



STAKEHOLDER AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REPORT

ABSTRACT

KETRACO held meetings with County, National and elected leaders in each County traversed by the 179km, 400 kV Lessos-Losuk Transmission Line. Meetings were also held with PAPs and leaders from some locations along the TL. The stakeholders gave their views, raised concerns and shared their expectations on the project,

Celestine Kaseve

MARCH 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

The Government of Kenya (GoK) has been promoting private sector participation in Kenya's electricity sector to accelerate sector development and reduce reliance on exchequer financing. In this regard, the Ministry of Energy and the National Treasury, GoK, has mandated Africa50 to develop, structure, finance, and build a set of high-priority transmission lines on a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) basis.

GoK has designated Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited (KETRACO) as the Contracting Authority to facilitate the development of the PPP project proposed by Africa50 and its development partners, Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd (POWERGRID), in line with GoK's Least Cost Power Development Plan (LCPDP) to the 400kV Lessos - Loosuk Transmission line (TL). The proposed 400kV transmission system will be designed, developed, financed, built, owned, and operated as privately owned transmission assets in accordance with the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Act, 2021.

As part of the project development process, a Consultation and Public Participation Exercise was undertaken as from 3rd March to 18th March 2025 to engage relevant stakeholders and affected communities in Samburu, Turkana, Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet and Nandi Counties.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION EXERCISE

The objectives of this exercise include:

- Informing stakeholders and affected communities about the proposed 400kV Lessos - Loosuk Transmission Line project.
- Gathering feedback, concerns, and suggestions from the public and key stakeholders.
- Ensuring compliance with national regulatory requirements and international best practices.
- Enhancing transparency and fostering public trust in the project.

3. METHODOLOGY

The public participation exercise will adopt a multi-tiered approach to ensure inclusivity and effective stakeholder engagement. The methodology includes:

- Courtesy Calls to Key Government Offices: Official visits to the County Commissioners and Governors' offices in the affected counties to introduce the project and seek support for the public participation process.
- Stakeholder Engagement Meetings: Meetings with Members of Parliament (MPs), Members of County Assembly (MCAs), local government officials, and key opinion leaders to brief them on the project and gather their input.
- Public Forums: Open public meetings in central locations within the project area to engage directly with community members and allow for broad-based participation.

- Localized Community Meetings: Meetings arranged per location in consultation with area location chiefs to ensure that all directly affected persons, including landowners, farmers, and vulnerable groups, are adequately consulted.
- Documentation and Reporting: Collection and compilation of feedback received during the public participation exercise to inform project planning and decision-making.

4. SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

The team was able to undertake meetings as per the schedule below. The schedule also indicates a gender-disintegrated number of participants who attended the meetings.

e			Number of participants	
DATE	DAY	ACTIVITY	Male	Female
03.03.2025	Monday	Elected and National Government leaders meeting in Samburu County	51	13
04.03.2025	Tuesday	Public Participation Meeting in Samburu County	77	27
05.03.2025	Wednesday	Elected and National Government leaders meeting in Baringo County	51	22
06.03.2025	Thursday	Public Participation meeting in Baringo County	43	7
BARINGO COUNTY				
07.03.2025	Friday	Kapropita Soi	29	8
		Kabarnet Mosop	31	6
		Kituro	45	17
		Kapropita	16	1
08.03.2025	Saturday	Kimalel	36	4
		Kimondis	60	10
		Ewalel Soi	38	9
09.03.2025	Sunday			
		Elgeyo Marakwet County		
10.03.2025	Monday	Leaders Meeting in Elgeyo Marakwet County	42	16
11.03.2025	Tuesday	Nyaru	62	16
		Marichor	59	12
		Soy (Simit and Sego)	57	7
UASIN GISHU COUNTY				
12.03.2025	Wednesday	Leaders Meeting in Uasin Gishu County	42	19
13.03.2025	Thursday	Kipkabus	36	14
		Tarakwa	26	11
		Kapkoi	23	5
NANDI COUNTY				
14.03.2025	Friday	Leader's meeting Nandi County	45	16
UASIN GISHU COUNTY				

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT 400kV LESSOS LOOSUK TL			Number of participants	
DATE	DAY	ACTIVITY	Male	Female
12.03.2025	Wednesday	Leaders Meeting in Uasin Gishu County	42	19
13.03.2025	Thursday	Kipkabus	36	14
		Tarakwa	26	11
		Kapkoi	23	5
NANDI COUNTY				
14.03.2025	Friday	Leader’s meeting Nandi County	45	16
UASIN GISHU COUNTY				
15.03.2025	Saturday	Tulwet	35	7
		Chuiyat	17	6
16.03.2025	Sunday			
NANDI COUNTY				
17.03.2025	Monday	Sochoi/Lesos	17	5
18.03.2025	Tuesday	Travel back to Nairobi		

Due to constraints in terms of time and distance, meetings for the following locations were not undertaken and will have to be rescheduled for a later date.

BARINGO COUNTY	Paka
	Sibilo
	Tangulbei
	Orus
	Amaya
	Mukakemer
TURKANA COUNTY	Leaders' meeting Turkana County
	Makany
SAMBURU COUNTY	Loosuk/Lolmolog

5. STAFF UNDERTAKING THE ASSIGNMENT

The following staff members will be responsible for carrying out the consultation and public participation exercise:

Name	Designation	Organization
Eng. Anthony Musyoka	General Manager, Project Development Services	KETRACO
Raphael Mworira	Manager, Corporate Communication	KETRACO
Celestine Kaseve	Senior Social Safeguards and Resettlement Officer	KETRACO

Name	Designation	Organization
Eng. Dyna Kaaria	Civil Engineer	KETRACO
Jackson Gachara	Senior Finance Officer	KETRACO
Joy Ashioya	Communications Officer	KETRACO
Caren Okiru	Senior State Counsel	Office of the Attorney General & Department of Justice
Clifford Siocha	Senior Environmental Safeguards and Sustainability Officer	KETRACO
Edel Loko	Land valuer	KETRACO
Dominic Kipkemboi	Land Surveyor and GIS	KETRACO
Naomi Leadise	Finance Officer	KETRACO

6. Key observations/ suggestions/ outcomes of the activity

- i. A memorandum of suggestions was received from the Samburu County Women Representative for consideration to change the intended design of Losuk substation from a switching station to a step-down substation for the distribution and reinforcement benefit of the County of Samburu.
The rationale for the current design was explained to the Samburu Leaders meeting, and the plans to build a 132kV line from Losuk to Samburu/ Maralal were presented. As per the TMP, the completion date for the 132kV line is 2028.
- i. A comprehensive communication plan is needed for the proposed PPPs. This plan will align and standardize the messaging to the public, especially on issues around the creation of wayleave and compensation modalities.
As such, in Uasin Gishu it was suggested that there should be a consideration for Africa-50, KETRACO and Consultants joint public engagement meetings.
- ii. It was observed that some locations were unaware of the proposed project and the meetings conducted by KETRACO were maiden to such locations. This was evident even in the leaders' meetings with a few local administration officers seemingly unaware of the Lessos - Losuk Project. This was experienced in Elgeyo Marakwet and Uasin Gishu Counties.
- iii. There is a need for Africa50 to set up localized offices for the project once the Project Agreement (PA) is approved.
- iv. The unresolved compensation issues for 132kV Lessos - Kabarnet and 400/220kV Olkaria – Lessos – Kisumu (OLK) around Lessos were eminent during the leaders and public meetings in Uasin Gishu and Nandi Counties. With the political and local administration advising for expediting of the compensation process to ease creation of wayleave for the proposed 400kV Losuk – Lessos TL.
- v. The communities requested to have a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the developer of the project on Local Content and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects as proposed for the community's confidence and Social License to Operate the project.

- vi. There are existing fears on EMFs and public health and safety. This necessitates the inclusion of a sensitization program to the public on EMFs and electricity transmission infrastructure to allay the existing concerns and fears. In the Uasin Gishu Leaders meeting it was alleged that OLK is charging a barbed wire fence in Lessos. For the satisfaction and confidence of the public, it would be necessary to visit the area and undertake necessary studies.
- vii. The ESIA consultant should undertake a robust stakeholder identification and engagement to include county technical officers, key national lead agencies and departments within the project's area of influence with devolved functions. A number of these key stakeholders seem not to have been engaged during the ESIA process.
- viii. KETRACO should create a toll-free number to allow affected persons and other stakeholders to give feedback or raise any concerns that may arise during the project implementation.

7. Questions and answers

Meeting	Outcome/ views/ suggestions
Courtesy calls to Samburu and Uasin Gishu Deputy Governors	Request the team to use a language that the locals could easily understand, focusing on the benefits of the project to the people such as local content including corporate social responsibility to the affected communities. In Uasin Gishu, the deputy Governor requested that a copy of the ESIA report be submitted to the county technical officers for review and input.
Courtesy calls Samburu, Elgeyo Marakwet, and Uasin Gishu County Commissioners	The County Commissioners pledged support to the project
<p><i>County:</i> - Samburu Conty</p> <p><i>Participants:</i> National Government, County, elected and opinion Leaders</p> <p><i>Venue:</i> Samburu Guest House</p>	<p>Attended by 64 Elected political leaders and National Government officials.</p> <p>Issues Raised-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implication of project to Kenya and Samburu County 2. What is the company's corporate social responsibility to Loosuk area 3. The exact route the project will follow 4. Casuals not being paid in the previous projects 5. Variations of compensation in the previous projects 6. Bandits invaded areas, and how compensation will be done <p>The Samburu County women's representative presented a memorandum for consideration in the planning of the entire project. It entailed the re-conceptualization of the project to have the substation at Losuk changed from a Switching Station to a step-down substation to support the County of Samburu. The leaders requested to have Africa50 draft an MoU with the community as an undertaking towards CSR projects that shall have been agreed upon.</p>
<p><i>County:</i> - Samburu County Public participation</p> <p><i>Participants:</i> - Members of the public from Samburu</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Who is Africa50?</i> Africa50 is owned by African governments, AfDB, the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO), and Bank of Al-Maghrib. 2. <i>Will forest trees and trees grown by individuals be compensated at the same rate?</i>

<p>Venue: Maralal Vocational Training Centre</p>	<p>Trees will be compensated according to Kenya Forest Service rates; indigenous trees and exotic trees are compensated at different rates.</p> <p><i>3. How will group ranches be compensated?</i></p> <p>The Community Land Act 2016 guides on compensation for registered and unregistered group ranches. For the registered community lands, compensation requires prior consultation and approval by the community through its recognized governance structures. For the unregistered community lands, the Act guides that the County Government holds the compensation funds in trust for the communities pending registration, so the county governments together with the affected communities will be consulted. Land owned by group ranches, but with squatters in occupation, searches will determine the legal landowners on who should be compensated (this is the case for Amaya Location at the border of Samburu and Baringo County).</p> <p><i>4. Which specific areas will the TL traverse before reaching Loosuk?</i></p> <p>The line traverses Lolmolog and Loosuk locations only within Samburu County.</p> <p><i>5. What are the benefits of the projects to Samburu County?</i></p> <p>It will ensure a reliable power supply to Samburu County by the year 2029.</p> <p><i>6. If the line traverses through a group ranch but land is subdivided to members before compensation, will valuation be done again to pay the individuals?</i></p> <p>Compensation is based on the valuation done as at the date of gazettelement of parcels of land. Any sub-divisions done pre-gazettelement of the transmission line will be considered and affected parcels paid, however, any sub-divisions done post-gazettelement will not be considered; amounts will be pro-rated.</p> <p><i>7. What is the total project cost, how will Africa50 recover their investment in the project, and for how long will they be paid?</i></p> <p>347 MUSD is the current project cost at this point of negotiations. The practice is 25 to 35 years for energy PPP projects, but the concession period for the project is 30 years, as recommended in the PPP Act 2021. Africa50 will recover their costs through tariffs. The project will reduce the cost of power by reducing the monthly bills. The effect is to balance the two.</p>
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	<p><i>8. Are there plans to supply to Baragoi?</i></p> <p>That will be done by KPLC, whose mandate is the distribution of power, this will happen after the onboarding of the 132kV Loosuk/Rumuruti – Maralal TL.</p> <p><i>9. What are the effects of TL on people's lives?</i></p> <p>The TLs have no radiation effects. WHO has set a limit for all EMFs. The TLs are constructed following the guidelines.</p> <p><i>10. Step down transformers at Lessos, will the line supply power to Maralal?</i></p> <p>There will be a step-down transformer at Loosuk through another project likely to be funded by AfDB. It will be stepped down to 132kV, and a TL will be built from Loosuk to Maralal.</p> <p><i>11. Will Rumuruti TL supply power to Maralal?</i></p> <p>The Rumuruti – Maralal TL will provide an alternative source of power for Maralal.</p> <p><i>12. In Maralal, there are blackouts amounting to almost ten days in a month. Will the project reduce the outages?</i></p> <p>Yes, the project will reduce blackouts through the provision of future transformation of power at Loosuk and ultimate construction of the 132kV Loosuk - Maralal TL.</p> <p><i>13. How long will it take for the projects to be implemented?</i></p> <p>Negotiations are expected to conclude within the next three months, after which the Project Agreement will be submitted to the Attorney General for review and execution. Upon formal signing of the PA, Africa50 will finalize their loan agreements within 12 months, paving the way for construction to commence, with an estimated duration of two years. Anticipated completion is projected for 2028, aligning with the timeline for the parallel 132kV infrastructure project.</p> <p><i>14. Will substation land be acquired?</i></p> <p>Ultimately yes, but not guaranteed unless the project agreement is signed.</p> <p><i>15. Does KETRACO transmit lines so that KPLC can distribute?</i></p> <p>KETRACO is responsible for high-voltage power transmission, including voltage transformation at substations, while KPLC manages the low-voltage distribution network to end-users.</p>
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	<p><i>16. Will the project be used by politicians to disadvantage the local communities?</i></p> <p>KETRACO does not get involved in politics. However, the area politicians have been sensitized about the project.</p> <p><i>17. According to power, there's hydro from the Seven Forks, and the KETRACO TL is wind power. Will there be a shortage in case the wind isn't enough in Turkana?</i></p> <p>All the power that's produced is directed to the grid, so the different types of power sources supplement each other in case of deficit. In Silali, Paka, and Korosi, GDC will be producing geothermal power. Once generation begins, power will be evacuated through this project.</p> <p><i>18. Will there be job opportunities for the locals?</i></p> <p>KETRACO is emphasizing inclusion of local content provisions in the Project Agreement before its signing. These provisions will ensure the participation of local communities through job creation, procurement of local materials, on the job training, knowledge transfer and the integration of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives.</p> <p><i>19. The project would have been better if the government had invested some money in it to reduce the overall project cost.</i></p> <p>Given the current fiscal state of the country, the project onboarding would be delayed with the traditional financing/implementation model (EPC). KETRACO will ensure that the project is affordable and VfM is achieved.</p> <p><i>20. What's the connection between electricity supply and internet supply? Televisions don't work due to the nearby TLs, yet the TVs don't use electricity? There's no connection between electricity and network.</i></p> <p><i>Can compensation for land for wayleaves be made monthly instead of one-off, like Safaricom? This is a government project done to fulfill public good. Further, the law does not provide for monthly payments for wayleaves as opposed to the leasing of land agreements done by other entities.</i></p>
<p><i>County:</i> - Baringo County</p> <p><i>Participants:-</i> National Government, County, elected and opinion Leaders</p>	<p><i>1. Compensation for unadjudicated community land?</i></p> <p>As guided by the Community Land Act with the respective county government as a trustee.</p> <p><i>2. Can landowners use the wayleave corridor for grazing?</i></p>

<p>Venue: CDF Hall</p>	<p>The only prohibitions are building structures, mining below the line, and growing trees that at maturity grow above 12ft. They can use the land for other activities like grazing and farming.</p> <p><i>3. How will landowners be paid, is it once or in phases?</i></p> <p>Land will be compensated for limited use, structures will be compensated at replacement cost, crops and trees rates from KFS and the Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p><i>4. How will the community benefit directly from the project?</i></p> <p>Job opportunities, capacity building, CSR projects, etc., as per the Local Content Plan.</p> <p><i>5. What will happen to graves?</i></p> <p>The design incorporates adjustable tower placement to avoid graves. Should any unmarked graves be discovered during construction, then culturally appropriate mechanisms shall be followed to address such instances appropriately.</p> <p><i>6. What is being done to avoid encroachment and speculation.</i></p> <p>A cut-off date has been issued to the PAPs to avoid encroachment and speculation.</p> <p><i>7. In situations where land occupiers do not legally own the land, (the registered landowners do not occupy the land). This is a situation between Loosuk in Samburu and Amaya in Baringo?</i></p> <p>Compensation for land will be made exclusively to the registered landowners. However, in the event of disputes or conflicts over land ownership, no payments shall be made until the disputes are fully resolved. Affected parties are advised to address such grievances through the relevant legal authorities. (Any unresolved disputes on land will result in the suspension of compensation until a binding resolution is achieved.)</p> <p><i>8. What's the compensation process for land, is it per kilometre or how?</i></p> <p>Valuation of land will be done by an independent registered valuer and values returned for the different sizes of land (acre, half an acre, quarter acre, and an eighth of an acre).</p>
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	<p>9. <i>Are there job opportunities in KETRACO?</i> KETRACO advertises jobs and is an equal-opportunity employer.</p> <p>10. <i>Will asset owners have a say on the value of their assets?</i> The valuation of assets for compensation is a statutory process guided by various laws; Land Act, Community Land Act, and Land Value Amendment Act being the main guiding laws.</p> <p>11. <i>Can KETRACO assist in land adjudication as CSR?</i> KETRACO will only focus on its mandate.</p> <p>12. <i>How long will it take to compensate for structures?</i> This will be done as soon as possible to enable the structure owner to resettle before construction work.</p> <p>13. <i>Was the wayleave corridor disclosed because foreigners bought land along the wayleave corridor, and now they'll be the ones to benefit from compensation?</i> The wayleave corridor was not disclosed beforehand; what has been done is various studies i.e. feasibility study, ESIA, and RAP.</p> <p>14. <i>How is compensation for land in ongoing adjudication done?</i> For the land where adjudication is completed but titles are not yet issued, the surveyors work with the various registrars to ensure the easements are registered on the titles before release and this enables PAPs to be paid.</p> <p>15. <i>The land is stony, if 30% of the land value is paid, how will one utilize the land which is only suitable for construction, can the land be fully acquired by KETRACO?</i> Compensation for land is based on the impact of the transmission line on the different parcels. 30% is the basic compensation, and factors such as severance and injurious affection shall be considered in such cases.</p> <p>16. <i>What will KETRACO do on birds' migration?</i> The project proponent has mapped out the migratory corridors for birds in the ESIA and has proposed mitigation measures to that effect in collaboration with KWS and NMK.</p>
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	<p><i>17. Human rights due diligence, where agencies don't listen to locals leading to locals writing letters of complaint to the financiers?</i></p> <p>The grievance redress mechanism for the project shall be disclosed to the public for use.</p> <p><i>18. What's the role of NLC in the project?</i></p> <p>NLC will be consulted where the project traverses public land. They will also play a role in the gazettment of the project.</p> <p><i>Leaders' recommendation: The team to visit Marigat, Tiaty East, and Baringo North to sensitize the public/locals on PPP projects.</i></p>
<p>County: Elgeyo Marakwet</p> <p><i>Participants:- National Government, County, elected and opinion Leaders</i></p> <p>Venue: County Commissioner's Hall</p>	<p><i>1. Are the landowners allowed to determine the cost of land in wayleave acquisition?</i></p> <p>The valuation of assets for compensation is a statutory process guided by various laws. The developer shall engage registered independent land-valuers. The valuers shall collect the necessary data to ensure a correct market value is returned with the first point of engagement being the landowners in addition to further research.</p> <p><i>2. NLC: - In instances where parcels belonging to schools is affected by transmission lines, where should the public launch their complaints?</i></p> <p>KETRACO purposes to avoid social amenities in its route planning but in case there is such a case KETRACO should be informed.</p> <p><i>3. What are the measures put in place to manage matters of speculation towards compensation?</i></p> <p>The data for existing structures within the proposed wayleave has been recorded and images taken to that effect. Structures done post the data-collection period shall not be legible for compensation. Land parcels sub-divided post gazettment will not be eligible for more compensation.</p> <p><i>4. What are the measures in instances where PAPs become hostile and may not be ready to grant wayleave?</i></p> <p>The Land Act stipulates that if a landowner and the acquiring authority are unable to agree on the compensation amounts, the landowner can take the matter to court as a redress measure.</p>

	<p>5. <i>Will the Resettlement Committee Members as appointed be paid by the developer?</i> This shall depend on the arrangement between the developer and the committee members.</p> <p>6. <i>Shall compensation be made before the construction of the proposed transmission line?</i> This shall be done prior to construction.</p> <p>7. <i>Most parcels in the rural set-up are ancestral and titles belong to deceased persons and involves informal subdivisions. How shall compensation be effected in such cases?</i> The affected persons will be assisted to obtain limited grants to facilitate compensation in the cases of deceased people while for informal subdivisions, the compensation amounts will be pro-rated for each family member depending on the impact of the line on each person's portion of the land.</p> <p>8. <i>There are areas within the county undergoing adjudication. What shall their fate be regarding compensation?</i> The Proponent shall work with both the land adjudication and registrar's offices and ensure that the easements are registered on the green cards before the titles are released..</p> <p>9. <i>What kind of stakeholder engagement exists between the developer and the county government regarding Community Land? What is the County's stake in this?</i> The Community Land Act, 2016 stipulates that for cases of unregistered community land, the county government holds compensation funds for such land in trust on behalf of the community until such time that the land shall be registered.</p> <p>10. <i>What measures are being taken to ensure minimal environmental impacts to the community during construction and operation of the transmission line?</i> The Proponent is in the process of developing the environmental and social impact assessment study report, which shall be disclosed for public and lead agencies' review. During construction, the developer is obliged to ensure that the project has qualified environmental and social experts to help in implementing proposed mitigation measures. KETRACO shall be</p>
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	<p>undertaking supervision to ensure that the ES requirements are well mainstreamed and integrated in the project.</p> <p><i>11. Financing model for the PPP. What is the debt and equity ratio and what is the rationale for the ratio?</i></p> <p>The debt-to-equity ratio refers to the structuring of the finance that the proponent will use to develop the project; debt ratio being the percentage the proponent will borrow from banks and other institutions to carry out the project and equity ratio being the percentage the proponent will put in the project as his investment and will be compensated for. Currently, the proponent is offering a debt: equity ratio of 77:23. A higher debt to equity ratio makes this project more affordable since the proponent has access to cheaper funding from AfDB who are members of Africa 50. The rationale for this ratio is that the proponent must have a significant investment in the project.</p> <p><i>12. How long will the negotiation process take and when should it begin?</i></p> <p>The negotiations are still on-going, and the process is a little long, including approvals from AG, Cabinet and Parliament. The law provides for 6 months after the project agreement for the private party to begin their actual work. Prior to commencement of construction activities, there shall be stakeholder engagements.</p> <p><i>13. Create an information desk closer to the project site(s) for ease of communication and airing of issues.</i></p> <p>The CRCs created in the ground shall be recipients of grievances about the project and are the formative stage for grievance redress about the project. The developer shall also have a local contact person that shall be a repository of any necessary grievance or information. The public shall be at liberty to also reach out to the developer or KETRACO through contacts that shall have been provided.</p>
<p>County: Uasin gishu</p> <p>Participants: National Government, County, elected and opinion Leaders</p>	<p><i>1. What are the EMF effects on people?</i></p> <p>According to the spectrometry, the EMFs from electricity are of low frequency, and current studies have not found the level of these EMFs from transmission lines to be harmful to life, whether humans or animals. The EMFs attenuate with distance; therefore, precautionary measures have been put in place regarding height and lateral clearance.</p>

<p>Venue: Goshen Hotel</p>	<p><i>2. When will the affected people be paid? Before construction or after construction?</i></p> <p>KETRACO has violated the rights of the people before. Compensation shall be done prior to construction to enable the affected persons to resettle before project commencement.</p> <p><i>3. What message will you take to the locals, is it the PPP message or different?</i></p> <p>The PPP arrangement of the project and the project details will be shared, as well as gathering feedback from the communities.</p> <p><i>4. What will be done to compensate PAPs before the project commences in 2026? Will the valuation be done again or based on the A50s report?</i></p> <p>Valuation will be guided by the applicable legal provisions, and necessary reviews will be conducted to ensure fair compensation before project commencement.</p> <p><i>5. How will assets be valued? At the market rate or replacement value?</i></p> <p>Land will be compensated at market value for limited use, structures will be compensated at replacement cost, and crops and trees will be valued based on the rates provided by KFS and the Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p><i>6. What agreement do you have to ensure Local Content will be considered?</i></p> <p>KETRACO will ensure the implementation of the Local Content Plan (LCP) presented by Africa 50.</p> <p><i>7. What's the distance one should live beyond the wayleave corridor?</i></p> <p>The wayleave corridor is 46 meters. PAPs should reside outside this corridor.</p> <p><i>8. How will Lessos benefit from all the KETRACO projects traversing Lessos?</i></p> <p>A50 projects will consider CSR projects for Lessos and ultimately improve power stability in the region.</p> <p><i>9. GRM for OLK to be put in place since land valuation for OLK was done 7 years ago in 2018, will the land be re-valued before compensation?</i></p>
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	<p>This concern has been noted for escalation. Have a robust GRM for A50 projects. A50 has developed a GRM for the project. KETRACO will ensure the GRM is implemented effectively.</p> <p><i>10. How will community land be compensated?</i></p> <p>As per the provisions of the Community Land Act 2016. Registered community land shall be paid through a registered entity, while unregistered community land shall be paid through the respective county government as a trustee.</p> <p><i>11. Has the proponent conducted a proper ESIA report on all projects because we would like it shared with the NEMA offices at the the county.</i></p> <p>All projects undergo ESIA, and the reports are publicly accessible to any interested party.</p> <p><i>12. Which measures are taken for compensation with the A50 project? How will the A50 project be paid before OLK is paid?</i></p> <p>Compensation measures will follow due process, ensuring fairness across all projects.</p> <p><i>13. Will labourers be paid well?</i></p> <p>This concern has been noted and shall be communicated to Africa 50, although the Labour Laws will apply.</p> <p><i>14. What are the requirements for compensation?</i></p> <p>Compensation will be based on eligibility criteria, legal provisions, and proper valuation of assets, including land, structures, crops, and trees.</p>
<p>County: Nandi</p> <p>Participants: National Government, County, elected and opinion Leaders</p>	<p><i>1. What will happen to a landowner with 3 acres of land affected by the TL and subdivided to the sons after RAP?</i></p> <p>If the owners allow the sons to be paid, it shall be acceptable. The affected parcels will be gazetted, and during the distribution of gazette notices, that will be the right time to raise the issue if they will have acquired the title deeds pre-gazettement of the line.</p>

<p>Venue: Allen Hotel</p>	<p>Near Lessos SS, there's a family affected by 3 TLs, it will be affected by the Lessos-Loosuk TL. How will they be compensated? The impact of the TLs on the land will be determined, and the landowner will be given fair and just compensation.</p> <p>2. <i>When KETRACO affected some land parcels, some were compensated, and others weren't. Is this the same line or not?</i> This is a new project being implemented through PPP.</p> <p>3. <i>OLK TL affected 30 meters but has been extended to 45 meters. Which one will be compensated?</i> The additional 15 meters will be compensated according to the law.</p> <p>1. <i>There have been attempts to steal materials from the substation. People are taking advantage of the open field. Can KETRACO fence the SS land for security?</i> Noted. This concern will be escalated to the O&M team.</p> <p>4. <i>Sochoi location: This being a PPP and previously affected by TLs not fully compensated, will they be compensated before the A50 project begins?</i> KETRACO will endeavor to compensate PAPs affected by previous TLs in the region.</p> <p>5. <i>This partnership is like the ADANI one. It's likely to be affected by politics. What's the guarantee that it won't be canceled?</i> Politics can sometimes hinder good intentions. However, there is no relationship between ADANI and Africa50.</p> <p>6. <i>If the Lessos-Loosuk TL is implemented through PPP and the proponent is paid through electricity bills, will this affect all Kenyans or only those affected by the project?</i> Kenya Power will distribute power to different regions and pay the proponent as per the agreed payment terms.</p> <p>7. <i>The value given is not commensurate with compensation amounts?</i> Compensation is based on the impact of the project on the land .</p>
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	<p>8. <i>A family bought land in the title of a mother and son who are deceased. The buyer has been given conditions by another son, demanding money to do succession.</i> Africa50 will only compensate after the dispute is resolved.</p> <p>9. <i>IPPs are using diesel and polluting the environment. There are lots of coal mines in the country. Is diesel better than coal in relation to the environment?</i> The energy sector has a target of 100% renewable energy by 2030. Kenya is currently at 93% renewable energy, and coal is not an option for now.</p> <p>10. <i>In valuation for trees, KFS should only provide a formula, and the formula should be adjusted to reflect the market price.</i> KFS rates will be used for damaged trees, and the trees will be left with the owner.</p> <p>11. <i>KETRACO should factor in 1% of the project cost to restore trees. Additionally, KETRACO should place for bids in purchase of trees to get the best quotations for the lost trees.</i> The 1% proposal will be discussed with the proponent. Additionally, it is within KETRACO's internal processes to plant trees in public spaces in collaboration with KFS within the project's area of influence. However, affected communities are encouraged to use part of their compensation to plant trees elsewhere on their parcels. KETRACO cannot bid for trees cut, as per KFS modalities, since the material left after cutting belongs to the owner and not KETRACO.</p> <p>12. <i>Will public land be compensated for where the county government has plans to develop the land.</i> As guided by the law, the Land Act states that <i>public land is not compensated unless there is demonstrable interference in the land use.</i></p> <p>13. <i>How will trees used as live fences be compensated?</i> The trees will be compensated according to KFS rates if they are damaged during construction.</p> <p>14. <i>Were bird migration paths considered while determining the wayleave corridor?</i> Yes, bird migration paths were considered in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).</p>
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	<p>General Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Affected Persons (PAPs) should be properly compensated to improve their livelihoods, not just based on land value. • Cultural sites and bird migration paths should be considered in the project planning and implementation. ▪ Job opportunities and supply of materials should be advertised to ensure local community benefits.
A summary of the community sensitization meetings at the location levels	<p>The community meetings largely echoed the concerns and views previously gathered from leaders and public consultative meetings.</p> <p>During these engagements, the KETRACO team took time to explain key aspects of the project, including the depth of the PPP arrangement, project details, environmental and social impacts, the local content plan, CSR initiatives, and compensation modalities.</p> <p>The meetings played a crucial role in gathering information, verifying pre-project activities—including data collection—and ensuring proper dissemination of information related to the ESIA, RAP, and public participation processes.</p> <p>The key concerns and questions raised, which were addressed during the meetings, included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation modalities, including eligibility and valuation criteria for structures, crops, trees, and land. • The impact of existing land issues and conflicts (e.g., succession, informal subdivisions, squatters, allotment certificates) on compensation. • Socio-cultural considerations in project planning, such as the treatment of graves and initiation shrines. • Impact and valuation of parcels/assets of public significance, such as churches and schools, and their compensation mechanisms.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assurance on local content implementation, including job creation and business opportunities for local communities. • Concerns over the cut-off date, as the project agreement has yet to be signed and the route has not been gazetted, leaving communities uncertain about land use restrictions. • Health and safety concerns related to project construction and operation, including electromagnetic fields (EMFs), potential charging of nearby metallic structures, and the stability of transmission infrastructure. • Support for PWDs and other vulnerable persons affected by the project. • Confusion among communities that have been impacted by previous transmission lines, leading to difficulties distinguishing the PPP project from other past initiatives. • Concerns over the certainty of signing the Project Agreement (PA), with some communities referencing past challenges, such as the Adani case, as a cause for scepticism.
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8. CSR PROJECTS SUGGESTED IN THE STAKEHOLDER AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETINGS

S/No	LOCATION	CSR PROPOSALS
1.	Kabarnet Mosop	The community proposed that A50 build a bridge, a borehole, a dispensary and a school for them.
2.	Kapropita Soi	The community proposed that A50 build water tanks and pipe the water to homesteads, they also requested that a road be built for them.
3.	Kimondis	The community proposed that A50 pipe water to homesteads.
4.	Lelboinet	The community proposed that A50 build additional wards for Lelboinet hospital, train special education teachers for Kamngétik primary school (School for disabled children) and purchase equipment eg beds and wheelchairs for the students in the special school.
5.	Kipkabus	The community proposed that A50 construct a dispensary, drill a borehole in Pikwen and provide water storage tanks, drill a borehole in Lelei school and construct access roads.
6.	Kapkoi	The community proposed that A50 build and equip an ICT lab and drill a borehole.
7.	Tarakwa	The community proposed that A50 build a dispensary, facilitate electricity connection to homesteads and build a bridge.
8.	Chuiyat	The community proposed that A50 drill a borehole, provide a water pumo and distribute water to homesteads and facilitate electricity connections.
9.	Tulwet	The community proposed that A50 facilitate electricity connection and pipe water to homesteads.
10.	Sochoi	The community proposed that A50 drill a borehole, renovate Loluka Primary School, build more classrooms for Stima School, upgrade existing feeder roads and provide assistance to special needs children in the location.

8. CONCERNS RAISED IN THE STAKEHOLDER AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETINGS

- a) In Samuru and Baringo County, there's a land ownership dispute on a community land between Amaya and Loosuk Locations
- b) In Elgeyo and Uasin Gishu some PAPs were not aware of the project
- c) The need for implementation of Local Content requirements and CSR projects proposed by the locals
- d) PAPs affected by the Olkaria-Lessos-Kisumu and Lessos-Kabarnet projects explained that KETRACO should hasten their compensation for the assets affected by the two lines before commencement of the Africa50 projects.
- e) PAPs sought to understand the compensation process for Community land, public land and unadjudicated land
- f) PAPs would like to project to commence immediately, they wouldn't want delays in compensation of their affected assets

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

- a) Stakeholder engagement should be held in the remaining counties/locations that are traversed by the TL
- b) Some locations in Baring County, traversed by the TL are prone to insecurity issues, therefore teams visiting the site should ensure that they engage with the County Commissioner's office for their safety.

10. CONCLUSION

The field visit was successful; however, there's need for a robust stakeholder engagement process once the PA is signed.

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ANNEXES

Meeting attendance sheets