and Communities

The measures to assist affected persons and communities depends on the nature of the loss, expected loss, degree of access restrictions, the location, available alternatives and opportunities suitable to specific watershed benefiting all targeted beneficiaries. This is due to the diverse conditions across watersheds and adjacent

communities, which require tailored approaches to ensure equitable benefits for all targeted groups. A fundamental objective of this Process Framework is to ensure that persons and communities affected by access restrictions to forests and wildlife resources define and undertake measures to improve (or at minimum restore) incomes, livelihoods and living standards, had there been no restrictions. This objective ensures that the extent of mitigation measures is commensurate with the extent of loss of access to resources due to restrictions. This also ensures that those who are affected more severely are assisted to a greater extent than those who incur smaller losses.

While agencies such as the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) have a central role in enforcement and protection within KEWASIP, it is recognized that the enforcement of access restrictions is sensitive and may give rise to grievances. To strengthen accountability, this Process Framework (PF) provides for the establishment and operationalization of a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The GRM will serve as an impartial platform through which affected communities can raise concerns, seek redress, and obtain timely and transparent resolutions.

Specific measures to mitigate impacts arising from access restrictions, applicable to each watershed. These should include the following, among others:

- i. Prioritize local community members for employment opportunities in activities within the protected areas, such as restoration planting, soil conservation efforts, removal of invasive species, and infrastructure construction;
- ii. Provide capacity building and training to CFAs, CBOs, NGOs, community committees, women and youth groups, elders' groups in sustainable use and monitoring of forests and wildlife resources, including protection, preservation, conservation, reforestation, tourism management, business enterprises, agriculture practices, fire management, wood harvesting and other community profitable ventures based on identified restrictions and needs Training will consider resource availability and the viability of proposed activities, and will cover protection, preservation, conservation, reforestation, tourism management,

- enterprise development, agriculture practices, fire management, wood harvesting, and other community-beneficial ventures aligned with identified needs.. ;
- iii. Minimize conflicts between communities and protection agencies resulting from human-wildlife conflicts, by using deterrents for animals (particularly with hippos and elephants) such as fences, trenches, chili plants and bee hives to prevent animals from destroying communities' crops introduce monitoring and compensation measures consistent with national wildlife policy ;
 - iv. Ensure clearly visible demarcation of National Park, Wildlife Reserve, and Forest Reserve boundaries in sensitive areas based on community-agreed boundaries, validated through participatory mapping and consultations. The PF will show current boundary status, describe the scale of any proposed adjustment, and ensure community-agreed boundaries validated through participatory mapping during site-specific PFIPs;
 - v. Promote establishment of sustainable household woodlots to progressively reduce pressure on forest resources;
 - vi. Provide alternative livelihood support such as collection of Non-Timber Forest Products including mushrooms, medicinal plants, wild fruits, and beekeeping to local communities around forest and forest reserves. These activities shall align with the KEWASIP Grants Manual, which details eligibility, implementation, and benefit-sharing procedures. Future revisions of the Grants Manual will integrate all community agreements and commitments captured in this PF to ensure community ownership and avoid top-down prescriptions;
 - vii. Engage communities in new business opportunities in alignment to the Matching Grants Manual and ensure that project-supported enterprises are designed jointly with communities. Integration will only occur where such initiatives align with KEWASIP objectives and have community endorsement;
 - viii. Through new or old collaboration between wildlife and forest authorities, and communities, define modes of beneficiary engagement;
 - ix. Use both new and existing collaboration mechanisms to identify training gaps, determine appropriate training modes, integrate operational human rights standards and procedures, support product development, and strengthen engagement with other stakeholders;

- x. Conduct project awareness-raising campaigns for local communities, with clearly defined content, communication channels, and implementation approaches to ensure consistency across watersheds;
- xi. Disaggregate training and capacity-building programs by purpose:(a) Community engagement and participatory governance; (b) Livelihood restoration and enterprise management (c) Enforcement and human rights awareness; and (d) Environmental and social safeguards.
- xii. Training curricula will be co-developed with County departments and community institutions to ensure relevance, inclusivity, and impact.;
- xiii. Conduct continuous project engagement and awareness programs for local communities, which include consultation, agreement validation, and structured feedback sessions. These programs will promote understanding of KEWASIP activities, foster community partnerships, and ensure that concerns and feedback are integrated into implementation;
- xiv. Awareness campaigns will be defined and included in project implementation. They will outline clear objectives, target groups, delivery methods (e.g., barazas, radio, posters, schools, social media), and monitoring approaches to ensure effectiveness, sustainability, and consistency across watersheds; and,
- xv. Ensuring participation of communities in the demarcation of boundaries and fencing construction.

6.5 Considerations for Minorities and Marginalized Groups

The World Bank ESF's ESS7 and the Constitution of Kenya identifies Minorities and Marginalized Groups in Kenya. These Minorities and Marginalized Groups (MMGs) may require tailor-made targeting during consultation and communication processes. Efforts such as holding group consultation meetings related to mitigation activities are one way in which vulnerable individuals may be integrated into the consultation process. In particular, such an approach is useful for consulting with women in coastal and northern Kenya communities where women might not have a traditional role in decision-making or in voicing opinions in public sessions. In trying to identify representatives of vulnerable groups in a community, it may also be useful to engage community representatives to identify vulnerable persons for participation. Processes

should seek to engage vulnerable people at all stages of activity planning, and ensure monitoring is in place to demonstrate involvement.

There are other minorities and marginalized groups apart from those recognized in the Kenyan Constitution 2010 and the World Bank ESS7. The elderly among forest dwellers and adjacent communities are likely to be particularly vulnerable as they are often more heavily dependent on forest resources and have less diversified income sources. In many watersheds the elderly are also the herbal medicine experts relying heavily on forest and wildlife products in their practice and will be affected by restrictions. They are also less able to take up alternative livelihood activities as they are not likely to have the requisite skill sets, aptitude, and energy for innovation.

Similarly, there are poorer community members who depend on well-connected larger extractors for access to forest resources such as fuelwood and charcoal. They often live in small shanties or urban centers near forests. Most are squatters on road reserves or on the forest edges. If these larger extractors experience a decline in income as a consequence of the restrictions brought about by the project, they may demand more on payment from the poorer community members or not supply them with necessities such fuelwood and charcoal. Also, there are many poorer community members who access forests to collect basics such as wild vegetables, mushrooms and insects mainly for subsistence purposes and restrictions imposed on their access to forests for food may have severe consequences on their livelihoods.

Though limited, there are female community members who depend on forests for firewood and food products who may also be negatively affected. Besides actively extracting resources from forests, women from local communities are often involved in processing and selling wild game meat, honey, mushrooms and insects locally, and managing their household finances. Their dependence on forests for income exacerbates their vulnerability if they experience reduction in available forest products resulting from access restrictions imposed by the management agencies such as the Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), or County Governments.

In order to ensure that the negative effects on minorities and marginalized groups are minimized if not avoided, the KEWASIP will ensure they have access to project related information including livelihoods assistance and that alternative livelihood activities undertaken in communities will ensure their inclusion and participation. To ensure women participate in the project, livelihoods support will be directed towards the affected household rather than just the affected forest dweller or community member. Women will be able to apply for alternative livelihood assistance that they lead and manage. The project's livelihood assistance efforts in each watershed will be overseen by Community Grants Committees, which will continuously monitor the implementation of activities, utilization of resources, achievement of outputs, and overall progress to facilitate timely remedial actions.

6.6 Livelihood Restoration

All mitigation measures under this Process Framework shall incorporate Livelihood Restoration Plans whenever access restrictions cause economic impacts on households or communities. Each plan will specify restoration targets, responsible institutions, implementation timelines, and measurable indicators, consistent with ESS5 paragraphs 2, 4, 21(d), and 35(b). Livelihood restoration strategies will be developed through participatory consultations with Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Minority Communities / Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (MCs/VMGs) to ensure that affected livelihoods are improved—or at least restored—to pre-project levels. Restoration options may include capacity building, alternative income-generation activities, or access to community grants depending on local needs and preferences.

6.7 Monitoring of Participation

The Project will monitor and verify that Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and community representatives actively participate in all planning, decision-making, and monitoring processes provided for in this Process Framework. Verification will use attendance records, consultation minutes, participatory monitoring scorecards, and independent audits. County Project Coordination Units (CPCUs) will compile quarterly participation reports and submit them to the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) for consolidation, disclosure, and adaptive management.

6.8 Community Grants Committees (CGCs)

Each watershed will establish a Community Grants Committee (CGC) to oversee the design, approval, and monitoring of livelihood-assistance grants financed under KEWASIP. The CGCs will comprise representatives of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), Minority Communities / Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (MCs/VMGs), women, youth, and local institutions such as Community Forest Associations (CFAs), Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs), and Common Interest Groups (CIGs).

The composition, roles, and decision-making procedures of each CGC will be determined through participatory community consultations and validated by the respective County Project Coordination Unit (CPCU) to ensure inclusivity, transparency, and accountability. The Project will disclose information on the membership and operating procedures of each CGC to the affected communities, and the Committees' terms of reference will require formal community agreement before approval.

The functions of CGCs including grant appraisal, approval, monitoring, and reporting are elaborated in the KEWASIP Grants Manual, which will remain aligned with this Process Framework and with the provisions outlined under Section 2.2.4 (Community Level) of the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

7. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

7.1 Introduction

The World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10) requires all Bank-financed projects to establish clear, accessible, and inclusive mechanisms for receiving and addressing grievances related to project interventions. One of the key objectives of ESS10 is to ensure that Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) have equitable means to raise concerns, seek clarification, and receive timely, fair, and proportionate responses.

The KEWASIP Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) forms part of a broader conflict-prevention and resolution framework. The GRM will not only handle complaints but also serve as a platform for communities to air concerns, seek information, and offer feedback. All inquiries including complaints, comments, compliments, and requests for information will be formally registered, acknowledged, and tracked to closure.

A Social Conflict Analysis (SCA) conducted during project preparation identified potential triggers of local tension, including boundary disputes, access restrictions, and competing resource claims. Findings from the SCA have been integrated into this Process Framework to inform conflict prevention, risk mitigation, and grievance-handling procedures.

The Project will prioritize early engagement, dialogue, and mediation as the first line of response, with the GRM serving as a final recourse when preventive measures at the community and watershed levels have been exhausted. Implementing partners including the Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), County Governments, and community institutions will adopt clear enforcement and engagement protocols emphasizing lawful, proportionate, and non-violent approaches. All project and enforcement staff will receive training in conflict-sensitive practices, human rights awareness, and de-escalation techniques.

The developed KEWASIP GRM is be accessible, gender-responsive, and culturally appropriate, enabling all affected persons including Minority Communities and Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (MCs/VMGs) to submit grievances safely and without fear of retaliation. The GRM will operate transparently, ensuring all cases are acknowledged, recorded, investigated, resolved, and communicated in writing to the complainant in a language they understand.

A stand-alone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) developed for the project complement this PF by providing detailed procedural guidance on grievance handling, classification, recordkeeping, triage, appeals, and reporting. This section outlines how

these procedures will be applied specifically to grievances arising from access restrictions and related project impacts.

7.2 The Grievance Redress Mechanism and Process

There are a number of aspects that potentially could contribute to a dispute or conflict which could be localized and unique to each specific watershed. Therefore, the means of resolving such disputes and conflicts are not necessarily uniform. What is important is the use of locally appropriate dispute and conflict settlement mechanisms agreeable to all parties concerned. Such mechanisms include the use of:

- i. Local influential opinion leaders such as religious leaders, cultural/traditional leaders, elders, civil society organizations, political leaders and government agencies such as NGAO;
- ii. The Community Forest Associations (CFAs), Water Resource Users' Associations (WRUAs), Community-based Organizations (CBOs) or similar community-based participatory natural resource management structures;
- iii. County Environmental Committees; and
- iv. Local Wildlife Clubs or natural resource committees.

The selection and vetting of these mechanisms will be carried out transparently through community consultations. Their legitimacy will be based on inclusivity, fairness, and respect for community norms. Project management will recognize and abide by their resolutions when mutually agreed and in line with Kenyan law. Where disputes remain unresolved, decisions may be appealed through the formal GRM process, ensuring escalation options remain available. Selected mediators or committees will receive training and logistical support from the Project to strengthen their capacity in grievance handling and conflict resolution.

In this PF, the following key elements are proposed to guide the resolution of disputes and conflicts:

- i. Clearly define the rights, responsibilities, remedies and compensation options for all stakeholders at the start of project activities, ensuring that each party understands entitlements, obligations, and grievance pathways.
- ii. Outline the roles and accountability of each party involved, including Community Forest Associations, project staff, County governments, and independent organizations, ensuring these roles are reflected in formal agreements.
- iii. Identify potential mediators and define conditions for mediation, including when mediation is appropriate, how mediators are nominated or elected, whether their decisions are binding, and how costs are covered.
- iv. Use participatory community mapping and planning sessions to identify potential conflict areas and agree on mitigation actions early.
- v. Establish procedures and timelines for implementing corrective actions and providing feedback and resolutions to complainants and affected stakeholders to ensure transparency and accountability.
- vi. Define and disclose the specific functions of community, county, and national-level grievance committees, including oversight, reporting, and coordination responsibilities ensuring the active inclusion of women, youth, and marginalized groups to represent all community voices.
- vii. Expand grievance intake categories to include complaints, concerns, compliments, and information requests. Each submission will be logged, screened, and directed to the appropriate resolution level.
- viii. Create structured pathways for unresolved grievances at the community level to be escalated to the next level committees and, if necessary, to the NPCU as needed.
- ix. Ensure all grievances and their resolutions are formally recorded and communicated to complainants and relevant stakeholders with regular reporting to the National Project Coordination Unit to maintain accountability.
- x. Provide training for grievance committees to strengthen their skills in conflict resolution, effective grievance handling, and community engagement.

- xi. Promote fairness and confidence in the GRM through independent third-party review options (e.g., Ombudsman or judicial recourse) available at no cost to PAPs. All agreements and resolutions must be reasonable, fair, and transparent.

Although the settlement of disputes and conflicts is expected to be managed primarily within the project structures, this does not replace existing legal processes. Dispute and conflict resolution should be based on consensus and guided by facts, which will serve as the basis for any actions taken. The procedures must be inclusive, culturally relevant, and participatory, aiming to facilitate communication between conflicting parties, promote dialogue, and reach reasonable agreements. Efforts should be made to resolve issues promptly to ensure timely access to entitlements or settlements, thereby minimizing the need for costly and time-consuming legal actions that could disrupt project implementation. The GRM will operate in compliance with ESS10 and in coordination with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). ESS10 obligations apply primarily to Project implementers and contractors, who must maintain open communication with PAPs and ensure that all grievances are resolved through agreed procedures.

8. Institutional and implementation arrangements for process framework

8.1 Introduction

Establishing clear institutional roles and responsibilities is essential to ensure that the Process Framework (PF) is effectively implemented in line with the requirements of ESS5 and ESS7 of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework. The PF implementation focuses on managing restrictions of access to natural resources, facilitating community engagement and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), preparing and executing livelihood restoration and resource access agreements, and ensuring effective monitoring, grievance redress, and reporting.

Implementation of this PF will build upon the existing KEWASIP institutional architecture, but will introduce dedicated coordination, oversight, and technical

support roles at national, county, and community levels that specifically address PF-related processes.

The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry (MoECCF), through the State Department for Forestry (SDF), will lead and coordinate PF implementation. Other key institutions include the Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Water Resources Authority (WRA), Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), County Governments, and community-level organizations such as Community Forest Associations (CFAs), Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs), and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs).

Each of these institutions will play a distinct role in planning, implementing, monitoring, and reporting PF activities, including community engagement, socio-economic assessments, access agreements, and livelihood restoration actions.

8.2 Institutional Responsibilities for the Process Framework Implementation

This section describes how the PF will be implemented by outlining their specific functions, indicative budget, coordination mechanisms, and accountability lines.

PF implementation will follow a participatory process that ensures affected communities, including MCs/VMGs are fully engaged throughout all stages:

- i. Screening and Impact Identification
- ii. Socio-Economic and Livelihood Assessment
- iii. Community Engagement and FPIC
- iv. Development of Livelihood Restoration / Access Plans
- v. Implementation and Monitoring
- vi. Independent Audits and Evaluation

The PF is a living document; therefore, institutional roles may evolve as project implementation advances and as new stakeholders are identified.

Table 9: Institutional Responsibilities for the PF Implementation

S/N o.	Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Estimated Cost (USD)	Source Fund
1	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, State Department of Forestry NPCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide strategic direction and monitor overall implementation of the PF. • Overall supervision of the PF • Engagement of SEA-SH consultant. • Participate in the watershed level meetings to plan and implement PF recommended activities and actions. • Coordinate with other Government Line Departments for ensuring effective delivery of mitigation. • Make budgetary provisions for implementation of project activities. • Provide technical support for implementation of the project activities. • Oversee overall implementation and monitoring of E&S mitigation and management activities, compile progress reports from local levels/subprojects, and report to the World Bank on biannual basis. • Train national and county level staff and contractors who will be responsible for implementing this PF. • Promptly notify the World Bank of any incident or accident related to the Project with significant adverse 	35,000 (PF oversight: 15,000; audits: 10,000; capacity building: 10,000)	IDA (E&S) budget

S/N o.	Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Estimated Cost (USD)	Source Fund
		<p>effects, including SEA/SH cases and other human rights violations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and operationalize the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), ensuring complaint lodging and feedback channels are functional. • Carry out mid-term and closeout E&S compliance audits of the Project including the implementation of this PF. 		
2	State Department for Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in activities to be implemented by KEWASIP around gazetted forests and adjacent communities. • Implementation of KEWASIP mitigation measures including implementation of access-restriction mitigation and livelihood restoration measures under this PF. Producing regular activity reports to feed into the project level monitoring and evaluation system. • Assist in resolving complaints specifically reported to it or to GRMs in which it participates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8000(technical support; reporting; field engagement) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
3	Kenya Forest Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in activities to be implemented by KEWASIP in and around gazetted forests and adjacent communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12,000(community agreements: 5,000; monitoring: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

S/N o.	Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Estimated Cost (USD)	Source Fund
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of KEWASIP mitigation measures including implementation of mitigation and livelihood restoration measures agreed through PF site-level processes • Supervision of Participatory Forest Management plans and reporting to PCU or State Department for Forestry. • Producing regular activity reports to feed into the project level monitoring and evaluation system. • Assist in resolving complaints specifically reported to it or to GRMs in which it participates. 	4,000; training: 3,000)	
4	Water Resources Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCMP implementation, resource-use monitoring, grievance follow-up • Involvement in activities (relating to water management and extraction) to be implemented by KEWASIP in and around gazetted forests and adjacent communities. • Implementation of KEWASIP mitigation measures including restriction-associated displacement impact management and livelihood restoration action under this PF and related documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000 (SCMP monitoring: 6,000; community engagement : 3,000; reporting: 1,000) 	• IDA

S/N o.	Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Estimated Cost (USD)	Source Fund
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision of sub-catchment management plans and reporting to PCU or State Department for Forestry. • Producing regular activity reports to feed into the project level monitoring and evaluation system. • Assist in resolving complaints specifically reported to it or to GRMs in which it participates. 		
5	Kenya Wildlife Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in green corridors and human-wildlife conflict activities (relating to wildlife and related NR management and conservation) to be implemented by KEWASIP around gazetted forests and adjacent communities. • Support enforcement of jointly agreed access rules under PF community agreements. Implementation of KEWASIP mitigation measures including restriction-associated displacement impact management and livelihood restoration action under this PF and related documents. • Supervision of plans and reporting to PCU or State Department for Forestry. • Producing regular activity reports to feed into the project level monitoring and evaluation system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000 (HWC mitigation: 6,000; community engagement: 2,000; reporting: 2,000). 	IDA

S/N o.	Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Estimated Cost (USD)	Source Fund
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in resolving complaints specifically reported to it or to GRMs in which it participates. 		
6	Kenya Forest Research Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree nursery support, seed centres, agroforestry training, restoration monitoring ; • Implementation of KEWASIP mitigation measures including restriction-associated displacement impact management and livelihood restoration action under this PF and related documents especially NR enterprises such as tree nurseries; • Supervision of plans and reporting to PCU or State Department for Forestry; • Producing regular activity reports to feed into the project level monitoring and evaluation system. • Assist in resolving complaints specifically reported to it or to GRMs in which it participates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,000(training: 4,000; community support: 2,000; monitoring: 2,000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDA
7				
7	County Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening, FPIC consultations, preparation of PF Action Plans, field monitoring, allowances, reportingRespective participating counties will support activities under this PF such as public participation and information disclosure, and licensing KEWASIP initiated 	24,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDA (E&S) budget

S/N o.	Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Estimated Cost (USD)	Source Fund
		<p>enterprises under livelihood restoration actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in KEWASIP monitoring activities. 		
8	Project Affected Persons, and Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating in consultations and communication related to this PF; • Identifying project impacts and alternative livelihood options; • Participating in monitoring activities; • Implementation of project activities at community level 	• 5000	• IDA
	Community Organizations – NGOs, CFAs, WRUAs, CBOs, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be engaged to participate in the process to support implementation. • Will be the bases for community engagement, public participation, and FPIC as appropriate. 	•	•
9	National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide approvals for PF-related activities requiring environmental assessment, and monitor compliance with ESS5/ESS7 mitigation measures 	• 5000 (compliance audits; monitoring)	• IDA
10	Community grants committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will support implementation of community-level PF actions, subject to validation by PAPs during PF iterations. Committee composition 	• 4000 Monitor grant use	• IDA

S/N o.	Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Estimated Cost (USD)	Source Fund
		and TORs shall be agreed with communities as part of PF implementation. ensuring participatory decision-making and accountability in grant use, monitors progress and compliance, and links community structures with county and national project institutions		
11	Contingency (10 %	Covers unanticipated/unforeseen PF needs such as extended consultations, additional FPIC steps, conflict resolution processes, or livelihood plan	• 14,800	• IDA

S/N o.	Institutio n	Roles and Responsibilities	Estimated Cost (USD)	Source Fund
		revision s		
Total Budget 156,800 USD				

9. Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

9.1 Introduction

The purpose of M&E of Process Frameworks is to determine effectiveness of implementation including the process of restrictions, progress of implementation of mitigation measures including alternative livelihoods and livelihood restoration actions, the disbursement of assistance to vulnerable groups, the effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities, and the sustainability of livelihood restoration and development efforts among the PAPs and affected communities. Monitoring will facilitate timely identification of problems and successes, and appropriate adjustment of implementation arrangements across all project levels.

9.2 Purpose and approach for Monitoring

Monitoring will adopt a participatory, multi-tiered approach, aligning roles of the Community Interest Groups, Integrated Hydroshed Committees, CPCUs, and the NPCU.

Each structure will prepare a PF Monitoring Plan, to be:

Validated through the PF implementation process and aligned with the overall KEWASIP M&E framework; and

These plans will define indicators, responsibilities, budgets, and reporting frequency, ensuring all committees operate under project rules and validated processes.

Monitoring will be the main structure through which the implementers of the project will get the feedback, alert on any delays and problems. The monitoring plans help the implementers to measure the pace of implementation of activities. It enables

timely responses while providing lessons on implementation strategies. It is expected that Community Interest Group and Integrated Hydroshed committees will have its plan that will be used for verification of the following, among others:

- a. Time to execute an activity;
- b. Ensuring all affected persons/communities are involved;
- c. Scheduling of meetings with affected communities and persons;
- d. Scheduling of compensation and/or assistance (if any);
- e. Scheduling of processes such as livelihood restoration;
- f. Provision of indicative time for fund releases;
- g. Provision of indicative times for receiving and settling grievances/complaints
- h. Scheduling of periodical evaluation and check on compliance.

The project will utilize a participatory monitoring and evaluation process which will ensure monitoring of the effectiveness of mitigation measures to improve (or at least maintain) community's standards of living. Monitoring will involve the affected community members, so that they have first-hand understanding and appreciation of the process as well as have the opportunity to express their views on the positive and negative impacts.

The project will support affected communities to monitor:

- i. The status of adverse social impacts (e.g. limited access to forest and wildlife resources inside the project-supported forests, forest reserves, national parks and wildlife, etc.) and the effectiveness of mitigation measures outlined. The project will have to ensure that members of communities are aware of the potential adverse impacts to monitor; also, specific indicators will be developed with the communities to ensure effective monitoring of each impact;
- ii. Affected people's satisfaction with the implementation of actual mitigation measures;
- iii. If affected individuals, households and communities have been able to maintain their pre-project standard of living, and even improve on it;
- iv. The PF establishes participatory monitoring arrangements for project activities, with particular focus on their beneficial and adverse impacts on people within

- the project area. Monitoring will also assess the effectiveness of measures taken to restore or improve incomes, livelihoods, and living standards. Results will be regularly documented, shared with stakeholders, and used to strengthen adaptive management throughout project implementation; and,
- v. The effectiveness of the conflict resolution and grievance settlement mechanisms.

9.3 Monitoring Scope, Indicators and Arrangements

The purpose of monitoring is to generate regular feedback on the implementation of this Process Framework (PF) and to ensure adaptive management. Monitoring will provide timely information on progress, identify challenges, and support corrective actions.

Monitoring teams at the watershed level will compile periodic reports which will be reviewed and consolidated at the national level by the NPCU. Monitoring will cover process, output, and outcome indicators to assess participation, livelihood restoration, and institutional performance.

a. Key Monitoring Indicators

Participation: Number and diversity of participants (including Minority Communities and Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups – MCs/VMGs) engaged in consultations and PF-related activities; level of satisfaction among PAPs and affected communities.

Livelihoods: Number of households benefitting from alternative livelihood interventions; percentage of beneficiaries reporting restored or improved incomes; and overall results achieved.

Institutional Performance: Effectiveness of coordination mechanisms, compliance with PF and Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) requirements, and implementation of corrective actions.

Baseline and target values for these indicators will be determined through the baseline socio-economic assessment (see Section 8.4), with agreement on actions, timing, and targets at community and watershed levels.

b. Baseline and Socio-Economic Assessment

A baseline socio-economic assessment will be conducted for each site or watershed prior to the start of PF activities to provide the foundation for tracking changes and measuring outcomes as follows:

- i. Lead: NPCU, in collaboration with CPCUs and community structures
- ii. Timeline: Within six months of PF roll-out
- iii. Budget: Provided under the M&E component
- iv. Approval: By the NPCU and the State Department for Forestry

Baseline data will include demographic characteristics, livelihood sources, vulnerability status, and dependence on natural resources. These data will inform eligibility and provide the reference for outcome tracking.

Follow-up assessments will measure changes in income, wellbeing, and access to resources, emphasizing livelihood restoration outcomes rather than only outputs.

c. Monitoring Teams and Frequency

Monitoring teams will comprise representatives from:

- i. Community Interest Groups and Integrated Hydroshed Committees;
- ii. CPCU Environmental and Social Officers;
- iii. Technical staff from project implementing entities;
- iv. Relevant NGOs or CSOs within the project area.

Each team will operate under approved Terms of Reference (ToRs) specifying composition, qualifications, funding, and reporting responsibilities.

Monitoring Frequency:

- i. Community-level tracking – Monthly
- ii. Watershed-level reporting – Monthly
- iii. National consolidation (NPCU) – Quarterly
- iv. Independent evaluations – Biennially

Livelihood monitoring will document both quantitative results (e.g., income levels, enterprises supported) and qualitative outcomes (e.g., PAP satisfaction, perceived livelihood improvement).

Evaluation Program

An evaluation program will be implemented periodically to review compliance with ESS requirements, assess performance and effectiveness, and capture lessons learned. Evaluations will inform adjustments to strategies to strengthen PF implementation and ensure sustainable restoration outcomes.

Project Administrative Reporting

Under this proposed monitoring system, the standard record of activities undertaken in each reporting period (monthly, quarterly, and annually) along with financial information will be provided. This will cover routine project activities reporting, equipment needs and status, and other administrative concerns (e.g., additional studies needed). For this PF, the periodic project progress reports will include a section that details, for instance, the number and type of local meetings held (e.g., on restrictions on gazetted forests), the number and types of grievances registered and the status of their resolution, and the nature of mitigation measures implemented, as well as the findings on the socio- economic monitoring. The reports will also cover progress with alternative livelihoods, number, sex, and satisfaction of participating PAPs and affected community member, and other indicators agreed on.

9.4 Socio-economic Monitoring

This will focus on changes and happenings to livelihoods including income levels and standards of living of PAPs/community members. For areas in the vicinity of project-supported forests, baseline socio-economic data are included in the area management plans. The data available will be used as the basis for determining the eligibility of communities, individuals for assistance and base for measuring changes. It will also be used for designing measures to assist the affected persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods. The baseline assessment will include detailed information on demographic characteristics, income sources, nature of vulnerability (if any), group membership, leadership positions, and reliance on forest and wildlife resources among

others. With this baseline, the Project Coordination Unit will monitor the success of mitigation measures over time.

Follow-up assessments will update these data for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and impacts of the particular watershed and gazetted forests therein. The specific monitoring indicators will be outlined in the Action Plan. Possible indicators include numbers of eligible communities and households; the potential livelihood impacts to these communities and households of new or more strictly enforced restrictions on use of resources in the gazetted forests; livelihood benefits of measures to assist the affected persons; numbers of communities, households, groups and individuals participating in financial schemes and grants; and funds disbursed to the eligible communities, groups, individuals and households.

Project activities shall be monitored by the E&S Officers at the NPCU and CPCUs to ensure transparency in the implementation of mitigation measures, livelihood restoration actions, and restriction enforcement. This monitoring safeguards human rights and enables timely management of any violations, preventing impacts on project cost, progress, and legacy.

9.5 Reporting and Information Dissemination

The National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU) is responsible for gathering, analyzing, reporting and disseminating the information obtained from the proposed M&E system with the National Project Steering Committee, State Department for Forestry, and the World Bank. Disclosed information will include progress summaries, indicators achieved, livelihood outcomes, grievance statistics, and adaptive actions taken.

Reports will also be shared iteratively with community structures and representative organizations for feedback and transparency throughout the PF cycle—from inception, through implementation, to evaluation. The NPCU will report to the National Project Steering Committee on the results of all reports that cover any and all aspects of this process framework. The NPCU will then use the information to make decisions

regarding project implementation to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of project restorative measures, and of the implementation of this PF. Aside from the NPCU, the reports will be presented to the State Department for Forestry as the fiduciary agency who will then submit reports to the World Bank.

The NPCU will provide the information to community groups and representative organization of forest dwellers and affected communities for their feedback and incorporation into their activities as it relates to project implementation. Community members and stakeholders including designated independent non-profit organizations/NGOs will have an opportunity to review reported information and provide feedback.

10. Indicative budget for implementation of the process framework

Implementation of this Process Framework (PF) will be financed through the Environmental and Social (E&S) Management budget of the KEWASIP. The PF is therefore not a stand-alone financial instrument; its activities and costs are embedded within the broader E&S work program that supports implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and Labor Management Procedures (LMP).

The National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU), hosted under the State Department for Forestry (MoECCF), will manage the PF budget as part of the consolidated E&S budget line. The NPCU's Environmental and Social Specialists will be responsible for planning, authorizing, and reporting on PF expenditures through approved annual work plans and budgets (AWPBs). Expenditures will include facilitation of consultations, FPIC processes, livelihood restoration activities, GRM operations, training, and monitoring and evaluation.

A contingency provision (10 %) within the E&S safeguards budget will remain available under NPCU control to address unforeseen PF needs such as additional FPIC sessions, dispute resolution processes, or unanticipated livelihood impacts.

Table 10: Indicative Budget for Process Framework Implementation

Activity	Description	Estimated Cost in USD.	Responsible Institution
Community Engagement & Capacity Building	Community sensitization, FPIC sessions, translation, materials, training of GRM committees, MCs/VMG reps, CFAs, WRUAs, KFS/KWS/CIGs/CPCU 12staff	40,000 (Community sensitization meetings (12 meetings × 150 USD/meeting) FPIC sessions (6 sessions × 400 USD/session) Translation & materials (printing 800 copies × 1.5 USD/copy), Training of GRM committees (8 trainings × 300 USD/training), Training MCs/VMGs reps, CFAs, WRUAs, KFS/KWS, CPCU staff (10 trainings × 350 USD/training)).	NPCU/CPCUs
Strengthening & Operation of GRM System	Refresher trainings, grievance registers, communications (hotline / info), local logistics, GRM inclusion for VMGs/women	25,000 Refresher trainings (6 trainings × 300 USD) • Grievance registers (30 registers × 10 USD)	NPCU/CPCUs

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication: hotline updates, info posters (200 posters × 2 USD) • Local logistics for GRM sessions (20 sessions × 150 USD) • Inclusion support for VMGs (transport stipends × 2,000 USD) 	
Monitoring, Evaluation & Social Audits	Baseline & follow-up household surveys, participatory monitoring, annual learning workshops, independent mid-term & close-out social audits	<p>45,000 Baseline household survey (400 households × 5 USD/household)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up survey (400 × 5 USD) • Participatory monitoring committee meetings (12 meetings × 100 USD) • Annual review workshops (2 workshops × 1,500 USD) • Independent midterm & close-out social audits (2 audits × 5,000 USD) 	NPCU/CPCUs/internal auditors
Administration, Coordination & Logistics	Staff travel, field allowances, communications, technical working group meetings, equipment	<p>20,000 Staff transport (200 field days × 20 USD/day)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field allowances (200 days × 15 USD) • Communication costs (lump sum) 	NPCU

		•Technical working group meetings (10 meetings × 250 USD)	
Contingency (10%)	To cover unforeseen safeguard-related costs	17,700 For unforeseen safeguard or PF-related needs (e.g., additional FPIC, conflict-resolution meetings, extra SA work)	NPCU
		139,700(USD)	

11. Stakeholder consultations and disclosure

11.1 Introduction

In accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10) on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared for KEWASIP. The SEP guides broad stakeholder engagement throughout the Project—covering identification, analysis, information disclosure, and ongoing consultation with all stakeholders, including government institutions, civil society organizations, private sector actors, and the public.

By contrast, the Process Framework (PF) focuses on site-specific consultations and decision-making processes involving Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and communities directly impacted by access restrictions under ESS5. The PF provides the forum through which affected communities agree on:

- The nature and scope of access restrictions;
- Governance and enforcement regimes for resource use; and
- Mitigation and livelihood restoration measures to address economic displacement.

References to displacement in this section should therefore be understood as economic displacement due to restricted access to resources. The PF does not cover physical displacement, which is excluded under the Project's safeguards framework and would be addressed separately through a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) if triggered.

11.2 Consultations under the Process Framework

All activities that may impose access restrictions or result in economic displacement will be accompanied by inclusive consultations with affected PAPs and communities. During PF implementation, PAPs will have continuous access to information regarding their rights, mitigation options, eligibility for assistance, and grievance redress mechanisms.

Consultations under the PF will be carried out at multiple stages and levels to ensure that all PAPs, community institutions, and stakeholders participate meaningfully in developing and validating access restriction and livelihood restoration measures.

Purpose and Scope

Consultations will aim to:

- Inform PAPs and communities about proposed project activities and potential restriction impacts;
- Provide opportunities for stakeholders to express concerns, propose alternatives, and jointly design mitigation measures;
- Secure community consent and ownership ("social license to operate") through transparent decision-making and validation of resource governance arrangements;
- Ensure inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups (VMGs), minority communities (MCs), women, youth, and persons with disabilities; and
- Establish clear agreements on restrictions, benefit-sharing mechanisms, and livelihood restoration measures.

Approach and Methods

Consultations will be continuous, culturally appropriate, and inclusive, using approaches such as:

- Focus group discussions with PAPs and affected user groups;
- Key informant interviews (e.g., with local leaders, elders, CFA/WRUA leaders);
- Participatory planning and mapping workshops;
- Household or community meetings in local languages; and
- Disclosure and feedback sessions on draft PF-related plans and measures.

Consultation Topics

Typical issues for consultation will include:

- i. Project information, objectives, and anticipated impacts;
- ii. Proposed access restrictions and affected livelihood activities;
- iii. Mitigation and livelihood restoration measures;
- iv. Roles and responsibilities of PAPs, local institutions, and implementing agencies;
- v. Conflict management and grievance redress procedures; and
- vi. Feasibility and cultural appropriateness of proposed economic opportunities.

11.3 Disclosure Requirements

consultations will be iterative and linked directly to site-level pf implementation, ensuring that local agreements feed into the preparation of site management plans, livelihood restoration plans (lrps), and related instruments.

Information disclosure will accompany each phase of PF implementation to ensure transparency, accountability, and continuous community feedback.

Disclosure Process. The National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) will oversee disclosure of:

- The approved Process Framework (PF) and subsequent updates;
- Site-level PF Implementation Reports;
- Agreed Action Plans, including Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRPs) and monitoring results; and
- Grievance and conflict resolution summaries (aggregated and anonymized).

Channels of Disclosure

The KEWASIP Process Framework and related documents will be disclosed through Community-level dissemination:

- Barazas, chiefs' offices, forest station noticeboards, and community centers;
- County-level offices: CPCUs, county environmental and forestry offices;
- National-level platforms: NPCU website and implementing agency portals (KFS, KWS, WRA, KEFRI);
- Printed copies: available at NPCU and CPCU offices for public review.

Information will be disclosed in formats and languages appropriate to the target audiences. Feedback from communities will be incorporated into the finalization of PF-related plans and activities.

11.4 Reporting and Follow-Up

PF consultations and disclosure outcomes will be summarized in periodic reports by the NPCU and shared with the National Project Steering Committee and the World Bank.

Reports will include:

- Stakeholders engaged and methods used;
- Issues raised and how they were addressed;
- Agreements reached on restrictions, mitigation measures, and benefit sharing; and
- Follow-up actions and timelines.

These reports will also be shared at the community level to ensure transparency and accountability.

REFERENCES

- World Bank 2017, Guidance Notes on ESS 1, ESS5 and ESS10.
- National Council for Law Reporting (2010) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010. Nairobi: National Council for Law Reporting.
- World Bank (2017) Environmental and Social Framework. Washington, DC: The World Bank.

- Kenya, Government of (2007) Kenya Vision 2030: A Globally competitive and prosperous Kenya. Nairobi: Government Printer.

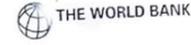
12. Annexes

ANNEX 1: LIST OF KEY INFORMANTS

#	NAME	POSITION & INSTITUTION/DEPT	COUNTY
1.	Protas Masaba	Dep. Forest Conservator, KFS	Meru
2.	Hamida Nyuki	Assistant Forester, Nyambene Forest Station, KFS	Meru
3.	Paul Mirikau	Forester, Ngaya Forest, KFS	Meru
4.	Martin Mutie	County Forests Officer, KFS	Makueni
5.	Agnes Maswai	Assistant County Commissioner, Kibwezi, NGAO	Makueni
6.	Lawrence Orre	Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI)	Makueni
7.	Stella Wamunyolo	Water Resources Authority (WRA)	Makueni
8.	Sammy Mwatu	Chair, Thome wa Akamba	Makueni
9.	Jimmy Njau Kamandi	Social Development Officer, State Department of Social Protection	Kajiado
10.	Vincent Musee Ndinda	Social Development Officer, State Department of Social Protection	Marsabit
11.	Chimwaga Katembo	Social Development Officer, State Department of Social Protection	Kwale

ANNEX 2: FGD ATTENDANCE SHEETS – CHYULLU HILLS – WOMEN





**KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP)
SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.**

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE (COMMUNITY) LIST FOR TEAM ... KIBWEZI COMMUNITY MEETING

DATE: 28/02/2025

ACTIVITY: KEWASIP FGD For Women - Kibwezi (Chyulu Hills).

No.	Name	Organization	Gender		Person with disability		Age (Years)		Telephone No	Signature
			M	F	Yes	No	<35	>35		
1.	DORCENI KUNGU	UKIKA CFA		✓				✓	011 253 2011	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	EUNICE MUKINGE	CHYULLU EAST CBO		✓				✓	011 253 2011	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	VICTORIA MUSTAKA	CHYULLU EAST CBO		✓				✓	011 253 2011	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	MERCY KALUNDA	UKIKA CFA		✓				✓	011 253 2011	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	HENRIETA MABUA	TREES FOR WATERSHEDS		✓				✓	011 253 2011	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	JANNEET KUMUN	TREES FOR WATERSHEDS		✓				✓	011 253 2011	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	REGINAH N. KAMOLO	CHYULLU EAST C.B.O		✓				✓	011 253 2011	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	PRISCILLA MUAJI	KEWASIP - social Safeguards expert		✓				✓	011 253 2011	<i>[Signature]</i>

ANNEX 3: FGD ATTENDANCE SHEETS – CHYULLU HILLS –MEN




KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP)
SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE (COMMUNITY) LIST FOR TEAM
 DATE 28.10.2025
 ACTIVITY KEWASIP FGD For men - Kibwezi (Chyullu Hills)

No.	Name	Organization	Gender		Person with disability		Age (Years)		Telephone No	Signature
			M	F	Yes	No	<35	>35		
1	Mwiri Mwalimu	Chyullu East CBO	✓		✓			✓		Mwiri
2	Nicholas Mutinda	UKIKA CFA	✓				✓			Nicholas
3	POLYCARP Mwangi	UKIKA CFA	✓				✓			Poly
4	URBANUS MURISO	K-URUA	✓				✓			Urbanus
5	Joseph Mathuku	K-URUA	✓				✓			Joseph
6	Nyongu Ndoto	UKIKA CFA	✓				✓			Nyongu
7	PIER KISANGA	CHYULLU EAST CBO	✓					✓		Pier
8	MUSAU MUSE	Upper Kombu Ukika	✓				✓			Museu
9	JEDU MURDO MUSEMBI	Upper Kombu Ukika	✓					✓		Jedu
10	SAMUEL K. MWATI	Chyullu East CBO	✓							Samuel

ANNEX 4: FGD ATTENDANCE SHEETS – NYAMBENE HILLS –WOMEN



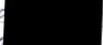
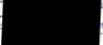


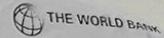
**KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP)
SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.**

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE (COMMUNITY) LIST FOR TEAM Female

DATE 27/3/2023

ACTIVITY KEWASIP FGD - Nyambene Hills

No.	Name	Organization	Gender		Person with disability		Age (Years)		Telephone No	Signature
			M	F	Yes	No	<35	>35		
	MARGARET K. KAISA	CEA		✓			✓			
	HELLEN NODDO KIREMA	WPLA		✓				✓		
	FLORENCE KINYA	WPLA		✓				✓		
	HANIDA NYUKI	KFS		✓			✓			
	ANJON NIAITHA	KFS		✓			✓			
	Grace Tumama	KFS	✓				✓			



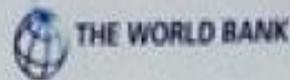
KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP)
SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE (COMMUNITY) LIST FOR TEAM

DATE: 27/02/2025
ACTIVITY: KEWASIP Focus Group Discussions - Ntambere Hill

No.	Name	Organization	Gender		Person with disability		Age (Years)		Telephone No	Signature
			M	F	Yes	No	<35	>35		
1	Paul MURUKA	KFS	✓					✓		
	SIMON OYARANGA	KFS	✓				✓			
	Stephen Kimani	NGAD	✓				✓			
	SAMUEL MURICA	NYACOTA	✓					✓		
	PATRICIA MUTHAMBA	KFS	✓					✓		
	Edward Mtsheni	Chairman	✓					✓		
	Sadreck maricho	CFA chair man	✓					✓		
	MUSA MUKABUSA	CFA	✓					✓		
	Rev. WILLIAM MUTEHA	LILIANA WAWA CHAIRMAN	✓					✓		
	DARIUS NKUNIRI	Water/Chairman	✓					✓		

ANNEX 5: ATTENDANCE SHEET: ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE COMMUNITY GROUPS FROM KWALE COUNTY AT KWALE CULTURAL CENTRE (28/11/2024)



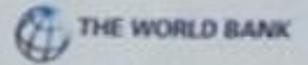
**KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP)
SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.**

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE (COMMUNITY) LIST FOR TEAM 3. (KWALE COUNTY)

DATE 28/11/2024

ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MEETING AT KWALE CULTURAL CENTRE

No.	Name	Organization	Gender		Person with disability		Age (Years)		Special group (P) Indigenous People (P)	Telephone No	Signature
			M	F	Yes	No	<35	>35			
1	Mwambane M. Siki	Tsimba Tsimba WMA		✓	✓		✓				M Siki
2	Mwambane M. Siki	Bud/Pan AGUA	✓		✓		✓				Mwambane
3	JUSTIN MUKENYA	FARMER	✓		✓		✓				Justin
4	JOSEPH MURUGWA	KWALE COMMUNITY PROMOTION INC	✓		✓		✓				Joseph
5	HARIS BOZA	'	✓		✓		✓				Haris
6	MWANA SAIDI MURAGA	KATA ELDER	✓		✓		✓				Mwana
7	HASAN SAID KANDARI	KATA ELDER	✓		✓		✓				Hasan
8	MWANAS MURUGWA	KATA KWALE	✓				✓				Mwanas
9	Mwambi Siki Diga	KELOLA KALIFA	✓				✓				Mwambi
10	GABRIEL KITHI MM	WATER KEWASIP INITIATIVE CO-2					✓				Gabriel



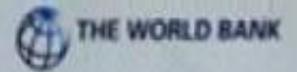
**KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP)
SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.**

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE (COMMUNITY) LIST FOR TEAM 3/KEWASIP

DATE 28/11/2024

ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MEETING AT KWALE CULTURAL CENTER

No.	Name	Organization	Gender		Person with disability		Age (Years)		Special group (P) Indigenous People (IP)	Telephone No	Signature
			M	F	Yes	No	<25	>25			
1.	NEERA SUMAPILI NG'AMBO	Director	✓			✓		✓			
2.	JUVANNE M. MARI	VILLAGE	✓			✓		✓			
3.	SALIM H. MURRAY	SECRETARY KWALE RURAL	✓			✓		✓			
4.	ALI HAMISI MUIJA	MWAMBI-WRONG	✓			✓		✓			
5.	BALDI M. MWAMPAGA	VILLAGE CHAIR	✓			✓		✓			
6.	NASIDI MAMLIBI	VILLAGE ELDER	✓			✓		✓			
7.	HAMISI MWAKWA	GALINI FRANCH	✓			✓		✓			
8.	HALFANI MURRAY	VILLAGE ELDER	✓			✓		✓			
9.	KIZUT. BADO	VILLAGE		✓		✓		✓			
10.	SALIM KINAYIWE	MWAMUGANGI	✓			✓		✓			



**KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP)
SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.**

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE (COMMUNITY) LIST FOR TEAM ...KEWALE

DATE 28/11/2019

ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MEETING AT KWALE CULTURAL CENTER

No.	Name	Organization	Gender		Person with disability		Age (Years)		Special group(P)		Telephone No	Signature
			M	F	Yes	No	<35	>35	Indigenous People(P)			
1	SHEM OCHELLE	SDF- PGU	✓			✓		✓				
2	Mariam Chitwe	SDI		✓		✓	✓		✓			
3	Joan Buret	World Bank		✓		✓		✓				
4	AMBUSA JOHN	WORLD BANK	✓			✓		✓				
5	LEON OCHIENG	TAC	✓			✓	✓					
6	SAID S. MUMHISA	WATER VOICE	✓			✓	✓					
7	JUDITH JUMA	WATER VOICE		✓		✓	✓					
8	SAUMU H. MUMHISA	WATER VOICE		✓		✓	✓					
9	HABIBI SALINA	VUMIRIRA		✓				✓				
10	SATUMA MUMHISA	WATER VOICE	✓					✓				



KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP)
SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE (COMMUNITY) LIST FOR TEAM 3- KWAEE

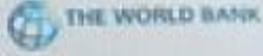
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ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MEETING AT KWAEE CENTRAL CENTER

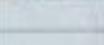
No.	Name	Organization	Gender		Person with disability		Age (Years)		Special group (P) Indigenous People (IP)	Telephone No	Signature
			M	F	Yes	No	<35	>35			
1	QATAR MWAJIZO	Mwajizombari SHTCOEA	✓		✓		✓				[Signature]
2	Mohamed Jumaadi	Mwanamatai WAA WATERWORK GROUP	✓		✓		✓				[Signature]
3	MWAYI SEMA NJEMA			✓	✓		✓				[Signature]
4	SALOMON MULEMBI	SHTCOEA	✓		✓		✓				[Signature]
5	RUGA SANGI	WATER		✓	✓		✓				[Signature]
6	Dakiki Mwachiguti	Tambora WAA	✓		✓		✓				[Signature]
7	Aida Mwasera	Kwaka Food Supply		✓	✓		✓				[Signature]
8	KHAPPELI MWAJIZO	SHTCOEA	✓		✓		✓				[Signature]

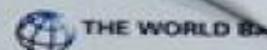
ANNEX 6: ATTENDANCE SHEET: ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE COMMUNITY GROUPS FROM MAKUENI COUNTY IN KAMBU AT LUTHERAN CHURCH HALL (26/11/2024)





KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP)
SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS
 Registration and Attendance List for County Officers
 TEAM 3 (KIBWEE) DATE 26th NOVEMBER 2024
 ACTIVITY KEWASIP - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD

No	Name	Organization & Designation	E-mail	Gender		PWDs	Age (Years)		Telephone	Signature
				M	F		<35	>35		
1	Dr. Geoffrey Mathema	CO - Environment Makueni	gmathema@kenya.go.ke	✓			✓			
2	Collis Songa	CCO - Makueni	collis.songa@kenya.go.ke	✓			✓			
3	Daniel Juma	CCO		✓			✓			
4	Robert Mwangi	CCO		✓			✓			
5	Sharon Gwendolyn	CCO	sharon.gwendolyn@kenya.go.ke	✓			✓			
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										



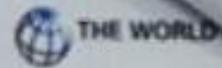
**KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP)
SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.**

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE (COMMUNITY) LIST FOR TEAM 3 - NAKUENI

DATE 26/11/2026

ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MEETING IN KAMBU

No.	Name	Organization	Gender		Person with disability		Age (Years)		Special group (P) Indigenous People (IP)	Telephone No	Signature
			M	F	Yes	No	<25	>25			
1.	MUTINDI KHEMA MUKI	C.F.A KIBUKU						✓		07	
2.	JANET MUMUMBA	C.F.A KIBUKU		✓				✓		07	JANET
3.	PETER KIMUNYUA	REDD+	✓					✓		07	Peter
4.	JOSEPH MUKI	C.F.A KIBUKU	✓				✓			07	Joseph
5.	AMUKORI NJO	REDD+		✓				✓		07	Amukori
6.	REBECCA N. MUTUA	KIWERA		✓				✓		07	Rebecca
7.	ESTHER KASONGO	KIWERA		✓				✓		07	Esther
8.	JACK SULA	MADET		✓			✓			07	Jack
9.	JACKSON KIUMA	DR. ACHIOF	✓			✓	✓			07	Jackson
10.	MUTINDI MUKI	REDD+	✓				✓			07	Muti
11.	SAMUEL MUMUKA	C.F.A KIBUKU		✓				✓		07	Samuel



**KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP)
SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.**

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE (COMMUNITY) LIST FOR TEAM 3 - DAKUENI

DATE 26/11/2026

ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MEETING IN KAMBU

No.	Name	Organization	Gender		Person with disability		Age (Years)		Special group (P) Indigenous People (P)	Telephone No	Signature
			M	F	Yes	No	<35	>35			
1	NYOWIE NDOLO	CFA KIBWEZI						✓			
2	SAMUEL MATHU	REDD+CARBON PWS						✓			
3	PETER KAMUYA	REDD+CARBON PWS						✓			
4	ALICE MATHU	FRIENDS OF KIBWEZI WATERSHED		✓				✓			
5	MUTUKU KISUNGA	REDD+CARBON PWS	✓					✓			
6	JACKLINE KINYA	REDD+CARBON PWS		✓			✓	✓			
7	JAYNE MATHU	REDD+CARBON PWS		✓				✓			
8	JANE MWANDA	CFA KIBWEZI		✓				✓			
9	ROBERTA MATHU	REDD+CARBON PWS		✓	✓			✓			
10	PAULINE WINTIKU	PWDS		✓	✓		✓				



KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP) SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE (COMMUNITY) LIST FOR TEAM 3 - KUPET

DATE 28/11/2024

ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MEETING AT KIARE CULTURAL CENTRE

No.	Name	Organization	Gender		Person with disability		Age (Years)		Special group (P) Indigenous People (P)	Telephone No	Signature
			M	F	Yes	No	<35	>35			
1	DAISY MWATEZO	Mwatezo Group	✓			✓		✓			[Redacted]
2	Mohamed Jambani	Mwatezo WUA	✓			✓		✓			[Redacted]
3	MARY SEMA NJEMA	Mwatezo WUA		✓		✓		✓			[Redacted]
4	SALOMON MUSEMBI	SACOPA	✓			✓		✓			[Redacted]
5	RUTH SAKARI	KUMER		✓		✓		✓			[Redacted]
6	Walter Mwangi	WUA WUA	✓			✓		✓			[Redacted]
7	Aida Mwangi	Kiara WUA		✓		✓		✓			[Redacted]
8	KHAROLI MURARI	SACOPA	✓			✓		✓			[Redacted]



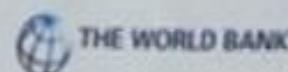
KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP) SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE (COMMUNITY) LIST FOR TEAM 3 (KAMBU-MAKUENI)

DATE 26/11/2024

ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MEETING

No.	Name	Organization	Gender		Person with disability		Age (Years)		Special group (P) Indigenous People (P)	Telephone No	Signature
			M	F	Yes	No	<35	>35			
1	ERICK KIOKO	ANGULYA	✓				✓				[Redacted]
2	STEDMAN MATUKU	ANGULYA	✓				✓				[Redacted]
3	ROBERT M. MURARI	LKWRUA	✓					✓			[Redacted]
4	JOHN KIOKO	ANGULYA	✓				✓				[Redacted]
5	KHALO LEM	ANGULYA	✓				✓				[Redacted]
6	FATIMAH NDIRA	ANGULYA		✓			✓				[Redacted]
7	ANGELA MURARI	ANGULYA		✓			✓				[Redacted]
8	FRANCIS MATUKU	LKWRUA	✓					✓			[Redacted]
9	WILLIAM M. MURARI	LKWRUA	✓					✓			[Redacted]
10	RUTH MURARI	interior		✓				✓			[Redacted]
11	Nancy Muriuki	interior		✓				✓			[Redacted]



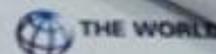
**KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP)
SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.**

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE (COMMUNITY) LIST FOR TEAM 3 (Kwale)

DATE 28/11/2024

ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MEETING AT KWALE CULTURAL CENTER

No.	Name	Organization	Gender		Person with disability		Age (Years)		Special group (P) Indigenous People (IP)	Telephone No	Signature
			M	F	Yes	No	<35	>35			
1.	NGARA SUMAPILI NGOMATI	Chair	✓			✓		✓			
2.	JUVANNE M. MARI	VILLAGE	✓			✓		✓			
3.	SALIM H. MURRAYO	SECRETARY KWALE MIDDLE	✓			✓		✓			
4.	ALI HAMISI MUIJA	MWIMBI-WROA	✓			✓		✓			
5.	BANI M. MNAMPAGA	VILLAGE CHAIR	✓			✓		✓			
6.	NASIRI MAMLIBI	VILLAGE ELDER	✓			✓		✓			
7.	HAMISI MURUGU	GULIJI FRANCH	✓			✓		✓			
8.	HALFANO MURRAYO	VILLAGE ELDER	✓			✓		✓			
9.	KIZUT. GORO	VILLAGE		✓		✓		✓			
10.	SALIM MURRAYO	MURRAYO	✓			✓		✓			



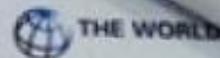
**KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP)
SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.**

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE (COMMUNITY) LIST FOR TEAM 3- NAKUENI

DATE 26/11/2026

ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MEETING IN KAMBU

No.	Name	Organization	Gender		Person with Disability		Age (Years)		Special group(IP) Indigenous People(IP)	Telephone No	Signature
			M	F	Yes	No	<35	>35			
1.	Therese Ngonje	FRIENDS OF KIU		F				✓			
2.	JAMES KAMU	TSACHU	✓					✓			
3.	CRESCEA NGONJA	KAMUKI	✓			✓		✓	NGONJA		
4.	EUNICE M. MUMUKI	KAMUKI		✓				✓			
5.	PAULUS PETER	RED CARBON		✓		✓		✓			
6.	JOSEPH MAINKU	KIBWOZI MURU	✓					✓			
7.	VERONICA MUMBA	TSACHU		✓				✓			
8.	JOYCE MWAJIBI	THANGATHA DISABLED		✓	✓			✓			
9.	HELENN KIMBU	TSACHU		✓		✓		✓			
10.	PURITY MILO	TSACHU		✓		✓		✓			



**KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP)
SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.**

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE (COMMUNITY) LIST FOR TEAM 3- NAKUENI

DATE 26/11/2026

ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MEETING IN KAMBU

No.	Name	Organization	Gender		Person with Disability		Age (Years)		Special group (IP) Indigenous People (IP)	Telephone No	Signature
			M	F	Yes	No	<25	>35			
1.	Therese Ngonja	Friends of KIU		F		✓		✓			<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	JAMES KARIU	TSACHU	✓					✓			<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	CHRISTOPHER NGONJA	KANUSA	✓			✓		✓	None		<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	EMILIE M. MUMUKI	KAMUKU		✓		✓		✓			<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	PRISCILLA PETER	RED CARBON		✓		✓		✓			<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	JOSEPH MAINKU	KIRIBWA MURUA	✓					✓			<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	VERONICA MURPHY	TSACHU		✓				✓			<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	JOYCE MENDI	THE KENYA DISABLED		✓	✓			✓			<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	HELENA KIMBU	TSACHU		✓		✓		✓			<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	PURITY MILO	TSACHU		✓		✓		✓			<i>[Signature]</i>

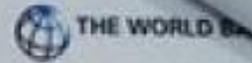
KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP)
SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE (COMMUNITY) LIST FOR TEAM 3- KWALE

DATE 28/11/2024

ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MEETING AT KWALE CULTURAL CENTRE

No.	Name	Organization	Gender		Person with disability		Age (Years)		Special group (P) Indigenous People (P)	Telephone No	Signature
			M	F	Yes	No	<35	>35			
1	MURANGI MURANGI	WATERA G		✓		✓		✓			
2	JAMUNA MURANGI	WATERA W G		✓		✓		✓			
3	SHIVERA MURANGI	WATERA W G	✓			✓		✓			
4	NASSA MURANGI	WATERA W G	✓			✓		✓			
5	FARAI SOMBO	CFA SCOUT	✓			✓	✓	✓			
6	MICHAEL NYONGA	CFA STATE	✓					✓			
7	MALIBA JOSEPH	CFA-KWALE	✓			✓		✓			
8	GRACE MURANGI	WATERA W G		✓		✓	✓				
9											
10											



**KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP)
SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.**

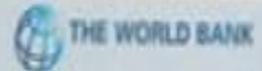
REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE (COMMUNITY) LIST FOR TEAM 3-MARUENI

DATE 26/11/2016

ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MEETING IN KAMRU

No.	Name	Organization	Gender		Person with disability		Age (Years)		Special group (P) Indigenous People (IP)	Telephone No	Signature	
			M	F	Yes	No	<35	>35				
1.	VERONICA MBITHI	LOWER WATBU WCUA		✓				✓				
2.	VERONICA MWINDI	UKIKA C.F.A		✓				✓				
3.	MERCY KALINDA	UKIKA C.F.A		✓				✓				
4.	FREDERICK KINOSHA	UKIKA C.F.A		✓				✓				
5.	ANNASTACIA KISU	KAMUKU LINGO		✓				✓				
6.	DORREN KUNDU	UKIKA C.F.A		✓				✓				
7.	DANIEL KYULI	UKIKA C.F.A	✓				✓	✓				
8.	URBANUS MUKU	KUSUA		✓				✓				
9.	ANDREW MUMUNDI	KIBHEZI WCUA		✓				✓				
10.	POLICAR MUMIRO	UKIKA C.F.A		✓				✓				

ANNEX 7: ATTENDANCE SHEETS FOR ENGAGEMENTS AT KIBWEZI WITH THE



KENYA WATERSHED SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (KEWASIP)
SAFEGUARDS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.

B1

Registration and Attendance List for County Officers
 TEAM 3 (KIBWEZI) DATE 26th NOVEMBER 2024
 ACTIVITY KEWASIP - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD

No	Name	Organization & Designation	E-mail	Gender		PWDs	Age (Years)		Telephone	Signature
				M	F		<35	>35		
1	STEPH OCHELLE	SDF - POU	steph.ochele@sdf.go.ke		✓		✓			[Signature]
2	MARTIN MUIRE	KFS	martin.muire@kfs.go.ke		✓		✓			[Signature]
3										
4	MARIAM CHITWE	SDI - A-E 3	maria.chitwe@sdia.go.ke		✓		✓			[Signature]
5	MIRIAM MUIS	NETFUND	miriam.muis@netfund.go.ke		✓		✓			[Signature]
6	Alfred A. Kibwani	NEA - GRAC	akibwani@nea.go.ke		✓		✓			[Signature]
7	AMBUYA JOHN	WORLD BANK CONSULTANT	john.ambuya@worldbank.org				✓			[Signature]
8	DR. MICHAEL CHEYO	KEFRI	michael.cheyo@kefri.go.ke		✓		✓			[Signature]
9	GRACE NAMBANGI	CGIT - CBOM	grace.nambangi@cgit.go.ke		✓		✓			[Signature]
10	OLUO WIGOT KIPKOR	NEEA - COE	oluo.wigot@neea.go.ke		✓		✓			[Signature]
11	FRANK NYIRAGE	KEWS - CHOP	frank.nyirage@kws.go.ke		✓		✓			[Signature]
12	JOHN MURUGA	CGIT - NAKURU CC+ ENVIRONMENT	john.muruga@cgit.go.ke		✓		✓			[Signature]

