

KILIFI COUNTY-BASELINE STUDY



2018-2019

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1. Introduction

Cement production is among the most lucrative business ventures globally. The cost of a new cement plant is equally equivalent to about 3 years of turnover.

Kenya's building and construction sector is amongst the most rapidly growing, experiencing an average growth rate of 14.2% for the period 2006 –2011. (Dyer & Blair Investment Bank, 2012)¹. This has been attributed to the rapidly growing real estate development.

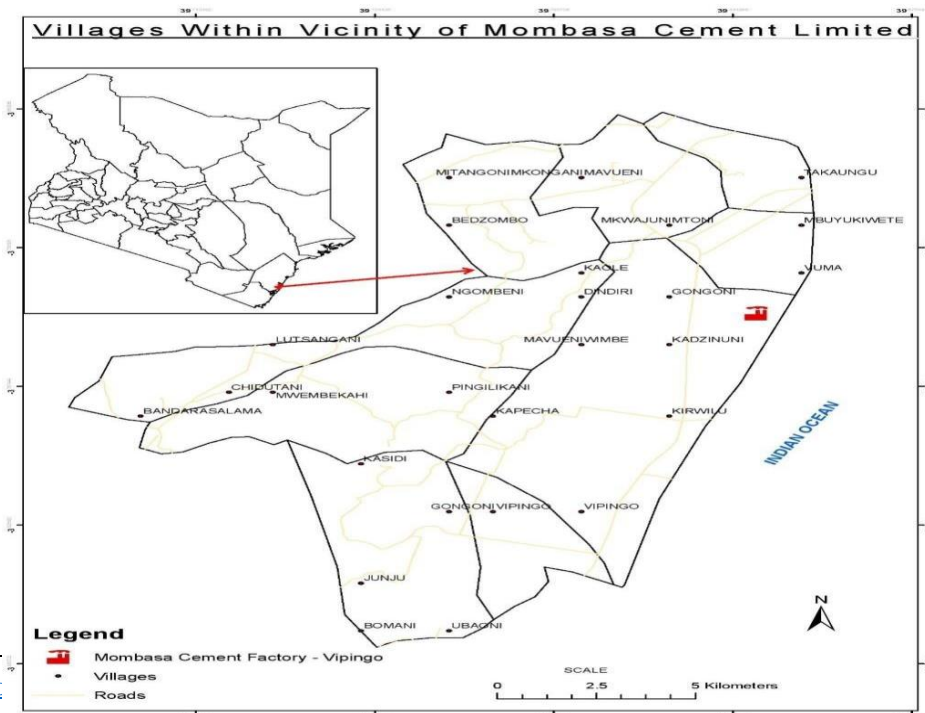
The cement industry contributes significantly to local and regional economies through the wide geographic spread of its plants which are mainly located in rural areas according to (CEMBUREAU, 1999)². An overlooking factor in most case scenarios is the adverse impacts the industries bring forth to their immediate communities.

This document presents a report assessing the socio-economic challenges, in relation to their participatory rights, faced by residents neighboring Mombasa Cement Industry in Vipingo.

1.1 Study Area

The study was carried out in Vuma village located in Takaungu location, Kilifi County. Vuma is located at approximately 47.8 KM Northward from Mombasa at GPS coordinates:

Latitude-3°43'0.01", Longitude: 39°50'59.99". The estimated terrain level is 18 meters above sea level. Vuma is home to Mombasa Cement, a subsidiary of Tororo cement based in Uganda. The company is situated on plot Number MN/III/291/2 and MN/III/4391. The site lies on coral limestone area, 1 kilometer off the tarmac Mombasa-Kilifi road on the seaside.



¹ <https://drive.google.com/>

² <https://www.studocu.com/row/document/ambo-university/statistics-for-research/best-available-techniques-for-the-cement-industry-coprocem-pdfdrivecom/32175982>

1.2 Data collection

1.2.1 Questionnaires

The primary tools used in Data Collection were questionnaires attached in Annex I. Respondents targeted were those residing within the vicinity of the extractive industry and the factory workers. The results are presented in tables, bar graphs and pie charts.

1.2.2 Location coordinates

Locations of samples collected were recorded by use of a GPS device (GPSMAP® 64s).

1.2.3 Photography

Photography and videos were also used to capture visual data.

1.2.4 Physical Observation

Direct observation was also incorporated. This primarily involved visiting affected communities within the vicinity of the salt companies and making observations with regards to their environment

1.2.5 Soil and Water Samples

Soil and water samples were taken from a variety of points within communities neighboring the companies. The samples were then taken to SGS Laboratory in Mombasa for analysis.

1.2.6 Sampling

A total of 28 respondents were interviewed for the study. The methods employed were random and purposive sampling. Purposive sampling was based on respondents directly affected by the company's activities inclusive of the workers. Random sampling was done at a nearby town approximately 1 kilometer from the site (Mombasa Cement).

1.3 Limitations of the study

Language barrier; some of the respondents interviewed were unable to fluently speak in Kiswahili which is the common mode of communication and this proved a big challenged during the research.

1.4 Data Entry

The data that was collected from the study was entered and analyzed by use of MINITAB software. The data garnered was majorly descriptive.

2. FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATION.

2.1 Gender Distribution

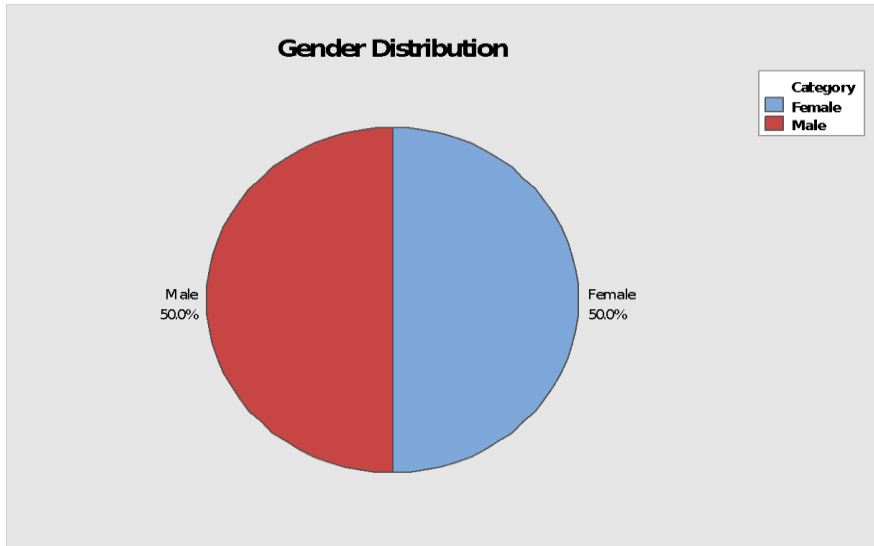


Figure 1 Gender Distribution

An equal distribution of respondents was garnered, 25% of the respondents were male while 25% were female.

2.2 Educational level of respondents

The respondents showed intermediate levels of education with a majority (64.3%) having learnt up to primary level. 7.1% had gone up to secondary level, 3.6% have undergone Islamic education (Madrassa), while the remaining population had not yet undergone formal education.

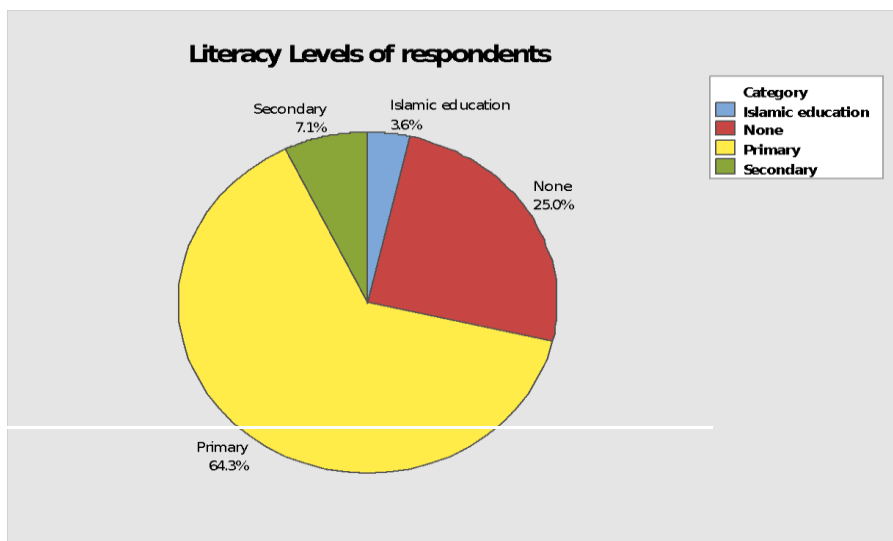


Figure 2 Literacy levels

2.3 Presence of civil society organizations

Respondents were probed on the presence of civil societies in the area. 21.4% of respondents positively responded on the presence of CSOs. HURIA was mentioned as the main CSO that visited the locality and also conversed with the members. The remaining population (78.6%), reported of no previous engagement with any CSO

Figure 4

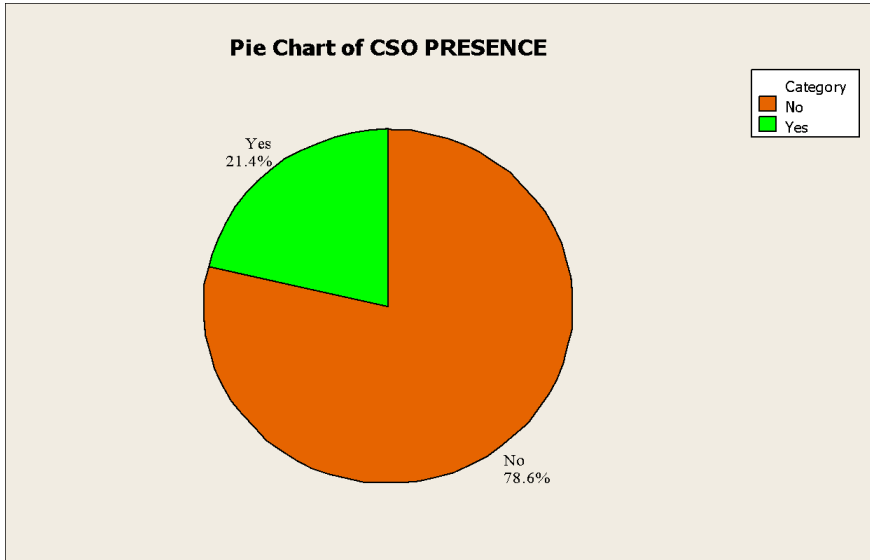


Figure 3 Presence of CSOs

2.4 Access to information

As part of the study, access to information by the respondents was a critical component in assessing their procedural rights (access to information & public participation). 92.9% of the respondents had access to media channels, either

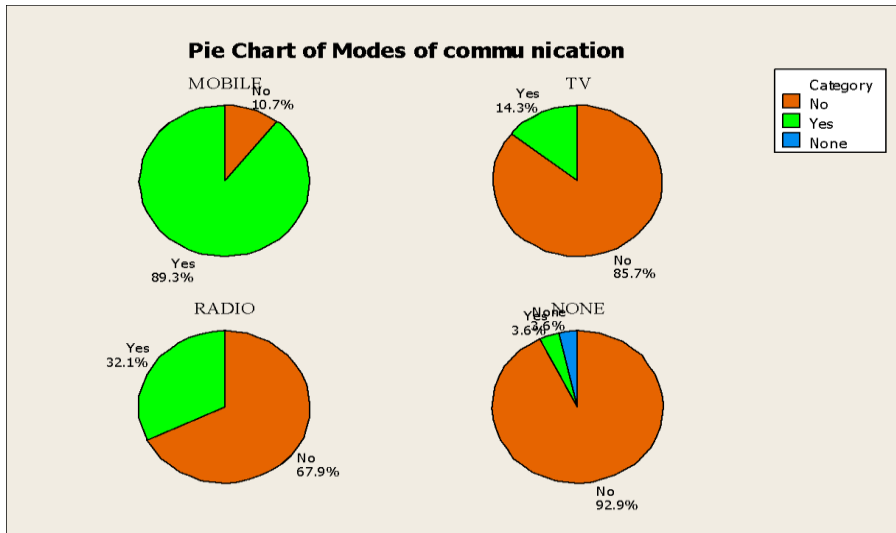


Figure 4 Modes of communication

through tv, radio or mobile.

2.5 Newspaper Access

During the survey we established that 67.9% of the respondents do not gain access to newspapers while the proportion of the population that said that they get access to news paper on rarely basis was 32.1% as shown by the pie chart below.

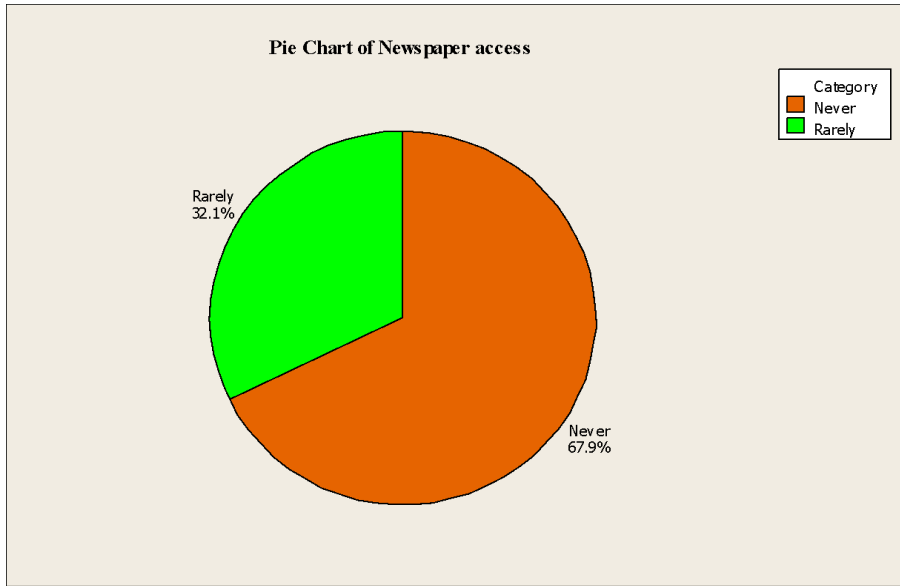


Figure 5 Percentages with and without access to newspaper

2.6 Environmental information on the newspapers

The survey indicated that 71.4% of the population were not aware on the weather the newspapers contained any environmental information since they never read newspapers. Half of the respondents who read newspapers said the

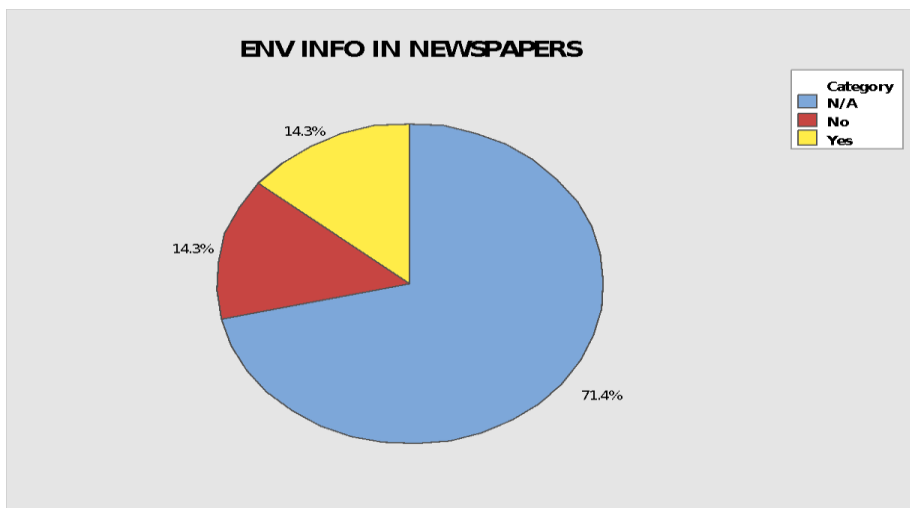


Figure 6 Environment infoon newspapers

newspapers communicated some environmental information while the other half said that the newspapers do not

contain environmental information as represented in the pie chart below.

2.7 Other modes of accessing environmental information

Verbal communication was the mode widely used to communicate environmental information to the community members represented by 53.6% in the pie chart followed by radio and television with 28.6% and 7.1% respectively. 10.1% of the respondents registered that they never receive any environmental information at all.

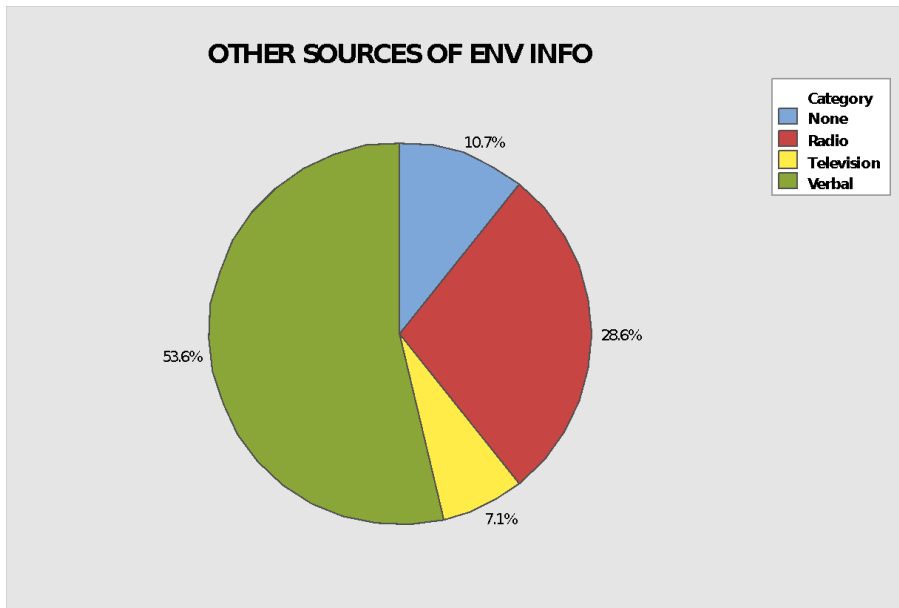


Figure 7 other sources

2.8 Familiarity with Mining activities

The survey established that 96.4% of the respondents were fully aware of the mining activities that were taking place in their area of residence while 3.65% of the respondents said that they were not fully aware of the activities that were taking place inside the company.

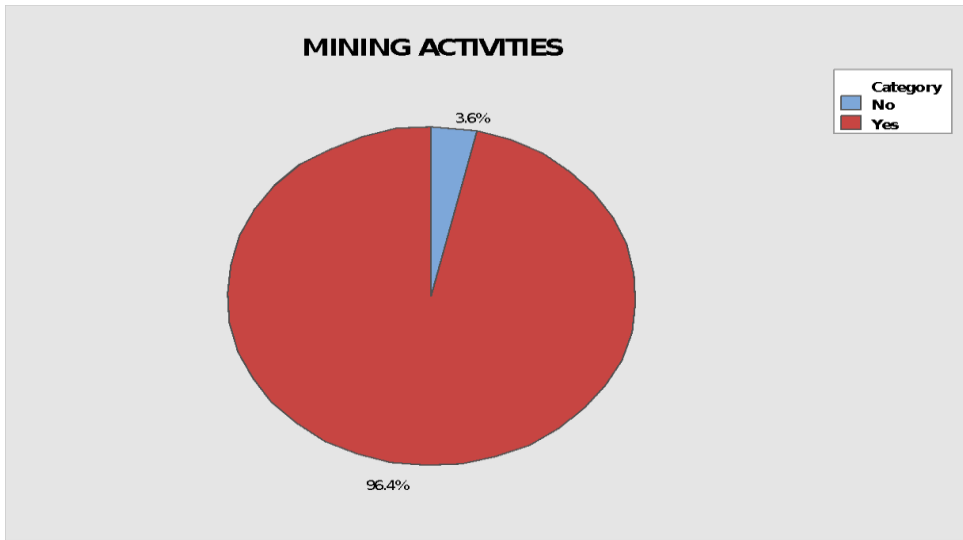


Figure 8 Percentages of familiarity with mining activities.

2.9 Public participation

During the survey, 32.1% of the respondents had participated in a meeting during the expansion of the company activities while 64.3% said that no meeting between the community and the investors or the duty bearers was held prior to establishment of this company or at any stage of expansion. On the same note 3.6% of the respondents were not even aware whether a meeting had been held.

Residents from Vuma area have not been actively involved in public participation by the community. This was revealed after an interview with one respondent who spoke of how the company is affecting their environment and health. He further stated that public participation involved only the workers in the cement factory and not community members.

Media channels used to convey information to community members by the company was inaccessible to some, the channels herein stated including newspapers whereby most residents were unable to access or even read due to high illiteracy levels in the community

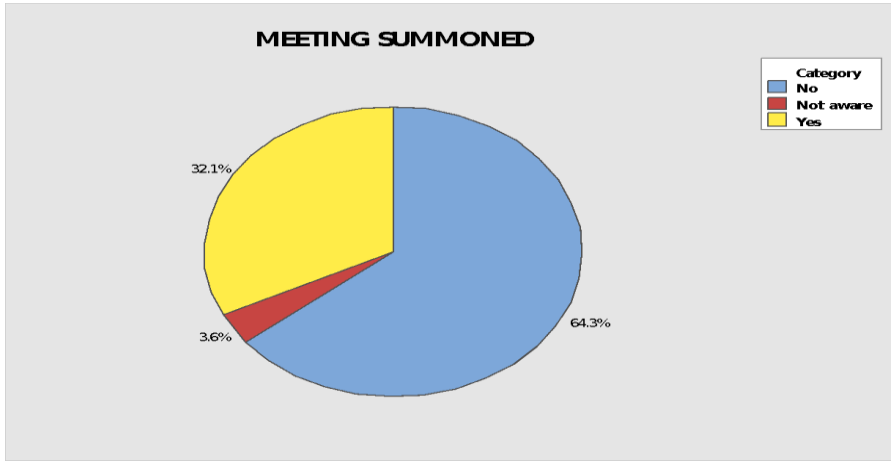


Figure 9 Figure showing public participation.

3.0 Meeting invitation.

A big proportion of the respondents who were able to learn about the meeting got the information from the local authority while others got the information through verbal communication by word of mouth from the other community members as represented by 70% and 30% respectively on the pie chart.

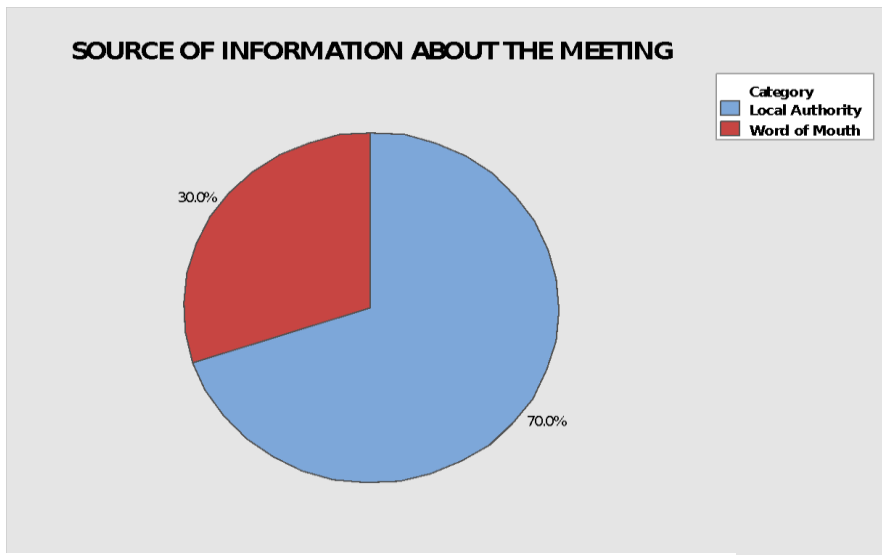


Figure 10 figure showing source of information about the meeting

3.1 Meeting attendance

Only half of those who knew that the meeting had been called attended as shown below.

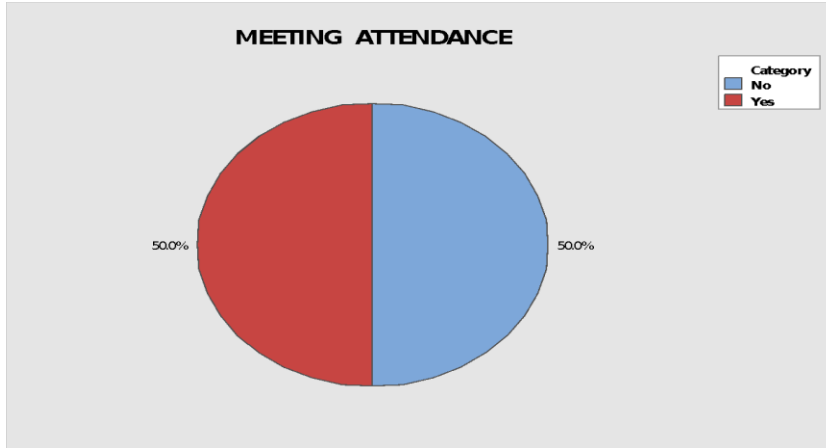


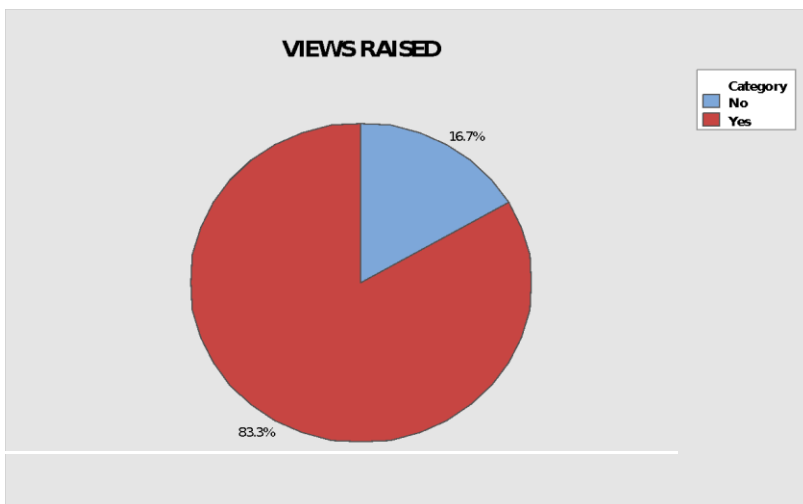
Figure 35. Percentages of meeting attendance.

3.2 Access to information to enable participation

All the respondents who attended the meeting recorded that they did not get enough information on the agenda prior to the actual day of the meeting to enable them have effective participation. They felt that the meeting was not relevant because information was not well flowing and this denied them a full opportunity to contribute their views regarding the activities of the company.

3.3 Community views

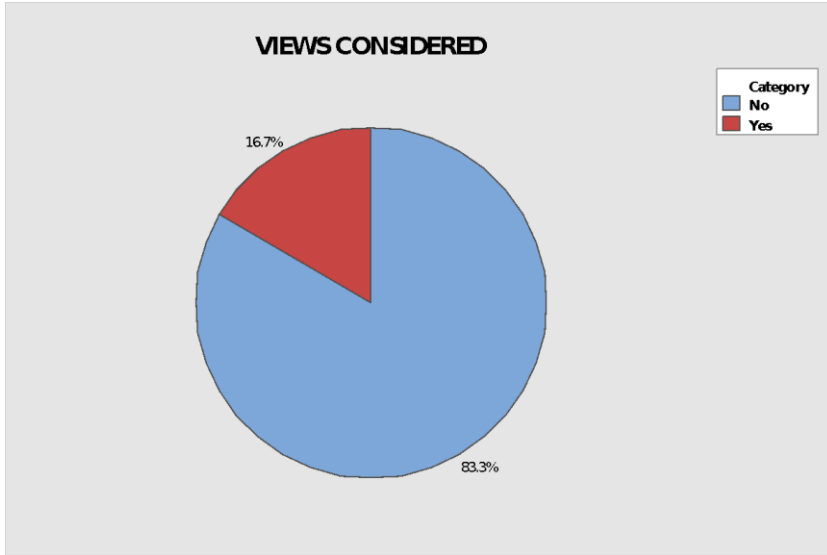
The respondents who recorded that the community members had raised some views for consideration before the commencement of the mining activities were 83.3% and 16.7% of those who attended the meeting said that no views



were raised to object the commencement of the project.

3.4 Consideration of the views.

One of the concerns that had been raised during the meeting was dust pollution as a major impact on the environment and the health of the residents which they wanted addressed to minimize their effects on the community. 83.3% of the population said that the considerations had not been implemented during the implementation of the project while 16.7% said that their views were not considered at all.



3.5 Worked in the company

The proportion of the respondent that had or was working in the cement company was 64.3% while 35.7% of the respondents had not worked in this company. This showed that a larger population of the community is dependent on this company for employment.

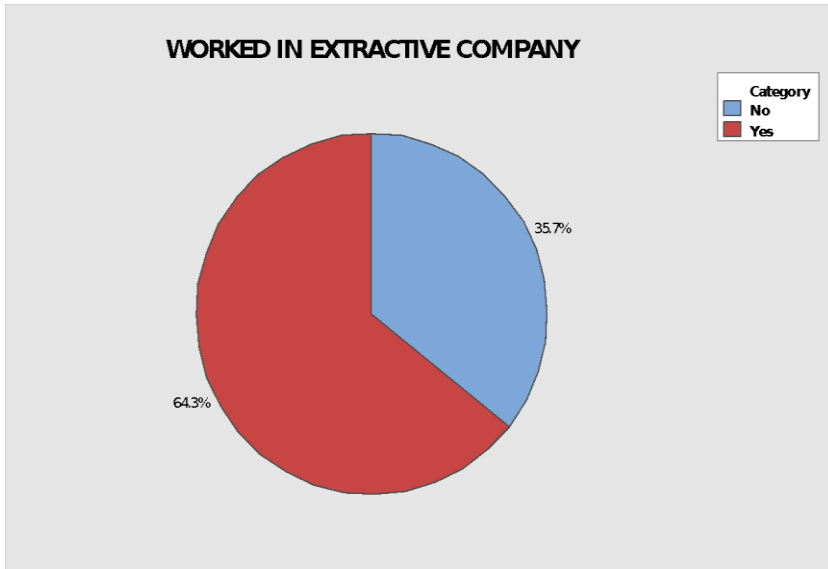


Figure 11 Percentages of people who have worked in the industry.

3.6 Infringement of rights by the Company

All the respondents interviewed registered violation of human rights and degradation of the environment. A major concern expressed by the residents was dust pollution emanating from the company as a result of the cement manufacturing processes.

One of our respondents gave us a clear description of what the company has put the communities through. He talked of how the company erected a wall on community land without their consent and they as a community remain powerless since any form of objection or rage towards the company leads to arbitrary arrests under false allegations.

3.7 Environmental Human Rights Defenders Presence

A big proportion 71.4% of the respondents interviewed felt that there had been no Environmental Human Rights Defenders (EHRDs) to represent their interest against the negative effects of the company while 28.6 % of the population were of the opinion that there had been EHRDs who had constantly advocated for both environmental as well as the human rights within the community but they were under constant arrest and intimidation and therefore they could not carry on with the work for long. Most of them ended up being silenced either by being bribed while others were arrested and prosecuted of incitement.

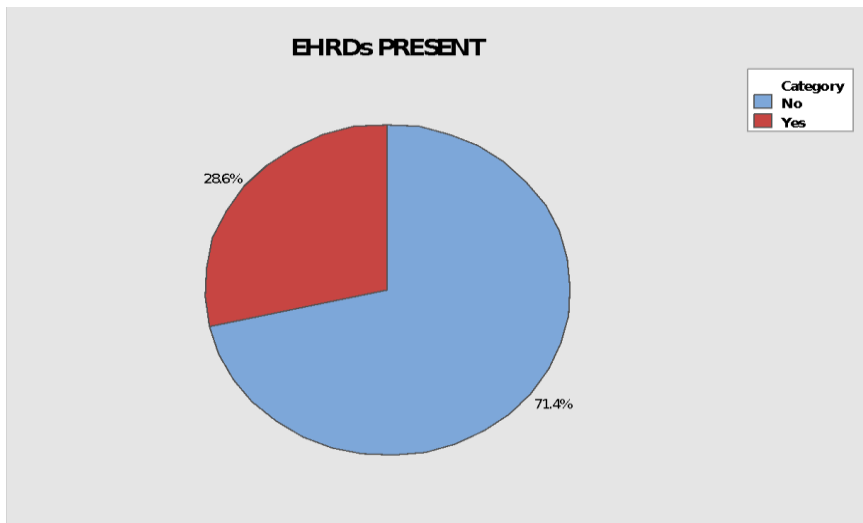


Figure 12 Figure showing EHRD's present

3.8 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Our survey established that 57.1% of the respondents interviewed felt that the company had not made any contribution towards development of the community infrastructure and neither had it provided any basic social amenity services such as water, education and health services. On the other hand, 42.9% of the respondents felt that the presence of the company had improved the wellbeing of the community majorly through employment creation, tree planting and construction of Vuma Primary School. The findings are represented in the pie chart below.

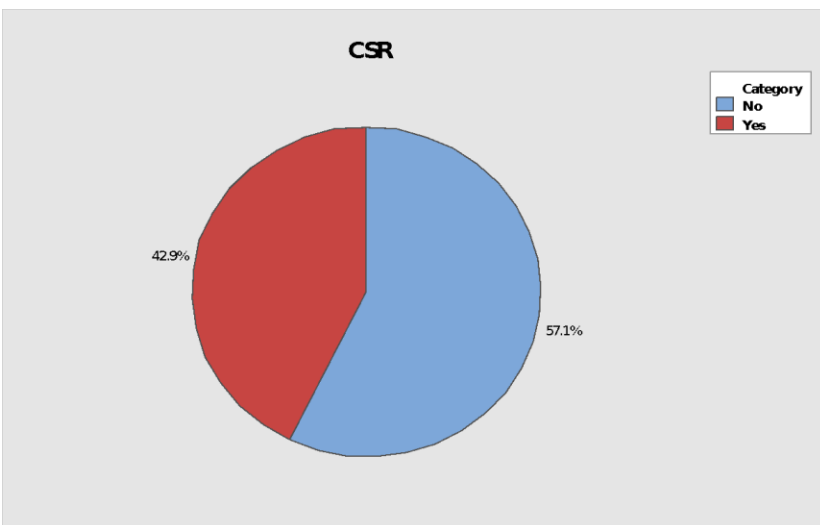


Figure 13 respondents views in percentage



Conclusion

Residents of Vuma area have not been actively involved in public participation by the company or any state agencies mandated with the task of environmental management in Kenya. This was clear after an interview with a larger proportion of the respondents stating how the company has over the past years been polluting their environment through heavy dust emission which has affected their health but despite their public outcry no stakeholder has taken interest to address their concerns. Residence further stated that public participation involved only the workers in the cement factory and not community members and therefore any data relating to public participation is not a true representation of the population in the area.